

## Appendix Two – Impact Statements

### West Midlands Police

A search period of 01/02/17 to 30/04/17 was reviewed for all off road bike related ASB.

The actual results are shown below so individual neighbourhood teams can review the data on their own individual areas.

The results can be summarised as follows:

- In the time period selected Coventry Police recorded 107 calls for service regarding off road motor bikes
- The total number of ASB calls for service in this time frame was 1508
- Calls regarding off road motor bike ASB represented 7% of all ASB calls for service
- GA (St Michaels area) Neighbourhood recorded 8 calls
- H (North East area) Neighbourhoods recorded 36 calls
- J (South and North West area) Neighbourhoods recorded 63 calls

From previous years' experience this is not the peak time for motor bike related ASB and the numbers are forecast to increase through to the peak period of July and August. The current figures clearly demonstrate the increase with the following breakdown by month:

- February 2017 there were 27 motor bike related ASB calls for service within Coventry
- March 2017 there were 29 motor bike related ASB calls for service within Coventry
- April 2017 there were 51 motor bike related ASB calls for service within Coventry
- In April 2017 the ratio of motor bike related ASB to all ASB calls for service within Coventry totalled 9.4%

### Public Health

This Briefing Note is supporting the restriction of the drinking of alcohol in public areas as this will support the aims of Coventry's Drug and Alcohol Strategy to transform Coventry's culture in relation to drugs and alcohol, to promote safe drinking and prevent the use of drugs, and maximise the health and wellbeing of those that live in, work in and visit Coventry. Drinking alcohol in public places can have a negative effect on those affected and on those who witness it, including children, older people and vulnerable people.

However, those involved in public drinking often experience a range of other problems, such as dependence on alcohol or other substances, homelessness, sexual and domestic violence, mental or physical health problems. Restricting alcohol in public areas may have a negative impact on those groups, aggravating their social marginalisation if they are displaced, or their economic marginalisation if they are fined. This may also make it more difficult to find and access the services they need, leading to a range of other potential health issues and increasing health inequalities. If those involved are supported and encouraged to access services, this could help to tackle a range of issues including substance misuse.

This Briefing Note is also supporting proposals to confiscate canisters of nitrous oxide if they are found on people. Nitrous oxide is commonly known as 'laughing gas'. While it has several legitimate uses, nitrous oxide is a depressant and there are a number of health risks associated with its use, from causing someone to act carelessly (and therefore putting themselves and others at risk) through to unconsciousness or death from a lack of oxygen.

The Psychoactive Substances Act (which came into effect in May 2016) has made it illegal to supply or import nitrous oxide for human consumption, helping to reduce misuse of the gas. These proposals to confiscate canisters of nitrous oxide would contribute further to preventing those that intended to misuse nitrous oxide from having access to it