

Licensing Committee

Agenda



Date: Wednesday, 8 May 2019

Time: 10.30 am

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

Distribution:

Councillors: Peter Abraham, Barry Clark, Harriet Clough, Eleanor Combley, Chris Davies, Richard Eddy, Paul Goggin, Fi Hance, Margaret Hickman, Hibaq Jama, Mike Langley, Brenda Massey, Paula O'Rourke and Chris Windows

Copies to: Nick Carter, Ashley Clark (Legal Advisor), Lynne Harvey (Legal Advisor), Allison Taylor (Democratic Services Officer) and Claudette Campbell (Democratic Services Officer)

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Date: Monday, 29 April 2019



Agenda

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 <https://www.bristol.gov.uk/councillors/members-interests-gifts-and-hospitality-register>

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. Public Forum

(Pages 4 - 5)

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 **2 May 2019**.

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 **7 May 2019**.

5. Sex Establishment Policy Consultation

To receive the report of Nick Carter job

(Pages 6 - 12)



- a) **Appendix A Draft Policy** (Pages 13 - 23)
- b) **Appendix B Draft Conditions** (Pages 24 - 32)
- c) **Appendix C List of LA Policy Decisions** (Pages 33 - 35)
- d) **Appendix D Responses** (Pages 36 - 73)
- e) **Appendix E** (Pages 74 - 95)
- f) **Appendix F Summaries of responses** (Pages 96 - 105)
- g) **Appendix G Summary Report Questionnaire** (Pages 106 - 170)
- h) **Appendix H EqIA** (Pages 171 - 186)



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 email address: Licensing@bristol.gov.uk 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 Section, City Hall, College Green, Bristol 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**.

Please see www.bristol.gov.uk and <https://www.bristol.gov.uk/licences-permits/premises-licence-appeals-and-review>



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. This information will also be made available at the meeting to which it relates and placed in the official minute book as a public record (available from Democratic Services).

We will try to remove personal information such as contact details. 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 in them may be searchable on the internet.

Process 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.

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.



BRISTOL CITY COUNCIL

Licensing Committee

8 May 2019

Report of: Executive Director: Growth & Regeneration

Title: Sex Establishment Policy Consultation

Ward: Citywide

Officer Presenting Report: Nick Carter

Contact Telephone Number: 0117 3574900

RECOMMENDATION

That the Licensing Committee agree to::

- (1) Approve the draft policy for full public consultation as set out in the report.
- (2) Consult on the draft policy from 24 May 2019 to 23 August 2019 as set out in the report
- (3) Request officers to amend the draft policy following consultation and bring back to this committee for formal approval

Summary

1. The Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982 allows the Council, as the Licensing Authority, to develop and implement a policy in respect of exercising its functions under the Act. The Council adopted additional provisions in respect of Sexual Entertainment Venues in 2011. The current policy covers only Sexual Entertainment Venues and has not been reviewed since 2011.

2. There is no statutory requirement to review a Sex Establishment Policy however it is good practice to review policy on a regular basis.

The significant issues in the report are:

- The proposed draft policy is based largely on the current policy and has been updated to take account of changes to legislation, and

expanded to cover all forms of sex establishments, rather than just Sexual Entertainment Venues.

- The policy details proposed appropriate numbers for three localities, City Centre locality, Old Market/West Street locality, and Bishopston/Redland/Cotham/Ashley locality.
- Updated standard conditions are proposed for Sexual Entertainment Venues, Sex Shops and Sex Cinemas.

Policy

3. The Sex Establishment Policy must comply with the requirements of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982 (the Act). The Act defines the type of activity which can be regulated, but does not specify a requirement for a policy or review of any such policy.
4. The Council adopted additional parts of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982 in 2011 which gave it the ability to control and regulate Sexual Entertainment Venues. A policy was developed at that time which resulted in three sexual entertainment venues becoming licensed under the legislation, along with the five existing sex shops already covered by the same Act. It has not been reviewed since this date.
5. Currently there are two licensed sexual entertainment venues and four licensed sex shops within Bristol City Council's administrative area. There are currently no licensed sex cinemas.

Context

6. Decisions in respect of this policy are not an executive function, and are dealt with by the Licensing Committee.
7. A working group was set up in 2016 by the Licensing Committee to review the policy. The working group has met with stakeholders, and other interested parties and has reviewed a wide range of documentation in considering the draft policy.
8. Between October 2016 and November 2018 the working group met eight times. During these sessions they considered a wide range of information, and heard from various stakeholders including the Police & Crime Commissioner, Avon & Somerset Constabulary, a number of groups and individuals who oppose sexual entertainment venues, proprietors and performers and destination Bristol. They had a range of views, often with competing interests, and opinions. They also

heard from officers regarding the legal framework under which the policy is created and maintained, and about decisions of other local authorities with regard to their policies.

9. A copy of the summary of other local authority decisions is attached at **Appendix C**.
10. The working group invited comments from a wide range of stakeholders and received seventeen responses. A copy of these responses is attached at **Appendix D**. One response was requested to not be disclosed publicly and is attached at **Appendix E** as a restricted document for the committee only to view. Four respondents did not provide permission to disclose their responses and therefore these are not included in the documents.
11. The working group invited the respondents to speak to them and nine attended. The working group additionally invited a performer and the Operations Director for the Bristol Improvement District to speak to them. A copy of the summary of the minutes from each respondent is attached at **Appendix F**. Two respondents did not provide permission to disclose the summaries and therefore these are not included in the documents.
12. A questionnaire was distributed online and was available to the public either online or in a paper format between 3 April 2018 and 31 May 2018. The questionnaire was publicised through media, social media and communications with the public including relevant responsible authorities, equalities groups, and stakeholders.
13. The questionnaire sought the views of a wide range of people on the types of venues regulated under the Act.
14. The questionnaire received 1430 responses, with 1279 (90%) of responses from members of the public. The full report of responses is attached at **Appendix G**.
15. The questionnaire, information from other Licensing Authorities, and submissions from respondents assisted the working group in the formulation of the draft policy, EQIA and draft standard conditions. A copy of the draft policy, draft standard conditions and draft EQIA, are attached at **Appendix A, B, and H** respectively.
16. During the course of the policy review a number of decisions have

been taken by other local authorities in respect of either their licensed venues or their policies, most notably Sheffield City Council who were the subject of two judicial reviews. One was in respect of an application to renew an SEV licence, and the other was in respect of their policy review. In particular in respect of the policy review the court found that Sheffield City Council had failed to have due regard to eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation, advance equality and foster good relations.

17. The council must in its decision making have due regard to the requirements under the Equalities Act 2010. This is not to say that it must come to one conclusion or another, but that it must weigh the evidence and give equality considerations the weight which is proportionate in the circumstances, given the potential impact of the policy on equality.

Consultation

18. It is proposed that the public consultation is open for 13 weeks, in line with government guidance, from 24 May 2019 to 23 August 2019.
19. There are no requirements as to who should be consulted in respect of a Sex Establishment Policy under the Act, however officers propose that the following persons or bodies are included in the consultation:
 - The Chief Officer of Police
 - The Police and Crime Commissioner
 - Avon Fire and Rescue
 - Members of the Public
 - Persons involved in the types of premises which are regulated
 - Equalities Groups

20. Internal

It is proposed that the views and guidance of the following Council teams are sought:

- Children and Families Services
- Public Health
- Pollution Control

Proposal

21. The Act does not require the Council to produce a policy in respect of the premises regulated under it. The Council considers that it is appropriate to produce and review a policy relating to these types of premises to assist applicants and the public with both the process and

the expectations of the Council in respect of applications, and regulation of licensed premises.

22. The existing policy has served the Licensing Authority well since its implementation. The proposed draft policy is based on the current policy and has been updated to take account of changes to legislation and information provided to the working group, in addition to the information provided and questionnaire results.

Other Options Considered

23. Do nothing: The policy could be left in place with no changes.

Risk Assessment

The risks associated with the implementation of the recommendations of the report							
No.	RISK Threat to achievement of the key objectives of the report	INHERENT RISK (Before controls)		RISK CONTROL MEASURES Mitigation (ie controls) and Evaluation (ie effectiveness of mitigation).	CURRENT RISK (After controls)		RISK OWNER
		Impact	Probability		Impact	Probability	
1	Any policy decision is open to challenge	Medium	Medium	Bristol City Council has followed a clear process in reviewing the policy	Low	Low	

The risks associated with <u>not</u> implementing the recommendations of the report							
No.	RISK Threat to achievement of the key objectives of the report	INHERENT RISK (Before controls)		RISK CONTROL MEASURES Mitigation (i.e. controls) and Evaluation (i.e. effectiveness of mitigation).	CURRENT RISK (After controls)		RISK OWNER
		Impact	Probability		Impact	Probability	
1	The Council could be criticised for not reviewing the policy and taking account of changes within the Council's administrative area.	Medium	Medium	Review of policy and consultation on proposals	Low	Low	

Public Sector Equality Duties

15a. 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 D. The risks identified were moderate but the policy ensures that the Council is well placed to identify any adverse impact in respect of all protected groups when it is engaged in considering applications.

Legal and Resource Implications

Legal

The committee is not bound by a statutory procedure for formulating the policy or consulting in respect of Sex Establishments. The Government Guidance suggests the consultation exercise should be designed to be accessible to, and clearly targeted at, those people the

exercise is intended to reach. The Government Guidance recommends that the Consultation period should be 12 weeks.

Financial

This paper requests approval to undertake a 12 week consultation on draft revisions to the Council's current Sex Establishment policy. No financial costs, savings or income are expected to arise as a consequence of this recommended activity.

Personnel

No HR implications evident

Appendices:

Appendix A	Draft Policy for consultation
Appendix B	Proposed Standard Conditions
Appendix C	Local authority policy decisions
Appendix D	Responses to stakeholder invitation
Appendix E	Restricted response to stakeholder invitation
Appendix F	Summaries of responses to working group
Appendix G	Pre consultation responses
Appendix H	Equalities Impact Assessment

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



BRISTOL CITY COUNCIL

Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982

Control of Sex Establishments

1. Introduction

The Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982 introduced a regime for the control of sex establishments. The regime is adoptive and Bristol City Council has for many years been able to control the provision of sex shops and sex cinemas within its administrative area. The provisions of the 1982 Act were extended in 2009, to include the control of “sexual entertainment venues”. The Council has adopted the amended Schedule. This enables applicants to apply for licence for sex establishments.

The Act places a duty on the Council to refuse an application in certain cases (for example if an individual applicant is under the age of 18 years) and confers powers on the Council to refuse to grant or refuse to renew a licence by reference to matters such as the maximum number of sex establishments which the Council considers appropriate for the locality of the premises, the premises that are subject of the application and the character of the locality.

The legislation may be viewed here:

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1982/30>

Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982 Chapter 30

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2009/26/section/27>

Policing and Crime Act 2009 Part 2 Section 27 - Regulation of lap dancing and other sexual entertainment venues etc

2. Scope of this policy

This policy will guide the Council when determining applications made in connection with sex establishments. It will assist it in achieving the purpose of the legislation in a manner that is consistent with the body of case law that has developed since the regime was first enacted.

This policy applies to every type of sex establishment (as defined in the Act) unless an exemption applies. Reference should be made to the legislation itself for a full understanding of what might fall within the definition and when exemptions may apply, but in summary the types of sex establishment have been detailed below:

1. A sexual entertainment venue is:

- (a) **premises** (which includes traditional premises as well as vehicles, vessels and stalls etc. – but not private dwellings to which the public are not admitted) **at which**
- (b) **relevant entertainment** (i.e. either: (i) a live performance of such a nature that, ignoring financial gain, it must reasonably be assumed to be provided solely or principally for the purposes of stimulating any member of the audience whether by verbal or other means; or (ii) a live display of nudity* of such a nature that, ignoring financial gain, it must reasonably be assumed to be provided solely or principally for the purposes of stimulating any member of the audience* whether by verbal or other means.
- (c) **is provided** (i.e. provided or permitted to be provided by or on behalf of the organiser)
- (d) **before a live audience**
- (e) **for the financial gain of the organiser or entertainer** (this can be direct or indirect)
- (f) **unless an exemption applies** (exemptions are detailed in par 2A of the third schedule – see link above)

2. A sex cinema is:

- (a) **premises** (which includes traditional premises as well as vehicles, vessels and stalls etc. – but not private dwellings to which the public are not admitted) **which**
- (b) **are used to a significant degree for the exhibition of moving pictures**
- (c) **which are concerned primarily** with the portrayal of, or primarily deal with or relate to, or are intended to encourage, sexual activity, or acts of force or restraint associated with sexual activity
- (d) **or are concerned primarily** with the portrayal of, or primarily deal with or relate to, genital organs or urinary or excretory functions

3. A sex shop is:

- (a) **premises** (which includes traditional premises as well as vehicles, vessels and stalls etc. – but not private dwellings to which the public are not admitted) **which**
- (b) is used for a business which consists to a **significant degree**
- (c) of **selling, hiring, exchanging, lending, displaying or demonstrating**
- (d) **sex articles** (anything made for use in connection with, or for the purpose of stimulating or encouraging sexual activity; or acts of force or restraint which are associated with sexual activity, and any article to be read or looked at, and any recording of vision or sound which includes or is intended to encourage sexual activity; or acts of force or restraint which are associated with sexual activity)
- (e) **or other things** intended for use in connection with, or for the purpose of stimulating or encouraging sexual activity; or acts of force or restraint which are associated with sexual activity

A glossary of terms is provided at the end of this document

This policy is intended to be strictly applied, but will not operate inflexibly; the Council will take all relevant factors into consideration when determining applications and each and every case will be decided on its merits.

3. Decision making responsibility

By law all functions of the local authority concerning this regime, including the making of this policy and determination of applications, are matters that cannot be the responsibility of its Executive. As such the Full Council is the body that controls the way decisions are made. The Full Council exercised its powers under Section 7 of the Licensing Act 2003 to arrange for the Licensing Committee to be responsible for the Schedule 3 functions on behalf of the Council. By virtue of Section 10 the Licensing Act 2003 a licensing committee may arrange for the discharge of any functions exercisable by it:-

- (a) By a sub-committee established by it, or
- (b) (Subject to certain statutory restrictions) by an officer of the licensing authority.

The Licensing Committee has made such arrangements.

4. Determining applications

The Council will determine every application on its own merits.

5. General obligations that apply to the discharge of all of the Council's powers and duties

There are a number of general obligations that apply whenever the Council is discharging any of its many functions. Those most likely to be relevant are highlighted in this part of the policy and must be borne in mind when considering any aspect of the regime including all of the things specifically addressed in the following paragraphs. For the avoidance of doubt, the Council has screened this policy statement to ensure it is compatible with those obligations and will, through its information gathering powers, seek to ensure that relevant information may come forward through the application process to enable all of its general obligations to be satisfied in the discharge of the function of determining applications for sex establishment licences. Material that is relevant to the achievement of these obligations will be properly taken into account.

There are many such general obligations applying to the work of a local authority, amongst which are (in no particular order of priority):-

- its fiduciary duties to the Council Tax and Rate payers of the City (protection of the public purse).
- its obligations to act compatibly with rights conferred under the European Convention of Human Rights
- its general and specific duties under Equalities Law
- its obligations under Crime and Disorder legislation

6. Considering applications and representations

Applications have to be made in writing and must contain the particulars specified in paragraphs 10.2 to 10.5 of the third schedule (see hyperlink above) and such particulars as the appropriate authority may reasonably require in addition. The Council's application

form will be designed to elicit information that enables its decision making to be guided by this policy, including information that is relevant to enabling it to meet all of its general obligations such as those referred to in the preceding paragraph.

Public notice must be given of all applications and that notice shall be in the form that the Council may prescribe. The Council intends to prescribe a form of application that facilitates public representations, including, for example, requiring applicants to identify the brand name under which the premises are intended to operate and other material information.

The council will record that applications have been received on its licensing web pages. The council will also display additional notices in the area making use of street furniture and community notice boards. It also intends to notify local councillors about applications within their wards.

Persons objecting to an application for the grant renewal or transfer of a licence must give notice in writing of their objection to the Council, stating in general terms the grounds of the objection not later than 28 days after the date of the application. Providing they comply with the statutory requirements their format of written objections is entirely a matter for the objector.

The Council will give an opportunity of appearing before and being heard by a committee or sub-committee:

- (a) before refusing to grant a licence, to the applicant;
- (b) before refusing to renew a licence, to the holder; and
- (c) before refusing to transfer a licence, to the holder and the person to whom the applicant desires that it shall be transferred.

The Council will also usually permit objectors to address the Committee or sub committee in respect of the matters raised in their written objection (but no other matter)

The Council has arranged for hearings to take place before committees and sub-committees whose Members are accustomed to conducting such business in accordance with the rules of natural justice and other relevant obligations. Training has been made available to all Councillors concerned in the conduct of hearings and determination of such matters.

When considering applications the Councillors will usually enhance their existing local knowledge of the locality by use of maps and site visits. Applicants should be required to provide a location map and plan of the premises.

7. Grounds for refusal

Mandatory grounds

A licence shall not be granted where one of the mandatory refusal grounds applies, that is:-

- (a) to a person under the age of 18; or
- (b) to a person who is for the time being disqualified by virtue of revocation in the previous twelve months;
- (c) to an individual applicant who has not been resident in the UK for the previous six months;
- (d) to a body corporate which is not incorporated in an EEA state;
- (e) to an applicant who has, within a period of 12 months immediately preceding the date when the application was made, been refused the grant or renewal of a licence for the premises, vehicle, vessel or stall in respect of which the application is made unless the refusal was reversed on appeal.

If the Council finds any of these grounds apply then it must refuse the application

Discretionary grounds for refusal

A licence may otherwise be refused on one or more of the following grounds.

- (a) That the applicant is unsuitable to hold the licence by reason of having been convicted of an offence or any other reason
- (b) That if the licence were to be granted, renewed or transferred the business to which it relates would be managed by or carried on for the benefit of a person, other than the applicant, who would be refused the grant, renewal or transfer of such a licence if he made the application himself;
- (c) That the number of sex establishments, or of sex establishments of a particular kind, in the relevant locality at the time the application is determined is equal to or exceeds the number which the authority consider is appropriate for that locality. (Nil may be an appropriate number for these purposes)
- (d) That the grant or renewal of the licence would be inappropriate, having regard -
 - (i) to the character of the relevant locality; or
 - (ii) to the use to which any premises in the vicinity are put; or
 - (iii) to the layout, character or condition of the premises, vehicle, vessel or stall in respect of which the application is made

If the Council finds any of these grounds apply then it may refuse the application

Factors for consideration

Discretionary grounds (a) and (b)

In considering the suitability of those persons referred to in (a) and (b) above the factors the Council may take into account include:

- relevant experience;
- relevant criminal convictions;
- whether the person has committed relevant offences;

- relevant observations or findings by public authorities, including licensing authorities, in connection with the conduct of the person or their ability to manage and control premises;
- relevant findings by courts and tribunals in connection with the treatment of protected groups (within the meaning of the Equalities Act 2010)
- information germane to the person's ability to, among other things:
 - ensure the safety and wellbeing of performers;
 - ensure the proper protection of the public;
 - ensure the suitability of employees, performers and others using the venue;
 - prevent performance by or for those who may thereby be harmed, including minors;
 - understand and adhere to conditions imposed on any licence granted and ensure they are observed by others on the premises;
 - engage constructively with the Council and other relevant regulators

Discretionary ground (c)

The Council is mindful of its power to determine an appropriate maximum number of sex establishments, in the relevant locality at the time the application is determined. The Council will adopt a consistent approach to this issue when determining applications for a sex establishment. It will not seek to predetermine the localities that are comprised within the City of Bristol or predetermine the appropriate number for each such locality, but will consider this issue on a case by case basis. That is to say, it will decide what is the relevant locality as a matter of fact in each particular application and not by drawing boundaries on a map or some other method.

Having established the relevant locality, in considering the issue in ground 'c' the Council will take into account all relevant considerations including:-

- The character of the locality:
 - residential
 - leisure
 - educational establishments
- Other uses in the locality:
 - faith / religious institutions
 - churches
 - family friendly facilities
- Impact on regeneration
- Impact on tourism, including considerations of the perception of the City at gateway locations
- Impact on retail attraction
- Risk of public nuisance
- Whether the locality is subject of stress caused by a cumulative impact of premises authorised to provide licensable activities under the Licensing Act 2003;
- Impact on crime and disorder
- Public perception of the safety of the locality and impact on that perception, e.g. typical footfall at material times, level of street lighting, use by lone females
- Existence of social problems in the locality and impact on any initiatives to tackle them, e.g. kerb crawling, prostitution.
- Levels of recorded crime

- Levels of anti social behaviour

Appendix A shall be maintained within this policy to record all decisions made to control the number of sex establishments under this provision.

Discretionary grounds (d)

For d(i)

Having regard to the character of the locality (see ground (c) above) the Council will consider whether the particular application is appropriate , taking into account:

- The size and appearance of the premises
- Their proximity to places where the public congregate for purposes other than use of the premises, such as bus stops and taxi ranks
- The nature and style of the relevant entertainment that is proposed
- The nature of the clientele it is likely to attract and their number
- The duration of the proposed licence/activity
- The manner in which the relevant entertainment is likely to be managed
- The risk of nuisance to others engaged in legitimate activity
- The proposed hours of operation.

For d(ii)

Whether premises in the vicinity are put to any of the following uses:

- residential, in particular homes occupied by families
- leisure
- educational establishments
- churches and other places of worship
- family friendly facilities
- other sex-oriented/adult premises (whether or not they are licensed/licensable)
- youth clubs
- womens refuges
- community centres
- parks and other open spaces
- swimming pools
- public transport

For d (iii)

In considering these factors the council will take into account information concerning:-

- whether the premises are fit for the purpose proposed
- their planning status
- the general appearance to others using the locality
- whether premises are self contained
- means of access and egress, whether shared with other building users (if any)
- accessibility
- sightlines
- 'hidden' areas and other places where effective monitoring may hampered
- standard of decoration and "fit –out"
- visibility from the street
- facilities for smokers

- facilities for performers (changing, washing, wc, smoking areas etc) and whether they are adequately separated from those provided for customers

8. Conditions

The council has set out standard conditions that will normally be applied to any sex establishment licence granted by it.

The conditions are intended to promote the safety and wellbeing of the public, employees and customers, as well as reducing the impact of these types of premises by imposing certain restrictions.

An applicant may request to vary or be exempt from any of these conditions and will be afforded the opportunity to provide information as to why a variation or an exemption should be granted in that instance.

9. Reasons

The Council will usually make available the reasons for its Committee and sub committee decisions on its web pages. Rarely publication of reasons may be deferred where there is good reason (for example where relevant information is sub judice or otherwise reasonably judged to be exempt from publication).

10. Waiver

In circumstances in which the Council reasonably judges that it would be unreasonable or inappropriate to require a licence for the sexual establishment concerned it may waive the requirement for a licence. An applicant for a waiver must submit the information prescribed in the legislation and such other information as the council may reasonably require. There are no advertising or publicity provisions governing waivers.

If an application for waiver is allowed a waiver notice is given which can be for a specific period or open ended. When it is open ended the council, by giving at least 28 days notice, can bring it to an end.

The Council will consider each waiver application received on its own merits

APPENDIX A

RECORD OF DECISIONS TAKEN TO CONTROL THE NUMBER OF SEX ESTABLISHMENTS IN LOCALITIES IN BRISTOL

These are the localities for which numbers have been set, any other localities would be determined on a fresh application.

On 23rd November 2011 the Licensing Committee determined three localities in Bristol and specified the maximum number of Sex Shops, Sex Cinemas and Sexual Entertainment Venue within each locality.

Old Market / West Street Locality

2 Sex Shops, 0 Sex Cinemas, 1 Sexual Entertainment Venue

City Centre Locality (see map)

2 Sex Shops, 0 Sex Cinemas, 2 Sexual Entertainment Venues

Bishopston / Redland / Cotham / Ashley Locality

0 Sex Shops, 0 Sex Cinemas, 0 Sexual Entertainment Venues

APPENDIX B

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Audience - includes an audience of only one person

Nudity - nudity is the exposure of the pubic area, genitals or anus and, in the case of women, their nipples

Organiser - the person who is responsible for the organisation or management of the entertainment itself or the premises

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CONDITIONS RELATING TO SEX ESTABLISHMENTS

Standard Conditions for Sexual Entertainment Venues

1. The Council makes these regulations pursuant to its power under paragraph 13 of the Third Schedule to the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982 (“The Act”).

2. In these conditions

‘Audience’; ‘Sexual Entertainment Venue’; and ‘Relevant Entertainment’; each have the meaning given in the Act .

‘Performer’ means any individual who performs or actively participates in Relevant Entertainment (whether or not they are an employee) and “Performance” and “Performing” shall be construed accordingly.

‘Permitted Relevant Entertainment’ means entertainment falling within the description specified on the licence as being permitted at the licensed premises

‘Relevant Offence’ means

1. An offence under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982 Schedule 3.

2. A sexual offence, being an offence listed in Part 2 of Schedule 15 to the Criminal Justice Act 2003, other than the offence mentioned in paragraph 95

(an offence under section 4 of the Sexual Offences Act 1967 (procuring others to commit homosexual acts));

3. Every Sexual Entertainment Venue Licence granted, renewed or transferred by the Council shall be presumed to have been so granted, renewed or transferred subject to the standard conditions contained in the schedule unless they have been expressly excluded or varied by the Council.

Schedule

A. Only Permitted Relevant Entertainment is authorised under this licence.

B. Permitted relevant entertainment may only take place on those parts of the premises as are identified on the plan annexed to the licence.

C. Relevant entertainment shall not occur in private rooms, cubicles or other enclosed areas. For these purposes a room, cubicle or other area is private unless it is completely open on one side so that activities within may be supervised from the exterior.

D. The Council shall be provided with a Code of Conduct for Performers and Rules to be observed by members of the audience.

E. The Code and Rules referred to in Condition D above shall be brought to the attention of all performers and members of the audience and reasonable measures shall be taken to ensure that they are complied with.

F. 1. At no time during the performance may there be any physical contact between a performer and a customer. Prior to the performance or at the completion of the performance there may be hand-to-hand payment for the performance.

2. At no time except during the performance may a performer or employee be unclothed. Immediately following the performance, the performer must dress, so that (for example) the performer may not be unclothed when seeking payment for a performance.

3. No performer or employee may at any time (and whether or not performing):

- a. sit or lie on the lap or any other part of any customer;
- b. kiss, stroke, fondle, caress or embrace any customer;
- c. engage in any other contact of a sexual nature with any customer.

4. In these conditions:

- a. "customer" means any person visiting the premises other than employees or performers, whether or not they have paid for or intend to pay for services provided;
- b. "employee" means any person working at the venue whether under a contract of employment or some other contract;

c. "unclothed" means when breasts and/or genitals and/or anus are fully or partially uncovered.

d. "other contact of a sexual nature" means contact which must reasonably be assumed to be provided solely or principally for the purpose of sexually stimulating the customer.

G. As soon as is reasonably practicable, and in any event within seven days, the

Council shall be notified of any material change in the management structure, where a material change means one which is at variance with the information provided in the most recent application for a license, or its renewal or variation as the case may be;

H. No person shall be employed or shall perform at the premises who has unspent convictions for any Relevant Offence;

I. Copies of the license and the conditions applicable to it shall be displayed on the premises in a place where it is likely to be seen by every member of the audience;

J. The licensee shall retain control over all parts of the licensed premises when used for Relevant Entertainment;

K. Customers shall be made aware of any charge for admission to the premises, and of any further charges that may be levied in connection with the provision of Relevant Entertainment, before being admitted to the premises;

L. There shall be no display either upon or outside of the licensed premises (in such a way that it is visible on the exterior) of photographs or other images which indicate or suggest that Relevant Entertainment is provided upon the premises, with the exception of any registered trade mark, trading name or trading symbol that has been provided to the Council in connection with the most recent application for licence, its renewal or variation as the case may be;

M. The licensee shall ensure that no area where Relevant Entertainment may take place can be viewed from outside the licensed premises at any time;

N. The licensed premises shall be sufficiently illuminated to ensure that usable CCTV images can be captured;

O.1. Performers shall not be permitted to share the following facilities with any customers and suitable separate provision must be made;

- (i) water closet;
- (ii) washing facilities;

2. Performers and customers shall not be permitted to share any smoking area

3. No customers shall be permitted to enter any changing area used by Performers

P. All external doors affording access to the licensed premises shall be fitted with a device to provide for their automatic closure and such device shall be maintained in good working order;

Q. The availability of relevant entertainment shall not be marketed or advertised in any of the following ways:-

- (a) by means of personal solicitation in the locality of the licensed premises;
- (b) by means of leafleting in the locality;
- (c) by means of externally displayed advertisement (such as on billboards) in any part of the Council's administrative area

R. The following shall be made available without charge to performers and the Audience:

Literature and contact names and telephone numbers of organisations that provide advice and counselling on matters relating to:-

- (i) sexual problems;
- (ii) family planning;
- (iii) sexually transmitted diseases
- (iv) rape and sexual assault.

S. (i) No telephone number, residential address, email address or other information that may facilitate further contact between performers and members of the Audience is passed from audience to performer, or vice versa; and

(ii) This prohibition shall be brought to the attention of all members of the Audience

T. (i) Performers may perform only in accordance with written contracts, which define their rights and obligations, including terms as to the nature of their performance and payment. No deduction shall be made from such payment unless permitted by the contract, and no deduction by way of penalty shall be permitted;

(ii) No relevant entertainment shall be provided by any performer unless sufficient checks have been made of documents evidencing the performer's age, identity and right to work in the United Kingdom;

(iii) Copies of all documents referred to in (i) and (ii) above shall be retained for not less than 12 months after the last provision of Relevant Entertainment by the said Performer and shall be produced to an authorised officer of the Council or a Constable upon request at any reasonable time.

U. The licensee shall exercise all due diligence and take all reasonable steps to ensure that the terms and conditions imposed on the licence are observed and complied with at all times.

V. CCTV.

CCTV shall be in use at the premises.

(i) Where a CCTV system is to be installed, extended or replaced, it shall be to an appropriate standard as agreed with the Licensing Authority in consultation with the Police. Where a CCTV system is to be installed it shall be fully operational by commencement of the licence.

(ii) The CCTV equipment shall be maintained in good working order and continually record when licensable activity takes place.

(iii) The premises licence holder shall ensure images from the CCTV are retained for a period of 31 days. This image retention period may be reviewed as appropriate by the Licensing Authority

(iv) The correct time and date will be generated onto both the recording and the real time image screen.

(v) If the CCTV equipment (Including any mobile units in use at the premises) breaks down the Premises Licence Holder shall ensure the designated premises supervisor, or in his/her absence other responsible person, verbally informs the Licensing Authority and the Police as soon as is reasonably practicable. This information shall be contemporaneously recorded in the incident report register and shall include the time, date and means this was done and to whom the information was reported. Equipment failures shall be repaired or replaced as soon as is reasonably practicable and without undue delay. The Licensing Authority and the Police shall be informed when faults are rectified.

(vi) The premises Licence holder shall ensure that there are trained members of staff available during licensable hours to be able to reproduce and download CCTV images into a removable format at the request of an authorised officer of the Licensing Authority or a constable.

(vii) There shall be clear signage indicating that CCTV equipment is in use and recording at the premises during all trading hours

(viii) If relevant entertainment is specifically provided for an audience of one (for example what is sometimes referred to as a private dance) the camera must be positioned and operated so as to ensure that both parties are clearly identifiable from the captured images.

(ix) All monitors shall be positioned so that customers may not observe images.

W. Relevant entertainment shall not include any word, action or imagery that endorses or depicts, or might reasonably be taken as endorsing or depicting, or be promoted as including, any conduct which, if taking place in reality, would amount to a criminal offence; for the avoidance of doubt this imposes a prohibition on any performer being clothed in a school uniform or otherwise attired or presented as being a school student or a child or being promoted as such in any media.

Standard Conditions for Sex Shops and Sex Cinemas

Save where they have been expressly excluded or varied, as particularised in paragraph 1 of this schedule, the licence is granted subject to the terms, conditions and restrictions prescribed by the Authority in regulation (Standard Conditions applying to sex shops and sex cinemas) and also to any additional terms, conditions and restrictions set out in paragraph 2 of this schedule..

SCHEDULE

1 A copy of this licence together with a copy of the conditions shall be exhibited.

STANDARD CONDITIONS APPLICABLE TO LICENCES FOR SEX SHOPS AND CINEMAS

In these Conditions the following expressions shall have the following meanings:

(i) 'The Council' - The City Council of Bristol.

(ii) 'Sex Establishment', 'sex cinema', 'sex shop', and 'sex article', shall have the meanings given them in Schedule 3 to the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982.

(iii) 'Premises' any vehicle, vessel, stall or premises (which shall include any building, any part thereof, forecourt, yard or storage place in connection with any building) which is the subject of a licence granted under Schedule 3 aforesaid.

(iv) 'Special Conditions' any terms, conditions or restrictions contained or referred to in the Schedule to a licence granted under Schedule 3 aforesaid.

1 A sex shop or sex cinema shall not be open to the public before 9 a.m. and shall not be kept open after 8.00 p.m.

2 The licensee shall ensure that the public are not admitted to any part or parts of the premises which have not been licensed by the Council.

3 No part of the premises shall be used by male or female prostitutes for the purposes of soliciting.

4 The licensee shall notify the Council in writing of the person responsible for management of a sex shop or sex cinema at any time and no person may be responsible for such management unless he is approved by the Council.

5 The name of the person responsible for management of a sex shop or sex cinema shall be prominently displayed on the premises throughout the time of his management.

6 Where the licensee is a body corporate or an unincorporated body any change of director, company secretary or other person responsible for management of the body shall be notified to the Licensing Authority in writing within 14 days of the change.

7 The licensee shall not let, licence or otherwise dispose of any part of the premises.

8 Any displays must be arranged in such a way that the interior of the premises, other than the window display itself, is not visible from the exterior.

Wording shall not be used in any window display or on the exterior of the premises that could be considered as stimulating or encouraging sexual activity, or acts of force or restraint associated with sexual activity.

No article or material shall be displayed on the premises so as to be visible from outside of the premises that are for use in connection with, or for the purpose of stimulating sexual activity, acts of force or restraint associated with sexual activity, genital organs, urinary or excretory functions.

A maximum of three mannequins may be used in any window display for the purpose of displaying such clothing as lingerie, nightwear, fancy dress, etc. Such displays shall not include any clothing or item which could be considered to be for use in connection with, or for purpose of acts of force or restraint. Where mannequins are used they shall not be posed in such a fashion as to suggest sexual activity or acts of force or restraint.

If the Council notifies the licensee in writing of the unsuitability of any poster, photograph, sketch, painting, image or any form or display visible to members of the public who are not on the premises, then the item shall be removed or obscured from the sight of members of the public not on the premises

9 Neither the licensee nor his servant or agent shall personally solicit custom for a sex establishment outside or in the vicinity of a sex shop or sex cinema.

10 There shall be no change of use from a sex cinema to a sex shop or from a sex shop to a sex cinema without written consent from the Council.

11 No sex articles or other things intended for the use in connection with, or for the purpose of stimulating or encouraging sexual activity or acts of force or restraint which are associated with sexual activity shall be displayed, sold, hired, exchanged, loaned or demonstrated in a sex cinema.

12 All sex articles and other things displayed for sale, hire, exchange or loan in a sex shop shall be clearly marked with their prices.

13 All printed matter offered for sale, hire, exchange, or loan shall be available for inspection prior to purchase.

14 Alterations or additions either internal or external shall not be made to the licensed premises without written consent from the Council.

15 The licensee shall take all reasonable precautions for the safety of the public and employees.

16 In the event of any inconsistency between these conditions and any special conditions of the licence the special conditions shall prevail.

17 Where in these Conditions reference is made to 'approval' or 'consent' by the Council this shall be approval or consent in writing from the Licensing Authority and no approval given under any other powers of the Council will be sufficient, e.g. planning permission approval under building regulations, and approval given under any other powers exercised by the Council shall not preclude the necessity for approval or consent in writing under these Conditions.

Local Authority	Type of policy	Type of policy cont...	LA Address	Email address	
Guildford	nil cap	no upper or lower limit	Licensing Team Guildford Borough Council Millmead House Millmead Guildford Surrey GU2 4BB	licensing@guildford.gov.uk	
newcastle	core city / nil cap	outside city centre only	Licensing Authority Civic Centre Barras Bridge Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 8PB	licensing@newcastle.gov.uk	
coventry	nil cap	grandfather rights for one venue	Licensing Team Coventry City Council Floor 6 Civic Centre 4 Much Park Street Coventry CV1 2PY	licensing@coventry.gov.uk	
north tyneside	nil cap	current nil cap in Whitley Bay, consultation on new policy underway	Licensing, Block C, Harvey Combe, Killingworth, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE12 6UB	liquor.licensing@northtyneside.gov.uk	
swansea	nil cap	no previous venues	Licensing Division Housing and Public Protection Service Directorate of Place Swansea SA1 3SN	evh.licensing@swansea.gov.uk	
winchester	nil cap	no previous venues	Licensing Winchester City Council City Offices Colebrook Street Winchester SO23 9LJ	licensing@winchester.gov.uk	
exeter	nil cap	no previous venues	Licensing Team Civic Centre Paris Street Exeter EX1 1RQ	licensing.team@exeter.gov.uk	

warwick	nil cap	city centre districts only	Licensing Team Warwick District Council, Riverside House, Milverton Hill, Leamington Spa, CV32 5HZ	Licensing@warwickdc.gov.uk	
cornwall	no limit				Implied in representations that newquay district reduced crime because of sole open venue licence revocation. Cornwall has no limits and Newquay still has a lapdancing venue
slough	nil cap	2?	Licensing Slough Borough Council Landmark Place High Street Slough SL1 1JL	licensing@slough.gov.uk	
birmingham	core city	Limit 8	Birmingham City Council Licensing Section PO Box 17013 Birmingham B6 9ES	licensing@birmingham.gov.uk	
cardiff	core city	no cap	Licensing Cardiff Council City Hall Cardiff CF10 3ND	licensing@cardiff.gov.uk	
leeds	core city	nil cap outside city centre, four in city centre	Entertainment Licensing Leeds City Council Civic Hall Leeds LS1 1UR	entertainment.licensing@leeds.gov.uk	
liverpool	core city	nil cap outside city centre, 8 in city centre, 2 in riverside	Licensing and Regulatory Services, Liverpool City Council, Municipal Buildings, Dale Street, Liverpool, L2 2DH	licensingact2003@liverpool.gov.uk	
manchester	core city	nil cap outside city centre, grandfather rights for existing?	Licensing Team Manchester City Council MANCHESTER M60 2LA	premises.licensing@manchester.gov.uk	

nottingham	core city	no cap	Commercial & Operations Licensing Central Police Station Byron House Maid Marian Way Nottingham NG1 6HS	general.licensing@nottinghamcity.gov.uk	
sheffield	core city	no cap	The Licensing Service, Place Portfolio, Block C, Staniforth Road Depot, Staniforth Road, Sheffield, S9 3HD	licensing@sheffield.gov.uk	
portsmouth	nil cap	grandfather rights for existing	Licensing Team Portsmouth City Council Civic Offices Guildhall Square Portsmouth PO1 2AL	licensing@portsmouthcc.gov.uk	
bolton	nil cap	city centre districts only, grandfather rights for existing venue	Licensing Team Regulatory Services Ground Floor Town Hall Victoria Square Bolton BL1 1RU	licensing.unit@bolton.gov.uk	
cheltenham	nil cap	outside city centre locality only	Licensing Section, Cheltenham Borough Council, Municipal Offices, Promenade, Cheltenham, GL50 9SA	licensing@cheltenham.gov.uk	
kirklees	unclear	unknown	Kirklees Licensing Service Flint Street Depot, Flint Street, Fartown, Huddersfield, HD1 6LG	licensing@kirklees.gov.uk	

Briefing for Bristol City Council's Sex Establishment Policy Review 2016/2017, presented by Bristol Women's Voice

Introduction

Bristol Women's Voice (BWV) welcomes this opportunity to respond to the council's review of Sexual Entertainment Venues (SEVs) and we are pleased to be able to share our specialist expertise. We call unequivocally for a nil-cap on SEVs in Bristol.

Bristol Women's Voice was established in 2011 to represent the women of Bristol, to promote women's equality and to work with Bristol City Council to support it in its mission for gender equality.

The inequality between women and men, boys and girls, in Bristol has many aspects that are all related to one another. As gender specialists in Bristol, it is our view that the women of this city stand no chance of gaining equality with men while the council continues to licence sexism via SEVs. We recognise this policy review also covers sex cinemas and sex shops, but due to time constraints we are restricting our response to SEVs (business which promote the financial and social inequality between women and men, and the assumption that women's bodies are objects which men can buy).

In the past 12 months, Bristol City Council has consulted us on numerous policies with regards to the impact of those policies on women. We now present our views on the impact for women as a consequence of SEVs existing in Bristol: a topic that is 100% about women.

BWV is pleased to read that Bristol City Council's website states that the council is committed to advancing gender equality in the city, specifically stating that: "We will improve the safety of women and men by measuring street sexual harassment and follow up action and we will increase the uptake of specialist sexual violence services."¹

We highlight the facts that Bristol:

1. was the first city to sign up to the European Convention against Trafficking,
2. was the first UK city to sign up to the European Charter for Equality of Women and Men in Local Life,
3. was the first city to create a mayoral Women's Commission,
4. was one of the first UK cities to have a violence against women strategy,
5. was awarded White Ribbon status, showing the city's commitment to eliminating violence against women and girls,

¹ <https://www.bristol.gov.uk/people-communities/gender-equality>

6. has the 'This Is Not An Excuse' programme of public advertising across the city to challenge ideas of sexual entitlement,
7. has a programme of education available to all of Bristol's early years, primary and secondary schools via the Bristol Ideal,
8. offers workplace DV training sessions being developed by Public Health Bristol; and
9. Bristol is host to the widely acclaimed Zero Tolerance initiative, working towards a city that is free from gender-based violence, abuse, harassment and exploitation.

Given all of this, it is incomprehensible that Bristol City Council should still licence SEVs to operate in the city. Bristol more than any other city should be nil-cap and should be proud to be so.

However, the very existence of SEVs licensed by the Council poses a risk to the wider society in Bristol and has a detrimental impact on the vast majority of people in Bristol who choose not to work in or frequent these establishments. Indeed, the existence of SEVs is the polar opposite of a city that celebrates equality and offers a sanctuary for all who need it. This is why we strongly call for Bristol to have a nil-cap on all SEVs with no exceptions.

Since the austerity cuts that began in 2010, BWV has seen an unacceptable number of women lose their jobs from specialist services working to prevent men's violence against women. These job losses are a direct result of funding cuts and the impact of their work has been felt acutely as the city struggles with increasing levels of violence towards women and decreased capacity to respond to these women. These job losses significantly outweigh the number of women who are self-employed in SEVs and who may lose their temporary, un-contracted zero-hours work when you implement a nil-cap.

Questions for the Council

Can Bristol City Council definitively say with 100% certainty that no SEV workers in Bristol are trafficked, have complex needs or are controlled and pimped by men?

Can Bristol City Council ensure the safety of all women and girls in the vicinity of these establishments and in the wider city?

How can Bristol City Council square its support for the Bristol Ideal school programme while supporting the objectification of women for the purpose of male gratification in SEVs?

How can boys in the city grow up to respect women as their equals, and how can girls grow up to have equal aspirations? Clear evidence exists that this equality does not extend to the adult world given that outdated performances of outdated sex roles persist. Bristol City Council has the opportunity to change this right now.

Existing Examples of Successful Nil-Cap Cities

There is already evidence of a nil-cap being successful elsewhere in the UK and we call on Bristol City Council to join other cities and be clear about your commitment to gender equality. Nil caps exist in similar forward-thinking university cities such as Swansea, Exeter, Coventry, North Tyneside and Warwick. Bristol must be next.

We invite Bristol City Council to make the links between its numerous pledges to gender equality and its licensing of establishments that exploit women, and to implement a nil-cap on all SEVs.

Impact on Bristol

Bristol city centre is rapidly changing, and since the council's last SEV policy review there has been a dramatic rise in residential housing in the city centre, particularly around Old Market and the Hippodrome where two of the city's current SEVs operate. As such, it is even less appropriate now than it ever was for SEVs to remain in these residential areas.

With this in mind, we invite the council to consider how two former Bristol SEVs have seen their premises become much more inclusive businesses.

1. Pata Negra (formerly Lounge @ 33) is now a thriving and respected tapas restaurant in the city centre. With rave reviews from more than 210 happy customers on TripAdvisor, the restaurant is rated the 92nd best in the city (out of 1,219)².
2. The Platinum Club on Denmark Street was more recently the Kush nightclub, and is now planned to be a café opening in January 2017³.

Both of these examples show that there is no shortage of entrepreneurs in Bristol who would welcome these central sites that SEVs currently occupy in which to set up successful, gender inclusive and popular businesses, and which would offer employment to many.

Conclusions

We ask that Bristol City Council takes heed of the points raised in this response and instils a nil-cap in Bristol, ensuring that this city truly is a safe and welcoming space for all women and girls, and demonstrating that sexism and gender inequality will not be tolerated any longer in Bristol.

² https://www.tripadvisor.co.uk/Restaurant_Review-g186220-d7147357-Reviews-Pata_Negra-Bristol_England.html

³ <http://www.bristol247.com/channel/news-comment/daily/animals/bristol-cat-cafe-to-open-in-january>

Bristol City Council has been claiming for many years that it is a city striving for gender equality, we urge it to take action to ensure this becomes a reality.

A nil-cap is the only option.

Bristol Women’s Commission and Bristol Zero Tolerance Initiative response to preliminary consultation on the Bristol City Council Sex Establishment Policy Review 2016/17

January 2017

Bristol Women’s Commission supports a nil cap policy on Sexual Entertainment Venues (SEVs) within the local authority of Bristol. The Commission believes that the granting of licences to these establishments contradicts the policies and obligations the City Council has in tackling exploitation and violence against women. The Commission trusts that the Licensing Committee will adopt a policy that no SEV licenses will be granted within the local authority area in the future. This will enable the Council to meet many of its obligations and legal objectives in terms of equality and human rights and wider government policy.

Our focus is on supporting a nil cap on SEVs in Bristol because of the incompatibility of the current policy with a city that is equal and safe for all.

As a key signatory to the European Charter for Equality of Women and Men in Local Life¹ Bristol City Council must recognise that “*gender-based violence arises from the idea, on the part of the perpetrator, of the superiority of one sex over the other in... an unequal relationship of power*” (Article 22.2). SEVs can be seen to contribute to a popular culture whereby women’s bodies are objectified. This culture perpetuates the notion of “*the superiority of one sex over the other*” as identified in the Charter.² The Council’s duty under the Equality Act 2010 and the Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED) includes the need to have ‘due regard’ to the need to eliminate discrimination and harassment of women and advance equality of opportunity for women, as well as foster good relations between men and women which arguably the presence of SEVs does not do. In fact, research³ demonstrates that the sexual objectification of women, which can be seen to be encouraged and practiced within SEVs, acts to reinforce gender inequality.

¹ Council of European Municipalities and Regions, The European Charter of Equality for Women and Men in Local Life http://www.ccre.org/docs/charte_egalite_en.pdf

² Bristol Women’s Commission, Sexual Entertainment Venue Policy Statement, Licensing Special Purposes Sub Committee, 6th November 2014

³ See for example Home Office Sexualisation Review 2010 <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20100418065544/http://homeoffice.gov.uk/documents/Sexualisation-of-young-people.html>

Therefore, continued licensing of SEVs by Bristol City Council fails to meet obligations under the Charter and national equalities legislation and diminishes the status of Bristol as a modern European City where both women and men can lead fulfilled lives in a safe and fair society.

Bristol as a city is committed to the eradication of violence and abuse of women and girls. In 2012 the city was awarded White Ribbon City status which requires cities to work towards a status of zero SEVs.

Bristol City Council has taken on and is supportive of the Women's Commission's Bristol Zero Tolerance initiative and both previous and current Mayors have pledged their support.⁴ The Bristol Zero Tolerance initiative⁵ seeks to address all forms of gender-based violence, abuse, harassment and exploitation in the city and a nil cap policy on SEVs is a part of this work. So far over 40 high profile organisations and businesses in Bristol have signed up to the Bristol Zero Tolerance pledge and are taking action on gender-based violence in the city.⁶

Other current approaches to addressing violence and abuse in the city include:

- www.thisisnotanexcuse.org
- www.bristolideal.org.uk
- UWE Intervention Initiative⁷
- Bristol Against Violence and Abuse Strategy 2015-2020⁸ includes an aim to challenge the sexualisation and subordination of women and children.

These projects are supported by or run by Bristol City Council therefore the Commission believes that the continued licensing of SEVs directly undermines the council's own work and is not compatible with the wider outcomes and aims that the city hopes to achieve in terms of gender equality and the eradication of gender-based violence. These local policies and strategies highlight the importance of equality, safety and addressing gender-based violence, however, there are no local policies which see the presence of SEVs in the city as positive.

Research published in 2014 shows that sexual objectification has a key role in the link between men's alcohol use and sexual violence perpetration.⁹

⁴ <http://www.bristolzerotolerance.com/our-partners-2/bristol-city-council-2/>

⁵ <http://www.bristolzerotolerance.com/>

⁶ <http://www.bristolzerotolerance.com/our-partners-2/>

⁷ <http://www1.uwe.ac.uk/bl/research/interventioninitiative.aspx>

⁸ <http://www.bava.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/Bristol-Against-Violence-and-Abuse-Strategy-2015-2020.pdf>

Therefore, the presence of SEVs in Bristol can be seen to impact on the safety of women and girls and a local authority policy which permits the licensing of SEVs contributes to the normalisation of exploitation and gender-based violence which initiatives such as Bristol Zero Tolerance are trying to combat.

Good practice on SEVs:

An increasing number of local authorities in the UK are now taking a nil policy approach to SEV licensing and have implemented policy approaches that acknowledge the links between SEVs and gender-based violence and inequality.

The Commission understands that the following local authorities have taken a nil cap approach:

- Coventry
- London – (different licensing regime) Bromley Town, City of London, Enfield, Haringey, Harrow, Hounslow, Richmond, Havering, Camden, Merton
- North Tyneside
- Slough
- Exeter
- Swansea
- Warwick
- Winchester

Others are under consideration. Swansea, Coventry and Winchester local authorities have also developed appropriate wording for their nil cap policies.¹⁰

Home Office Guidance 2010¹¹ states that nil may be an appropriate number of SEVs for a local authority and that licensing authorities may refuse to renew a license even if there is no change in circumstances.

⁹ Gervais et al (2014) Understanding the Link Between Men’s Alcohol Use and Sexual Violence Perpetration: The Mediating Role of Sexual Objectification. Psychology of Violence.

¹⁰ See http://www.swansea.gov.uk/media/4651/Sex-Establishment-Policy/pdf/Licensing_of_Sex_Establishments_Policy_2013.pdf ; http://www.coventry.gov.uk/downloads/file/8505/sexual_entertainment_venue_policy and <http://www.winchester.gov.uk/licensing/sex-establishment-licence/>

¹¹

<http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20100413151441/http://crimereduction.homeoffice.gov.uk/crimereduction057a.pdf>

The Air Weapons and Licensing (Scotland) Act 2015¹² also includes ‘reducing violence against women’ as a consideration for local authorities when preparing an SEV policy statement and considering the local impact. The Commission would urge Bristol City Council to adopt a similar position.

The Commission is also concerned about some areas of the existing policy and issues these raise for those working within SEVs as well as the general public. These issues would be resolved if a nil cap were to be put in place. The Commission is also concerned about the ability of the general public to respond to the Licensing Committee processes as outlined below.

Concerns with the Regulations prescribing standard conditions applicable to licenses for sexual entertainment venues:

Section D - Code of Conduct

There is currently no standard Code of Conduct that performers or audience members should comply with to protect the rights and safety of performers and enforce a Zero Tolerance approach to any form of violence or harassment.

Section F (a) – contact between performers and customers

The Commission is concerned that there is evidence that this aspect of the policy has not been complied with¹³ and is another reason for a nil cap on SEVs.

Section O – facilities for performers

Given the strong anecdotal evidence that even with current cap levels in the city the most basic provision of separate toilets, changing facilities, and free information on local gender-based violence services and other support for performers in existing establishments is lacking, it is clear that with stretched resources enforcement visits cannot be made often enough or do not have the effect of eliminating unsafe practices or licence breaches.

The specific reference to literature on sexual problems, family planning and sexually transmitted diseases (i - iii) suggests that performers engage in prostitution, whereas gender-based violence is a more likely occurrence during their work. No establishments in the city should exist which could encourage and enable either prostitution or gender-based violence. The idea that the City

¹² <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2015/10/section/76/enacted>

¹³ see <http://www.bristolpost.co.uk/bristol-club-fined-lap-dancers-far/story-19690487-detail/story.html>

Council is licensing establishments where these are likely to occur is extraordinary.

Section T (ii) – performers’ documents

There is a constant concern that trafficked or exploited women could end up working in SEVs and that clubs themselves have responsibility for checking documents. Again, the Commission believes that a nil cap policy on SEVs is another way to ensure that human trafficking and other forms of exploitation are eliminated from the city.

Concerns with Bristol City Council Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982 Control of Sexual Entertainment Venues:

Section 6 – general obligations that apply to the discharge of all the Council’s powers and duties

Council obligations under Equalities Law are outlined above and the Commission believes that the continued licensing of SEVs will not enable the Council to meet these.

Research has also shown that women who work in SEVs can be subject to high levels of abusive behaviour from customers - in a UK study published in 2011 almost half reported frequent verbal harassment and unwanted touching from customers.¹⁴ Again, the Commission believes the council should not be complicit in this type of activity by agreeing licenses when professing to seek a society where women are equal to men.

Section 7 – considering applications and representations

The Commission appreciate being involved in the preliminary consultation process for the policy review and are pleased that other organisations who have made representations in the past have also been invited to be involved in this process. However, the Commission believes that the application process for SEVs and consultation around this lacks transparency and that the information and timetables for these processes must be made more clearly available to members of the public who may wish to comment. The relevant web pages on the Council website cannot be found through searches and the application process and information about this is not clearly available. The timetable for establishments to make an application, representations to be

¹⁴ University of Leeds Faculty of Education, Social Sciences and Law, The Regulatory Dance <http://www.sociology.leeds.ac.uk/research/projects/regulatory-dance>

submitted and dates of hearings should be available to ensure accessibility and participation. This process should also be more focused, for example, hearings taking place within a time limit such as 3 weeks after the end of the application and consultation process.

The Commission is also not aware of information on applications being available on street furniture and community notice boards and being made available to Ward Members and Neighbourhood Forum Coordinators as the policy states. The Commission would therefore like to see a more robust consultation process built into the policy and included in future application cycles. This process should also be accessible including the consultation and papers being advertised clearly online as well as being available in different languages and formats if requested. Responses should also be able to be made online or through electronic and paper copies. A draft Equality Impact Assessment of any draft Council policies should also be made available.

For example, the change in conditions applied for by one of Bristol's SEVs directly contravenes section F (b) of the Regulations prescribing standard conditions applicable to licenses for sexual entertainment venues.¹⁵ However, the application for a proposed change in conditions was not advertised and so local people who it may impact on did not make objections.

Section 8 – discretionary grounds for refusal

The Commission broadly support the grounds for refusal outlined by the policy. However, the Commission believes that the policy has not been followed in terms of the appropriateness of venues considering the character and use of the locality. The proximity to bus stops, residences and public spaces as well as public perception has not been taken into consideration with the current SEVs in Bristol City Centre.

The Council have received a number of objections in the past to the renewal of SEV licenses including details of sexual harassment that some women have experienced in the vicinity of SEVs. Women also report feeling unsafe, unwelcome and intimidated when near these establishments. As Philip Kolvin QC notes¹⁶ “the fears of women using the vicinity of premises may be reflected in decisions as to the location of such facilities... These concerns are directly reflected in the Royal Town Planning Institute’s Gender and Spatial Planning

¹⁵ see <http://www.bristolpost.co.uk/reaction-your-views-on-bristol-s-first-topless-bar/story-29776106-detail/story.html>

¹⁶ Sex Licensing p86-87 <http://kolvin.co.uk/areas-of-licensing-law/sex-licensing/>

Good Practice Note, which states: ‘...ensure that the views of women are considered. Evidence shows that in certain locations, lap-dancing and exotic dancing clubs make women feel threatened or uncomfortable.’” When will the Licensing Committee have due and demonstrable regard to these concerns?

Bristol is at the forefront of national thinking in promoting women’s equality and addressing gender-based violence by signing the European Charter of Equality of Women and Men in Local Life, setting up Bristol Women’s Commission and supporting the Commission’s Bristol Zero Tolerance initiative to drive the agenda forward. The Commission now urges Bristol City Council Licensing Committee to give utmost consideration to the issues raised in our response when reviewing the overall policy of whether the presence of SEVs within the city of Bristol is appropriate or desirable and that the outcome of the updated policy will be for a nil cap.

Signed by Bristol Women’s Commission members:

(Redacted)



Avon and Somerset Police and Crime Commissioner Response (January 2017)

**Preliminary consultation on the Bristol City Council Sex Establishment Policy Review
2016/17**

Submitted by email by Inspector Martin Rowlands on behalf of the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner

Contact email: PCC@avonandsomerset.police.uk

Introduction

The Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) for Avon and Somerset, Sue Mountstevens supports a nil cap policy on Sexual Entertainment Venues (SEVs) within the local authority of Bristol. This view is based on the PCC's commitment to *Protect the Most Vulnerable From Harm* as set out in the Avon and Somerset Police and Crime Plan.¹ As PCC, Sue Mountstevens is determined to take up every opportunity to reduce and tackle crime in Avon and Somerset. In terms of protecting the most vulnerable from harm, this is relevant to SEVs when it comes to tackling in particular, violence against women and girls (VAWG).

Prevention

The Police and Crime Plan sets out the PCC's ambition to *Protect the Most Vulnerable From Harm* which covers a range of crime types including domestic and sexual abuse and exploitation. This priority includes the objective to 'take a preventative approach and raise awareness of these crimes to challenge perpetrators and give victims confidence to report'.² The Constabulary and other agencies are seeing significant increases in reporting both in Bristol and Avon and Somerset. While this is positive, showing increased confidence in statutory and support agencies, we must not be complacent in our ambition to prevent future harm.

This focus on prevention is in line with the Home Office 2016 VAWG Strategy which states:

¹ <http://www.avonandsomerset-pcc.gov.uk/Your-PCC/Police-Crime-Plan-2016.aspx> p.8

² *ibid* p.10

Preventing violence and abuse from happening in the first place will make a significant difference to overall prevalence of these crimes. We will continue to challenge the **deep-rooted social norms, attitudes and behaviours that discriminate against and limit women and girls** across all communities. [emphasis added]³

This is of significance when looking at SEV policy as it is the PCC's view that SEVs, by offering paid performances by women contribute to social norms, attitudes and behaviours that discriminate against women and girls by objectifying them and placing them as a commodity. Indeed, the Home Office states that violence against women and girls is 'both a cause and consequence of gender inequality' which is an important statement to consider when the Licensing Committee is reviewing its policy on SEVs.⁴

Bristol's commitments

As a signatory to the **European Charter for Equality of Women and Men in Local Life**, Bristol City Council recognises that "*gender-based violence arises from the idea, on the part of the perpetrator, of the superiority of one sex over the other in... an unequal relationship of power*".⁵ SEVs can be seen to contribute to a popular culture whereby women's bodies are objectified. This culture perpetuates the notion of "*the superiority of one sex over the other*" as identified in the Charter.⁶ Similarly, the Council's duty under the Equality Act 2010 and the Public Sector Equality Duty includes the need to have due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination and harassment of women and advance equality of opportunity for women, as well as foster good relations between men and women which arguably the presence of SEVs does not do. In fact, research demonstrates that the sexual objectification of women, which can be seen to be encouraged and practiced within SEVs, acts to reinforce gender inequality.⁷

The PCC is proud of the **Bristol Zero Tolerance** initiative and is a signatory.⁸ This is important in the context of SEVs given that research published in 2014 shows that sexual objectification has a key role in the link between men's alcohol use and perpetration of sexual violence.⁹ Therefore, the presence of SEVs in Bristol can be seen to impact on the safety of women and girls. The licensing of SEVs contributes to the normalisation of exploitation and gender-based violence which initiatives such as Bristol Zero Tolerance are trying to combat.

³https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/522166/VAWG_Strategy_FINAL_PUBLICATION_MASTER_vRB.PDF p.9

⁴ *ibid* p.16

⁵ Council of European Municipalities and Regions, The European Charter of Equality for Women and Men in Local Life http://www.ccre.org/docs/charte_egalite_en.pdf Article 22.2

⁶ Bristol Women's Commission, Sexual Entertainment Venue Policy Statement, Licensing Special Purposes Sub Committee, 6th November 2014

⁷ See for example Home Office Sexualisation Review 2010 <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20100418065544/http://homeoffice.gov.uk/documents/Sexualisation-of-young-people.html>

⁸ <http://www.bristolzerotolerance.com/our-partners-2/police-and-crime-commissioner/>

⁹ Gervais et al (2014) Understanding the Link Between Men's Alcohol Use and Sexual Violence Perpetration: The Mediating Role of Sexual Objectification. *Psychology of Violence*.

The PCC has also been pleased to work jointly with **Safer Bristol** and **Bristol Public Health** on campaigns, services and initiatives aimed at tackling domestic and sexual abuse during her time in office. As such, the PCC cannot support the continuation of a licensing position which contravenes these efforts.

Concluding Remarks

Both in terms of the safety of performers at the venues and more globally in terms of preventing violence against women and girls, it is clear that Bristol has an opportunity to support the ambitions in the PCC's Police and Crime Plan in considering its policy on SEVs.

If Bristol is to take its commitment to tackling these crimes and gender equality seriously, then it should take the bold step of setting a nil cap for SEVs in Bristol.

Nice'n'Naughty

Bangor | Bolton | Brighton | Bristol | Chester | Leeds | Liverpool | Newcastle | Southport | Warrington | Wigan

Nick Carter
Regulatory Services Manager
Licensing Team (Temple Street)
PO Box 3176
Bristol
BS3 9FS



16th December 2016

Dear Mr Carter,

RE: SEX ESTABLISHMENT POLICY REVIEW 2016/2017

Thank you for your letter of the 11th November 2016 requesting comments on the sex establishment policy review 2016/2017

I would like to refer to the many letters I have sent to Bristol Council questioning the policy and charges associated with the sex establishment licensing (please find enclosed)

Many of these letters have gone unanswered and to date I do not feel that the fees charged are justified.

I have requested meetings to discuss this further in person all of which have been ignored.

I wish to be able to make full representation to any committee that will be reviewing the Sex Establishment policy 2016/2017

I request that this review include the fees associated with the licensing reviews for sex shops.

Bristol Council is one of the highest in the UK and has not justified the fees although we have continually requested this.

Other councils that Nice 'n' Naughty deal with charge the following:

Liverpool	£190.96
Warrington	£457.00
Wigan	£610.00
Southport	£600.00

I look forward to hearing from you in due course.

Yours sincerely

Trish Murray

Trish Murray
Operations Manager
T: 0844 88 44 784
E: operations@nicennaughty.co.uk



Head Office, Unit 5 Crown Parade, Warrington, Cheshire, WA1 2AE
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Nice 'n' Naughty

Bangor | Bolton | Brighton | Bristol | Chester | Leeds | Liverpool | Newcastle | Southport | Warrington | Wigan

Licensing Team (Temple Street)
PO Box 3176
Bristol
BS3 9FS

13th September 2016

Dear Sirs,

RE: LICENCE RENEWAL – NICE 'N' NAUGHTY, 45 COLSTON STREET, BRISTOL, BS1 5AX

With reference to the above, we have written to you on the following dates with no response:

5th July 2016
16th June 2016
16th May 2016

The letter from the 16th May 2016 enclosed our Licence renewal application without the fee as we advised that we were awaiting a response from Jonathan Martin regarding fees.

We have had no response from Mr. Martin or any of the licensing team regarding the fees or our licence renewal.

I would be grateful therefore if a member of the licensing team would acknowledge receipt of this letter and advise on the situation of the fees at this time.

Yours sincerely

Emma Humphreys
Nice N Naughty
Senior Executive Administrator
T: 0844 88 44 784
E: accounts2@nicennaughty.co.uk



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Page 51

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Licensing Team (Temple Street)
PO Box 3176
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BS3 9FS

5th July 2016

Dear Sirs,

RE: LICENCE RENEWAL – NICE 'N' NAUGHTY, 45 COLSTON STREET, BRISTOL, BS1 5AX

With reference to the above, we sent our licence renewal paperwork to you on the 16th May 2016 and subsequently sent copies of the public notice published in the Western Daily Press on the 18th May 2016 and the Window notice following the 21 day period.

No fee was sent with the renewal as we had written to Jonathan Martin under the Freedom Of Information act asking for information regarding how the fees were set to which he responded on the 13th June 2016.

We sent a further letter which I have attached regarding the fees for 2016/2017 as Mr Martin advised that the last time the fees were set was 2013/2014.

There was no response received from this letter so I would be grateful if you could please arrange for this to be responded too as I am conscious that we have not made payment for the licence or received the licence renewal documents.

Yours sincerely

Emma Humphreys
Nice N Naughty
Senior Executive Administrator
T: 0844 88 44 784
E: accounts2@nicennaughty.co.uk



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Licensing Team (Temple Street)
PO Box 3176
Bristol
BS3 9FS

16th May 2016

Dear Sirs,

RE: LICENCE RENEWAL – NICE 'N' NAUGHTY, 45 COLSTON STREET, BRISTOL, BS1 5AX

With reference to the above, please find enclosed the completed paperwork for the renewal of our licence at Nice N Naughty Leisurewear Ltd, 45 Colston Street, Bristol, BS1 5AX.

Further to our letter to Jonathan Martin regarding fees and our FOI request, once we have had a response to these, the fee for the licence will be sent separately.

A copy of the completed documentation has also been sent to Chief Constable, Avon & Somerset Constabulary, New Bridewell (6th Floor), Bristol, BS1 2QH.

If you have any queries regarding the application, please do not hesitate to contact me

Yours sincerely

Emma Humphreys
Nice N Naughty
Senior Executive Administrator
T: 0844 88 44 784
E: accounts2@nicennaughty.co.uk



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Jonathan Martin
Trading Standards & Licensing Manager
Trading Standards Section
Brunel House
St Georges Road
Bristol
BS1 5UY

RECORDED DELIVERY

12th May 2016

Dear Jonathan,

RE: Nice 'n' Naughty, 45 Colston Street, Bristol, BS1 5AX

Please find enclosed a copy of my letter to you dated the 10th November 2015, which was signed for on the 13th November 2015 (copy of the proof of delivery is also enclosed) to which I have had no response.

We have also received no final response to our Freedom of Information request that was sent to Bristol City Council on the 2nd February 2016.

You did respond to the FOI with a query on the 4th March 2016 which was received by us on the 10th March 2016.

We responded to you on the 11th March 2016 providing the further details you had requested, again copies of this correspondence is enclosed, but we have received no further details from you regarding this request.

As we are about to start the 2016/2017 licence renewal process I would be grateful if you could provide the information requested by return.

I look forward to hearing from you in due course.

Yours Sincerely

Trish Murray
Operation Manager
Nice n Naughty Ltd
07890758627



Head Office, Unit 5 Crown Parade, Warrington, Cheshire, WA1 2AE

T: 0844 88 44 784

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Page 54

Jonathan Martin
Regulatory Compliance Unit Manager
Bristol City Council
Licensing Services
Princes House
Princess Street
Bedminster
Bristol
BS3 4AG

RECORDED DELIVERY

10th November 2015

Dear Jonathan,

RE: Nice 'n' Naughty, 45 Colston Street, Bristol, BS1 5AX

Thank you for your time on the telephone today and the chance to discuss my issues with the current renewal fee for a Sex Establishment Licence in Bristol.

As I am sure you are aware, I have been campaigning for a fair and reasonable licensing renewal fee for all the Nice 'n' Naughty shops across the UK and Bristol in particular due to its high fees when we took the store from Clonezone in 2009. This was prior to the Hemming vs. Westminster Council court case.

Although we have seen a significant drop in the fees since 2009, we find it difficult to understand how Bristol fees are so much higher than other local councils we deal with, when the process is identical across the country. Having looked at other Councils near to Bristol City, Bath is £1,680, Newport £378, Cardiff is £804 and although these are higher than some of our other stores, they are a lot less than Bristol City Council.

Below are six examples of councils that Nice 'n' Naughty have applied for licenses with that have applied significant reductions to their licence fees.

Chester reduced fees from £3,800 to £900
Warrington reduced fees over a period of 3 years from £3,800 to £451
Liverpool city council reduced fees from £1,600 to £192
Wigan Borough Council reduced fees over 3 years from £3,600 to £571
Manchester Council reduced fees from £5,412 to £398
Leeds Council reduced fees from £8,000 to £700

The reductions were a result of the Councils actual costing of the renewal process for a sex establishment many of which supplied a breakdown of the cost and how they arrived at the new fees. We understand every council sets fees independently but I am sure you can appreciate the £5,000 we pay Bristol Council seems excessive when looking at other councils.



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I would be grateful if you could send me the cost breakdown for Bristol City Council sex shop renewal process and would like the opportunity to meet to discuss when I visit Bristol in December.

We have worked very closely with other councils to help reduce costs of the renewal process and would like to think this is possible with yourselves over the coming months.

Thank you again for your time on the phone today and look forward to hearing from you.

Yours Sincerely

Trish Murray
Operation Manager
Nice n Naughty Ltd
07890758627



Nice'n'Naughty

Bangor | Bolton | Brighton | Bristol | Chester | Leeds | Liverpool | Newcastle | Southport | Warrington | Wigan

Sarah Flower
Licensing Services
Princes House
Princess Street
Bedminster
Bristol
BS3 4AG

WITHOUT PREJUDICE

18th February 2015

Dear Sarah,

RE: Nice 'n' Naughty, 45 Colston Street, Bristol, Avon, BS1 5AX

Further to our telephone conversation today, Nice 'N' Naughty has been kept aware of Westminster Council being granted leave to appeal to the Supreme Court from Philip Kolvin and Tim Hemming. Whilst we understand the basis of this decision, we are advised that it is unlikely the Supreme Court will arrive at a different verdict and as a result several councils we work with are offering a full and final settlement to prevent larger sums being claimed at a later date.

Since 2009, we have paid £33,767.00, based on an approximate renewal fee of £500.00 going forward based on other local Councils we have finalised this issue with, we calculate a refund request of £27,119.00, our workings out are detailed below. This figure does not include any element of interest to date.

The figures for 2009/2010 have been worked out as a pro rata figure for January to June 2010 due to the EU Directive coming into place in December 2009 and what we believe to be a fair transfer fee.

Transfer Fee	£150.00
2009/2010	£250.00
2011/2010	£500.00
2012/2011	£500.00
2013/2012	£500.00
2013/2014	£500.00
2014/2015	£500.00
	<u>£2,900.00</u>



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Nice'n'Naughty

If we are unable to resolve the issue now it is likely the future figure would be significantly higher, including interest charges as specified by the courts going back to 2009. In addition the legal team have estimated additional costs of up to £10,000.00 per sex shop which will be charged to the relevant Council as I mentioned on the phone I would like to avoid involving Lawyers if at all possible.

As with other Councils I have agreed full and final settlements with we will sign a confidentiality agreement and will not make any future claims against the Council irrelevant of the ruling outcome and additional interest that will accrue.

Having spent 6 years working with Bristol City Council arguing the fees I am sure you appreciate that the fact it was only ever addressed was when the Westminster case came to Court is frustration for me personally as I feel I was ignored for many years by the licensing team.

If in the very unlikely event the Supreme Court go against the ruling of the Court of Appeal Nice n Naughty would reimburse the £27,119.00 and this can be written into any confidentiality agreement or contract you wish for us to sign.

I appreciate the time and effort from yourself in trying to resolve this issue and would appreciate a further chance to meet and finalise the matter as I know that you have much more pressing issues to deal with and I would like to finalise this matter as I am sure you would, rather than us to proceed with an information access request to submit to our legal team as this will only add to costs and more importantly time taken up in gathering the information, I would like to think having worked closely with the Council to get to this stage we can agree to finalise the matter without legal involvement.

The Lawyers dealing with this have now requested a list of councils that we currently deal with that a final settlement has not been agreed so that they can prepare the legal papers, I would therefore appreciate a response by return so I can take the necessary action.

I can be contacted on 07890 758 627 to discuss further or arrange a meeting at your convenience

Yours Sincerely

Trish Murray
Nice n Naughty Ltd



Head Office, Unit 5 Crown Parade, Warrington, Cheshire, WA1 2AE

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Page 58

Nice 'n' Naughty

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Jonathan Martin
Regulatory Compliance Unit Manager
Bristol City Council
Licensing Services
Princes House
Princess Street
Bedminster
Bristol
BS3 4AG

RECORDED DELIVERY

13th January 2015

Dear Mr Martin,

RE: Nice 'n' Naughty, 45 Colston Street, Bristol, BS1 5AX
Your Ref: JPM/Licensing/Sex Shop

Further to our letter of the 17th March 2014 and your response letter of the 31st March 2014, copies of which I enclose, we have received no further correspondence regarding the issues raised.

Our original letter to you regarding the fees for Sex Shop Licence renewals was sent back in April 2013, since this time all the Councils that Nice 'n' Naughty deal with have reduced their fees and in most cases refunded the overpayment paid by Nice 'n' Naughty.

Councils' such as Manchester City Council have reduced their fees to £348, Warrington Borough Council have reduced their fee to £457.00 and Wigan Council have reduced their fees to £591. Liverpool City Council has also confirmed by phone that they will be reducing their fees to less than £300.

In your last letter, you advised that the fee setting process was being dealt with during the months of April and May with a view to being implemented from July. However, your website shows that the fee still appears to be set at £5,000.00 and we have had no correspondence to detail any further changes from you.

I will be visiting our Bristol store on the 20th and 21st January, if you would like to arrange a meeting.

I look forward to hearing from you in due course but should you need to discuss this further please do not hesitate to contact me on the number below.

Yours sincerely

Trish Murray
Nice 'n' Naughty Ltd
07890 758627



Head Office, Unit 5 Crown Parade, Warrington, Cheshire, WA1 2AE

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Page 59

Jonathan Martin
Regulatory Compliance Unit Manager
Bristol City Council
Licensing Services
Princes House
Princess Street
Bedminster
Bristol
BS3 4AG

17th March 2014

Dear Mr Martin,

RE: Nice 'n' Naughty, 45 Colston Street, Bristol, BS1 5AX
Your Ref: JPM/Licensing/Sex Shop

Thank you for your letter of 8th January regarding the proposed license fee for the current year. As you are aware Nice 'n' Naughty have been paying £5,050 in previous years and are looking to see a substantial reduction in the light of the Westminster ruling.

Your letter states that you will revert back to us at the earliest opportunity but more than two months have elapsed since that communication. You will appreciate that we operate in a difficult market due to increased internet competition, and an even more difficult economy. It is vital that all costs are controlled and monitored in order that detailed financial planning can be effective but in the absence of clarification of such a key cost to the business, financial prudence is proving difficult.

I would be grateful if you would please clarify both the proposed level of fee and the justification behind it within the next twenty eight days. To be clear we are expecting a material reduction in license fees since virtually every other Council with whom we interact, have reduced fees to less than £1,000, by way of example Manchester Council is £348.

I look forward to hearing from you in due course but should you need to discuss this further please do not hesitate to contact me on the number below.

Yours sincerely

Trish Murray
Nice 'n' Naughty Ltd
07890 758627

Jonathon Martin
Licensing Services
Princes House
Princess Street
Bedminster
Bristol
BS3 4AG

6th January 2014

Dear Mr Martin,

RE: NICE N NAUGHTY, 45 COLSTON STREET, BRISTOL

Further to the letter sent to you dated 22nd November 2013, to which I haven't received a reply, I am currently working with all my local councils regarding the licensing renewal fees.

As you indicated in your letter dated 6th November 2013, Bristol City Council believe the fees charged are justified and not inflated to cover any cost other than those directly associated with the administration and enforcement of the licensed sex shop I request a breakdown of how the fee of £5,000.00 is calculated.

Many of the councils I am working with have carried out a detailed analysis of direct costs and the licensing renewal fees have been reduced to less than £600 in several cases.

It is Nice 'n' Naughty's intention to work directly with the councils to reach a satisfactory resolution on the issue where possible. However, as you are aware Darker Enterprises have two stores in Bristol and I am unable to accept any offer without liaising with them.

Please provide details of the costings, to enable us to determine the next course of action in this matter.

Yours Sincerely

Patricia Murray



JOHN MORSE

— SOLICITORS —

Licensing Team (Temple Street)
Bristol City Council
P O Box 3176
Bristol
BS3 9FS

Our Ref: AS/MB/HAL012/0009
Your Ref:
Date: 21st December 2016

licensing@bristol.gov.uk

Dear Mr Carter

Sex Establishment Policy Review 2016/2017

We act on behalf of Reedbed Limited and Nightlife Bristol Limited who operate, respectively, Central Chambers at 9-11 St Stephens Street and Urban Tiger at 4 Broad Quay.

We are grateful to be given an opportunity to make a contribution, and hope that the following, brief, remarks assist the Council in its initial work on this topic.

The regulation of sexual entertainment

As the Council will know, prior to 2009 sexual entertainment was governed by the Licensing Act 2003, and therefore by the licensing objectives under that legislation. There was concern that those objectives did not cover the field in terms of the issues which have to be considered in relation to sex establishments. The resolution adopted by Parliament was to bring sexual entertainment venues within the same regime as applied to sex shops and sex cinemas. This has been a positive solution for local communities for reasons we set out below.

It is, perhaps, important to emphasise that the Act does not permit refusal on moral grounds or values. In legislating for the licensing of sexual entertainment venues, Parliament has made it

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Page 62

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abundantly clear that sexual entertainment is a lawful activity. This is further borne out by paragraph 3.23 of the Home Office Guidance on sexual entertainment venues.

It is fair to say that, in Bristol, there have been objections to our clients' licences and renewals which are, when properly understood, inadmissible objections to the nature of the activity.

It would certainly assist the efficient determination of applications for licence renewals if licensing officers could consider objections to renewal and advise whether individual objections are in fact relevant to the objectives of the legislation. Where they are not relevant, they ought to be discounted. In those cases where the only objections are on the basis of grounds which are not relevant to the legislation, there ought to be no need for a public hearing of the application for renewal. If this approach is taken, it will save legal costs for our clients and administrative costs for the Council.

The Council is also asked to make it clear in the policy that objections cannot be made on moral grounds and that any such objections will be discounted.

Standards for sexual entertainment

The regulation of sex establishments through the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982 has brought about a series of benefits for communities, as well as performers and customers. Each of these benefits can and, it is submitted, should, be reflected in a modern sexual entertainment venue policy.

The suitability test for licensees, owners and managers creates the opportunity to establish protective policies, since having such policies may be considered an incident or indicator of propriety:

- Codes of conduct for dancers. These may include rules such as no touching policies, standards of dress, exchanging details, reporting of misconduct and so forth.
- Codes of conduct for customers. These are generally the correlative of codes of conduct for dancers and ensure that customers know exactly what conduct is and is not permitted in the venue.
- Welfare policies for dancers. These may include the privacy of dressing rooms, private toilet facilities, the employment of a "house mother", protection of performers, accompanied exit arrangements and so forth.

The test for suitability of premises enables standards to be laid down in the Council's policy concerning CCTV coverage, ability to supervise premises (e.g. prevention of wholly enclosed booths), provision of proper facilities for performers, standard of toilet facilities etc.

The "locality" grounds in the Act enable Council's to impose a series of controls which minimise or even obviate any impact of the sexual entertainment use on the locality. These controls may include:

- A ban on logoed limousines.
- A ban on leafleting, advertising or other forms of touting in the public realm.
- Prevention of use of sexual imagery or language outside the premises.
- Controls on the nature of lighting to ensure that it is discrete and unobtrusive.
- Prevention of views inside the premises.
- Control of smoking areas, including supervision of smoking areas used by customers and, if performers smoke at the front of the venue, ensuring that they are segregated, discreetly dressed, and in strictly limited numbers.

The appropriate number of SEVS

The Council's current policy suggests that the appropriate number of SEVs for the city centre is two. It is submitted that there is no good ground to decrease that number. The following points are made:

1. The fact that the Council's Licensing Committee has repeatedly renewed the licences of our clients' venues demonstrates that they are not considered to have a detrimental impact on the city centre.
2. After many years of these venues trading in Bristol, the numbers of people actually objecting to renewal is extremely modest, particularly in comparison with the size of the Bristol population. Even then, a significant portion of the objections are based on moral grounds.
3. Moreover, to provide for two SEVs is certainly not excessive for a city with a population of 450,000. It cannot be said that there is over-provision.

4. The two venues provide jobs for 20 staff, 14 SIA-licensed security operatives and 40 performers, nearly all of whom are local to Bristol.

5. The venues contribute significantly to the local economy. For example:

- They pay £32,496.80 in rates.
- They pay £146,969.03 in VAT.
- They pay £60,491.38 in PAYE & NI.
- They pay £82,180.10 in corporation tax.

NB the above figures are commercially confidential and should not be publicly disclosed.

6. Moreover, the venues are subject to large investments which are dependent on the continuation of their licences. For example:

- The lease for Urban Tiger is for 10 years at an annual rent of £60,000 and the lease for Central Chambers is for 10 years at an annual rent of £42,000.
- In addition £25,000 has recently been spent at Urban Tiger upgrading the front of house facilities and a further £20,000 will be spent on the back of house facilities including toilet areas and changing rooms for the dancers and also putting in a shower for the dancers' sole use.
- £32,000 has also been spent at Central Chambers on new seating areas, upgrading the dancing facilities and installing new fire doors, windows and mirrors.

NB the above investments are commercially confidential and should not be publicly disclosed.

7. The businesses are entitled to protection under Article 1 of the First Protocol of the European Convention on Human Rights.

8. Further, the performers themselves are entitled to protection under section 149 of the Equality Act 2010. Closure of SEVs in Bristol would involve them losing their livelihoods as sexual entertainment performers in the city.

For the above reasons, it is suggested that there are strong, positive grounds not to remove the right of our client's businesses to continue to operate.

If, however, the Council has it in mind to make a provision in its policy to reduce the appropriate number of SEVs in the city centre, it may be aware that, in some other council

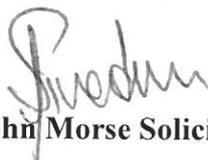
areas, policy provision is made for the preservation of existing business as an exception to the policy provided they are well-run, so as to avoid arguments that their closure involves a breach of Convention and legal rights. A form of wording which has been used elsewhere is:

“The Council recognises that there are established operators who have traded for a long period of time. In deciding whether to make an exception to any provision within this Sex Establishment policy, including the nil policy and any other policy consideration within this policy, the Council will give due weight to the fact, if proved, that the applicant is an established operator whose establishment is a long-standing, well-run sex establishment which has not generated significant levels of concern among the community or statutory authorities.”

In this way, while existing rights are preserved, the Council is enabled to make a policy which indicates that no further licences are likely to be granted and that closure of the existing premises will not be treated as making way for a newcomer to take its place.

It is hoped that these observations are found to be of assistance.

Yours faithfully



John Morse Solicitors

1. Response 1

Thank you for inviting me to respond to Bristol City Council's SEV policy review.

I urge the council in the strongest possible terms to implement a nil-cap on SEVs in all areas of Bristol with immediate effect. This would be in accordance with the council's repeated claims to be committed to gender equality.

Implementing a nil-cap would send a very strong message to all Bristol residents, and to other towns and cities across the UK, that SEVs have no place in contemporary societies that are moving with the times and recognising that sexism and violence against women is completely unacceptable, and absolutely should not be licensed and therefore endorsed by councils. Going into 2017, we should not be putting out the message that women's bodies are available to be bought on the high street by men with the money and power to do so.

As a journalist of 15+ years, I can appreciate that the council may be reluctant to incite the predictable, hyperbolic stories that the Bristol Post, Bristol 24/7 and other local media may sink to in response to you implementing a nil-cap. These news outlets are all edited by men whose businesses thrive not on the reporting of news but on generating website hits to keep their advertisers happy. And inevitably any story that can be illustrated with a photograph of a young woman in scant clothing will generate the hits these websites want.

These news outlets also have a long history of pitting one type of woman against another (eg women who campaign for gender equality against SEV workers). And despite the scuffles generated by the local papers, these stories also blow over very quickly to be replaced by tomorrow's news stories. So any negativity the council might experience from the local media in response to you implementing the nil-cap Bristol needs would be very short-lived, and the benefits to Bristol and to the council would be seen for decades to come and would be much more far-reaching and influential.

Additionally, Bristol would be cited as a good example of a city that took the brave and courageous step of standing up to pressure, and implemented a nil-cap. This has been evidenced in other local authorities where nil-caps are already in effect and the cities and councils are already enjoying the plentiful benefits.

2. Response 2

Thank you for your letter regarding the above review. I welcome your asking for feedback at this early stage in preparing a draft policy for consultation and am pleased to offer my thoughts.

I have general rather than specific comments on sections of the policy as my view is that the policy should be completely revised to state that there should be no SEVs in Bristol. There should not be any SEVs and those that currently operate should no longer be granted a licence so that none remain.

My main reason for proposing that there be no SEVs in Bristol is that having SEVs in the city runs directly counter to promoting equality between men and women. SEVs reinforce in men (and also in women) the attitude that women and men are unequal in that access to women can be bought by men and that men are entitled to treat women as they wish. Women are thus treated as objects, dehumanised and seen as lesser to men. This extends to women as a group and not just the specific women that men meet in the SEVs.

The Council must consider the aims of the public sector equality duty (PSED) when formulating the new policy on sexual establishments. Where the aims of the PSED are to advance equality of opportunity and to foster good relations between men and women then there can be no other conclusion than to have a policy of no SEVs in Bristol.

The Council must seek views from experts in the field of gender equality such as academics and public health specialists and must understand the evidence for the negative impacts of SEVs on gender equality in order to properly research the PSED implications of this policy review. I hope that you will now do this next step in developing your thinking on the new draft policy.

A further reason for revising the policy at this time to not have any SEVs in Bristol is the distinct change in the character of the city centre this year since the conversion of so many city centre buildings to residential property. There are several thousand more residents in new building conversions such as Electricity House and the nearby new student accommodation. SEVs have never been seen as appropriate in residential areas and as the city centre has now become very much a residential area it is no longer appropriate for SEVs to be present there.

3. Response 3

Thank you for the opportunity to comment at an early stage as you prepare a draft policy for approval by the Licensing Committee.

About me and my work

My name is (redacted), I am a Bristolian and a gender equality consultant. I have a PhD in Psychology from the University of Bristol, on how and why sexual harassment happens to women. I work in the fields of gender equality, and the psychology of social change. I have worked at the Universities of Bristol, Lancaster and most recently UWE where I spent two years developing an evidence-based programme to change social norms at English universities, in order to prevent rape, sexual assault and sexual harassment. My work on the programme was commissioned by Public Health England. I am a member of the national End Violence Against Women Coalition and was appointed in 2015 to the national High-Level Task Force on violence against women in universities commissioned by Sajid Javid MP and Jo Johnson MP. For 6 years I was on the board of directors of The Fawcett Society, the UK's national campaign for equality between women and men. My most recent publication, with colleagues, was an evaluation of how the UK nations are performing in legislation, policy and practice, against the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal for gender equality. In that comprehensive [report](#), available from the British Council website, over 30 gender equality specialists and experts were interviewed in depth and over 400 research reports were digested by the research team. A headline conclusion was: "Like all countries, there is still more work to do in the UK: for example, to change sexist cultural norms about gender that demean women, that are supportive of male violence and that act to limit the horizons of women and girls" (p5).

My response to the policy review

I advise the working group to set a cap of zero in each locality of Bristol for Sexual Entertainment Venues. This will promote equality between women and men in the city and

it will contribute to a change in culture – a culture that is currently supportive of discrimination, harassment and violence against women and girls as data show. Such violence is currently the largest human rights abuse worldwide, and it is not inevitable. It is preventable. The culture is not solely influenced by what goes on inside SEVs but also by the message sent by the local authority that until now has permitted the licensing of SEVs and their presence on the high street.

It seems obvious but it is a distinction worth repeating that:

- inequality between men and women is not fuelled by sex difference, sexual attraction or sexual activity engaged in by individual, consenting, equal adults for the purpose of pleasure for both parties

But:

- inequality between men and women, that includes men's social norms of disrespect, harassment and violence towards women as a group, **is** fuelled by sexual activity that is in the public domain of society, involving (almost always) men paying to have access to, objectify and dictate the performance of the bodies of (almost always) young women where the customer alone is expected and entitled to obtain pleasure.

The history of Bristol's policy is not an impressive one. At the time the last policy was written, gender equality stakeholders (including but not limited to people whose work is to understand how and why violence against women is so common in our culture) contacted the chair of the Licensing Committee with requests to **set a nil cap for SEVs**, as is perfectly allowable under the law. The University of Bristol's Centre for Gender and Violence Research very kindly arranged an information seminar at which several such knowledgeable persons gave presentations explaining how the existence of SEVs in itself is a powerful cultural signal in support of sexism. In this short submission I will not attempt to give a long description of how and why this is judged to be the case but I will be glad to do this if the working group would find it helpful. I refer you also to the longer submission by Bristol Fawcett which provides some research references and which should be useful in drawing up an Equality Impact Assessment. At the time of the last review, one single member of the Committee (who then supported a nil cap) attended the information seminar. No other members, nor the chair, nor any officers, attended - although the chair had been offered three alternative dates - and an opportunity was lost. Members of the Public Health team in Bristol, whose role was to help prevent violence against women, were told they were unable to offer their view as trained specialists in prevention *because of* their role as public servants. Later, the policy was decided and a cap was set at 3 SEVs. At the meeting in November 2011 where this policy was decided, there were concerning comments made, resulting in a letter to the then chair of the Committee, from the Chair of Bristol's Strategic Partnership for the Prevention of Violence Against Women and Girls (a copy of this letter is attached for information).

It is therefore with great feeling that I welcome the opportunity to advise the working group at this stage, in the 2016/17 policy review. In short:

- The working group may set policy taking into account representations from local residents and representative groups

- The working group may take advice on the potential adverse or positive impact of policy upon specific groups (in this case, a particularly large group – women and girls) from those who are most familiar with the challenges faced by that group.
- The working group may reflect on the degree of care taken by numbers of experts in the area to contribute to its deliberation on this particular policy area: care taken because it is judged in their view to be a meaningful, important issue in the field and whose resolution represents a significant shift in promoting equality and preventing violence.
- I hope that the working group will decide that a weight of objective, credible, authoritative information (as opposed to simply ‘opinion’) has been provided, which explains that SEVs make a negative impact upon the chances that Bristol’s women and girls have for making progress towards equality with men and boys, equal enjoyment of the city and safer lives.
- I hope that the working group and the Licensing Committee share the vision for a 21st-century city where women and girls are the equal of men and boys in every way and that they seek to prioritise this vision.
- I trust that the working group will therefore produce a draft policy reflecting this process, that will set a cap of zero SEVs in each locality.
- I will be pleased to assist with providing evidence, for example from peer-reviewed academic journals, to assist in any decision making and in any Equality Impact Assessment. The Equality Impact Assessment from 2011/12 appears to indicate that further Equality Impact Assessments would be made with each application but this has not happened in practice.

Please do not hesitate to contact me for any further information.

“The right to equality is not subject to progressive realization, it is an immediate obligation ... to ensure that women are able to enjoy their right to equality” Mayra Gómez, Co-Executive Director of the Global Initiative for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

4. Response 4

Thank you for giving me the opportunity to respond to the preliminary consultation on the Sex Establishment Policy Review, 2016-17. As someone who has been concerned about SEVs for many years, I am grateful for the invitation to comment on what might be included in the new policy.

It is my hope that the Licensing Committee will take this opportunity to include a nil cap in its revised SEV policy. Bristol City Council, along with many other cities, now has the chance to bring its SEV policy in line with its obligations under the White Ribbon Status which it was awarded in 2013. The White Ribbon Status marks a commitment to ending violence against women.

There are numerous reasons why a nil cap is desirable, many of which no doubt will be covered in other consultation responses. In my response, I would like to concentrate on the benefits to the local economy of refusing SEV licences.

During licence applications and policy reviews, it is posited by those with a vested interest that SEVs contribute to the local economy and that the performers will lose their employment if a licence is refused. I would suggest the opposite; that a different kind of establishment would contribute more to the local economy and that a performer would arguably have better employment opportunities and rights if a premises and alcohol licence alone were granted.

The reasons for this are as follows:

- The performers are not employed by the club, but are self-employed. Work is ad-hoc and performers pay a house fee to work in the club.
- If refused a SEV licence, a club would still retain its alcohol/premises licence. It could therefore operate as a restaurant and/or bar and offer the performers more regular employment with associated rights that they do not currently enjoy. The argument that performers would automatically lose their jobs is therefore false. The loss of one type of ad-hoc, often inadequately recompensed work could be substituted for more regular employment.
- Because the premises licence is retained, a new business could open that doesn't effectively exclude 50% of the population. Pata Negra on Corn Street is a highly successful tapas bar that was once Lounge@30, a sex entertainment venue. It is no doubt more lucrative and contributes more to the local economy than a SEV which caters for a very niche market.
- Market trends are showing that the demand for lap dancing clubs is decreasing. Despite many clubs' attempt to normalise their existence and market themselves to couples, their main clientele are men. Research is showing that members of stag parties – the staple market for lap dancing clubs - are moving away from spending time in lap dancing clubs to other doing other less “seedy” activities . It has also become unacceptable for most companies to use lap dancing clubs for corporate entertainment because it is seen as unethical and discriminatory.
- Policing SEVs consumes police resources. Even if the clubs claim to be 'well run', they have to be monitored on a regular basis for licence breaches, links to people trafficking, drugs etc. In 2012, Newquay Town Council reported that one reason why crime in the town had reduced by a quarter was that a lap dancing club which had continually breached its licence conditions had had its licence revoked . It must be weighed up as to whether the little that the clubs contribute to the local economy offsets the disproportionate amount of policing required to ensure compliance with licence conditions. Research in America has shown that sexually oriented businesses (strip clubs and sex shops) are clearly associated with increased rates of all types of crime in their immediate vicinity.

In 2011, to a huge outcry, the Licensing Committee missed the opportunity to turn down a premises licence applied for by 'Hooters', a 'sports bar'. This semi-SEV thankfully did not last very long in the city and, like Pata Negra, is now also a popular restaurant and bar (The Cuban). It is unthinkable now that such a licence would be granted again and it is hoped that the city has moved on from endorsing this type of establishment. The Committee will

remember receiving a letter from the Chair of the Safeguarding Children Board in Bristol about "sexy schoolgirl" promotions in Urban Tiger recently. Years ago, this type of sexualisation was a routine part of our culture and may not have even raised an eyebrow but it is now recognised as wrong and harmful. I think Bristol is now ready to recognise that endorsing SEVs is also wrong and harmful, and that our city does not want to be associated with practices that were once accepted as normal even though they demeaned women and men.

5. Response 5

In the last review of this policy in 2010/2011 I made a personal representation and the Centre which I currently head, also made written representations to the council to have a policy that the appropriate number of sexual entertainment venue's in each locality of Bristol is zero.

I hope that my own personal expertise on the prevention of violence against women, as well as the considerable expertise of my colleagues in the Centre for Gender and Violence Research might be of assistance to you as you fulfil your Council obligations to consult under the Equalities Act 2010.

We believe that in order for the city of Bristol to address inequality and violence against women, that the working group draft a policy setting a cap of zero SEVs as an appropriate number for each locality of Bristol.

6. Response 6

I am a Bristol GP and gender violence researcher based in the School of Social and Community Medicine at the University of Bristol. I chaired the NICE DVA and the WHO intimate partner and sexual violence guidelines.

During your last review (2010/11) I supported a policy of zero sexual "entertainment" venues in Bristol.

As a locally based expert on gender violence (with an international research and policy profile), I would like to make the case that a policy of 0 SEVs would make a substantial contribution to Bristol Council's duty to reduce inequality and violence against women.

7. Response 7

Thank you for the opportunity to be consulted on the review. I have written to you previously of my objections to the granting of a SEV licence to Urban Tiger.

I urge the council to set a cap of zero as the appropriate number of SEVs in each locality of Bristol, in order to promote gender equality and to do everything in its power to change the sadly dominant culture of men's violence against women in Bristol, which is fuelled by SEVs.

I am aware that during the history of many of the SEVs in Bristol, breaches of licence policy and poor practice have repeatedly been identified. For example, advertisements for "sexy schoolgirl" nights sexualising children, advertisements encouraging men to lie to their wives about going to SEVs, constructing and permitting private booths, failing to ensure appropriate levels of CCTV coverage, failing to stop touching between dancers and customers during dances, failing to ensure privacy for performers. During hearings, lawyers for the clubs routinely apologise on their behalf and promise that this kind of thing will not happen again. However, this is a pattern. It shows that as long as the council continues to issue licenses, it is likely that there will continue to be breaches and poor risk management. This is the nature of the SEV trade and our city will be much better off replacing the SEVs with businesses that do not trade on men's use of women's bodies for paid entertainment.

By virtue of paragraph(s) 1 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A
of the Local Government Act 1972.

Document is Restricted

1. John Morse solicitors representing Urban Tiger (Nightlife Bristol Ltd) and Central Chambers (Reedbed)

In attendance: Andrew Sivertsen (John Morse solicitors) plus Carrie Hale and Robert Hale (proprietors).

Summary of points raised (written submission referred to):

- The policy review should take account of the framework for the regulation of sexual entertainment. Objections to SEVs should be relevant to the regulation of sexual entertainment and this should be made clear in terms of any consultation. In particular, it should be made clear that moral objections are not relevant. The local authority should be pro-active in stressing this point as part of any consultation.
- In legislating for the licensing of SEVs, Parliament has made it clear that sexual entertainment is a lawful activity. This is further borne out by para. 3.23 of the Home Office guidance on SEVs.
- The 2 current SEVs were well managed by experienced staff, with clear “house” rules and appropriate measures in place to protect the safety of staff. This should be taken into account in reaching a balanced and proportionate view of whether a limited number of SEVs should be permitted.
- Bristol has a robust approach to the renewal of SEV licences. On average, at the time of licence renewal, there have been only 8 objections.
- 75 people are employed in the 2 current SEVs – this accordingly results in a contribution to the local economy.
- Suggested that a balanced view of the situation in Bristol should be taken. Given the level of demand, the population of Bristol, and that the current premises are well run and only a small number of objections have been received when licences are renewed, a total of 2 SEVs seems to be an appropriate level for Bristol.
- Feels that the current rules regarding staff safety are appropriate and are committed to maintaining a robust approach to this. Facilities are kept under constant review. Feels that one operator running the 2 venues is beneficial in terms of maintaining credible and effective operation of premises, and consequently is of benefit to the local licensing authority in this regard.

2. Bristol Women’s Voice (BWV)

Summary of points raised (written submission referred to):

Note – a Powerpoint presentation was displayed and referred to in support of the points raised.

- BWV was a representative body for women in Bristol, working to promote women’s equality and to work with the Council to support its mission for gender equality.
- BWV’s view on SEVs was based on the fundamental principle of equality – SEVs were businesses that promoted the financial and social inequality between women and men, and also promoted the assumption that women’s bodies were objects which men can buy.

- The objections were based fundamentally on the grounds of gender equality rather than morality.
- BWB therefore supported a nil cap on SEVs in Bristol.
- As a city, Bristol generally has a good record and reputation in relation to gender equality. Permitting SEVs was the opposite of a city that strives for equality and “lets the city down”.
- There were important issues raised by permitting SEVs in the city, including the issue of how to ensure the safety of women working in SEVs and the safety of all women in the vicinity of SEVs and the wider city.
- There were examples of other cities with nil caps on SEVs. Bristol should be next.
- There has been a dramatic rise in residential housing in the city centre, including the areas around the 2 current SEVs.
- A document was circulated – copy of an article from GRAZIA magazine relating the experiences of a Bristol student who paid for her degree though working as a lap dancer.
- BWV was also opposed to sex cinemas on the grounds that they also promoted the objectification of women’s bodies and acted against the principles of gender equality. Indicated that they would wish to conduct research before submitting comments about sex shops.
- BWV felt that a nil cap on SEVs was the only acceptable policy for a diverse city like Bristol that promotes equality. Permitting any SEVs meant the continuation of tolerating the objectification of women’s bodies for the gratification of men.
- BWV requested that in carrying out this policy review, the group should follow up on the research that they had drawn attention to in their written submission.

3. Bristol Women’s Commission and Bristol Zero Tolerance Initiative

Summary of points raised (written submission referred to):

- This response was supported by a wide range of organisations made up of key agencies.
- A nil cap for SEVs was supported.
- The commission believes that the granting of licences to these establishments contradicts the policies and obligations the Council has in tackling exploitation and violence against women.
- A nil cap on SEVs in Bristol should be introduced because of the incompatibility of the current policy with a city that is equal and safe for all. SEVs reinforce gender inequality and contribute to women’s bodies being sexually objectified.
- The Council’s policies should reflect zero tolerance to gender based violence.
- In terms of safety, it was understood more than 50% of lap dancers / performers had reported unwanted touching in spite of any house rules that may be in place. In response to this particular point, the Chair advised that all relevant evidence of this kind should be forwarded to the group for consideration.
- In response to a question, the view was expressed that even in highly regulated venues, high levels of enforcement-related activity would be required to ensure compliance. The fundamental point remained, however, that within SEVs, women’s

bodies were the subject of sexual objectification, and undermined the principle of equality between women and men.

- The commission had not specifically discussed the issues around sex cinemas (noting there that were currently no sex cinemas in Bristol).
- Whilst individual organisations had been consulted on the commission's submission, the commission had not had the resources to engage in wider public consultation.

4. Bristol Fawcett

Summary of points raised (written submission referred to):

- A nil cap on SEVs in Bristol was supported.
- SEVs were not appropriate for a city that actively promoted equality.
- Nil cap policies have been introduced by other cities.
- SEVs promote harmful attitudes to women and run counter to promoting equality between women and men.
- There is evidence of harm to women who worked in SEVs.
- Evidence based research has now resulted in recommendations that the most effective way to bring down the prevalence of men's violence against women is to refocus on community-level prevention - to change the cultural conditions that facilitate men's belief that they are entitled to harass, abuse and violate women. This new focus is beginning to be reflected in policy and legislation. Last year, as part of the revision to Scottish licensing law, an amendment to legislation was passed and enacted (the Air Weapons and Licensing (Scotland) Act 2015) - S76 recognised the relevance of SEVs to violence against women.
- It was important to recognise that the case for a nil cap was based on the principles of equality rather than morality.
- Drew attention to the extensive legal issues highlighted in part 2 of the written submission and urged the group to be fully mindful of the information supplied, including the views of Philip Kolvin QC.
- Also drew attention to and asked the group to be fully mindful of part 3 of the written submission – specific observations and suggestions for consultation on the draft policy.
- In response to a question about links between SEVs and harm to women in the vicinity of SEVs, referred to a 2011 police mapping exercise that suggested a statistical increase in reported acts of violence against women in the immediate zone around Bristol's SEVs.
- The submission was in relation to policy on SEVs; not commenting on sex cinemas and sex shops.

5. Respondent 5

Summary of points raised (written submission referred to):

- Supports a nil cap on SEVs. Having SEVs in Bristol runs counter to promoting equalities in the city.

- SEVs promote the sexual objectification of women's bodies, whereby women's bodies are seen as objects paid for by men.
- In reviewing the SEV policy, the Council must take into account the public sector equalities duty, and ensure it takes account of all relevant research.
- Also need to note a material change in the character of the city centre, with the recent large increase in residential accommodation set to continue. More young people and students are living in this area. This further adds to the inappropriateness of SEVs being located in this area.
- It will be important to effectively publicise consultation on a revised policy, to help maximise consultation responses.

6. Respondent 6

Summary of points raised (written submission referred to):

- Advises the adoption of a policy setting a cap of zero in each locality of Bristol for SEVs.
- This will promote equality between women and men in the city and will contribute to a change in culture – a culture that is currently supportive of discrimination, harassment and violence against women and girls as data shows.
- Important for the local authority to send a clear message on this issue. It is not appropriate for men's social norms to be influenced by being able to pay to access and dictate what women do with their bodies.
- Recommends the group should take into account representations from local residents and representative groups.
- The group should also reflect on the available research from experts in this policy area.
- This is a strategic, equalities issue.

7. Sue Mountstevens, Police and Crime Commissioner (P&CC), Avon and Somerset Constabulary (A&SC). Inspector Martin Crawford was in attendance representing Avon and Somerset Constabulary.

- The Police and Crime Commissioner made an initial presentation – the following points reflect this:-
- She was pleased that the Council was reviewing the policy as she believed it was damaging to Bristol;
- A core principle of the A&SC was to protect the most vulnerable from harm. Safer Bristol which was a joint plan with the Police and the Council shared this principle;
- There were nationally 473,000 survivors of sex abuse and 40,000 survivors of sexual violence last year;
- There was a need to challenge the deep rooted norms and behaviours linked to this. By allowing SEV's the Council endorsed and normalised the continuation of deep rooted attitudes that women were the object of men's titillation;
- Healthy and equal attitudes were undermined by SEV's;
- Men who used SEV's believed they had a sense of entitlement to access women's bodies;

- She had worked hard with the Mayor to make PHSE mandatory in schools so that children understood what a healthy relationship was. She had heard children of 13/14 talk of their unhealthy relationships;
- The Council endorsed healthy relationships and the importance of equality;
- In Bristol there had been 1600 sexual offences against women by men last year.
- The following points arose from the discussion with the Working Group:-
- The P&CC clarified that that these points were her personal view and therefore the office of the P&CC. She added that the A&SC core principle was to protect the vulnerable from harm and this was what she was arguing for;
- She was asked if there was evidence that that this attitude perpetrated down to schools and replied that there was very little direct evidence of this. The Inspector added that there was a plethora of evidence-based academic information that such attitudes were reinforced in children;
- Many of the women working in SEVs were self- employed or on zero hours contracts and could sometimes be linked to modern slavery. It was noted that the Police would be undertaking an Operations Exercise on modern slavery in the City Centre next week;
- Councillor Langley observed that closing down SEVs would be considered illegal. The Inspector replied that Bristol would not be the first to make such a decision and such venues had successfully transitioned to restaurants elsewhere;
- It was noted that the demographic in the City Centre had changed as there was far more student accommodation. Also one of the SEVs was located opposite the Hippodrome which concerned the P&CC;
- The Inspector observed that there were many more residential premises within Old Market although this was increasing in the City Centre. For operational purposes, Old Market was not part of the late Friday/Saturday night Operation BRIO. He added that neither one of the SEVs were considered poorly run. Academic research stated that the impact of these premises was more around their location as customers went away and committed offences on the way home or at home. He stated that in the last 12 months there had been 471 offences, 16 sexual offences, 9 sexual assaults on females, 5 rapes, 1 of a man and 1 indecent exposure in the areas around the two SEVs. Around a previously licenced SEV there had been 184 offences, 128 of them violent and 11 sexual offences;
- Councillor Abraham asked for clear evidence of other cities that had closed their SEVs and was informed the picture nationally was mixed. In Swansea there was a nil policy. There was 1 SEV licenced but owned by the Council so it never opened. Leeds had reduced their numbers and a number of other Councils had a nil cap but had allowed those in SEVs operating before the policy to stay open;
- The Inspector confirmed that he believed the presence of an SEV in an area made it more challenging. Rapes were not directly linked to an SEV but any venue likely to increase sexual offences against women was a problem. He noted that there was no formal statistics on the sort of crimes around an SEV and a random sample would not produce the same results. He
- believed that there would be a reduction in sexual offences if SEVs were not in place. He added that if opportunity was removed, demand would also go noting that all licenced premises could currently operate sexual entertainment evenings under the TENs regime but there did not appear to be the demand for this;
- Councillor O'Rourke asked if there were SEVs in more remote area that caused difficulties to the police and whether it was possible to run such premises in a more subversive way so that it did not cause difficulties. The P&CC replied that she was unaware of more remote premises but would research this;
- Nick Carter questioned whether the presence of such establishments encouraged certain behaviours and cited as an example the two sex shops within 100 yards of the SEV in Old Market. He asked whether there was an issue re consistency of message. The P&CC

responded that if they were able to sell sex dolls that looked like children she would be very concerned as research had shown there was a direct link to child abuse from those who had purchased them. Abi Holman confirmed that this concern was raised by Police so visits were undertaken and no evidence of that product was found. The Inspector stated that he was far less concerned about sex shops as they were a much different offer though their location was important, ie. next to a school would not be acceptable. The P&CC agreed adding that women attended such shops as well as men and it related to consensual relationships;

- Nick Carter stated that the debate about SEVs was not new and there were real tensions on the matter. Conditioning such premises protected the women working there. If not licensed it could be driven underground or licensed premises might operate under the TENs regime without controls. It was also important to consider whether an SEV or sex shop should be part of a City Centre offer especially with a Purple Flag status. Have these localities changed since the policy came into place? The P&CC observed that the debate had now shifted as the City Council had done so much work on equalities since the policy was introduced;
- Reference was made to Burlesque and male dancers with a female audience and whether these types of entertainment could be licensed. The P&CC stated that male dancing establishments should be treated the same as it was important to challenge such behaviours. She added that A&S Constabulary were currently considering making misogyny a hate crime. The definition of misogyny would be provided to this Working Group by A&SC at a later date;
- The Inspector referred to the increase in online abuse and sexting. A&SC had increased their investigations into child sex exploitation and worked closely with Barnardos on long-term investigations. This was a significant cost and meant they were not doing other Police work whilst also coping with 600 less officers. However, their first priority was to protect the vulnerable;
- Councillor Abraham questioned whether all the sins of the world were being focused on SEVs and whether SEVs provided a freedom people should be able to express. He was genuinely worried about the image of the city with SEVs in place but also realised that the Council had some control through conditions, if they went underground this was lost. He asked whether the arguments being put forward were properly balanced and put above other pressures such as the proliferation of pornography on the internet. The P&CC replied that these premises did make a difference as it provided unsuitable role models for children. The unacceptable state of changing rooms at SEVs showed how employers regarded women. They were willing to allow women to work in those conditions until challenged. The Inspector added that misogyny would continue whilst SEVs still existed and the City council endorsed this;
- Councillor O'Rourke, referring to sex shops as consensual, argued that this could be said of SEVs also as women consented to work there. There would always be women who believed it was their right to do so. These women should also be heard so that the review was properly balanced. The P&CC suggested that the Working Group contact the 125 charity who work with sex workers to get them out of prostitution. Councillor Langley suggested the GMB Union as some sex workers were members of it;
- It was agreed that a piece of work be done to plot the statistics of sexual crime last year in relation to venues.
- The P&CC, in sum up, thanked the Working Group for allowing her to address them. It was her priority to work with partners and hoped she could influence the decision of the Licensing Committee. It was helpful for the Licensing Authority and Police to work together on licensed premises in light of reduced budgets. All tax payers across A&SC were paying for Operation BRIO and that's why the Police were arguing for a late night levy. The Chair thanked the P&CC and Inspector for their attendance.

8. EW (performer)

Summary of introductory / initial comments from EW:

a. EW has worked as a performer for approx. 10 years.

b. She works / has worked at a number of venues in Bristol: Urban Tiger, Central Chambers, Temptation, Jack of Diamonds. She also works at SEVs in Swindon.

c. EW's overall view is that licensed / regulated SEVs have increased safety in and around clubs for performers.

d. EW expressed concern that Urban Tiger and Central Chambers now have the same owner, as this has created a "monopoly" position for this sector of the economy in Bristol.

e. The terms of employment, specifically the fees charged by SEVs for performers can vary – in SEVs located in the larger cities, performers often have to pay a set "house fee". The size of the house fee can vary, e.g. a larger house fee is usually payable on Friday and Saturday nights; sometimes, a commission percentage will need to be paid by the performer to the SEV owner/management as well. On a Saturday night at Urban Tiger in Bristol, the house fee is £120.

f. As per the above, fees charged by SEVs to performers vary. Some venues for example, charge a lower house fee of £20-30 but also take a commission of 25% of performers' earnings.

g. On occasions, up to 20 performers may be competing for trade. If trade is quiet and there are a limited number of customers, performers can often struggle to earn enough money to cover the house fee. This "overstaffing" can create a less pleasant, competitive working environment at times, with performers effectively competing for business from a limited number of customers.

h. EW's experience was that performers and venue managers generally ensure strict compliance with licensing conditions, e.g. in terms of enforcing the "no touching" rule.

Summary of main points raised/noted in discussion:

1. Cllr Abraham queried the extent to which the group may be able to comment on / look to influence various aspects of the way SEVs are managed, e.g. in relation to how clubs set house fees, and limiting the number of performers working at any one time. It was important for the group to be clear about the terms of its remit.

The Chair noted that at this stage, the working group was in the process of gathering a wide range of evidence from a number of contributors and different perspectives. Once this had been completed, a careful assessment would need to be undertaken about which matters fell appropriately within the group's remit in terms of forming their recommendations. Officers advised that there were a range of conditions that could potentially be considered in due course – for example, it may be possible to consider particular regulation around limiting the number of performers linked to evidenced demand.

2. In relation to the specific issue of potentially introducing regulation around the setting of performer fees by SEVs, it was noted that MB would need to research relevant case law etc. His initial legal view, however, was that the Council could look to apply conditions that are reasonable and proportionate in terms of achieving set objectives. Therefore, in relation to house fees / fees charged by clubs to performers, there probably would be reasonable grounds for the Council to

introduce a level of control to be applied if this was considered appropriate, e.g. to take account of the minimum wage. Subject to the outcome of research, it would though probably not be possible to introduce conditions around drink pricing, as the decision to purchase a drink(s) was essentially a transactional decision taken by a customer (subject to clear information being made available by the venue about drink prices).

3. Members asked EW's view in relation to changing and backstage conditions, and health and safety generally within SEVs.

EW's view was that the changing conditions at Bristol SEVs were acceptable from a performer perspective and similar to backstage environments elsewhere, i.e. a shared changing room, with availability of a bathroom / toilet / shower. Venues usually had CCTV cameras covering all areas – this was welcomed by performers as helping to ensure safety within the premises. In her experience, managers would respect the changing room environment, e.g. by always knocking on the changing room door before entering.

4. Members asked EW's views and observations about the impact of new legislation and the ability of local authorities to regulate SEVs, and on whether a nil cap on SEVs in Bristol might be appropriate, bearing in mind that some councils have already introduced a nil cap.

EW expressed the following further views:

a. A nil cap in Bristol could lead to performers seeking employment in SEVs elsewhere. She was concerned that some performers may, as a consequence of a nil cap, engage in unregulated activity.

b. She felt it was important to recognise that a lot of women in her position faced barriers to work – as a single mother, for example, working as a performer in a SEV currently gave her the ability to work flexibly, on 1 or 2 nights a week, in a regulated, safe environment.

c. From her personal perspective, the alternative to her current employment would most likely be to work in a pub/bar environment. In her experience, working in a pub/bar had seen a more disrespectful working environment compared to working as a performer in a properly regulated SEV (where she felt protected by trained security staff, knowing also that key rules of behaviour were made clear to customers on entry). She had experienced more inappropriate, sexually motivated behaviour and unwanted sexual advances in pubs/bars than in regulated SEVs.

d. In her view, a lot of performers regarded some aspects of the legislation / regulation as having a degree of negative impact. For example, some customers would pay to spend additional time with a performer (sometimes for several hours), some of which might simply be spent talking with a performer rather than paying to watch a dance – again, in her view, having to get dressed immediately (and only being able to collect money when dressed) after performing a dance could affect the building of a performer's individual rapport with a customer, some of whom were repeat customers. Similarly, there were occasions when, after experiences with particular customers, she would like to be able to initiate a quick "kiss on the cheek" or a short hug with a customer in terms of amicably bringing the customer session to a close (i.e. she would be fully dressed at this point) – this though was prohibited by the current "no touching" rule. Bearing in mind that premises were fully covered by CCTV cameras, she would personally like to see a degree of relaxation of the "no touching" rule, to permit this type of limited form of contact, initiated by the performer when clothed. She felt this would enable her to deliver a full customer experience, reflecting "companionship" time, not just a dance.

e. In her view, it was best if regulated SEVs were not located in or adjacent to predominantly residential/family areas, and there should be an appropriate degree of distance between the two. The SEVs in Bristol city centre, however, were discreet and often people walking past would not know they were there. There was not a lot of family accommodation, in her view, near the current SEV central city locations.

f. She was aware that a number of organisations with a feminist viewpoint argued that a nil cap should be brought in, as SEVs were viewed as promoting the objectification of women. In her view, some of these organisations' outlook on these issues was academically or morally based and not based on any actual experiences of women working in SEVs. The key thing for her was that the SEV working environment should be regulated and kept safe. She had never felt unsafe in a regulated SEV.

g. Whilst EW was not able to quantify the extent to which it happened, she was aware that a number of performers preferred a situation where there was some geographical distance between the SEV in which they worked and the place they lived. She was aware, for example, of a number of performers in Bristol who lived in Cardiff and Swindon, and vice versa.

h. In her view, Bristol could look to have 3-4 regulated SEVs as part of Bristol's creative and vibrant night time economy offer. In her opinion, the availability of cheap alcohol in low price drinking establishments was much more of a "problem" than the existence of SEVs in the context of Bristol night life and the potential for anti-social behaviour.

i. She would prefer the SEVs to be under separate ownerships rather than the current "monopoly" situation.

j. EW indicated she had no personal concerns in relation to sex shops and hostess bars being licensed in Bristol.

k. EW suggested that there were more "working class" performers at Old Market venues compared to the 2 city centre SEVs. She felt this was probably due to the fee structure, especially the level of the "up front" house fee required at the city centre SEVs.

l. In terms of further measures that could be taken to protect the safety of performers, it would be useful provide clear information to performers about how they could report complaints (e.g. about any inappropriate behaviour). This might be through the mandatory display of an appropriate notice within all regulated SEV premises (it would be essential that an individual performer could report a complaint confidentially and safely). Another option could be to look to include this information within a performer's dancing agreement (as issued to all performers by SEVs). In this context, the Chair suggested that it would be useful for the working group to see some examples of performers' dancing agreements.

9. Keith Rundle, Destination Bristol – City Centre BID Development Manager (now Operations Director, City Centre Business Improvement District (BID))

Summary of main points raised/noted in discussion:

1. Keith Rundle briefly outlined details of the 2 year consultation carried out in advance of the approval of the City Centre BID.

2. During the consultation, no views had been raised in terms of the issue of whether SEVs should continue to be permitted or not in the central city area. No specific question on this subject had been asked during the consultation.

3. It was clarified that the consultation on the BID had been focused on measures that could be taken to improve the local business environment (e.g. street scene/cleansing improvements), to be funded by a levy paid by the local businesses. Keith Rundle agreed to supply the group with a copy of the BID prospectus (which had been produced as a result of the consultation and then voted on by businesses in the BID area).

4. In response to a question from the Chair, Keith Rundle confirmed that, from the perspective of the BID consultation and subsequent prospectus (as approved by businesses within the BID area), there were no discernible positive or negative impacts, in terms of the continuation of SEVs in the city centre area.

5. Keith Rundle confirmed that he had no opinion on whether there should be an increase or decrease in the number of SEVs in the city centre area.

Licensing Service

Sex Establishment Policy Review



**Pre Consultation Questionnaire
Responses and Results**

Final report v1.3

23 April 2019



www.bristol.gov.uk

Contents

1. Summary	6
S1 Sex Establishment Policy Review	6
S2 Questionnaire	6
S3 Scope	6
2. Response rate and respondent characteristics	6
2.1 Response rate	6
2.2 Respondent characteristics	7
2.3 Table 1: respondent characteristics - all responses to the survey.....	8
3. Survey responses to the questions – Sex Shops.....	9
3.1 How many sex shops would be acceptable for the following localities?	9
3.1.1 A residential area	9
3.1.2 A deprived area.....	10
3.1.3 A suburban area	10
3.1.4 An industrial area	11
3.1.5 A busy late night economy area.....	11
3.1.6 A built up area e.g. shopping precincts/local high streets	12
3.1.7 A city centre, or area immediately surrounding it	12
3.1.8 A rural area	13
3.2 It would not be acceptable to locate a sex shop in?	13
3.2.1 A residential area	14
3.2.2 A deprived area.....	14
3.2.3 A suburban area	15
3.2.4 An industrial area	15
3.2.5 A busy late night economy area.....	16
3.2.6 A built up area e.g shopping precincts/local high streets	16
3.2.7 A city centre, or area immediately surrounding it	17
3.2.8 A rural area	17
3.3 It would be acceptable to locate a sex shop on or near to the following city centre areas?	18
3.3.1 Harbourside area	18
3.3.2 Old City (the area between Broad Quay, St Augustines Parade, and Corn Street, including the area around the Cenotaph)	19
3.3.3 Broadmead Area, including Quakers Friars and Cabot Circus areas.....	19
3.3.4 Queen Square and Welsh Back.....	20

3.3.5 Temple Quarter	20
3.3.6 Old Market	21
3.3.7 Park Street and the Triangle area	21
3.3.8 The Stokes Croft and Gloucester Road area	22
3.3.9 The area west of Lewins Mead including University, Hospital and Bus Station areas	22
3.3.10 Area surrounding Feeder Road including the proposed arena area, Temple Meads area and the Dings and St Philips Marsh areas	23
3.4 It would not be acceptable to locate a sex shop near to?	23
3.4.1 Schools and other places of education	24
3.4.2 Residential areas	24
3.4.3 Play areas or parks	25
3.4.4 Youth Facilities.....	25
3.4.5 Women’s refuge facilities	26
3.4.6 Family leisure facilities such as cinemas, theatres and concert halls.....	27
3.4.7 Places of worship.....	27
3.4.8 Places used for celebration or commemoration	28
3.4.9 Cultural leisure facilities such as libraries, museums	28
3.4.10 Retail shopping areas	29
3.4.11 Historic buildings.....	29
3.4.12 Sports centres/facilities	30
3.4.13 Transport Hub (bus or train stations etc).....	30
3.4.14 Financial institutions such as banks.....	31
3.4.15 Late night entertainment areas	31
3.4.16 Other	32
4 Survey responses to the questions – Sexual Entertainment Venues	33
4.1 How many sexual entertainment venues would be acceptable for the following localities?	33
4.1.1 A residential area	33
4.1.2 A deprived area.....	34
4.1.3 A suburban area	34
4.1.4 An industrial area	35
4.1.5 A busy late night economy area.....	35
4.1.6 A built up area eg shopping precincts/local high streets	36
4.1.7 A city centre, or area immediately surrounding it	36
4.1.8 A rural area	37

4.2 It would not be acceptable to locate a sexual entertainment venue in?	37
4.2.1 A residential area	38
4.2.2 A deprived area.....	38
4.2.3 A suburban area	39
4.2.4 An industrial area	39
4.2.5 A busy late night economy area.....	40
4.2.6 A built up area eg shopping precincts/local high streets	40
4.2.7 A city centre, or area immediately surrounding it	41
4.2.8 A rural area	41
4.3 It would be acceptable to locate a sexual entertainment venue on or near the following city centre areas?	42
4.3.1 Harbourside area	42
4.3.2 Old City (the area between Broad Quay, St Augustines Parade, and Corn Street, including the area around the Cenotaph).....	43
4.3.3 Broadmead Area, including Quakers Friars and Cabot Circus areas.....	43
4.3.4 Queen Square and Welsh Back.....	44
4.3.5 Temple Quarter	44
4.3.6 Old Market	45
4.3.7 Park Street and the Triangle area	45
4.3.8 The Stokes Croft and Gloucester Road area	46
4.3.9 The area west of Lewins Mead including University, Hospital and Bus Station areas	46
4.3.10 Area surrounding Feeder Road including the proposed arena area, Temple Meads area and the Dings and St Philips Marsh areas	47
4.4 It would not be acceptable to locate a sexual entertainment venue near to?	47
4.4.1 Schools and other places of education	48
4.4.2 Residential areas	49
4.4.3 Play areas or parks	49
4.4.4 Youth Facilities.....	50
4.4.5 Women’s refuge facilities	50
4.4.6 Family leisure facilities such as cinemas, theatres and concert halls.....	51
4.4.7 Places of worship.....	51
4.4.8 Places used for celebration or commemoration	52
4.4.9 Cultural leisure facilities such as libraries, museums	52
4.4.10 Retail shopping areas	53

- 4.4.11 Historic buildings 53
- 4.4.12 Sports centres/facilities 54
- 4.4.13 Transport Hub (bus or train stations etc)..... 54
- 4.4.14 Financial institutions such as banks..... 55
- 4.4.15 Late night entertainment areas 55
- 4.4.16 Other 56
- 5. Survey responses to the questions – Sex Cinemas 57
 - 5.1 Bristol does not currently have any sex cinemas. It would be acceptable to have sex cinemas in Bristol? 57
- 6. How will this report be used?..... 58
- Appendix A 59
- Appendix B 63

1. Summary

S1 Sex Establishment Policy Review

The Council adopted additional parts of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982 in 2011 which gave it the ability to control and regulate Sex Establishments. Five premises operated as venues offering sexual entertainment at that time. A policy was developed at that time which resulted in three sexual entertainment venue premises becoming licensed under the legislation, along with the four existing sex shops already covered by the same Act.

Currently there are two licensed sexual entertainment venues and four licensed sex shops within Bristol City Council's administrative area. There are currently no licensed sex cinemas or hostess bars.

The Council is undertaking a review of the policy and as part of this review the Council sought to engage with the public and stakeholders initially using a questionnaire. This feedback will be used to help develop the Council's thinking in advance of preparing a draft policy. The draft policy will then undergo a wider consultation later in the year.

S2 Questionnaire

The questionnaire was open between 3 April 2018 and 31 May 2018 and sought responses from the public to questions around the appropriateness of these types of venues in relation to locations, other types of premises, and specific locations within Bristol.

The questionnaire was available online, and paper copies of the survey 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.

S3 Scope

This report presents the findings of the sex establishments questionnaire. It includes the overall responses to the questionnaire.

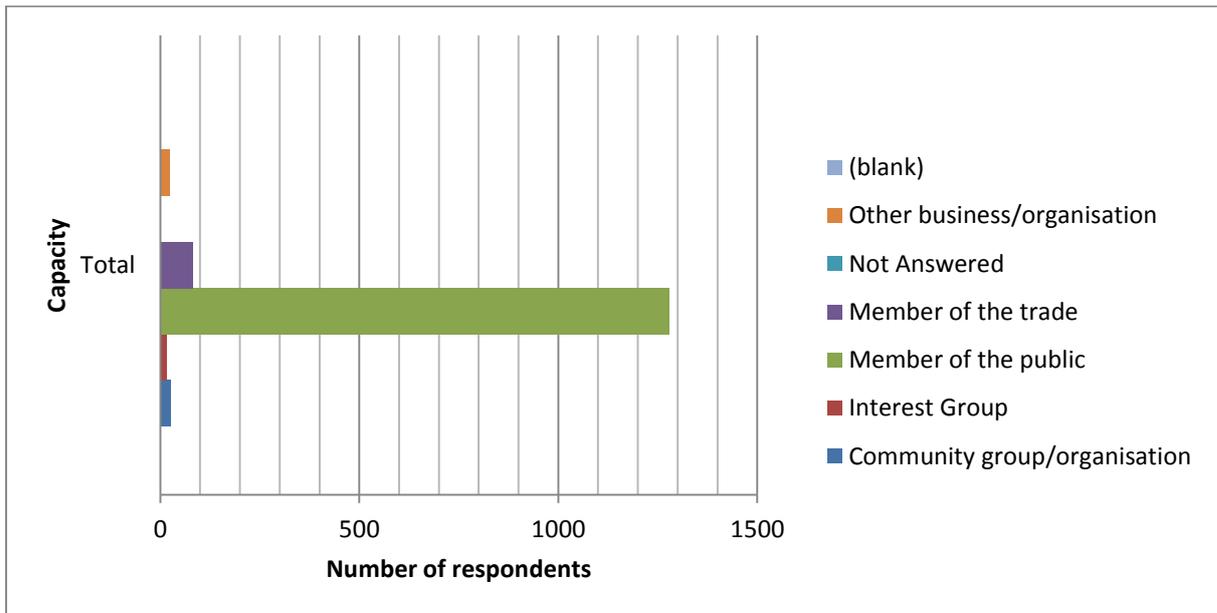
This report does not contain any officers' proposals in respect of the draft policy, having considered the consultation feedback.

2. Response rate and respondent characteristics

2.1 Response rate

1430 responses were received to the questionnaire, via the online and paper based survey.

1279 (90%) of responses were from members of the public, 82 (6%) were from members of the trade, 24 (1%) were from other businesses or organisations, 26 (2%) were from community groups or organisations, 17 (1%) were from interest groups, and 2 respondents did not provide this information.



2.2 Respondent characteristics

1404 (98%) people answered one or more of the equalities monitoring questions.

The most common age of respondents was 25-44 years (54%), followed by 45-64 years (28%), 18-24 years (8%), 65-74 (6%), Over 75 years (1%), Under 18 years (less than 1%). 4% preferred not to say.

58% of responses were from women and 33% from men. 8% preferred not to say.

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

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

	Respondent characteristic	Number of responses to questionnaire	% responses to equalities question
Age	Under 18	2	<1%
	18 – 24	115	8%
	25-44	767	54%
	45-64	399	28%
	65-74	78	6%
	Over 75	11	1%
	Prefer not to say	50	4%
	No response to question	8	<1%
Gender	Female	835	58%
	Male	465	33%
	Prefer not to say	118	8%
	No response to question	12	1%
Transgender	Yes	27	2%
	No	1275	89%
	Prefer not to say	102	7%
	No response to question	26	2%
Ethnicity	White British	1136	79%
	Other White	119	8%
	Mixed / Dual Heritage	48	3%
	Black / Black British	11	1%
	Asian / Asian British	12	1%
	Other ethnic group	6	<1%
	Prefer not to say	89	6%
	No response to question	9	1%
Disability	Yes	125	9%
	No	1186	83%
	Prefer not to say	102	7%
	No response to question	17	1%
Religion	No religion	898	63%
	Christian	298	21%
	Buddhist	22	2%
	Hindu	1	<1%
	Jewish	10	1%
	Muslim	6	<1%
	Sikh	0	0%
	Any other religion or belief	61	4%
	Prefer not to say	125	9%
	No response to question	9	1%
Sexual orientation	Heterosexual (straight)	974	68%
	Lesbian, Gay or Bisexual	288	19%
	Prefer not to say	173	12%
	No response to question	15	1%

3. Survey responses to the questions – Sex Shops

3.1 How many sex shops would be acceptable for the following localities?

Respondents were asked how many sex shops they thought it would be appropriate to have in the following types of area:

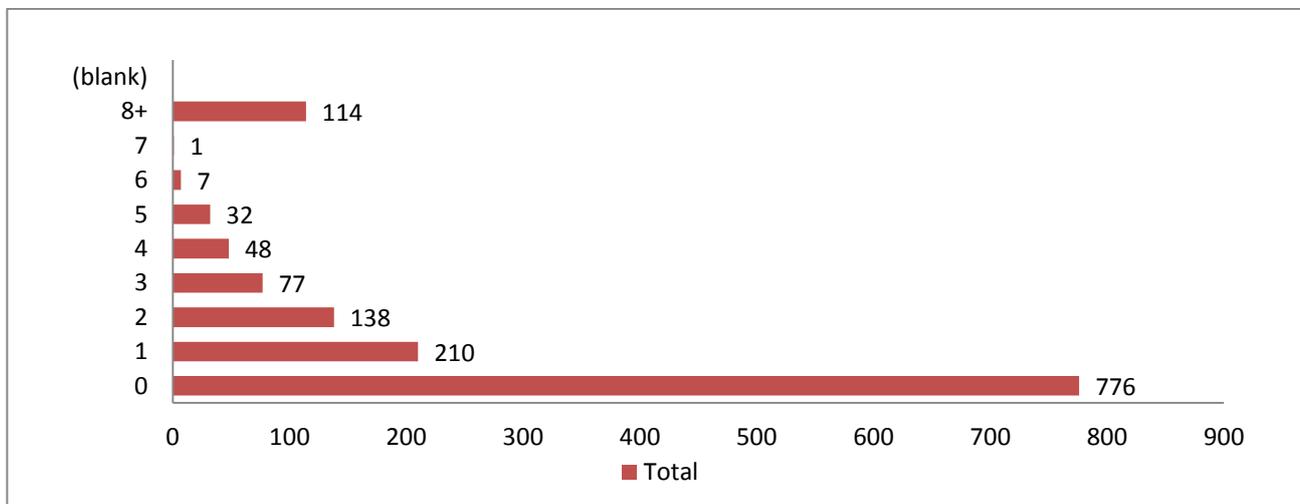
- A residential area
- A deprived area
- A suburban area
- An industrial area
- A busy late night economy area
- A built up area eg shopping precincts/local high streets
- A city centre, or area immediately surrounding it
- A rural area

They were given were given the option of numbers from zero to eight plus.

3.1.1 A residential area

776 (54%) of respondents stated zero was the appropriate number, 210 (15%) said one would be appropriate, 138 (10%) said two, 114 (8%) said eight or more, 77 (5%) said three, 48 (3%) said four, 32 (2%) said five, 7 (less than 1%) said six, and 1 respondent (less than 1%) said seven would be appropriate. 27 (2%) people did not respond.

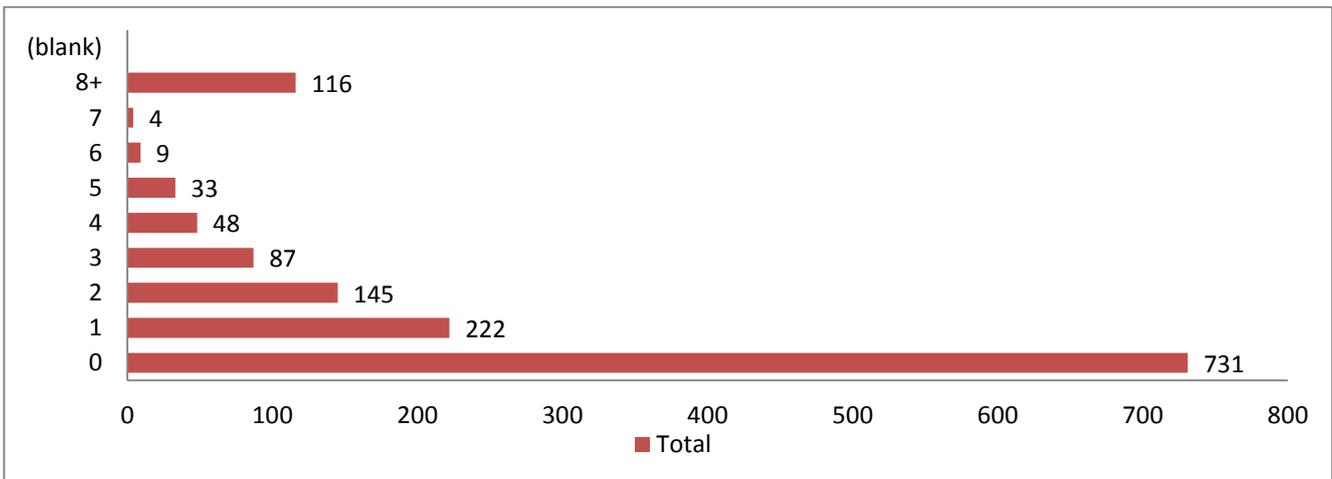
The majority of people (54%) said zero was an appropriate number in a residential area. The remainder (44%) felt that it would be appropriate to have at least one sex shop in a residential area.



3.1.2 A deprived area

731 (51%) of respondents stated zero was the appropriate number, 222 (16%) said one would be appropriate, 145 (10%) said two, 116 (8%) said eight or more, 87 (6%) said three, 48 (3%) said four, 33 (2%) said five, 9 (1%) said six, and 4 (less than 1%) respondents said seven would be appropriate. 32 (2%) did not respond

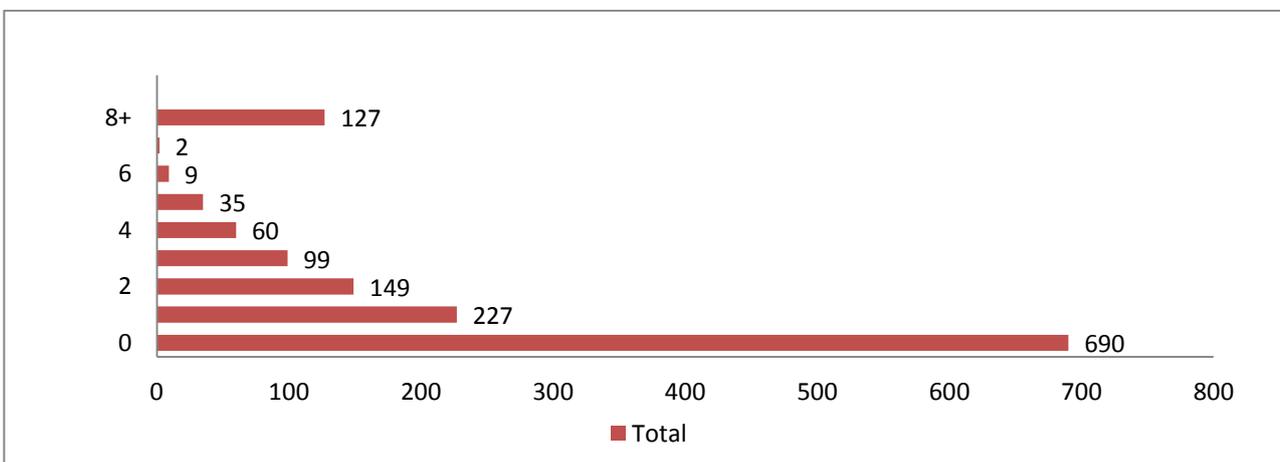
The majority of people (51%) said zero was an appropriate number in a deprived area. The remainder (47%) felt that it would be appropriate to have at least one sex shop in a deprived area.



3.1.3 A suburban area

690 (48%) of respondents stated zero was the appropriate number, 227 (16%) said one would be appropriate, 149 (10%) said two, 127 (9%) said eight or more, 99 (7%) said three, 60 (4%) said four, 35 (2%) said five, 9 (1%) said six, and 2 (less than 1%) respondents said seven would be appropriate. 32 (2%) did not respond.

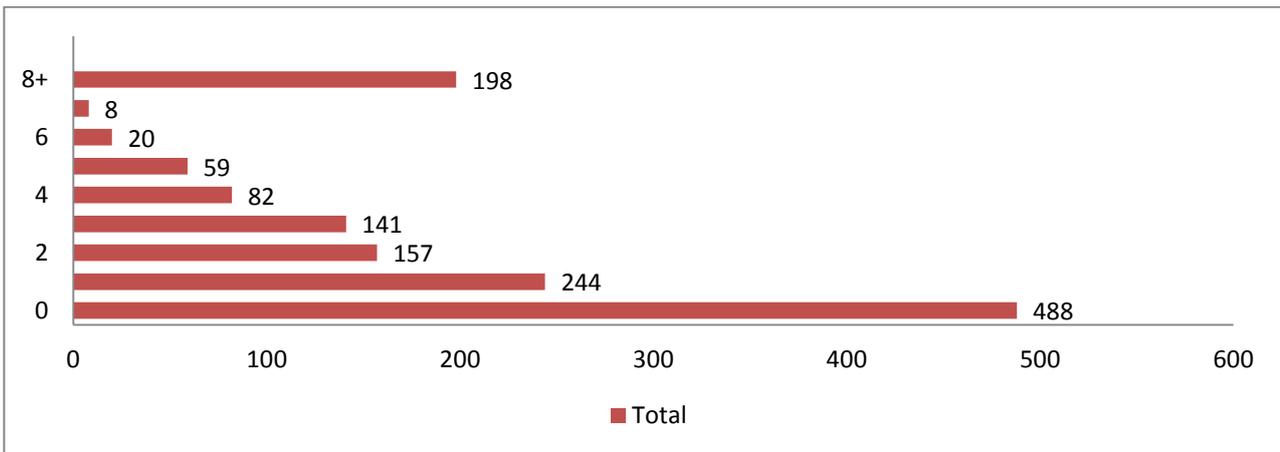
The majority of people (50%) said that at least one sex shop would be appropriate in a suburban area. The remainder (48%) said zero was an appropriate number for a suburban area.



3.1.4 An industrial area

488 (34%) of respondents stated zero was the appropriate number, 244 (17%) said one would be appropriate, 198 (14%) said eight or more, 157 (11%) said two, 141 (10%) said three, 82 (6%) said four, 59 (4%) said five, 20 (1%) said six, 8 (1%) respondents said seven would be appropriate. 33 (2%) did not respond.

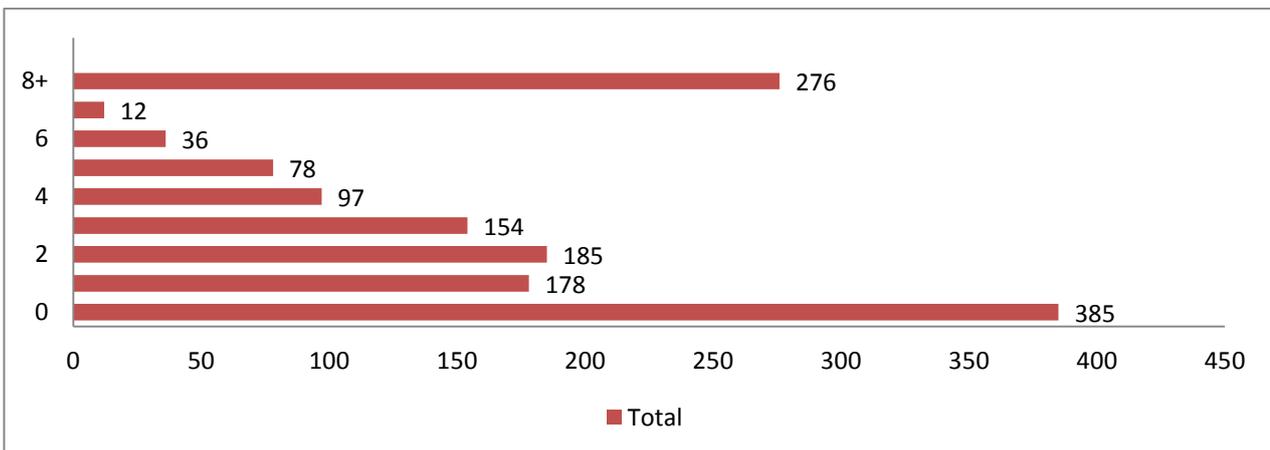
The majority of people (64%) said that at least one sex shop would be appropriate in an industrial area. The remainder (34%) said zero was an appropriate number.



3.1.5 A busy late night economy area

385 (27%) respondents stated zero was the appropriate number, 276 (19%) said eight or more would be appropriate, 185 (13%) said two, 178 (12%) said one, 154 (11%) said three, 97 (7%) said four, 78 (5%) said five, 36 (3%) said six, and 12 (1%) respondents said seven. 29 (2%) did not respond.

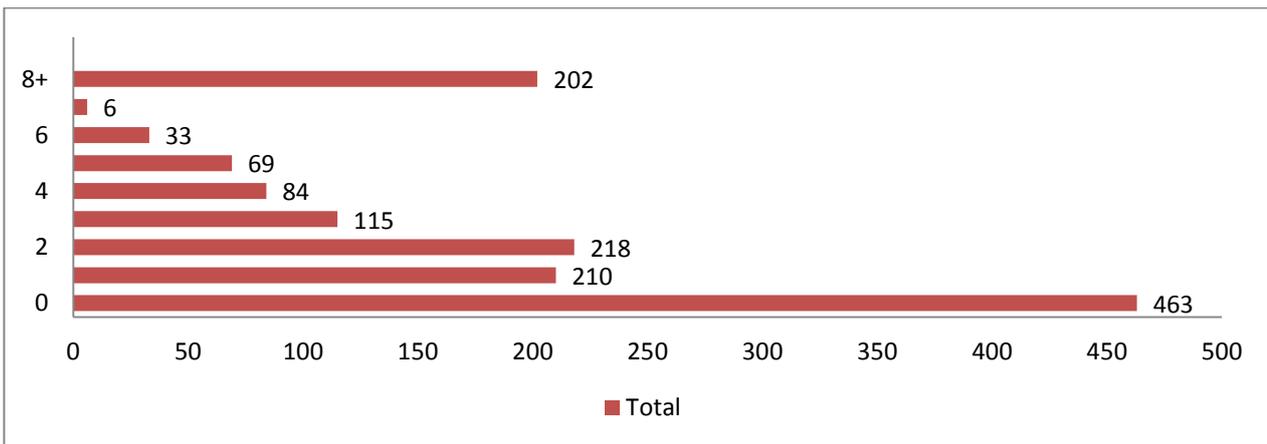
The majority of people (71%) said that at least one sex shop would be appropriate in a busy late night economy area. The remainder (27%) said zero was an appropriate number.



3.1.6 A built up area e.g. shopping precincts/local high streets

463 (32%) respondents stated zero was the appropriate number, 218 (15%) said two would be appropriate, 210 (15%) said one, 202 (14%) said eight or more, 115 (8%) said three, 84 (6%) said four, 69 (5%) said five, 33 (2%) said six, and 6 (less than 1%) said seven. 30 (2%) did not respond.

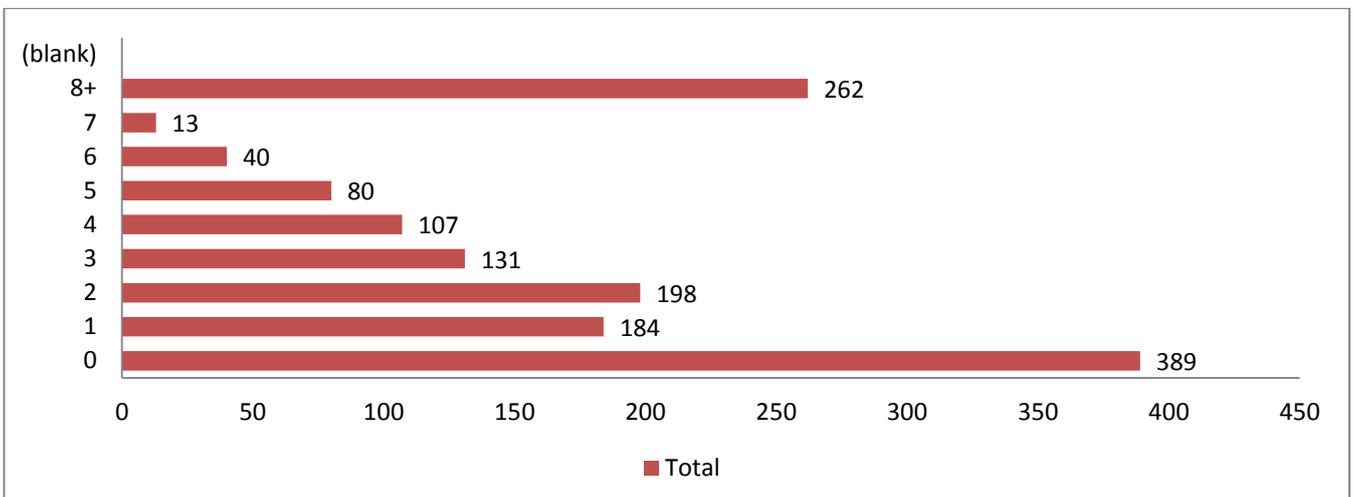
The majority of people (66%) said that at least one sex shop would be appropriate in a built up area. The remainder (32%) said zero was an appropriate number.



3.1.7 A city centre, or area immediately surrounding it

389 (27%) respondents stated zero was the appropriate number, 262 (18%) said eight or more would be appropriate, 198 (14%) said two, 184 (13%) said one, 131 (9%) said three, 107 (7%) said four, 80 (6%) said five, 40 (3%) said six, and 13 (1%) said seven. 26 (2%) did not respond.

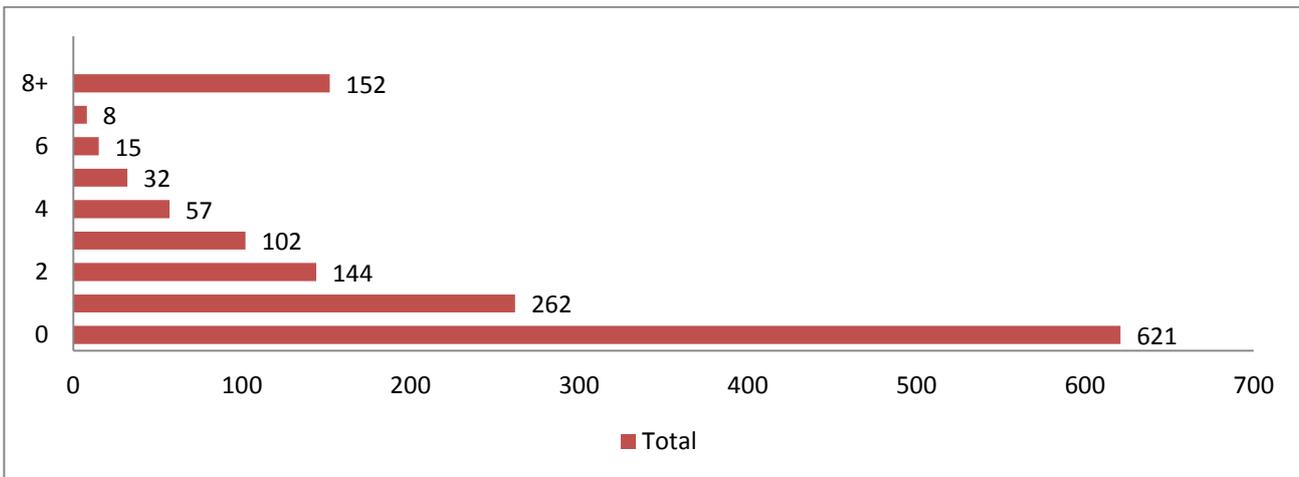
The majority of people (71%) said that at least one sex shop would be appropriate in a city centre, or area immediately surrounding it. The remainder (27%) said zero was an appropriate number.



3.1.8 A rural area

621 (43%) respondents stated zero was the appropriate number, 262 (18%) said one would be appropriate, 152 (11%) said eight or more would be appropriate, 144 (10%) said two, 102 (7%) said three, 57 (4%) said four, 32 (2%) said five, 15 (1%) said six, and 8 (1%) said seven. 37 (3%) did not respond.

The majority of people (54%) said that at least one sex shop would be appropriate in a rural area. The remainder (43%) said zero was an appropriate number.



3.2 It would not be acceptable to locate a sex shop in?

Respondents were asked whether they agreed with the statement that it would **not** be acceptable to locate a sex shop in the following areas:

- A residential area
- A deprived area
- A suburban area
- An industrial area
- A busy late night economy area
- A built up area eg shopping precincts/local high streets
- A city centre, or area immediately surrounding it
- A rural area

They were given were given the option s below:

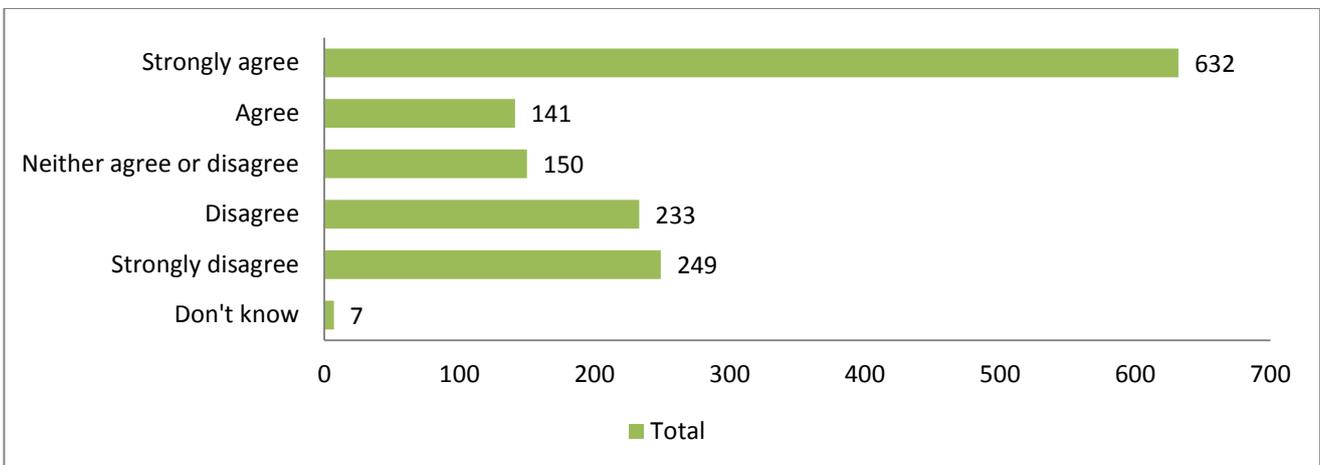
- Strongly agree
- Agree
- Neither agree nor disagree
- Disagree

- Strongly Disagree
- Don't know

3.2.1 A residential area

632 (44%) respondents strongly agreed that it was not acceptable to locate a sex shop in a residential area, 249 (17%) strongly disagreed, 233 (16%) disagreed, 150 (10%) neither agreed, nor disagreed, 141 (10%) agreed and 7 (less than 1%) did not know. 18 (1%) did not respond.

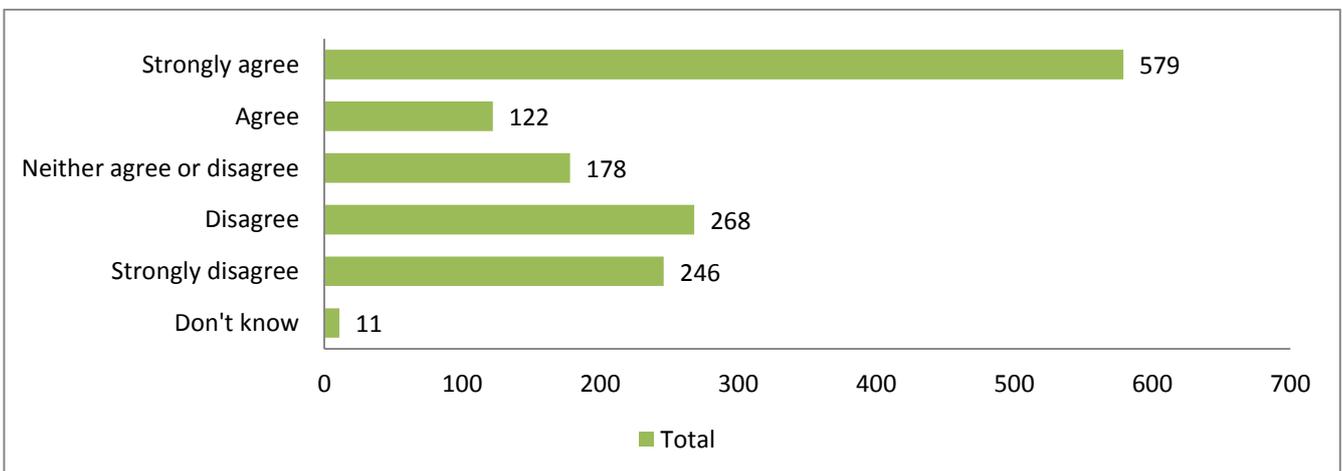
Overall 54% of people agreed or strongly agreed with the statement, and 33% disagreed, or strongly disagreed.



3.2.2 A deprived area

579 (40%) respondents strongly agreed that it was not acceptable to locate a sex shop in a deprived area, 268 (19%) disagreed, 246 (17%) strongly disagreed, 178 (12%) neither agreed nor disagreed, 122 (9%) agreed, and 11 (1%) did not know. 26 (2%) did not respond.

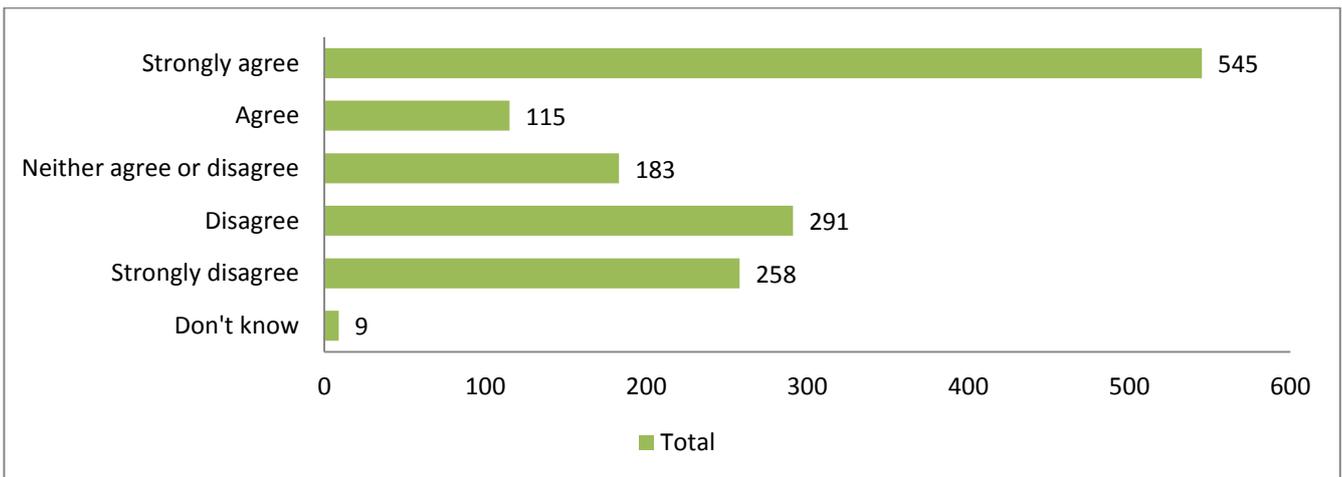
Overall 49% of people agreed or strongly agreed with the statement, and 36% disagreed or strongly disagreed.



3.2.3 A suburban area

545 (38%) respondents strongly agreed that it was not acceptable to locate a sex shop in a suburban area, 291 (20%) disagreed, 258 (18%) strongly disagreed, 183 (13%) neither agreed nor disagreed, 115 (8%) agreed, and 9 (1%) did not know. 29 (2%) did not respond.

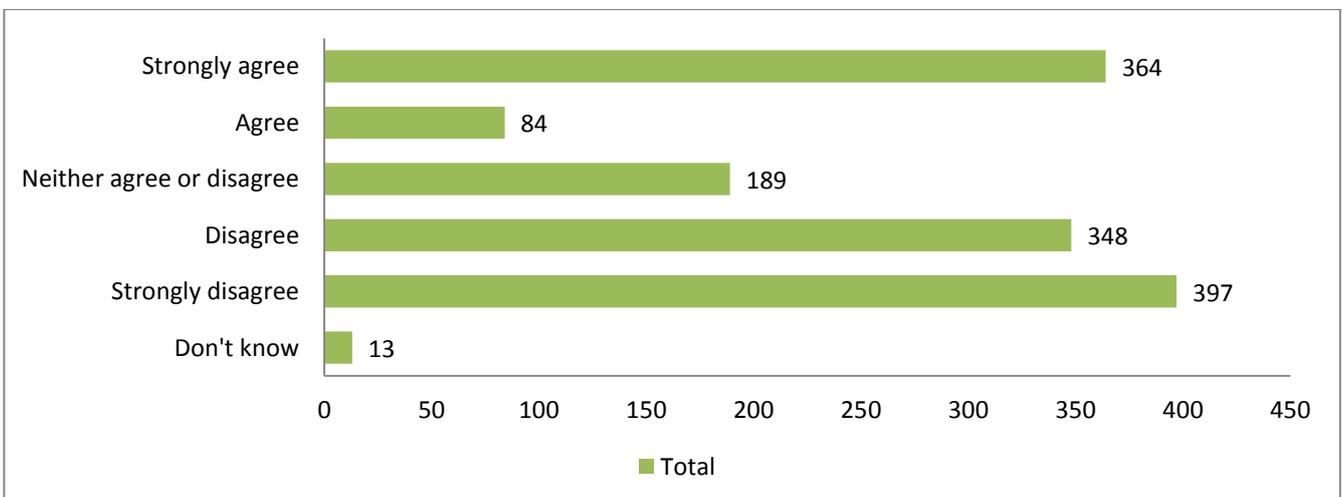
Overall 46% of people agreed or strongly agreed with the statement, and 38% disagreed or strongly disagreed.



3.2.4 An industrial area

397 (28%) respondents strongly disagreed that it was not acceptable to locate a sex shop in an industrial area, 364 (25%) strongly agreed, 348 (24%) disagreed, 189 (13%) neither agreed nor disagreed, 84 (6%) agreed, and 13 (1%) did not know. 35 (2%) did not respond.

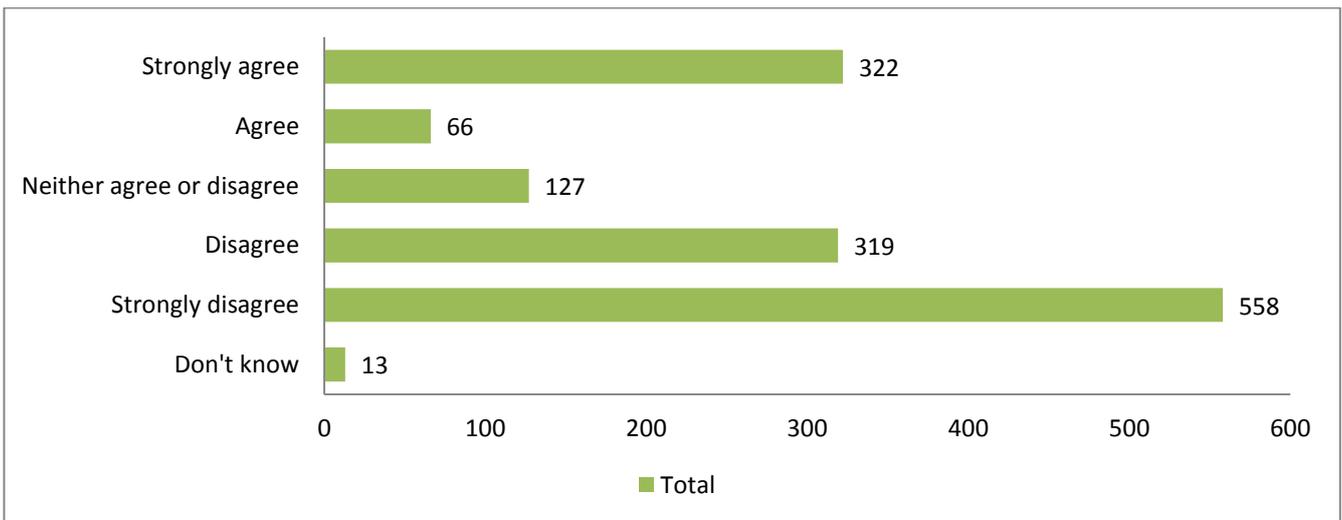
Overall 52% of people disagreed or strongly disagreed with the statement, and 31% agreed or strongly agreed.



3.2.5 A busy late night economy area

558 (39%) strongly disagreed that it was not acceptable to locate a sex shop in a busy late night economy area, 322 (23%) strongly agreed, 319 (22%) disagreed, 127 (9%) neither agreed nor disagreed, 66 (5%) agreed, and 13 (1%) did not know. 25 (2%) did not respond.

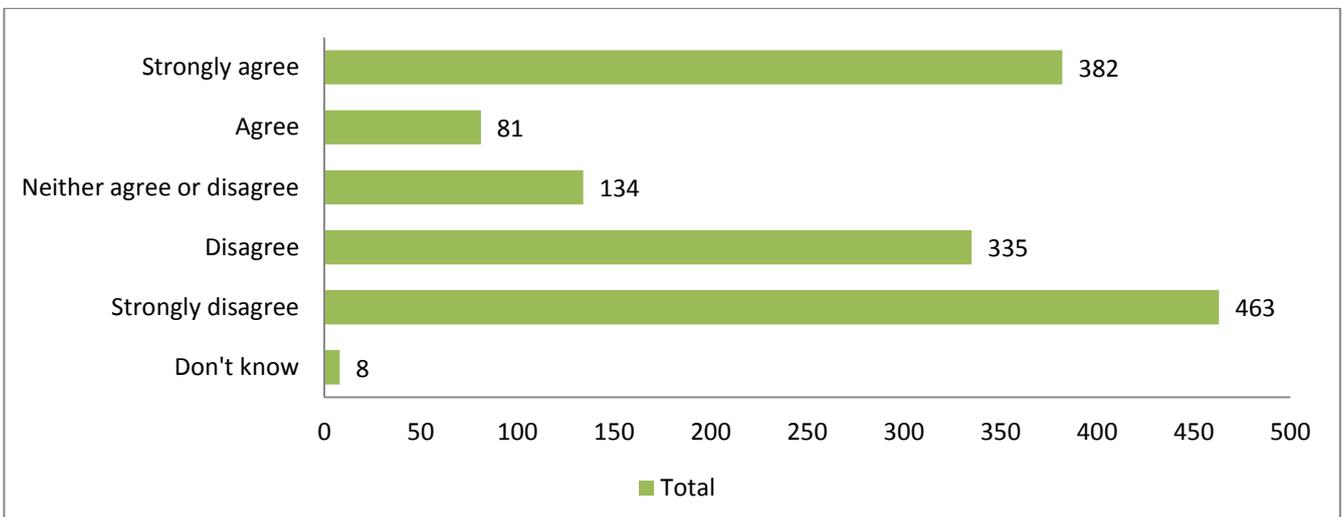
Overall 61% of people disagreed or strongly disagreed with the statement, and 28% agreed or strongly agreed.



3.2.6 A built up area e.g shopping precincts/local high streets

463 (32%) strongly disagreed that it was not acceptable to locate a sex shop in a busy late night economy area, 382 (27%) strongly agreed, 335 (23%) disagreed, 134 (9%) neither agreed nor disagreed, 81 (6%) agreed, and 8 (1%) did not know. 27 (2%) did not respond.

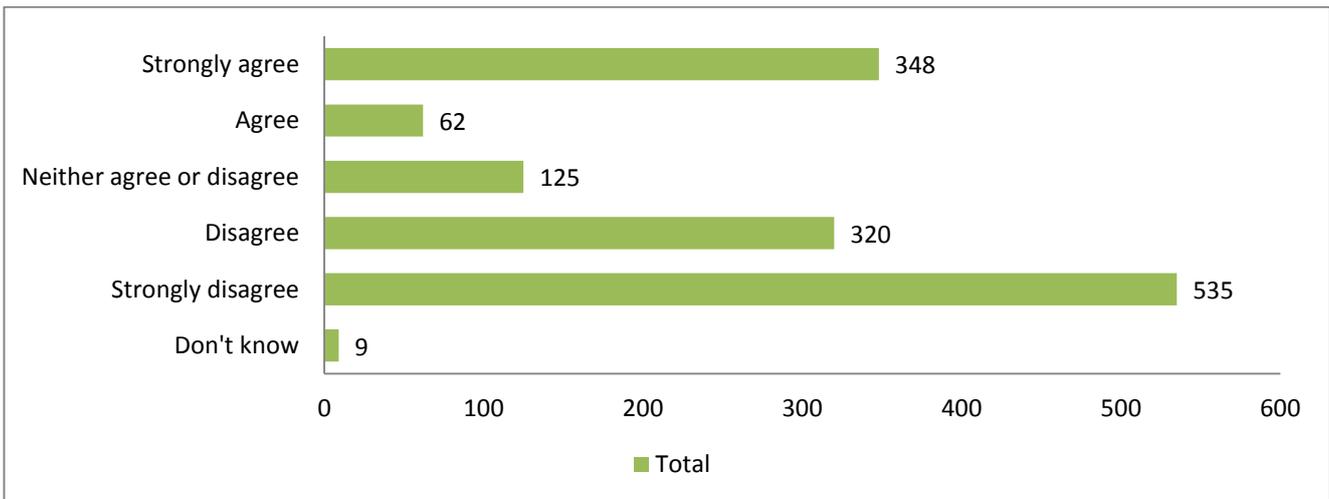
Overall 55% of people disagreed or strongly disagreed with the statement, and 33% agreed or strongly agreed.



3.2.7 A city centre, or area immediately surrounding it

535 (37%) respondents strongly disagreed that it would not be acceptable to locate a sex shop in a city centre, or area immediately surrounding it, 348 (24%) strongly agreed, 320 (22%) disagreed, 125 (9%) neither agreed nor disagreed, 62 (4%) agreed, and 9 (1%) did not know. 31 (2%) did not respond.

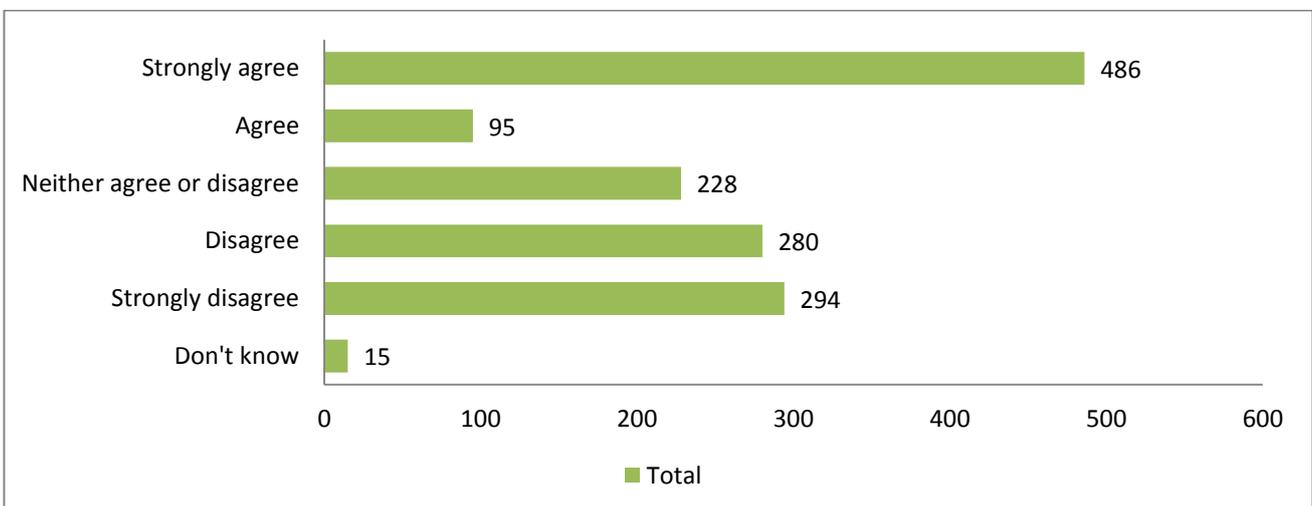
Overall 60% of people disagreed or strongly disagreed with the statement, and 28% agreed or strongly agreed.



3.2.8 A rural area

486 (34%) strongly agreed that it would not be acceptable to locate a sex shop in a rural area, 294 (21%) strongly disagreed, 280 (20%) disagreed, 228 (16%) neither agreed nor disagreed, 95 (7%) agreed, and 15 (1%) did not know. 32 (2%) did not respond.

Overall 42% of people disagreed or strongly disagreed with the statement, and 41% of people agreed or strongly agreed.



3.3 It would be acceptable to locate a sex shop on or near to the following city centre areas?

Respondents were asked whether they agreed with the statement that it would be acceptable to locate a sex shop on or near to the following city centre areas:

- Harbourside area
- Old City (the area between Broad Quay, St Augustines Parade, and Corn Street, including the area around the Cenotaph)
- Broadmead Area, including Quakers Friars and Cabot Circus areas
- Queen Square and Welsh Back
- Temple Quarter
- Old Market
- Park Street and the Triangle area
- The Stokes Croft and Gloucester Road area
- The area west of Lewins Mead including University, Hospital and Bus Station areas
- Area surrounding Feeder Road including the proposed arena area, Temple Meads area and the Dings and St Philips Marsh areas

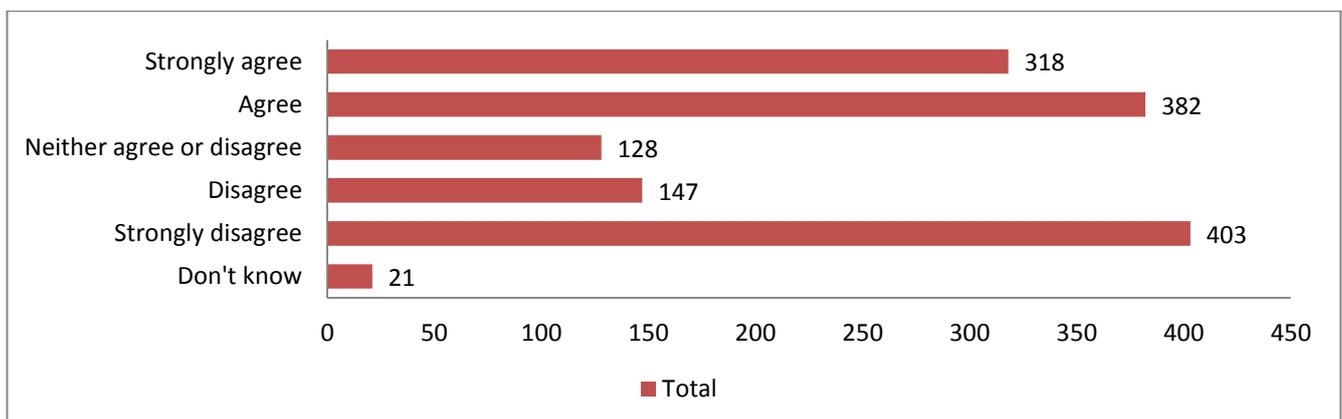
They were given were given the options below:

- Strongly agree
- Agree
- Neither agree nor disagree
- Disagree
- Strongly Disagree
- Don't know

3.3.1 Harbourside area

403 (28%) respondents strongly disagreed that it would be acceptable to locate a sex shop on the Harbourside area, 382 (27%) agreed, 318 (22%) strongly agreed, 147 (10%) disagreed, 128 (9%) neither agreed nor disagreed, and 21 (1%) did not know. 31 (2%) did not respond.

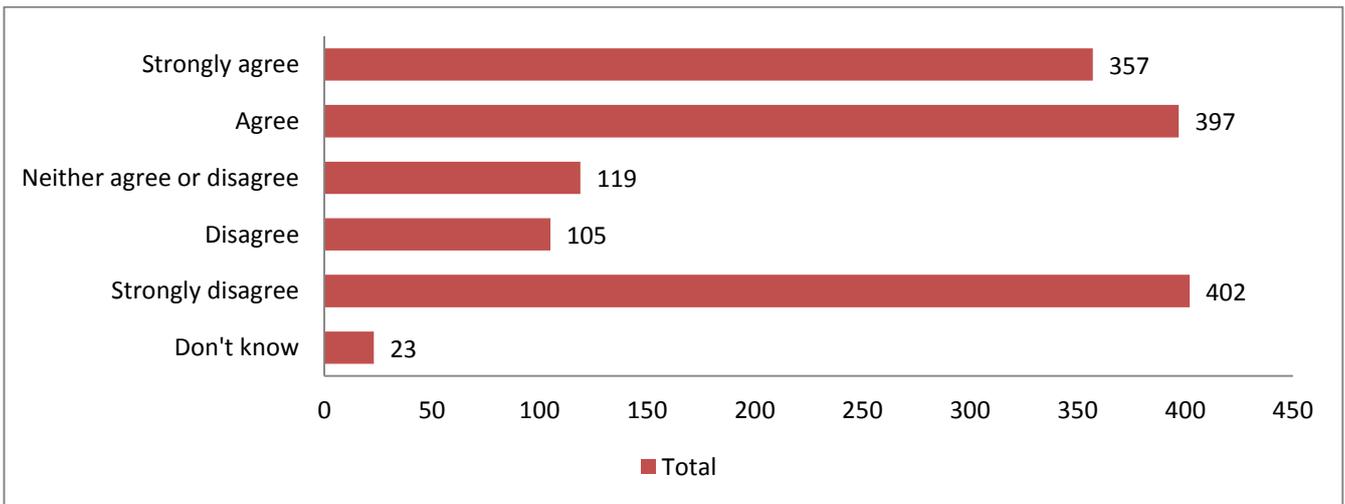
Overall 49% of people agreed or strongly agreed with the statement, and 38% disagreed or strongly disagreed.



3.3.2 Old City (the area between Broad Quay, St Augustines Parade, and Corn Street, including the area around the Cenotaph)

402 (28%) respondents strongly disagreed that it would be acceptable to locate a sex shop in the old city, 397 (28%) agreed, 357 (25%) strongly agreed, 119 (8%) neither agreed nor disagreed, 105 (7%) disagreed, and 23 (2%) did not know. 27 (2%) did not respond.

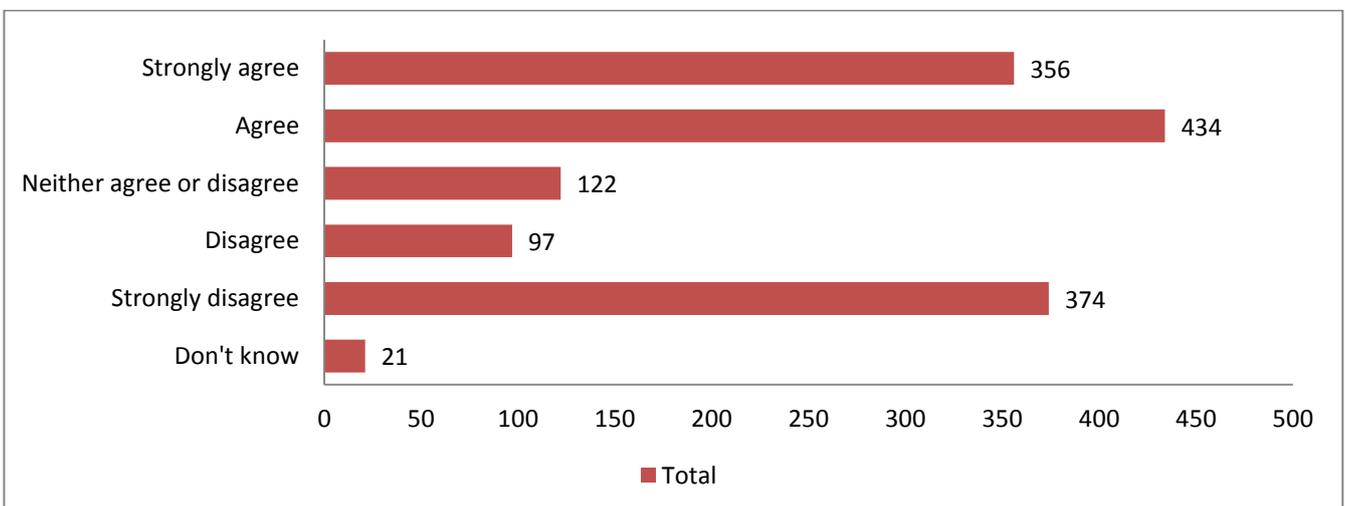
Overall 53% of people agreed, or strongly agreed with the statement, and 35% disagreed or strongly disagreed.



3.3.3 Broadmead Area, including Quakers Friars and Cabot Circus areas

434 (30%) of respondents agreed that it would be acceptable to locate a sex shop in the Broadmead area, 374 (26%) strongly disagreed, 356 (25%) strongly agreed, 122 (9%) neither agreed nor disagreed, 97 (7%) disagreed, and 21 (1%) did not know. 26 (2%) did not respond.

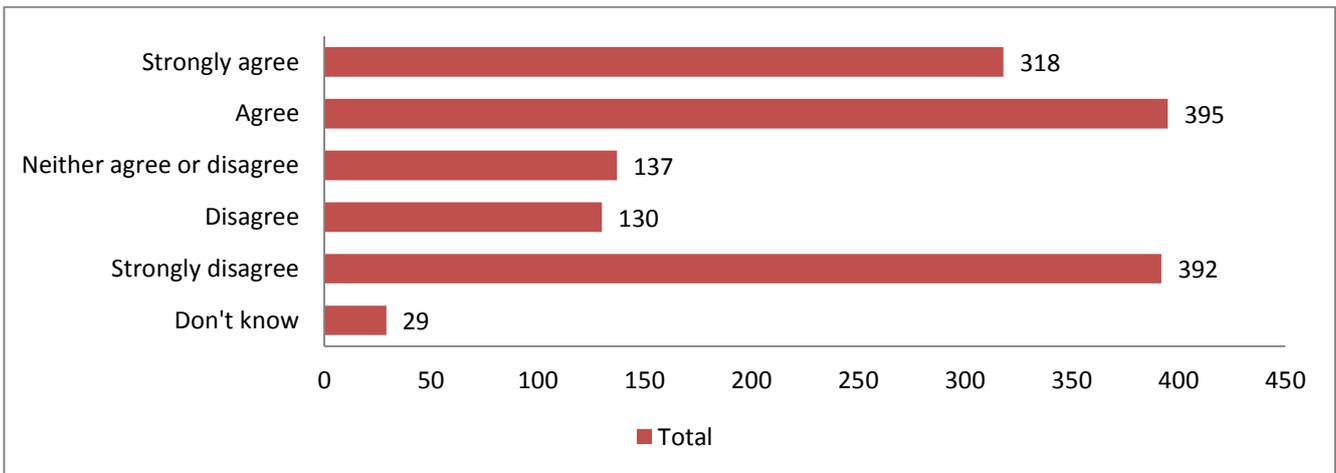
Overall 55% of people agreed or strongly agreed with the statement, and 33% disagreed or strongly disagreed.



3.3.4 Queen Square and Welsh Back

395 (28%) respondents agreed that it would be acceptable to locate a sex shop in the Queen Square and Welsh Back area, 392 (27%) strongly disagreed, 318 (22%) strongly agreed, 137 (10%) neither agreed nor disagreed, 130 (9%) disagreed and 29 (2%) did not know. 29 (2%) did not respond.

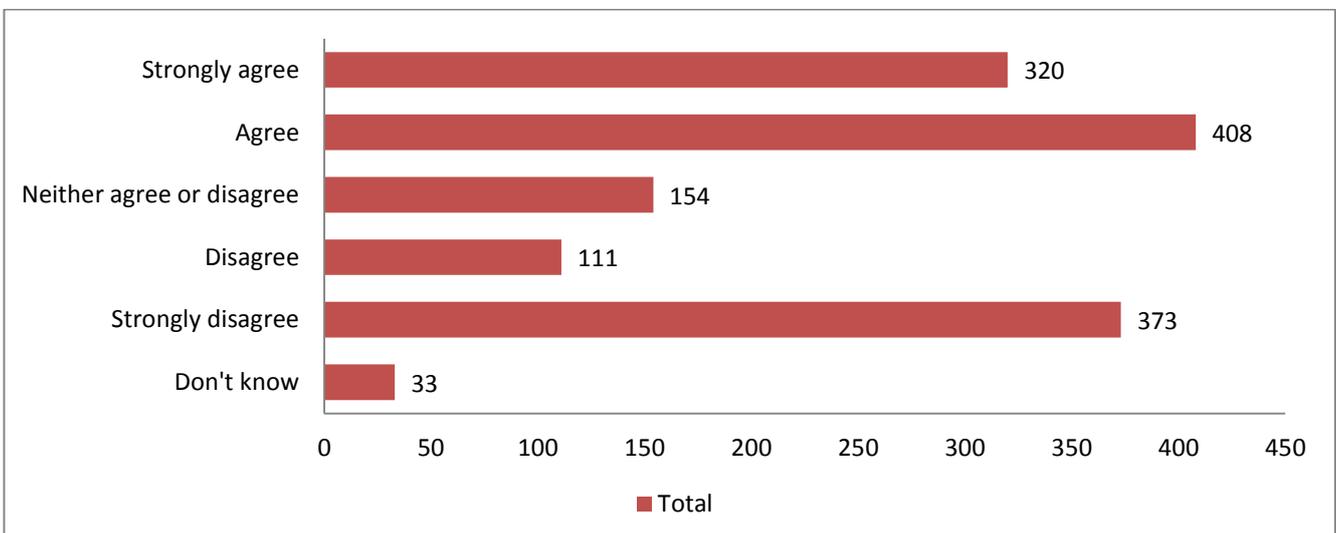
Overall 50% of people agreed or strongly agreed with the statement, and 36% disagreed or strongly disagreed.



3.3.5 Temple Quarter

408 (29%) agreed that it would be acceptable to locate a sex shop in temple quarter, 373 (26%) strongly disagreed, 320 (22%) strongly agreed, 154 (11%) neither agreed nor disagreed, 111 (8%) disagreed and 33 (2%) did not know. 31 (2%) did not respond.

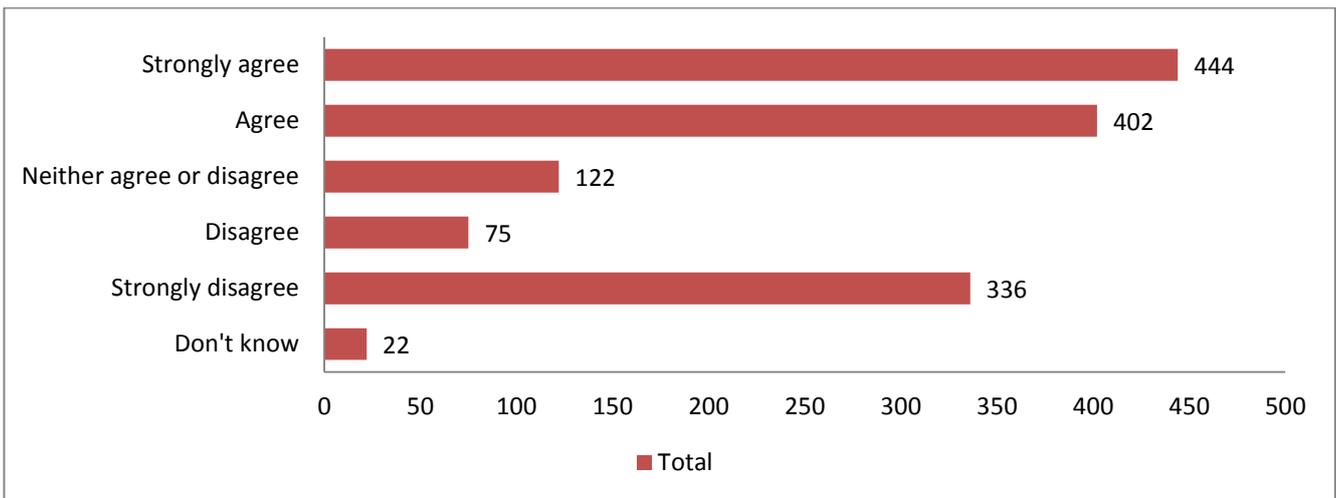
Overall 51% of people agreed or strongly agreed with the statement, and 34% disagreed or strongly disagreed.



3.3.6 Old Market

444 (31%) respondents strongly agreed that it would be acceptable to locate a sex shop in Old Market, 402 (28%) agreed, 336 (24%) strongly disagreed, 122 (9%) neither agreed nor disagreed, 75 (5%) disagreed and 22 (2%) did not know. 29 (2%) did not respond.

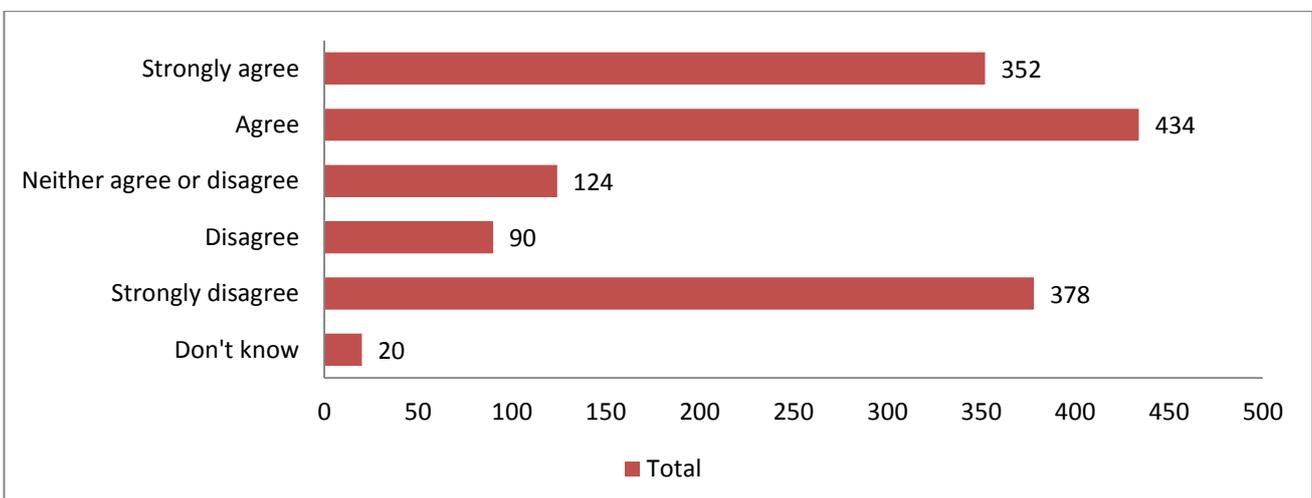
Overall 59% of people agreed or strongly agreed with the statement, and 33% disagreed or strongly disagreed.



3.3.7 Park Street and the Triangle area

434 (30%) respondents agreed that it would be acceptable to locate a sex shop in the Park Street and Triangle area, 378 (26%) strongly disagreed, 352 (25%) strongly agreed, 124 (9%) neither agreed nor disagreed, 90 (6%) disagreed, and 20 (1%) did not know. 32 (2%) did not respond.

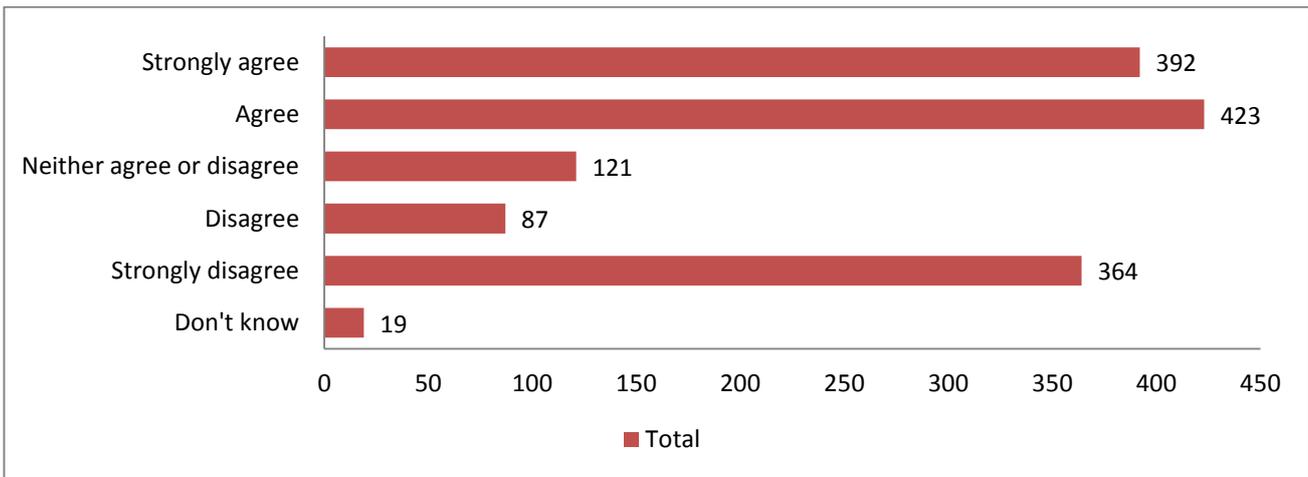
Overall 55% of people agreed or strongly agreed with the statement and 32% disagreed or strongly disagreed.



3.3.8 The Stokes Croft and Gloucester Road area

423 (30%) respondents agreed that it would be acceptable to locate a sex shop in the Stokes Croft and Gloucester Road area, 392 (27%) strongly agreed, 364 (25%) strongly disagreed, 121 (8%) neither agreed nor disagreed, 87 (6%) disagreed, and 19 (1%) did not know. 24 (2%) did not respond.

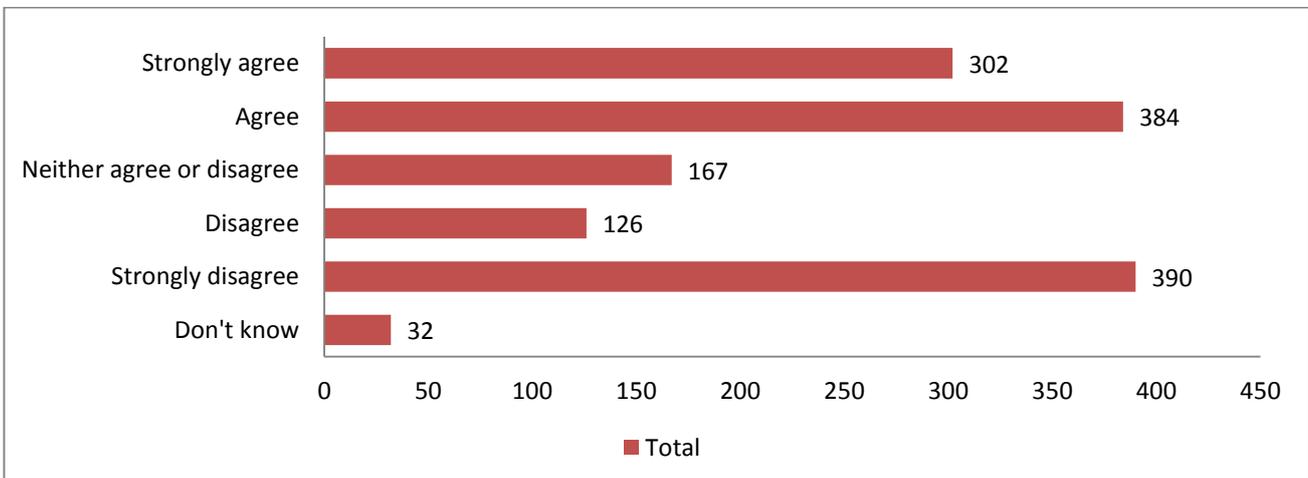
Overall 57% of people agreed or strongly agreed with the statement, and 31% disagreed or strongly disagreed.



3.3.9 The area west of Lewins Mead including University, Hospital and Bus Station areas

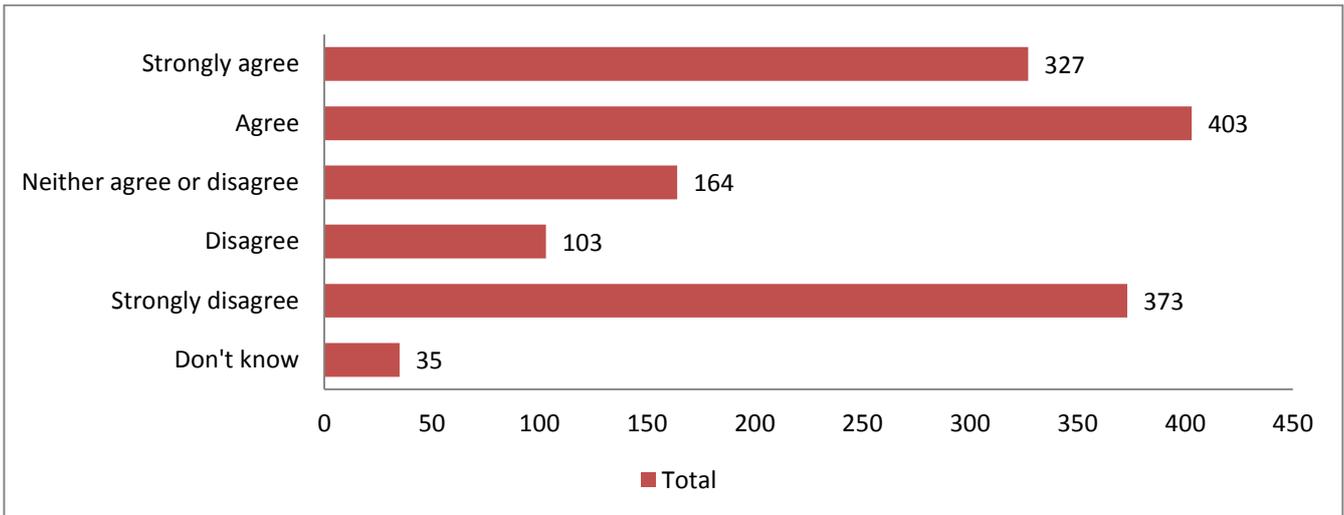
390 (27%) respondents strongly disagreed that it would be acceptable to locate a sex shop in the area west of Lewins Mead, 384 (27%) agreed, 302 (21%) strongly agreed, 167 (12%) neither agreed nor disagreed, 126 (9%) disagreed, and 32 (2%) did not know. 20 (2%) did not respond.

Overall 48% of people agreed or strongly agreed with the statement, and 36% disagreed or strongly disagreed.



3.3.10 Area surrounding Feeder Road including the proposed arena area, Temple Meads area and the Dings and St Philips Marsh areas

403 (28%) respondents agreed that it would be acceptable to locate a sex shop in the areas of Feeder Road, the Dings and St Philips Marsh, 373 (26%) strongly disagreed, 327 (23%) strongly agreed, 164 (11%) neither agreed nor disagreed, 103 (7%) disagreed, and 35 (2%) did not know. 25 (2%) did not respond.



3.4 It would not be acceptable to locate a sex shop near to?

Respondents were asked whether they agreed with the statement that it would not be acceptable to locate a sex shop on or near to the following types of premises or locations:

- Schools and other places of education
- Residential areas
- Play areas or parks
- Youth Facilities
- Women’s refuge facilities
- Family leisure facilities such as cinemas, theatres and concert halls
- Places of worship
- Places used for celebration or commemoration
- Cultural leisure facilities such as libraries, museums
- Retail shopping areas
- Historic buildings
- Sports centres/facilities
- Transport Hub (bus or train stations etc)
- Financial institutions such as banks
- Late night entertainment areas
- Other

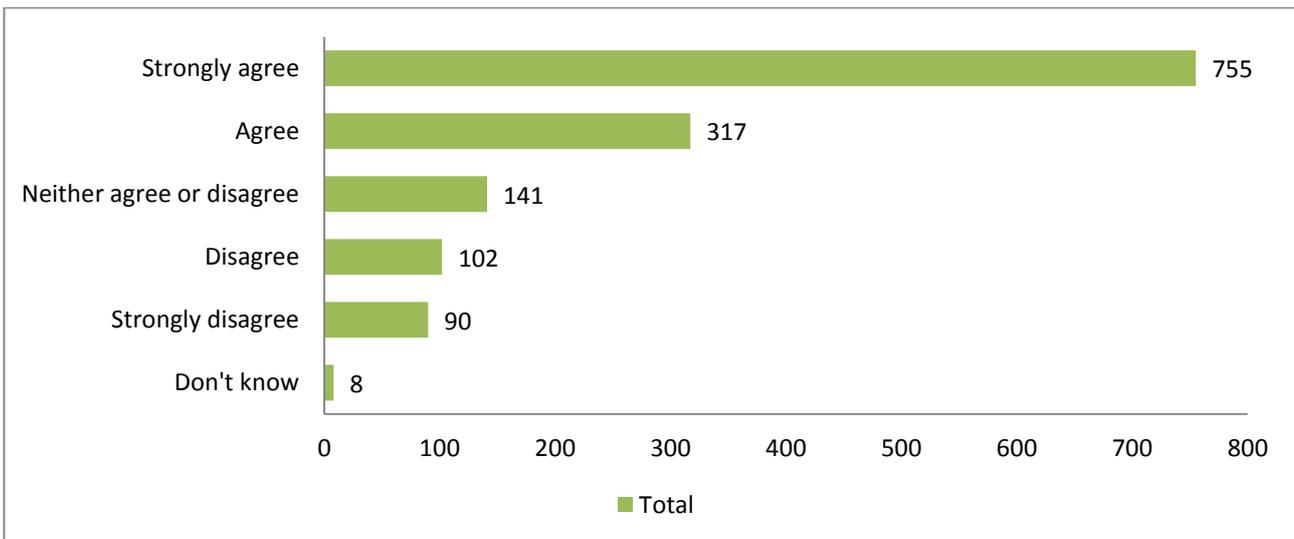
They were given were given the options below:

- Strongly agree
- Agree
- Neither agree nor disagree
- Disagree
- Strongly Disagree
- Don't know

3.4.1 Schools and other places of education

755 (53%) respondents strongly agreed that it would not be acceptable to locate a sex shop near to a school or other place of education, 317 (22%) agreed, 141 (10%) neither agreed nor disagreed, 102 (7%) disagreed, 90 (6%) strongly disagreed and 8 (1%) did not know. 17 (1%) did not respond.

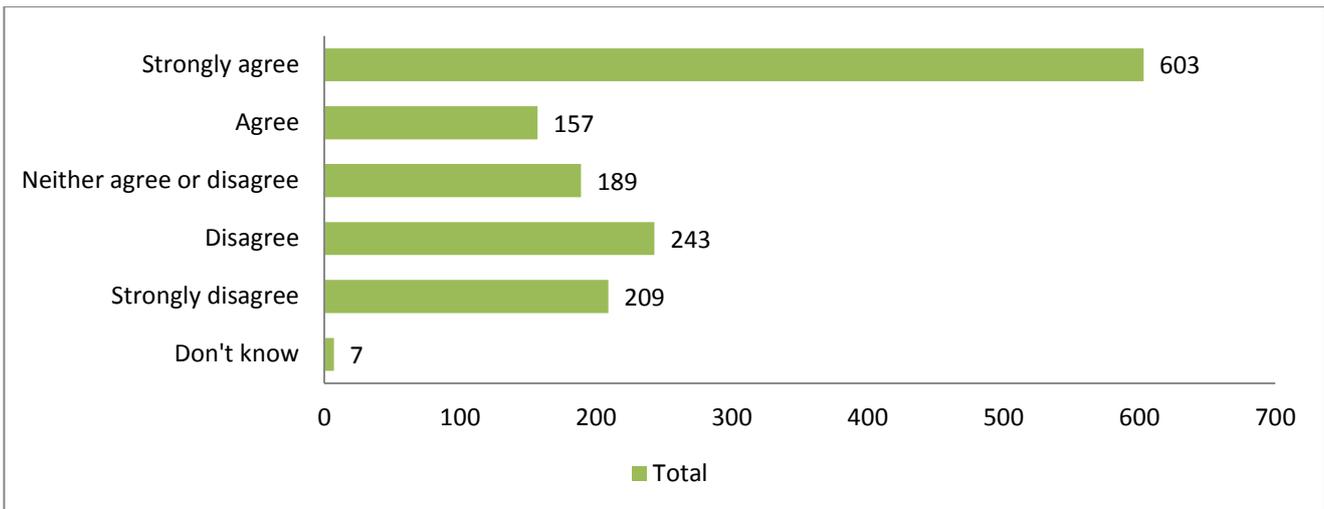
Overall 75% of people agreed or strongly agreed with the statement, and 13% disagreed or strongly disagreed.



3.4.2 Residential areas

603 (42%) respondents strongly agreed that it would not be acceptable to locate a sex shop near to a residential area, 243 (17%) disagreed, 209 (15%) strongly disagreed, 198 (13%) neither agreed nor disagreed, 157 (11%) agreed, and 7 (less than 1%) did not know. 22 (2%) did not respond.

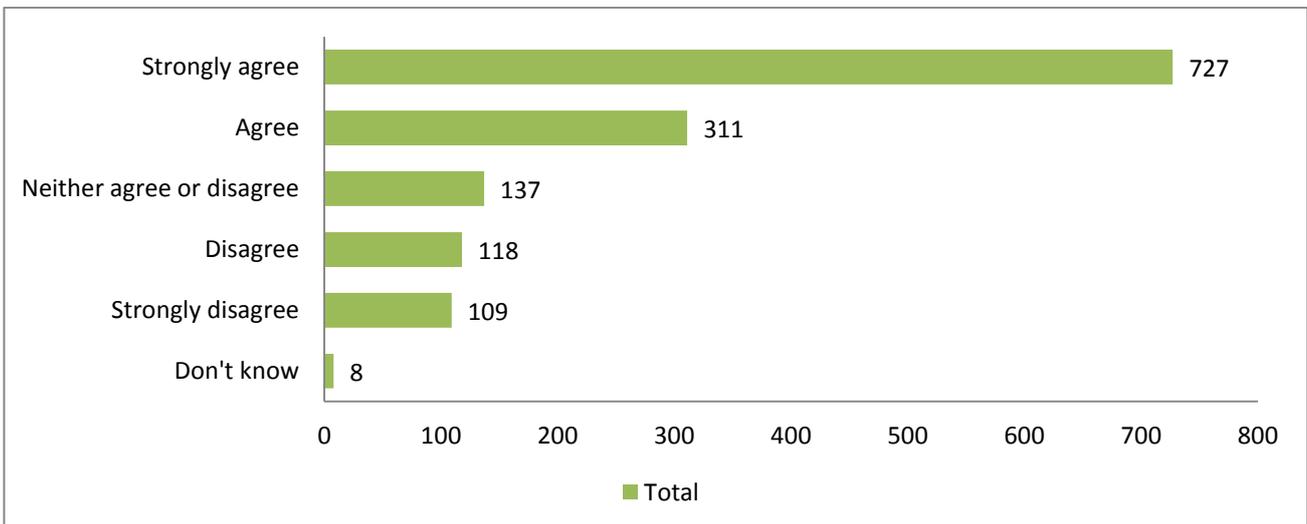
Overall 53% of people agreed or strongly agreed with the statement, and 32% disagreed or strongly disagreed.



3.4.3 Play areas or parks

727 (51%) respondents strongly agreed that it would not be acceptable to locate a sex shop near a play area or park, 311 (22%) agreed, 137 (10%) neither agreed nor disagreed, 118 (8%) disagreed, 109 (8%) strongly disagreed and 8 (1%) did not know. 20 (1%) did not respond

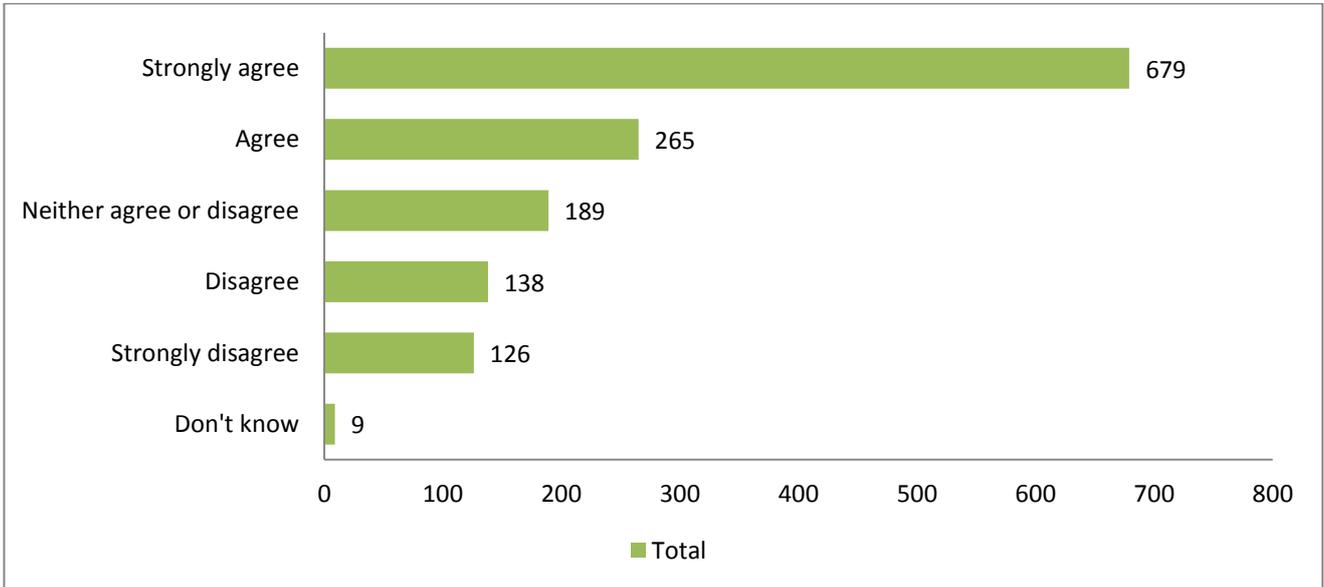
Overall 73% of people agreed or strongly agreed with the statement and 16% disagreed or strongly disagreed.



3.4.4 Youth Facilities

679 (47%) respondents strongly agreed that it would not be acceptable to locate a sex shop near to youth facilities, 265 (19%) agreed, 189 (13%) neither agreed nor disagreed, 138 (10%) disagreed, 126 (9%) strongly disagreed and 9 (1%) did not know. 24 (2%) did not respond.

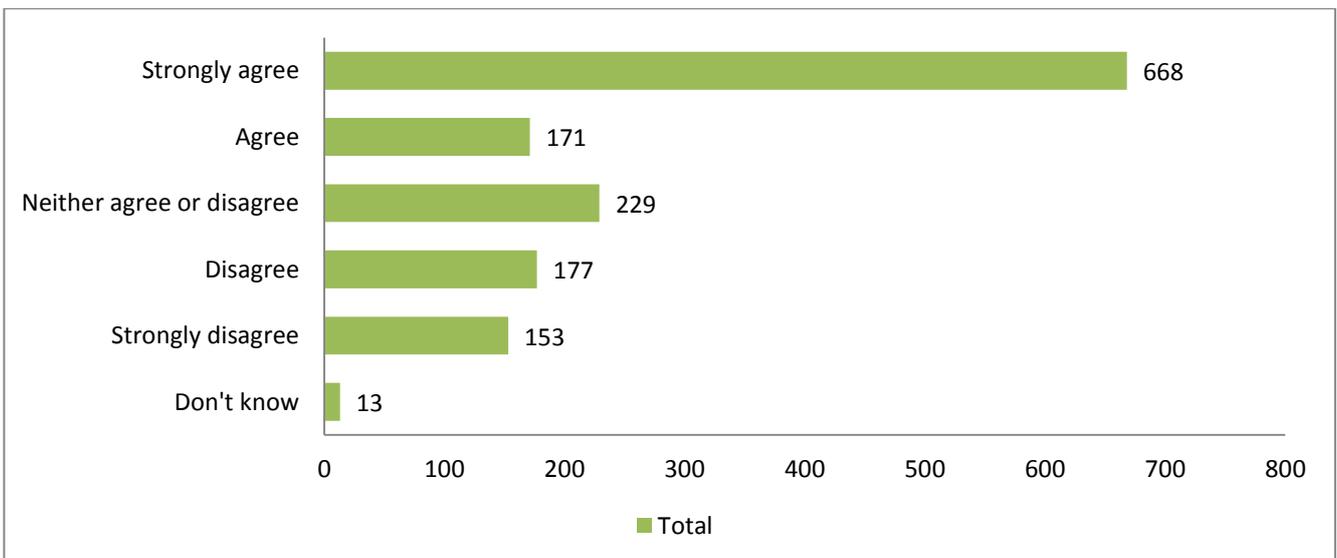
Overall 66% of people agreed or strongly agreed with the statement, and 19% disagreed, or strongly disagreed.



3.4.5 Women's refuge facilities

668 (47%) strongly agreed that it would not be acceptable to locate a sex shop near to women's refuge facilities, 229 (16%) neither agreed nor disagreed, 177 (12%) disagreed, 171 (12%) agreed, 153 (11%) strongly disagreed, and 13 (1%) did not know. 19 (1%) did not respond.

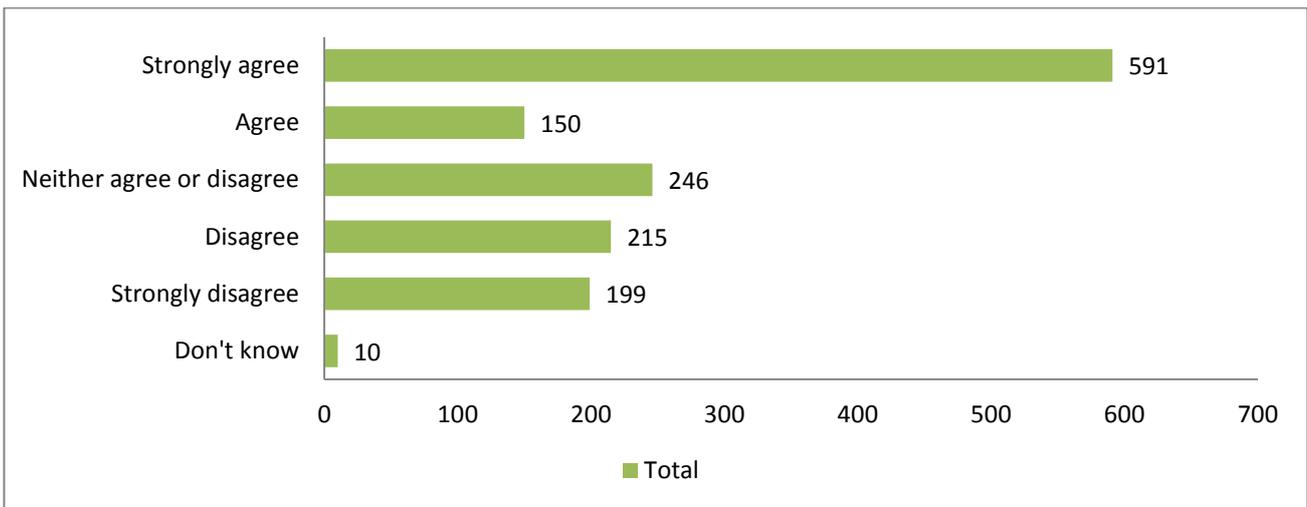
Overall 59% agreed or strongly agreed with the statement, and 23% disagreed or strongly disagreed.



3.4.6 Family leisure facilities such as cinemas, theatres and concert halls

591 (41%) respondents strongly agreed that it would not be acceptable to locate a sex shop near to family leisure facilities, 246 (17%) neither agreed nor disagreed, 215 (15%) disagreed, 199 (14%) strongly disagreed, 150 (10%) agreed, and 10 (1%) did not know. 19 (1%) did not respond.

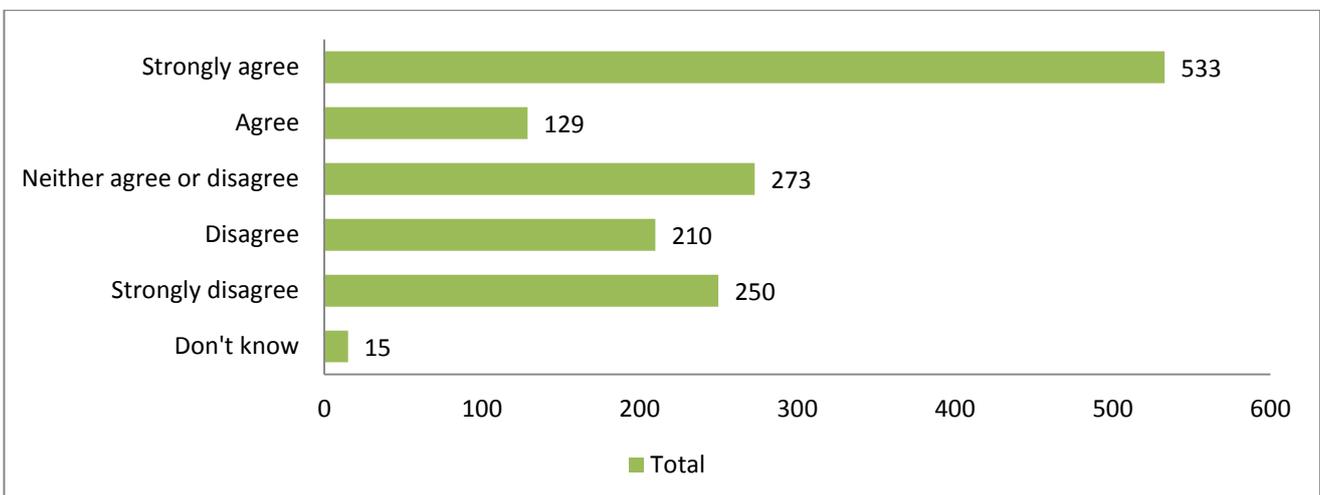
Overall 51% of people agreed or strongly agreed with the statement and 29% disagreed or strongly disagreed.



3.4.7 Places of worship

533 (37%) respondents strongly agreed that it would be inappropriate to locate a sex shop near to places of worship, 273 (19%) neither agree nor disagree, 250 (17%) strongly disagree, 210 (15%) disagree, 129 (9%) agree and 15 (1%) did not know. 20 (1%) did not respond.

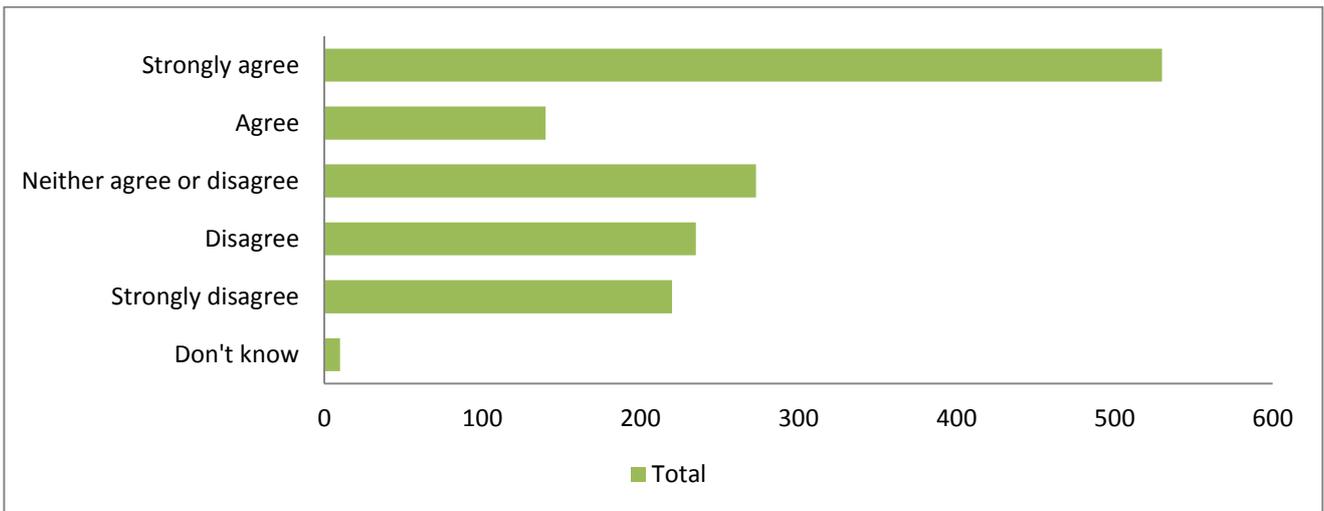
Overall 46% of people agreed or strongly agreed with the statement, and 32% disagreed or strongly disagreed.



3.4.8 Places used for celebration or commemoration

530 (37%) respondents strongly agreed that it would not be appropriate to locate a sex shop near to places used for celebration or commemoration, 273 (19%) neither agreed nor disagreed, 235 (16%) disagreed, 220 (15%) strongly disagreed, 140 (10%) agreed, and 10 (1%) did not know. 22 (2%) did not respond.

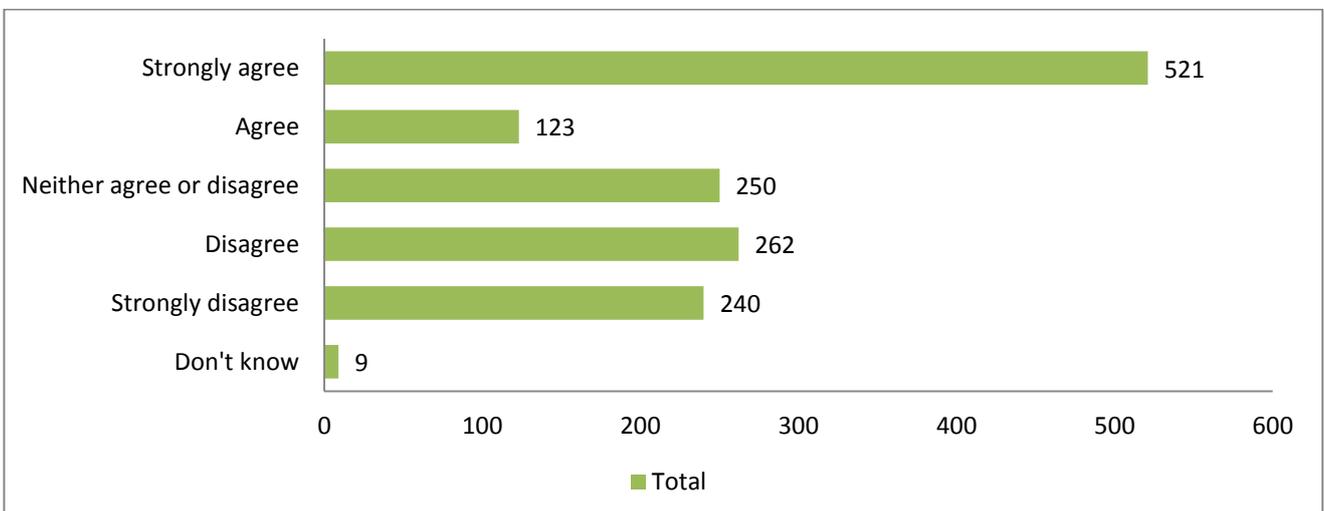
Overall 47% of people agreed or strongly agreed with the statement, and 31% disagreed, or strongly disagreed.



3.4.9 Cultural leisure facilities such as libraries, museums

521 (36%) respondents strongly agreed that it would not be acceptable to locate a sex shop near to cultural leisure facilities, 262 (18%) disagreed, 250 (17%) neither agreed nor disagreed, 240 (17%) strongly disagreed, 123 (9%) agreed, and 9 (1%) did not know. 25 (2%) did not respond.

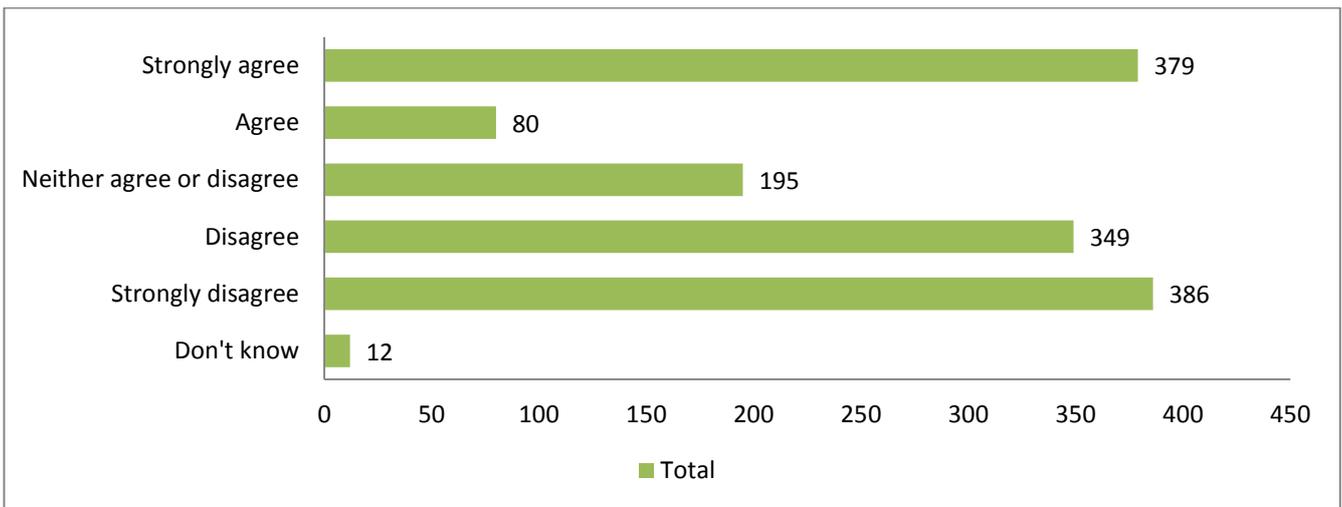
Overall 45% agreed or strongly agreed with the statement and 35% disagreed or strongly disagreed.



3.4.10 Retail shopping areas

386 (27%) respondents strongly disagreed that it would not be appropriate to locate a sex shop in a retail shopping area, 379 (27%) strongly agreed, 349 (24%) disagreed, 195 (14%) neither agreed nor disagreed, 80 (6%) agreed, and 12 (1%) did not know. 29 (2%) did not respond.

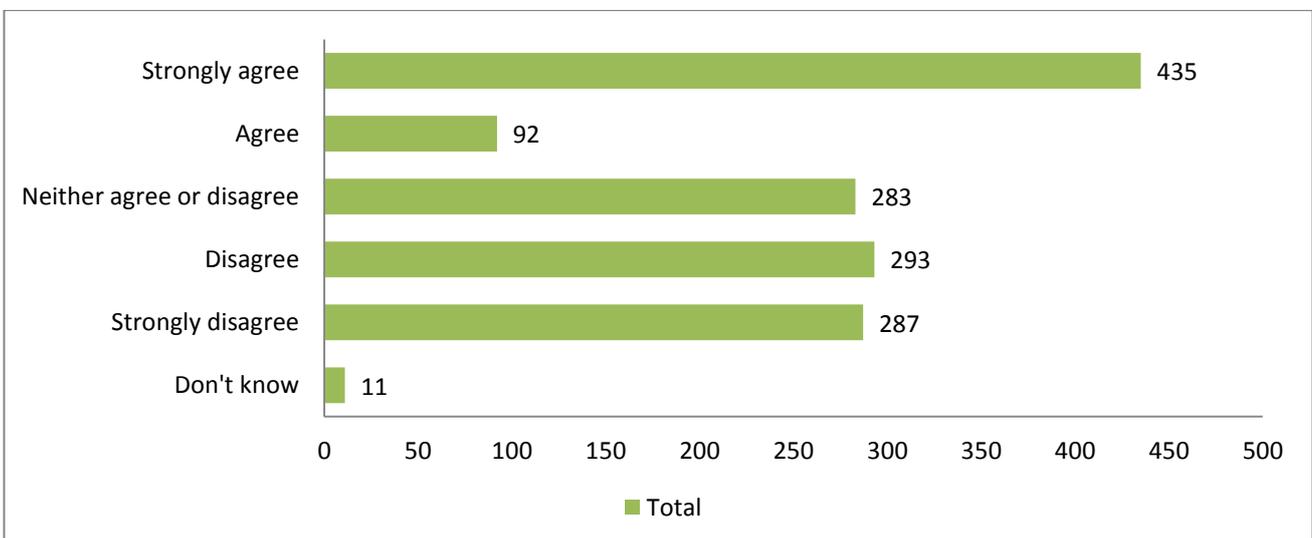
Overall 51% of people disagreed, or strongly disagreed with the statement, and 33% agreed or strongly agreed.



3.4.11 Historic buildings

435 (30%) respondents strongly agreed that it would not be acceptable to locate a sex shop near historic buildings, 293 (20%) disagreed, 283 (20%) strongly disagreed, 283 (20%) neither agreed nor disagreed, 92 (6%) agreed, and 11 (1%) did not know. 29 (2%) did not respond.

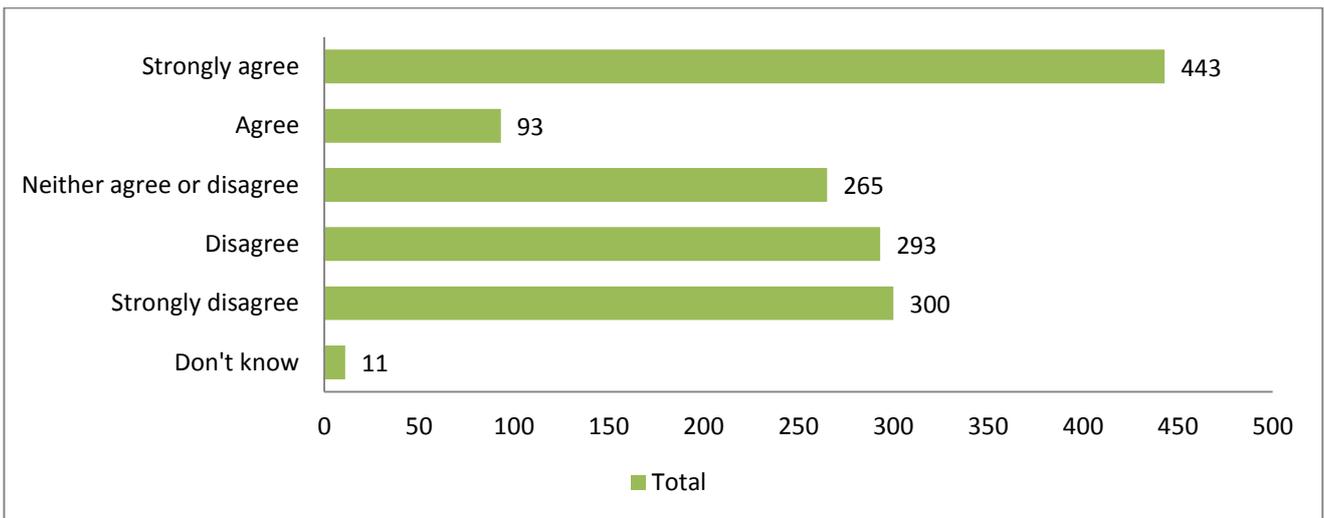
Overall 40% of people disagreed or strongly disagreed with the statement, and 36% agreed or strongly agreed.



3.4.12 Sports centres/facilities

443 (31%) respondents strongly agreed that it would not be acceptable to locate a sex shop near to sports centres/facilities, 300 (21%) strongly disagreed, 293 (20%) disagreed, 265 (19%) neither agreed nor disagreed, 93 (7%) agreed, and 11 (1%) did not know. 25 (2%) did not respond.

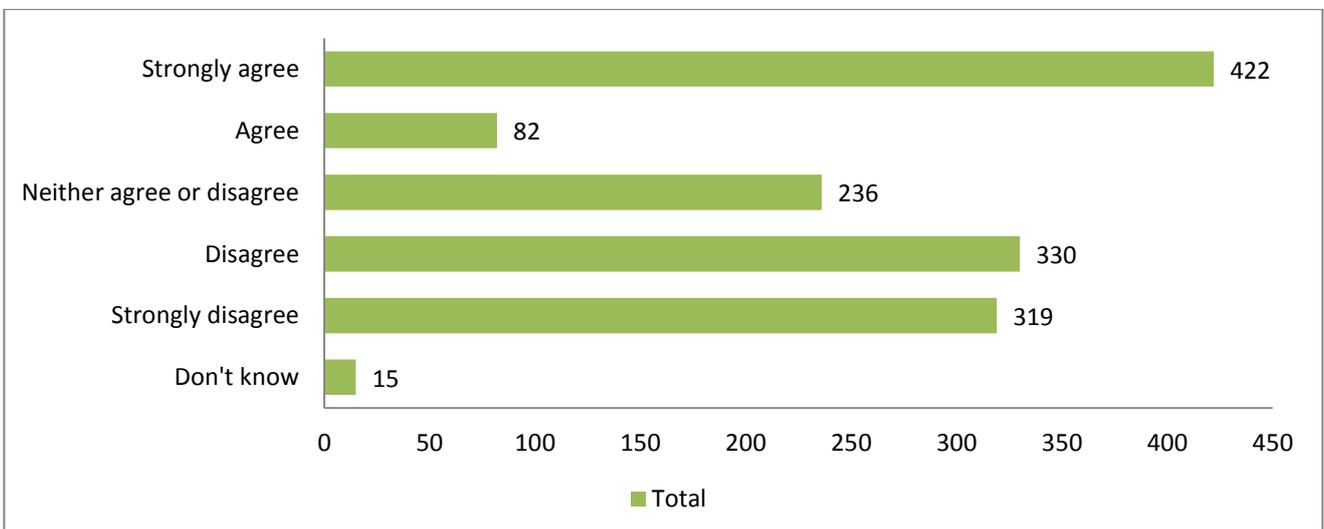
Overall 41% of people disagreed or strongly disagreed with the statement, and 38% agreed or strongly agreed.



3.4.13 Transport Hub (bus or train stations etc)

422 (30%) respondents strongly agreed that it would not be acceptable to locate a sex shop near to a transport hub, 330 (23%) disagreed, 319 (22%) strongly disagreed, 236 (17%) neither agreed nor disagreed, 82 (6%) agreed, and 15 (1%) did not know. 26 (2%) did not respond.

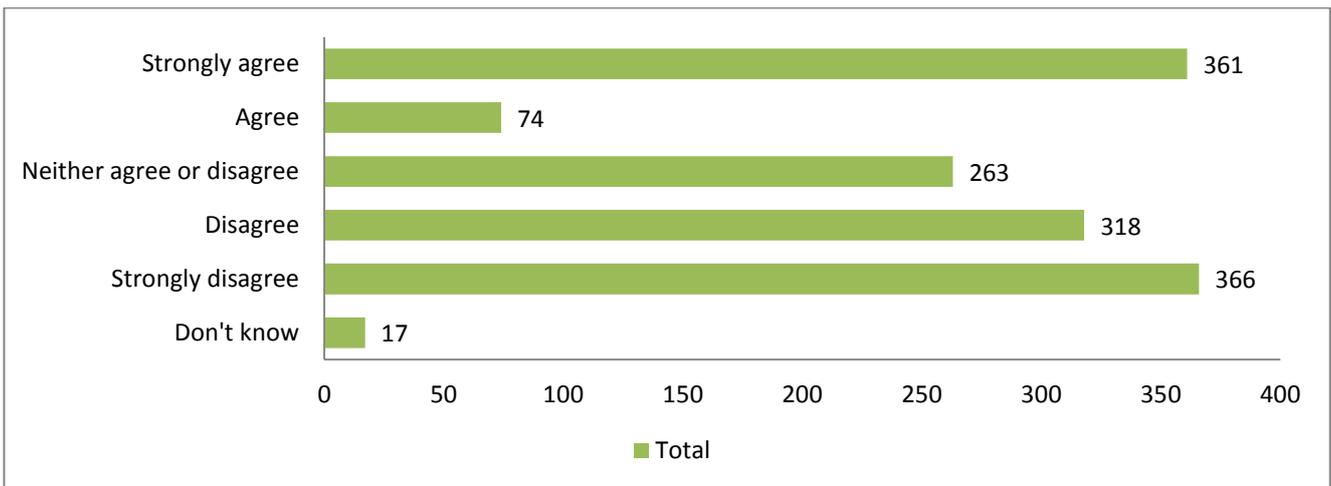
Overall 45% of people disagreed or strongly disagreed with the statement, and 36% agreed or strongly agreed.



3.4.14 Financial institutions such as banks

366 (26%) respondents strongly disagreed that it would not be acceptable to locate a sex shop near to a financial institution, 361 (25%) strongly agreed, 318 (22%) disagreed, 263 (18%) neither agreed nor disagreed, 74 (5%) agreed, and 17 (1%) did not know. 31 (2%) did not respond.

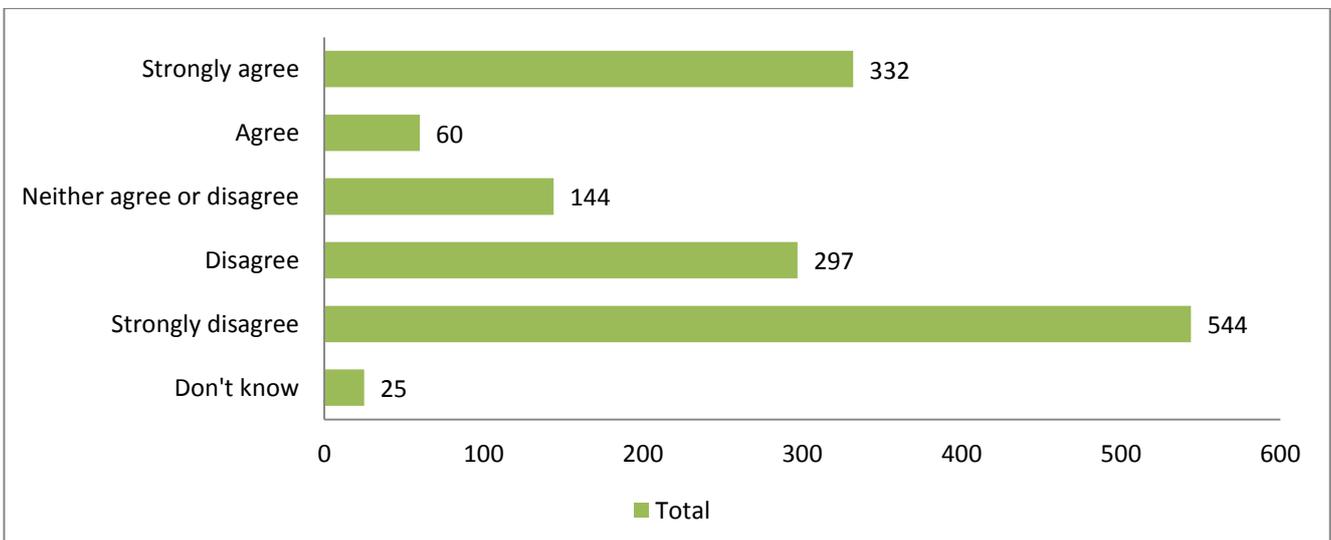
Overall 48% of people disagreed or strongly disagreed with the statement, 30% agreed or strongly agreed.



3.4.15 Late night entertainment areas

544 (38%) respondents strongly disagreed that it would not be acceptable to locate a sex shop in a late night entertainment area, 332 (23%) strongly agreed, 297 (21%) disagreed, 144 (10%) neither agreed nor disagreed, 60 (4%) agreed, and 25 (2%) did not know. 28 (2%) did not respond.

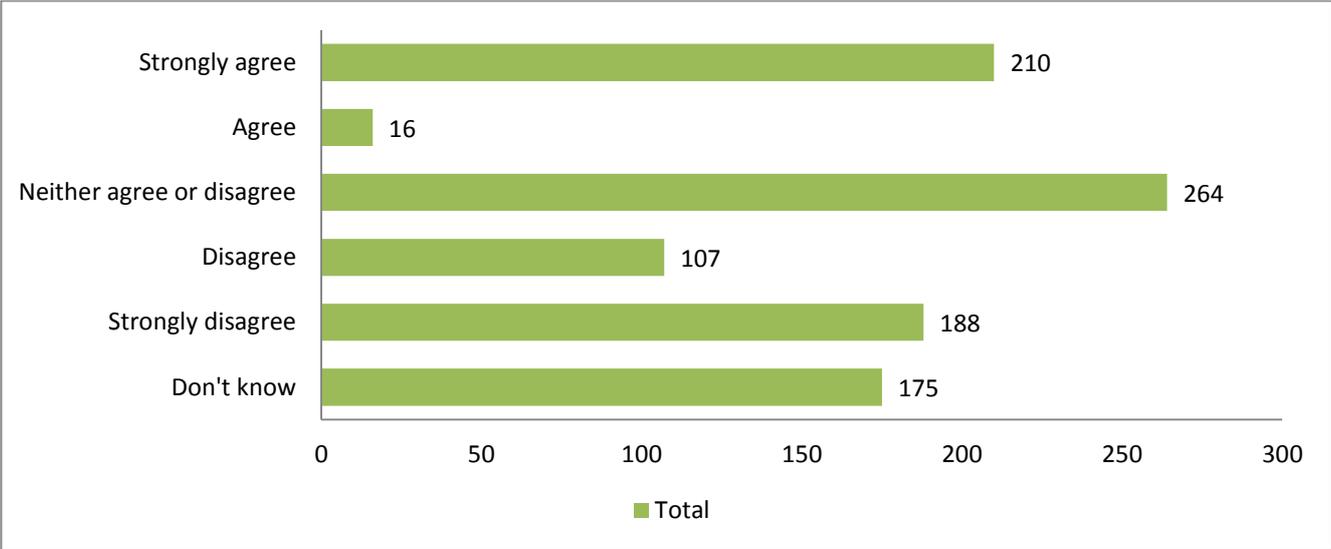
Overall 59% disagreed or strongly disagreed with the statement, and 27% agreed or strongly agreed.



3.4.16 Other

264 (18%) neither agreed nor disagreed that it would not be acceptable to locate a sex shop at another location not named above, 210 (15%) strongly agreed, 188 (13%) strongly disagreed, 175 (12%) did not know, 107 (7%) disagreed, and 16 (1%) agreed. 470 (33%) did not answer.

72 other options and comments were given by respondents alongside this question. A summary of the responses has been included in **Appendix A** to this report.



4 Survey responses to the questions – Sexual Entertainment Venues

4.1 How many sexual entertainment venues would be acceptable for the following localities?

Respondents were asked how many sexual entertainment venues they thought it would be appropriate to have in the following types of area:

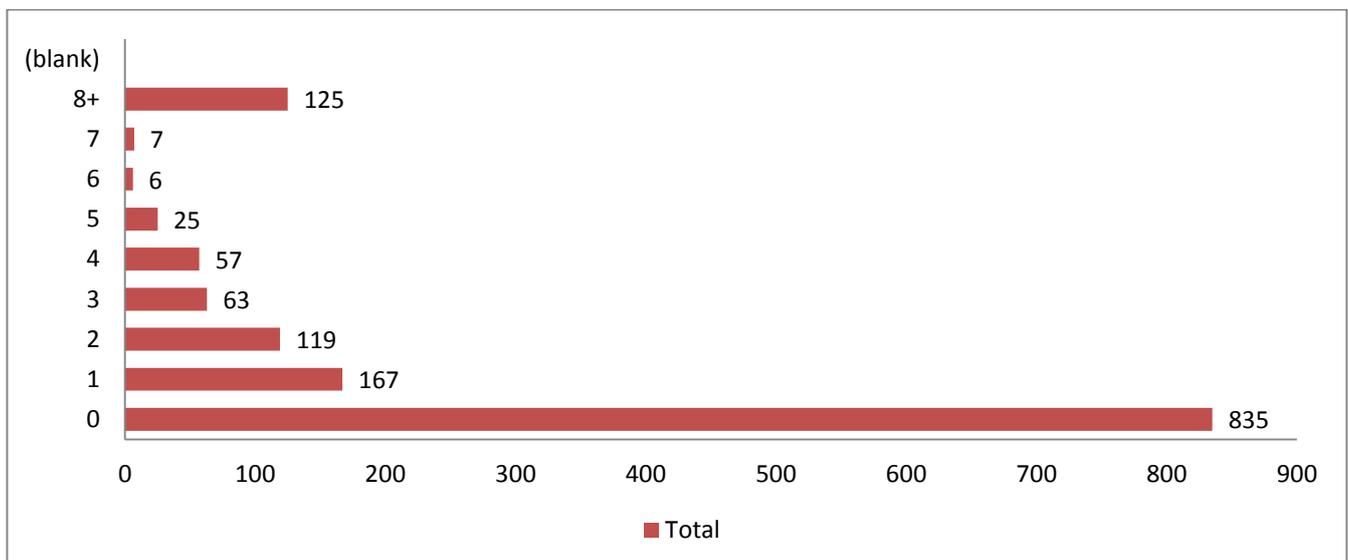
- A residential area
- A deprived area
- A suburban area
- An industrial area
- A busy late night economy area
- A built up area eg shopping precincts/local high streets
- A city centre, or area immediately surrounding it
- A rural area

They were given were given the option of numbers from zero to eight plus.

4.1.1 A residential area

835 (58%) respondents stated zero was the appropriate number, 167 (12%) said one would be appropriate, 125 (9%) said eight or more, 119 (8%) said two, 63 (4%) said three, 57 (4%) said four, 25 (2%) said five, 7 (less than 1%) said seven, 6 (less than 1%) said six. 26 (2%) did not respond.

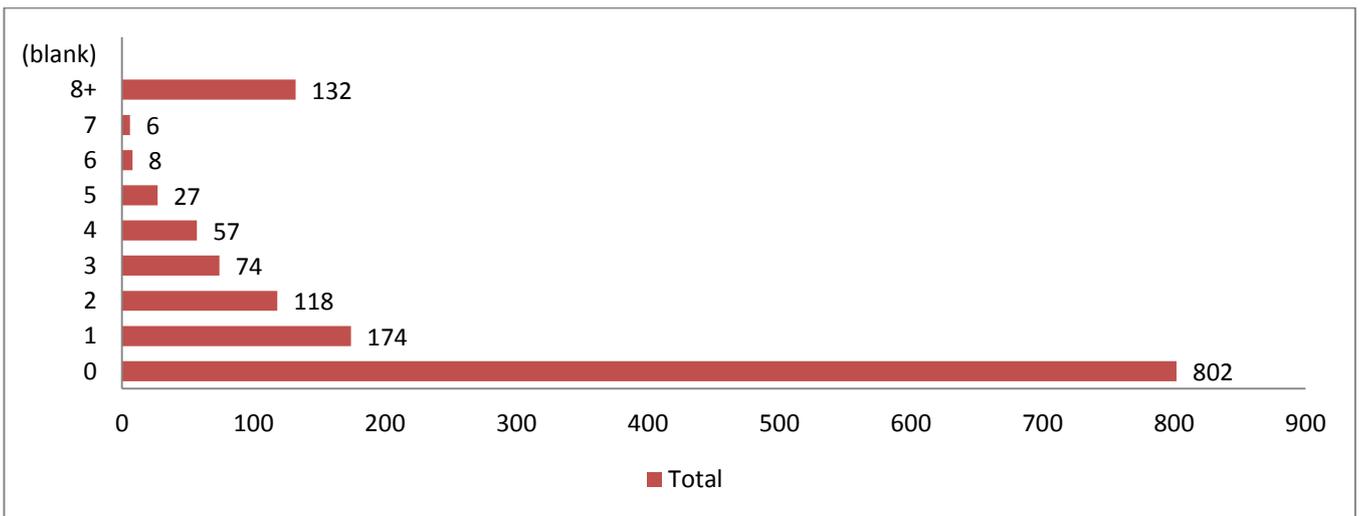
The majority of people (58%) said zero was the appropriate number in a residential area. The remainder (40%) felt that it would be appropriate to have at least one sexual entertainment venue in a residential area.



4.1.2 A deprived area

802 (56%) respondents stated zero was the appropriate number, 174 (12%) said one would be appropriate, 132 (9%) said eight or more, 118 (8%) said two, 74 (5%) said three, 57 (4%) said four, 27 (2%) said five, 8 (1%) said six, and 6 (less than 1%) said seven. 32 (2%) did not respond.

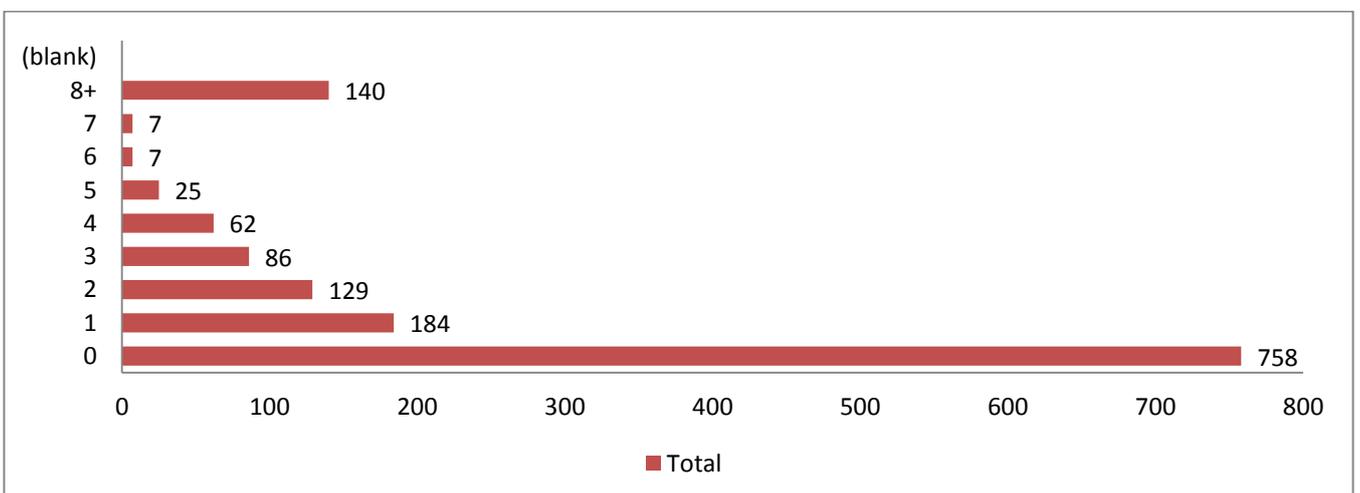
The majority of people (56%) said zero was the appropriate number. The remainder (42%) felt that it would be appropriate to have at least one sexual entertainment venue.



4.1.3 A suburban area

758 (53%) respondents stated zero was the appropriate number, 184 (13%) said one would be appropriate, 140 (10%) said eight or more, 129 (9%) said two, 86 (6%) said three, 62 (4%) said four, 25 (2%) said five, 7 (less than 1%) said six and 7 (less than 1%) said seven. 32 (2%) did not respond.

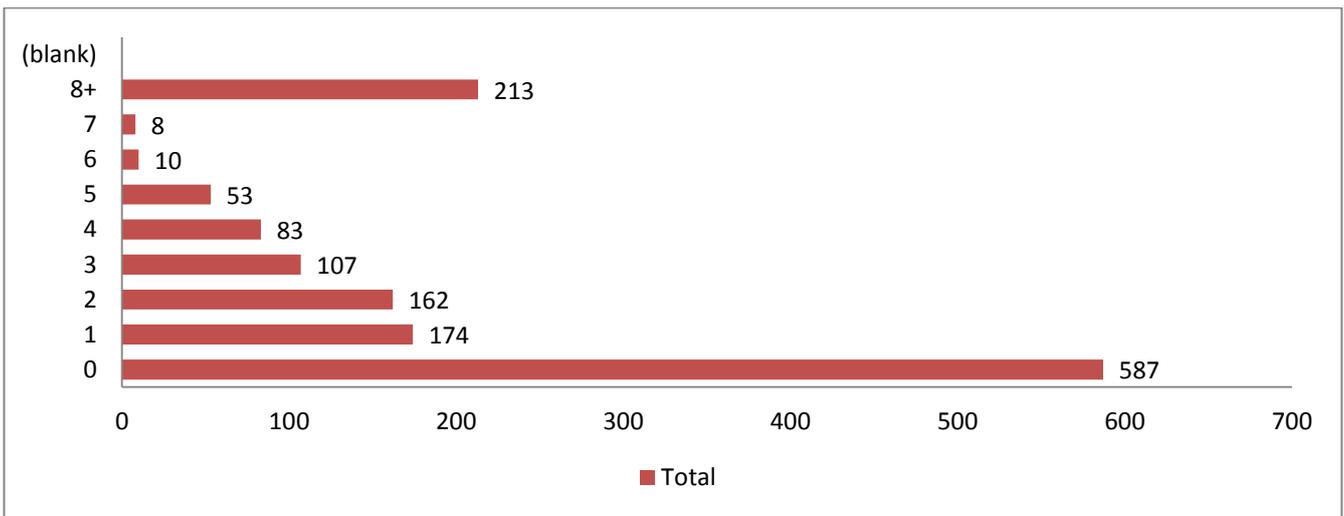
The majority of people (53%) said zero was the appropriate number. The remainder (45%) felt that it would be appropriate to have at least one sexual entertainment venue.



4.1.4 An industrial area

587 (41%) respondents stated zero was the appropriate number, 213 (15%) said eight or more would be appropriate, 174 (12%) said one, 162 (11%) said two, 107 (7%) said three, 83 (6%) said four, 53 (4%) said five, 10 (1%) said six and 8 (1%) said seven. 33 (2%) did not respond.

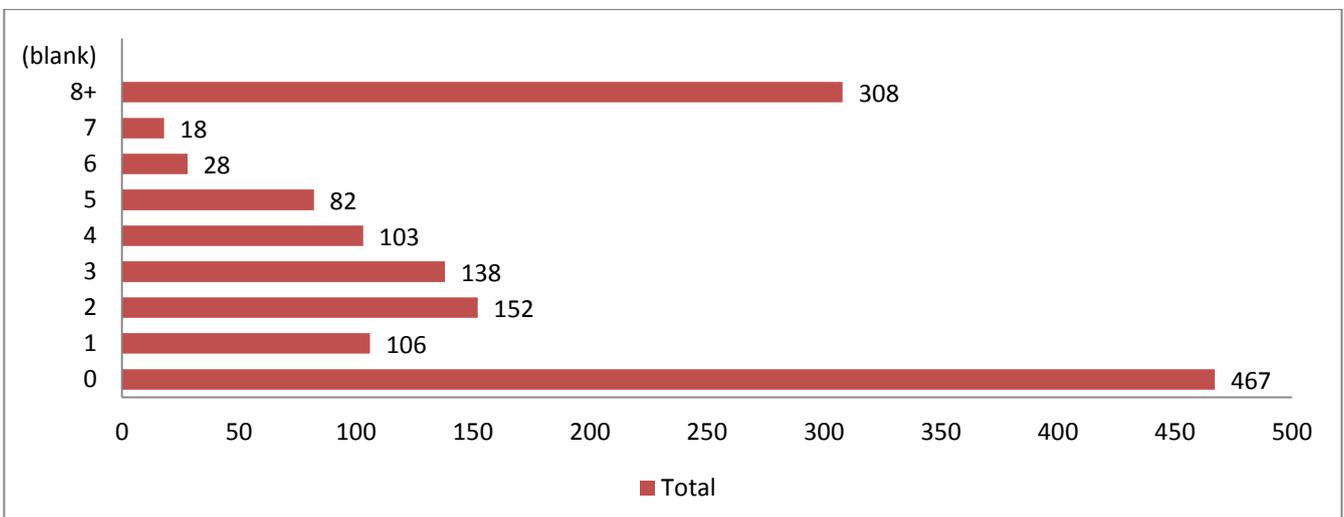
The majority of people (57%) said that it would be appropriate to have at least one sexual entertainment venue. The remainder (41%) felt that zero was the appropriate number.



4.1.5 A busy late night economy area

467 (33%) respondents stated zero was the appropriate number, 308 (22%) said eight or more was appropriate, 152 (11%) said two, 138 (10%) said three, 106 (7%) said one, 103 (7%) said four, 82 (6%) said five, 28 (2%) said six, and 18 (1%) said seven. 28 (2%) did not respond.

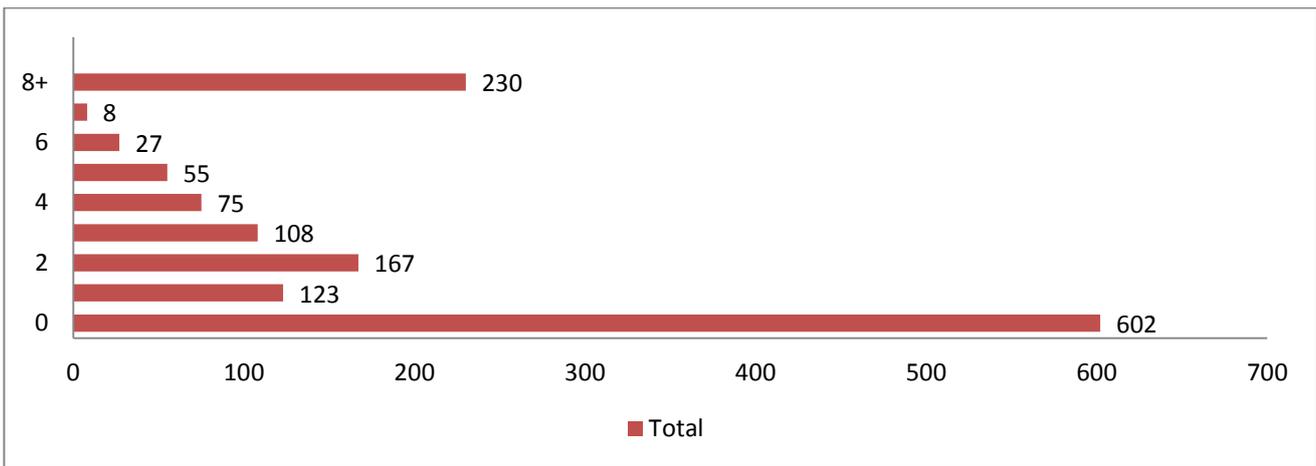
The majority of people (65%) said that it would be appropriate to have at least one sexual entertainment venue. The remainder (33%) felt that zero was the appropriate number.



4.1.6 A built up area eg shopping precincts/local high streets

602 (42%) respondents stated zero was the appropriate number, 230 (16%) said eight or more was appropriate, 167 (12%) said two, 123 (9%) said one, 108 (8%) said three, 75 (5%) said four, 55 (4%) said five, 27 (2%) said six and 8 (1%) said seven. 35 (2%) did not respond.

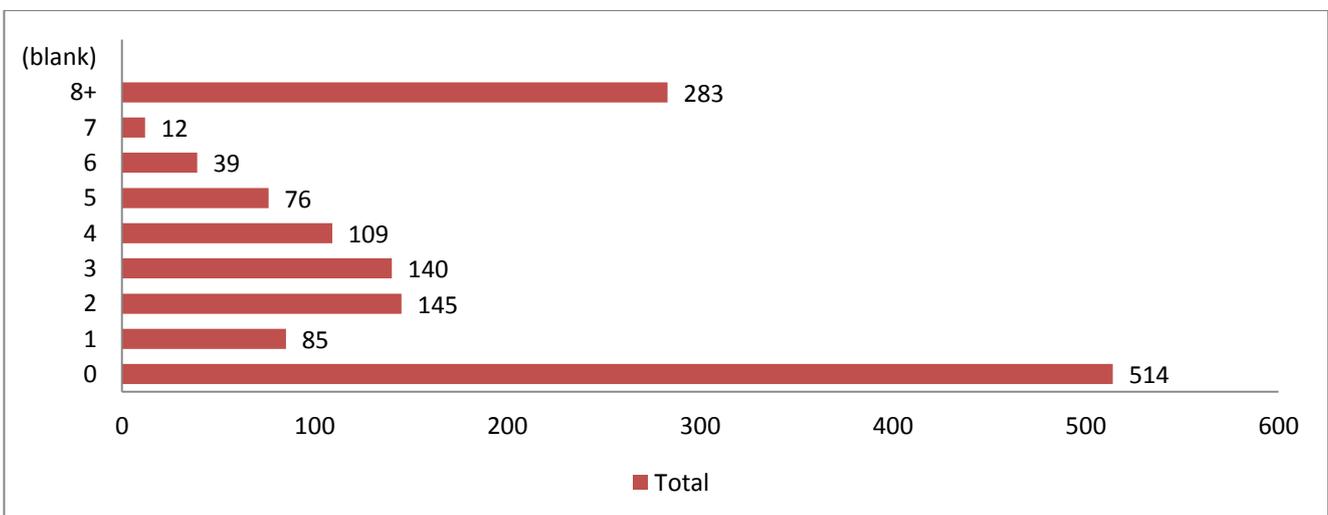
The majority of people (56%) said that it would be appropriate to have at least one sexual entertainment venue. The remainder (42%) felt that zero was the appropriate number.



4.1.7 A city centre, or area immediately surrounding it

514 (36%) respondents stated zero was the appropriate number, 283 (20%) said eight or more was appropriate, 145 (10%) said two, 140 (10%) said three, 109 (8%) said four, 85 (6%) said one, 76 (5%) said five, 39 (3%) said six, and 12 (1%) said seven. 27 (2%) did not respond.

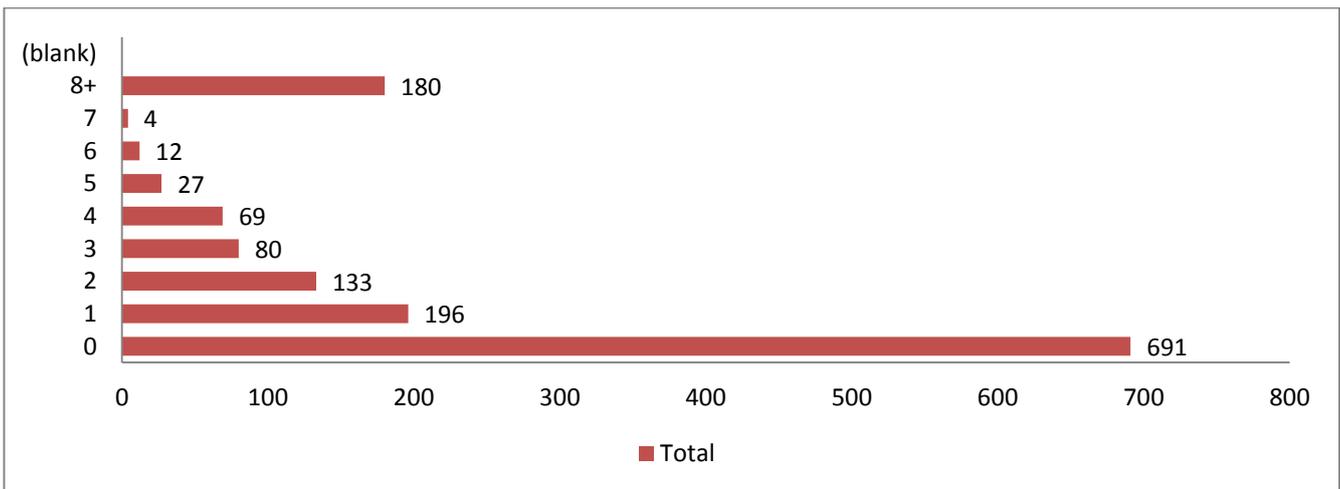
The majority of people (52%) said that it would be appropriate to have at least one sexual entertainment venue. The remainder (36%) felt that zero was the appropriate number.



4.1.8 A rural area

691 (48%) respondents stated zero was the appropriate number, 196 (14%) said one was appropriate, 180 (13%) said eight or more, 133 (9%) said two, 80 (6%) said three, 69 (5%) said four, 27 (2%) said five, 12 (1%) said six and 4 (less than 1%) said seven. 38 (3%) did not respond.

The majority of people (49%) said that it would be appropriate to have at least one sexual entertainment venue. The remainder (48%) felt that zero was the appropriate number.



4.2 It would not be acceptable to locate a sexual entertainment venue in?

Respondents were asked whether they agreed with the statement that it would **not** be acceptable to locate a sexual entertainment venue in the following areas:

- A residential area
- A deprived area
- A suburban area
- An industrial area
- A busy late night economy area
- A built up area eg shopping precincts/local high streets
- A city centre, or area immediately surrounding it
- A rural area

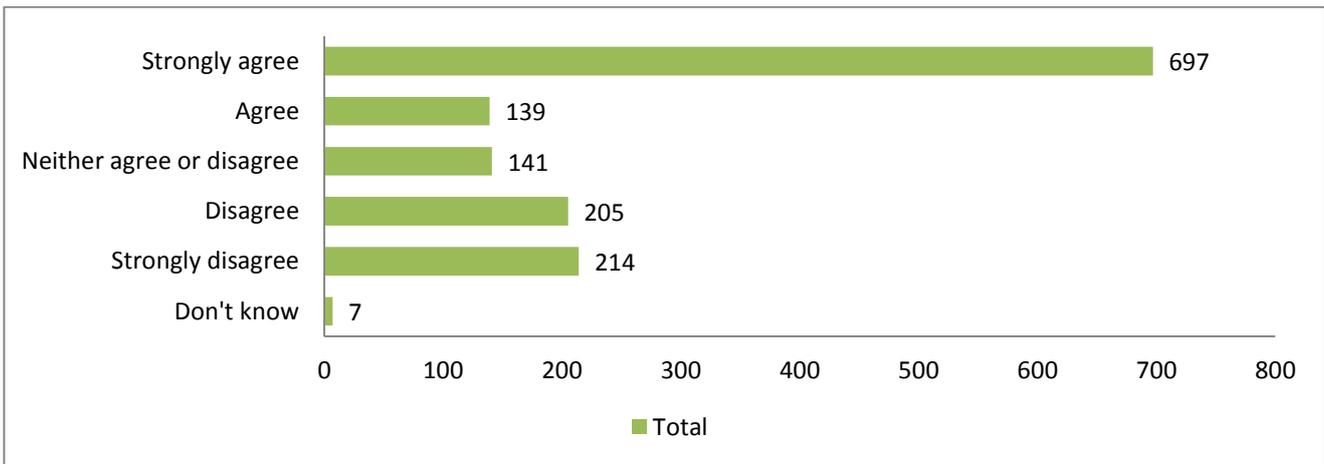
They were given were given the options below:

- Strongly agree
- Agree
- Neither agree nor disagree
- Disagree
- Strongly Disagree
- Don't know

4.2.1 A residential area

697 (49%) respondents strongly agreed that it would not be acceptable to locate a sexual entertainment venue in a residential area, 214 (15%) strongly disagreed, 205 (14%) disagreed, 141 (10%) neither agreed nor disagreed, 139 (10%) agreed, and 7 (less than 1%) did not know. 27 (2%) did not respond.

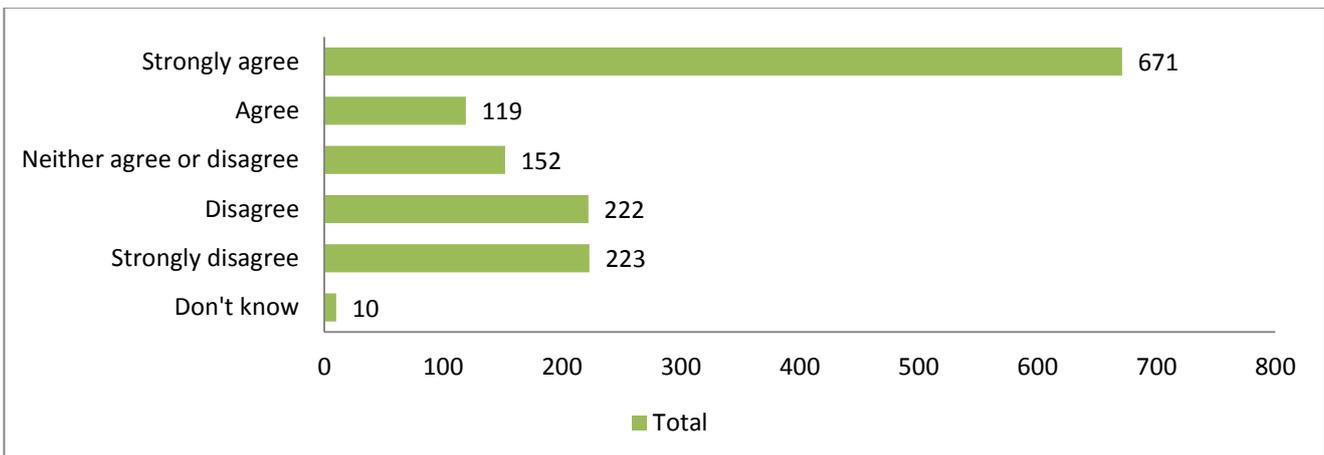
Overall 59% of people agreed or strongly agreed with the statement, and 29% disagreed or strongly disagreed.



4.2.2 A deprived area

671 (47%) respondents strongly agreed that it would not be acceptable to locate a sexual entertainment venue in a deprived area, 223 (16%) strongly disagreed, 222 (16%) disagreed, 152 (11%) neither agreed nor disagreed, 119 (8%) agreed, and 10 (1%) did not know. 33 (2%) did not respond.

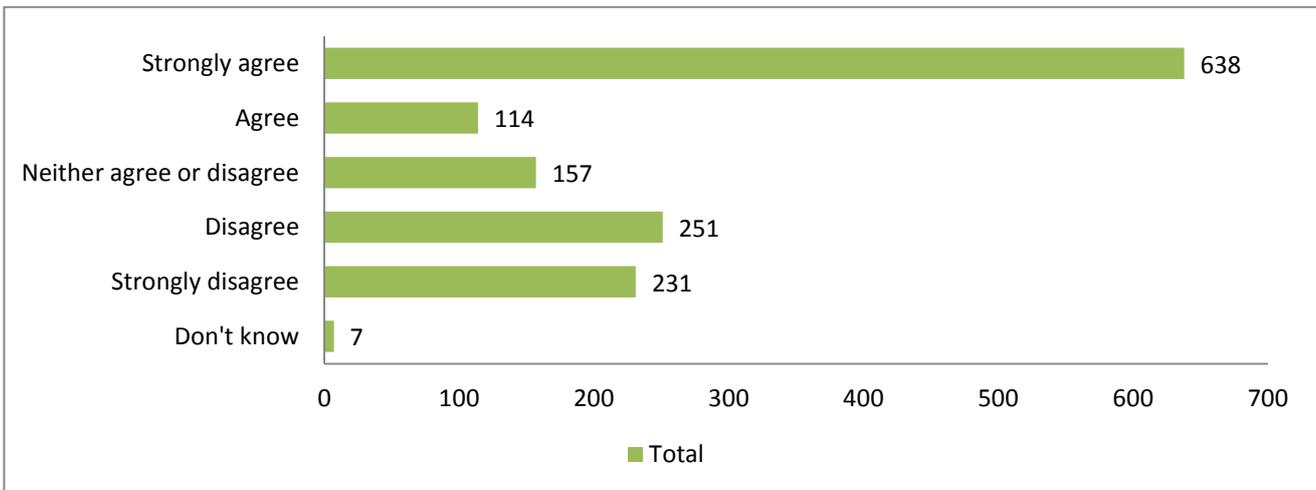
Overall 55% of people agreed or strongly agreed with the statement, and 32% disagreed or strongly disagreed.



4.2.3 A suburban area

638 (45%) respondents strongly agreed that it would not be acceptable to locate a sexual entertainment venue in a suburban area, 251 (18%) disagreed, 231 (16%) strongly disagreed, 157 (11%) neither agreed nor disagreed, 114 (8%) agreed and 7 (less than 1%) did not know. 32 (2%) did not respond.

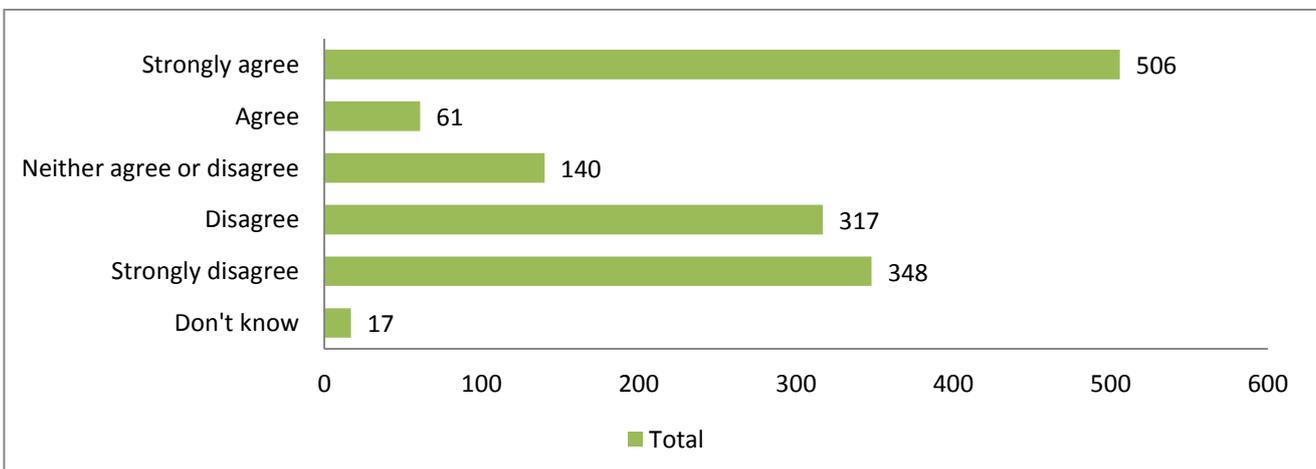
Overall 53% of people agreed or strongly agreed with the statement, and 34% disagreed or strongly disagreed.



4.2.4 An industrial area

506 (35%) respondents strongly agreed that it would not be acceptable to locate a sexual entertainment venue in an industrial area, 348 (24%) strongly disagreed, 317 (22%) disagreed, 140 (10%) neither agreed nor disagreed, 61 (4%) agreed, and 17 (1%) did not know. 41 (3%) did not respond.

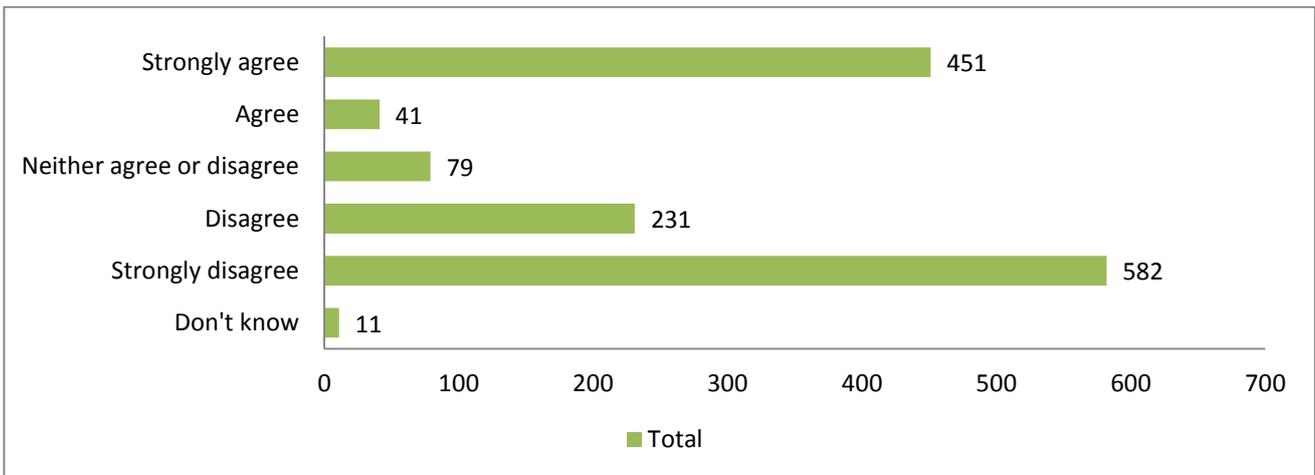
Overall 46% of people disagreed or strongly disagreed with the statement, and 39% agreed, or strongly agreed.



4.2.5 A busy late night economy area

582 (41%) of respondents strongly disagreed that it would not be acceptable to locate a sexual entertainment venue in a busy late night economy area, 451 (31%) strongly agreed, 231 (16%) disagreed, 79 (6%) neither agreed nor disagreed, 41 (3%) agreed, and 11 (1%) did not know. 35 (2%) did not respond.

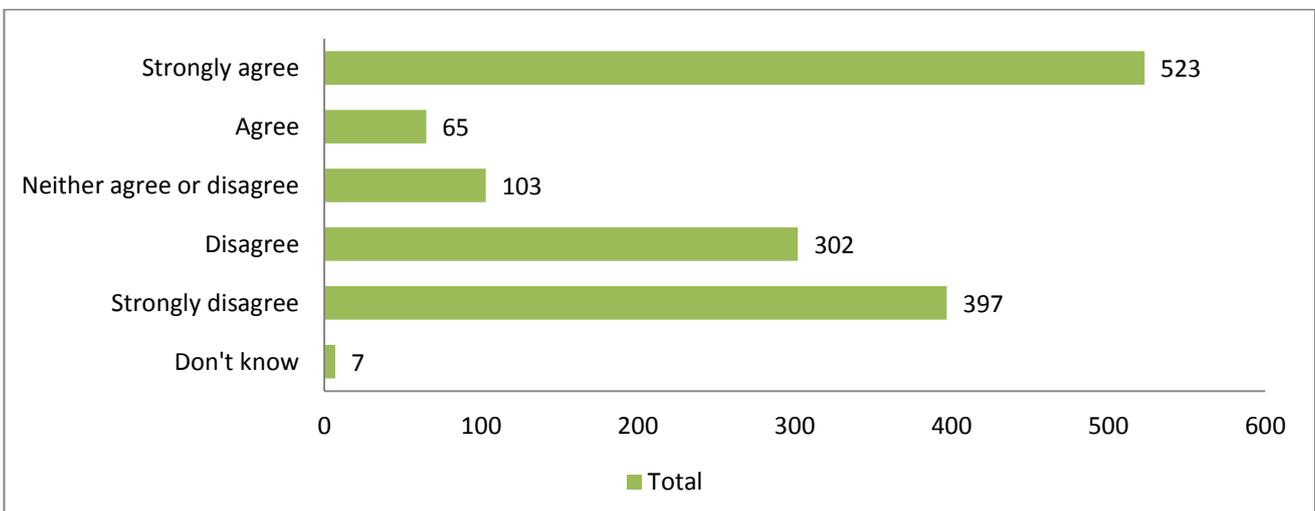
Overall 57% of people disagreed or strongly disagreed with the statement, and 34% agreed or strongly agreed.



4.2.6 A built up area eg shopping precincts/local high streets

523 (37%) strongly agreed that it would not be appropriate to locate a sexual entertainment venue in a built up area, 397 (28%) strongly disagreed, 302 (21%) disagreed, 103 (7%) neither agreed nor disagreed, 65 (5%) agreed, and 7 (less than 1%) did not know. 33 (2%) did not respond.

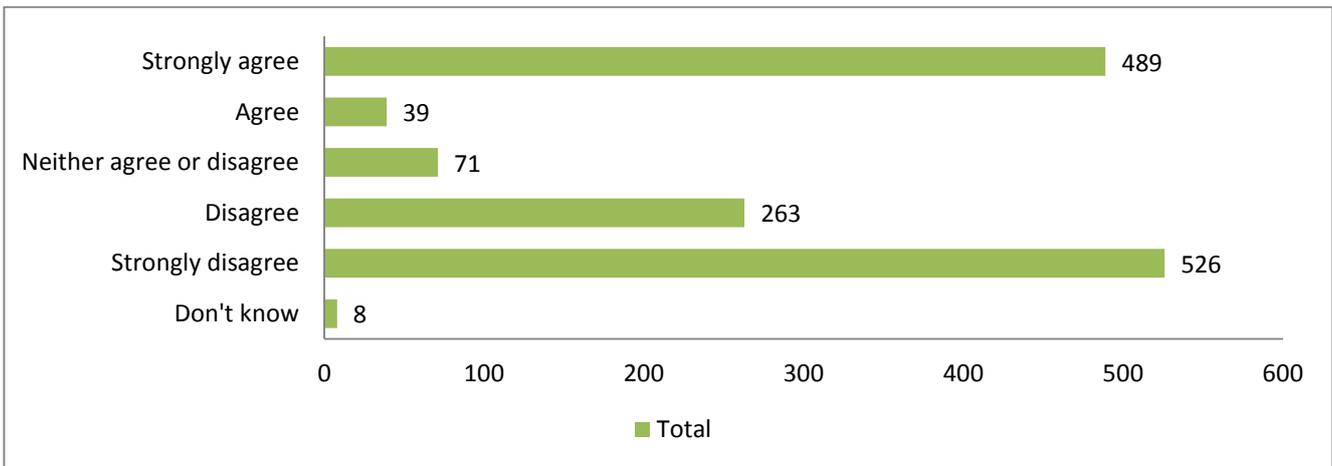
Overall 49% of people disagreed or strongly disagreed with the statement, and 42% agreed or strongly agreed.



4.2.7 A city centre, or area immediately surrounding it

526 (39%) respondents strongly disagreed that it would not be appropriate to locate a sexual entertainment venue in a city centre area or area immediately surrounding it, 489 (34%) strongly agreed, 263 (18%) disagreed, 71 (5%) neither agreed nor disagreed, 39 (3%) agreed, and 8 (1%) did not know. 34 (2%) did not respond.

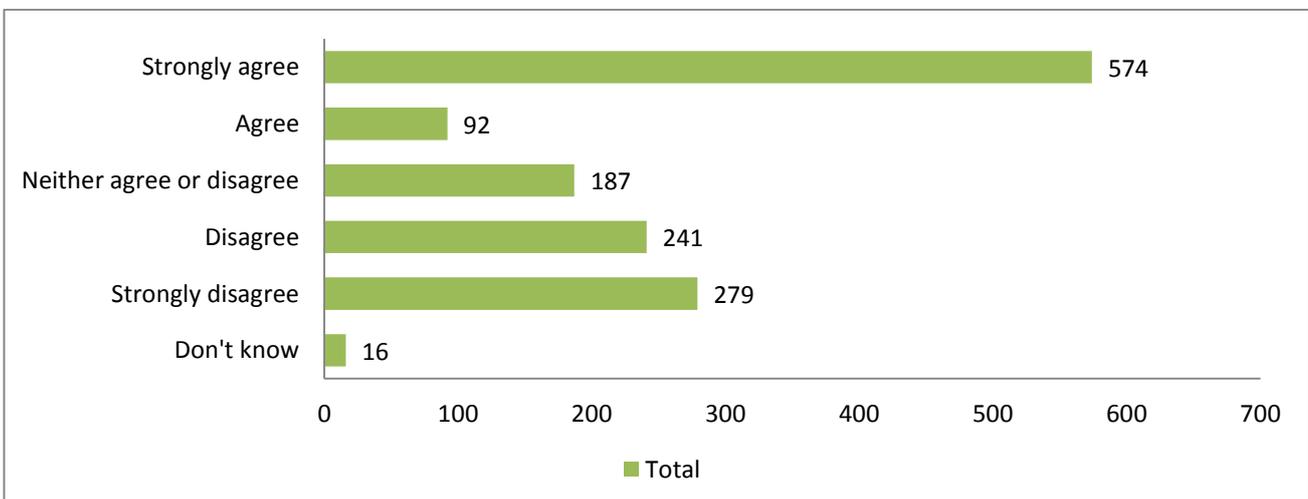
Overall 57% of people disagreed or strongly disagreed with the statement, and 37% agreed or strongly agreed.



4.2.8 A rural area

574 (40%) respondents strongly agreed that it would not be appropriate to locate a sexual entertainment venue in a rural area, 279 (20%) strongly disagreed, 241 (17%) disagreed, 187 (13%) neither agreed nor disagreed, 92 (6%) agreed, and 16 (1%) did not know. 41 (3%) did not respond.

Overall 46% of people agreed or strongly agreed with the statement, and 37% disagreed or strongly disagreed.



4.3 It would be acceptable to locate a sexual entertainment venue on or near the following city centre areas?

Respondents were asked whether they agreed with the statement that it would be acceptable to locate a sexual entertainment venue on or near to the following city centre areas:

- Harbourside area
- Old City (the area between Broad Quay, St Augustines Parade, and Corn Street, including the area around the Cenotaph)
- Broadmead Area, including Quakers Friars and Cabot Circus areas
- Queen Square and Welsh Back
- Temple Quarter
- Old Market
- Park Street and the Triangle area
- The Stokes Croft and Gloucester Road area
- The area west of Lewins Mead including University, Hospital and Bus Station areas
- Area surrounding Feeder Road including the proposed arena area, Temple Meads area and the Dings and St Philips Marsh areas

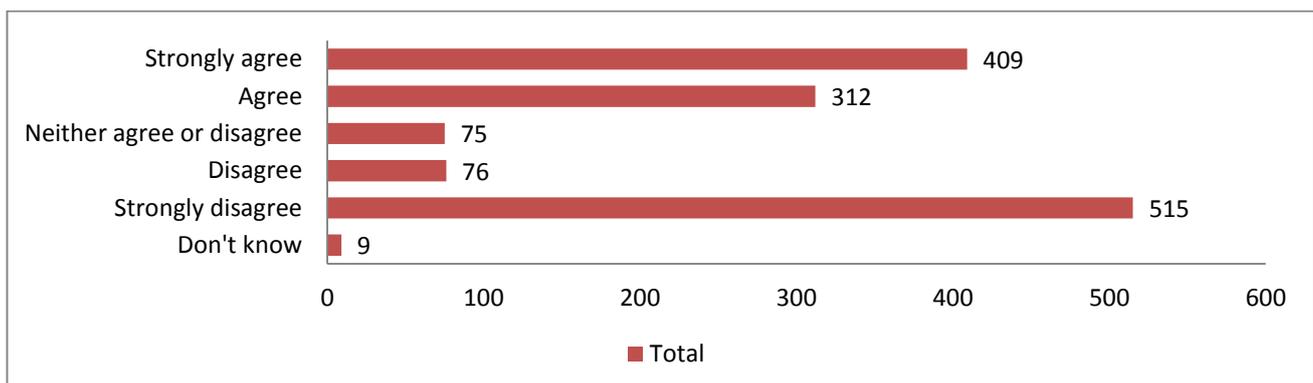
They were given were given the options below:

- Strongly agree
- Agree
- Neither agree nor disagree
- Disagree
- Strongly Disagree
- Don't know

4.3.1 Harbourside area

515 (36%) respondents strongly disagreed that it would be acceptable to locate a sexual entertainment venue near the harbourside area, 409 (29%) strongly agreed, 312 (22%) agreed, 76 (5%) disagreed, 75 (5%) neither agreed nor disagreed, and 9 (1%) did not know. 34 (2%) did not respond.

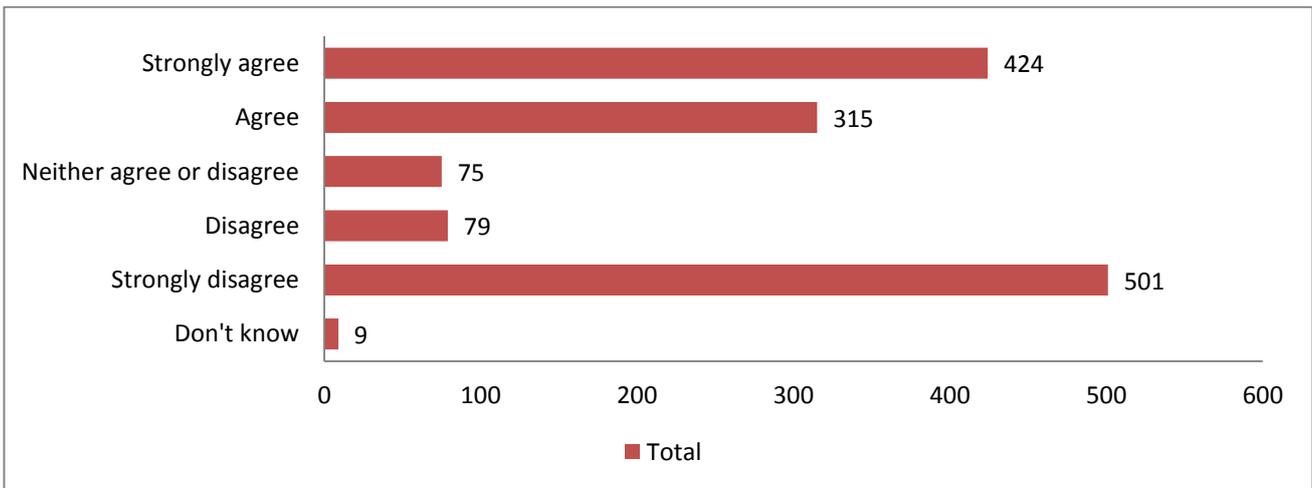
Overall 51% of people agreed or strongly agreed with the statement and 41% disagreed or strongly disagreed.



4.3.2 Old City (the area between Broad Quay, St Augustines Parade, and Corn Street, including the area around the Cenotaph)

501 (35%) strongly disagreed that it would be acceptable to locate a sexual entertainment venue near the Old City, 424 (30%) strongly agreed, 315 (22%) agreed, 79 (6%) disagreed, 75 (5%) neither agreed nor disagreed, and 9 (1%) did not know. 27 (2%) did not respond.

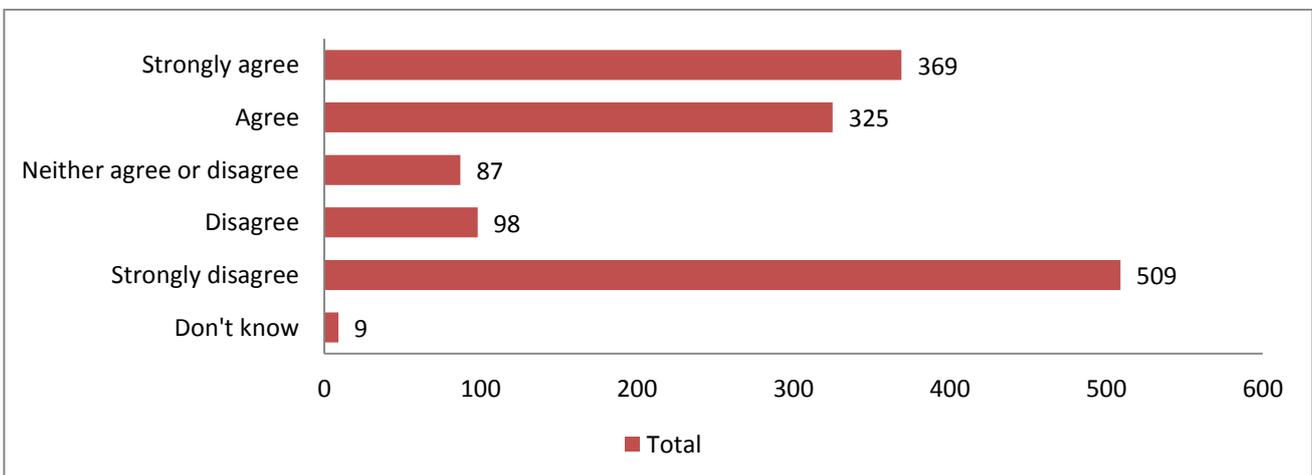
Overall 52% of people agreed or strongly agreed with the statement, and 41% disagreed or strongly disagreed.



4.3.3 Broadmead Area, including Quakers Friars and Cabot Circus areas

509 (36%) respondents strongly disagreed that it would be acceptable to locate a sexual entertainment venue near the Broadmead area, 369 (26%) strongly agreed, 325 (23%) agreed, 98 (7%) disagreed, 87 (6%) neither agreed nor disagreed, and 9 (1%) did not know. 33 (2%) did not respond.

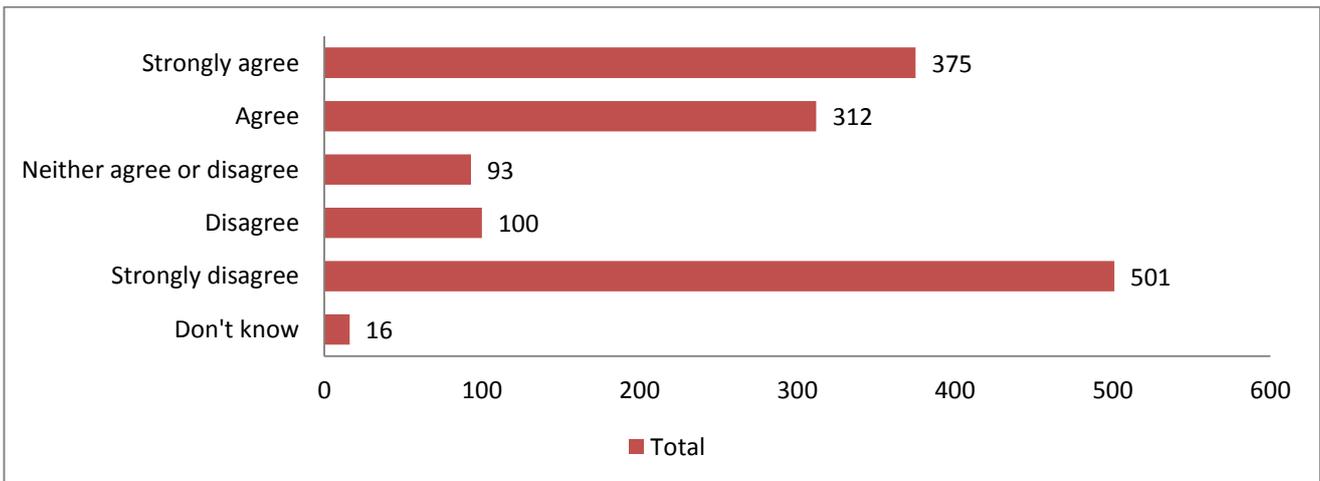
Overall 49% agreed or strongly agreed with the statement and 43% disagreed or strongly disagreed.



4.3.4 Queen Square and Welsh Back

501 (35%) strongly disagreed that it would be acceptable to locate a sexual entertainment venue near Queen Square and Welsh Back, 375 (26%) strongly agreed, 312 (22%) agreed, 100 (7%) disagreed, 93 (7%) neither agreed nor disagreed, and 16 (1%) did not know. 33 (2%) did not respond.

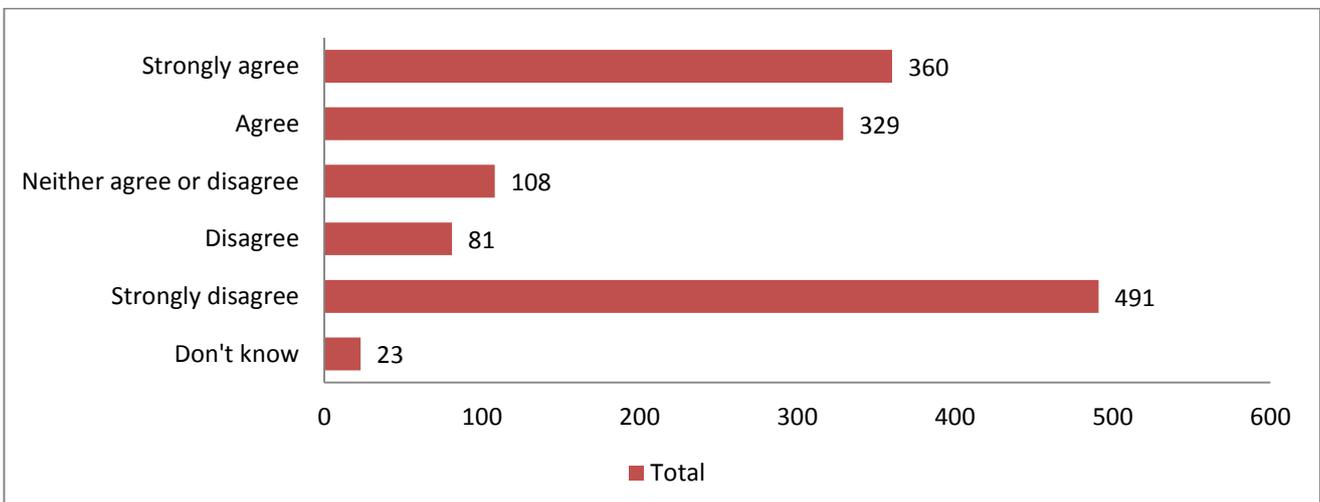
Overall 48% of people agreed or strongly agreed with the statement, and 43% disagreed or strongly disagreed.



4.3.5 Temple Quarter

491 (34%) strongly disagreed that it would be acceptable to locate a sexual entertainment venue near Temple Quarter, 360 (25%) strongly agreed, 329 (23%) agreed, 108 (8%) neither agreed nor disagreed, 81 (6%) disagreed, and 23 (2%) did not know. 38 (3%) did not respond.

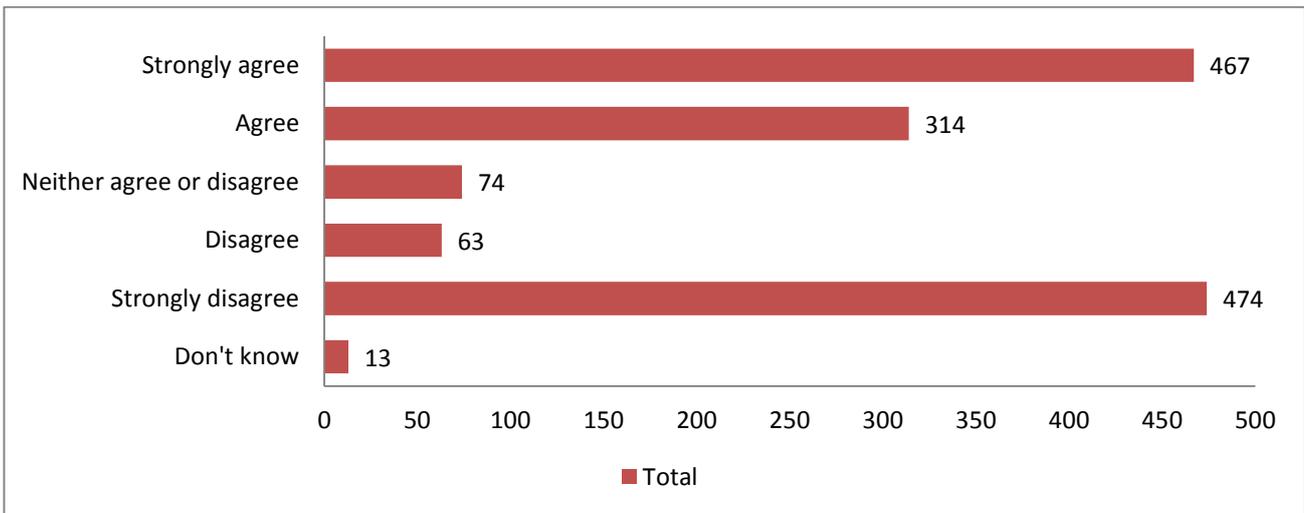
Overall 48% of people agreed or strongly agreed with the statement, and 40% disagreed or strongly disagreed.



4.3.6 Old Market

474 (33%) respondents strongly disagreed that it would be acceptable to locate a sexual entertainment venue near Old Market, 467 (33%) strongly agreed, 314 (22%) agreed, 74 (5%) neither agreed nor disagreed, 63 (4%) disagreed, and 13 (1%) did not know. 25 (2%) did not respond.

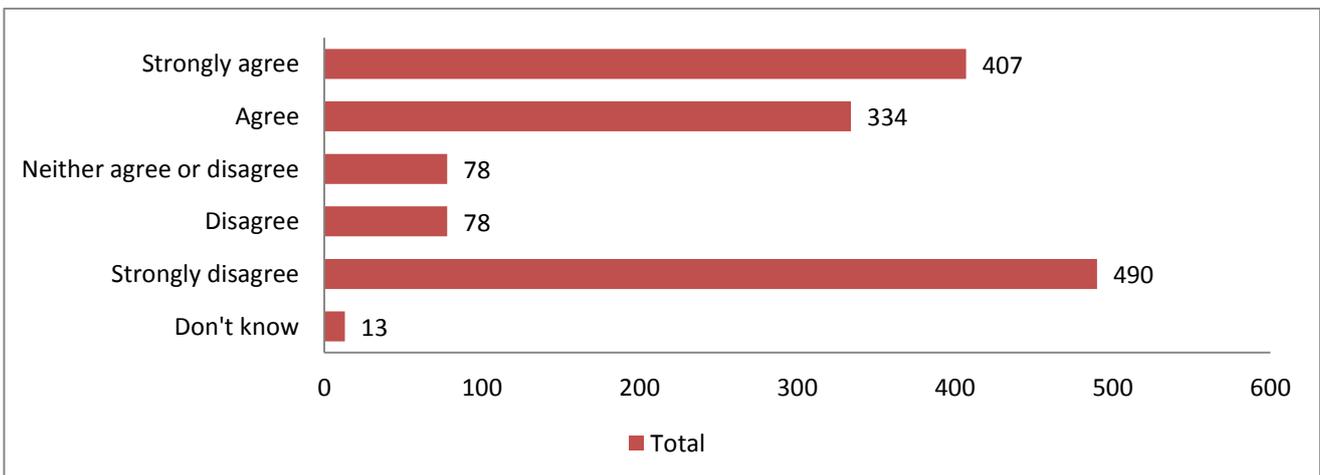
Overall 55% of people agreed or strongly agreed with the statement, and 37% disagreed or strongly disagreed.



4.3.7 Park Street and the Triangle area

490 (34%) strongly disagreed that it would be appropriate to locate a sexual entertainment venue near Park Street and the Triangle area, 407 (28%) strongly agreed, 334 (23%) agreed, 78 (5%) neither agreed nor disagreed, 78 (5%) disagreed, and 13 (1%) did not know. 30 (2%) did not respond.

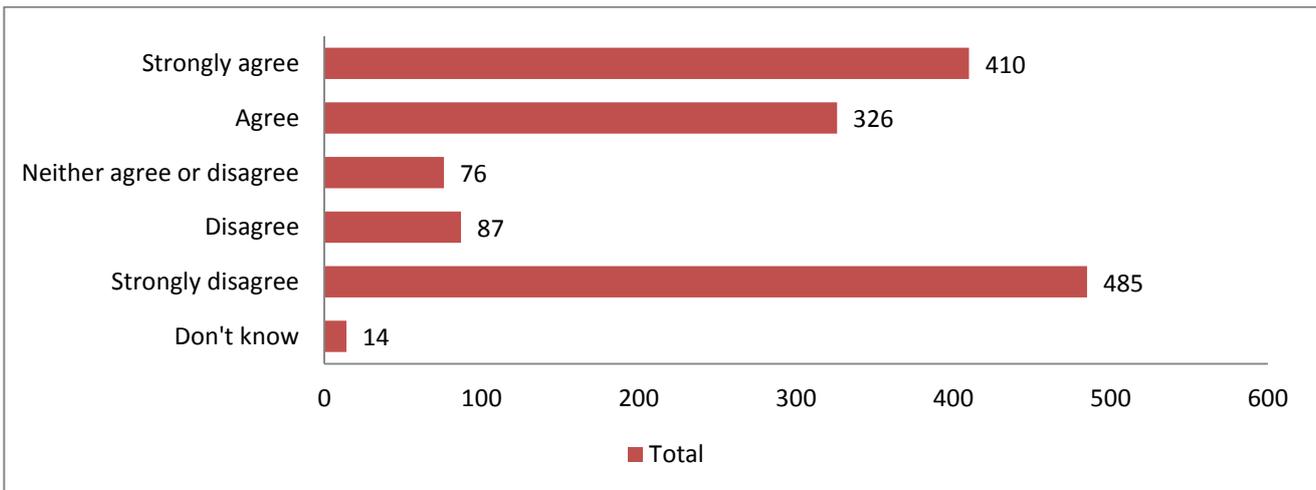
Overall 51% of people agreed or strongly agreed with the statement, and 39% disagreed or strongly disagreed.



4.3.8 The Stokes Croft and Gloucester Road area

485 (34%) respondents strongly disagreed that it would be acceptable to locate a sexual entertainment venue near the Stokes Croft and Gloucester Road area, 410 (29%) strongly agreed, 326 (23%) agreed, 87 (6%) disagreed, 76 (5%) neither agreed nor disagreed, and 14 (1%) did not know. 32 (2%) did not respond.

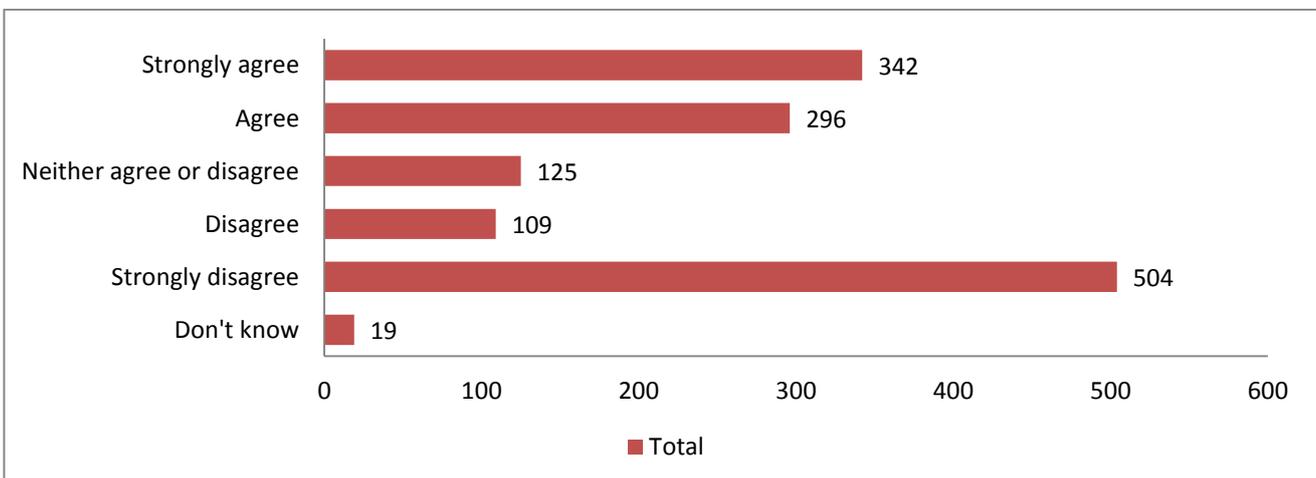
Overall 52% of people agreed or disagreed with the statement and 40% disagreed or strongly disagreed.



4.3.9 The area west of Lewins Mead including University, Hospital and Bus Station areas

504 (35%) respondents strongly disagreed that it would be acceptable to locate a sexual entertainment venue near the area west of Lewins Mead, 342 (24%) strongly agreed, 296 (21%) agreed, 125 (9%) neither agreed nor disagreed, 109 (8%) disagreed, and 19 (1%) did not know. 35 (2%) did not respond.

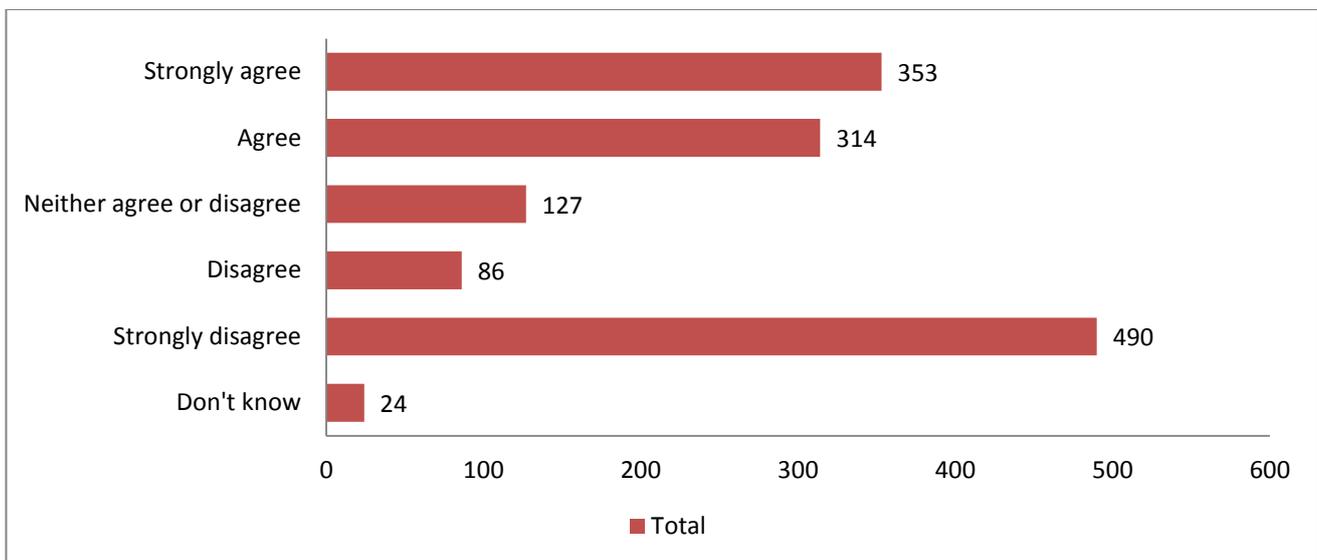
Overall 45% of people agreed or strongly agreed with the statement and 43% disagreed or strongly disagreed.



4.3.10 Area surrounding Feeder Road including the proposed arena area, Temple Meads area and the Dings and St Philips Marsh areas

490 (34%) respondents strongly disagreed that it would be acceptable to locate a sexual entertainment venue near the Feeder Road, Dings and St Philips Marsh areas, 353 (25%) strongly agreed, 314 (22%) agreed, 127 (9%) neither agreed nor disagreed, 86 (6%) disagreed, and 24 (2%) did not know. 36 (3%) did not respond.

Overall 47% of people agreed or strongly agreed with the statement, and 40% disagreed or strongly disagreed.



4.4 It would not be acceptable to locate a sexual entertainment venue near to?

Respondents were asked whether they agreed with the statement that it would not be acceptable to locate a sexual entertainment venue on or near to the following types of premises or locations:

- Schools and other places of education
- Residential areas
- Play areas or parks
- Youth Facilities
- Women’s refuge facilities
- Family leisure facilities such as cinemas, theatres and concert halls
- Places of worship
- Places used for celebration or commemoration
- Cultural leisure facilities such as libraries, museums
- Retail shopping areas
- Historic buildings

- Sports centres/facilities
- Transport Hub (bus or train stations etc)
- Financial institutions such as banks
- Late night entertainment areas
- Other

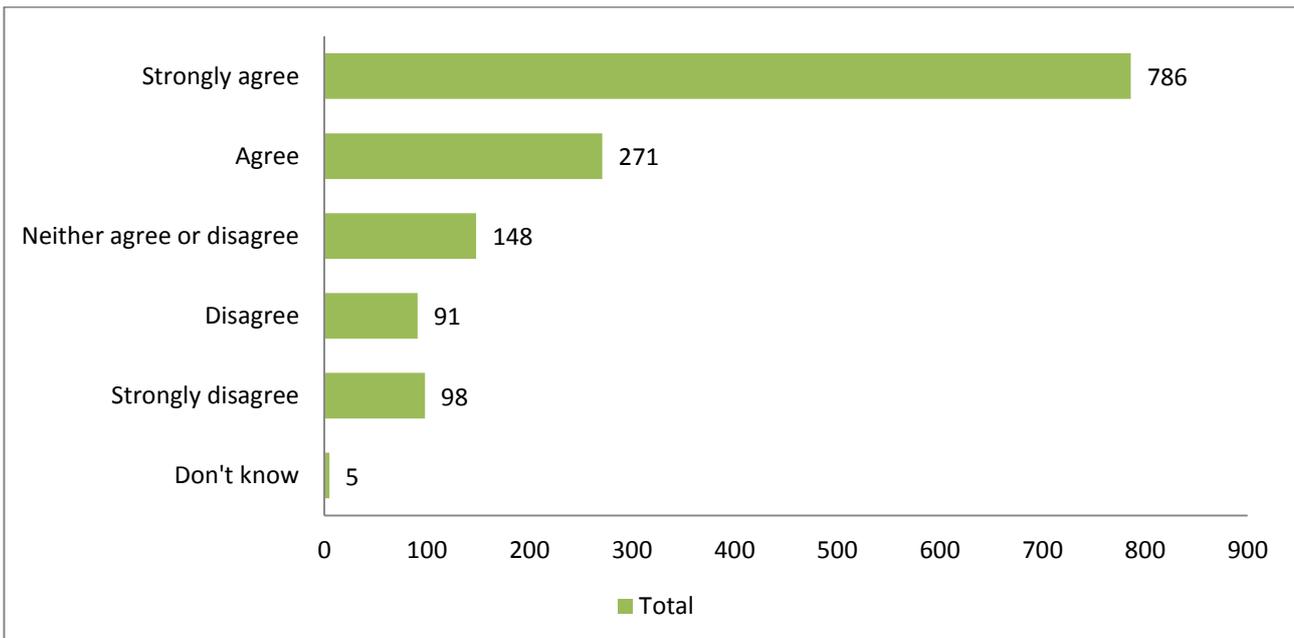
They were given were given the options below:

- Strongly agree
- Agree
- Neither agree nor disagree
- Disagree
- Strongly Disagree
- Don't know

4.4.1 Schools and other places of education

786 (55%) respondents strongly agreed that it would not be acceptable to locate a sexual entertainment venue near to schools or other places of education, 271 (19%) agreed, 148 (10%) neither agreed nor disagreed, 98 (7%) strongly disagreed, 91 (6%) disagreed, and 5 (less than 1%) did not know. 31 (2%) did not respond.

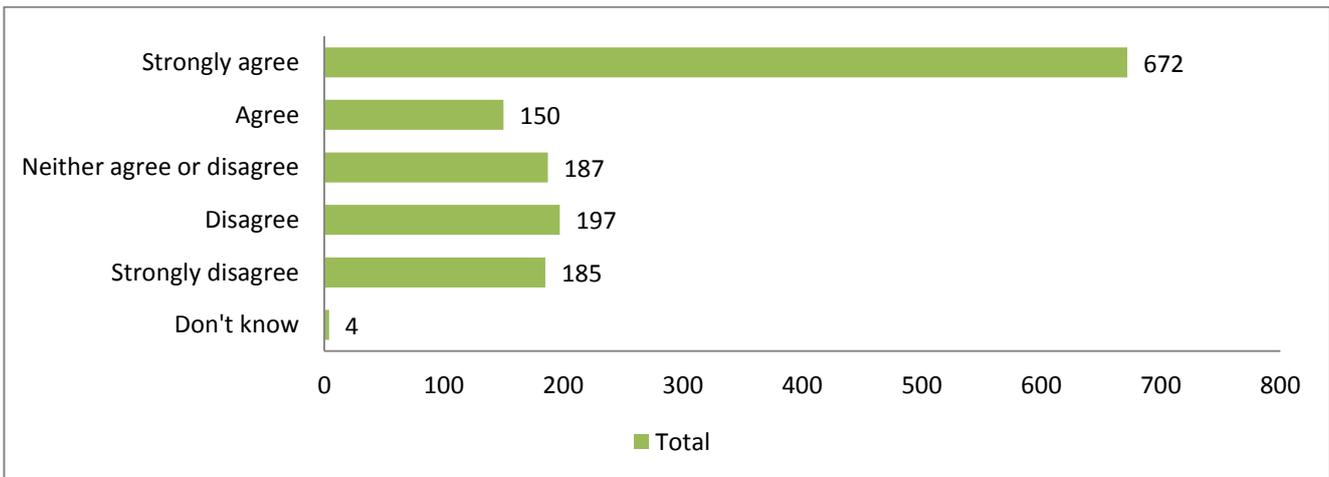
Overall 74% of people agreed or strongly agreed with the statement, and 13% disagreed or strongly disagreed.



4.4.2 Residential areas

672 (47%) respondents strongly agreed that it would not be acceptable to locate a sexual entertainment venue near a residential area, 197 (14%) disagreed, 187 (13%) neither agreed nor disagreed, 185 (13%) strongly disagreed, 150 (10%) agreed, and 4 (less than 1%) did not know. 35 (2%) did not respond.

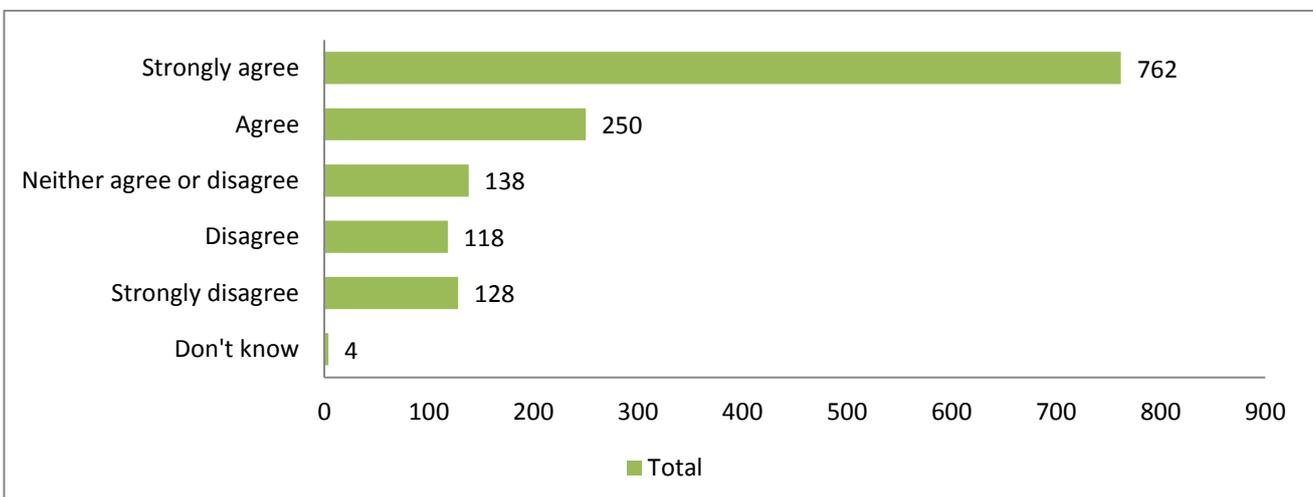
Overall 57% of people agreed or strongly agreed with the statement and 27% disagreed or strongly disagreed.



4.4.3 Play areas or parks

762 (53%) respondents strongly agreed that it would not be appropriate to locate a sexual entertainment venue near to play areas or parks, 250 (17%) agreed, 138 (10%) neither agreed nor disagreed, 128 (9%) strongly disagreed, 118 (8%) disagreed, and 4 (less than 1%) did not know. 30 (2%) did not respond.

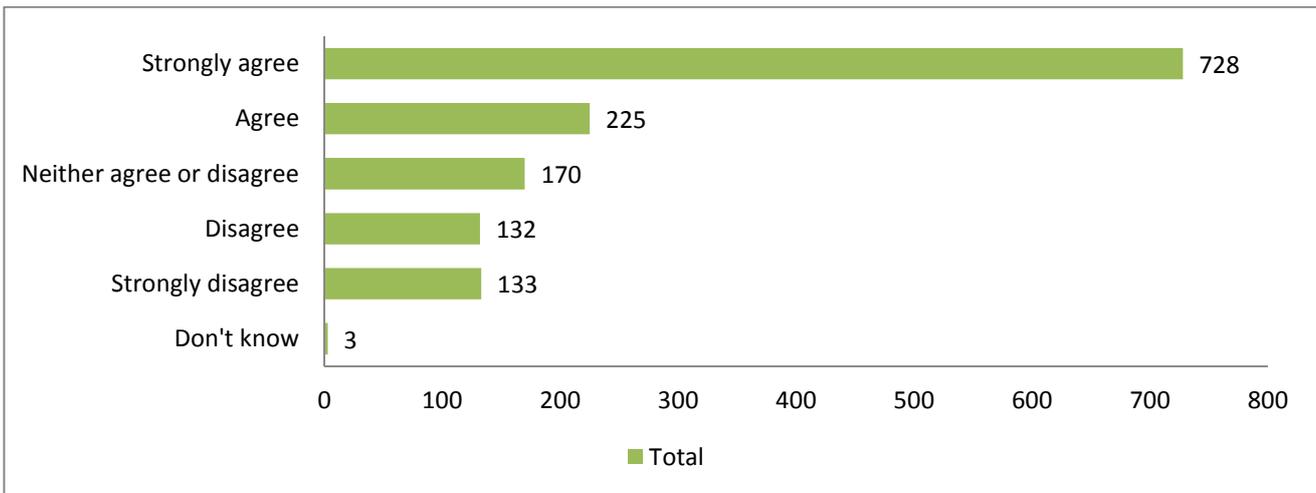
Overall 70% of people agreed or strongly agreed with the statement, and 17% disagreed or strongly disagreed.



4.4.4 Youth Facilities

728 (51%) respondents strongly agreed that it would not be appropriate to locate a sexual entertainment venue near to youth facilities, 225 (16%) agreed, 170 (12%) neither agreed nor disagreed, 133 (9%) strongly disagreed, 132 (9%) disagreed, and 3 (less than 1%) did not know. 39 (3%) did not respond.

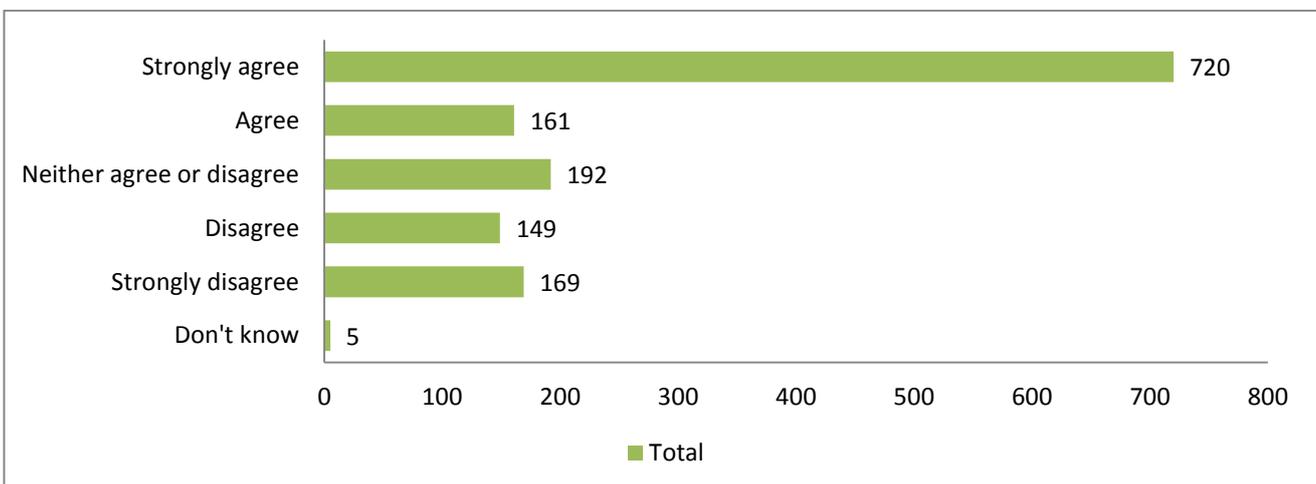
Overall 67% of people agreed or strongly agreed with the statement, and 18% disagreed or strongly disagreed.



4.4.5 Women’s refuge facilities

720 (50%) respondents strongly agreed that it would not be appropriate to locate a sexual entertainment venue near to women’s refuge facilities, 192 (13%) neither agreed nor disagreed, 169 (12%) strongly disagreed, 161 (11%) agreed, 149 (10%) disagreed, and 5 (less than 1%) did not know. 34 (2%) did not respond.

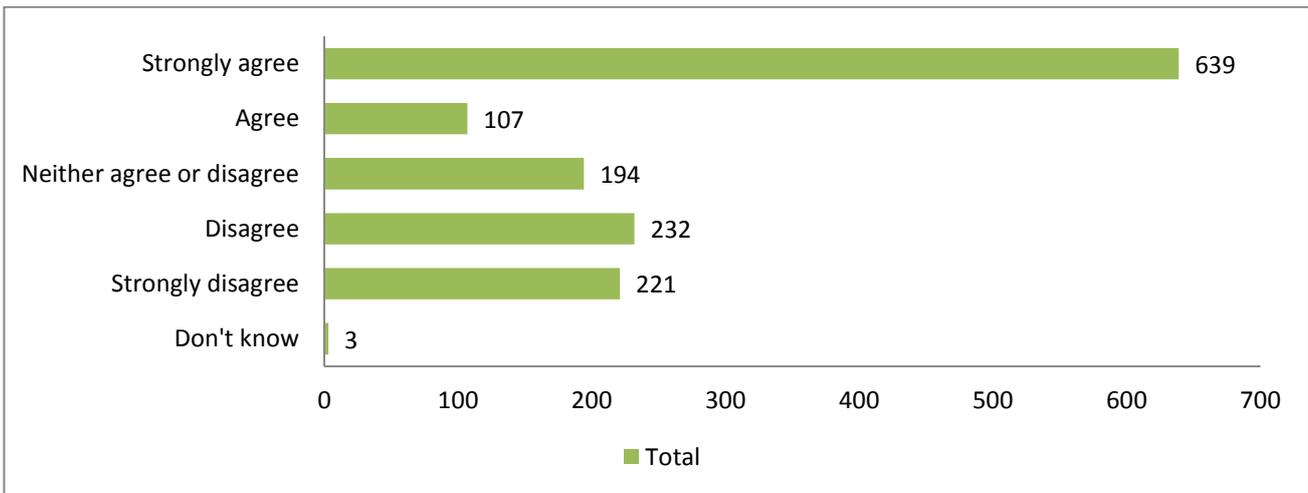
Overall 61% agreed or strongly agreed with the statement, and 22% disagreed or strongly disagreed.



4.4.6 Family leisure facilities such as cinemas, theatres and concert halls

639 (45%) strongly agreed that it would not be appropriate to locate a sexual entertainment venue near to family leisure facilities, 232 (16%) disagreed, 221 (15%) strongly disagreed, 194 (14% neither agreed nor disagreed, 107 (7%) agreed, and 3 (less than 1%) did not know. 34 (2%) did not respond.

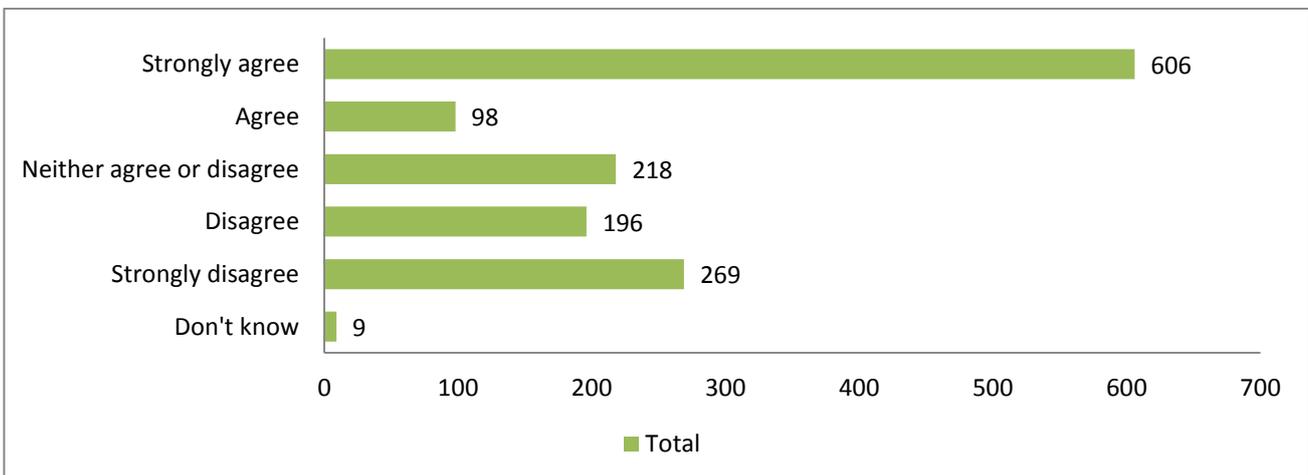
Overall 52% of people agreed or strongly agreed with the statement, and 31% disagreed or strongly disagreed.



4.4.7 Places of worship

606 (42%) respondents strongly agreed that it would not be appropriate to locate a sexual entertainment venue near to places of worship, 269 (19%) strongly disagreed, 218 (15%) neither agreed nor disagreed, 196 (14%) disagreed, 98 (7%) agreed, and 9 (1%) did not know. 34 (2%) did not respond.

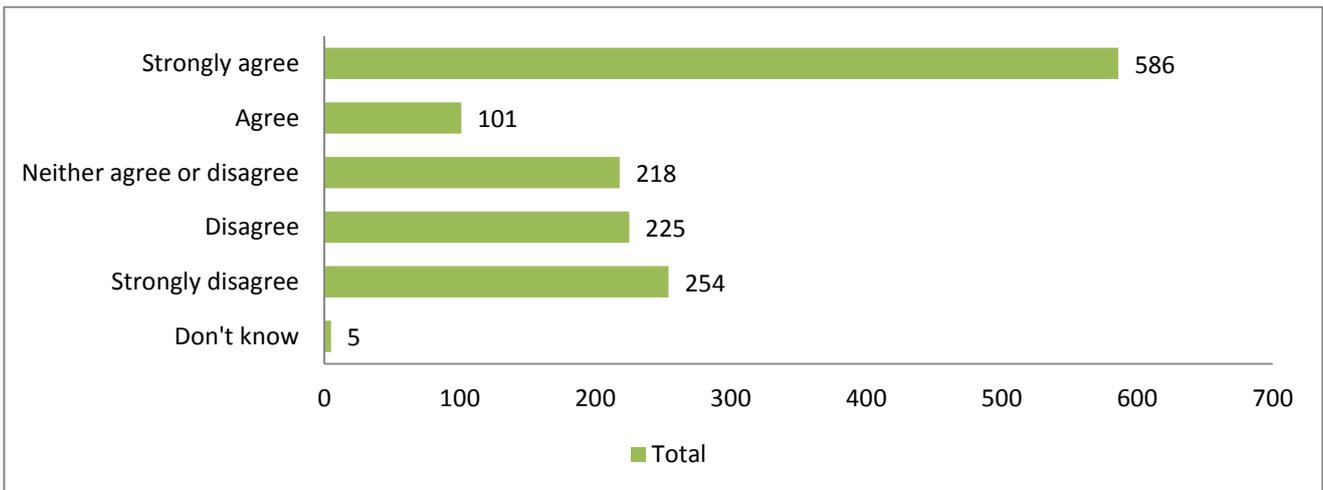
Overall 49% of people agreed or strongly agreed with the statement and 33% disagreed or strongly disagreed.



4.4.8 Places used for celebration or commemoration

586 (41%) respondents strongly agreed that it would not be appropriate to locate a sexual entertainment venue near places used for celebration or commemoration, 254 (18%) strongly disagreed, 225 (16%) disagreed, 218 (15%) neither agreed nor disagreed, 101 (7%) agreed, and 5 (less than 1%) did not know. 41 (3%) did not respond.

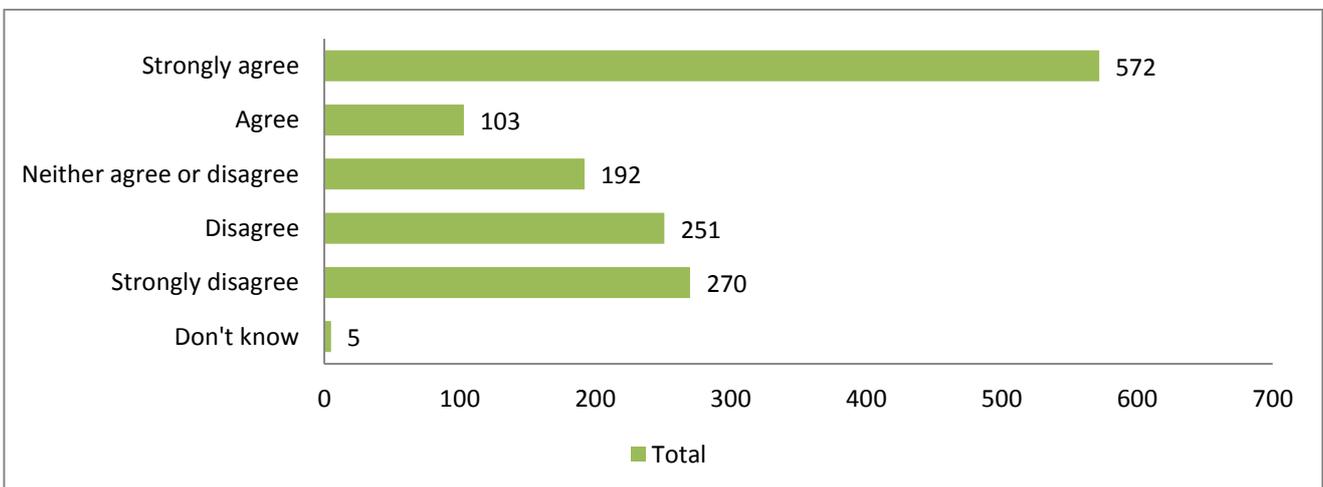
Overall 48% agreed or strongly agreed with the statement and 34% disagreed or strongly disagreed.



4.4.9 Cultural leisure facilities such as libraries, museums

570 (40%) respondents strongly agreed that it would not be appropriate to locate a sexual entertainment venue near to cultural leisure facilities, 270 (19%) strongly disagreed, 251 (18%) disagreed, 192 (13%) neither agreed nor disagreed, 103 (7%) agreed, 5 (less than 1%) did not know. 37 (3%) did not respond.

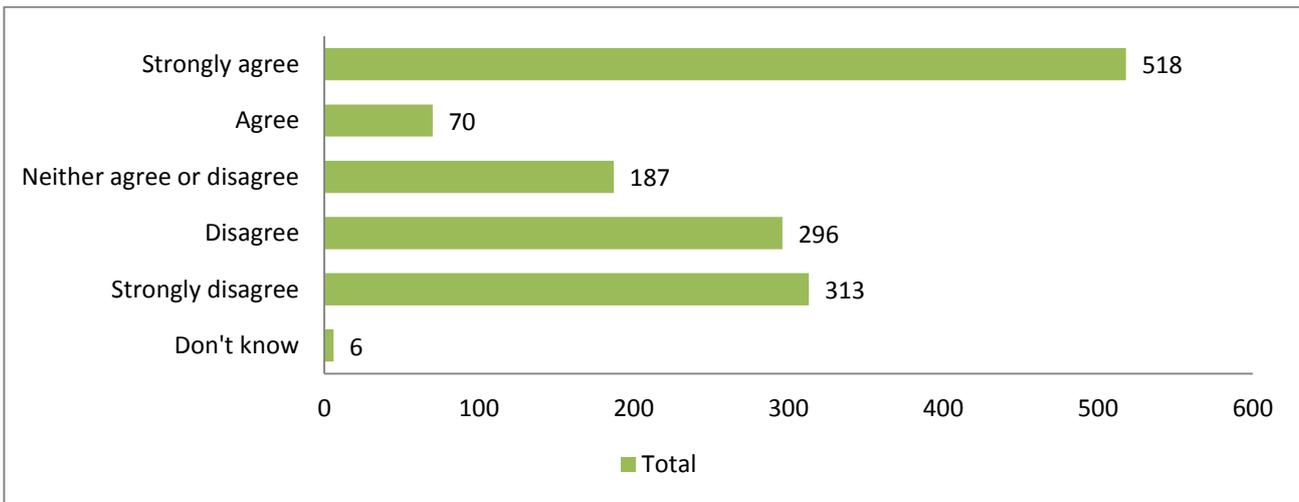
Overall 47% agreed or strongly agreed with the statement, and 37% disagreed or strongly disagreed.



4.4.10 Retail shopping areas

518 (36%) respondents strongly agreed that it would not be acceptable to locate a sexual entertainment venue near retail shopping areas, 313 (22%) strongly disagreed, 296 (21%) disagreed, 187 (13%) neither agreed nor disagreed, 70 (5%) agreed, and 6 (less than 1%) did not know. 40 (3%) did not respond.

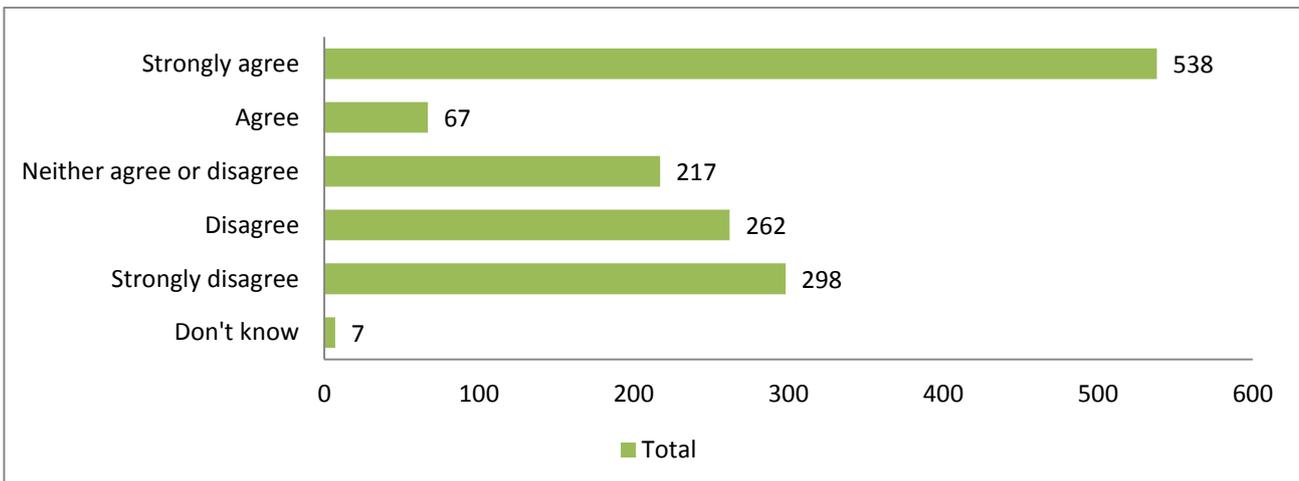
Overall 43% disagreed or strongly disagreed with the statement, and 41% agreed or strongly agreed.



4.4.11 Historic buildings

538 (38%) respondents strongly agreed that it would not be acceptable to locate a sexual entertainment venue near historic buildings, 298 (21%) strongly disagreed, 262 (18%) disagreed, 217 (15%) neither agreed nor disagreed, 67 (5%) agreed, and 7 (less than 1%) did not know. 41 (3%) did not respond.

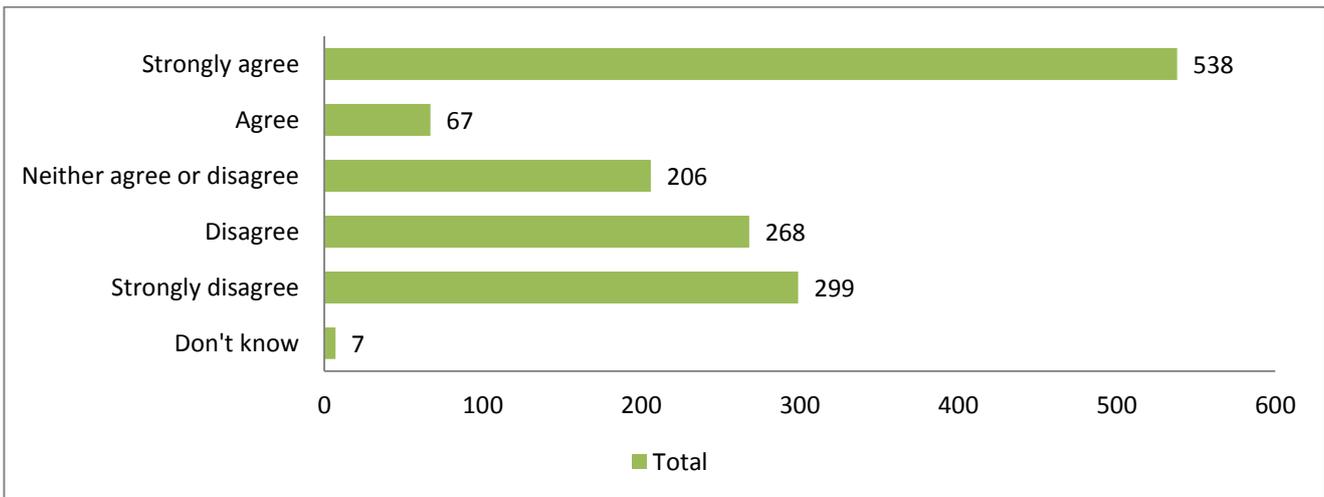
Overall 43% of people agreed or strongly agreed with the statement, and 39% disagreed or strongly disagreed.



4.4.12 Sports centres/facilities

538 (37%) strongly agreed that it would not be appropriate to locate a sexual entertainment venue near sports centres/facilities, 299 (21%) strongly disagreed, 268 (19%) disagreed, 206 (14%) neither agreed nor disagreed, 67 (5%) agreed, and 7 (less than 1%) did not know. 45 (3%) did not respond.

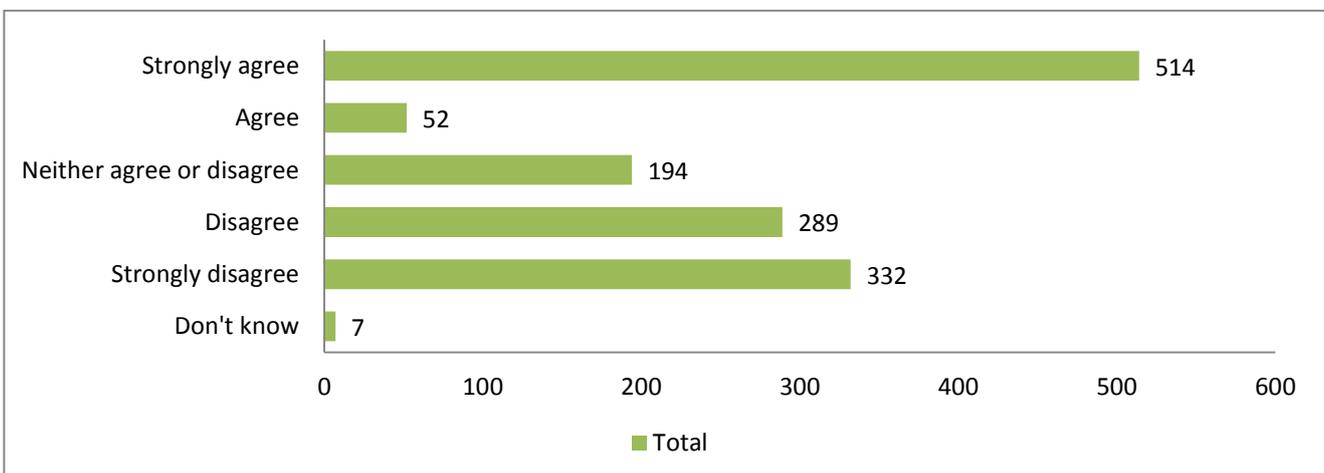
Overall 42% of people agreed or strongly agreed with the statement, and 40% disagreed or strongly disagreed.



4.4.13 Transport Hub (bus or train stations etc)

514 (36%) strongly agreed that it would not be appropriate to locate a sexual entertainment venue near transport hubs, 332 (23%) strongly disagreed, 289 (20%) disagreed, 194 (14%) neither agreed nor disagreed, 52 (4%) agreed, and 7 (less than 1%) did not know. 42 (3%) did not respond.

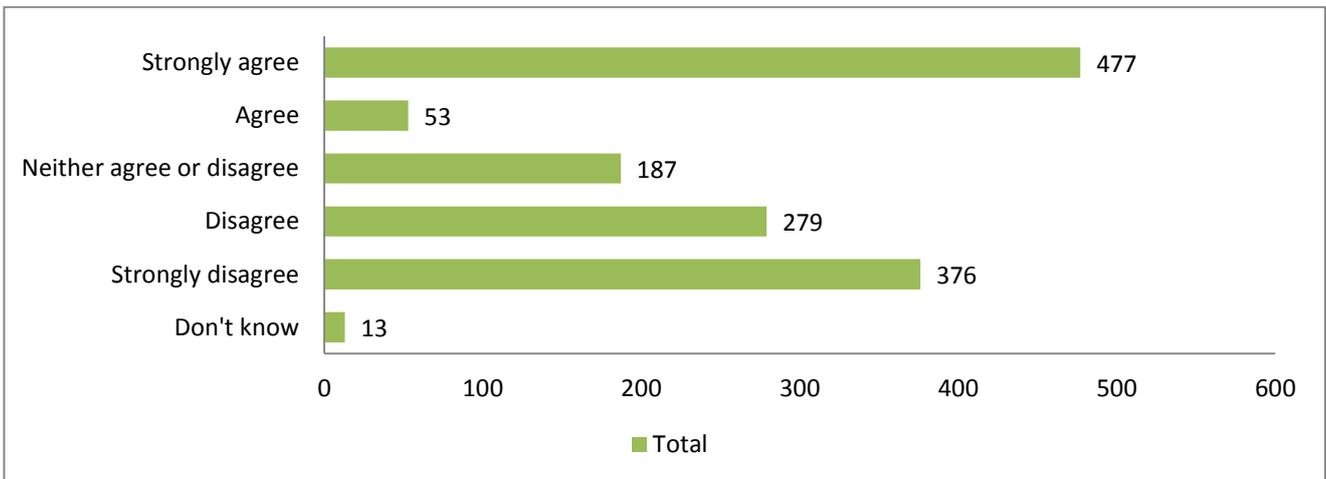
Overall 43% disagreed or strongly disagreed with the statement, 40% agreed or strongly agreed.



4.4.14 Financial institutions such as banks

477 (33%) respondents strongly agreed that it would not be appropriate to locate a sexual entertainment venue near financial institutions, 376 (26%) strongly disagreed, 279 (20%) disagreed, 187 (13%) neither agreed nor disagreed, 53 (4%) agreed, and 13 (1%) did not know. 45 (3%) did not respond.

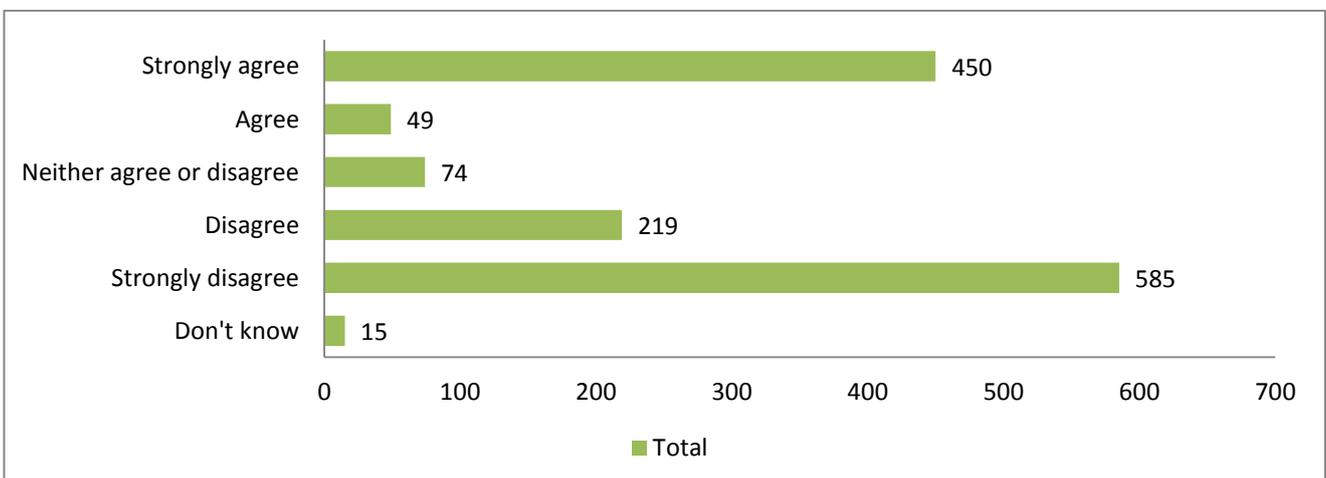
Overall 46% disagreed or strongly disagreed with the statement and 37% agreed or strongly agreed.



4.4.15 Late night entertainment areas

585 (41%) respondents strongly disagreed that it would not be appropriate to locate a sexual entertainment venue near a late night entertainment area, 450 (31%) strongly agreed, 219 (15%) disagreed, 74 (5%) neither agreed nor disagreed, 49 (3%) agreed, and 15 (1%) did not know. 38 (3%) did not respond.

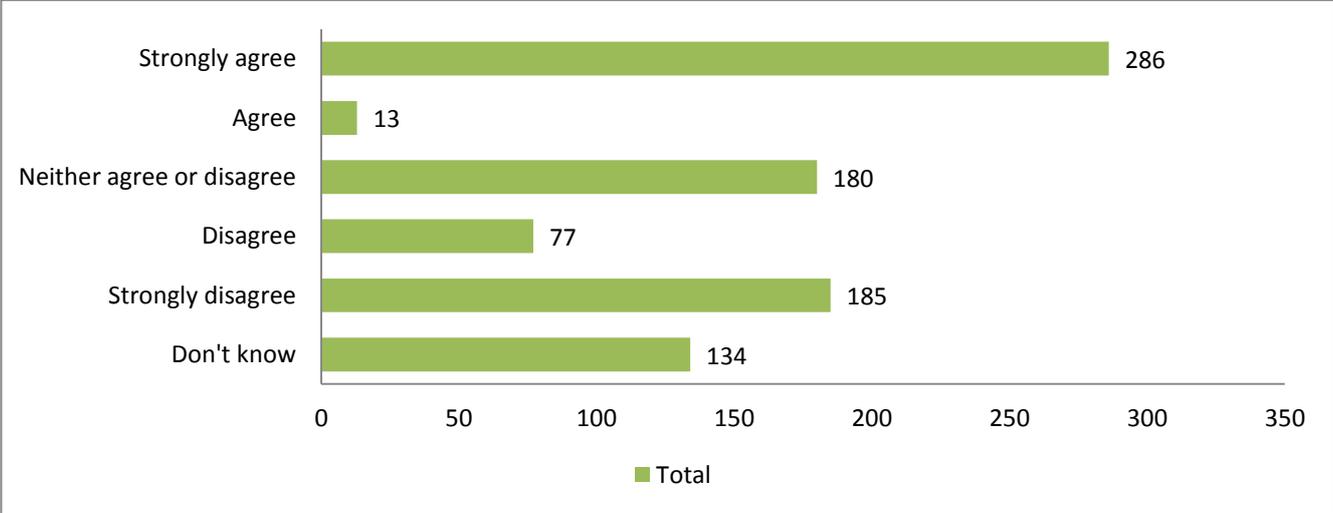
Overall 56% disagreed or strongly disagreed with the statement, and 34% agreed or strongly agreed.



4.4.16 Other

286 (20%) respondents strongly agreed that it would not be appropriate to locate a sexual entertainment venue in a place not listed above, 185 (13%) strongly disagreed, 180 (13%) neither agreed nor disagreed, 134 (9%) did not know, 77 (5%) disagreed, and 13 (1%) agreed. 555 (39%) did not respond.

79 other options and comments were given by respondents alongside this question. A summary of the responses has been included in **Appendix B** to this report.



5. Survey responses to the questions – Sex Cinemas

5.1 Bristol does not currently have any sex cinemas. It would be acceptable to have sex cinemas in Bristol?

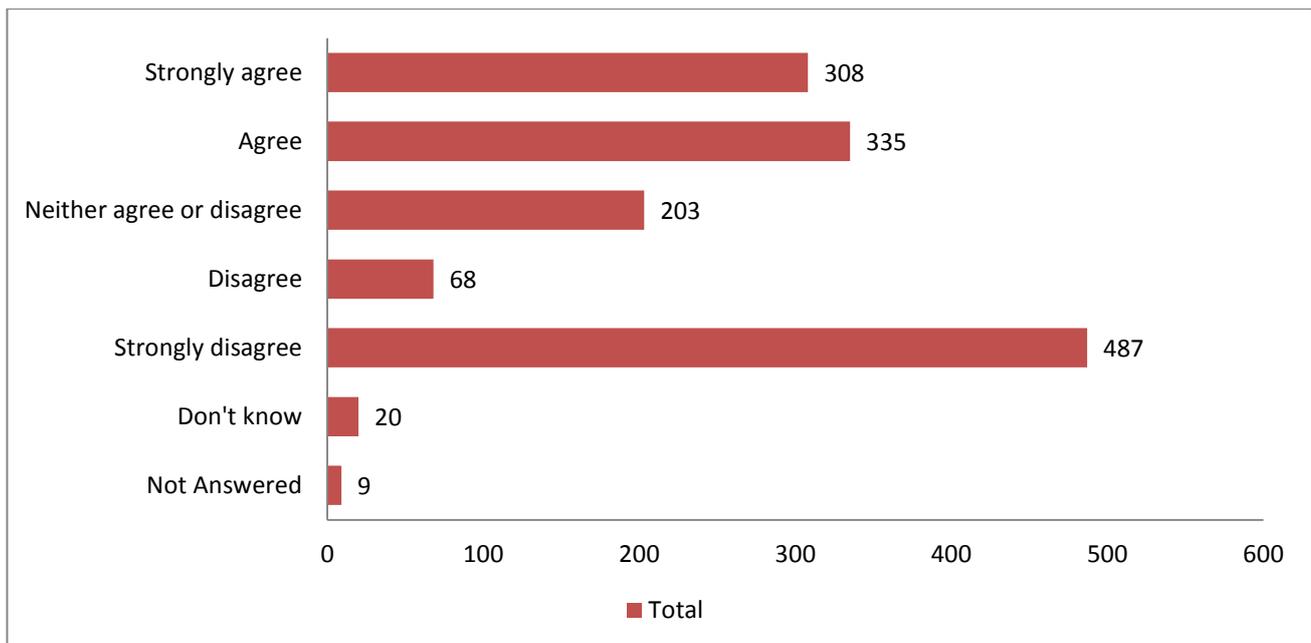
Respondents were asked whether they agreed with the statement that it would be acceptable to have sex cinema in Bristol

They were given were given the options below:

- Strongly agree
- Agree
- Neither agree nor disagree
- Disagree
- Strongly Disagree
- Don't know

487 (34%) respondents strongly disagreed that it would be appropriate to have sex cinemas in Bristol, 335 (23%) agreed, 308 (22%) strongly agreed, 203 (14%) neither agreed nor disagreed, 68 (5%) disagreed, and 20 (1%) did not know. 9 (1%) did not respond.

Overall 45% of people agreed or strongly agreed with the statement and 39% disagreed or strongly disagreed.



6. How will this report be used?

This report will be used by the working group to assist them in producing a draft of the sex establishment policy. The draft policy will then be published for consultation to further inform the final policy.

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.

Appendix A

..I don't use sex shops and am not personally keen on them..so I don'tsee the use of them
almost completed this and found nowhere to put comments -why not? what about zero tolerance, bcc signed up didn't they? see BWV
Although I do not disagree with sex shops in principle I feel it is important to regulate these shops to ensure they are selling products for all genders and sexualities and that they do not focus solely on heterosexual pornography that exploits women.
Anwhere at all
Anywhere
Anywhere
Anywhere is fine, discretion is key. If venues such as these arent in Bristol, Bristol will just lose the revenue and income and cause further unemployment as these places will definitely open else where. Sex shops, sex workers, and the demand for anything sex related is human nature, we are born to mate as all mammals are. To try and condemn people or ban people for wanting to partake in any kind of sex related activity be it a strip club, a brothel or a sex shop it is an outrage. I find it hard to believe that not a single member of any bristol council members have any interest or joy in sex or sex related activities. It seems to just be women in the council against it, which screams jealousy rather than pity.
Anywhere there are alleyways and enclosed paths
anywhere, sex shops currently available encourage rape culture & are inherently sexist, including using objectifying images on their packaging and shop fronts
Areas of deprivation. Areas where poorer/uneducated/ vulnerable people could be influenced by presence of sex places& those who work in them or use them.
Areas of concentrated social housing with related socioeconomic issues
As a woman I do not feel sex shops have a place on the streets. IF they sell items that are not degrading or physically harming then someone can purchase the items online
Bars and off licences , supermarkets and shops where alcohol is sold .
Booking shops
Businesses should be located in areas where they will reach the most customers, no matter what they sell.

Council chamber
Everywhere.
Food shop
For me a catagorical difference between selling sex toys (very little to object to) and sellung pornography (typically misogynistic)
Hospitals, care facilities, rehab centres and homeless shelters
Hotels and Accommodation
I am starting to feel that perhaps they should be banned
I think they're acceptable everywhere.
If Ann Summers is ok, why not a local business?
in any area of the city
Industrail areas
Industrial Area
Industrial area away from all schools shops bars residential areas but only in the evening. Not during the working day.
Industrial Areas
'It all depends'.... The above questions are impossible to respond to without knowing more about the establishments, and the restrictions placed on them. At the moment, I know of no problems or issues caused by thesespremises. The first section, asking for nymbers, is poor. There should be more room here for comment.
It depends on the opening times and access crossing over to the area itself
It is never acceptable to promote the exploitation & objectification of women and girls
It should not be acceptable to Have sex shops anywhere!
It should not be acceptable to locate these anywhere. They feed into the narrative that this is ok when in fact all forms of the sex trade disadvantage women and girls.
It's fine anywhere.
Just needs to be in a sensible place and not advertised in a way that children would find out what the venue is

Lawrence weston, shirehampton, sea mill, avonmouth, henbury, southmead
Nature reserves, city farms.
Near high streets, or night club areas
NEVER appropriate ANYWHERE
next to council offices
No Sex shops anywhere. It allows an illegality to persist and the Council policy should not condone this in any way!
no sex trade in bristol
NOT Acceptable near other Community Centres, drop-in centres etc...
Off licences or any shop or bar where alcohol is sold.
People can feel vulnerable in late night / entertainment areas - the addition of a sex shop only adds to the percieved 'seediness' of an area and makes it worse
Places frequented by the public
Places of education should be split into ages, under 16 areas Agree, over 16 areas Disagree.
Properly run sex shops would be unobtrusive and acceptable anywhere.
Questions are not specific enough
Regardless of location, such shops should be discreet and have blacked out windows
Residential areas which border trading estates
Sex is a fact of life, people need to learn that it is not wrong to indulge in sex within a loving couple
Sex is natural; there are therefore no places it is inappropriate to have a sex shop.
Sex shops anywhere are unacceptable. They normalise abusé and prop up rape culture
Sex shops are horrible things to look at and walk past where ever they are located. It is ridiculous to say that because they would seem out of place in one part of the city where you would not want to see them that they would be better suited being somewhere else where other people who also loathe them will have to endure seeing and being around them. The window displays are often sexualised mannequins of women. This objectifies women and makes us feel uncomfortable. Every day I have to walk past the one on Colston Street on my way to and from work. As do the many women and school children who walk that way. The one on Bond Street right by the Megabus stop also makes for a really uncomfortable

experience, having to stand there waiting for your bus while men walk past and stop to leer in the windows and then at you. I don't want to have to deal with this sexism while I am waiting for the bus or walking to work. Men don't have to! I don't think the solution is moving them out of my own sight so I don't have to see them anymore either because then some other poor women will have to. Why are women put in the situation of feeling objectified and uncomfortable in public spaces in 2018? Because of men's desires to make us feel that way? It is unacceptable.

Sex shops are no different to any other retail, and should be allowed to establish wherever market forces allow. It is not for the council to dictate how the market should operate.

Sex shops are not inappropriate. You don't protect anyone by pretending they don't exist.

Shops devoted to pornography/sexual abuse/rape culture have no place in our society

Shops like Ann Summers which are targeting both genders are acceptable in shopping areas.

Should be allowed ANYWHERE

The hours these places are open , wouldn't make no difference to them if a sex shop ect was next door

There should be a zero tolerance approach to sex shops in Bristol

They should be allowed wherever they want.

We've got enpugh..we dont need any more..and we don't need any lapdancing/stripclubs

You can't ring fence it needs to be decided on a application process . We are not a nanny state

Appendix B

Again, Anywhere is fine, discretion is key. If venues such as these arent in Bristol, Bristol will just lose the revenue and income and cause further unemployment as these places will definitely open else where. Sex shops, sex workers, and the demand for anything sex related is human nature, we are born to mate as all mammals are. To try and condemn people or ban people for wanting to partake in any kind of sex related activity be it a strip club, a brothel or a sex shop it is an outrage. I find it hard to believe that not a single member of any bristol council members have any interest or joy in sex or sex related activities. It seems to just be women in the council against it, which screams jealousy rather than pity.
Again, I dont see how it is possible to place limits without some further detail on the premises, their hours of operation, oversight etc. etc. . Oversight is essential., especially where employees welfare is concerned. I do not want exploitation of employees in my city. Or anywhere else.
Any Community centres, drop-in centres, play activities, like Boing, Playspace etc...
Any place
Anywhere
Anywhere
Anywhere people go for any other reason
Anywhere where it makes sense to have them. Busy late night areas seem sensible
Anywhere, they encourage sexual harassment of women. Studies show women in the industry and near the vicinity of the venue are much more likely to be raped or sexually harassed near a venue of objectification by the customers of the venue than a street without such a venue..
ANYWHERE
As previous other (education).
Best place for them is with the other bars and clubs in the city centre
Bristol
bristol should not facilitate sex trade
city centre is a good location
Comments as above
Council offices
Everywhere else
Flower market late at night
Hospitals, care facilities, rehab centres, homeless shelters, animal shelters, zoo
How can u judge the 1-8+ depends on size of area
I am raising a daughter and I do not want her to grow up in this city believing women are sex objects. I want her to see a positive view of women all around her in pur lovely city.
I don't believe these venues are acceptable in the city at all. They are exploitative and encourage sexual violence.
I would like to see a zero cap on SEVs. They are contrary to gender equality, contribute to sexual assault and harassment of women outside as well as inside venues. You may quote me if you wish - Thangam Debbonaire MP
If you attempt to hide this industry you are saying it is dirty, it is not dirty people with small minds make it dirty.
I'm old enough to remember when, in the late 1980s, some women leaving The Scarlet Coat Lesbian nightclub were subjected to an unprovoked physical attack by straight men leaving

the She strip club next door in Fairfax St. At least two of the women were hospitalised & The Scarlet Coat (our one and only club) never re-opened.
in any place in the city
Industrial
It depends how the opening hours and access impinge on the locality. Also there should be equality but I have huge concerns as a gay man that many older men visit the monthly fetish night (which operate just under the SEV radar) are predatory on younger men/models that advertise the nights. I don't imagine it's any different for men who seek younger women.
It is never acceptable to normalise women as disposable objects to be abused & purveyed for the pleasure and profit of men.
It is unacceptable to locate a 'sexual entertainment venue' anywhere in a city that values and seeks to promote equality between women and men
It should not be acceptable to locate these anywhere. They feed into the narrative that this is ok when in fact all forms of the sex trade disadvantage women and girls disproportionately. By normalising these activities and behaviours we teaching our young boys that women are objects - THIS IS NOT OK.
LET SEX ENTERTAINMENT WORKERS DO THEIR JOBS SOMEWHERE SAFE AND CLEAN
Major routes where women may need to walk to, to get home and areas that are isolated for workers when they leave.
nature reserves, city farms
Near alleyways or enclosed paths
Needs to be in a sensible place and not advertised in a way that would be noticeable to children
no appropriate location for a sexual entertainment venue
No SEVs anywhere - they exploit women and encourage objectification of women leaving to VAWG
Not near Lawrence Weston, Avonmouth, Henbury, Southmead, Shirehampton.
Not suitable in deprived areas or near any charity/addiction centre/place working with any vulnerable people
Of this type of venue is not appropriate next to a school or a church or a women's refuge, what makes it APPROPRIATE to have it anywhere??
Once again the hours they are open would not interfere with anyone
Other?
Paying for access to women's bodies is not acceptable anywhere in Bristol
Places of work .
Places where alcohol is bought and sold
Questions are not specific enough regards what is meant by sexual venue?
see also https://www.fawcettsociety.org.uk/sex-power-2018
Sex entertainment just encourages people to feel that their unwanted sexual advances are ok because it has been authorised by the local authority. all of these areas have families who would prefer this sort of "entertainment" to be anywhere. I take exception to the view that it would in any way be acceptable in a poor area of the city. The questionnaire does not suggest it would be acceptable in a wealthy residential area, I assume because those wealthy people would not like it. Guess what, the less wealthy don't like it either!
Sex entertainment venues are not acceptable anywhere. They normalise abuse and prop up rape culture
Sex is natural; there are therefore no areas it is inherently inappropriate to have consensual sexual venues

Sexual entertainment venues are a gross violation of women's rights, and are not acceptable in any location. They encourage human trafficking and degrading behaviour towards women.
Sexual entertainment venues legitimise objectification of women in a way which normalises sexual harassment and abuse
Shops, Local high streets
The number option at the start of this is unfair as there is no example to give you reference and feels like a leading question or badly thought out at the least
The paid rape of women is never appropriate. Johns do not care if women are coerced/trafficked or not.
The presence of sexual entertainment venues is not a threat or a problem, anywhere
The right place for these venues are obviously in the city centre.
There should be a zero tolerance approach to sexual entertainment venues in Bristol
These establishments only make the world more toxic for women. They objectify women and have no place in our society
These should not acceptae anywhere.
These venues contribute to sexism in society and research shows more rapes and sexual assaults occur near them
These venues exist to serve men. Men's desires to objectify, demean and sexualise women. How are other women meant to be OK with this? I have lived in and around the Bristol area for four years now. The first time I walked through Old Market I cried knowing that women were being bought and sold like pieces of meat to men who have no respect for them whatsoever in a city I live in. A city that some people would say is on the more 'progressive' side at that. One place was advertising 'two girls' for £75. I felt physically sick and ended up just going home instead of to the gig I was planning on attending because I was so upset. It ruined my night knowing that my sisters were inside those doors at the mercy of men with a few quid who wanted to rent the inside of their bodies to masturbate into. When I got home I looked up some of the places I saw on google maps and men were leaving reviews about the women they encountered there, rating and comparing them like meals in a restaurant. One man complained that one of the women was not 'compliant' enough in letting him do whatever he wanted to do to her. This is disgraceful and should be stopped. These venues are not helping further women's opportunities in an already difficult life. Thwy are putting them in danger at the hands of abusive men. Men's demand for prostitutes and strippers is the driving force behind sex trafficking.
These venues have no place in our city
They are acceptable anywhere
They should not be located anywhere
This is a very biased survey and a deliberate attempt to trick the public. Shame on you BCC
Town hall
We should not have venues if this sort anywhere in our city. We should be doing everything possible to discourage the objectification of women.
We shouldn't have them. They perpetuate the idea that women exist to entertain / arouse men.
Where the public would like entertainment
Where women are, at any time, vulnerable tp men.
You have not put a comments section. I believe this questionnaire does not take into account the current situation of the number of sex shops and strip clubs in Bristol currently. Right now I believe the locations of the shops and clubs is an ideal balance. The clubs are very well run in Bristol which should be a great reflection for our city. The clubs in particular are discrete and provide good fun for people

Bristol City Council Equality Impact Assessment Form

(Please refer to the Equality Impact Assessment guidance when completing this form)



Name of proposal	Sex Establishments Policy
Directorate and Service Area	Communities, Regulatory Services
Name of Lead Officer	Nick Carter

Step 1: What is the proposal?

Please explain your proposal in Plain English, avoiding acronyms and jargon. This section should explain how the proposal will impact service users, staff and/or the wider community.

1.1 What is the proposal?

The Council adopted a policy on the licensing of sexual entertainment venues in 2011. The policy is being reviewed and expanded to deal with all types of sex establishments. It sets out the policy framework to facilitate consideration of applications in respect of these premises and connected matters (such as requests to waive the need for a licence).

The purpose of the policy is to enable Bristol City Council to have clear guidelines in relation to the licensing of sex establishments in its area. The policy will set out the Council's approach to Licensing sex establishments that is clear to residents, applicants and workers and ensures a transparent and consistent approach; that gives direction and focus to the Licensing Committee in determining applications.

There are three types of premises which are covered by the broader definition of sex establishments:

- Sexual Entertainment Venues (SEVs)
- Sex Shops
- Sex Cinemas

There are statutory definitions of what these premises are, but a short description of each is included here:

Sexual Entertainment Venue:

These offer relevant entertainment. Relevant entertainment is a performance

which is intended to sexually stimulate, which may or may not include nudity. Any place where there is a performance primarily intended to sexually stimulate a live audience is likely to require a licence. An audience might be one person. Examples are lap/pole dancing and strip clubs.

Conversely a burlesque show might not require a licence, provided its primary purpose is not to sexually stimulate the audience, even if there is nudity.

Other examples might include life drawing classes or naked dinner clubs.

Any premises which has a licence to sell alcohol on the premises may provide relevant entertainment as defined above up to 11 times in a 12 month period, no more than once a month without an SEV licence. Some premises have a condition stating that this type of entertainment can't take place, and therefore they wouldn't be able to use the exemption.

There are currently two licensed SEVs in Bristol.

Sex Shop:

Any shop which mainly sells sex articles, including items for sexual stimulation, magazines intended to sexually stimulate, or films intended to sexually stimulate, commonly known as R-Rated films, would need a licence.

Shops which sell some sex articles, but primarily sell other items are unlikely to need a licence. For example some high street lingerie stores or health and beauty retailers which sell a small selection of sex articles alongside their main offer would be unlikely to need a licence.

There are currently four sex shops in Bristol.

Sex Cinema:

Any premises which shows films intended to sexually stimulate, commonly known as R-Rated films, would need a licence. Cinemas which only show films rated U, PG, 12A, 15 or 18 do not require a licence under this regime.

There are currently no sex cinemas in Bristol.

Any premises falling into the descriptions above would be likely to require a licence.

The current policy provides a framework for facilitating consideration of applications for licences for sexual entertainment venues. It sets out information about the application process, what is expected of applicants and how people can make objections about applications. It also sets out the types of controls that are available to the Council when decisions are made about licence applications and prescribes what action can be taken if complaints are received.

At a meeting of the Licensing Committee on 21 January 2011 members approved the existing policy, which came into effect in Bristol on 31 January 2011. The Licensing Committee is now being asked to consider a revision of the Council's current policy. It has been over seven years since the Council adopted the ability to licence sexual entertainment venues under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982, as amended by the Policing and Crime Act 2009. Although there is no statutory requirement to undertake a review, as a significant amount of time has passed the purpose of the review is to ensure the policy remains up to date and relevant.

Step 2: What information do we have?

Decisions must be evidence-based, and involve people with protected characteristics that could be affected. Please use this section to demonstrate understanding of who could be affected by the proposal.

2.1 What data or evidence is there which tells us who is, or could be affected?

Academic Research

In 2015 the School of Sociology and Social Policy at the University of Leeds published an article entitled '*Regulating strip-based entertainment: sexual entertainment venue policy and the ex/inclusion of dancers' perspectives and needs*'. This article showcases a research, dissemination and impact study on the striptease industry that explores why key stakeholders (dancers) are excluded and ways that inclusion in policy development is achievable. Research findings include:

- One in four lap-dancers has a degree. Those dancers with degrees had not chosen dancing in place of a career in their chosen subject after university, but instead were combining it with other forms of employment or education. One third of women interviewed were using dancing to fund new forms of education or training.
- No evidence or anecdotes of forced labour or the trafficking of women.
- No evidence of lap dancing having connections to organised prostitution.

Some research into Sex Entertainment Venues in particular has highlighted the following,:

- It objectifies the workers.
- The venues attract and generate prostitution.
- Performers can suffer humiliation and sexual harassment on a regular

basis, from customers and staff/management.

- Many dancers begin working in lap dance clubs through lack of real choice.
- Working conditions and terms of employment of lap dancers are inadequate.
- Lap dancing clubs have a negative impact on women's safety in the local vicinity
- Lap dancing clubs normalises sexual objectification.

The links between the expansion of lap dancing clubs and an increase in the levels of sexual violence have been raised by organisations who work with victims and perpetrators of gender-based violence.

Whilst crime levels in the area where the two current SEVs are located are consistent within a city centre night time economy locality, there is no evidence to indicate any particular crime, or increased incidents of crime, associated with the two currently licensed premises.

Gender Equality

Bristol is a signatory to the European Charter for Equality of Women and Men in local Life. One of the Principles of the Charter is the elimination of gender stereotypes which is seen as fundamental to achieving equality of women and men. Local and regional authorities must promote the elimination of the stereotypes and obstacles upon which the inequalities in status and condition of women are based, and which give rise to the unequal evaluation of the roles of women and men in political, economic, social and cultural terms. In addition, under Article 22.2 it must recognise that gender-based violence arises from the idea, on the part of the perpetrator, of the superiority of one sex over the other in the context of an unequal relationship of power.

At a Licensing Special Purposes Sub Committee in November 2014, Bristol Women's Commission stated that the continued licensing of Sexual Entertainment Venues by Bristol City Council fails to meet our obligations under the Charter, disregards the safety of women and girls, undermines the dignity of women and girls and diminishes the status of Bristol as a modern European City where both women and men can lead fulfilled lives in a safe and fair society.

It is said by some that the growth of lap dancing clubs nationally in particular has fed into what OBJECT terms 'sex-object' culture – the mainstreaming of the

sex and porn industries and the ever increasing sexual objectification of women and girls. OBJECT are a feminist group who campaign against the sexual objectification of women and the oppression of women as a sex class.

In Bristol the number of SEVs has decreased from five to two since this legislation was adopted by Bristol.

Sex Shops do not receive the same level of complaint or concern as sexual entertainment venues.

Complaints

In November 2014 the chair of Bristol Fawcett complained about Central Chambers. The complainant stated

"I visited their Facebook page (there is a link to it on their website). They have posted a link to a YouTube video about Lemmy from Motorhead and say that it was filmed in Central Chambers. At 1 minute 14 into the clip we clearly see a woman who is assumed to be an employee at the club, socialising in the bar area with her breast and nipple exposed in direct contravention of the Licence Conditions."

In December 2014 the chair of Bristol Fawcett complained about Urban Tiger. The complainant states:

"Following the (no doubt mischievous) coverage in the Bristol Post and on Twitter of Urban Tiger's advertising presence at the boxing match on 5th December (twitter.com/urbanbristol) I thought I would just check what the definition of 'locality' is in SEV Conditions Q and whether teeshirts count as externally displayed advertisement? ... My issue is with the normalisation of the sex industry in our culture and our city, which is the effect of this kind of advertising."

Complaints have not been received in relation to Sex Shops.

Public Views

A pre-consultation questionnaire was undertaken as part of the policy review and reveals a wide range of responses to whether it is appropriate to have sex establishments both generally and in Bristol, providing some insight into the views of the public about these types of venues.

2.2 Who is missing? Are there any gaps in the data?

Although the policy relates to license holders, it has the potential to affect

anyone living in Bristol who comes into contact with a licensed premise. The Council is mindful of possible concerns of the local community and that there can be conflict between applicants and objectors.

SEVs are required to renew their licences annually, giving an opportunity for persons affected by them to put their views forward. Over the last seven years, objectors have exercised this right and the committee have been able to consider these views along with the applicants. This gives insight into the views of those who object to this type of activity.

Sex shops are also required to renew their licences annually, giving an opportunity for persons affected by them to put their views forward. Objections are rarely received in relation to these applications, and so it is generally concluded that there are no strong objections to them.

Generally objections are received from persons who do not want these types of venues to be licensed and only occasionally do people make representations in support in relation to either sexual entertainment venues or sex shops.

2.3 How have we involved, or will we involve, communities and groups that could be affected?

Comments were invited at an early stage in the review process, and the working group met with a number of individuals, interest groups, regulators and persons involved in the trade to hear their views. These persons and groups also submitted various documents, internet pages, and research to support their views.

A pre-consultation questionnaire was created to assist in drafting the revised policy. It was available for eight weeks on the council's website, and in other formats. It sought responses from the public to questions around the appropriateness of these types of venues in relation to locations, other types of premises, and specific areas of Bristol. Persons who had previously commented on applications, along with regulators such as the Police, persons involved in the trade, and the general public were invited to respond. The questionnaire garnered 1430 responses from a range of people.

The responses were varied and showed that some people thought sex establishments were acceptable within Bristol, and that others disagreed, saying that they were not appropriate.

The draft policy will be released for a full statutory consultation of 12 weeks,

and again the views of previous commenters, regulators, persons involved in the trade, and members of the public will be sought. The council will also seek to involve the Citizen Panel in this consultation.

The responses will help inform the final policy.

Step 3: Who might the proposal impact?

Analysis of impacts on people with protected characteristics must be rigorous. Please demonstrate your analysis of any impacts in this section, referring to all of the equalities groups as defined in the Equality Act 2010.

3.1 Does the proposal have any potentially adverse impacts on people with protected characteristics?

Age

No negative impact anticipated.

Under 18s are not permitted to enter sex establishment premises, or be employed there.

Disability

No negative impact anticipated.

Gender Reassignment

Premises which admit men only or women only are likely to impact on people with this protected characteristic. We are not aware of any licensed premises which do not permit persons of a particular gender entering or being employed within Bristol.

Marriage and civil partnership

No negative impact anticipated

Pregnancy and maternity

No negative impact anticipated.

Race

No negative impact anticipated.

Religion or belief

Certain religions (Christianity, Islam, Judaism, Hinduism, Buddhism, and Sikh)

may be offended or have moral objections to the presence of a sex establishment.

Sex

The majority of employees working in sexual entertainment venue premises are female whilst the majority of customers are male.

The potential for impact on gender equality stands out as the main issue of concern. In particular, there are concerns that sexual entertainment venues normalise negative attitudes towards women potentially reinforcing the view that women are subservient to men.

The policy includes detailed conditions relating to the venues in respect of advertising, protection of performers, and a range of other issues, with an aim on reducing the impact of the premises on the locality, and protecting those who choose to work there as well as the wider public.

Sexual Orientation

No negative impact anticipated.

3.2 Can these impacts be mitigated or justified? If so, how?

By securing a detailed framework for considering applications, including using information gathering powers, the policy ensures the council is well placed to identify any adverse impact in respect of all protected groups when it is engaged in considering applications.

The policy states for example that a license may be refused on various discretionary grounds. These are defined in the legislation, and overall there is a presumption that a licence will be granted unless one of the statutory grounds applies. The grounds include that the grant or renewal of the licence would be inappropriate, having regard -

- (i) to the character of the relevant locality; or
- (ii) to the use to which any premises in the vicinity are put; or
- (iii) to the layout, character or condition of the premises, vehicle, vessel or stall in respect of which the application is made

The policy has been designed in part with the protection of performers in mind and conditions, although specific to each venue, aim to ensure the protection of specified employees as well as reducing the impact on the wider public and the wider environment.

3.3 Does the proposal create any benefits for people with protected

characteristics?

General

It is intended that the regulatory controls offer protection to all SEV workers, residents, businesses and visitors in the city. The Council currently has in place a coherent and detailed framework for considering applications. The policy ensures the Council is well placed to identify any adverse impact in respect of all protected groups when it is engaged in considering applications. The current policy states:

“the Council will take into account all relevant considerations including:-

The character of the locality:

- *residential*
- *leisure*
- *educational establishments*

Other uses in the locality:

- *faith / religious institutions*
- *churches*
- *family friendly facilities*

Impact on regeneration

Impact on tourism, including considerations of the perception of the City at gateway locations

Impact on retail attraction

Risk of public nuisance

Whether the locality is subject of stress caused by a cumulative impact of premises authorised to provide licensable activities under the Licensing Act 2003;

Impact on crime and disorder

Public perception of the safety of the locality and impact on that perception, e.g. typical footfall at material times, level of street lighting, use by lone females

Existence of social problems in the locality and impact on any initiatives to tackle them, e.g. kerb crawling, prostitution.

Levels of recorded crime

Levels of anti social behaviour”.

These considerations and the impact they may have on communities are likely to be included in the public consultation.

In addition, a number of feminist and women’s organisations suggest that many people, particularly women, have concerns about the presence of Sexual Entertainment Venues in the city. Commenters have suggested that some

operators within the sex industry do not engage performers on reasonable terms or even make clear what the terms are. These concerns are considered relevant to the Council's equalities obligations and the standard conditions seek to control these practices.

The questionnaire undertaken had a response rate of 58% women, and 33% men. The questionnaire suggests that a proportion of respondents thought that it was appropriate to have sex establishments within Bristol, and a proportion disagreed. This suggests there is a wide range of views from both men and women as to whether this type of activity is appropriate and as to how it affects them.

Age

The legislation prohibits persons under the age of 18 being admitted to or employed on licensed premises. This is seen as beneficial in wider social terms. It is also likely that any premise licensed as a sexual establishment venue will also be licensed under the Licensing Act 2003. This primary legislation provides for various offences and requirements associated with the protection of children from harm and the sale and consumption of alcohol by children.

The policy holds that sex establishments may be inappropriate near to particular sensitive uses, including schools, places of worship, family leisure facilities, residential dwellings, historic buildings, youth facilities and cultural facilities. For this reason the policy is deemed to mitigate the impact upon younger people and children, faith groups and minority faiths groups.

Religion or belief

The policy holds that sex establishments may be inappropriate near to particular sensitive uses, including schools, places of worship, family leisure facilities, residential dwellings, historic buildings, youth facilities and cultural facilities. For this reason the policy is deemed to mitigate the impact upon younger people and children, faith groups and minority faiths groups.

Sex

The policy aims to protect women living or working in or visiting the vicinity of sex establishments by diminishing the impact that SEVs are permitted to have on their surroundings, e.g. through limiting their numbers.

Some people suggest that the licensing of Sex Entertainment Venues has the

following impact:

- Regulating venues allows people freedom of choice to both work and frequent a SEV.
- Not allowing licensing of SEVs has the potential to push the trade underground, putting workers at risk.

Others have expressed concerns that it has a negative impact with the following issues raised:

- It objectifies the workers.
- The venues attract and generate prostitution.
- Performers can suffer humiliation and sexual harassment on a regular basis, from customers and staff/management.
- Many dancers begin working in lap dance clubs through lack of real choice.
- Working conditions and terms of employment of lap dancers are inadequate.
- Lap dancing clubs have a negative impact on women's safety in the local vicinity
- Lap dancing clubs normalises sexual objectification.

The policy has been designed in part with the protection of performers in mind and conditions, although specific to each venue, aim to ensure the protection of specified employees and ensure that concerns about prostitution, and sexual harassment do not occur in premises licences in Bristol. In addition they ensure that the impact of the premises on the locality is minimised and other persons using, working and living in the vicinity are protected.

A table has been included below with the risks and mitigations side by side to ensure the considerations are clearly and easily identifiable.

Characteristic	Potential Impact	Possible mitigation
Age	<p><u>Older people:</u> No negative impact anticipated.</p> <p><u>Young people:</u> No negative impact anticipated.</p>	The legislation prohibits persons under the age of 18 being admitted to or employed on licensed premises. This is seen as beneficial in wider social terms. It is also likely that any premise licensed as a sexual

	<p>No negative impact anticipated.</p> <p>Under 18s are not permitted to enter sex establishment premises, or be employed there.</p>	<p>establishment venue will already be licensed under the Licensing Act 2003. This primary legislation provides for various offences and requirements associated with the protection of children and the sale and consumption of alcohol by children.</p> <p>The policy holds that sex establishments may be inappropriate near to particular sensitive uses, including schools, places of worship, family leisure facilities, residential dwellings, historic buildings, youth facilities and cultural facilities. For this reason the policy is deemed to have a positive impact upon younger people and children, faith groups and minority faiths groups.</p>
Disability	No negative impact anticipated	No negative impact anticipated
Sex	<p>Premises which admit men only or women only are likely to impact on people with this protected characteristic. We are not aware of any licensed premises which do not permit persons of a particular gender entering or being employed within Bristol.</p>	<p>The policy aims to protect women living or working in or visiting the vicinity of sex establishments by diminishing the impact that SEVs are permitted to have on their surroundings, e.g. through limiting their numbers.</p> <p>Some people suggest that the licensing of Sex Entertainment Venues has the following impact:</p>

	<p>The majority of employees working in sexual entertainment venue premises are female whilst the majority of customers are male.</p> <p>The potential for impact on gender equality stands out as the main anecdotal issue of concern. In particular, there are concerns that sexual entertainment venues normalise negative attitudes towards women and reinforce power imbalances between men and women.</p> <p>The policy includes highly detailed conditions relating to the venues in respect of advertising, protection of performers and a range of other issues, with an aim on reducing the impact of the premises, and protecting those who choose to work there as well as the wider public.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulating venues allows people freedom of choice to both work and frequent a SEV. • Not allowing licensing of SEVs has the potential to push the trade underground, putting workers at risk. <p>Others have expressed concerns that it has a negative impact with the following issues raised:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It objectifies the workers. • The venues attract and generate prostitution. • Performers can suffer humiliation and sexual harassment on a regular basis, from customers and staff/management. • Many dancers begin working in lap dance clubs through lack of real choice. • Working conditions and terms of employment of lap dancers are inadequate. • Lap dancing clubs have a negative impact on women’s safety in the local vicinity • Lap dancing clubs normalises sexual objectification. <p>The policy has been designed</p>
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		in part with the protection of performers in mind and conditions, although specific to each venue, aim to ensure the protection of specified employees and ensure that concerns about prostitution, and sexual harassment do not occur in premises licences in Bristol. In addition they ensure that the impact of impact of the premises on the locality is minimised and other persons using, working and living in the vicinity are protected.
Sexual Orientation	No negative impact anticipated.	No negative impact anticipated
Pregnancy/Maternity	No negative impact anticipated.	No negative impact anticipated
Gender reassignment	Premises which admit men only or women only are likely to impact on people with this protected characteristic. We are not aware of any licensed premises which do not permit persons of a particular gender entering or being employed within Bristol.	No current negative impact anticipated.
Race	No negative impact anticipated.	No negative impact anticipated
Religion or Belief	Certain religions (Christianity, Islam, Judaism, Hinduism,	The policy holds that sex establishments may be inappropriate near to

	Buddhism, and Sikh) may be offended or have moral objections to the presence of a sex establishment	particular sensitive uses, including schools, places of worship, family leisure facilities, residential dwellings, historic buildings, youth facilities and cultural facilities. For this reason the policy is deemed to have a positive impact upon younger people and children, faith groups and minority faiths groups
Marriage and Civil Partnership	No negative impact anticipated	No negative impact anticipated

3.4 Can they be maximised? If so, how?

In adopting this licensing policy, the Licensing Authority recognises that residents need to live and work in a safe and healthy environment. The aim of licensing sexual entertainment venues is to protect and safeguard the public. The policy does not seek to undermine the rights of any person to apply under the policy for a variety of permissions, or have their application considered on its individual merits.

Step 4: So what?

The Equality Impact Assessment must be able to influence the proposal and decision. This section asks how your understanding of impacts on people with protected characteristics has influenced your proposal, and how the findings of your Equality Impact Assessment can be measured going forward.

4.1 How has the equality impact assessment informed or changed the proposal?

The council's duty is to give due regard to the need to promote equality of opportunity, eliminate unlawful discrimination and promote good relations in the discharge of its licensing functions, principally the consideration and determination of applications for sexual entertainment venue licences and the consideration of requests that the requirement for a licence be waived.

In the consideration of this revised policy we do not think that the proposal will

lead to unequal access to applicants with protected characteristics. Whilst those aged under 18, or not resident in the UK are unable to apply for a sex establishment license, these exclusions are legally justified and included in the statutory provisions.

It is the impact on equalities groups that may be relevant to the duty in consequence of applications being granted or refused that is more challenging to identify and quantify. Relevant entertainment is a highly controversial activity about which many hold very strong opinions as is apparent from previous consultation responses.

The policy provides a detailed framework that should facilitate the decision makers in carefully scrutinising applications and applying their minds conscientiously to all relevant factors within the statutory framework that lays down how these decisions might be made. The policy includes a clear and unequivocal commitment to meeting the equalities duty in the exercise of all of the functions under the Act. The policy and the documentation flowing from it are intended to be a key means of facilitating compliance with all of the council's obligations.

4.2 What actions have been identified going forward?

12 Week consultation on the draft policy and reassessment of policy and EQIA after that time.

4.3 How will the impact of your proposal and actions be measured moving forward?

- We will publish a summary of consultation feedback
- Ongoing review of successful and unsuccessful licensing applications

Service Director Sign-Off: 	Equalities Officer Sign Off: 
Date: 30 January 2019	Date: 31 January 2019