



# Western Australia Police

Research report prepared for the Commissioner of Police  
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## **Is your house in order? Re-visiting liquor licensing practices and the establishment of an entertainment precinct in Northbridge**

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## Abstract

This research clearly shows the greatest concentration of anti-social behaviour in the Perth Police Sub District is in the Northbridge Entertainment Precinct. Selected offences against the person show an increase of 71% from 2005 to 2009. The greatest demand on police and ambulance services is generally between the hours of 11:00pm and 3:00am on weekends. These are the hours when the businesses operating are mostly licensed premises whose primary function is to profit from the sale of alcohol. The research also shows an overwhelming link between the number of premises, late and/or extended trading hours<sup>1</sup>, excessive alcohol consumption and anti-social behaviour.

The legislative framework provided by the *Liquor Control Act 1988* has recently provided for consideration of harm occurring in the locality through Public Interest Assessment (s. 38) requirements. However, with individual applications for Extended Trading Permits and new licenses, the cumulative social harm emanating from areas which have a high concentration of licensed premises may not have been adequately considered. If this is the case, it is inconsistent with the primary objectives of the Act and individual applications will need to be re-assessed in the spirit of the current liquor licensing legislation.

To assist with determining the public interest test, there may be a need to investigate a legislative change for defining and establishing entertainment precincts which will better enable the holistic consideration of liquor license applications, particularly with regard to harm or ill-health that might be caused to people, the impact on the amenity of the locality, and whether offence, annoyance, disturbance or inconvenience might be caused to people who reside or work in the vicinity of the licensed premises.

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<sup>1</sup> Including the hours facilitated by Extended Trading Permits granted to tavern, hotel and other types of licenses.

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## Introduction

A fundamental goal of the Western Australia Government is to provide a safe environment in which people can live and go about their social and business activities. As such, it is incumbent on state government departments, local government authorities and private enterprises to work collaboratively to achieve this goal.

While some excellent work has been done over the years, by State and Local Governments to establish Perth as a safe community, Northbridge is one area where the strategies have not been successful.

Northbridge has been described as a complex tapestry of ingrained practises, social problems, vested interests, inadequate infrastructure, planning flaws, politics and anti-social behaviour<sup>2</sup>. On a regular basis, concerns are expressed by members of the public in relation to safety and crime matters in Northbridge. Both print and electronic media continually discuss and publish social disorder commentary about the area. Taxi drivers are also concerned for their safety and 'they avoid Northbridge like the plague'<sup>3</sup>.

These safety and security concerns are corroborated by agencies providing frontline services to the community. The WA Police deploys large numbers of police officers to the area at a cost of over \$3.8m annually. This \$3.8m refers solely to policing Northbridge on Friday and Saturday nights (it does not include the cost of policing activities outside of these times in Northbridge). St John Ambulance dispatches, on average, over 25 ambulances per month<sup>4</sup>, and admissions to emergency departments continue to increase<sup>5</sup>. In addition, the Executive Director, Public Health has used provisions within the *Liquor Control Act 1988* to intervene in approximately 38 high risk liquor licence applications in Northbridge, since 2000.

The underlying cause for these resource demands is generally related to social disorder incidents, during extended and late trading hours, where the offenders and victims are almost always affected by alcohol. Not only is this assertion supported by WA Police and St John Ambulance statistics, it is supported by Chikritzhs et al (2007) from the National Drug Research Institute, Curtin University, who found that extended trading hours at hotels and pubs were associated with a 70% increase in assaults<sup>6</sup>. In a more recent article<sup>7</sup>, Dr Tanya Chikritzhs asserted that:

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<sup>2</sup> George, V., Palmer, P., & Cream, R. (2006). Wipe your feet we're cleaning up Northbridge.

<sup>3</sup> George, V., Palmer, P., & Cream, R. (2006). Wipe your feet we're cleaning up Northbridge. Pg 30

<sup>4</sup> Source: St John Ambulance Western Australia, April 2009.

<sup>5</sup> Source: Department of Health, April 2009.

<sup>6</sup> National Drug Research Institute (2007) (contributing authors: Chikritzhs, T., Gray, D., Lyons, Z. & Sagers, S.) *Restrictions on the sale and supply of alcohol: Evidence and Outcomes*. NDRI Monograph. Perth: National Drug Research Institute, Curtin University of Technology. ISBN:1740675339

<sup>7</sup> Chikritzhs, T. (2009) Australia. In Hadfield, P (Ed) *Nightlife and Crime: Social Order and Governance in International Perspective*. Oxford University Press. Pg 316

“Despite the strength of local evidence pointing to extended trading hours and high-outlet densities as major contributors to violent crime and disorder, liquor-licensing decision-makers have, by and large, been reluctant to directly employ the legislative power available to them to control or reduce problems which occur in the night-time environment”.

In the Northbridge Entertainment Precinct, there are:

- Seven venues (tavern licence) operating by way of Extended Trading Permits two to three hours after the standard licence closing time as defined in the Act, and which have been granted from 12 months to five years; and
- Nine venues operating by way of a Special Facility Licence, in some cases from 10:00am to 3:00am, which may be inconsistent with the original intent of the licence application and may now be better suited to a different type of license.

The Extended Trading Permits and Special Facility Licences have been granted for various reasons, including the desire to provide a public amenity for a cohort of patrons, however, the overarching reason for obtaining a liquor licence must be balanced with the objectives of the Act, which is to take into account:

- (a) the harm or ill-health that might be caused to people, or any group of people, due to the use of liquor; and
- (b) the impact on the amenity of the locality in which the licensed premises, or proposed licensed premises are, or are to be, situated; and
- (c) whether offence, annoyance, disturbance or inconvenience might be caused to people who reside or work in the vicinity of the licensed premises or proposed licensed premises; and
- (d) any other prescribed matter.

An example of considering the cumulative harm of licensed premises in a vicinity can be seen in the New South Wales Liquor Administration Board decision handed down 14 March 2008<sup>8</sup>. In the Decision, the Board identified the issue for determination as:

...whether there is undue disturbance to the quiet and good order of the neighbourhood, whether it is attributable to individual premises and/or whether it is attributable to the manner of operation of all of the premises and whether the steps

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<sup>8</sup> <http://www.olgr.nsw.gov.au/pdfs/s104%20Newcastle%20premises.pdf>. Accessed 22 April 2009.

to be taken, or taken in the past, on behalf of the licensees will resolve the concerns without the Board taking any further action.

The decision of the Board was to wind back the extended and late trading hours of licensed premises.

On 3 April 2009, a year following the Decision, the New South Wales Office of Liquor, Racing and Gaming has reported<sup>9</sup> a significant reduction in non-domestic, late night alcohol related violence, and a reduction in alcohol related hospital admissions. The following table is an abstract from the report and clearly supports the finding that the license conditions imposed on the Newcastle and Newcastle West licensed premises have had a positive impact in reducing alcohol related assaults in the precinct during late trading periods.

Table 1: Assaults Newcastle/Newcastle West all locations by time Friday and Saturday nights

<b>Time</b>	<b>07/08</b>	<b>08/09</b>	<b>Variation</b>	<b>% change</b>
10pm-1am	78	83	+ 5	6%
10pm-6am	251	185	- 66	-26%
1am-6am	173	102	- 71	-41%
3am-6am	54	21	- 33	-61%

The WA Police statistics presented in this paper clearly demonstrate similar problems, with anti-social behaviour offences and problems peaking between 11:00pm and 3:00am. This paper, coupled with the copious research that has been published over the years, overwhelmingly links extended and late trading hours with high levels of intoxication and subsequent criminal and anti-social behaviour. It is not necessary to continually refer to that research as the facts presented here plainly demonstrate those very matters.

<sup>9</sup> Freeman, P. (2009). S. 79 Complaints Newcastle CBD Hamilton CBD An assessments of the impact of licensed venues by the NSW Office of Liquor, Gaming and Racing.



## Background

The City of Perth's strategic plans vision is "that the capital of Western Australia, the city of Perth, be widely acclaimed as a city of regional and international significance"<sup>10</sup>. The plan also acknowledges safety, both "actual and perceived", as one of number of key objectives. To that end, the City of Perth is continually developing strategies so that Perth is seen as a safe city and ultimately the premier destination for business, entertainment, nightlife, culture and the arts. These strategies have resulted in Perth being rated as 'one of the most liveable cities in the world'<sup>11</sup>. Paradoxically, Perth's main entertainment precinct, Northbridge, does not receive similar accolades.

Established and named in 1981 as the result of a public competition, Northbridge is characterised by its proximity to the Central [Perth] Railway Station in the south, the Perth Cultural Centre in the east and the Mitchell Freeway in the west. Prior to 1981, the area was variously known as North Perth, West Perth, North of Perth, North of the Line and Little Italy.<sup>12</sup>

While Northbridge may be described as a bustling cosmopolitan hospitality and entertainment precinct<sup>13</sup>, the term hospitality and entertainment are not the terms used by those who visit the area, including international visitors. A Google search conducted on 9 April 2009 using the terms 'lonely planet Northbridge' retrieved over 4,000 hits mainly relating to what-to-do in Northbridge. However, what is of concern is that first hit was titled *Perth Northbridge warning*<sup>14</sup>. This hit leads to a web-log (blog) warning readers of the anti-social dangers people face in Northbridge. While this webpage link has now moved to third place (18 April 2009), it is a poor reflection that readers across the globe are faced with such negative and adverse comments about Northbridge.

Safety and security concerns have been acknowledged for many years<sup>15</sup>. As such a number of studies were commissioned in an attempt to ameliorate the problem. In 2002, Jack Busch presented a report to the State Government titled *Northbridge: Shaping the Future*<sup>16</sup>. This extremely detailed report was conducted over a 12-month period and included 35 recommendations on how to shape the future of Northbridge as a whole. An examination of the report indicates that while many of the recommendations have been actioned, the recommendations relating to liquor licensing practices have been neglected in part or in whole.

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<sup>10</sup> City of Perth Strategic Plan 2004-2008

<sup>11</sup> Economist Intelligence Unit global liveability rankings (January 2008), cited in Urban idylls, *Economist Magazine* (28th April 2008).

<sup>12</sup> Department of the Premier and Cabinet (2005). Northbridge History Project

<sup>13</sup> Ibid -Northbridge History Project

<sup>14</sup> Web site accessed April 9 2009 <http://www.lonelyplanet.com/thorntree/thread.jspa?threadID=1755886&start=0&tstart=0>

<sup>15</sup> Newport, T., and Morel-Ednie Brown, F.A. (2006). Northbridge: Guide to Sources 2006' for the Northbridge History Project, Department of the Premier and Cabinet, Western Australia, (Perth, 2006).

<sup>16</sup> Busch, J. (2002). Northbridge: Shaping the Future. Published by the Department of the Premier and Cabinet Western Australia

For example, Recommendation 3 called for the development of “specific policies for Safety and Security, Liquor Licensing, Urban Planning and Design, Accessibility, Precinct Management, Community Development, Business Development and Marketing and Promotion”. Of the eight areas mentioned, it would appear that seven of them have been or are being addressed. However, the recommendation relating to specific policies for liquor licensing is yet to be actioned.

Further, Recommendation 11 is yet to be actioned, which referred specifically to the need for all cabaret, hotel and tavern licenses not to seek variations to the current licenses for a 12-month period and that an agreed latest closing time for licensed premises should be determined. It seems the rationale for this recommendation was that in the preceding ten years (1992-2002) “there had been an [uncontrolled] increase in the number of hotels and taverns which have obtained Special Facility Licenses or approvals for extended trading hours, and a number of these...have increased the number of patrons they can cater for”<sup>17</sup>. The recommendation for an agreed closing time is important in that Busch argued such a practice would provide sufficient breathing space for Northbridge to be cleaned and rejuvenated for morning business and patrons.

In Chapter 8 of the report under the heading *Crime and Community Safety*, Busch found that there had been a significant increase in assaults from 1992 to 2001. He also found that the majority of these assaults occurred between the hours of 11:00pm and 3:00am. While Busch was not trying to justify this rising trend in assaults, he did say that “bearing in mind Northbridge’s night entertainment attractions, the increase in the hours of trading of such premises over the past ten years etc, this trend may not be surprising”<sup>18</sup>.

While it may not be surprising – is it acceptable?

He also argued that since the higher incidence of assaults is occurring during the hours of 11:00pm and 3:00am, “The incidence is therefore far less significant when the broader community is enjoying Northbridge”.

Again Busch’s comments beg the question – is it acceptable for someone to be assaulted after 11pm any more than it is for someone to be assaulted before 11pm?

One of the most candid reports was published in 2006 by the Safer Northbridge Committee. This report titled *Wipe your feet we’re cleaning up Northbridge*<sup>19</sup> was the first report to focus on licensed venue management. The report begins on page 4 by asking ‘What Northbridge Needs’. The answer given:

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<sup>17</sup> Ibid, Busch, J. (2002). pgs 7, 29, 37

<sup>18</sup> Ibid, Busch, J. (2002). Pg 3

<sup>19</sup> George, V., Palmer, P., & Cream, R. (2006). *Wipe your feet we’re cleaning up Northbridge*

“...is to correct the imbalance that comes from being an entertainment precinct whose appeal is disproportionately skewed in favour of alcohol-related activities for 18-25 year olds<sup>20</sup>.

The report makes the positive point that alcohol consumption by Australians has decreased by 25%, but cautions that this positive behaviour is offset by the fact that 80% of alcohol consumed by Australians aged between 18 and 24 is consumed at levels that place their health and safety at risk.

The report is even more candid when it says that:

We are trying to bring a European ethos to the consumption of liquor when our Anglo outlook celebrates the excessive consumption of liquor as some sort of “rite of passage”. We need to learn to enjoy the consumption of alcohol as opposed to merely using it as a tool to get intoxicated. This goes to the heart of our maturity as a nation, with heavy drinking a badge of excellence that is proudly worn by men and increasingly women<sup>21</sup>.

If we accept the Anglo drinking outlook argument which is ‘we do not know when to stop drinking’ it would be fair to say that we need to introduce Anglo drinking restrictions and sanctions. This would not be difficult as the restrictions and sanctions are already provided for in the *Liquor Control Act 1988*.

In addition, instead of treating extended trading permits as a privilege, they now appear to be taken for granted and are becoming part of normal liquor license trading. It would appear that the following assertion made in 2006 still holds true in 2009:

No one has the power or political will to wind back these Extended Trading Permits but the Office of Liquor Licensing (OLL) needs to be well aware that hotels/taverns in the precinct are now starting to request 3:00 am Extended Trading Permits for spurious reasons<sup>22</sup>.

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<sup>20</sup> Ibid, George, V., Palmer, P., & Cream, R. (2006). pg 4

<sup>21</sup> Ibid, George, V., Palmer, P., & Cream, R. (2006). pg 4

<sup>22</sup> George, V., Palmer, P., & Cream, R. (2006). Wipe up your feet we're cleaning up Northbridge. Pg 8.

## Methodology

The catalyst for this research was based primarily on the generalised public perception that Northbridge is a place which suffers from a level of anti-social behaviour which is disproportionate to other areas in Perth city. In response to the negative media and public comments relating to Northbridge, a number of stakeholders argue that the adverse reports are media sensationalism or relate to incidents that occur outside of the area.

To determine the accuracy of these perceptions and counter arguments, a ‘hot spot’ analysis of anti-social behaviour offences was conducted across the Perth Sub District for 2008. Using global positioning coordinates and mapping them against reported offences against the person, a hot spot centre was determined (see Map 1, p. 46). It can be seen from this map that this crime hot spot falls within the boundaries of central Northbridge, an area of only 0.67 square kilometres. Interestingly, this was the same area that the Bush Report defined in its 2002 recommendations.

Based on the similarities between the hot spot analysis and Busch’s recommendation, we also used those boundaries for our examination. In this report, all the land within those boundaries is referred to as the *Northbridge Entertainment Precinct* (see Map 2, p. 47) and is defined as:

Table 2: Boundary of Northbridge Entertainment Precinct

<b>Western Boundary</b>	Mitchell Freeway between Roe and Newcastle Streets
<b>Northern Boundary</b>	Mitchell Freeway then following the Northern Road Reserve Boundary of Newcastle Street until the intersection with Fitzgerald Street. The boundary then continues along the property line formed by the rear of the properties located on the Northern side of Newcastle Street.
<b>Eastern Boundary</b>	Property line formed by the rear of the properties located on the Eastern side of Beaufort Street.
<b>Southern Boundary</b>	Southern Road Reserve Boundary of Roe Street
<b>Total perimeter</b>	4.10 kilometres
<b>Total area</b>	0.67 square kilometres

Research for this report was conducted in a number of ways. This included desk research, focus groups, formal and informal discussions with internal and external frontline service stakeholders and published and unpublished literature reviews.

Even though the statistical data-sets were collected from across a number of sources within the WA Police and across a number of external agencies, the data was quality assured by one area – the Business Analysis and Evaluation Unit. An exception to this relates to the data provided by the Department of Health, which was quality assured by the Department of Health Drug and Alcohol Office. The following WA Police business units and external stakeholders were involved in providing data:

Table 3: Stakeholder involved in providing data

<b>WA Police</b>	<b>External stakeholder</b>
Central Metropolitan District Office	St John Ambulance
Perth Police Station	Drug and Alcohol Office Dept of Health
Metropolitan Regional Coordinator	National Drug Research Institute
Licensing Enforcement Division	Public Transport Authority
Corporate Research Administration Unit	Department of Racing, Gaming and Liquor
Business Intelligence Office	
Information Communication Technology (GIS Unit)	
Police Operations Centre	

The WA Police data selected for analysis in this research follows the Busch report and focuses on those crimes which are likely to be of most public concern (see Maps 3 and 4, pp, 48-49). The table below outlines the offences used for analysis:

Table 4: Offences used for data analysis

<b>Offences against the person</b>	<b>Other offences</b>
Robbery	Disorderly conduct
Assault	
Sexual assault	
Threatening behaviour	

## Data analysis

To determine a clearer picture of the incidents of social disorder in the Northbridge Entertainment Precinct we conducted the analysis in three stages.

1. We examined the trend of offences against the person and disorderly conduct across the five year period 2005 to 2009<sup>23</sup>;
2. We determined which days of the week the majority of offences occurred; and
3. We analysed during which hours of the day had the greatest concentration of offences.

The analysis clearly shows that anti-social behaviour offences in the Northbridge Entertainment Precinct are increasing. The greatest concentration of offences occurs between Friday night and Sunday morning, generally peaking between the hours of 11pm and 3am.

### ***Selected offences against the person and disorderly conduct***

The Northbridge Entertainment Precinct has seen an increase of 71% in the number of selected offences against the person from 2005 to 2009.

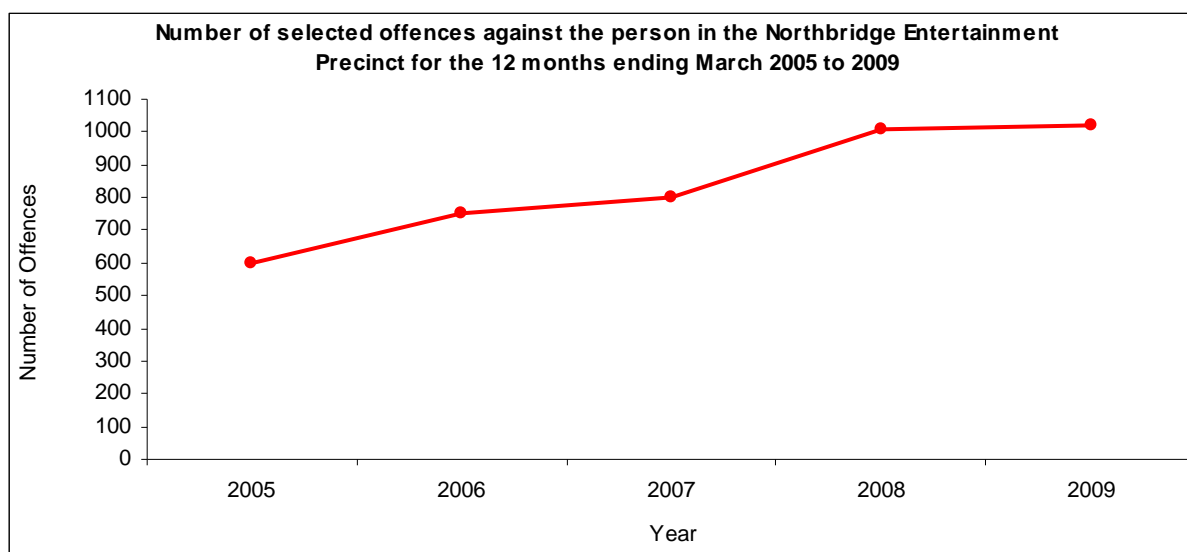


Figure 1: Number of selected offences against the person<sup>24</sup> in the Northbridge Entertainment Precinct for the 12 months ending March 2005 to 2009

<sup>23</sup> In 2005 the WA Police commissioned the Frontline Incident Management System to manage the recording of all incidents in Western Australia.

<sup>24</sup> Selected offences Against the Person include: Assault, Sexual Assault, Threatening Behaviour and Robbery.

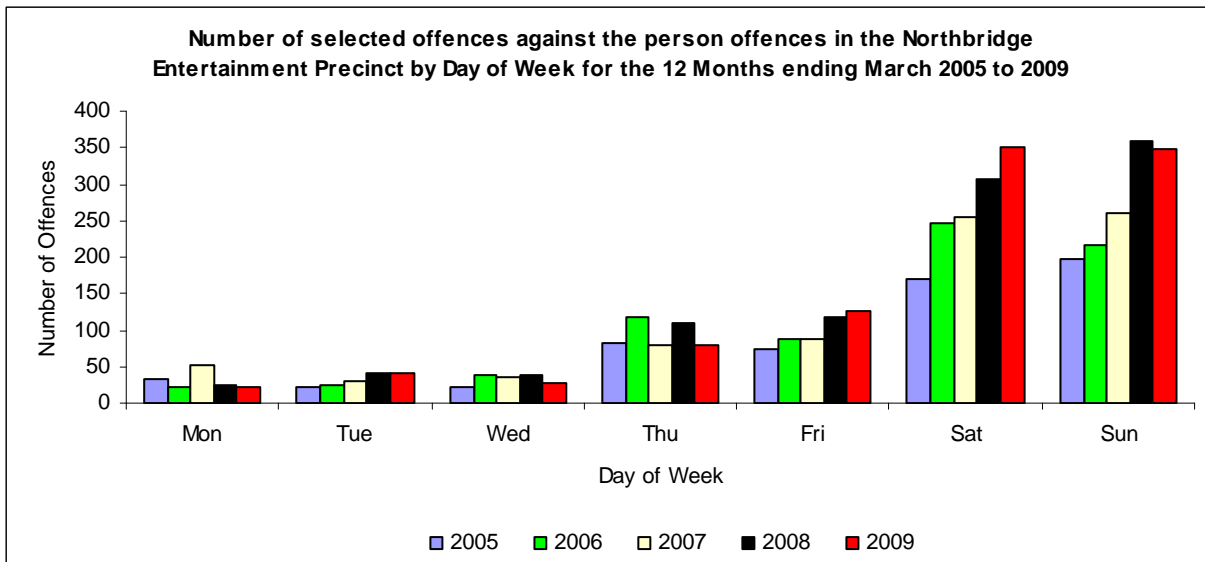


Figure 2: Number of selected offences against the person offences in the Northbridge Entertainment Precinct by Day of Week for the 12 Months ending March 2005 to 2009

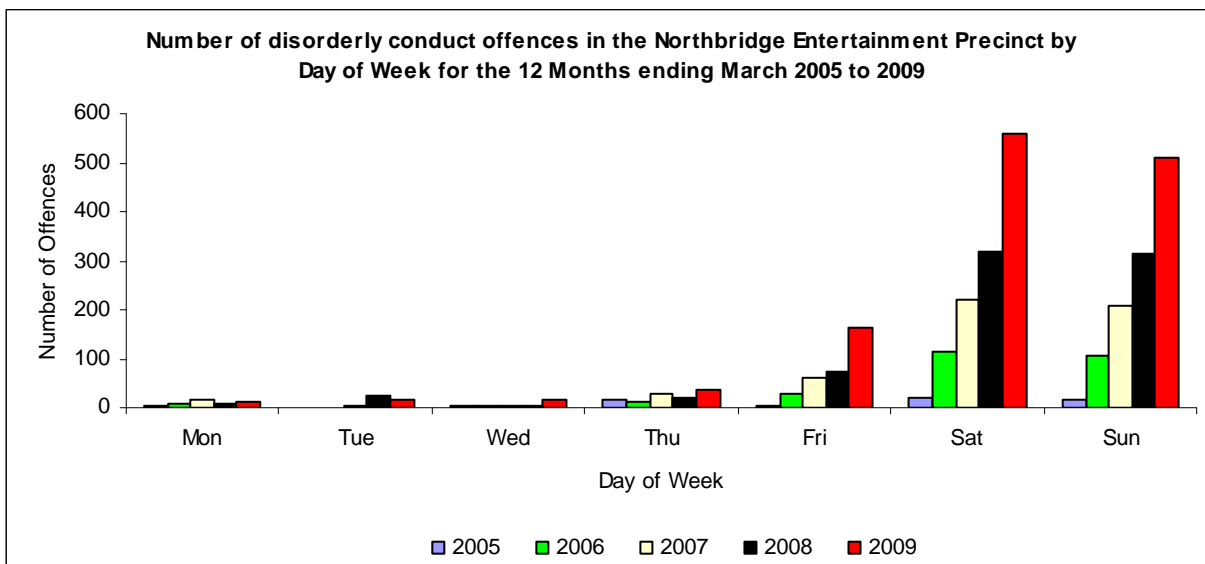


Figure 3: Number of disorderly conduct offences in the Northbridge Entertainment Precinct by Day of Week for the 12 Months ending March 2005 to 2009

The concentration of incidents and offences occurs during Friday to Sunday and correlates with the times of late and/or extended license trading hours.

In the 12 months ending March 2009 there were 1,022 selected offences against the person in the Northbridge Entertainment Precinct. Of these, 75% (771 offences) occurred between 8am Friday and 8am Sunday.

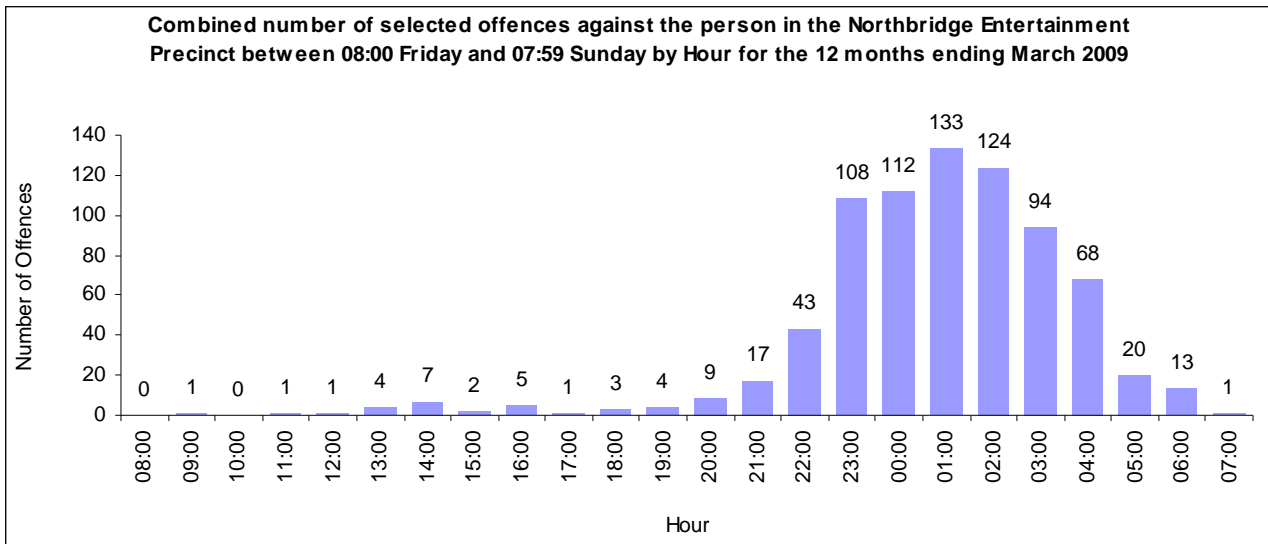


Figure 4: Combined number of selected offences against the person in the Northbridge Entertainment Precinct between 08:00 Friday and 07:59 Sunday by Hour for the 12 months ending March 2009

In the 12 months ending March 2009 there were 1,377 disorderly conduct offences in the Northbridge Entertainment Precinct. Of these, 91% (1,255 offences) occurred between 8am Friday and 8am Sunday.

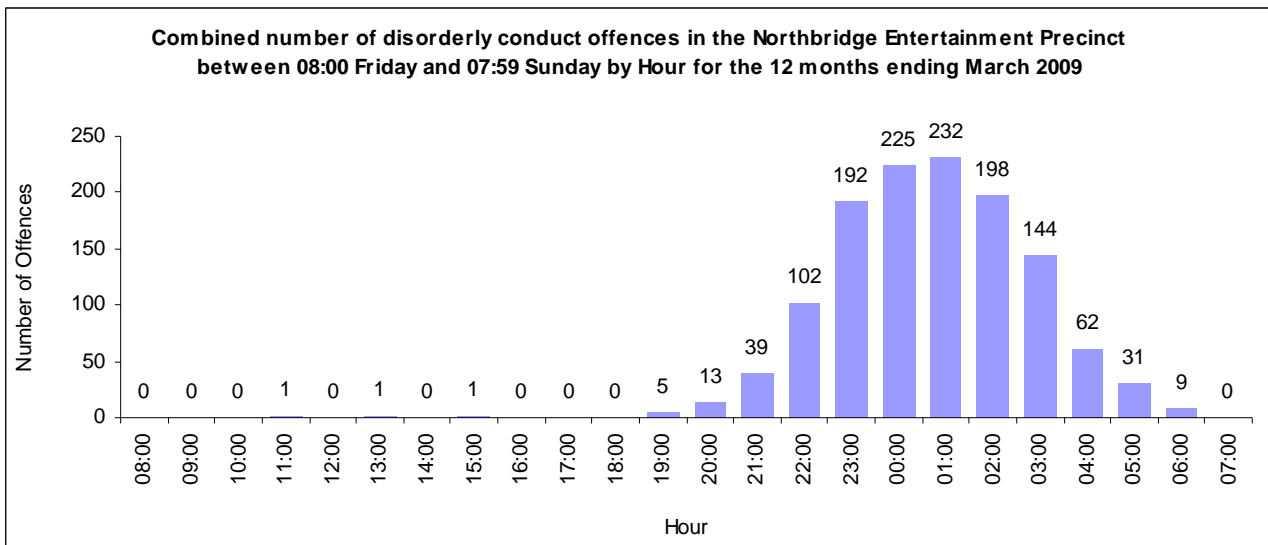


Figure 5: Combined number of disorderly conduct offences in the Northbridge Entertainment Precinct between 08:00 Friday and 07:59 Sunday by Hour for the 12 months ending March 2009

### ***Move on Notice and Breach of Move on Notice***

The following data regarding the number of Move on Notices issued and the number of detected Breach of move on notice offences highlights the extent to which authorities attempt to stem the surge in unacceptable behaviour on weekends.

In the 12 months ending March 2009 there were 4,001 Move on Notices issued in Northbridge. Of these, 90% (3,607) were issued between 8am Friday and 8am Sunday.



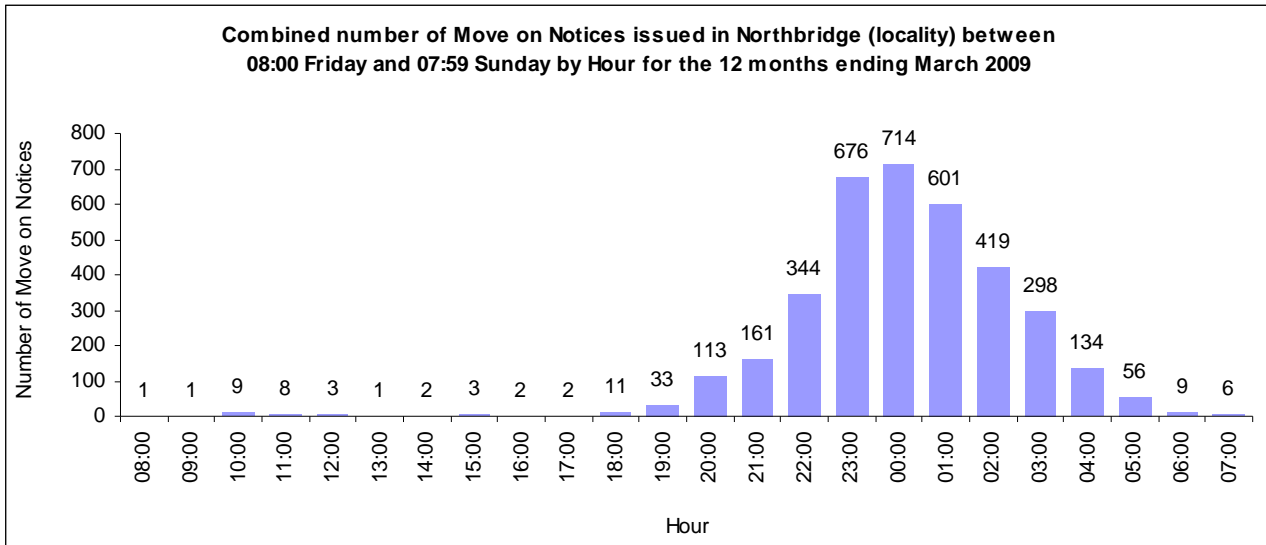


Figure 6: Combined number of Move on Notices issued in Northbridge (locality) between 08:00 Friday and 07:59 Sunday by Hour for the 12 months ending March 2009

In the 12 months ending March 2009 there were 495 Breach of Move on Notice offences detected in Northbridge. Of these, 92% (455) were issued between 8am Friday and 8am Sunday.

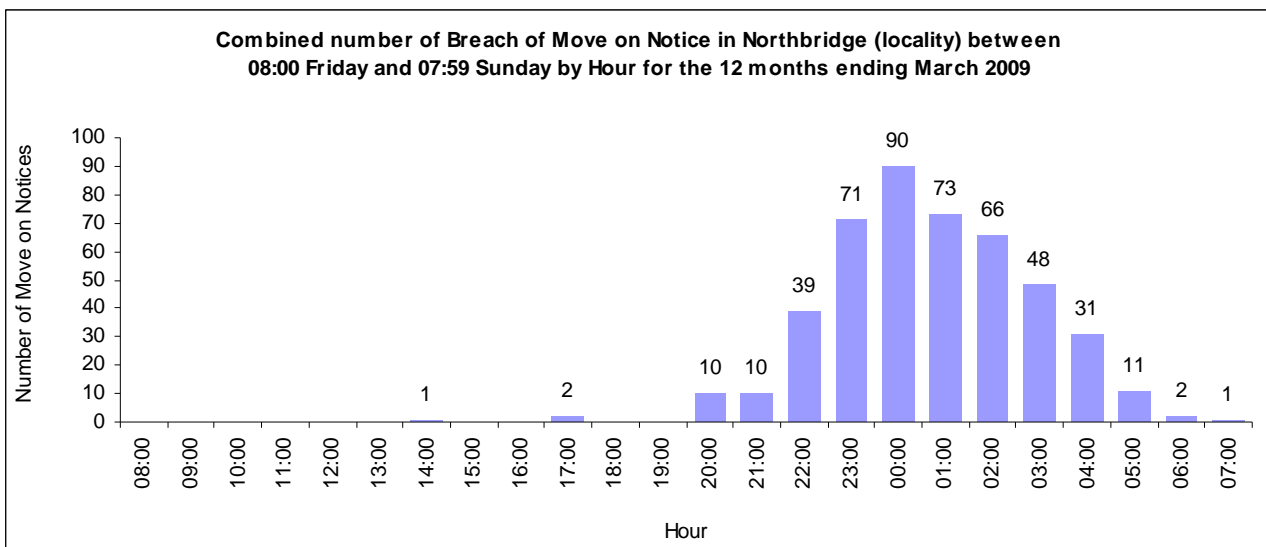


Figure 7: Combined number of Breach of Move on Notice in Northbridge (locality) between 08:00 Friday and 07:59 Sunday by Hour for the 12 months ending March 2009

### Arrests/summons

The peak in times for reported assault and disorderly conduct offences, coupled with the peak times for the number of arrests/summons provides an indication of additional police workload directly related to anti-social behaviour.

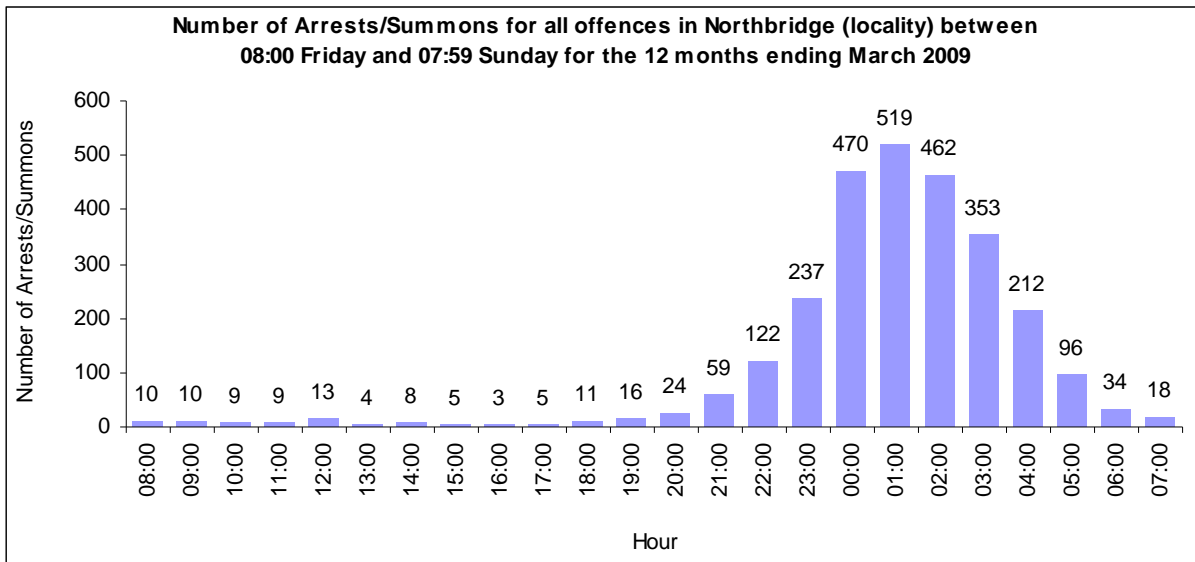


Figure 8: Number of Arrests/Summons for all offences in Northbridge<sup>25</sup> (locality) between 08:00 Friday and 07:59 Sunday for the 12 months ending March 2009

### Alcohol Related Incident Forms (ARIFs)

Alcohol-Related Incident Forms, which are completed by police officers in situ and maintained by the Office of Crime Prevention, were implemented in 2006 to obtain data on alcohol-related incidents. Alcohol-related incidents include assault, disorderly behaviour, drug possession, breach of move on notice, damage, drink driving, loitering and refuse to leave licensed premises.

In the 12 months ending 31 March 2009, 3,727 alcohol-related incidents were recorded within Northbridge. Of these, 89% (3,306) occurred between 08:00 Friday and 07:59 Sunday.

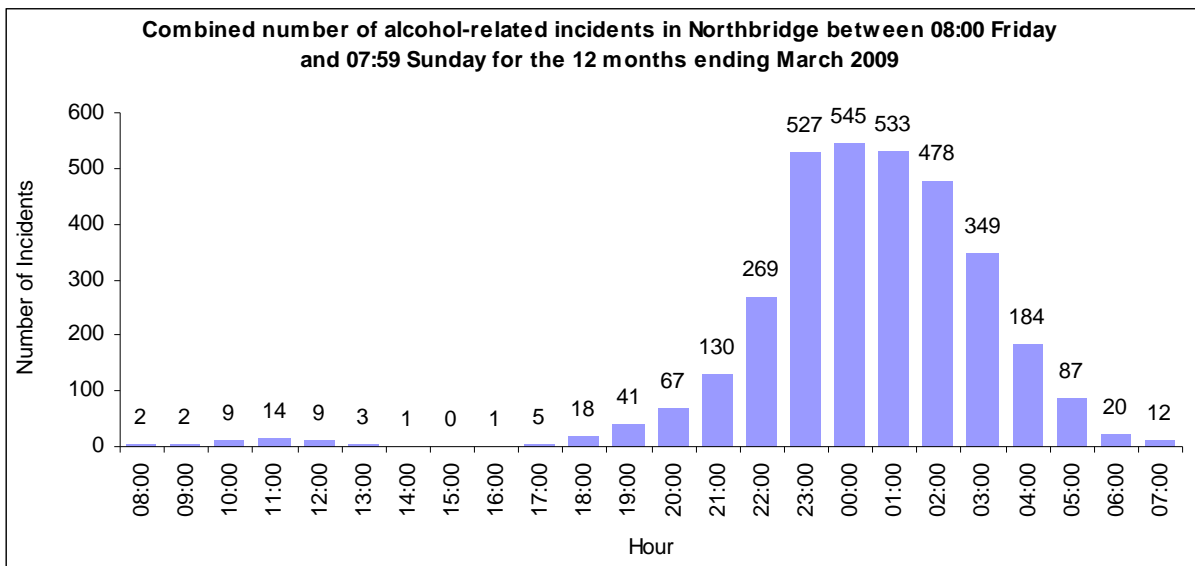


Figure 9: Combined number of alcohol-related incidents in Northbridge between 08:00 Friday and 07:59 Sunday for the 12 months ending March 2009

<sup>25</sup> Data relates to the locality of Northbridge rather than the Northbridge Entertainment Precinct.

In addition to the time of last drink, data is also available regarding the place of last drink. Of the 5,221 records for Northbridge, 61% (3,199) of people indicated their place of last drink to be in a licensed premise.

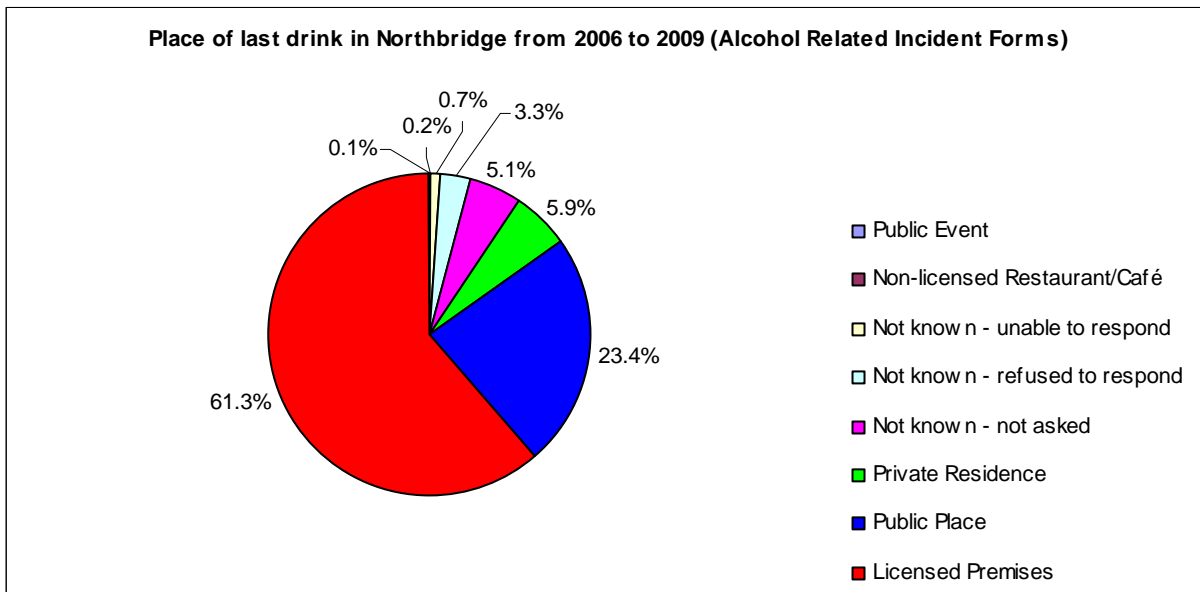


Figure 10: Place of last drink in Northbridge from 2006 to 2009 (Alcohol Related Incident Forms)

### **WA Police Computer Aided Dispatch**

The WA Police Communications Centre receives all calls for assistance made to 131 444 and 000. The following data is sourced from the Police Communications Centre Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system and represents calls made to police, but which may not necessarily have been attended by a police officer.

In the 12 months ending March 2009, a total of 1,710 calls were received by the Police Communications Centre in relation to violent and antisocial incidents<sup>26</sup> occurring in Northbridge. Some 50% (848) of these calls were made between 8am Friday and 8am Sunday.

<sup>26</sup> The CAD system groups "Violent and Antisocial incidents" as: Assault and Sexual Assault, Robbery/Stealing, Wilful Exposure, Disturbance, Domestic Incident, Collapsed Person, Damage, Noise Complaint, Public Disorder, and Licensed Premises Incident.

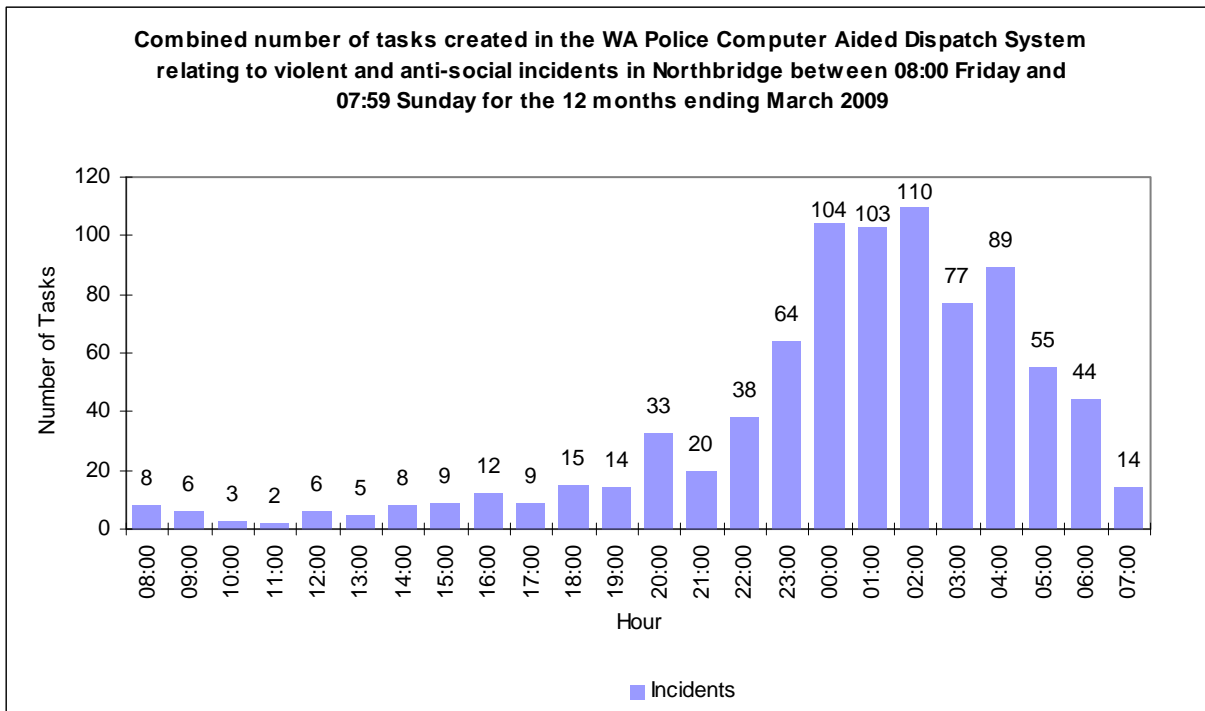


Figure 11: Combined number of tasks created in the WA Police Computer Aided Dispatch System relating to violent and anti-social incidents in Northbridge between 08:00 Friday and 07:59 Sunday for the 12 months ending March 2009

### Drug offences

In the 12 months ending March 2009, 342 drug offences were detected in the Northbridge Entertainment Precinct. Of these, 57% (194) were detected between 9pm Friday and 5am Saturday and between 9pm Saturday and 5am Sunday.

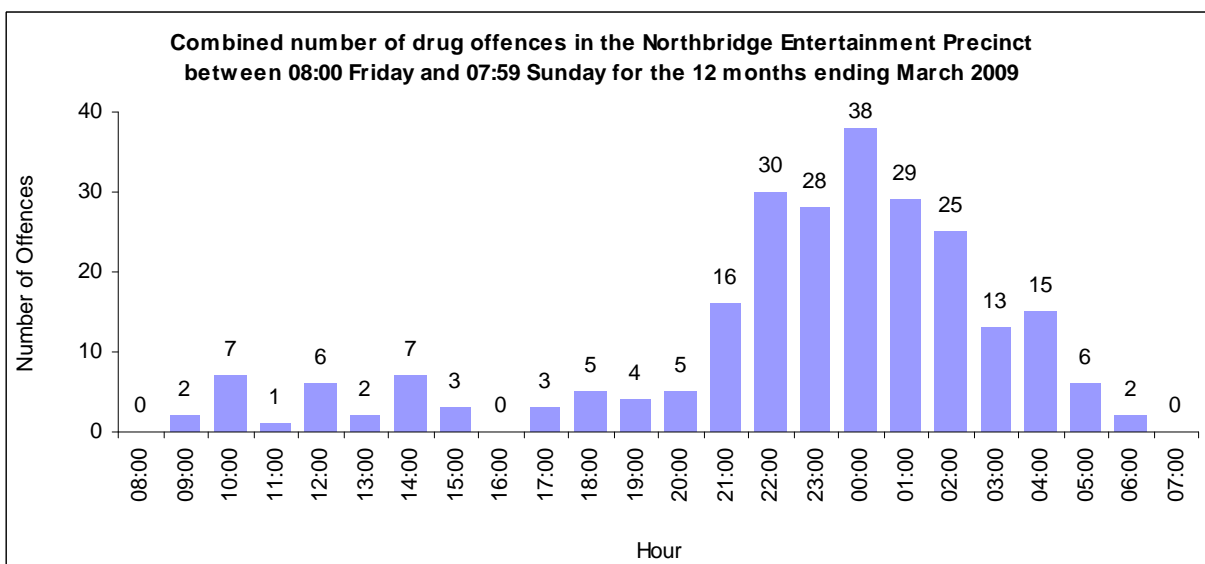


Figure 12: Combined number of drug offences in the Northbridge Entertainment Precinct between 08:00 Friday and 07:59 Sunday for the 12 months ending March 2009

### St John Ambulance data

One of the primary services of the St John Ambulance is the provision of ambulance and paramedic care to the community. Similar to the WA Police resource demands, the St John Ambulance has also recorded significant increases in tasking and attendance within the Northbridge Entertainment Precinct (see Map 5, p. 50).

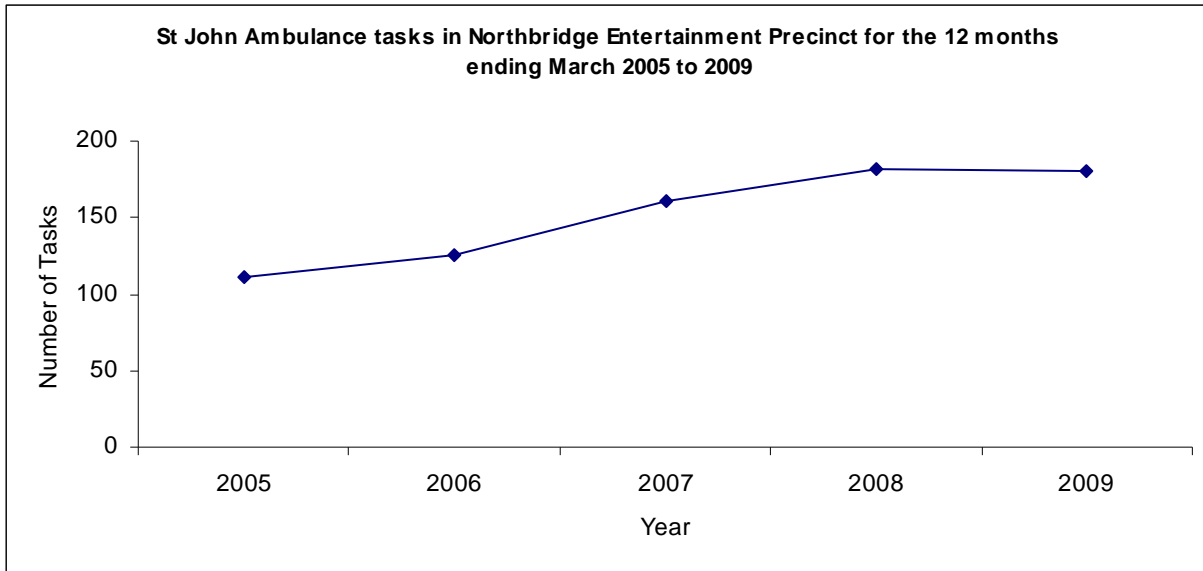


Figure 13: St John Ambulance tasks in Northbridge Entertainment Precinct for the 12 months ending March 2005 to 2009

The number of St John Ambulance tasks occurring in the Northbridge Entertainment Precinct increased by 62% (69 tasks) between the 12 months ending March 2005 (111 tasks) and the 12 months ending March 2009 (180 tasks).

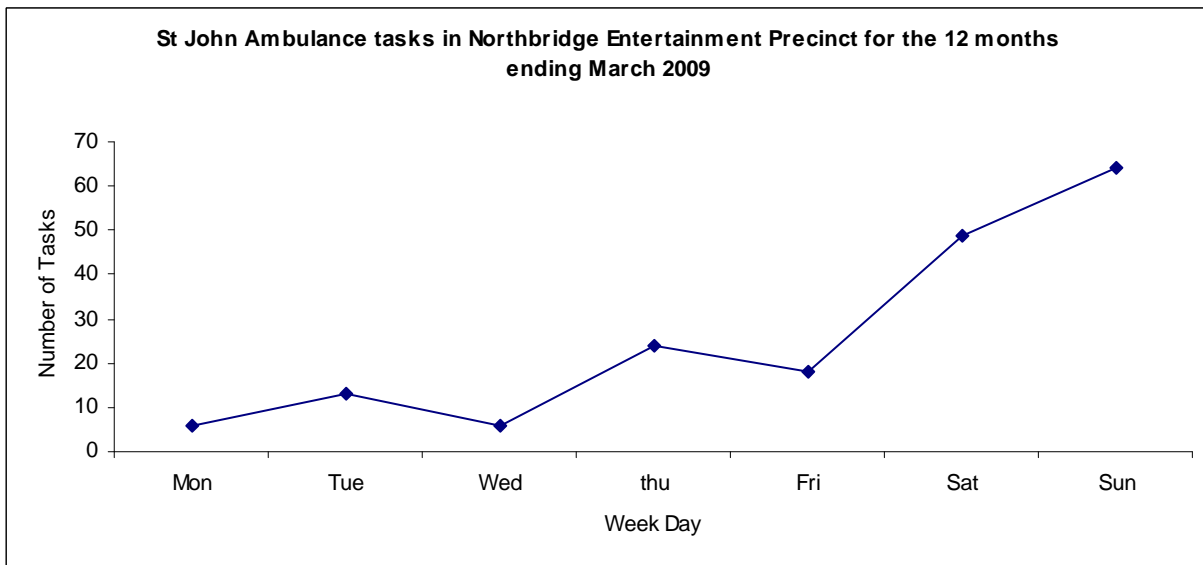


Figure 14: St John Ambulance tasks in Northbridge Entertainment Precinct for the 12 months ending March 2009

In the 12 months ending March 2009, St John Ambulance recorded 180 tasks in the Northbridge Entertainment Precinct. Of these, 66% (118) occurred between 10pm Friday and 6am Saturday and between 10pm Saturday and 7am Sunday.

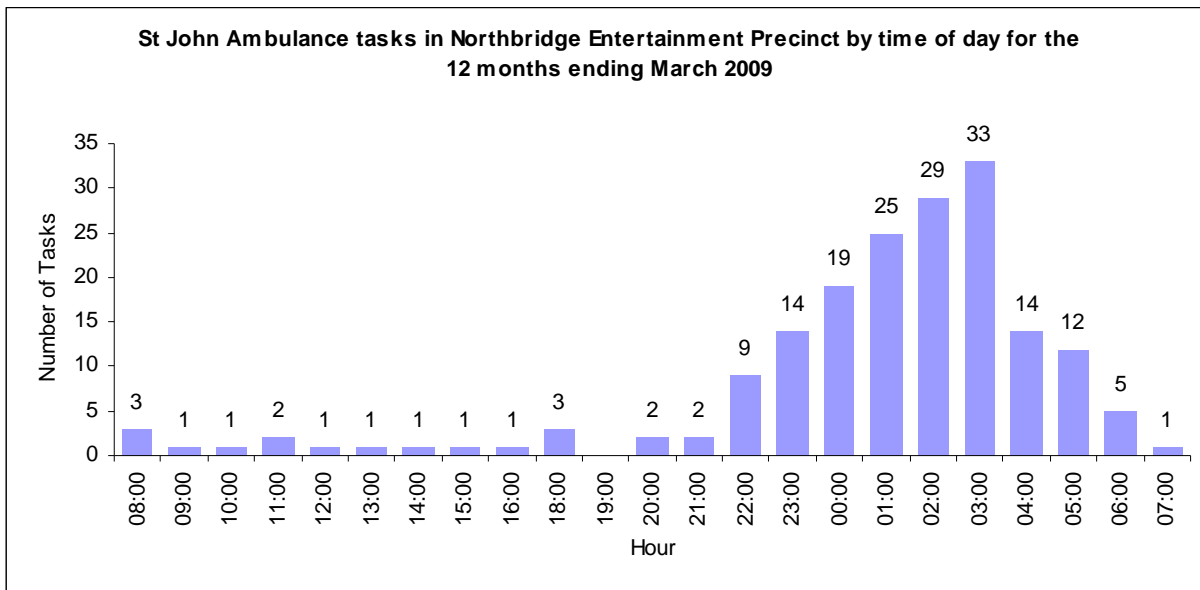


Figure 15: St John Ambulance tasks in Northbridge Entertainment Precinct by time of day for the 12 months ending March 2009

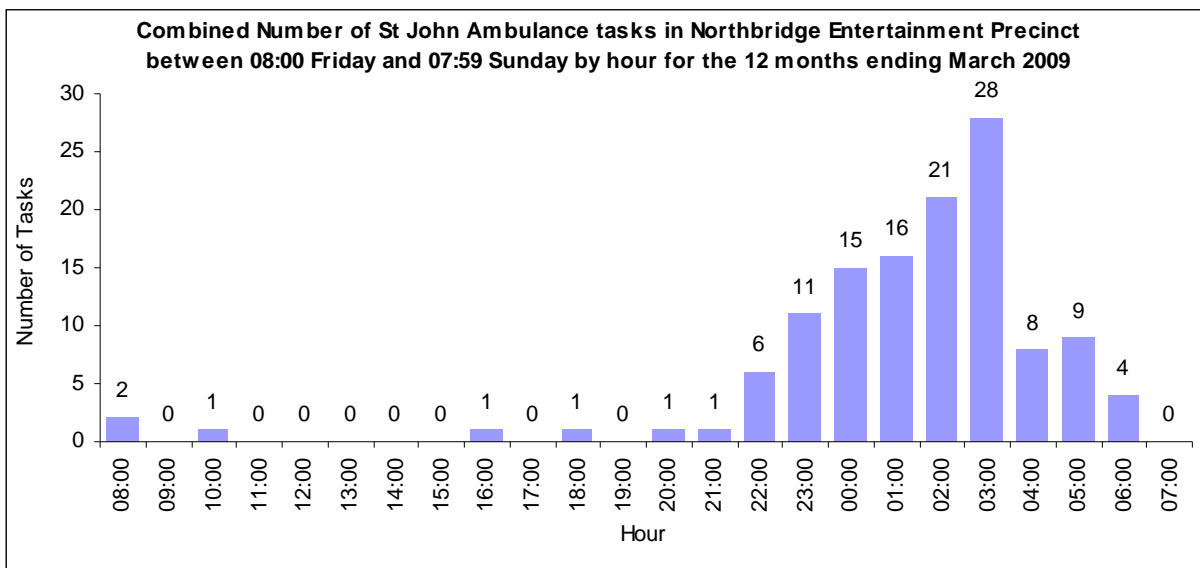


Figure 16: Combined Number of St John Ambulance tasks in Northbridge Entertainment Precinct between 08:00 Friday and 07:59 Sunday by hour for the 12 months ending March 2009

It is clear that the workload of St John Ambulance mirrors that of the WA Police. Again, this is during the times when the only businesses operating are mostly licensed premises whose primary function is to profit from the sale of alcohol.

## Department of Health

Alcohol-related problems in Northbridge associated with drinking at licensed premises have been a concern for the Department of Health and the Drug and Alcohol Office for some time. Emergency Department data shows a link between peak trading days in Northbridge (Friday, Saturday and early Sunday morning) and presentations to the Emergency Departments of Royal Perth Hospital and Sir Charles Gardiner Hospital. Given its proximity to Northbridge, the research in this report focuses on data associated with Royal Perth Hospital.

Data extracted from the Department of Health *Emergency Department Information System* (EDIS) provides information on both the presenting problem and also diagnosis. While alcohol may be a contributing factor to a presentation, presentations to the Emergency Department are recorded according to the primary condition requiring treatment. This results in the underreporting of alcohol-related presentations. As such, while a proportion of injury and assault data may be alcohol related, the injury and assault emergency department data does not allow for those that are directly attributed to alcohol to be specified within the statistics.

In addition, it is of note that those categorised as 'alcohol presentation or diagnosis' most commonly capture those presenting with acute alcohol intoxication or other related issues, such as mental and behavioural disorders due to use of alcohol. To qualify the data, Professor Fatovich, emergency medicine specialist at Royal Perth Hospital confirms that:

"In my experience, and in discussion with my colleagues, alcohol is a significant factor in many presentations of the ED. Based on Australian data, approximately 1/3 of presentations to the hospital emergency department are alcohol-related. Alcohol-related presentations peak on Fridays and Saturdays, but presentations do extend from Thursday to Sunday. The presentations increase in both volume and intensity from approximately 11pm onwards on those days."

Professor Fatovich also states:

"I have often been here late on a Friday or Saturday night and it is literally like a zoo. In my experience, late at night and particularly in the early hours of Saturday and Sunday, alcohol presentations make up well over 50% and in some cases possibly up to two thirds of the overall presentations we are seeing at those times."

Data clearly demonstrates an overall trend of increased numbers of presentations to the Emergency Departments over time, as well as a consistent peak in presentations from Friday nights through to Sunday mornings<sup>27</sup>.

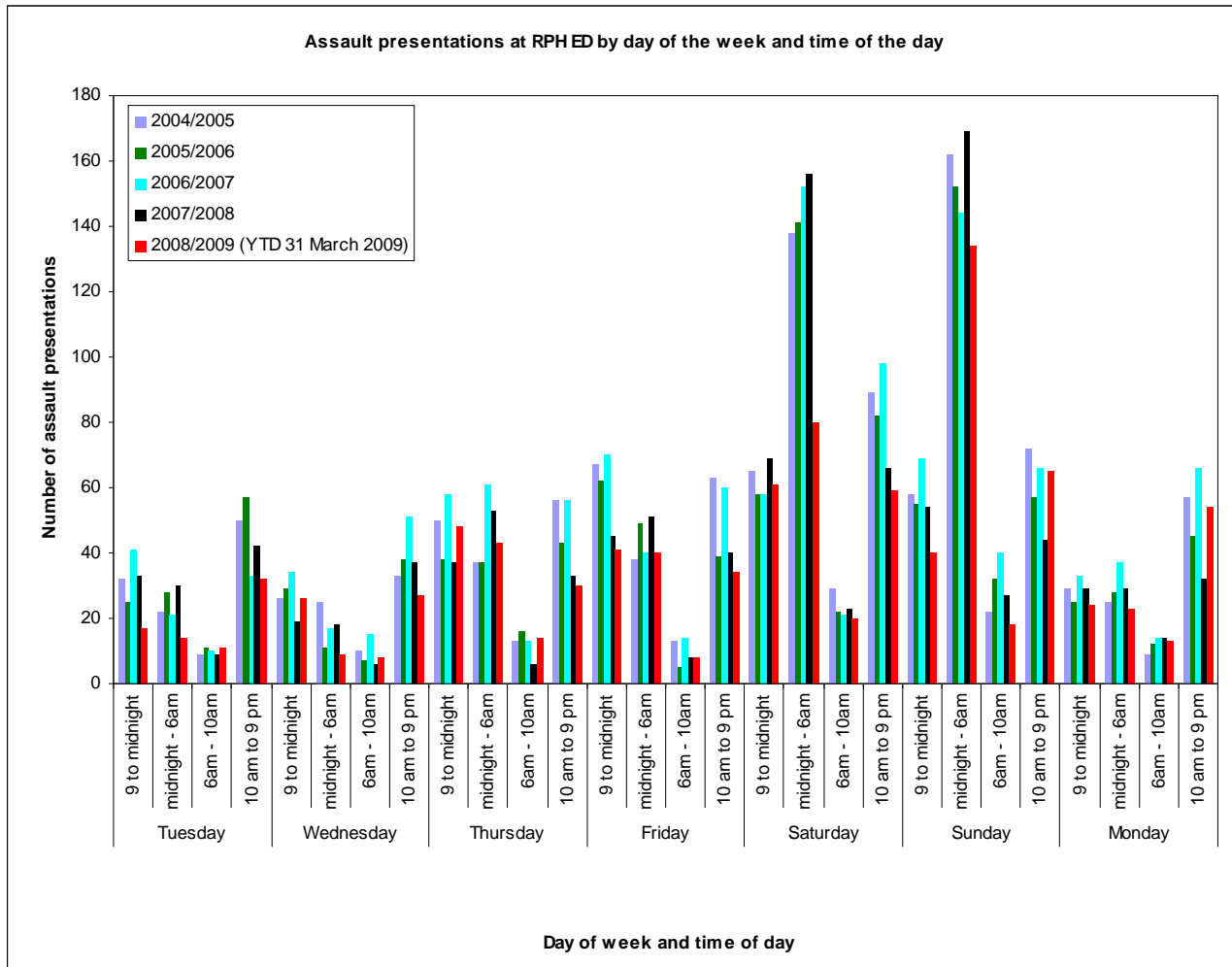


Figure 17: Assault presentations at Royal Perth Hospital by day of week and time of day from 2004/05 to 2008/09 YTD

### ***Economic cost of attendance at an Emergency Department***

The average cost for an (unweighted) Emergency Department attendance (includes all) for both Royal Perth Hospital and Sir Charles Gardiner Hospital in 2008/2009 is estimated at \$538.

Alcohol control strategies that reduce both the number of high risk licenses, and high risk trading conditions are known to have a positive impact on harm outcomes. A reduction in high risk liquor licenses and trading conditions in Northbridge [locality] is likely to have a tangible impact on reducing Emergency Department presentations at metropolitan hospitals, particularly Royal Perth Hospital.

<sup>27</sup> Data for 2008/09 is incomplete (to March 09). Therefore, the presented figures for 2008/09 do not represent an overall drop in numbers of presentations but rather is a reflection of an incomplete data set. That is, it cannot be said that emergency department presentations have dropped in 2008/09 when compared to previous years.



## **WA Police resourcing of the Northbridge Entertainment Precinct**

Due to the concentration of intoxicated patrons, in the Northbridge Entertainment Precinct, WA Police is forced to maximise its human resource deployment during the hours of 12:00am and 4:00am. As part of "Operation Nightsafe", 213 personnel assigned to Perth Police Station are rostered for duty each Friday and Saturday night at a cost of \$3.8m annually. The operations are conducted from 6.00pm to 6.00am incorporating foot, bicycle and vehicle patrols, detectives, traffic personnel and mounted police. High-visibility, no-tolerance strategies are engaged. Police numbers in Northbridge have also been boosted in recent times by the intermittent deployment of up to 30 police recruits, who accompany fully trained officers on foot patrols.

Despite this heavy deployment of police personnel, it is becoming increasingly evident that the anti-social behaviour issues cannot be resolved by police alone. It is the alcohol fuelled behaviour of young people and their propensity to engage in violence which is the underlying problem.

Trials implemented by WA Police show that putting more police into the Northbridge Entertainment Precinct is not the answer. While a further increase in police resources in Northbridge may create a visual perception of safety and security, the causal factors remain. In August 2008 "Operation Nightsafe" deployment was boosted by 60%, to 200 police officers for four weekends as an experimental strategy, with data being compared to August 2007. This equates to each police officer covering an area of 58 square metres.

An analysis of the trial<sup>28</sup> found that police attended 37% more incidents, prosecuted 91% more offenders, issued 57% more move on notices and furthermore, 38% more assault offences were reported. This is a clear indication that police presence does not deter alcohol fuelled anti-social behaviour.

As an example, in 2009 WA Police began conducting a number of one-night saturation operations in Northbridge as an extension of the Operation Nightsafe strategy. Each operation deployed more than 200 police officers to Northbridge. The two operations to date, 13 February and 14 March 2009, have resulted in 99 and 102 apprehensions respectively.

Along with the increase in anti-social behaviour there has also been a 103% increase in the number of assault offences against Police Officers increasing from 66 in 2007 to 134 in 2009. This data serves to highlight that the more police officer deployed to the Northbridge Entertainment Precinct results in increased assaults against police officers.

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<sup>28</sup> Source: Operation Nightsafe, Perth Police Station

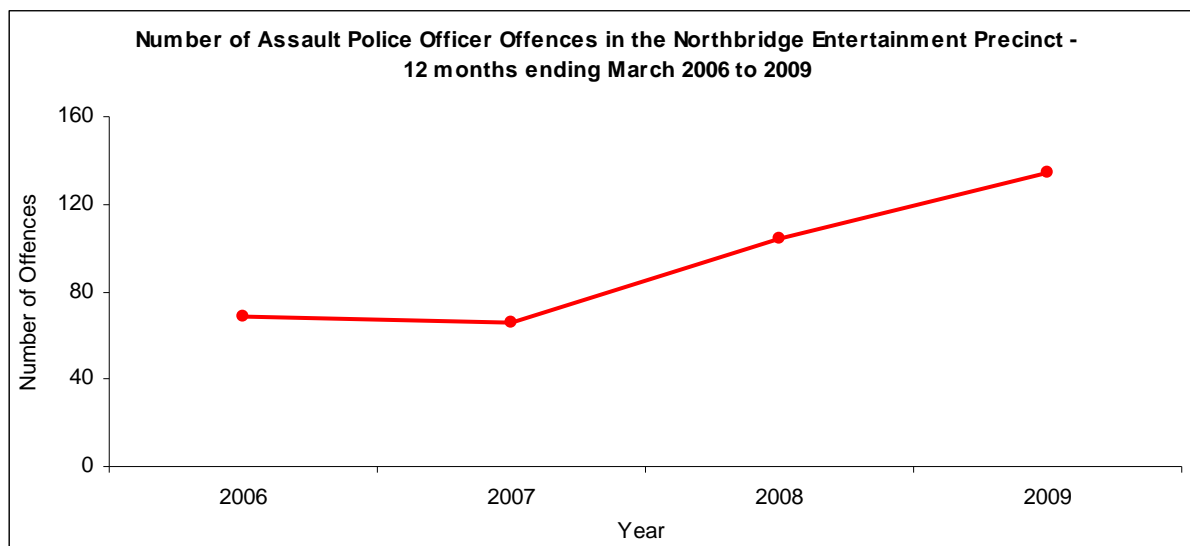


Figure 18: Number of Assault Police Officer offences in the Northbridge Entertainment Precinct – 12 months ending March 2006 to 2009

### **Northbridge Curfew**

The “Northbridge Curfew”<sup>29</sup> is a strategy, introduced by the State Government, to provide a suitable response to youth involved in at-risk behaviour within the Northbridge Precinct after dark, such as fighting, begging or engaging in substance abuse. The removal of young offenders aims to reduce the occurrence of at-risk behaviours and address contributing family circumstances. The Curfews’ priority is to keep young people out of the justice system as offenders.

Implemented in 2003, all children under 12 years-of-age must be accompanied by a sober, responsible guardian after sunset. After 10:00pm, all young people aged 13-15 years are subject to the same provisions.

The Curfew stipulates that children and young people should be directed to leave the area of Northbridge or otherwise face physical removal by a police officer or authorised person. The legal position of the policy is outlined in Section 41 of the *Children and Community Services Act 2004*, which authorises a Police Officer (or authorised person) to shift unsupervised young people to a safe location, if the officer reasonably believes there is a risk to the wellbeing of the child due to the nature of the place where the child is found, the behaviour or vulnerability of the child at that place or any other circumstance.

The policy defines two types of at-risk young people:

<sup>29</sup> Source: Office of Crime Prevention, Western Australia

▪ **Category 1**

Those children not under the immediate care of a parent or a responsible adult who are vulnerable by their age, in an adult entertainment precinct at night. These are:

- Primary school age children, that is children 12 years-of-age and under, in the Northbridge precinct during the hours of darkness.
- Young people 13 to 15 years-of-age in the Northbridge precinct after 10:00 pm.

▪ **Category 2**

Those children and young people who by their anti social, offending or health compromising behaviour are at-risk to themselves and to others. These are:

- Any children or young people misbehaving, engaging in violence, intimidation, provoking aggression or other offensive behaviours.
- Any children or young people, visibly affected by or engaging in substance abuse (eg. alcohol, cannabis, solvents and other substances).
- Any children or young people soliciting or begging.

The Curfew operates on Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights and statistics are collected by the Department for Child Protection. From May 2006 to 19 April 2009, 3,708 young people have been removed from the Northbridge Precinct and annual data is presented in the following table.

Table 5: Number of young people removed from Northbridge under a Section 41 action

<b>Year</b>	<b>Number</b>
2006 (from 21 May)	1064
2007	662
2008	1318
2009 (to 19 April)	664

The above table is an indication of the number of young people attracted to the Northbridge Entertainment Precinct who do not have access to mainstream sources of entertainment. The numbers are of considerable concern in that these young people congregate in an area and at times which is predominately focused on the sale of alcohol.

## Venue management

A major component needed for successful implementation of alcohol supply restrictions is enforcement<sup>30</sup>. Enforcement should be coupled with evidence based policies which can only be implemented through robust data and evidence collection. Notwithstanding that fact, the former Liquor and Gaming Branch was disbanded in 1996 and the responsibility of alcohol enforcement matters was shifted to a decentralised model.

The graphs below show the move did not result in successful enforcement outcomes. During the period of the decentralised model (1996-2007) there was a considerable decrease in the percentage of infringement notices issued against licensed premises. However, there was an increase in the number of infringements issued against patrons. This led to a situation where it could be argued the enforcement focus was targeted at the problem and not the cause.

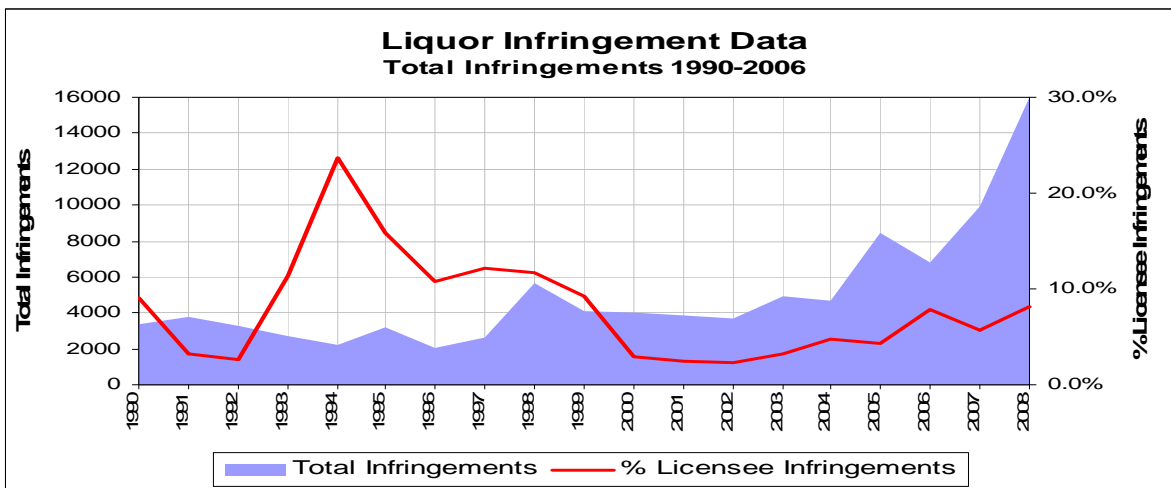


Figure 19: Total liquor license infringements issued to patrons and licensees from 1990-2006

<sup>30</sup> National Drug Research Institute (2007). Restrictions on the Sale and Supply of Alcohol: Evidence and Outcomes. Perth: National Drug Research Institute, Curtin University of Technology.

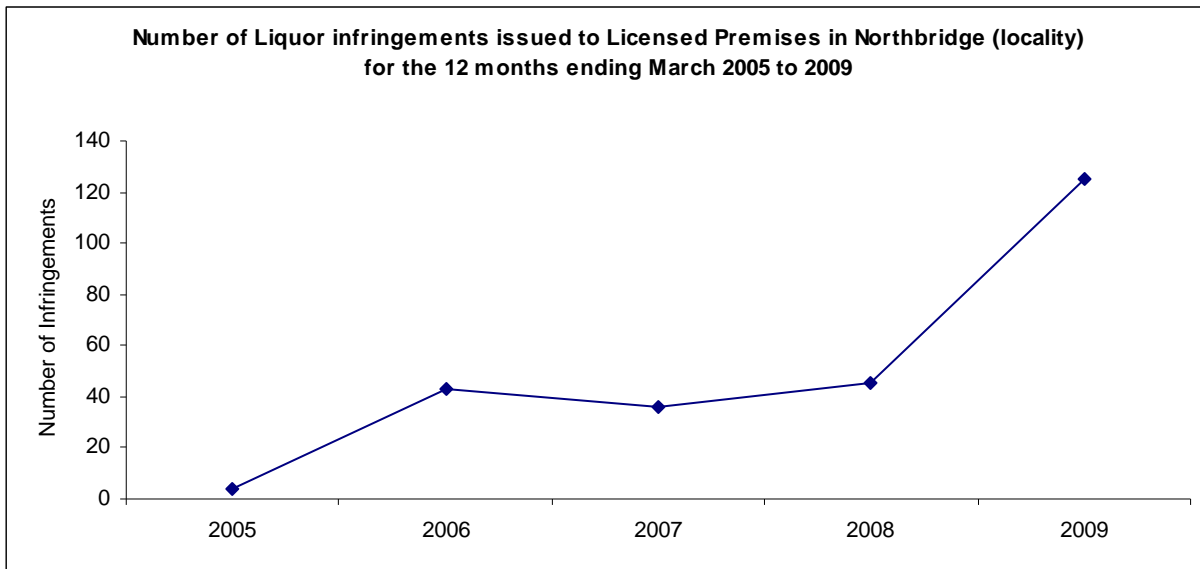


Figure 20: Number of Liquor infringements issued to Licensed Premises in Northbridge (locality) for the 12 months ending March 2005 to 2009



Figure 21: Number of Liquor infringements issued to Persons in Northbridge (locality) for the 12 months ending March 2005 to 2009

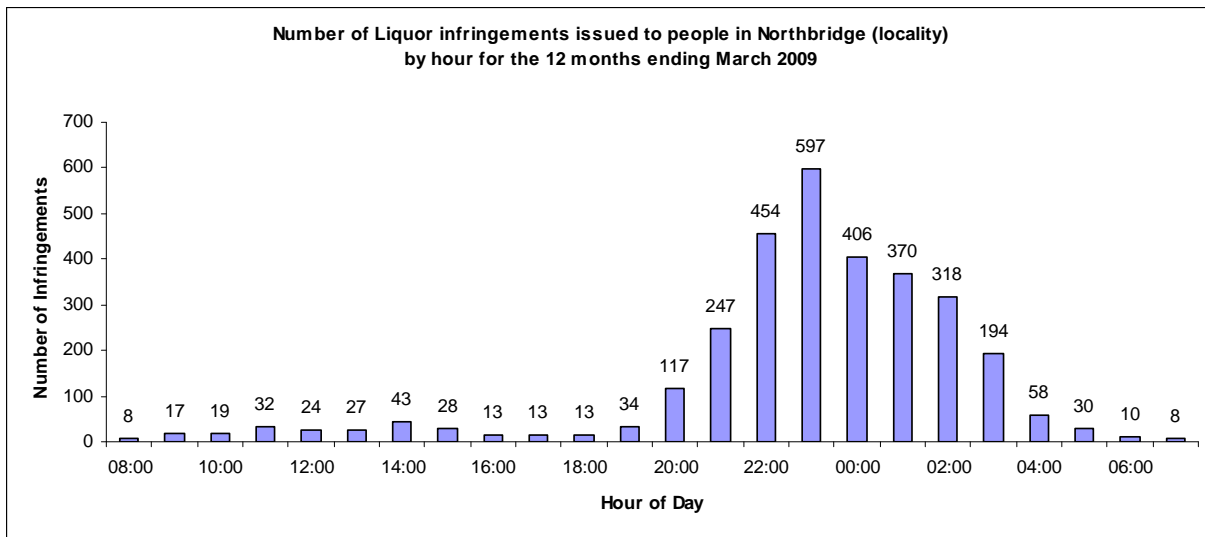


Figure 22: Number of Liquor infringements issued to people in Northbridge (locality) by hour for the 12 months ending March 2009

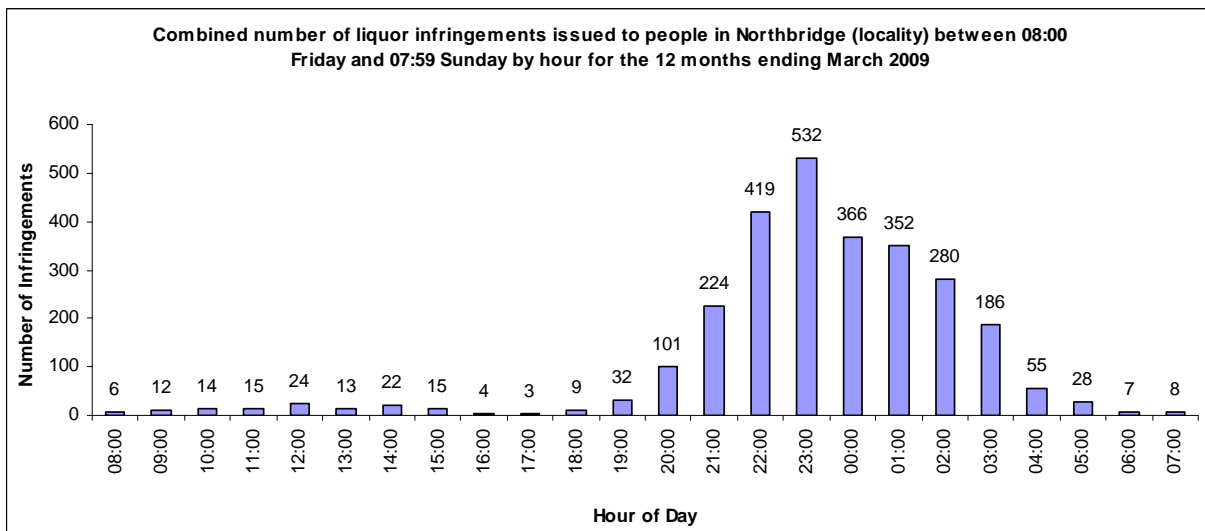


Figure 23: Combined number of liquor infringements issued to people in Northbridge (locality) between 08:00 Friday and 07:59 Sunday by hour for the 12 months ending March 2009

In March 2007 a review of the decentralised business model of liquor licensing enforcement in WA Police was instigated by the Commissioner of Police, with the Licensing Enforcement Division being established in August 2007. Since then, there has been an increased focus on the practices of licensed premises particularly in regional areas of the State. Recently the efforts of the Licensing Enforcement Division have focused on the Northbridge Entertainment Precinct with one license being revoked in April 2009. It would appear however, that this task of ameliorating the problem may be more complex than many think.

Apart from the obvious issue of the high concentration of licensed premises (79 licensed premises in an area of 0.67 square kilometres), another issue adding to the complexity is the manner in which Extended Trading Permits and Special Facility Licenses have been applied for and granted in the past. Anecdotal evidence suggests that a number of licenses were issued in circumstances where the local WA Police Alcohol and Drug Coordinators (pre 2007) were not always informed

that applications to extend trading hours were made. The WA Police may have contributed to this problem through the decentralised business model, and since 2007, has sought to engage more effectively in the liquor licensing process through Licensing Enforcement Division. However, concern still remains that there may have been licenses issued since the introduction of the current Act and Regulations, where there has been no proper consideration given to the relevant matters that properly ground the interests of the public. The interests of the public are considered through a 'public interest test' in accordance with the *Liquor and Gaming Legislation Amendment Act 2006*, which came into effect on 7 May 2007. Section 38(4) of the Act provides a non-exclusive list of matters that may be taken into account in determining the 'public interest', these being:

- (a) the harm or ill-health that might be caused to people, or any group of people, due to the use of liquor; and
- (b) the impact on the amenity of the locality in which the licensed premises, or proposed licensed premises are, or are to be, situated; and
- (c) whether offence, annoyance, disturbance or inconvenience might be caused to people who reside or work in the vicinity of the licensed premises or proposed licensed premises; and
- (d) any other prescribed matter.

The public interest is something which, since 7 May, 2007, has been required to be taken into account by applications of Extended Trading Permits to increase trading hours where the application is sought for a period exceeding three weeks. As such there now exists a mixture of premises where different threshold tests were applied, and there are likely to be premises where the public interest, as it currently applies to the Act, was not considered, particularly where licenses have been granted for a five-year period.

The table at Appendix 1 (p. 51) details all licensed premises in the Northbridge Entertainment Precinct, their licence type and the existence of Extended Trading Permits, if any. The following table summarises those licenses.

Table 6: Summary of the number of licensed premises in the Northbridge Entertainment Precinct by licence type (excluding Restaurant)

<b>Licence type</b>	<b>Number in the NEP</b>
Tavern	9
Special Facility Licence	10
Nightclub	11
Small Bar	1
Wholesaler	1
Hotel restricted	1
Club restricted	1
Liquor store	3

It can be seen from this list that Northbridge has a high concentration of diverse licensed premises (79) clustered within a small area (0.67 square kilometres). This concentration coupled with late night trading, perpetuates a 'high-risk' drinking environment. In addition, these late and extended trading hours do not adequately complement the train and bus transport facilities available until 2:00am, resulting in the streets becoming crowded with intoxicated people with no way to get home except by taxi.

## **Lockouts**

The migration of patrons between premises is another factor which exacerbates criminal and anti-social behaviour. The movement between venues does not always occur in a direct line and the subsequent queuing for extended periods, causes frustration. One way to alleviate this is to introduce precinct-wide lockouts.

A 'lockout' is a policy to prevent individuals from entering bars, pubs and clubs at designated venues, after a certain time. Existing patrons are permitted to stay, but once they exit they are refused re-entry. Lockouts differ from mandatory closure periods in that drinking premises are able to remain open, but cannot accept new patrons. Lockout periods have been supported by police and others as another way of driving down the incidence of late night violence, largely a result of drunken behaviour<sup>31</sup>.

Proponents for lockouts argue that they discourage patron migration ('pub crawls') and the excessive consumption of alcohol that results; prevent patrons ejected from one venue for rowdy behaviour from entering another; and control the movement of people, enabling police to target trouble hotspots at key times.

There have also been arguments against lockouts that they unduly infringe on civil liberties by denying individuals a choice on the time they choose to enter a premise and their ability to drink freely. However, it is necessary to have some management over patron movement as it is apparent the longer patrons drink by uncontrolled 'pub crawls', the anti-social behaviour and the crime becomes worse.

On 30 October 2008, the New South Wales Premier announced the introduction of mandatory 2:00am lockouts and a range of complementary measures that would come into force from 1 December 2008. These complementary measures include:

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<sup>31</sup> Arditi, J., (2008). E-BRIEF 4/08. *Liquor, Licenses and Lockouts*. NSW Parliamentary Library Research Service



- a cessation on the sale of alcohol 30 minutes prior to the venue closing;
- plastic or polycarbonate cups for beer purchases after midnight;
- a prohibition on 'shot' purchases and limited drink purchases after midnight; and
- ten minute alcohol sale timeouts every hour after midnight.

If the introduction of lockouts and associated complementary measures in the Northbridge Entertainment Precinct is considered appropriate, they will only be effective if they are legislatively implemented. Voluntary initiatives and Accords have no impact in reducing violence and anti-social behaviour<sup>32</sup>.

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<sup>32</sup> Chikritzhs, T. (2009) Australia. In Hadfield, P (Ed) *Nightlife and Crime: Social Order and Governance in International Perspective*. Oxford University Press. Pg 320

## Transport options

Patrons in the Northbridge Entertainment Precinct have access to a range of transport options when choosing to leave the area, including public buses and trains, taxis and private motor vehicles. However, these options have significant limitations for patrons when leaving a licensed venue, often intoxicated, at the current extended closing time.

Final departure times for public buses operating from the Wellington Street Bus Station are between 11:45pm and 12:30am on weekends. The final departure time for public trains leaving from the Perth Train Station is 2:00am on weekends. Taxis are also available but can be difficult to access due to the high demand and the fact that a number of taxi drivers 'avoid Northbridge like the plague'<sup>33</sup>.

There are suggestions by some stakeholders within the Northbridge Entertainment Precinct that the final departure times for trains leaving from the Perth Train Station should be extended past 2:00am. After considering occupational safety and health, cost to taxpayers and existing precedence in some of the largest cities in the world, this argument would be more economically viable for patrons and taxpayers if it was focused on current availability rather than a desire to extend.

Rather than extending last departure times for trains, research supports the winding back of extended/late trading in the Northbridge Entertainment Precinct for holders of Special Facility Licenses and Extended Trading Permits. This will provide patrons the choice of transport options or moving to a nightclub. To supplement this choice, the concept of a super taxi rank (or ranks) within the Northbridge Entertainment Precinct has merit and is supported by the WA Police and Taxi Council of Western Australia Inc.

A well lit and resourced super taxi rank in Northbridge, supported by private security and police presence at peak times, may provide an increased sense of security for people waiting for a taxi or to be picked up by private transport.

A super taxi rank, which could also be used by feeder buses to outlying areas, should be equipped with overt CCTV surveillance cameras recording all activity, be sign posted accordingly and controlled by a taxi and passenger movement manager. The facility would also aim to reduce the number of taxi drivers picking up passengers from the street rather than approved ranks.

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<sup>33</sup> George, V., Palmer, P., & Cream, R. (2006). Wipe your feet we're cleaning up Northbridge. Pg 30

## Entertainment precinct

One way to address the cumulative harm effect of extended and late trading on anti-social behaviour is to establish a formal precinct action plan to implementation strategies that alleviate those problems. The development of this plan will need to involve all organisations responsible for urban planning and the enforcement of liquor licensing legislation. These include, but are not limited to the:

- City of Perth;
- East Perth Redevelopment Authority;
- WA Police;
- Department of Racing, Gaming and Liquor; and
- Department of Health (through the Executive Director Public Health).

This plan should work towards a legislatively defined entertainment precinct. This precinct should be the area bound by:

Table 7: Proposed boundary of Northbridge Entertainment Precinct

<b>Western Boundary</b>	Mitchell Freeway between Roe and Newcastle Streets
<b>Northern Boundary</b>	Mitchell Freeway then following the Northern Road Reserve Boundary of Newcastle Street until the intersection with Fitzgerald Street. The boundary then continues along the property line formed by the rear of the properties located on the Northern side of Newcastle Street.
<b>Eastern Boundary</b>	Property line formed by the rear of the properties located on the Eastern side of Beaufort Street.
<b>Southern Boundary</b>	Southern Road Reserve Boundary of Roe Street

The two tables (pp. 38-38) show that most of the larger-capacity taverns operate until 2:00am or 3:00am on Saturday and Sunday mornings by means of a Special Facility Licence or Extended Trading Permit (Table 8). These closing times are in conflict with the scheduled departure of the last train from Perth Train Station at 2:00am. If Special Facility Licences and Extended Trading Permits are wound back to 12:00 midnight, it will provide sufficient breathing space for patrons to avail of the choice to access transport or move to a nightclub. Currently, these extended trading practices do not allow for this choice and exacerbates the high risk of continued drinking whilst intoxicated and the impost on policing, ambulance and emergency departments.

In addition, consideration should be given to winding back the closing time of Nightclub licenses to 3:00am. This will allow sufficient time for the precinct to be rejuvenated ready for morning trade.

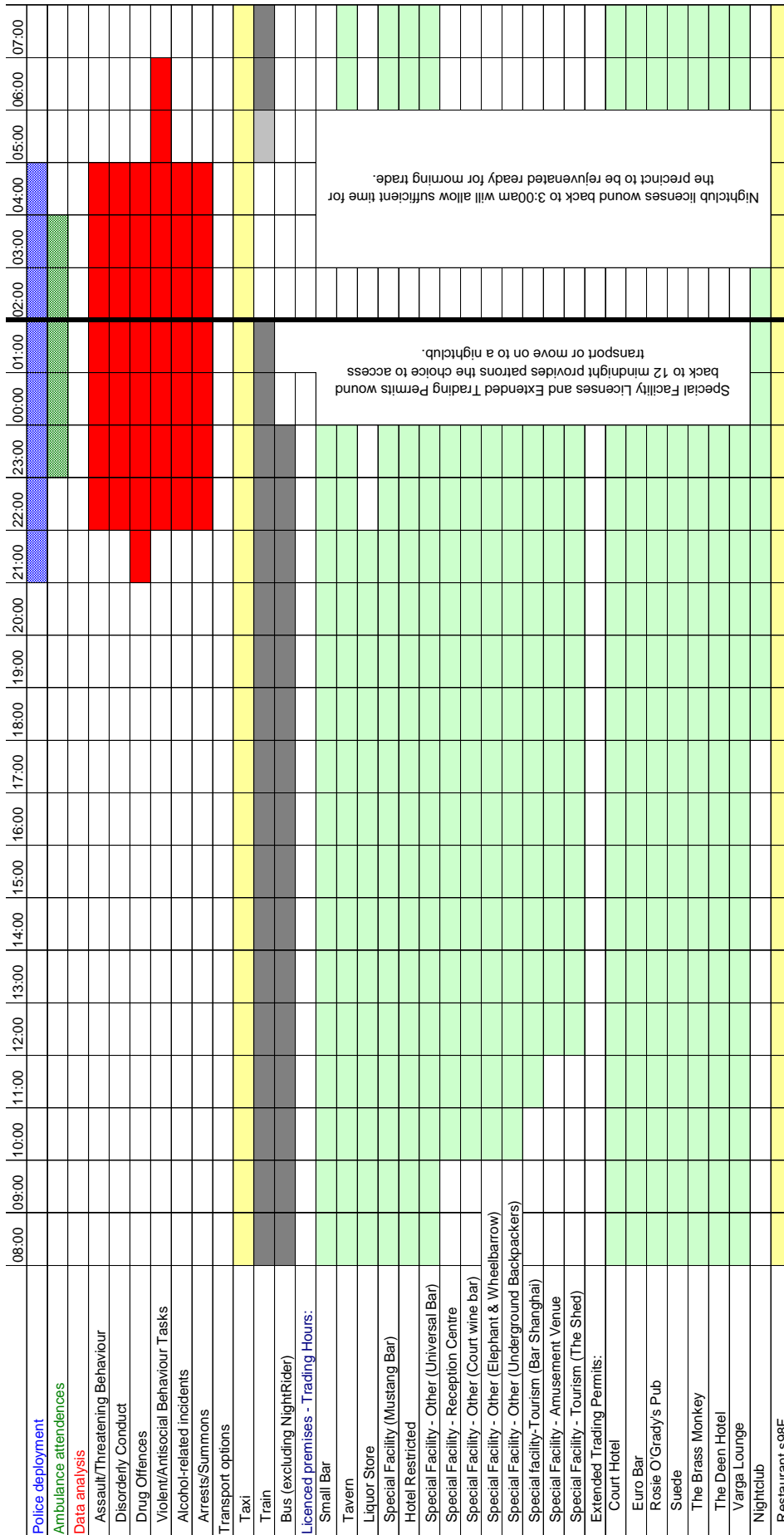
It is acknowledged this will impact on the current trading practices of licensees, however, it is incumbent on licensees to work with regulators to improve the precinct, and adjust their business models accordingly.

Table 9 (p. 38) shows the Northbridge Entertainment Precinct with the proposed winding back of Extended Trading Permits and Special Facility Licences.

Table 8: Current timeline analysis of Northbridge Entertainment Precinct

	08:00	09:00	10:00	11:00	12:00	13:00	14:00	15:00	16:00	17:00	18:00	19:00	20:00	21:00	22:00	23:00	00:00	01:00	02:00	03:00	04:00	05:00	06:00	07:00
Police deployment																								
Ambulance attendances																								
Data analysis																								
Assault/Threatening Behaviour																								
Disorderly Conduct																								
Drug Offences																								
Violent/Antisocial Behaviour Tasks																								
Alcohol-related incidents																								
Arrests/Summons																								
Transport options																								
Taxi																								
Train																								
Bus (excluding NightRider)																								
Licensed premises - Trading Hours:																								
Small Bar																								
Tavern																								
Liquor Store																								
Special Facility (Mustang Bar)																								
Hotel Restricted																								
Special Facility - Other (Universal Bar)																								
Special Facility - Reception Centre																								
Special Facility - Other (Court wine bar)																								
Special Facility - Other (Elephant & Wheelbarrow)																								
Special Facility - Other (Underground Backpackers)																								
Special facility-Tourism (Bar Shanghai)																								
Special Facility - Amusement Venue																								
Special Facility - Tourism (The Shed)																								
Extended Trading Permits:																								
Court Hotel																								
Euro Bar																								
Rosie O'Grady's Pub																								
Suede																								
The Brass Monkey																								
The Deen Hotel																								
Varga Lounge																								
Nightclub																								
Restaurant s98F																								

Table 9: proposed timeline analysis of Northbridge Entertainment Precinct (with wind back)



## Conclusion

The research clearly shows an overwhelming correlation between extended and late trading hours of licensed premises and anti-social behaviour in the Northbridge Entertainment Precinct. The greatest demand on frontline service agencies is generally between the hours of 11:00pm and 3:00am on weekends. These are the hours when the businesses operating are mostly licensed premises whose primary function is to profit from the sale of alcohol.

The Northbridge Entertainment Precinct is unique with a high number of licensed premises (79) in a small area (0.67 square kilometres). Though not dissimilar to the entertainment areas of Fremantle, Subiaco, Leederville, Victoria Park and others, the attractiveness, convenience and geographical location of Northbridge is reflected by the concentration of those licensed premises and patrons. This provides unique challenges for urban planners, enforcement agencies, educators and patrons to effectively co-exist.

The winding back of extended and late trading hours will provide sufficient opportunity for patrons to avail themselves of the choice to access transport or move on to a nightclub. The current practices exacerbate the associated high risk of continued drinking whilst intoxicated and the impost on policing, ambulance and emergency departments.

The drafting of legislation to define entertainment precincts will establish an improved framework so that liquor licensing practices can be considered holistically by regulators, particularly in terms of social harm, frontline enforcement and paramedic care, hospital emergency departments and the perception of safety and security within the general community.

Many stakeholders will argue against such a move stating that it is unfair to consider applications holistically. They will put forward spurious arguments and red herrings suggesting precise factual material must be produced against each venue. Others will argue that winding back the hours of trading only shifts the problem to an earlier time. However, all the research to date has found these arguments have no merit. More importantly, by not considering the cumulative harm impact in individual extended trading applications makes the public harm provision of the Act meaningless.

The following observation from the New South Wales Liquor Administration Board articulates precisely what this research has found, and as such it is presented without paraphrasing:

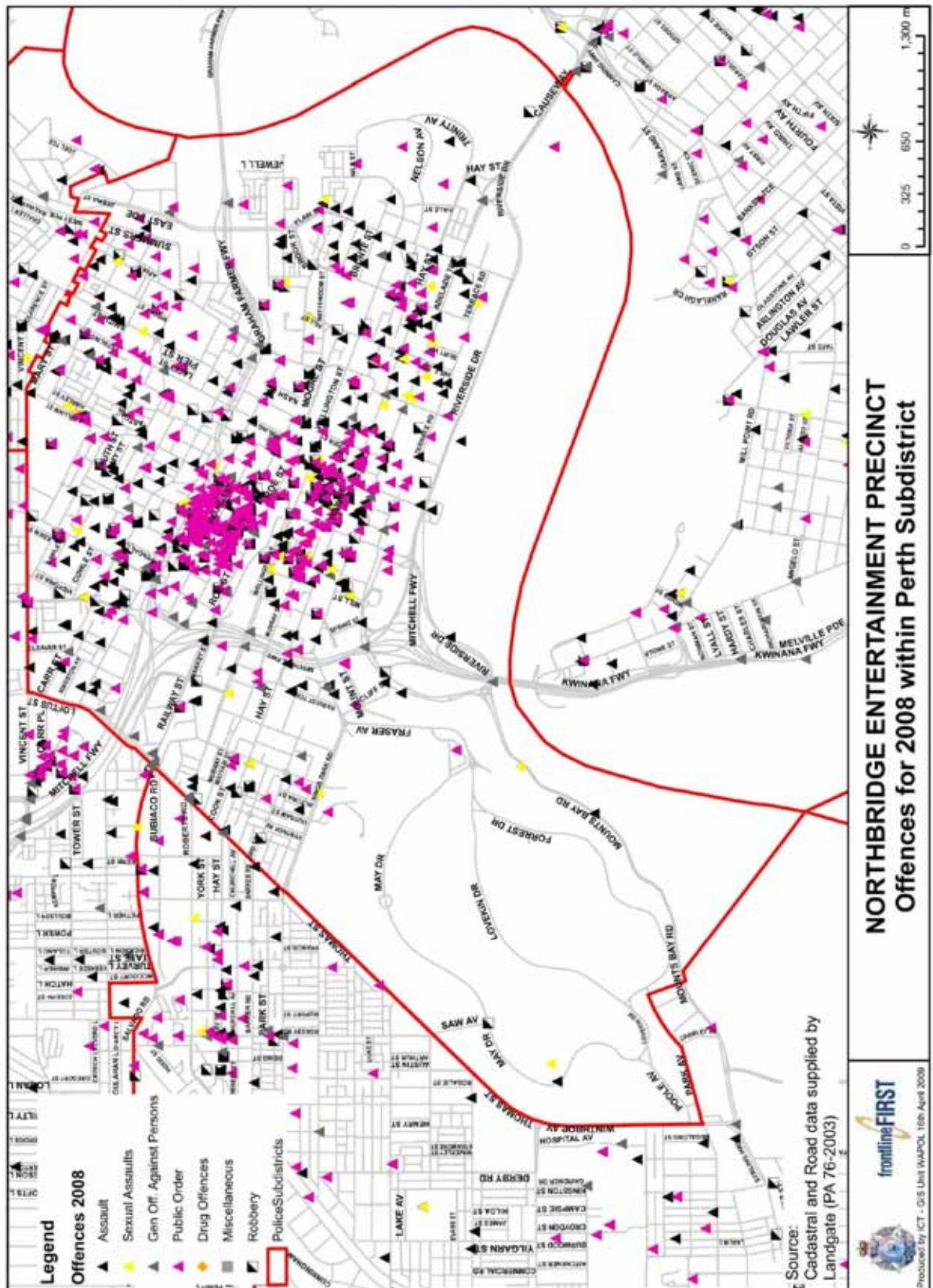
The factual concerns may be described in many ways. Some of those descriptors can be appalling, disgusting, disgraceful, inappropriate, outrageous, revolting, shocking as well as criminal. Some of the crime is most vicious and often involves many people. The conduct

occurs on an all too frequent basis. The conduct is alcohol driven. Statistics plainly demonstrate the peaking of the problems from reported matters between 1.00am and 3:00am and it is apparent from the reported and unreported matters that the conduct otherwise occurs continuously throughout the late trading hours. It is not necessary for the Board to set out numerous items of research that have been published over the years linking late trading venues with high levels of intoxication and subsequent criminal and anti-social behaviour. It is not necessary to do so because the facts here plainly demonstrate those very matters.

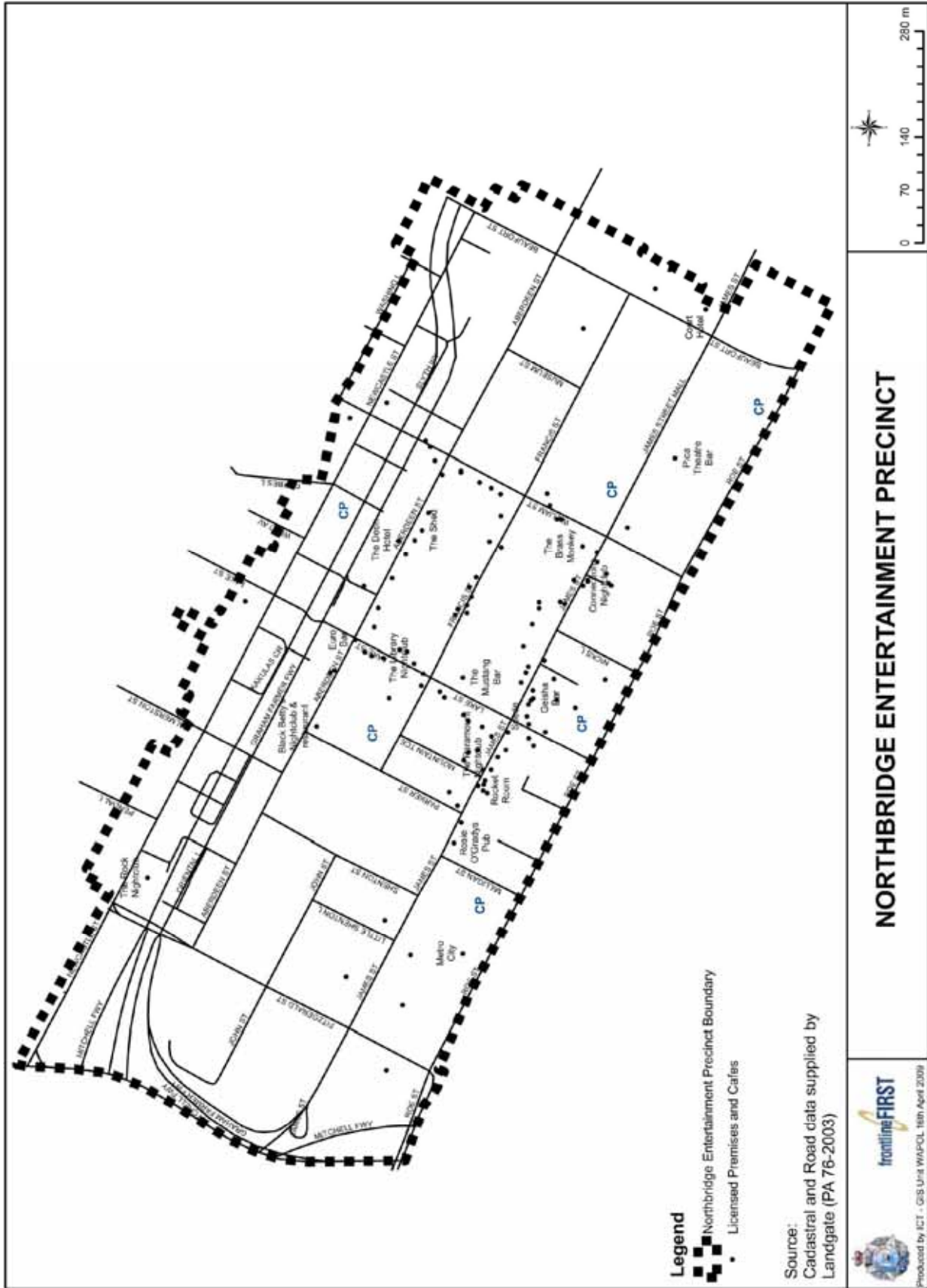


# Maps

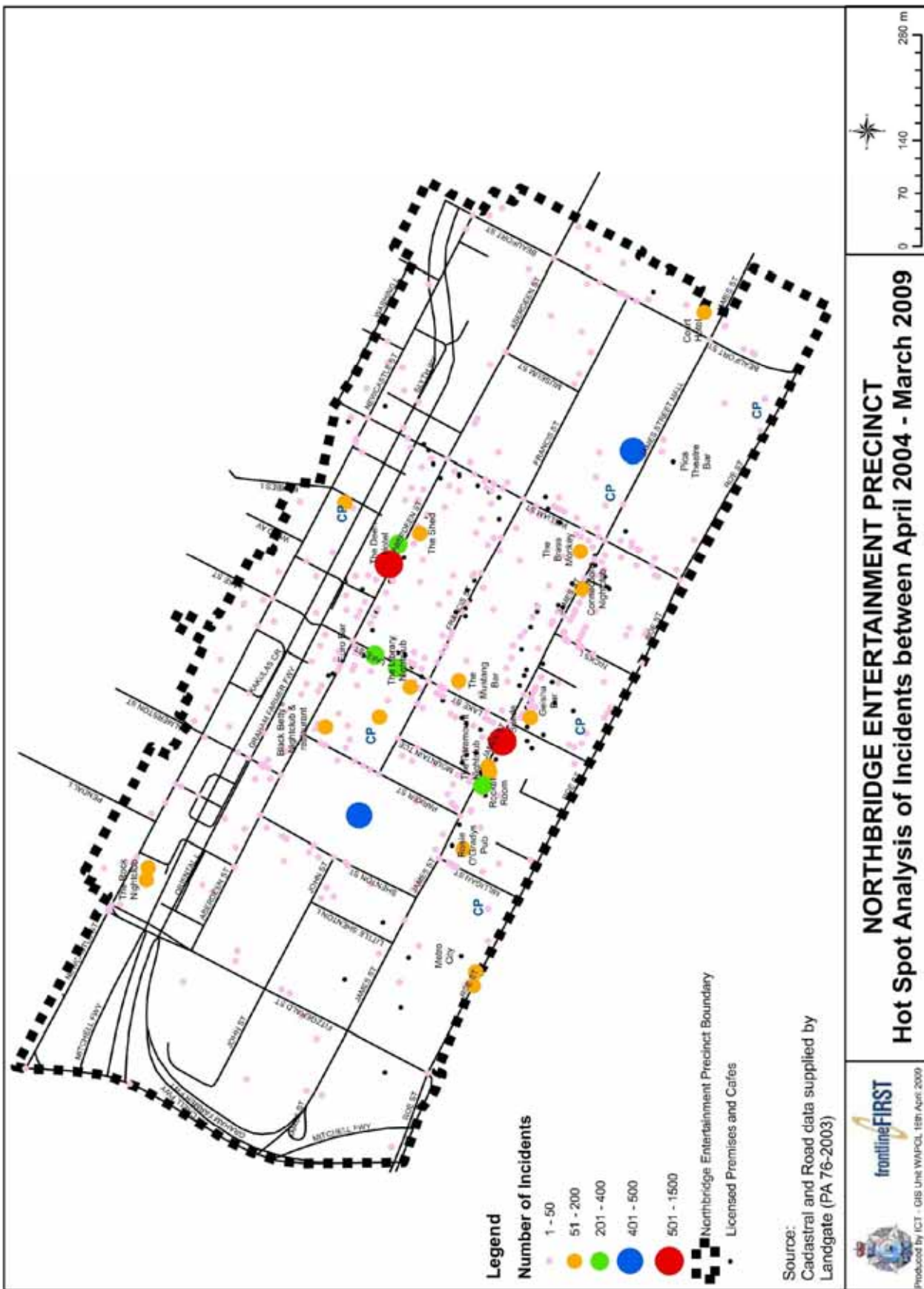
Map 1: Hot spot analysis of Offences in Perth Subdistrict 2008



Map 2: Boundary of Northbridge Entertainment Precinct

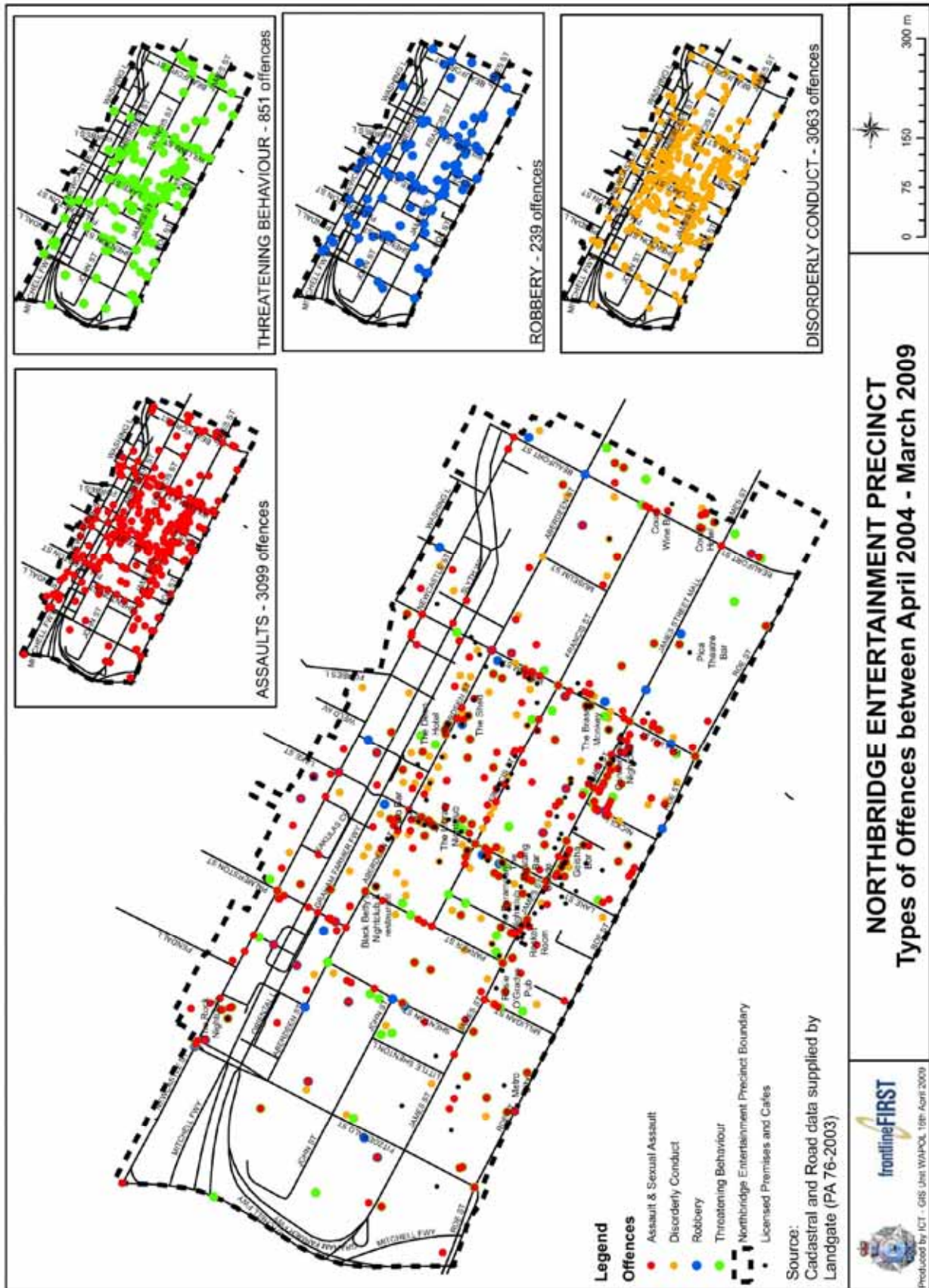


Map 3: Hotspot analysis of incidents for the Northbridge Entertainment Precinct from April 2004 to March 2009

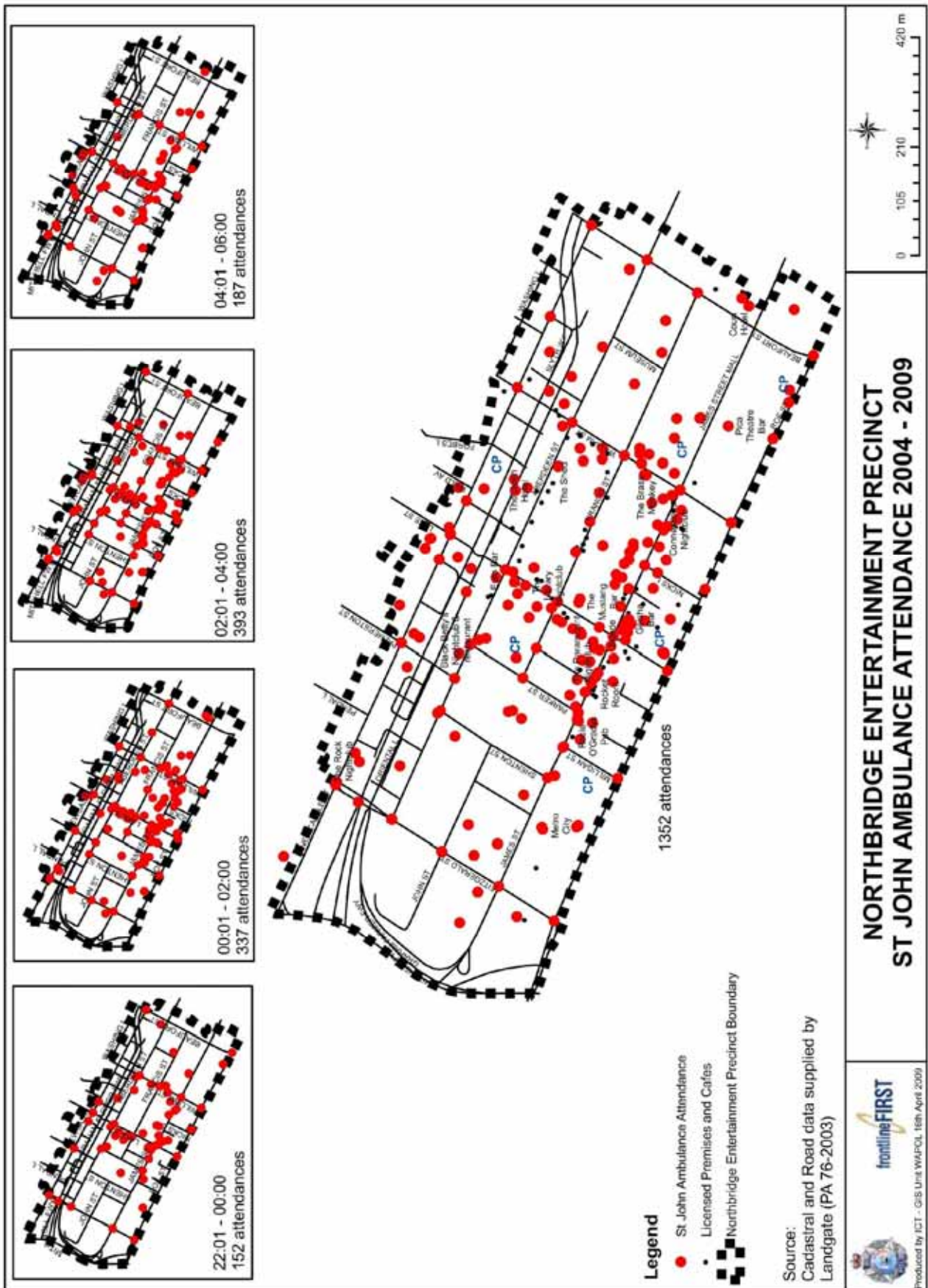




Map 4: Types of selected offences from April 2004 to March 2009



Map 5: St John Ambulance attendance in the Northbridge Entertainment Precinct 2004-2009





# Appendix 1: Licensed premises in the Northbridge Entertainment Precinct

Licence Type	Venue Name	Northbridge Address	ETP	Normal Trading				Sun Start	Sun Finish
				Fri Start	Fri Finish	Sat Start	Sat Finish		
Club Restricted	Northbridge Taxation Social Club Inc	Ground Floor 45 Francis Street	No ETP	1500	1930	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hotel Restricted	The Old Swan Barracks	2-8 Francis Street	No ETP	0600	0000	0600	0000	1000	2200
Liquor Store	Lake Street Liquor Supply	52 LAKE STREET	No ETP	0800	2200	0800	2200	1000	2200
Liquor Store	Lion Oriental Foods Co	13 Fitzgerald Street	No ETP	0800	2200	0800	2200	1000	2200
Liquor Store	Peter's Cellars	81 LAKE STREET	No ETP	0800	2200	0800	2200	1000	2200
Nightclub	Black Betty's Nightclub & Restaurant	133 Aberdeen Street	No ETP	1800	0600	1800	0600	2000	0000
Nightclub	Blue To The Bone (Rocket Room, Voodoo Lounge)	174 James Street	No ETP	1800	0600	1800	0600	2000	0000
Nightclub	Club 234	232 William Street	New Application	1800	0600	1800	0600	2000	0000
Nightclub	Connections Night Club	81 James Street	No ETP	1800	0600	1800	0600	2000	0000
Nightclub	Geisha Bar	135A James Street	12am-2.00am	1800	0600	1800	0600	2000	0000
Nightclub	Metro City	146 Roe Street	No ETP	1800	0600	1800	0600	2000	0000
Nightclub	Rise Danceclub	139 James Street	expired ETP	1800	0600	1800	0600	2000	0000
Nightclub	The Library Nightclub	69 Lake Street	No ETP	1800	0600	1800	0600	2000	0000
Nightclub	The Paramount Nightclub	161 James Street	No ETP	1800	0600	1800	0600	2000	0000
Nightclub	The Rock Nightclub	361 Newcastle Street	No ETP	1800	0600	1800	0600	2000	0000
Nightclub	Xotica Nightclub	230 WILLIAM ST	No ETP	1800	0600	1800	0600	2000	0000
Restaurant	Cafe Valentinio	152-154 James Street	No ETP	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F
Restaurant	Capriccio Ristorante Pizzeria	71-73 Lake Street	No ETP	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F
Restaurant	Casa Pepe	94 Aberdeen Street	No ETP	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F
Restaurant	Chef Han's Cafe	245 WILLIAM STREET	No ETP	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F
Restaurant	Crown Karaoke Restaurant	Shop 11/ 60 Roe Street	No ETP	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F
Restaurant	DragonPalace Chinese Restaurant and KTV	66 Francis St	No ETP	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F
Restaurant	Dragon Seafood Chinese Restaurant	108A James Street	No ETP	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F
Restaurant	Dusit Thai Restaurant	249 JAMES STREET	No ETP	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F
Restaurant	Efes Cafe and Kebab House(Northbridge)	137 James Street	No ETP	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F
Restaurant	Fishy Affair Seafood Restaurant	132 JAMES STREET	No ETP	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F
Restaurant	Fu Restaurant	Shop 1 297 William St	No ETP	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F
Restaurant	Golden Tandoori Indian Restaurant	130 James Street	No ETP	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F
Restaurant	Hana BBQ	318 WILLIAM STREET	No ETP	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F
Restaurant	Hogs Breath Cafe - Northbridge	21 Lake Street	No ETP	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F
Restaurant	Il Padrino Caffè	198 WILLIAM STREET	No ETP	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F
Restaurant	Jade Chinese Seafood Restaurant	40 Francis Street	No ETP	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F
Restaurant	K's Restaurant	2/182 JAMES STREET	No ETP	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F
Restaurant	Lackers Grill Restaurant	47 Lake Street	No ETP	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F
Restaurant	Lake Street Cafe Restaurant	78 LAKE STREET	No ETP	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F
Restaurant	Maya Masala Indian Brasserie	LOT 1 49-51 LAKE STREET	No ETP	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F
Restaurant	Mez Mediterranean Cuisine	Unit 1 182 James Street	No ETP	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F
Restaurant	Nando's Northbridge	35 Lake St	No ETP	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F
Restaurant	Nova Cafe Lounge	U2/228 James Street	No ETP	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F
Restaurant	Oliver's on James Street	Shop 5, 160 - 166 James Street	No ETP	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F
Restaurant	Outback Jacks - Northbridge	124 James St	No ETP	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F
Restaurant	Pancakes and Grill on James	160 James Street	No ETP	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F
Restaurant	Perth Daejangjuk Restaurant	Ground Floor 74 Francis St	No ETP	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F
Restaurant	Positano Restaurant	151-153 James St	No ETP	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F
Restaurant	Ridolfo's Restaurant	71 FRANCIS STREET	No ETP	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F
Restaurant	Romany Restaurant	105 Aberdeen St	No ETP	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F
Restaurant	Royal Seafood Restaurant	1/91 Aberdeen St	No ETP	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F
Restaurant	Saigon Cafe Noodle Restaurant	101 James St	No ETP	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F
Restaurant	Seoul Korean Restaurant	253A WILLIAM STREET	No ETP	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F
Restaurant	Sinabro	100 FRANCIS STREET	No ETP	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F
Restaurant	Sorrento Restaurant	158 James St	No ETP	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F
Restaurant	Tansawa Tei Japanese Restaurant	1 SHENTON STREET	No ETP	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F
Restaurant	Thailand Restaurant	3/171 James Street	No ETP	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F
Restaurant	The Moon	SHOP 3, 323 WILLIAM STREET	No ETP	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F
Restaurant	Villa Italia	279 WILLIAM STREET	No ETP	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F
Restaurant	Village Cafe Northbridge	118A Aberdeen St	No ETP	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F
Restaurant	Vultures Restaurant	4 AND 5/45 FRANCIS STREET	No ETP	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F
Restaurant	Zapata's Restaurante (Northbridge)	155 James St	No ETP	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F	s98F
Small Bar	Ace Karaoke Perth	21B Lake St	No ETP	0600	0000	0600	0000	1000	2200
Special Facility	The Mustang Bar	46 Lake Street	No ETP	0600	0200	0600	0200	1200	0000
Special Facility - Amusement Venue	Pot Black Family Pool & Snooker Centres	106 James Street	No ETP	1200	0400	1200	0400	1200	0000
Special Facility - Other	Court Wine Bar	84 BEAUFORT ST	No ETP	1000	0000	1700	0000	N/A	N/A
Special Facility - Other	Elephant & Wheelbarrow	Corner Francis & Lake Streets	No ETP	1000	0300	1000	0300	1000	0000
Special Facility - Other	Underground Backpackers	268 Newcastle Street	No ETP	1000	0100	1000	0100	1000	2200
Special Facility - Other	Universal Bar	221 William St	No ETP	0600	0200	0600	0200	1200	0000
Special Facility - Reception Centre	The Bakery-Artrage Complex	233-239 James Street	No ETP	1000	0200	1000	0200	1000	0000
Special Facility - Theatre	The Blue Room	51-53 JAMES STREET	No ETP	98C	98C	98C	98C	98C	98C
Special Facility - Tourism	Bar Shanghai	123 JAMES STREET	No ETP	1100	0100	1100	0100	1100	2300
Special Facility - Tourism	The Shed	69-71 ABERDEEN STREET	No ETP	1200	0200	1200	0200	1200	0000
Tavern	Court Hotel	50 Beaufort Street	Thur 12am-2am Fri 0600 12am-3am Sat 12am-3am Sun	0600	0000	0600	0000	1000	2200
Tavern	Euro Bar	108-114 Aberdeen Street	10pm-12am 12am-2am Friday 12am-2am Saturday 10pm-12am Sunday	0600	0000	0600	0000	1000	2200
Tavern	Harry's Bar & Grill	73 Francis St	No ETP	0600	0000	0600	0000	1000	2200
Tavern	PICA Bar & Cafe	51 JAMES STREET	No ETP	0600	0000	0600	0000	1000	2200
Tavern	Rosie O'Grady's Pub	203 James Street	Tue-Thur 12am-1am Fri-Sat 12am-2am Sunday 10pm-11pm	0600	0000	0600	0000	1000	2200
Tavern	Suede	147 James Street	Fri-Sat 12am-21m Sun 10pm-12am	0600	0000	0600	0000	1000	2200
Tavern	The Brass Monkey	209 William Street	Wed-Thur 12am-1am Fri-Sat 12am-2am	0600	0000	0600	0000	1000	2200
Tavern	The Deen Hotel	84 Aberdeen Street	Mon 12am-2am Wed 12am-1am Thur 12am-2am Fri-Sat 12am-2am	0600	0000	0600	0000	1000	2200
Tavern	Varga Lounge	161 James Street	Fri/Sat 12 to 2am	0600	0000	0600	0000	1000	2200
Wholesaler's	European Foods Wholesalers Pty Ltd	95 ABERDEEN STREET	No ETP	98H	98H	98H	98H	98H	98H