



#plymcouncil



## **Democratic Support**

Plymouth City Council  
Civic Centre  
Plymouth PL1 2AA

Please ask for Nicola Kirby  
T 01752 304867  
E [nicola.kirby@plymouth.gov.uk](mailto:nicola.kirby@plymouth.gov.uk)  
[www.plymouth.gov.uk/democracy](http://www.plymouth.gov.uk/democracy)  
Published 26 March 2014

## **CITY COUNCIL**

### **SUPPLEMENT NO. 2**

Monday 31 March 2014

2 pm

Council House (Next to the Civic Centre), Plymouth

#### **Members:**

Councillor Mrs Pengelly, Chair

Councillor Churchill, Vice Chair

Councillors Mrs Aspinall, Ball, Mrs Beer, Bowie, Bowyer, Mrs Bowyer, Casey, Coker, Damarell, Darcy, Philippa Davey, Sam Davey, Mrs Dolan, Drean, Evans, K Foster, Mrs Foster, Fox, Fry, Gordon, Haydon, James, Jarvis, Jordan, Martin Leaves, Michael Leaves, Sam Leaves, Lowry, Dr. Mahony, McDonald, Monahan, Morris, Murphy, Mrs Nelder, Nicholson, Mrs Nicholson, Parker, Penberthy, Rennie, Ricketts, Dr. Salter, Singh, John Smith, Peter Smith, Stark, Stevens, Jon Taylor, Kate Taylor, Tuffin, Tuohy, Vincent, Wheeler, Wiggins, Williams and Wright.

PLEASE FIND ATTACHED REPORTS FOR CONSIDERATION UNDER AGENDA ITEM NOS. 7, 8, 9, 14 AND 15.

**Tracey Lee**

Chief Executive

## **CITY COUNCIL**

### **7. LOCAL ECONOMIC STRATEGY (TO FOLLOW) (Pages 1 - 12)**

Cabinet Member: Councillor Evans (Council Leader)

The report to be considered at Cabinet on 25 March 2014 will be submitted. The minute of Cabinet will be published following the meeting.

### **8. REVIEW OF LICENSING ACT 2003 STATEMENT OF LICENSING POLICY, INCLUDING CUMULATIVE IMPACT POLICY (TO FOLLOW) (Pages 13 - 222)**

Cabinet Member: Councillor Vincent (Cabinet Member for Environment)

The report to be considered at Cabinet on 25 March 2014 will be submitted. The minute of Cabinet will be published following the meeting.

### **9. DELEGATED AUTHORITY TO COMMIT TO CAPITAL SCHEMES (TO FOLLOW) (Pages 223 - 226)**

Cabinet Member: Councillor Evans (Council Leader)

The report to be considered at Cabinet on 25 March 2014 will be submitted. The minute of Cabinet will be published following the meeting.

### **14. DRAFT CALENDAR OF MEETINGS OF THE COUNCIL AND COMMITTEES 2014/15 (TO FOLLOW) (Pages 227 - 230)**

The Assistant Director for Law, Democracy and Governance will submit for approval, the draft Calendar of the Council and Committees for 2014/15, up to the next Annual General Meeting of the Council.

### **15. REPORT OF THE LEADER ON URGENT CABINET AND KEY DECISIONS (TO FOLLOW) (Pages 231 - 234)**

The Leader will submit a report on urgent decisions taken by Cabinet for noting (paragraphs 3.5 of the Cabinet Procedure Rules and 18.3 of the Access to Information Rules in the Constitution refer).

**CITY COUNCIL**

31 March 2014

**CABINET MINUTE 120 OF 25 MARCH 2014****LOCAL ECONOMIC STRATEGY REVIEW 2013/14**

Anthony Payne (Strategic Director for Place) submitted a report describing the background to the Local Economic Strategy (LES) Review, its key findings and a refreshed set of objectives and actions designed to build on progress set in train by LES 2006 and take the city to a new level of focus and ambition.

Councillor Evans (Leader) introduced the proposals.

The City Council is recommended to adopt Plymouth's Local Economic Strategy.

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## PLYMOUTH CITY COUNCIL

**Subject:** Local Economic Strategy Review 2013/14  
**Committee:** Cabinet  
**Date:** 25 March 2014  
**Cabinet Member:** Councillor Evans  
**CMT Member:** Anthony Payne (Strategic Director for Place)  
**Author:** Stephen Bashford, Economic Research & Monitoring Officer  
**Contact details** Tel: 01752 304115  
E-mail: [stephen.bashford@plymouth.gov.uk](mailto:stephen.bashford@plymouth.gov.uk)  
**Ref:**  
**Key Decision:** Yes  
**Part:** I

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### **Purpose of the report:**

The review of the city's Local Economic Strategy (LES) led by the Plymouth Growth Board (PGB) has been carried out over a number of months, engaging a range of stakeholders to reflect on progress since adoption of the LES in 2006, enduring challenges, and future growth opportunities.

The LES review will form a key building block in the emerging Plymouth Plan – the overarching framework for growth and development in the city – while also shaping the city's contribution to wider Heart of the South West Local Enterprise Partnership (HotSW LEP) strategy developments. It sets out Plymouth's economic priorities to 2020 and will act as a framework to guide activity, resources and investment.

This report describes the background to the LES review, its key findings, and a refreshed set of objectives and actions designed to build on progress set in train by LES 2006 and take the city to a new level of focus and ambition.

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### **The Brilliant Co-operative Council Corporate Plan 2013/14 -2016/17:**

#### **Pioneering Plymouth**

Recognising the significant changes in the economic delivery landscape since LES 2006, the LES review has sought to refocus efforts on the areas that will reap the greatest economic and social returns. In addition to being an integral part of the ambitious Plymouth Plan project, the review has been carried out alongside wider HotSW LEP strategy developments. Subsequently, there exist strong synergies across these documents with the necessary 'hooks' for effectively delivering our LES priorities embedded within the LEP's Strategic Economic Plan (SEP).

The priorities recommended by the LES review directly support the following Corporate Plan outcomes:

- *Plymouth's cultural offer provides value to the city:* including a specific flagship 'Visitor Economy and Culture' which aims to build on the Britain's Ocean City branding and the Mayflower 2020 opportunity to raise the city's economic profile in international markets.

- *Pioneering in reducing the city's carbon footprint and leading in environmental and social responsibility:* through a cross-cutting commitment to Sustainable Development and specific actions designed to build on the opportunities presented by a low carbon economy.

### **Growing Plymouth**

The LES review sets out the city's refreshed economic priorities to 2020 designed to deliver productivity and employment growth, thereby raising the city's relative competitiveness. Through six flagship areas it will directly contribute to delivering the outcomes: *a strong economy creating a range of job opportunities and ensuring Plymouth is an attractive place for investment.*

### **Caring Plymouth**

In setting its priorities, the review has drawn on evidence generated through the Fairness Commission's *Summer of Listening*. The *People, Communities and Institutions* flagship has the overarching goal of 'harnessing the economic potential of the city's people and communities – connecting them to local assets, resources and support to create employment opportunities'. In direct response to the Fairness Commission's recommendations, it proposes actions designed to boost local procurement and connect residents to opportunities arising from major developments and inward investments.

### **Confident Plymouth**

At the heart of the LES review is the overarching goal of rebalancing economic activity in favour of business investment and exports. This is predicated upon Plymouth playing a greater role on the global economic stage, with the city's businesses become less insular and focussed on domestic demand, to tap into new global markets and secure new sources of income.

Through an extensive consultation process, the review has garnered support from a wide range of stakeholders, drawing in groups previously disengaged from economic strategy work. There exists solid momentum and buy-in which can be carried forward into implementation, ensuring that Plymouth can confidently deliver on its ambitions.

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### **Implications for Medium Term Financial Plan and Resource Implications: Including finance, human, IT and land**

The LES review recommends a series of strategic priorities and associated actions to 2020 and beyond. Co-ordinated and performance managed by the Plymouth Growth Board, it is a key document for all those involved in economic development, regeneration and promoting enterprise across the city and beyond.

The document captures activity already happening/funded, while also highlighting potential new areas for focus. As such, it is likely to have an influence over the Council's resourcing for economic development activity over the coming years; however, at this stage this is not defined. Therefore, any specific projects or investments arising from the LES/Plymouth Plan, which may have a financial or resource implication, will be subject to separate Cabinet reports.

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### **Other Implications: e.g. Child Poverty, Community Safety, Health and Safety and Risk Management:**

No direct implications. The LES review will form an integral part of the emerging Plymouth Plan. Its priorities are also aligned with the Heart of the South West LEP's Strategic Economic Plan and European Structural and Investment Fund Strategy (ESIF).

**Equality and Diversity**

Has an Equality Impact Assessment been undertaken?

No. This was not undertaken for the original LES adopted in 2006. The review will form part of the Plymouth Plan which will be subject to an EIA in due course.

**Recommendations and Reasons for recommended action:**

It is recommended that the Cabinet:

1. Agrees the new approach set out in Plymouth's Local Economic Strategy review and recommends adoption by Full Council.

**Reason:** The strategy review has been co-designed with a comprehensive range of stakeholders. It sets out a refreshed set of objectives and actions designed to build on progress set in train by LES 2006 to take the city to a new level of focus and ambition. It clearly articulates Plymouth's economic ambitions for the purpose of informing the Plymouth Plan and wider LEP activity.

2. Agrees that officers work with the Plymouth Growth Board to further define the detailed action planning and performance management arrangements required to deliver on the objectives set out in the review.

**Reason:** The actions need to be worked up into more detail with partners across the city and beyond. A significant level of buy-in and momentum has been generated through the review process which needs to be built upon as the emphasis shifts to delivery.

3. Agrees that the strategic objectives outlined are fully integrated with the Plymouth Plan.

**Reason:** The Plymouth Plan will provide the overarching framework for growth and development in the city. The LES review provides a solid, evidence-based contribution to this project.

**Alternative options considered and rejected:**

Not to undertake a review and continue with current Local Economic Strategy:

Given significant changes in the economic development delivery landscape since 2006, the strategy required a comprehensive review to provide a strong evidence base for the Plymouth Plan and for directing future delivery. The review, led by the Growth Board, has proved to be a hugely valuable exercise in refreshing and refocusing our priorities and influencing wider strategy developments across the Heart of the South West.

**Background papers:**

Local Economic Strategy review DRAFT 2013/14

**Sign off:** comment must be sought from those whose area of responsibility may be affected by the decision, as follows (insert references of Finance, Legal and Monitoring Officer reps, and of HR, Corporate Property, IT and Strat. Proc. as appropriate):

Fin	CR/DB PlaceF EDC1314 015	Leg	DVS/ 19822	Mon Off	DVS/ 19822	HR		Assets		IT		Strat Proc	
Originating SMT Member: David Draffan													
Has the Cabinet Member(s) agreed the contents of the report? Yes													

## **1.0 Introduction**

- 1.1 This report describes the background to the LES review, its key findings, and a refreshed set of objectives and actions designed to build on progress set in train by LES 2006.
- 1.2 The LES, first published in 2006, provided a single shared vision for the development of the city's economy into one that was more competitive, diversified, balanced, and well-connected. It serves as a key document for all those involved in economic development, regeneration and promoting enterprise across the city and beyond.
- 1.3 The LES review was prompted by three key drivers:
- The profound changes in both the economy and economic development delivery landscape since 2006;
  - To inform the development of the emerging Plymouth Plan;
  - To serve as our contribution to Heart of the South West (HotSW) LEP strategy developments.
- 1.3 The review was led by the Plymouth Growth Board and project managed by its Economic Intelligence Sub group. It has engaged a range of stakeholders to reflect on progress since adoption of the LES in 2006, enduring challenges, and future growth opportunities.

## **2.0 Review Process**

### **2.1 Evidence base review**

The review began with a comprehensive assessment of the economic evidence, drawing on a range of data and research sources to assess performance against the Critical Success Factors (CSFs) set out in the original LES. This was consolidated by other sources of evidence where appropriate, for example, from the Fairness Commission's *'Summer of Listening'* and Plymouth Plan *'Pop-up shop'*. A high-level summary of the evidence is available on the Council's website – a more detailed report will be published alongside the final LES review.

### **2.2 Stakeholder workshops**

A number of workshops were held during the review, bringing together a variety of partners (from public, private and voluntary sectors – see Appendix 1) to reflect on new evidence, lessons learned since 2006, and to consider the overarching priorities and themes for a refreshed strategy. Workshop sessions were independently facilitated by Third Life Economics.

### **2.3 Drafting groups**

To ensure co-design, ownership and wide buy-in, a number of drafting groups were convened to test the content for a number of 'flagship' priorities identified. For example, drafting of the 'Visitor Economy & Culture' flagship (see below) involved bringing together representatives from Plymouth Culture Board and Destination Plymouth to shape the narrative.

### **2.4 PCC engagement**

Through the LES review, the Council's Economic Development team has worked closely with colleagues across PCC departments. The 'Learning & Talent Development' flagship, for example, has been jointly led by colleagues in People and Place, while 'Ocean City Infrastructure' made strong links to city transport and housing agendas. A workshop was held with CMT/SMT in February to further strengthen these connections. The review has drawn regular input from Cabinet Members through a combination of individual portfolio briefings, Cabinet Planning sessions and workshops.

## 2.5 **Stakeholder consultation**

A draft LES review [Discussion Document](#) was circulated to stakeholders in December 2013 by the Chair of the Plymouth Growth Board, inviting feedback on the suggested direction of travel. This was targeted at key partners and business network leads across the city. A number of detailed responses were received, including from: Plymouth Manufacturers' Group, Federation of Small Businesses, Plymouth Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Plymouth University, University of St Mark and St John, and Plymouth Climate Change Commission, among others.

## 3.0 **Evidence Base**

- 3.1 A comprehensive review of the evidence base concluded that while the city saw tangible improvements across some of the strategy's critical success factors, a number of long-term structural challenges remain.
- 3.2 Against other cities, Plymouth has tended to perform better on labour market indicators such as unemployment and skills attainment. Indeed, the city saw progress at both ends of the 'skills spectrum' between 2006 and 2012 – convergence with the national average on proportion of workforce with degree level qualifications (Level 4 and above) and continued reductions in individuals with no qualifications. There remain, however, long standing issues of youth unemployment, underemployment and economic inactivity.
- 3.3 It is on productivity and its drivers (particularly business start-ups, density and knowledge based employment) where the city continues to experience a significant performance gap with other more competitive urban economies.
- 3.4 Based on the evidence, the review highlighted six 'pointers' to inform a refreshed approach:
  - **Enterprise & Entrepreneurship:** assisting businesses of all shapes and sizes to access the finance and support required to start-up, innovate and expand.
  - **Indigenous & Inward Investment:** fostering investment and employment growth among indigenous businesses while, at the same time, positioning the city to attract investment from further afield.
  - **Innovation & the knowledge economy:** continuing to build our innovative capacity, drawing on the significant intellectual capital of our Higher Education Institutions (HEIs).
  - **Employment & skills:** supporting people back into work, including those furthest from the labour market and living in the city's most deprived communities. Nurturing, attracting and retaining talent locally.
  - **Economic rebalancing:** encouraging private sector jobs growth and a greater level of business engagement in international markets.

- **Connectivity:** maximising Plymouth's role as the economic driver of growth and development across the south west peninsula, building its effective density and links to other areas.

## 4.0 New Approach

- 4.1 Beneath the overarching vision of '*Britain's Ocean City: One of Europe's most vibrant waterfront cities where an outstanding quality of life is enjoyed by everyone*' the LES review recognises the importance of Mayflower 2020 as a major milestone for the city. It suggests that if designed and delivered to be a dynamic and innovative event, Mayflower 2020 has the potential to drive forward many aspects of the city's economy – business growth in marine and related industries; the visitor economy; the culture of the city in its broadest sense; and raising the 'Ocean City' profile and reputation in global markets.
- 4.2 The LES review sets out a series of flagships, strategic objectives and proposed actions. The latter will be subject to regular review to ensure the 'delivery-end' remains flexible and responsive to both opportunity and need.
- 4.3 By the time of Mayflower 2020, the city will have progressed an exciting package of flagship interventions aimed at raising its competitive position:
  - **Ocean City Infrastructure:** *Accelerating infrastructure delivery, creating the right environment for growth and investment.*
  - **Digital Economy:** *Delivering the demand stimulation and business opportunities to make the most of the city's strong digital connectivity.*
  - **Business Growth & Investment:** *Developing a coherent support offer to enable our businesses to become more enterprising, innovative and productive, excelling in global markets.*
  - **Learning & Talent Development:** *A major civic approach to learning and skills development – driven by individuals, businesses and institutions, and supported by providers and civic society.*
  - **People, Communities & Institutions:** *Harnessing the economic potential of the city's people and communities – connecting them to local assets, resources and support to create employment opportunities.*
  - **Visitor Economy & Culture:** *Building on the Mayflower 2020 opportunity and the city's cultural and visitor offer to raise its profile and reputation in global markets.*
- 4.3 Appendix 2 to this report summarises the strategic objectives associated with these six flagships.
- 4.4 Running across these flagships will be a commitment to **sustainable development**. Cities that proactively respond to the business challenges and opportunities presented by the shift to a low carbon economy will be more competitive and resilient in the long term. In addition, the LES review recognises the importance of making sure the opportunities created by economic growth and development are shared fairly among the city's resident population.
- 4.5 The review has identified a number of transformational opportunities which should be given the highest priority for delivery:

- **Strategic Infrastructure**

Recognising the crucial role that large scale capital investment and infrastructure delivery play in creating the conditions for economic growth, it prioritises a number of 'big ticket' interventions: A Marine Industries Production Campus (MIPC) at South Yard to support marine and advanced manufacturing growth; a City Centre Diversification Programme to create a modern fit-for-purpose City Centre; and through Tamar Science Park Phase 5 and a new City Centre Innovation Centre, investment to support high-value, knowledge-based growth.

- **GAIN Growth Hub**

The Growth Acceleration and Investment Network (GAIN), founded by Plymouth University, with Plymouth City Council and Tamar Science Park, is a Growth Hub bringing together business infrastructure, world-class research facilities and expertise. Building on GAIN, the LES will draw together resources from across the city to provide a clear and accessible offer for all businesses looking for start-up support, advice, guidance and signposting.

- **Deal for Young People**

To ensure Plymouth's residents are productively employed and the needs of the local economy met, there is a need to create an 'employer-led' skills system which is both flexible and responsive. The strategy will build on the momentum generated by the Plymouth and Peninsula City Deal, to develop a skills matching service with an associated physical 'hub' in the city and web portal. This will integrate and simplify all existing support and use local labour market intelligence to better understand the nature of future employment and skills demand.

- **Mayflower 2020**

Mayflower 2020 provides a unique, once in a lifetime opportunity to present Britain's Ocean City to the world and maximise the impact of the city's assets. Proposed actions will establish a joint level of ambition with the US and a Mayflower executive function to take these plans forward. Through capital investment aimed at boosting Plymouth's visitor and cultural 'offer', the development of new trade links, and a major events programme, the LES will ensure the huge economic benefits on offer are fully captured.

- **Social Enterprise City**

Building on Plymouth's unique strengths and assets is at the heart of the new approach. Capitalising on the city's Social Enterprise City status, proposed actions include working with residents, communities and institutions to drive economic growth and community regeneration.

## **5.0 Governance, Performance Management and Communications**

- 5.1 The strategic objectives and flagships identified by the review of the Local Economic Strategy will be taken forward as key components of the Prosperity and Affordability Theme of the Plymouth Plan and their implementation will be co-ordinated and performance managed by the Plymouth Growth Board.
- 5.2 While the flagships identified by this review will serve as the 'umbrella' for economic development delivery in Plymouth, it is recognised that, increasingly, the resources available for delivery are being delegated to Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEPs). For the city to achieve its ambitions it will need to work collaboratively with the HotSW LEP and other strategic bodies. The LES review has been developed alongside the LEP's Strategic Economic

Plan (SEP) and the EU structural and investment fund investment strategy (EU SIF), with many of our priorities embedded within these documents.

- 5.3 Throughout the review, stakeholder's expressed considerable frustration with the challenge of staying on trajectory for job creation targets (especially in light of the recession of 2008/9) and of continuing GVA convergences with national performance and with better comparator cities. The 'macro' nature of these indicators was far removed from delivery on the ground and therefore inappropriate for judging success at a project level.
- 5.4 Recognising the critical importance of these aspects of LES delivery, a refreshed approach to performance management is set out:
- Continued delivery of Plymouth's Economic Review (PER) series which draws on a variety of data and research sources to paint a picture of current economic conditions in the city. The PER series will develop and maintain a **Plymouth Growth Dashboard** based on a basket of economic indicators covering each of our flagships and the twenty two 'Key Cities';
  - The development of a **Monthly Monitor** which will draw together a suite of 'real time' economic intelligence indicators, bridging the gap between Economic Review issues and providing a more up to date and accessible product;
  - Through the development of an **Implementation Plan** to include strategic leads, project teams, action plans and accompanying success measures for each of the six flagships. This will ensure all partners are working together towards a coherent set of economic objectives, prioritising resources and delivery where appropriate.
- 5.5 It is important to recognise that the actions prioritised by the LES review are not static, nor do they reflect all activities undertaken by partners in delivering economic development. Successful strategies must remain fleet of foot in responding to new challenges and opportunities; therefore, the action plans developed will be subject to periodic review.
- 5.6 **Communications** on progress against the strategies objectives and actions will be co-ordinated by the Plymouth Growth Board to ensure city-wide buy-in. Individual project communications will be managed on a case by case basis. The Council's Corporate Communications team will work alongside the Economy, Enterprise and Employment team to raise awareness of the opportunities available to the city's residents through particular LES interventions.

**Appendix I: Key organisations consulted as part of the review**

Careers SW  
City College Plymouth  
Destination Plymouth  
Federation of Small Businesses  
Heart of the SW LEP  
NHS  
Plymouth City Council  
Plymouth Growth Board  
Plymouth Chamber of Commerce and Industry  
Plymouth Climate Change Commission  
Plymouth University  
Plymouth Business School  
Plymouth Social Enterprise Network  
Plymouth Culture Board  
Plymouth Learning Trust  
Plymouth Community Homes  
Plymouth Manufacturers Group  
Plymouth Community Healthcare  
Plymouth College of Art and Design  
Plymouth Social Enterprise Network  
Plymouth Area Business Council  
Social Enterprise – University Enterprise Network  
Tamar Science Park  
University of St Mark and St John  
Working Links  
Zebra Collective

## Appendix 2: Flagships and Strategic Objectives

LES flagships	Description	Strategic Objectives
<b>Ocean City Infrastructure</b>	<i>Accelerating infrastructure delivery, creating the right environment for growth and investment</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Unlock critical infrastructure for marine sector growth and Mayflower 2020</li> <li>➤ Optimise the economic potential of the City Centre and Waterfront</li> <li>➤ Create the conditions for knowledge-based growth</li> <li>➤ Enhance the city's commercial and residential property offer</li> <li>➤ Ensure Plymouth is well-connected</li> </ul>
<b>Digital Economy</b>	<i>Delivering the demand stimulation and business opportunities to make the most of the city's strong digital connectivity</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Unlock barriers to digital connectivity among businesses and residents</li> <li>➤ Support development and retention of digital skills and entrepreneurs</li> <li>➤ Exploit new digital technologies and innovations</li> </ul>
<b>Business Growth &amp; Investment</b>	<i>Developing a coherent support offer to enable our businesses to become more enterprising, innovative and productive, excelling in global markets</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Create an integrated and accessible business support offer</li> <li>➤ Increase the number of business start-ups</li> <li>➤ Support innovation and knowledge-based growth</li> <li>➤ Raise the proportion of city businesses exporting</li> <li>➤ Attract and support new business investment</li> </ul>
<b>Learning &amp; Talent Development</b>	<i>A major civic approach to learning and skills development – driven by individuals, businesses and institutions, and supported by providers and civic society</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Drive entrepreneurship and innovation</li> <li>➤ Match skills with demand</li> <li>➤ Improve core skills</li> <li>➤ Prepare for work and address worklessness</li> </ul>
<b>People, Communities &amp; Institutions</b>	<i>Harnessing the economic potential of the city's people and communities – connecting them to local assets, resources and support to create employment opportunities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Effective community enterprise and employment support</li> <li>➤ Support the growth of our social enterprises</li> <li>➤ Connect businesses and individuals to local procurement opportunities</li> </ul>
<b>Visitor Economy &amp; Culture</b>	<i>Building on the Mayflower 2020 opportunity and the city's cultural and visitor offer to raise its profile and reputation in global markets</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Raise the profile of 'Britain's Ocean City' in global markets</li> <li>➤ Grow the city's visitor economy</li> <li>➤ Unlock the potential of the city's creative sector and cultural heritage</li> </ul>

**CITY COUNCIL**

31 March 2014

**CABINET MINUTE 119 OF 25 MARCH 2014****REVIEW OF LICENSING ACT 2003 STATEMENT OF LICENSING POLICY,  
INCLUDING CUMULATIVE IMPACT POLICY**

Anthony Payne (Strategic Director for Place) submitted a report which containing details of the consultation responses and a draft of the policy proposed to be adopted following a review of the Licensing Act 2003 Statement of Licensing Policy, including the Cumulative Impact Policy.

Councillor Vincent (Cabinet Member for Environment) introduced the proposals.

The City Council is recommended –

- (1) to adopt the draft Licensing Statement of Policy (Appendix 2 to the report);
- (2) based on the concerns about crime and disorder and public nuisance, to retain the Special Policy on Cumulative Impact for each of the following areas –
  - Union Street (including Derry's Cross)
  - Barbican
  - North Hill
  - Mutley Plain
  - Stoke

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# **STATEMENT OF LICENSING POLICY**

Licensing Act 2003



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## INTRODUCTION

The City Of Plymouth is the second largest City on the south coast of England and, after, Bristol, the largest in the South West with a residential population in the region of 256,600. The growth of the University and other educational establishments has resulted in an increase of 26% within the 20-29 age group. The City has a growth target of 300,000 by 2026.

Plymouth has a rich combination of heritage and natural beauty in what is a thriving maritime city that attracts millions of visitors. Plymouth aims to be one of Europe's most vibrant ocean cities where an outstanding quality of life is enjoyed by everyone.

The City is located in an area of outstanding beauty, with the Dartmoor National Park to the north, the natural harbour of Plymouth Sound to the south and the rivers Plym and Tamar on either side. Plymouth's rich history and maritime heritage, combines the advantages of city living with the benefits of having the diverse countryside and coastline of Devon and Cornwall on its doorstep.

As the Licensing Authority for Plymouth, Plymouth City Council recognises that the provision of entertainment is a major contributor to the economy of the City, attracting tourists and visitors, making for a vibrant ocean City, which in turn continues to be a major employer. Responsible businesses have a legitimate expectation of an environment that is attractive and sustainable for their businesses.

There are numerous public houses, restaurants, clubs, community centres and halls in this City licensed to sell or supply alcohol or where a variety of regulated entertainment is provided on a regular or occasional basis. In addition there are a variety of retail outlets where alcohol can be purchased as an off sale.



## **PURPOSE OF THIS POLICY**

Section 5 of the Act requires a Licensing Authority to prepare and publish a statement of its licensing policy every 5 years. Such a policy must be published before the authority carries out any function in respect of individual applications made under the terms of the Act. This is the third review of our Licensing Policy and following a public consultation City Council resolved to approve the revised policy on the 31<sup>st</sup> March 2014 to be effective from the 1<sup>st</sup> April 2014 for the next 5 years.

This policy statement has amongst other things, four main purposes;

1. To provide Members of the Licensing Committee with a decision making framework. The policy will be taken into account at a hearing following representations.
2. To inform applicants of the parameters within which the Authority are able to make licensing decisions and allow them to take this into account when making applications.
3. To provide guidance to local residents and businesses of the boundaries within which the Licensing Authority will make licensing decisions. This will assist those parties when making representations in relation to various applications.
4. To support the Licensing Authority if it has to demonstrate in a court of law how it arrived at its licensing decisions.

The policy will be kept under review and the Licensing Authority will if necessary, after appropriate consultations, make such revisions to it as may be considered appropriate. Any amendments will be incorporated in the licensing statement after each review.

## **SCOPE OF THIS POLICY**

The Council as the Licensing Authority is responsible for authorising licensable activities, the issue of personal licenses and other matters set out in the Act within this district. This policy relates to all those licensable activities identified as falling within the provisions of the Act, namely:

1. Retail sale of alcohol
2. Supply of alcohol by or on behalf of club members
3. Provision of Regulated entertainment i.e. entertainment (unless exempted by the Act) which is provided for the public, club members or for consideration with a view to profit
4. Supply of late night refreshment being the supply of hot food and / or hot drink from any premises (subject to any statutory exemption) including food stalls, between 23.00 and 05.00.

The Act makes provision for the licensing of individuals for the retail sale of alcohol (personal licences); the licensing of premises for the retail sale of alcohol, provision of regulated entertainment or late night refreshments (premises licence); the supply of alcohol or the provision of regulated entertainment in certain clubs (club premises certificates); the permitting of certain licensable activities on a temporary basis (temporary event notice); and provisional statements.

A minority of consumers will behave badly and unlawfully once away from premises, and it would be unreasonable to expect licence holders to have control over these individual people.

The Licensing Authority recognise that the Act is not a cure-all for anti-social behaviour. There is a breadth of other strategies for addressing these problems, for example;

- Planning controls
- Powers of local authorities to designate parts of the local authority area as places where alcohol may not be consumed publicly
- Powers of Police and Local Authorities under the Anti-Social Behaviour legislation
- Police enforcement of the general law concerning disorder and anti-social behaviour, including the issuing of fixed penalty notices
- The prosecution of any personal licence holder or member of staff selling alcohol to people who are drunk
- Confiscation of alcohol from adults and children in designated areas and dispersal powers
- Police powers to close down instantly for up to 24 hours any licensed premises or temporary events on grounds of disorder, the likelihood of disorder or excessive noise emanating from the premises
- The power of the Police, other responsible authorities or a local resident or business to seek a review of the licence or certificate
- Promotion of positive activities.

## **GENERAL MATTERS**

All references to “the Act” in this document shall be deemed to mean “Licensing Act 2003” unless otherwise stipulated.

Plymouth City Council is the Licensing Authority for this district under the terms of the Act who are responsible for determining all applications for licensable activities, as defined in Section 1 of the Act.

The Licensing Authority recognises that it operates services who act as ‘Responsible Authorities’ i.e. Environmental Health, Planning, Children’s Services and Trading Standards who are able to make representations on any licence application submitted under the terms of the Act. The Licensing Authority will treat these submissions with the same consideration as any other representations having regard to the terms of the Section 182 Statutory Guidance and this Licensing Policy.

For the purposes of the Act Plymouth Safeguarding Children’s Board is the responsible authority in relation to the protection of children from harm

The Act requires the Licensing Authority to keep a register containing a record of each premises licence, club premises certificate, personal licence issued and temporary event notice received and in doing this will have regard to the information set out in Schedule 3 of the Act.

To comply with this requirement our register may be accessed on line by using the following link [www.plymouth.gov.uk/homepage/business/licensing/licensingregister.htm](http://www.plymouth.gov.uk/homepage/business/licensing/licensingregister.htm) alternatively the register may be viewed at the Civic Centre, Armada Way, Plymouth, PL1 2AA during normal opening hours. It is recommended that any person wishing to view the register in person should contact the Licensing Section in advance to ensure that your request can be catered for at the time of visit.

## **AVOIDANCE OF DUPLICATION**

This policy is not intended to duplicate existing legislation and other regulatory regimes that place duties on employers and operators e.g. Health & Safety at Work etc Act 1974, Environmental Protection Act 1990, Equality Act 2010, Building Regulations and the Regulatory Reform (Fire

Safety) Order 2005. The Licensing Authority will therefore only impose conditions which are appropriate in promoting the licensing objectives.

### **PLANNING**

The Licensing Authority recognises that licensing applications should not be seen as a re-run of the planning application process and that there should be a clear separation of the planning and licensing regimes to avoid duplication and inefficiency. The Licensing Authority recognises that it is legally permissible for applications for licences to be made before any relevant planning permission has been sought or granted by the planning authority. However the grant of a licence under the Act does not remove the need for applicants to obtain all the necessary planning consents. It should also be noted that grant of a licence in no way means that any planning application would also be granted and vice versa

### **CULTURE AND LEISURE**

The Licensing Authority recognises the need to encourage the promotion and development of a broad range of entertainment. The Licensing Authority would wish to promote a diverse range of different types and styles of entertainment, dancing and theatre, including traditional and historic plays for the wider cultural benefit of communities. There should always be a careful balance within any particular area where the provision of regulated entertainment culturally benefits all sides of the community including families and children. Particular care should be given to ensuring that the 'entertainment package' provided in a specific area is positive, and there are not competing styles of entertainment that creates an overall negative impact that may contribute to public disorder and levels of disturbance.

In the exercise of its licensing functions the Licensing Authority is aware that it should try to ensure that it does not apply direct or indirect measures that deter live music (in particular those promoting performances that can be classified as non rock, pop modern music or similar music forms), dancing and theatre by imposing disproportionate licensing conditions.

In all cases the Licensing Authority will consider the positive and negative impact of regulated entertainment and how it impacts on the licensing objectives in the local community and where its discretion to impose conditions is raised only conditions appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives will be imposed.

The aim of the licensing process is to regulate licensable activities so as to promote the licensing objectives and facilitate well run and managed premises with licence holders displaying sensitivity to the impact of the premises on local residents.

The Licensing Authority recognises that the provision of entertainment is a major contributor to the economy of the City attracting tourists and visitors, making for a vibrant City and is a major employer. Commercial occupiers of premises have a legitimate expectation of an environment that is attractive and sustainable for their businesses.

### **PROMOTION OF EQUALITY**

This policy recognises that the Equality Act 2010 places a legal obligation on public authorities to have due regard to the need to eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation; to advance equality of opportunity; and to foster good relations, between persons with different protected characteristics. The protected characteristics are age, disability, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex, and sexual orientation.

An equalities impact assessment has been completed and the actions of the Licensing Authority will be undertaken with due regard to equality obligations.

## **SI82 STATUTORY GUIDANCE**

The Licensing Authority has had regard to guidance issued by the Secretary of State under Section 182 of the Act in formulating this policy. Any decision taken in discharge of its licensing functions will have regard both to the Section 182 guidance and this licensing policy.

All references to guidance refer to statutory guidance issued under Section 182 of the Act and references to premises also apply to club premises.

## **LICENSING OBJECTIVES**

The Act sets out four licensing objectives which the Licensing Authority has a duty to promote when carrying out its licensing function, namely;

1. The Prevention of Crime and Disorder
2. Public Safety
3. The Prevention of Public Nuisance
4. The Protection of Children From Harm

These objectives are the only factors that can be taken into account in determining an application and any conditions attached to a licence must be necessary to promote the licensing objectives. If there are no relevant representations then, for example, an application must be granted and subject only to mandatory conditions and conditions consistent with the applicants operating schedule. Any conditions offered by the applicant within their operating schedule will become conditions on the licence.

Where it is appropriate to promote these licensing objectives the controls the licensing authority and responsible authorities will expect to see include:

### **Prevention of Crime and Disorder:**

- The use of toughened glass/ polycarbonate or other plastic / non glass bottles/ receptacles
- Measures to prevent open bottles or other drinks containers being carried from premises
- Restriction of drinks promotions and responsible retailing
- Means of providing free water
- Marketing promotions do not encourage excessive consumption and should be socially responsible
- Measures to prevent binge drinking
- Participation in pub/club watch schemes and attendance at meetings
- Use of appropriate numbers of security personal and stewards ensuring effective controls at all times. Training staff in crime prevention measures
- Search procedures
- Use of CCTV inside and outside premises, ensuring digital systems comply with Home Office minimum requirements.
- Adequate Lighting
- Design premises to minimise the opportunity for crime and disorder
- Quality of supervision and surveillance in premises
- Regular checks by staff of all public areas including toilets
- Assessment of customer profile ensuring effective management of customers both inside premises and in outside smoking / external seating areas
- Anti-discriminatory policies and practice covering e.g. homophobia and racism
- Provision of a means of communication to other venues and the Police

**Public Safety:**

- Promotion of responsible drinking
- Awareness of drink spiking
- Zero tolerance drug policies including the appropriate use of searching/amnesty boxes to combat drug crime
- Assessment of the safe capacity for the venue and adequate monitoring and control measures to avoid over crowding. Special arrangements for large events
- Regular removal of all glasses and bottles
- Specific precautions for the use of special affects
- Adequate provision for ventilation / temperature control
- Assessment, monitoring and management of noise exposure
- Assessment of crowd dynamics
- Safety of gas and electrical services
- Fire safety and emergency lighting
- Easy accessible free drinking water
- Maximum occupancies

**Prevention of Public Nuisance:**

- Assessment of the likelihood of nuisance affecting local communities through an assessment of the location of premises, character of the surrounding area and the proximity to residential and other sensitive premises. Nuisance could be from noise, odour or light.
- Latest admission times
- Measures for the limitation of noise emissions from the premises. These may include as appropriate noise limitation devices, sound insulation, whether windows are to be opened, the installation of acoustic lobbies and double glazing
- Measures to deal with queuing, where necessary
- Use and management of outdoor areas
- Measures to deal with dispersal of customers from the premises as necessary, including the employment of door supervisors, use of dedicated cab firms, notices in the premises requesting customers to respect neighbours
- Winding down periods particularly in public houses and night clubs etc.
- Disposal of waste, particularly glass
- Use and maintenance of plant, including air extraction and ventilation systems
- Litter collection in vicinity
- Consideration of an adequate traffic management plan.
- Noise from deliveries/collections
- Odour and light nuisance
- Traffic Management
- Measures to supervise customers use of beer gardens, smoking and external seating areas

### **Protection of Children from Harm:**

- Limitation of access dependent on nature of activities
- Use of British Board of Film Classification for film exhibition
- Robust proof of age provisions to include prevention of under 18s entering the premises where appropriate and the requirement for anyone looking under 18 to provide proof of age in the form of a photo driving licence, passport or accredited photo ID card bearing the PASS hologram. PASS is the UK's national guarantee scheme for proof-of-age cards
- Requirements for accompanying adults
- Adoption of the Challenge 21/25 policy
- Adequate staff training on age restricted sales
- Adequate warning signage
- Measures to avoid proxy sales
- Control measures to protect child performers
- Records of refusals (refusals log)
- Suitable design and layout of alcohol display

It is recognised that the licensing function is only one means of securing the delivery of the licensing objectives and should not therefore be seen as a panacea for solving all problems within the community. The Licensing Authority will therefore continue to work in partnership with its neighbouring authorities, the Police, the Fire Authority, local businesses and local people towards the promotion of the objectives as outlined.

### **PROMOTION OF THE LICENSING OBJECTIVES**

The following information is designed to clearly state in more detail the Councils expectations and standards for some of these matters.

### **PREVENTION OF CRIME AND DISORDER**

In applying this policy, the Licensing Authority will have regard to their obligations under Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 in that we will do all that we reasonably can to prevent crime and disorder in the Plymouth area.

#### **Best Bar None, Pubwatch**

The Licensing Authority will support organisations such as Best Bar None, Pubwatch which contribute towards providing safer environments for the patrons of premises operating in the evening and night time economy. There are a number of groups covering areas and districts throughout Plymouth that seek to improve the network of real time information that allows them to take proactive action to minimise the effects on crime and disorder and anti-social behaviour.

The Licensing Authority expects licensees to support and be active members of trade led best practice schemes

## **Drug Use and Safer Clubbing**

The use of illegal drugs particularly those which are commonly referred to as 'recreational drugs' can hold grave dangers if misused and can even lead to fatalities. Factors that have contributed to deaths from drugs include lack of drinking water, excessive drinking of water, an overly hot environment with inadequate ventilation, or a lack of adequate information about drugs. Drugs alter the way people behave, so their distribution and possession is controlled by law.

The Licensing Authority recognises that drug use in a club/pub environment is not something that is relevant in all licensed premises. However, it is also recognised that special conditions will need to be imposed for certain types of venues to reduce the sale and consumption of drugs and to create a safer environment for those who may have taken them i.e. zero tolerance drug policies including the appropriate use of searching and amnesty boxes.

## **Door Supervisors**

Whenever persons are employed at licensed premises to carry out any security function they must be licensed with the Security Industry Authority (SIA). Competent and professional door supervisors are central to maintaining public safety at licensed premises.

The Police may consider that certain premises require strict supervision to promote the licensing objective to prevent crime and disorder. In particular, the Council will normally support an approach that requires door supervisors to be employed at premises that open beyond midnight, where the responsible authority can demonstrate that it is necessary to prevent crime and disorder.

Where premises close before midnight, door supervisors may still have to be employed, if the risks associated with the operation warrant such an approach. The number of door supervisors to be employed, would need to be determined as a result of a risk assessment, carried out by the management of the premises, in most cases, in consultation with the Police Licensing Team. The suggested ratio is a minimum of 2 door supervisors for the first 100 patrons and an additional door supervisor per extra 100 patrons thereafter

## **Dispersal Policy**

In cases where there is a likelihood that the local community living near a licensed premises will be disturbed by patrons leaving the premises, or where there is likely to be an impact on crime and disorder the licence holder will be expected to implement a dispersal policy.

Such a policy would set out the steps to be taken to minimise the potential for crime and disorder and public nuisance as customers leave the premises.

Other measures which would assist in promoting the licensing objectives at closing time and which the Licensing Authority would usually expect to see addressed in the applicant's operating schedule are to have a dedicated taxi/private hire vehicle service for the premises to assist in facilitating the quick removal of patrons from the premises and the immediate area, also for door staff should be stationed outside the premises to direct patrons to booked taxis and generally encourage customers to leave quietly.

## **LICENSING HOURS**

The Licensing Authority recognises that fixed and artificially early closing times in certain areas can lead to peaks of disorder and disturbance on the streets when large numbers of people tend to leave licensed premises at the same time. Staggered licensing hours regarding the sale of alcohol may therefore be considered as an important factor in reducing conflict at late night food outlets,

taxi ranks and other areas where there have previously been incidents of disorder and disturbance.

The Licensing Authority will deal with the issue of licensing hours on the individual merits of each application.

Applications for licensed premises located in residential areas wishing to open beyond 23.00 will need to ensure that a high standard of control is included within their operating schedule so that, for example, public nuisance will not result from later operation.

New premises or variations should be in keeping with the existing trading hours of the area and have closing hours that allow for a staggered release of customers.

Closing hours will be set to protect local residents near to the venue

### **Drinking Up Time and Winding Down Time**

In the interests of reducing crime and disorder and anti social behaviour, the Licensing Authority consider that it is reasonable that patrons have the opportunity to remain on the premises for a period of time to encourage 'wind down' where music ceases and the tone within the premises substantially changes.

The Licensing Authority will normally expect the service of alcohol to cease at least 30 minutes before customers are required to leave the premises.

In the case of nightclubs and other similar dance venues, during the 30 minutes immediately after the service of alcohol ceases, the operator will be expected to have a clearly defined strategy of how they implement a 'winding down' time. This could include slowing down the pace, volume and type of music played, brighter lighting arrangements, serving hot food, coffee and other soft drinks, supervisors engaging positively with groups of patrons. This will help in ensuring that patrons do not exit the premises in an agitated state which is likely to increase the likelihood for crime and disorder.

### **Late Night Refreshment**

Late night refreshment can form an integral part of the operation of the premises and help reduce alcohol related crime and disorder and other anti-social behaviour within the vicinity of the premises.

Operators of late night refreshment premises will need to demonstrate clearly that nuisance, crime, disorder or other anti-social behaviour will not result as a consequence of their later operation.

### **MAXIMUM OCCUPANCIES**

There are some occasions where it will be appropriate to place a maximum safe occupancy figure as a licence condition to prevent crime and disorder and protect public safety.

It will also be appropriate to limit the occupancy in certain parts of premises. Crowding can arise from inappropriate pedestrian flow patterns caused by poor location of entry and exit doors, dance floors, bars and toilets.

Overcrowding has been found to be linked to lower tolerance, increased frustration and conflict. The consequences of crowding will also depend on other factors such as the levels of drunkenness and the extent of server intervention.

It is for the applicant to consider the maximum safe occupancy for each premise. A maximum occupancy figure may be expected as part of the operating schedule for premises or activities that present a higher risk, for example:

1. Where the licensable area involves two or more floors, including mezzanines
2. Where there is an expected capacity of greater than 500
3. Premises which may be described as high volume vertical drinking establishments, including any premises which attracts the fees multiplier
4. Premises which have a licence to trade beyond midnight
5. Where the use of pyrotechnics is likely
6. Any premise within a cumulative impact area

Applicants will wish to consider maximum capacities based on means of escape from fire, toilet facilities, floor space and layout. The lower of these values should be used to set the maximum occupancy.

### **AVAILABILITY OF FREE WATER**

Although the provision of free tap water is a mandatory condition the Licensing Authority wants to set out the expectations on how a business should comply with this requirement. The Council wishes to ensure that free tap water is readily available in suitable places and in suitable containers to ensure those wishing to drink responsibly can do so with ease.

Where the mandatory condition applies, licensed premises may be expected to:

- Prominently advertise the availability of free tap water
- Provide tap water supplied from a mains tap within a kitchen or bar area or via suitable dispenser easily accessible by a customer
- Provide water that meets the legal requirements for safe drinking water
- Provide a container free of charge where appropriate

Where licensees fail to meet these standards, additional conditions may be added to the licence following representations or following a review. We would hope that licensees will voluntarily meet these requirements.

### **DESIGNATED PREMISE SUPERVISORS (DPS)**

The main purpose of the 'designated premises supervisor' is to ensure that there is always one specified individual who can be readily identified for the premises where a premises licence is in force. The Licensing Authority will normally expect the DPS to have an active role in the day to day operation of the licensed premises, in particular the sale and supply of alcohol. A DPS does not have to be on site all the time, but should authorise individuals to supervise the day to day management of the premises.

A DPS should have sufficient experience and knowledge appropriate for the operation under their control. A DPS should be able to control the activities on site and respond quickly and efficiently to problems.

A DPS should be able to demonstrate that they:

- Have sufficient knowledge and experience appropriate to the premises that they intend to control

- Are able to respond to problems quickly and to meet with responsible authorities, local residents and ensure adequate direct management of an individual premise in a timely manner.

Following a Police objection the Licensing Authority may refuse an application or remove a DPS where

- A problem premises exists and the DPS is not capable of fulfilling the duties and expectations of a DPS
- A proposed DPS cannot demonstrate their suitability for the licenced premises

## **PREVENTING GLASS INJURIES**

Glass-related injuries, whether accidental or due to violent crime, can lead to major injury and be life changing. Glasses and bottles can be used as weapons in the drinking environment. By removing glass from premises, injuries may fall. Using alternatives for glass can place extra financial burdens on businesses, and customers may prefer glass containers. Removing glass from premises will be targeted to those that are considered to carry a higher risk for potential crime and disorder or the nature of the activity increases the risk of glass becoming a risk.

The Licensing Authority expects:

- Licensees to consider the need for alternatives to glass as part of their application. It may be appropriate to provide alternatives to glass in the following circumstances:
  - Where the nature of the event or activity prevents the frequent collection of glass from the venue
  - High volume vertical drinking establishments trading beyond midnight, particularly in any cumulative impact area
  - Large outdoor events
  - Areas where children or vulnerable adults are likely to be present, e.g. play areas, children's parties
  - Where there is a history of glass incidents
- Applicants to have early discussions with Devon and Cornwall Police on suitable alternatives. Alternatives to glass bottles must also be considered as part of the operating schedule or supporting information.
- Licensees to maintain an on-going review of the need for alternatives to glass

Where a review has been requested due to glass incidents, the application of alternatives to glass containers as conditions are very likely to be applied.

## **CONTROL OF ADULT ENTERTAINMENT**

The Policing and Crime Act has amended Schedule 3 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982 to incorporate sexual entertainment venues. This means that premises offering lap dancing or any live performance or display of nudity on more than 11 occasions within a 12-month period, in addition to any relevant entertainment, will be required to obtain a separate sex establishment licence, authorising such activity.

The Sex Establishments Policy has been the subject of a separate public consultation and the adopted policy will stand alone to this Licensing Policy.

When an applicant does not give any indication on their premises licence application form as to whether or not they propose to hold any performance of an adult nature, the Licensing Authority will include a condition on the premises licence that 'there will be no adult entertainment at this premise' as being consistent with the operating schedule and necessary to promote the licensing objective of preventing children from harm.

The Licensing Authority will consider the following factors when assessing applications and operating schedules:

The venue's location is an important factor, particularly in sensitive locations, such as:

- Near residential accommodation
- Near schools, play areas or other areas where children might be present
- Family leisure areas
- Near historic buildings or tourist locations
- Near places of worship

Specific additional controls are expected as part of the operating schedule or supporting information, such as:

- Exclusions of under 18s
- Code of conduct for customers, dancers and performers
- Documentary checks of dancers and performers to include proof of age, identity and (where necessary), permission to work
- How the entertainment will be advertised and promoted at the premises and more generally, including any external signs or posters
- Minimising external advertising relating to sexual entertainment

### **RESPONSIBLE RETAILING FOR OFF-SALES**

The Licensing Authority wishes to minimise the negative impact on the licensing objectives created by irresponsible consumption of alcohol from retail alcohol sales.

Many parts of the city have Designated Public Places Order in place to help address problems of drinking alcohol in public areas. Street drinking can be a major source of anti-social behaviour, often involving young persons, and it can lead to crime or the fear of crime. Local research has established that many people now drink at home before heading out for the evening, which contributes significantly to the problems of drunken and disorderly behaviour. Businesses involved in the city's evening and night time economy are left to deal with this issue.

When considering an application or review the Licensing Authority will consider:

#### **Off Licence design and layout**

All new applications must specify the area to be used for the sale or exposure for sale of alcohol. Displays should conform to the guidance issued by the British Retail Consortium or any other future guidance issued by trade bodies, Government departments or locally adopted standards to provide a 'responsible display' of alcohol.

Applicants should note that a display will not be considered suitable:

- At entrance/exit points of premises
- Where it might interfere with customer flow
- Near check outs, entrances or exits where shop lifting may become easier

- By using advertising that does not conform to the Portmans Group Code or promote irresponsible drinking
- Consisting of significant amounts of high strength alcohol or give undue prominence to high-strength alcohol

### **Location and Trading Restrictions**

The Licensing Authority may not approve applications for off sales in the following locations:

- Near to alcohol addiction recovery activities or buildings
- In areas where street drinking affects any of the licensing objectives

Where applications are granted additional conditions or limitations, such as trading hours may be appropriate.

Additional conditions may include:

- No single cans or bottles of beer or cider will be sold
- Ban on the sale of high strength beers or ciders
- Minimum of two staff to be on duty at times the premises remain open for sale
- Staff must obtain nationally recognised training on responsible alcohol retailing within 2 months of employment
- High strength beers or ciders will be for sale behind a counter accessed only by staff
- All alcoholic drinks will be clearly labelled or marked with the name of the premises
- The premises will operate a challenge 21/25 policy
- Notices will be clearly displayed near to where alcohol is exposed for sale or sold advising customers that the area is subject to a Designated Public Places Order
- Restrictions on the design and placement of alcohol for sale

### **PROTECTING CHILDREN FROM HARM**

The protection of children from harm includes the protection from moral, psychological and physical harm and this would include the protection of children from too early an exposure to strong language and sexual expletives, in the context of film / video exhibitions, or where adult entertainment is provided.

The Licensing Authority recognises the great variety of premises for which licences may be sought. These will include theatres, cinemas, restaurants, pubs, nightclubs, cafes, takeaways, community halls and schools. Where relevant representations are received indicating that a particular application raises concerns under the Protection of Children from Harm licensing objective, access by children to all types of premises will not be limited unless it is considered necessary to do so and addresses the concern raised in representations..

Examples which may give rise to concern in respect of children would include premises:

- Where entertainment or services of an adult or sexual nature are provided
- Where there is a strong element of gambling taking place
- With a known association with drug taking or dealing
- Where there have been convictions or other forms of proof of members of the current staff at the premises for serving alcohol to minors or with a reputation for underage drinking
- Where the supply of alcohol for consumption on the premises is the exclusive or primary purpose of the services provided at the premises

The Licensing Authority would expect the applicant to suggest restrictions in relation to access for children. If such restrictions are not contained within the operating schedule then, if relevant representations are made, the licensing authority can then consider making such restrictions as are deemed necessary to meet the licensing objectives.

Where the exhibition of film or video is permitted, the authority will expect age restrictions to be complied with in accordance with the British Board of Film Classification's recommendations in respect of the film/video to be exhibited. Only in exceptional cases will the authority consider variations of this general rule.

Conditions may be imposed, if not covered in other legislation on licences for premises where children will be present at places of regulated entertainment to the effect that sufficient adult staff must be present to control the access and egress of children and to ensure their safety. Where children may also be present at an event as entertainers there may be a requirement for there to be a nominated adult responsible for such child performers at such performances.

The options available for limiting access by children would include:

- A limit on the hours when children may be present
- A limitation or exclusion when certain activities are taking place
- The requirement to be accompanied by an adult
- Access may be limited to parts of the premises but not the whole
- An age limitation (for under 18s)

The Licensing Authority will not impose any condition which specifically requires access for children to be provided at any premises. Where no restriction or limitation is imposed the issue of access will remain a matter for the discretion of the individual licence holder or club.

The Licensing Authority will take strong measures to protect children where any licence holder is convicted or other forms of proof of serving alcohol to minors, premises have a known association with drug taking or dealing, gambling takes place on the premises or where entertainment of an adult or sexual nature is commonly provided.

## **FILM CLASSIFICATION**

The Act provides that it is mandatory for a condition to be included in all premises licences and club premises certificates authorising the exhibition of films for the admission of children to the exhibition of any film to be restricted in accordance with the recommendations given to films either by a body designated under Section 4 of the Video Recordings Act 1984 - the British Board of Film Classification is the only body which has been so designated - or by the Licensing Authority itself.

The Licensing Authority has a procedure in place for the approval of unclassified films that includes conditions relating to the admission of children and supports any relevant BBFC Guidelines and shall not seek to duplicate their recommendations. The Film Authorisation Procedure can be found on the Council's website. Any changes to these procedures are not considered changes to this Policy and as such any amendment to these procedures will not necessitate a review of the Licensing Policy.

## **PUBLIC NUISANCE**

The Licensing Authority will assess each application having regard to noise and the likelihood of nuisance being caused to local residents.

The imposition of conditions to a premises licence may only be attached if such conditions are consistent with the operating schedule submitted as part of the application process, or if relevant representations are received.

The Licensing Authority may impose conditions in relation to licensed premises to prevent unnecessary noise, vibration and disturbance to local residents, as it considers appropriate subject to the submission of relevant representations. This may include sound proofing requirements, restrictions on times when music or other licensable activities take place and may include the use of sound limiting devices properly set to prevent noise breakout and disturbance.

The Licensing Authority may impose conditions relating to the limitation of the hours of open-air entertainment, the use of outdoor areas, gardens and patios to control and prevent unnecessary noise and disturbance.

The Licensing Authority may impose conditions requiring the display of signs both inside and outside of the premises reminding customers to leave the premises quietly and to respect the rights of nearby residents

### **No Smoking Legislation**

The government introduced legislation to prohibit smoking in public places and workplaces. This includes all licensed premises both permanent and temporary structures such as tents and marquees.

The introduction of smoke freedom legislation has created problems for some licensed premises in respect to noise disturbance and nuisance. It is the responsibility of the premises licence holder to ensure by proper management and control that, at all reasonable times, they minimise the effects on the surrounding residential property.

In many areas premises do not have the benefit of a beer garden or similar area which results in their customers having to smoke on the public pavement outside the front of the premises. The Licensing Authority acknowledge the potential problems in respect to crime and disorder that can arise as a consequence and would encourage the operator to contact the Police Licensing team in order to seek advice on how best to manage the risk of crime and disorder.

Where representations are submitted where the use of the outside of the premises i.e. beer garden, public pavement or thoroughfare, is a contributory factor, the Licensing Authority will give due consideration to imposing reasonable conditions that are designed to reduce noise nuisance and anti-social behaviour to local residents.

### **FIRE SAFETY**

The Licensing Authority is committed to ensuring public safety in licensed premises by working in close partnership with the Fire Authority, subject to the provisions of the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005. The Licensing Authority will consider relevant representations from the Fire Authority concerning the implications relating to fire safety for each individual application for, or variation of, a premises licence and seek to protect the safety of persons, both public and employees at all licensed premises by ensuring that the requirements of the Fire Authority are met.

In order to avoid the necessity for representations to be made, applicants will be advised where appropriate to consult the Fire Authority and ensure that they have sight of such documentation as may be required in order to allow a reasonable assessment to be made.

The Licensing Authority will consider applying capacity limits where there are valid reasons and where it has been demonstrated that they will promote any of the licensing objectives.

## OPERATING SCHEDULE

Where an application is approved conditions which are taken from the operating schedule and relevant mandatory conditions will form part of the licence. Licensing Officers will replicate the proposals contained in the operating schedule to promote the licensing objectives in the form of clear and enforceable licence conditions.

Applicants that carry out inadequate research or fail to consider their business operation often submit very poor quality schedules; this can prejudice their application and cause unnecessary work for responsible authorities who have to negotiate and discuss in detail the business operation in order to get a better understanding of the business and propose voluntary conditions.

The Licensing Authority expects that the content of an Operating Schedule should have regard to the following points;

1. Applicants are expected to demonstrate that they understand:
  - the layout of the local area and physical environment including crime and disorder hotspots, proximity to residential premises and proximity to areas where children may congregate;
  - any risk posed to the local area by the applicants' proposed licensable activities; and
  - any local initiatives (for example, local crime reduction initiatives or voluntary schemes including local taxi-marshalling schemes, street pastors and other schemes) which may help to mitigate potential risks.
2. It should be specific to the individual application
3. Is sufficiently comprehensive to enable the Licensing Authority and other responsible authorities to consider the application fully
4. Where appropriate, specify the maximum intended occupancy including staff, performers and members of the public and how these numbers are controlled
5. Address the Council's expectations contained within this Licensing Policy

Responsible authorities will not be expected to provide a form of consultancy in modifying Operating Schedules. Representations may be used to seek clarification on how the applicant intends to manage their operation. However, prior to submitting an application, the Licensing Authority recommends that an applicant seek expert advice and guidance from all responsible authorities on matters relating to the licensing objectives as this will assist in completing their operating schedule. This will ensure the application is processed efficiently.

Potential wording of the operating schedule can be based on separate guidance issued by the Licensing Authority and responsible authorities.

The applicant may wish to submit supporting information to be read alongside the Operating Schedule; this information will not normally form part of the voluntary conditions offered through the Operating Schedule, but it is intended to advise responsible authorities about how the business will be managed and operated. It may be necessary to include some aspects of the supporting information into conditions where representations are received.

## **LICENSING CONDITIONS**

### **Primary Considerations**

The Licensing Authority recognises that it may not impose conditions (other than the mandatory conditions and those consistent with the applicants operating schedule) unless its discretion has been engaged following the receipt of relevant representations and upon it being satisfied of the necessity to impose conditions to promote the licensing objectives.

Where licensing conditions are imposed following relevant representations, they shall be appropriate to promote one or more of the licensing objectives and proportionate having regard to the size, style, characteristics and activities undertaken. Any condition imposed must also be practical, achievable and enforceable.

The Licensing Authority recommends that responsible authorities draw up their own pool of conditions to assist licence holders and applicants in developing an operating schedule that is suitable and sufficient for their licensed premises.

Where appropriate conditions will be designed to deter and prevent crime and disorder, improve public safety; limit public nuisance; and protect children from harm.

All representations will be considered during the decision making process unless they are considered to be not relevant to the licensing objectives, frivolous or vexatious or repetitious.

When imposing conditions, the Licensing Authority shall consider the direct impact the activities taking place at the licensed premises will have on members of the public living, working or engaged in normal activity in the vicinity of the premises. In addition, the Licensing Authority shall focus on matters within the control of licensed operators on or outside the premises. Whilst “vicinity” has not been defined in the Act this Licensing Authority shall take a “common sense” approach and shall treat each application on its own merit.

The initial application and subsequent approval is often closely linked to the individual nature of the activities intended for the business. For example, premises where the initial application for music is intended to be low key can be transferred and turned into a venue with very loud bands regularly throughout the week, leading to public nuisance. Depending on the nature of the application if representations are received then additional conditions may be placed on the licences by Committee that prevent the activities initially proposed by the applicant from altering to a degree that may affect any of the licensing objectives.

## LICENSING APPLICATIONS

### Primary considerations:

Applicants will be encouraged to make themselves aware of any relevant planning and transportation policies, tourism and cultural strategies or local crime prevention strategies and to have taken these into account, where appropriate, when formulating their Operating Schedule. To assist some policies and guidance sources are set out in Appendix 2

When an application is received the Licensing Authority will consider each:-

- On its own merits
- In accordance with the Act, any subsequent amendments and supporting Regulations
- With regard to Guidance issued under Section 182 of the Act and this policy

In particular it is important to note that “opening hours”, the times when premises are open to the public, are not necessarily identical to the hours during which licensable activities may take place.

The Licensing Authority will expect that any regulated entertainment that incorporates any of the following activities for the entertainment or attraction of the public are properly defined and explained in the operating schedule of the application

- Striptease, lap dancing or any similar performance
- The installation of strobe or laser equipment
- The use of special effects such as pyrotechnics or the introduction to any area occupied by the public of naked flame or any material, vapour, liquid, foam or novelty foodstuff
- The use of any temporary structure or staged area

The Licensing Authority will expect that an applicant will indicate whether or not the area to be licensed includes or comprises any part of the public highway. It is the policy of the Council to support the provision of street cafés that make a positive contribution to the street scene and to the vitality of shopping and tourist areas bringing life, colour and interest on to the street. The Council may grant permission under S.115E of the Highways Act 1980 for an applicant to use the public highway outside premises for placing tables and chairs but the use of such an area will be subject to separate application, requirements and conditions under provisions of the Highways Act 1980.

### New Applications and Full Variations

All licensing applications for the grant or variation of a premises licence must be served on the Licensing Authority and on the responsible authorities within the district of Plymouth. The contact details (current at the time of writing this policy) for the responsible authorities are detailed at the rear of this policy. However applicants are advised to check the specific details in the Home Office S.182 Guidance and the Act to ensure they have complied with the requirements under the Act.

Where an application for the grant of a premises licence or club premises certificate, variation of the same or a provisional statement, or any part of it, is submitted in writing, it is the responsibility of the applicant to ensure that a copy of the application has been sent to all responsible authorities as stipulated in the Act. Where such applications have been submitted electronically copies of the application will be forwarded to the responsible authorities by the Licensing Authority.

Where an application for the grant of a new application or variation of a premises licence is located in a residential area the Licensing Authority will expect to see measures set out in the

operating schedule of how the potential effects of for example public nuisance and noise disturbance will be minimised and controlled.

Applicants for new licences are strongly advised to liaise with the relevant responsible authorities in relation to adopting measures to avoid crime and disorder problems; improve public safety; limit public nuisance; and protect children from harm in the premises to be licensed.

### Minor Variations

In August 2009, the Government introduced a streamlined process for applicants to make minor variations to their premises licences and club premises certificates where the change is considered to have 'no adverse impact' on the promotion of any of the four licensing objectives.

Minor variations **can be** used to:

- Make minor changes to the structure or layout of a premises
- Make small adjustments to the licensing hours
- Remove out of date, irrelevant or unenforceable conditions
- Add or remove certain licensable activities
- Add volunteered conditions to a premises licence or club premises certificate.

Examples of where the new minor variation process **cannot be** used to;

- Extend the period for which the licence or certificate has effect
- Specify, in a premises licence, an individual as the premises supervisor
- Add the sale by retail or supply of alcohol as an activity authorised by a licence or certificate
- Authorise the sale by retail or supply of alcohol at any time between 23.00 and 07.00
- Authorise an increase in the amount of time on any day during which alcohol may be sold by retail or supplied
- Vary a licence for a community premises so as to apply the condition that every supply of alcohol under that licence must be made or authorised by the management committee.
- Substantially vary the premises to which the licence or club premises certificate relates.

Under a 'minor variation' the applicant must send the application to the Licensing Authority and must advertise the application on a white notice for a period of ten working days, at the premises, beginning with the day after the application was given to the Authority. The applicant is **not** required to advertise the variation in a local newspaper or send a copy to responsible authorities.

On receipt of a minor variation application, the Licensing Authority will consider the application and consult the relevant responsible authorities as it considers appropriate. In deciding on the application the Licensing Authority will consider any relevant representations received within the statutory time limit (ten working days from the day after the application was received by the licensing authority). The Licensing Authority will either grant the application or refuse it where it considers that the proposed application could impact adversely on any of the four licensing objectives.

If the Licensing Authority fails to determine the application within 15 working days, the application will be treated as being refused and the fee returned. However in such cases the Licensing Authority and applicant may agree instead that the undetermined application should be treated as a new application and that the fee originally submitted will be treated as a fee for the new application thus avoiding the need for a new application to be submitted.

## **Review of Premises Licence**

A responsible authority or other persons may at any time call for a review of a premises licence or club premises certificate, where problems associated with the licensing objectives are occurring after the grant or variation of a premises licence. Examples may be where there has been a breach of licensing conditions, failed test purchases or its activities do not promote the licensing objectives. The conduct of review hearings is set out in the relevant statutory instruments.

Where the request originates from other persons the Licensing Authority may reject the application if it is considered not to be relevant to one or more of the licensing objectives; is frivolous or vexatious; or repetitious. The Licensing Authority will consider each case on its own merits having regard to the relevant statutory instruments and Guidance.

Where a review is brought the Licensing Authority may take any of the following actions:

- To modify the conditions of the premises licence (which includes adding new conditions or any alteration or omission of an existing condition), e.g. by reducing the hours of opening or by requiring door supervisors at particular times
- To exclude a licensable activity from the scope of the licence, e.g. to exclude the performance of live music or playing of recorded music
- To remove the designated premises supervisor, e.g. because they consider that the problems are the result of poor management
- To suspend the licence for a period not exceeding three months
- To revoke the licence
- To take no action

In deciding which of these powers to invoke, this Licensing Authority will seek to establish the cause of the concerns which the representations identify. The remedial action taken should be directed at these causes and should always be appropriate and proportionate response. For example, the removal and replacement of the designated premises supervisor may be sufficient to remedy a problem where the cause of the identified problem directly relates to poor management decisions made by that individual.

Equally, it may be that poor management is a direct reflection of poor company practice or policy and the removal of the designated premises supervisor may be an inadequate response to the problems presented.

## **Relevant, Vexatious and Frivolous Representations**

Officer decisions as to whether representations are relevant, frivolous or vexatious will be made objectively having regarded all the available facts and not on the basis of any political judgment. A frivolous representation could be categorised by a lack of seriousness and vexatious circumstances may arise because of disputes between rival businesses. A representation would only be relevant if it relates to the likely effect on, at least one of the licensing objectives.

Where representations are rejected, the responsible authority or other persons making that representation will be given a written reason as to why is the case. Anyone who wishes the decision to be reconsidered should write to the Licensing Authority explaining why they have a relevant representation.

## Use of petitions

Standard letters of support or objection, and petitions are submitted in response to an application or review.

Standard letters, with only the signature and address of the sender, will be considered as a petition as they contain no additional individual comment. Standard letters that have additional detail regarding the representation will be considered as a separate representation, and it will be published separately as part of any Committee report.

Petitions will be published as part of the Committee report, and reference will be made to the number of names supporting the petition. Notification about any Committee hearing will not be sent to names received via a petition.

## Temporary Event Notices (TEN's)

The Act sets out the legal requirements relating to TEN's. A TEN is a notification given by an individual to the Licensing Authority where it is proposed to use premises for one or more licensable activities during a period not exceeding 168 hours and can be used to authorise relatively small-scale ad hoc events held in or on any premises involving no more than 499 people at any one time.

A TEN is typically used to:

- Authorise a licensable activity at a premises not currently licensed - e.g. selling alcohol at a fete
- Temporarily extend the hours for providing a licensed activity at an existing licensed premises for a specific event
- Provide for licensable activities not authorised by the existing licence.

The organiser must give the Licensing Authority notice of the proposed event and give a copy of the notice to the Police and Environmental Health.

Where an application or any part of it, is submitted in writing, it is the responsibility of the applicant to ensure that a copy of the application has been sent to the Police as stipulated in the Act. Where an application has been submitted electronically copies of the application will be forwarded to the responsible authorities by the Police.

The organiser must normally give the Licensing Authority a minimum of 10 clear working days notice. This does **NOT** include the date of submission, the date of the event, weekends or bank holidays. In a significant number of cases this time period does not allow sufficient time for the organiser to liaise with the Police or Environmental Health and other relevant bodies to ensure that the event passes off safely with minimum disturbance to local residents. Therefore the Licensing Authority will normally expect that the application be submitted no earlier than 28 days before the planned event. The giving of 28 days notice allows for reasonable discussions to take place with the Police and Environmental Health. The Licensing Authority will consider any breach of previous voluntary agreements to be an important matter when considering an objection to a TEN application.

The Licensing Authority will also actively encourage the organiser to notify other relevant agencies such as the Fire Authority (crowd safety and management) in order to obtain expert advice on how best to minimise the risk of injury and public nuisance. In addition, whilst under the Act applicants do not have to notify the Planning Authority in respect of a temporary event, however they are encouraged to do so to ensure that any relevant planning consent is in place.

## **CUMULATIVE IMPACT POLICY**

### **Primary Considerations**

For the purposes of this policy “cumulative impact” means the potential impact that a significant number of licensed premises concentrated in one area can have on the promotion of the four licensing objectives. For example, it is not always possible to attribute incidences of crime and disorder and/or public nuisance to particular licensed premises where enforcement action can be taken using existing licensing provisions.

The cumulative impact of licensed premises on the promotion of the licensing objectives is a matter which the licensing authority can take into account. This should not, however, be equated with 'need' which relates more to the commercial demand for a particular type of premises. The issue of 'need' is a matter for planning consideration or for the market to decide and does not form part of this licensing policy statement.

The Licensing Authority may receive relevant representations from either a “responsible authority” or “an interested party” that the cumulative impact of new licences is leading to an area becoming saturated with premises of a particular type, making it a focal point and thereby creating exceptional problems of disorder and nuisance over and above the impact from the individual premises themselves.

The Licensing Authority will consider any application for a defined area to be covered by a cumulative impact policy having regard to the legislative framework and the individual merits of the application. The onus is on any person or organisation making such representations to prove any assertion that the addition of the licensed premises would cause cumulative impact on crime and disorder and/or public nuisance.

In determining whether to adopt a cumulative impact policy for a particular area the licensing authority may, among other things:

- Consider evidence from responsible authorities and local residents about public nuisance and disorder arising from a concentration of licensed premises in a particular area of Plymouth that is impacting on one or more of the licensing objectives
- Identify the area from which problems arise and the boundary of that area
- Make an assessment of the causes
- Adopt a policy about future applications for premises within that area

### **Premises Applications within a Cumulative Impact Area**

For new applications or applications to vary an existing premises licences or club premises certificates located within an existing cumulative impact area the Licensing Authority will not operate a quota of any kind which would pre-determine any application, nor will it seek to impose general limitations on trading hours but will consider it on its own merits with regard to the individual characteristics of that premises and its impact on cumulative impact within that area.

A cumulative impact policy creates a rebuttable presumption that applications within a cumulative impact area will normally be refused, if relevant representations are submitted, unless the applicant can demonstrate why the proposed operation of the premises will not add to the cumulative impact already being experienced.

It is recognised that pubs, nightclubs, restaurants, hotels, theatres, and other clubs all sell alcohol, serve food and provide entertainment, but with contrasting styles and characteristics. Proper regard will be made to those differences and the impact they are likely to have on the local community where the amenity of local residents is being placed under severe pressure.

On the 23 June 2008 the Council originally designated five areas within Plymouth as cumulative impact areas, these are Mutley Plain, North Hill, Stoke Village, Barbican, Union St (including Derry's Cross). The Special Policy (including maps) is set out in Appendix I and remains part of this Licensing Policy.

## **ENFORCEMENT**

### **Primary Considerations**

The Licensing Authority has established protocols with the Police and other enforcing authorities. These protocols provide for the targeting of 'problem' and 'high-risk' premises with a proportionate, but vigorous and intelligence led enforcement approach. Premises which are shown to be well managed and maintained a 'lighter' approach is applied.

The Licensing Authority has adopted an Enforcement Policy that is available on the Council's licensing web site which adopts the good principles of consistency, transparency, proportionality and accountability set out in the Regulators Compliance Code. The Licensing Authority conducts its inspection and enforcement procedures in accordance with the Hampton Principles and better regulation to ensure that it is effective, well targeted and contributes to economic progress.

## ADMINISTRATION, EXERCISE AND DELEGATION OF FUNCTIONS

### Licensing Authority

The licensing function under the Act must be carried out by the Licensing Committee (Miscellaneous) other than for certain exemptions under the Act such as the setting of policy. This committee may further delegate its functions down to a Sub-Committee or officers.

Where the decision or function is purely administrative in nature in the interests of efficiency and effectiveness such decision making will for the most part be carried out by officers.

Set out in the table below is how the Licensing Authority intends its functions to be carried out:

Matter to be dealt with	Full Committee	Sub Committee	Officers
Application for personal licence		If a police objection	If no objection made
1. Application for personal licence with unspent convictions		If a police objection	2. If no objection made
3. Application for premises licence/club premises certificate		4. If a relevant representation made	5. If no relevant representation made
6. Application for provisional statement		7. If a relevant representation made	8. If no relevant representation made
9. Application to vary premises licence/club premises certificate		If a relevant representation made	If no relevant representation made
10. Application to vary designated premises supervisor		If a police objection	All other cases
11. Request to be removed as designated premises supervisor			All cases
12. Application for transfer of premises licence		13. If a police objection	All other cases
14. Applications for interim authorities		15. If a police objection	All other cases
16. Application to review premises licence/ club premises certificate		All cases	
17. Decision on whether a complaint is irrelevant frivolous vexatious etc			All cases
18. Decision to object when local authority is a		All cases	

consultee and not the relevant authority considering the application			
19. Determination of an objection to a temporary event notice		All cases unless all parties agree to conditions	Where all parties agree to the imposition of conditions.
20. Decision whether to consult other responsible authorities on minor variation applications			All cases
21. Determination of application to vary premises licence at community premises to include alternative licence condition		If a Police objections	All other cases
22. Determination of minor variation application			All cases
23. Decision to suspend a premises licence / club premises certificate for failure to pay for the annual fee / late night levy			All cases

## RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITIES LIST

Applicants are required to submit the original licensing application to the licensing authority and send a full copy of the application (including plans) to each of the following responsible authorities.

Where an application, or any part of it, is submitted in writing it is the responsibility of the applicant to ensure that a full copy of the application (including plans) has been sent to each of the following responsible authorities numbered 1 to 8.

Where an application (for a premises licence, club premises certificate (or variations to the same) or provisional statements or Temporary Event Notice) has been submitted electronically copies of the application will be forwarded to the relevant responsible authorities by the Licensing Authority.

### Licensing Authority

**Licensing Team**, Public Protection Service, Plymouth City Council, Floor 6, Civic Centre, Plymouth, PL1 2AA

Tel: 01752 305465 / 307981 / 307983

Fax: 01752 226314

E-mail: [licensing@plymouth.gov.uk](mailto:licensing@plymouth.gov.uk)

## Responsible Authorities – Contacts

(Non emergency calls only)

(1) **Child Protection Team**, Social Services, Midland House, Notte Street, Plymouth, PL1 2EG

Tel: 01752 306340

Email: [childprotect@plymouth.gov.uk](mailto:childprotect@plymouth.gov.uk)

(2) **Devon and Cornwall Police**, Police Licensing Team, , Launceston Police Station, Moorland Road, Launceston, Cornwall, PL15 7HY

Tel: 01566 771309

Fax: 01566 771388

Email: [licensingwest@devonandcornwall.pnn.police.uk](mailto:licensingwest@devonandcornwall.pnn.police.uk)

(3) **Devon & Somerset Fire & Rescue Service**, West Devon Headquarters, Glen Road, Plympton, Plymouth, PL7 3XT

Tel: 01752 333600

Fax: 01752 333640

Email: [westfiresafety@devfire.gov.uk](mailto:westfiresafety@devfire.gov.uk)

(4) **Environmental Health**, Public Protection Service, Plymouth City Council, Floor 6, Civic Centre, Plymouth, PL1 2AA.

Tel: 01752 304141

Fax: 01752 226314

E-mail: [public.protection@plymouth.gov.uk](mailto:public.protection@plymouth.gov.uk)

(5) **Trading Standards**, Public Protection Service, Plymouth City Council, Floor 7, Civic Centre, Plymouth, PL1 2AA.

Tel: 01752 304141

Fax 01752 226314

E-mail: [public.protection@plymouth.gov.uk](mailto:public.protection@plymouth.gov.uk)

(6) **Health and Safety Executive**, North Quay House, Sutton Harbour, Plymouth, PL4 0RA,

Fax – 01752 226024

(7) **Planning Authority**, Development Consents Manager, Plymouth City Council, Civic Centre, Plymouth, PL1 2EW.

Tel: 01752 304471

Fax: 01752 305523

E-mail: [letters.of.representation@plymouth.gov.uk](mailto:letters.of.representation@plymouth.gov.uk)

(8) **Health Authority**, Senior Public Health Commissioning and Policy Officer, Office of the Director of Public Health, Plymouth City Council, Windsor House, Plymouth, PL6 5UF

Tel: 01752 398616

Email: [odphlicensingapplications@plymouth.gov.uk](mailto:odphlicensingapplications@plymouth.gov.uk) ,

In relation to vessels responsible authorities also include navigation authorities within the meaning of S. 221(1) of the Water Resources Act 1991 that have statutory functions in relation to the waters where the vessel is usually moored or berthed or any waters where it is proposed to be navigated when being used for licensable activities

**Maritime & Coastguard Agency**, Plymouth Marine Office, New Fish Market, Sutton Harbour, Plymouth, PL4 0LH.

Tel: 01752 266211

Fax: 01752 225826

E-mail: [plymouthmo@mcga.gov.uk](mailto:plymouthmo@mcga.gov.uk)

## APPENDIX I – SPECIAL POLICY

The five areas on the attached plans are areas that were identified by Devon and Cornwall Police or Environmental Health as being subject to high levels of alcohol related crime or nuisance. Following extensive consultation exercises, evidence was provided which satisfied the Licensing Authority that this Cumulative Impact Policy should be adopted in respect of these areas due to crime and disorder and/or public nuisance. This information was considered by Cabinet on the 25<sup>th</sup> March 2014 and City Council on the 31<sup>st</sup> March 2014.

Within any cumulative impact policy area, any licence application will have the ability to either improve or add to any problems experienced by an area with a high density of licensed premises.

Any licensed premises will be within the scope of this cumulative impact policy. This means that the following licences will have to comply with the requirements of the cumulative impact policy:

- Sale of alcohol either on or off the premises
- Provision of regulated entertainment
- Provision of late night refreshment (sale of hot food between 11pm and 5am)

The effect of this policy is to create a rebuttable presumption that applications for a new premises licence or club premises certificate or the variation of an existing licence or certificate in these areas will normally be refused where:

1. Representations have been received and it is anticipated that the application will add to the problems of crime and disorder or/and public nuisance in these areas
2. The applicant has been unable to demonstrate that, within their operating schedule, there will be no significant negative cumulative impact on one or more of the Licensing objectives.

It is recognised that pubs, nightclubs, restaurants, hotels, theatres, and other clubs all sell alcohol, serve food and provide entertainment, but with contrasting styles and characteristics. Proper regard will be made to those differences and the impact they are likely to have on the local community where the amenity of local residents is being placed under severe pressure. The Licensing Authority will consider the locality and local trading environment when assessing applications.

For example, while a large nightclub or high capacity public house might add to problems, a small restaurant or theatre may not.

Examples of where applications may not have a significant negative impact include:

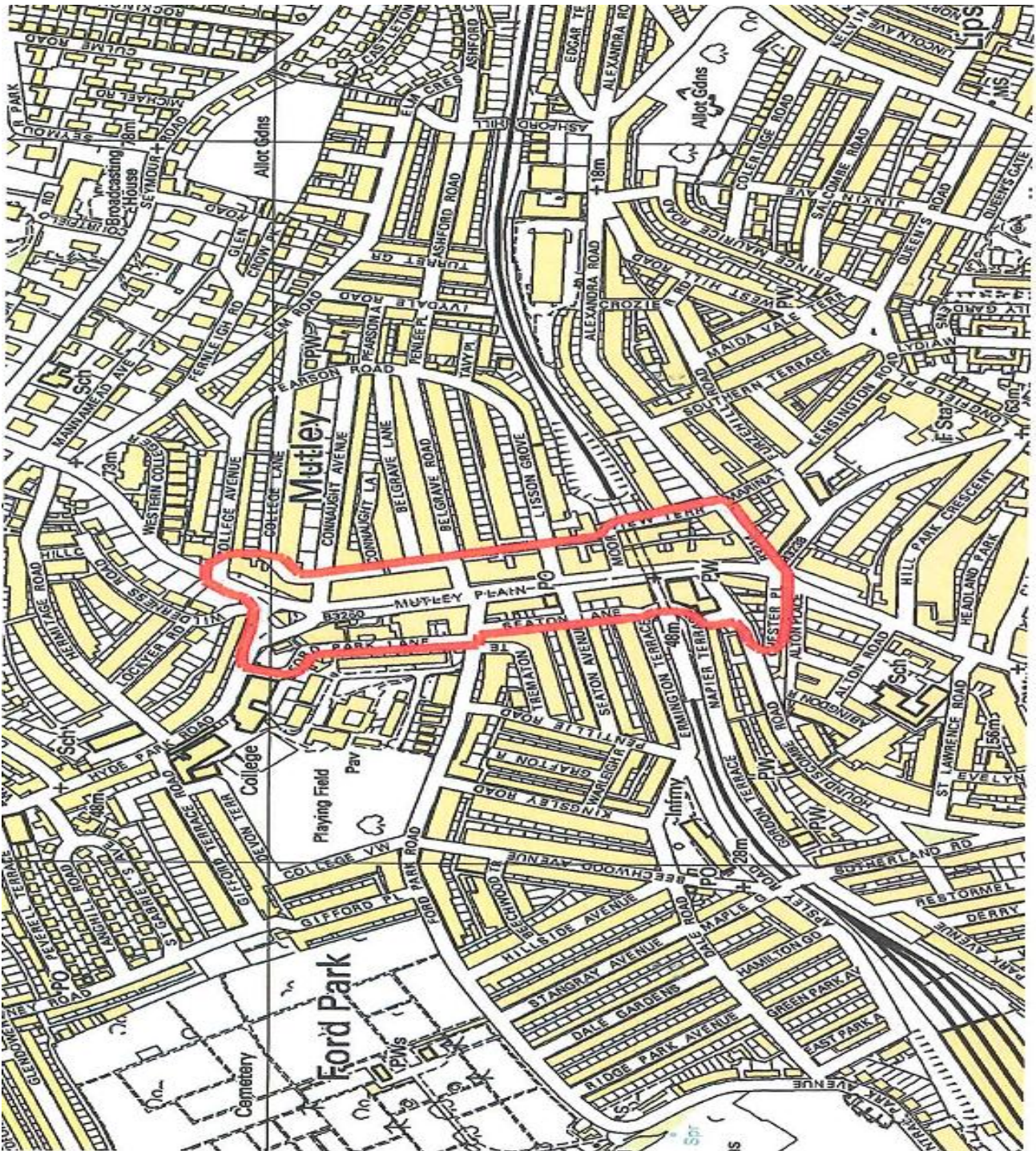
- Direct replacement for similar licences where impact will be similar or less
- Substitution of activities where the impact will be similar or less
- Replace vertical drinking with seated consumption
- Alcohol is ancillary to other activities or services
- Time limited applications, e.g. events
- Phased closing times for the premises to cause gradual dispersal
- Small maximum occupancies

In order for this Policy to be utilized it will still be necessary for responsible authorities or other person to make relevant representations, referring to information, which was before the Licensing

Authority when this special policy was developed. This must be done before the Licensing Authority can lawfully consider giving effect to this special policy.

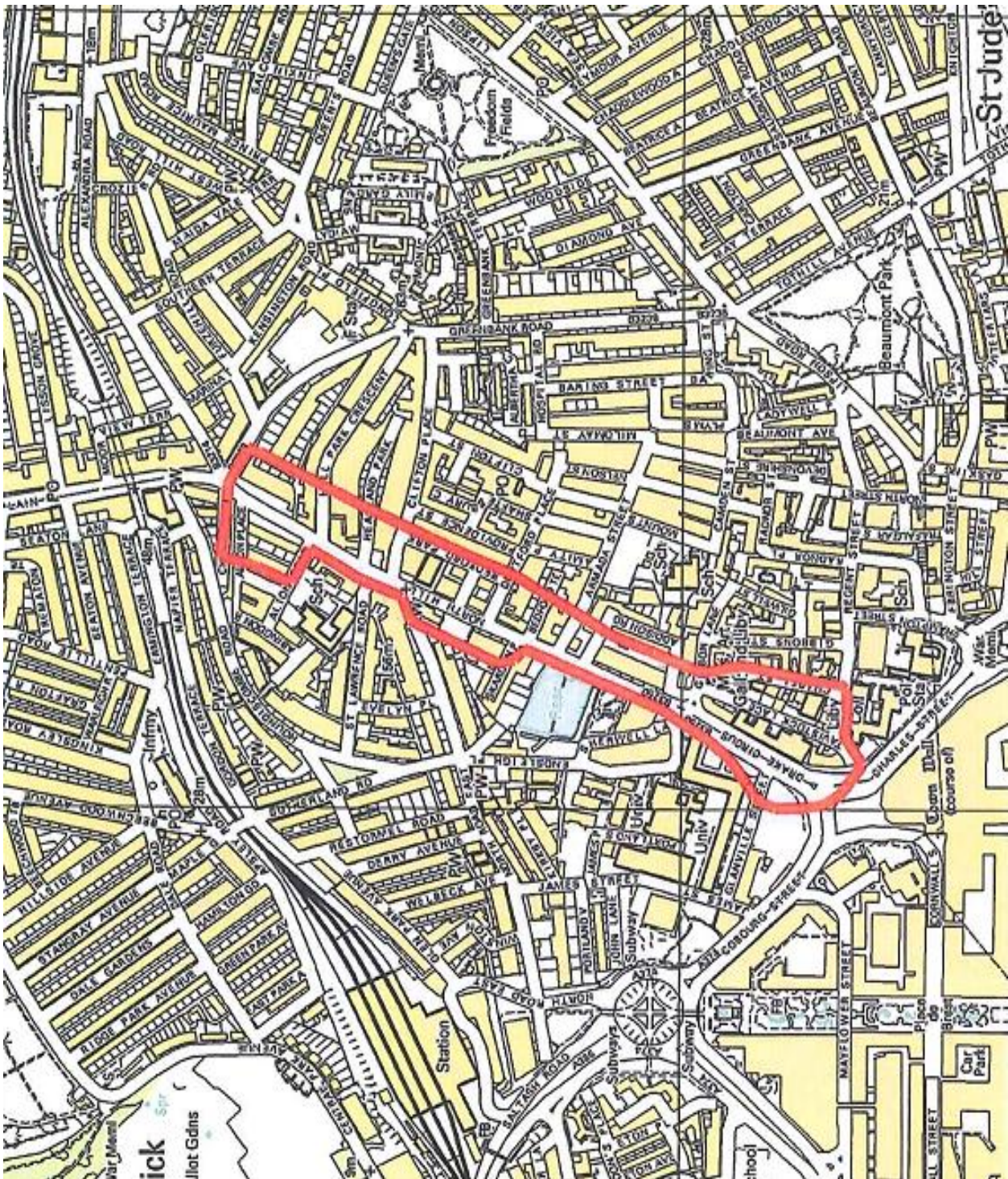
If there are no representations the licensing authority must grant the application in terms that are consistent with the operating schedule submitted.

This special policy forms part of Plymouth City Council's Licensing Policy and will be subject to regular review. It will form part of the formal reconsideration at each review of the Statement of Licensing Policy. If during any review it is clear that the original concerns regarding crime and disorder and public nuisance are no longer present the cumulative impact policy may be amended or removed.



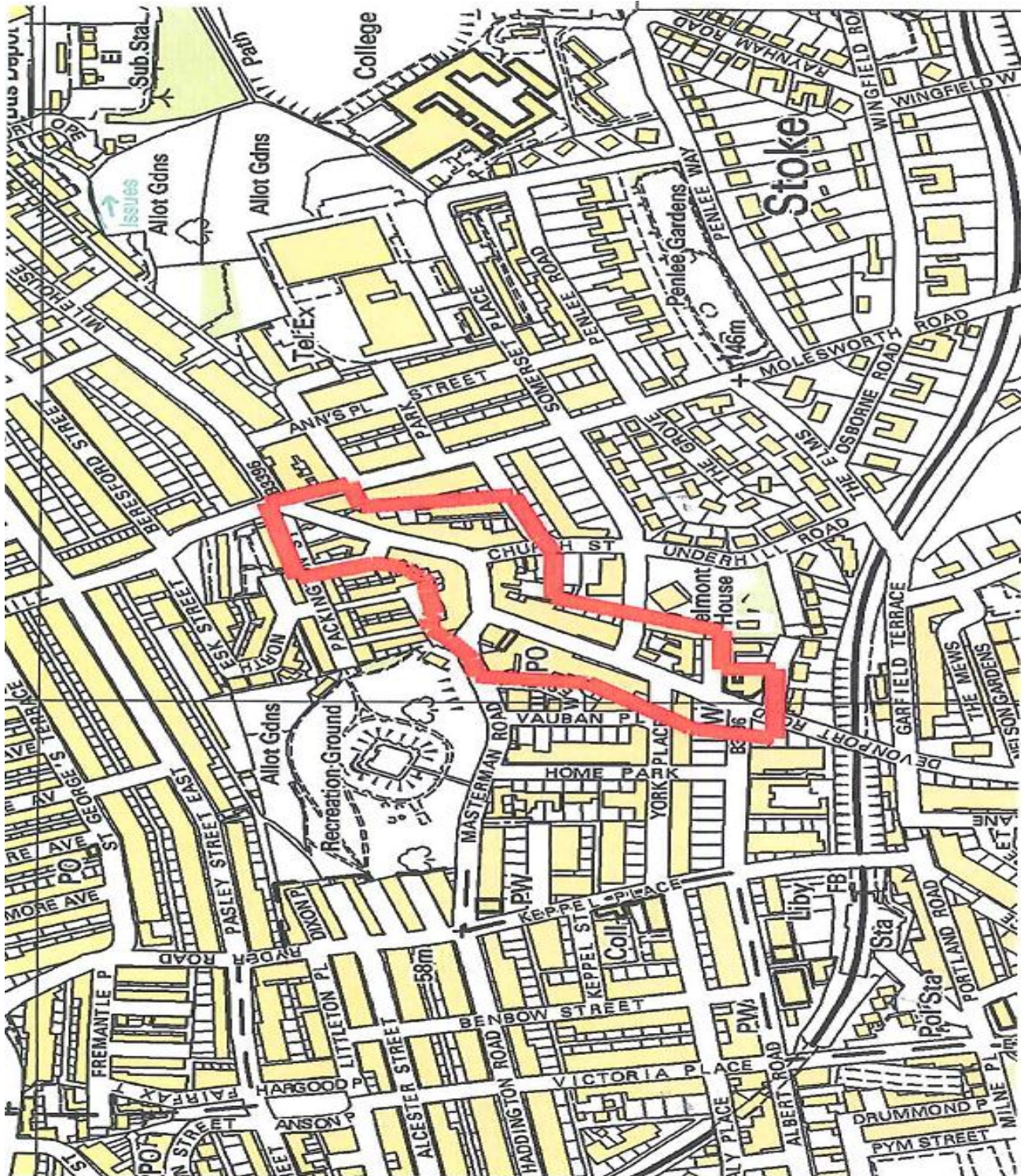
Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey mapping with the permission of the Controller of her Majesty's Stationery Office Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Devon and Cornwall Constabulary 100022024 License No.

## Mutley Plain



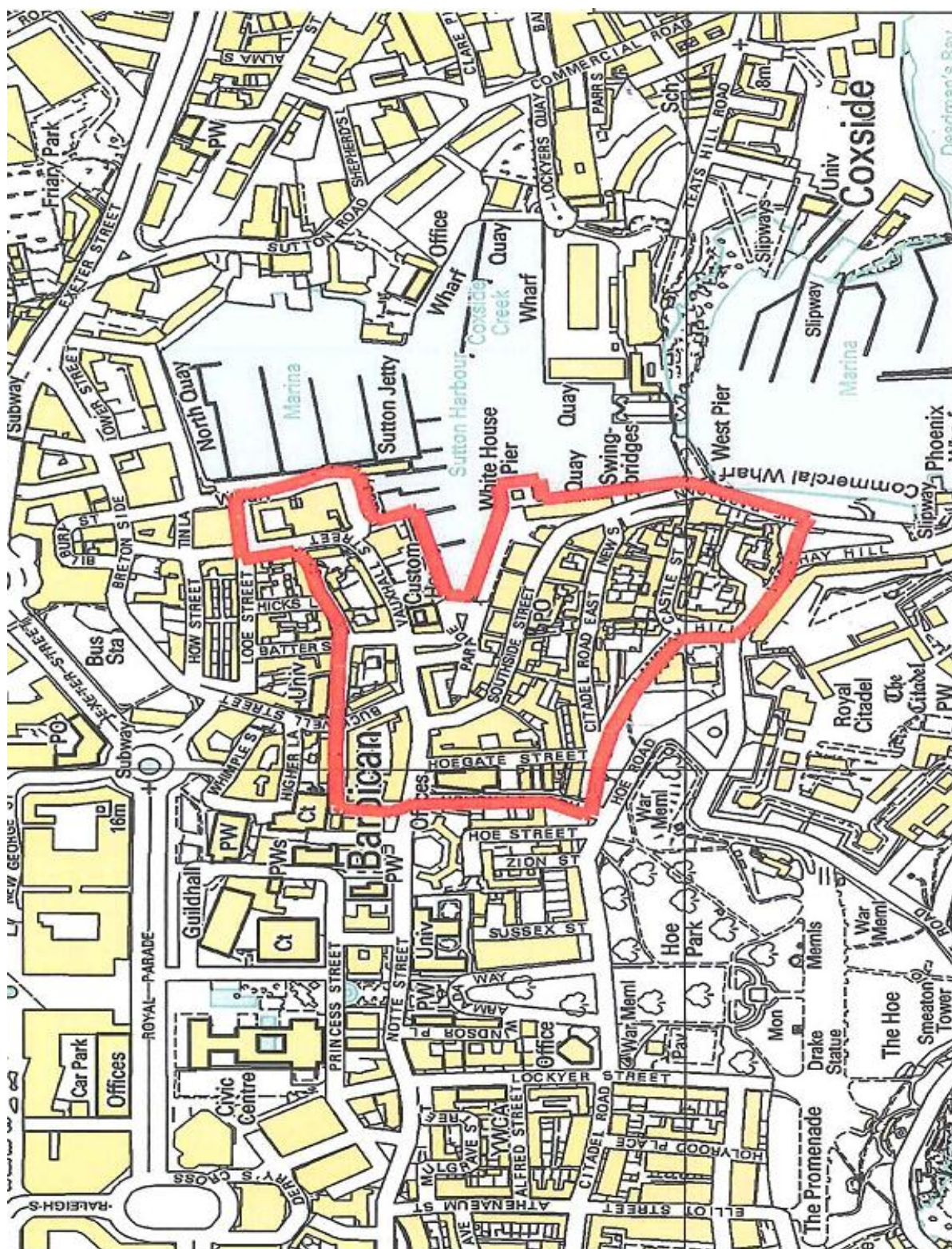
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## North Hill



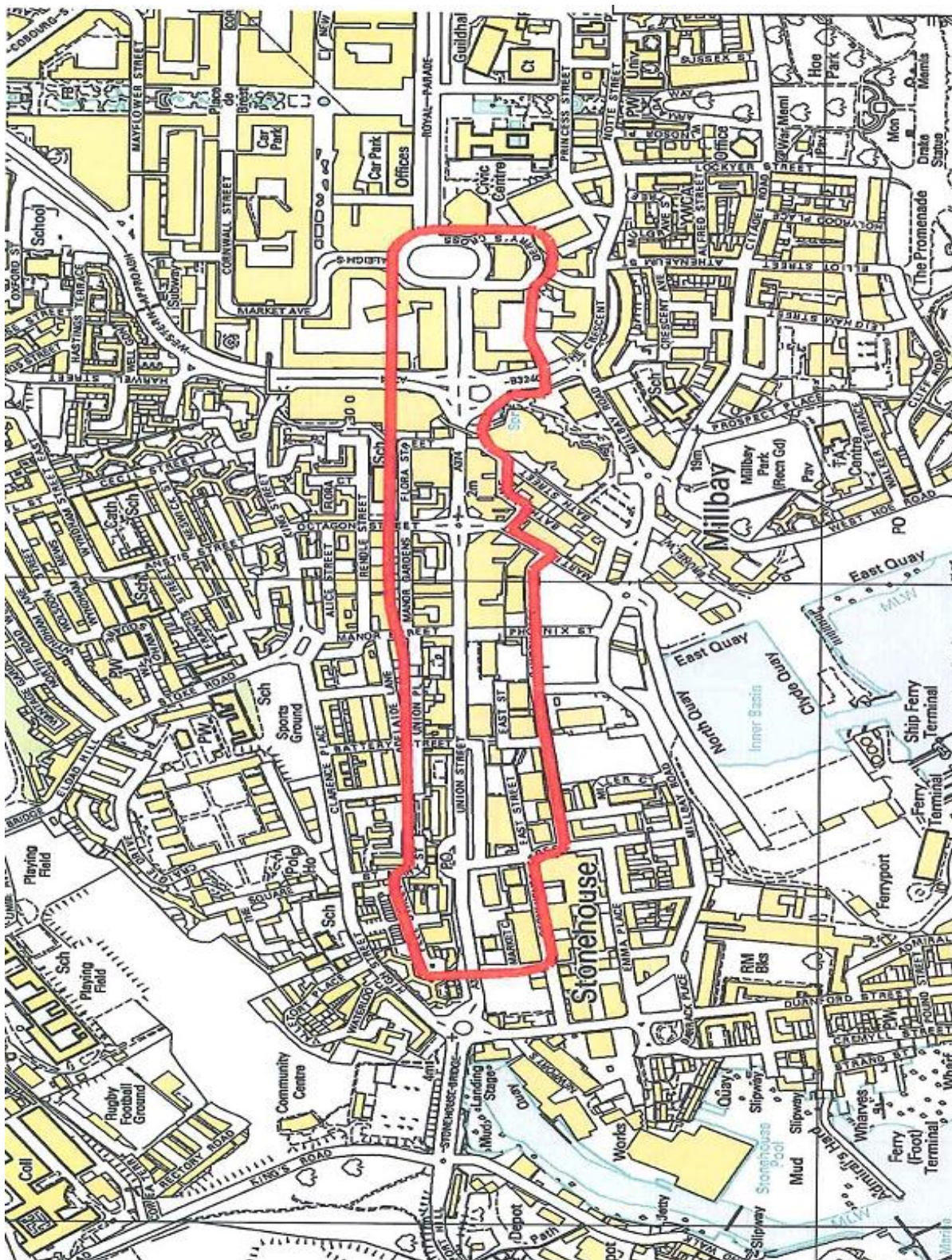
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# Stoke Village



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# Barbican



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# Union St & Derry's Cross

## **APPENDIX 2**

### **OTHER POLICIES, LEGISLATION, CASE-LAW AND GUIDANCE SOURCES**

There are a number of other local and national policies, strategies, responsibilities, and guidance documents which should be taken into account in order to complement the authority's licensing policy.

#### **Relevant Plymouth City Council Strategies and Policies**

Local Transport Plan

Local Development Framework Strategy

Local Economic Strategy

Strategic Alcohol Plan for Plymouth

#### **Related Strategies and Policies**

British Beer and Pub Association Partnerships Initiative

Community Safety Strategy

Crime & Disorder Reduction Strategy

Cultural and Tourism Strategies including promotion of live music and community events

Drugs and Alcohol Strategy

Home Office: Selling Alcohol Responsibly: Good Practice Examples from the Alcohol Retail and Hospitality Industries

National and local Pubwatch schemes

[Portman Group Code of Practice on the Naming, Packaging and Promotion of Alcoholic Drinks.](#)

Purple Flag (ATCM)

#### **Useful References (organisations)**

Association of Convenience Stores (ACS)

<http://www.thelocalshop.com/tls/index.asp>

Association of Licensed Multiple Retailers (ALMR)

<http://www.almr.org.uk/>

Association of Town Centre Managers (ACTM and Purple Flag)

<http://www.atcm.org/>

British Beer and Pub Association (BBPA)

<http://www.beerandpub.com/>

British Board of Film Classification (BBFC)

[www.bbfc.co.uk](http://www.bbfc.co.uk)

British Institute of Inn Keeping (BII)

<http://www.bii.org/>

British Retail Consortium (BRC)

<http://www.brc.org.uk/default.asp>

Circus Arts Forum

[www.circusarts.org.uk](http://www.circusarts.org.uk)

Cinema Exhibitors' Association (CEA)

<http://www.cinemauk.org.uk/>

Department for Culture, Media and Sport (see links to the Licensing Act 2003, Explanatory Notes, Guidance and Regulations)

[www.culture.gov.uk](http://www.culture.gov.uk)

Equity

<http://www.equity.org.uk/>

Independent Street Arts Network

[www.streetartsnetwork.org.uk](http://www.streetartsnetwork.org.uk)

Institute of Licensing (IOL)

<http://www.instituteoflicensing.org/>

Justices Clerks' Society Good Practice Guide, Licensing

[www.jc-society.co.uk](http://www.jc-society.co.uk)

Licensed Victuallers Associations (LVAs)

<http://www.flva.co.uk/>

National Association of Local Government Arts Officers

<http://www.nalgao.org/>

National Pub Watch

<http://www.nationalpubwatch.org.uk/index.php>

NOCTIS

(Formerly Bar, Entertainment and Dance Association (BEDA))

<http://www.noctisuk.org/>

The Portman Group

[www.portman.org.uk](http://www.portman.org.uk)

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## Devon & Cornwall Police

Building safer communities together

Chief Superintendent  
Crownhill Police Station  
Budshead Way  
Crownhill  
Plymouth PL6 5HT  
Telephone: 01752 751200

Our ref:AB/HK/sec2062/13

4 October 2013

### Plymouth City Council Licensing Policy Review and Late Night Levy

Plymouth has the largest Evening and Night Time Economy within Devon and Cornwall.

Devon and Cornwall Constabulary supports the development of Plymouth ENTE and recognises the social benefits it provides to the community through employment, leisure activities and entertainment.

The police also recognise the impact that alcohol has in relation to crime, disorder and antisocial behaviour if operators do not aspire to the highest possible standards.

The Devon & Cornwall Constabulary supports the Plymouth City Council Licensing Policy review and welcomes the opportunity to make representations.

I enclose the police representations in support of this consultation together with a crime profile and supporting documentation.

Plymouth's overarching vision remains 'to be one of Europe's finest most vibrant waterfront cities where an outstanding quality of life is enjoyed by everyone'.

Plymouth's ENTE has an important part to play in this vision and through this licensing Policy review; I hope it will continue to have a increasing positive contribution to make.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Andy Boulting', with a stylized, cursive script.

Andy Boulting  
Chief Superintendent  
Plymouth Commander

# **Plymouth Licensing Policy Review**

**Representations by Devon and Cornwall Constabulary**

**1<sup>st</sup> October 2013**

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## **1.0 Executive Summary**

1.1 The ranking of neighbourhoods changes when focusing on the number of ENTE crimes. The majority of ENTE neighbourhoods have seen significant falls in relevant crimes between 2010 and 2012 with the exception of Greenbank University which has seen a 10% rise over this period. Although East end had a 5.7% rise in 2012, this followed a -19.7% fall in 2011. The largest fall in ENTE crime was City Centre at -26.6% followed by Stonehouse at -22.1%.

1.2 Time pattern analysis shows that the times of ENTE crimes in other neighbourhoods have remained broadly unchanged apart from Stonehouse and Greenbank University neighbourhoods have later ENTE crimes (table 16 & 17).

1.3 Looking at the Operation Expound ENTE policing area allows for a more focused analysis to be carried out in within the specific ENTE geographical area. ENTE crime overall has fallen from 1877 offences in 2011 to 1137 offences in 2012 a reduction of -22.3%

1.4 Time Pattern Analysis at a Neighbourhood, ENTE and CIZ level has identified the extent to which late night licences have changed over the three years of analysis.

1.5 Looking at the Operation Expound City Centre area there has been a -27.1% reduction in ENTE crimes with the time of incidents remaining unchanged (table 27). ENTE relevant crimes account for 64.2% of crimes within the City Centre (table 25).

1.6 Conversely Union Street West (Stonehouse) identified a change with the impact of extended licensing hours. Although there has been a reduction both in terms of the volume and proportion of ENTE crimes, time pattern analysis identifies that crimes are now being committed up until 0900 hours (table 30).

1.7 Detailed analysis of the five cumulative impact zones supports a similar pattern within the ENTE. Union Street Derrys Cross CIZ remains the area with the highest number of ENTE incidents at 607 in 2012 although with a -27.7% reduction from 2011. ENTE offences accounts for 88.1% of relevant crimes within this area.

1.8 Whilst the majority of areas have shown no change in the times of offences whilst enjoying reductions in the overall volume, Greenbank University has seen increases in volumes between 0100 and 0700 hours with offences shifting one hour later (table 46).

1.9 When analysing CIZ data the impact of the ENTE becomes more pronounced. The number of crimes committed within the ENTE has increased in all CIZ'S with the exception of Union Street and Derrys Cross CIZ. The Union Street CIZ recorded a substantial - 28.1% reduction in ENTE relevant crimes accounting for 298 crimes although with indications that the time of offences is now later (table 43 & 48)

1.10 North Hill CIZ offences remained static with only 2 additional crimes during 2012. The Barbican CIZ had a 13.3% increase in ENTE offences in 2012, although with low volumes this represented 12 additional crimes. Mutley CIZ had a 50% increase in ENTE crimes in 2012 with 28 crimes. (table 39 – 43)

1.11 The proportion of offences committed within the ENTE is ranged from Stoke CIZ (76.2%) to North Hill CIZ (93.5%) (table 34 - 38)

1.12 The Barbican CIZ remained unchanged (table 39) indicating the change occurred outside the current CIZ area although the Barbican district also saw a shift in 2012 from 2011 by one hour with increased offences which appear to be centred on the Vauxhall Street corridor (table 31 - 33).

1.13 Time pattern tables for North Hill show an increase in crimes between 0100 hours and 0600 hours (table 46).

1.14 Arrest data indicates that there were fewer arrests in 2012 than in 2011 with the key period of activity between 2200 and 0500 hours. Fridays and Saturdays dominated with 85% of arrests being within ENTE hours.

1.15 Licensing Report data demonstrates the main times and reasons for reports with 2000 hours to 0900 hours with disorder being the main subject for the reports. The times of L10s appear similar between 2011 and 2012 although on reduced volumes.

1.16 Directions to Leave S27 data indicates the times that potential troublemakers are issued with a DTL. The data indicates the main times are between 2100 to 0600 hours, peaking between 0200 and 0300 hours.

### Summary

1.17 The profile identifies the impact of the ENTE on key neighbourhoods, ENTE areas and CIZ'S in the city. The profile demonstrates the proportion of incidents committed within ENTE times and the current crime trends. In some areas, ENTE offences account for up to 90% of crimes committed in the neighbourhood.

1.18 Whilst the majority of ENTE areas are showing notable reductions in the number of offences within the ENTE in 2012, the profile identifies that some areas are showing an increase in 2012.

1.19 Whilst ENTE offences have reduced in 2012 in most areas, the volume of incidents within some key neighbourhoods and areas still remains unduly high.

1.20 Time Pattern analysis indicates that in some key neighbourhoods the peak times of offences is occurring later in 2012 than in previous years.

1.21 Crime data is corroborated by Police Incident reports, Directions to Leave records and Licensing Report data. This report should be read in conjunction with Plymouth Licensing Policy Review and other supporting documentation.

### Conclusion

1.22 Crime data indicates the effect of late night licensing hours in key ENTE areas within Plymouth's ENTE. Reduced footfall and narrow profit margins are restricting re-investment in developing the ENTE.

1.23 Without a correction the police have concerns that this trend will continue with falling standards, and increased levels of drunkenness and alcohol related crime, disorder and antisocial behaviour particularly after midnight.

1.24 Whilst significant reductions in ENTE crime have been seen in most ENTE neighbourhoods, increases in the number of incidents are occurring in certain key ENTE areas. The police suggest that the licensing authority should consider introducing new measures may allow the authority a method of correcting these imbalances.

1.25 The police consider there is need to consider the introduction of both a Late Night Levy as an appropriate means of raising a contribution towards the costs of policing the late-night economy.

1.26 By utilising both measures the police believe that Plymouth's ENTE can be effectively re-balanced without disproportionately affecting one section of the ENTE over another (early evening venues or late night venues.)

1.27 The police suggest these measures taken together with other policy changes may enable the ENTE to develop and thrive.

### **Headline Recommendations**

1.29 The Devon and Cornwall Constabulary supports the introduction of Late Night Levy in Plymouth.

1.30 The licensing authority considers reviewing the number and areas of Cumulative Impact Zones.

These recommendations are explored in more detail later in the report.

## **2.0 Explanatory Notes**

### **2.1.0 Neighbourhood Crime Profiles**

2.1.1 The profile initially reviewed specific crime types within the top seven ENTE Neighbourhoods within the City. The results are contained within Tables 1-7. Further analysis on types of crime days and the proportion of offences committed during ENTE times are contained within Tables 8 – 14 and Graphs 1 – 7. The times offences occur are contained within the heat map tables 15-21.

#### **2.1.2 Plymouth City Centre Neighbourhood**

There has been a general reduction in all crime types within Plymouth City Centre Neighbourhood during both 2011 and 2012. Crimes within the ENTE represent 58.7% of crimes committed throughout the day. (Table 1)

#### **2.1.3 Stonehouse Neighbourhood**

Crime data identifies that following initial reductions in violent crime in 2011, there was an increase in 2012. There has however been a reduction in all other crime types since 2011. The proportion of ENTE offences has also reduced in 2012 from 85.4% to 79.7% but is the highest neighbourhood by volume. (Table 2)

#### **2.1.4 Greenbank and University Neighbourhood**

Crime data identifies that Greenbank & University is the only neighbourhood to show an increase in ENTE crimes and the percentage of ENTE crimes. Violence and Public Order have seen increases whilst other offence types have remained relatively static. ENTE offences represent 89.9% of those neighbourhood crimes. (Table 3)

#### **2.1.5 East End Neighbourhood**

Crime data identifies that all offences have remained static over the three years. Overall the proportion of offences within the ENTE has increased from 68.9% to 72.5%. Although the number of offences has remained static, there has been an increase in violence in 2012 offset by reductions in Public Order. (Table 4)

#### **2.1.6 Mutley Neighbourhood**

Crime data identifies that all offences have remained static over the three years. Overall the proportion of offences within the ENTE is 70.6%. (Table 5)

#### **2.1.7 Stoke Neighbourhood**

Crime data identifies that all offences have remained static over the three years. Reductions in violence have been offset by increases in public order. Overall the proportion of offences within the ENTE is 50.4%. (Table 6)

#### **2.1.8 Devonport Neighbourhood**

Crime data identifies that broadly relevant offences within Devonport have been static over the three years. Reductions in violence have been offset by increases in public order. Overall the proportion of offences within the ENTE is 50%. (Table 7)

## **2.2.0 Neighbourhood Day Pattern Analysis**

### **2.2.1 Plymouth City Centre Neighbourhood**

Crime levels have fallen on all days of the week. Overall ENTE crimes have fallen by 26.6% in 2012. Crimes dominate on a Friday and Saturday night. (Table 8 graph 1)

### **2.2.2 Stonehouse Neighbourhood**

Crime levels remain fairly static with the exception of Friday Nights and Saturday Nights which dominate. There has been a 22.1% reduction in crimes in 2012 on all days. (Table 9 graph 2)

### **2.2.3 Greenbank and University Neighbourhood**

Crime levels remain fairly static throughout the week with the exception of Friday Nights and Saturday Nights. Reductions in offences Sunday to Wednesday have been offset by increases in offences Thursday to Saturday. Offences have increased by 7.2% in 2012 following a 2.6% increase in 2011. (Table 10 graph 3)

### **2.2.4 East End Neighbourhood**

Reduced crime levels Sunday to Wednesday have been offset by increases Thursday to Saturday. Fridays and Saturdays are higher than but not as significant as in other neighbourhoods... (Table 11, Graph 4)

### **2.2.5 Mutley Neighbourhood**

Crime levels are significantly higher on Sundays and Fridays whilst reducing Monday to Wednesday. Fridays and Saturdays are higher but are not as significant as in other neighbourhoods. There has been no change in ENTE crime levels in 2012. (Table 12, Graph 5)

### **2.2.6 Stoke Neighbourhood**

Crime level reductions on Mondays, Tuesdays and Fridays are offset by increases on Wednesday Thursdays and Sundays. Overall ENTE crime has reduced by 3.1%. ENTE crime is only marginally higher on Fridays and Saturdays. (Table 13, Graph 6)

### **2.2.7 Devonport Neighbourhood**

Overall ENTE crime levels are unchanged with increases on Thursday and Saturday being offset by reduction on Sunday to Tuesday, and are only marginally higher on Fridays and Saturdays. The difference between day time and night time is minimal. (Table 14, Graph 7)

### **2.3.0 Neighbourhood Time Pattern Analysis**

#### **2.3.1 Plymouth City Centre Neighbourhood**

Time Pattern Analysis identifies that crimes levels start to rise later and peak later in the evening although on reduced volumes in 2012. The peak times are between 2100 hours and 0300 hours peaking at 0100 hours. (Table 15)

#### **2.3.2 Stonehouse Neighbourhood**

Time Pattern Analysis identifies that crimes levels start to rise earlier and peaking later in the evening. The peak times are between 2200 hours and 0500 hours. The peak period is longer than other neighbourhoods and starts and finishes later in 2012 peaking between 0300 hours and 0400 hours. (Table 16)

#### **2.3.3 Greenbank and University Neighbourhood**

Time Pattern Analysis identifies that the peak times are between 2300 hours and 0600 hours. The peak times are between 0300 hours and 0400 hours. (Table 17)

#### **2.3.4 East End Neighbourhood**

Time Pattern Analysis identifies that the peak times are between 0000 hours and 0400 hours on lower volume. The peak period has remained the same over the last three years. (Table 18)

#### **2.3.5 Mutley Neighbourhood**

Time Pattern Analysis identifies that the peak period is between 1900 hours and 0300 hours although with much lower volumes than other areas. (Table 19)

#### **2.3.6 Stoke Neighbourhood**

Time Pattern Analysis identifies that the peak period is between 2000 hours and 0200 hours on very low volumes. The peak period is between midnight and 0100 hours. (Table 20)

#### **2.3.7 Devonport Neighbourhood**

Time Pattern Analysis identifies that the peak period is between 1500 hours and 0000 hours although with lower volumes. There are now fewer incidents after midnight than in previous years. (Table 21)

### **2.4.0 Operation Expound All Areas**

#### **2.4.1 Operation Expound All Areas**

The profile reviewed specific crime types within the Operation Expound ENTE policing area within the City. The results are contained within Tables 22. Further analysis on types of crime days and the proportion of offences committed during ENTE times are contained within Table 23, Graph 8, and map 1. The times offences occur are contained within the heat map table 24.

2.4.2 Crime data identifies that there have been reductions in all offence types between 2011 and 2012. The proportion of offences within the ENTE has also reduced from 77.9% to 73.8%. (Table 22)

2.4.3 There was a 7.4% reduction in ENTE crimes within Operation Expound area in 2011 followed by a 22.3% reduction in ENTE crimes in 2012 on all days of the week. Fridays and Saturdays continue to dominate although Sunday has now become the third busiest day. (Table 23 graphs 8, map 1).

2.4.4 Time Pattern Analysis identifies that crime levels start to rise at 2100 hours and tail off from 0400 hours. The peak times are between 0000 hours and 0200 hours. There are lower volumes during 2012 however there is an increasing trend between 0400-0500 hours. (Table 24)

### **2.5.0 Operation Expound Key Areas**

2.5.1 The profile reviewed specific crime types within the key Operation Expound ENTE areas of Union Street West (Stonehouse) Union Street East and Derrys Cross (City Centre) and the Barbican. The results are contained within Tables 25, 28 and 31. Further analysis on types of crime days and the proportion of offences committed during ENTE times are contained within Tables 26, 29 and 32, Graphs 9 - 11 and map 2 - 4. The times offences occur are contained within the heat map tables 27, 30 and 33.

#### **2.5.2 Operation Expound City Centre**

There been a sustained reduction in all ENTE offences within the Neighbourhood over the last three years whilst day time offences have remained broadly the same. There has also been a reduction in the proportion of offences linked to the night time economy from 71% to 64.2% (table 25)

#### **2.5.3 Operation Expound City Centre**

There was a 2% reduction in ENTE crimes within City Centre Expound area in 2011 followed by a 27.1% reduction in ENTE crimes in 2012 on all days of the week except Sunday. Offences on Fridays and Saturdays continue to dominate. (Table 26 graphs 9, map 2).

#### **2.5.4 Operation Expound City Centre**

Time Pattern Analysis identifies that ENTE crime levels start to rise at 2100 hours and tail off from 0300 hours. The peak times are between 0000 hours and 0200 hours. There are lower volumes during 2012. (Table 27)

#### **2.5.5 Operation Expound Stonehouse Beat**

Time pattern analysis identifies a reduction in the number of offences in 2012 albeit the committed times remained broadly the same with an increasing trend between 0400 hours and 0500 hours year on year. (Table 28)

#### **2.5.6 Operation Expound Stonehouse Beat**

The number of ENTE offences has fallen over the three years. The proportion of offences within the night time economy has fallen slightly in 2012 although remains high at 88.1% (2012.) (Table 28)

#### **2.5.7 Operation Expound Stonehouse Beat**

There has been a notable reduction in crime levels 2012 (25.8%) compared with 2011. ENTE crimes dominate the Stonehouse Neighbourhood in particular Fridays and Saturdays. (Table 29, graph 10, map 3)

#### 2.5.8 Operation Expound Stonehouse Beat

Time Pattern Analysis identifies that crimes levels start to rise later and peak later in the morning. The peak times in 2012 are between 0100 hours and 0500 hours but continue into the morning. (Table 30)

#### 2.5.9 Operation Expound North Hill

No Chart is required as the CIZ covers the same area.

#### 2.5.10 Operation Expound Mutley Plain

No Chart is required as the CIZ covers the same area.

#### 2.5.11 Barbican District

Crime data identifies that after a reduction in 2011 there was a slight increase in ENTE violent crime and public order in 2012. Other offences show slight reductions.

The proportion of offences linked to the night time economy has remained static between 2011 and 2012 at 76.7%. (Table 31)

#### 2.5.12 Barbican District

There has been an increase in crime from 2011 to 2012 (9.1%). Crime levels remain very low with the exception of Friday, Saturday and Sunday Nights. Reductions in crime on Tuesdays have been offset by increases in crimes Thursday to Saturday. Crime levels on Sundays have remained unchanged. (Table 32 graph 11)

#### 2.5.13 Barbican District

Time Pattern Analysis identifies the time pattern signature for the Barbican district in 2012 was in line with 2010 with crime levels peaking earlier between 2200 hours and 0000 hours. The key times are between 2100 hours and 0300 hours. (Table 33)

2.5.14 Analysis of offences has identified that a significant number of crimes are occurring within the Vauxhall Street/Bretonside corridor, the northern part of which currently sits outside the existing Cumulative Impact Zone (CIZ). (Map 4)

### **2.6.0 Cumulative Impact Zones**

#### 2.6.1 Cumulative Impact Zones

The profile reviewed specific crime types within the five Cumulative Impact Zones of Union Street and Derrys Cross, Barbican, North Hill, Mutley Plain and Stoke Village. The results are contained within Tables 34 – 38 and Table 49. Further analysis on types of crime days and the proportion of offences committed during ENTE times are contained within Tables 39 - 43, Graphs 12 - 16 and maps 5 - 9. The times offences occur are contained within the heat map tables 44 - 48.

#### 2.6.2 Barbican CIZ

Crime data identifies that although there was a slight increase in ENTE offences in 2012 they are still less than in 2010. The proportion of offences within the ENTE has reduced from 85.7% in 2011 to 79.7% in 2012. (Table 34)

#### 2.6.3 Mutley Plain CIZ

Crime data identifies that following a reduction in 2011 offences have returned to their 2010 levels. The proportion of offences within the ENTE has also increased to 77.1%. (Table 35)

#### 2.6.4 North Hill CIZ

The number of ENTE offence within North Hill has remained the same in 2012 as was in 2011. The proportion of offences which are linked to the ENTE has fallen slightly to 93.5% however this neighbourhood still has the highest proportion of offences within the ENTE. (Table 36)

#### 2.6.5 Stoke CIZ

Crime data identifies that offences have broadly remained the same in 2012 from 2011. Overall the proportion of offences within the ENTE is 76.2%. (Table 37)

#### 2.6.6 Union Street and Derrys Cross CIZ

Crime data identifies that there has been a sustained reductions in all offences except Robbery within the CIZ over the last three years. The proportion of offences linked to the night time economy is still high at 88.1% in 2012. (Table 38)

#### 2.6.7 Barbican CIZ

Crime levels remain very low with the exception of Friday, Saturday nights and Sunday nights. Crimes have increased on Fridays and in the mid week whilst Saturdays and Sundays have remained unchanged. Overall ENTE crime is up in 2012 by 13.3% from 2011. (Table 39 graph 12, map 5)

#### 2.6.8 Mutley Plain CIZ

Crime levels are higher throughout the week apart from Tuesdays and Sundays and double again at the weekend. The most significant increases in crime in 2012 have been on Fridays and Saturdays. (Table 40, graph 13, map 6)

#### 2.6.9 North Hill CIZ

Reductions in crime Sunday to Tuesday have been offset by increases in crime Wednesday to Saturday. Offences have increased by 0.9% from their 2011 level. ENTE crime dominates this area on all days of the week particularly Fridays and Saturdays. (Table 41, graph 14, map 7)

#### 2.6.10 Stoke CIZ

Crime levels increase Fridays Saturdays and Sundays although on very low volumes. Although the area shows a 23.1% increase in ENTE offences in 2012 this only accounts for three additional offences. (Table 42, graph 15 map 8)

#### 2.6.11 Union Street and Derrys Cross CIZ

Crime levels show consistent reductions remain on all days. Fridays and Saturdays dominate. There is a 28.1% reduction in 2012. (Table 43, graph 16, map 9).

#### 2.6.11 Barbican CIZ

Time Pattern Analysis identifies that crimes levels start to rise earlier and peaking later in the evening. The peak times are between 2100 hours and 0200 hours. The peak period is between 2300 to 0000 hours. (Table 44)

#### 2.6.12 Mutley Plain CIZ

Time Pattern Analysis identifies that the peak period is between 2100 hours and 0400 hours which is earlier than in 2011. (Table 45)

#### 2.6.13 North Hill CIZ

Time pattern analysis identifies that the peak times have changed from between 2200 hours to 0500 hours in 2011 to 0000 to 0600 in 2012, peaking between 0200 and 0500 hours. (Table 46)

#### 2.6.14 Stoke CIZ

Time Pattern Analysis identifies that the peak period is between 2000 hours and 0100 hours with three distinct periods although with very volumes. (Table 47)

#### 2.6.15 Union Street and Derrys Cross CIZ

Time Pattern Analysis identifies that crimes levels start to rise later, peak later and extend right through until 0700 hours. The peak times are between 0000 hours and 0400 hours. (Table 48)

#### 2.6.16 CIZ Table All Areas

Overall there has been a small increase in violent crime within CIZ areas in 2012. This follows a reduction in 2011. The Barbican and Mutley Plain CIZ's have contributed to this rise whilst North Hill and Union Street show falls.

2.6.17 Broadly Sexual offences Robbery Breach of DTL, Drunkenness and Public Order all show falls in all areas apart from Public Order in North Hill which show slight increases. (Table 49)

2.6.18 The East End is not covered by a Cumulative Impact Zone. Devonport is not covered by a Cumulative Impact Zone.

### **2.7.0 Arrest Data**

2.7.1 The profile reviews the number and times of arrested between 2011 and 2012. The time of arrest is contained within Table 50 and days of the week in Table 51.

2.7.2 The time pattern analysis of arrests shows that 2011 and 2012 the times of arrest were identical despite differing volumes. The peak period remains between 2000 hours to 0500 hours, peaking between 0000 and 0100 hours. There also has been a slight increase in the number of arrests between 0600 and 0700 hours. (Table 50)

2.7.3 The profile identifies that 76% of arrests are linked to ENTE times apart from Friday and Saturday when it increases to 86%. Saturdays dominate the arrest data with Friday double the normal number of week day arrests. There was a significant reduction in the number of arrests between 2011 and 2012. (Table 51)

## **2.8.0 Incident Reports**

### **2.8.1 Drunk & Rowdy Behaviour (Including Street Drinking)**

This table reviews the number of incidents in 2012. Time pattern analysis (ASB) identifies that the peak period is between 1500 hours and 0200 hours. The peak is between 2300 and 0000 hours. (Table 52)

### **2.8.2 Antisocial Behaviour Incidents by neighbourhood**

This table ranks neighbourhoods for ASB with City Centre Stonehouse and Greenbank in the top three with proportionately higher levels during the day time period. (Table 53)

### **2.8.3 Street Drinking Incidents by Time**

The profile isolates street drinking incidents and identifies that incidents follow the opposite pattern to Drunk and Rowdy Behaviour. Incidents start at 1100hours and run until 0000 with a peak between 1300 and 1400 hours. (Table 54)

2.8.4 This table ranks neighbourhoods for Street Drinking with Stonehouse, City Centre and Devonport in the top three. (Table 55)

## **2.9.0 Licensing Incident Reports**

### **2.9.1 Licensing Report (L10) Data**

The profile looked at the type and time of licensing incident reports. Some reports will result in antisocial incidents or crimes and would be reflected in other tables and charts. Types of incidents are contained in Table 56 and by time and type in Table 57.

2.9.2 The profile identifies the highest three reasons for a Licensing Report outside of a routine visit.

- Assault peak between 2300 and 0500 hours
- Disorder peaks between 2000 and 0800 hours
- Drunkenness reports between 2100 and 0900 hours although with various gaps between. (table 56, graph 17)

## **2.10.0 Directions to Leave**

### **2.10.1 S27 Directions to Leave (DTL) Issued**

Where a person is likely to cause or contribute to alcohol related crime and disorder, a police officer has a power to issue them with a Direction to Leave the locality. The numbers of DTL'S issued are contained within Table 57.

The key times where DTL'S are issued is between 2100 hours and 0500 hours. (Table 57, Graph 18)

## **2.11.0 Profile Summary**

2.11.1 The profile identifies the impact of the ENTE on key neighbourhoods, ENTE areas and CIZ'S in the city. The profile demonstrates the proportion of incidents committed within ENTE times and the current crime trends. In some areas, ENTE offences account for up to 90% of crimes committed in the neighbourhood.

2.11.2 Whilst the majority of ENTE areas are showing notable reductions in the number of offences within the ENTE in 2012, the profile identifies that some areas are showing an increase in 2012.

2.11.3 Whilst ENTE offences have reduced in 2012 in most areas, the volume of incidents within some key neighbourhoods and areas still remains unduly high.

2.11.4 Time Pattern analysis indicates that in some key neighbourhoods the peak times of offences is occurring later in 2012 than in previous years.

2.11.5 Crime data is corroborated by Police Incident reports, Directions to Leave records and Licensing Report data.

2.11.6 This report should be read in conjunction with Plymouth Licensing Policy Review

### **2.12.0 Profile Conclusions**

2.12.1 Crime data indicates the effect of late night licensing hours in key ENTE areas within Plymouth's ENTE.

2.12.2 Reduced footfall and narrow margins are restricting re-investment in developing the ENTE. Unchecked the police have concerns that this trend will continue with falling standards, and increased levels of drunkenness and alcohol related crime, disorder and antisocial behaviour.

2.12.3 Whilst significant reductions have been seen in most ENTE neighbourhoods, increases in the number of incidents are occurring in certain key ENTE areas. The police suggest that the licensing authority should consider introducing new measures as a means of correcting some imbalances.

2.12.4 The police consider there is need to consider the introduction of both a Late Night Levy as a means of raising a contribution towards the costs of policing the late-night economy.

2.12.5 By utilising both measures the police believe that Plymouth's ENTE can be effectively re-balanced without disproportionately affecting one section of the ENTE over another (early evening venues or late night venues.)

2.12.6 The police suggest these measures taken together with other policy changes may enable the ENTE to develop and thrive.

## **3.0 Licensing Officers Report**

### **3.1.0 Plymouth Evening and Night Time Economy (ENTE) Area**

3.1.1 Plymouth has one of the largest ENTE areas in the South West Region. It stretches over two kilometres from the top of Mutley Plain to the Barbican and over two kilometres from Union Street in the West to the Barbican Leisure Park in the East.

3.1.2 Plymouth's ENTE also encompasses additional areas with a higher density of licensed premises including Stoke Village, Plympton St Maurice and Devonport.

3.1.3 The main ENTE area is referred to as the Operation Expound area which is the name given to the policing operation for the ENTE.

### **3.2.0 Derrys Cross and Union Street East (City Centre)**

3.2.1 This ENTE area is from Derrys Cross to Union Street (East) at its junction with Western Approach.

3.2.2 Derrys Cross and Union Street (East) has seven late night bars/nightclubs, two Casinos, one sex entertainment venue, five restaurants and three premises with late night refreshment licences (LNF.)

3.2.3 The bars/nightclubs in this area have terminal hours ranging from 03.00am to 24hr licence.

3.2.4 The bars/nightclubs generally close around 03.00hrs but will close earlier depending on custom particularly weekdays.

3.2.5 The footfall is at its greatest at the weekend particularly Saturday night and most bars/nightclubs will have queues to enter during the peak trading period between 23.00hrs and 01.00hrs.

3.2.6 Over the last three years there has been a decline in custom throughout the area with Saturday nights being the only night premises have significant numbers.

3.2.7 Restaurants generally have a terminal hour of between 23.00hrs and 03.00hrs, most having their peak trading period earlier in the night and are consequently invariably closed by midnight.

3.2.8 Currently one restaurant has closed due to the current economic climate although a second one is being refurbished.

3.2.9 Late night refreshment (LNF) premises have a terminal hour between 04.00hrs and 05.00hrs and will tend to remain open whilst there is custom available on all nights. The presence of LNF premises encourages people to remain in the area which can delay dispersal.

3.2.10 The area requires a substantial police presence from 22.00hrs until 03.00hrs on Friday and Saturday nights and on other key trading days throughout the year as well as requiring periodic police presence on other days in the week and at other times.

### **3.3.0 Union Street West (Stonehouse)**

3.3.1 Union Street (West) has one sex entertainment venue, seven late night bars/nightclubs and ten premises with late night refreshment although two premises have recently closed.

3.3.2 The bars/nightclubs have terminal hours of 04.00hrs to 24hr licences.

3.3.3 Most premises open as custom is available from 23.00hrs and will trade until custom ceases or their terminal hour particularly at weekends, in some cases until 08.00hrs.

3.3.4 The footfall increases as bars/nightclubs close in the Derrys Cross/Union Street (East) area

3.3.5 This is mainly from 01.00hrs weekdays and between 02.00-03.00hrs weekends.

3.3.6 The late night refreshment establishments encourage patrons to remain in the area for long periods and also attract custom from other areas.

3.3.7 The area requires a substantial police presence from 01.00hrs until 05.00hrs on Friday and 01.00hrs to 06.00hrs on Saturday nights as well as requiring a periodic police presence on other days in the week and at other times.

3.3.8 The culture to drink later required further additional police resources to be deployed on Sunday mornings with duties commencing from 04.00hrs to 09.00hrs last year.

3.3.9 Drunkenness is more prevalent in the early hours of the morning and is impacting on commuters travelling to work.

3.3.10 Two applications for the grant of new licences have been received with one refused on the grounds of Cumulative Impact.

3.3.11 There have been four reviews of premises licence in the last three years within this area.

3.3.12 The Union Street corridor houses several buildings in a poor state of repair which is indicative of the lack of investment in ENTE businesses in this area.

#### **3.4.0 North Hill (Greenbank & University)**

3.4.1 Trading conditions for the licensed trade in the North Hill area remains relatively strong when compared with other areas.

3.4.2 The presence of a total nineteen licensed premises in this area consisting of fifteen licensed for regulated entertainment and alcohol, one Late Night Refreshment, three off licences (two possess 24 hour licenses) and one club premises certificate venue attracts a substantial number of people.

3.4.3 Six premises in this area operate with terminal hours between 04.30hrs and 06.30hrs; others vary from midnight to 04.00hrs. The key trading period is between Midnight and 06.00hrs.

3.4.4 The presence of Late Night Refreshment establishments attract patrons into the area, causes queues and encourages people to loiter in the general area after alcohol retailers have closed.

3.4.5 The presence of the off licences in this area serving alcohol for up to 24 hours can be problematic. The area itself is heavily populated by students, whose income levels fluctuate widely. 'Pre-loading' is more prevalent within the student population, a result of which is that impromptu street gatherings are not uncommon, involving people who are in possession of alcohol purchased from off licences that socialise with friends. There have been occasions when these groups become involved in incidents with pub and club customers in noisy and sometime violent confrontations.

3.4.6 This area has seen the largest number of applications to extend licensing hours. Seven applications to either grant new licences or vary the hours of the current licenses have been refused on the grounds of Cumulative Impact. The applications sought to increase the trading hours of the premises, the capacity or provide new outlets for late night refreshment. This area demonstrates that there continues to be a creep effect with venues still seeking to extend their licensing hours.

3.4.7 Conversely four applications to vary the premises licences have been accepted without the need of a hearing. These applications relate to premises that are attempting to move from regulated entertainment and upright drinking establishments to cafe bistro type premises offering food and coffee together with atmospheric background music as the main business.

3.4.8 Initially North Hill required a substantial police presence from Midnight until 05.00hrs on a Friday and Saturday night in particular. However during student term time it has now developed in popularity and now requires a periodic police presence between these hours seven days a week.

### **3.5.0 Mutley Plain**

3.5.1 The Mutley Plain licensed premises have seen a reduction in footfall over the last three years.

3.5.2 The business makeup of Mutley Plain is changing away from ENTE venues towards other retail premises. One of the largest venues in the area has closed in the last twelve months.

3.5.3 There are a total of thirty one premises licences in existence in Mutley Plain consisting of eleven licensed for regulated entertainment and alcohol, nine Late Night Refreshment premises and eleven off licences. Nine of the premises licensed for regulated entertainment have terminal hours ranging from 01.00hrs to 06.30hrs; the remaining two have 24hr licences. The late night refreshment licences run from midnight to 05.00hrs and the off licences from 21.00hrs to 24hrs. There are two off licences which have 24 hour licences.

3.5.4 In reality the two off licences operate for the 24 hours, the majority of other premises work hours on business demand and often close before 01.00hrs. There is one premises which regularly stays open until 04.00hrs and one venue with a 24 hour licence.

3.5.5 Three licensed premises have closed over the last 3 years, one is being converted to a supermarket, one club has closed but retains the premises licence, one has closed and

has surrendered the Club Premises certificate, and a further public house is currently on the market.

3.5.6 Footfall tends to be highest during the earlier part of the evening with patrons moving on to other area later on. Officers report the footfall after about 23.30hrs to be relatively low.

3.5.7 Increases in crime within Mutley Plain in 2012 have been attributed to the operation of two premises which have caused disproportionately more crime. Action has been taken by the police to address this trend.

### **3.6.0 Barbican**

3.6.1 The Barbican has one of the highest numbers of Licensed Premises within a relatively small area and it is popular with large groups of people. It is particularly favoured as a starting point for Stag and Hen parties.

3.6.2 There are at present on the Barbican twenty eight premises licensed for regulated entertainment and alcohol, seventeen Restaurants / Late Night Refreshment premises and two off licences.

3.6.3 Four premises licensed for regulated entertainment and alcohol have licences to operate until 04.00hrs. Twenty further premises hold licences with terminal hours between midnight and 03.00hrs

3.6.4 Of the seventeen restaurants / Late Night refreshment venues, one is licensed to operate until 23.30hrs, seven until midnight and seven between midnight and 03.30hrs. Two are licensed until 05.00hrs. The two off licences are licensed until 23.00hrs.

3.6.5 Supporting a café culture ethos, the majority of licensed premises have exploited outside areas to extend their business operation by placing tables and chairs on public footpaths to attract custom. It is not clear what licensing control measures are in place to control and regulate their use.

3.6.6 The area offers an extensive outside drinking area on the Parade and Quay. This consists of defined areas containing tables and chairs. During the evening especially in the summer these areas attract both dining and vertical drinkers.

3.6.7 The summer trade is very busy especially when there are events taking place around the waterfront and Hoe area. The Plymouth Waterfront Partnership is committed to making it a vibrant busier area.

3.6.8 Bank Holiday weekends continue to be extremely busy with large numbers of people gathering and engaging in drinking outside on Quay Road and The Parade on Sunday afternoon and evenings. The area is overwhelmed by large numbers of younger patrons who treat the area as a festival event. These uncoordinated events put all services, public authorities and emergency services under significant pressure. There have however been increased levels of trade commitment with greater controls in recent years.

3.6.9 Venues compete heavily for custom which can lead increased noise nuisance between venues seeking to attract custom. Music styles often conflict resulting in complaints from the local residents and other businesses.

3.6.10 The enforcement of the Designated Public Places Order is problematic on key trading days due to the volume of people. Weak supervision of customers by operators contributes to the impact on the community as customers take their drinks from bar to bar unchallenged.

3.6.11 Local residents and other businesses report problems of litter, street urination, noise, anti-social behaviour and broken glasses and litter on these weekends.

3.6.12 There has been an increase in footfall within the area of Vauxhall Street and Bretonside which currently sits outside the existing Barbican Cumulative Impact Zone. There has also been a corresponding increase in violence and anti-social behaviour within this area. Currently the Vauxhall Street corridor does not benefit from Council CCTV Camera coverage making the early identification of problems impossible. There is also no designated taxi rank within Vauxhall Street leading to Hackney Carriages routinely double-parking on a corner outside one of the venues.

### **3.7.0 East End (Coxside)**

3.7.1 There are eight premises licensed for regulated entertainment and alcohol, five Restaurants / Late Night Refreshment premises and one off licence within the East End / Coxside area including Barbican Approach.

3.7.2 There are two premises which are licensed for regulated entertainment and alcohol that possess 24 hour licences. Only one regularly uses the licence however closes at 04.00hrs. The remaining six operate between midnight and 04.30hrs

3.7.3 The five Restaurants / Late Night refreshment venues operate between 23.30hrs and 04.00hrs. The off licence ceases trade at 23.00hrs.

3.7.4 This area contains the largest nightclub in the region that caters for over 2000 customers. In addition to restaurants, it also houses a diverse range of leisure facilities including a fitness club, cinema and tenpin bowling alley. It is very popular from early in the day to close of business at 04.00hrs. The footfall is high with a mixed client base covering most ages.

3.7.5 There are few LNR establishments' within the area that operate after midnight. In line with other areas, those that do reduce dispersal and can periodically become the focus of flashpoints.

3.7.6 Increases in crime within East End in 2012 have been attributed to the operation of one premises which has caused disproportionately more crime. Action has been taken by the police to address this trend.

### **3.8.0 Plympton**

3.8.1 Plympton is served by ten Public houses, one Bar/Entertainment venue, two Bar/Restaurants, two Hotel/Restaurants, one Restaurant, three Social Clubs, two late night refreshment premises and eleven off licences.

3.8.2 The ENTE consists of premises in close proximity of the Ridgeway, and the Hotels and Entertainment premises which are either invited or ticket events.

3.8.3 The premises are closed by 02.00hrs

3.8.4 The custom in the area is small and easier to manage when compared to the City Centre premises.

3.8.5 Crime recorded is very low in comparison with other ENTE areas although is significantly higher within the Plympton St Maurice neighbourhood than any other Plympton Neighbourhood.

### **3.9.0 Stoke**

3.9.1 There are eleven licensed premises within Stoke Village which includes eight pubs and bars, two late night refreshment establishments and off licences.

3.9.2 Analysis shows that the Cumulative Impact Policy has been extremely effective in this area with a drop in recorded crime and Antisocial Behaviour (ASB) incidents.

3.9.3 This together with the changing economic climate, drinking habits and closure of a number of premises does pose the question of whether it is still required.

3.9.4 There does not seem the preponderance of issues, intelligence or offences that triggered the initial application.

3.9.5 There have been no recent applications for new licenced premises, extension of hours or other variations of the premises licences within this area.

### **3.10.0 Devonport**

3.10.1 Within the area of Albert Road and Charlotte Street there are a total of fourteen licensed premises that operate within the ENTE

3.10.2 These premises consist of three providing late night refreshment, four off licences and seven licensed for the provision of regulated entertainment and alcohol.

3.10.3 The Late Night Refreshment licences cease between 23.30hrs and 02.00hrs, the off licences cease at 23.00hrs and the others between midnight and 02.30hrs

3.10.4 There is a corresponding indication that the incidents of ASB and crime are increasing in line with the increase of footfall within this area. This area is becoming increasingly popular and appears to attract more customers than the Stoke Village area.

### **3.11.0 Current ENTE Market Conditions**

3.11.1 Several licensed premises have ceased trading during the last three years with a number of licensed premises being sold for development into residential and other business accommodation.

3.11.2 There have been several new investments in ENTE business in the last few years. The majority of ENTE investment has been in the restaurant market.

3.11.3 When the Licensing Act 2003 came into force in November 2005, a significant proportion of applicants elected to seek additional licensing hours with the introduction of the act. This trend has continued throughout the last six years with a general creeping effect with the extension of licensing hours being seen in some ENTE areas.

3.11.4 The reasons for late night venues seeking later licensing hours are affected by a number of competing issues. These factors need to be considered in order to understand the impact of late licensing hours on the city.

3.11.5 The current number and capacity of premises with alcohol licences significantly exceeds demand.

3.11.6 Later licensing hours have led to patrons coming out later in the evening and stay out later.

3.11.7 Venue operators see later licensing hours as essential to compete and retain market share.

3.11.8 Extending trading hours increases running costs whilst at the same time dispersing footfall.

3.11.9 There has been an increase in the prevalence of 'pre-loading' (drinking alcohol before starting a night out)

3.11.10 It is not unusual for drunken customers to be refused entry at the first venue they attempt to enter.

3.11.11 Late Night Venues predominately cater for the 18-25 age client group. This group is recognised as being at highest risk of being involved in alcohol related crime and disorder whether as victim or offender.

3.11.12 The general economic climate has reduced disposable income and recreational spending. This had led to reduced profitability of ENTE businesses and in some cases adversely affected their long term viability.

3.11.13 These current market conditions are likely to affect continued investment by ENTE businesses in the short term.

3.11.14 On the basis that the current market forces continue on the same basis, the continued viability of a number of ENTE businesses is in doubt.

### **3.12.0 General Synopsis**

3.12.1 The city has five distinct areas of Evening and Night-time Economy, Union Street (Stonehouse) and Union Street East including Derry's Cross, The Barbican, North Hill, Mutley Plain and Stoke Village.

3.12.2 Several areas of the ENTE now cater for different client groups. North Hill aiming for the Student market, Union Street focussing on 18-25 age group. The police believe there is scope for further development of the ENTE through a zoning strategy.

3.12.3 All areas of the ENTE are bordered by high-density residential areas with the exception of the City Centre area.

3.12.4 The consequence of increasing numbers of licensed premises in these areas has been the impact in terms of noise; nuisance and alcohol related crime and disorder which can put ENTE businesses in conflict with residents.

3.12.5 Whilst the overwhelming majority of licensed premises are well run, there remains a small minority of licensed premises which are poorly managed and which as a consequence contribute disproportionately to the impact on the local community.

3.12.6 Where licensed premises are isolated, the link between the premises and the impact on the community is far easier to identify and address. Identification of those premises which are not run to a high standard may be less easy to recognise where there are a significant number of premises in the same area.

3.12.7 It is recognised that cumulative impact can be caused by the collective presence of premises in an area rather than any one single premises. Areas which have a high density of licensed premises can have a negative cumulative impact in the area irrespective of whether the individual premises are well managed.

3.12.8 Police have sought to ensure consistent resources have been deployed in support of the ENTE throughout the last three years. The ENTE policing operation has had to undergo several revisions to reflect the impact of later licensing hours to meet the demands for incidents of disorder occurring after 5am.

3.12.9 ENTE businesses now have to manage increased running costs from longer trading hours at a time when footfall and disposable income has fallen.

3.12.10 Many ENTE businesses now alter their opening and closing times to maximise opportunities to attract and retain market share.

3.12.11 Some ENTE areas have seen a reduction in Late Night Venues while other areas continue to see increased drinking late in to the morning.

3.12.12 Current public transport arrangement in support of the ENTE relies on the taxi trade with bus services ceasing at midnight. An investment in a more accessible integrated public transport strategy would assist the development of the ENTE by increasing footfall.

### **3.13.0 Licensing Hours.**

3.13.1 It is now widely recognised that the time span for the ENTE has extended to cover the period from 1900 hours to 0700 hours and in some areas later.

3.13.2 A substantial proportion of licensed premises continue to operate significantly later licensing hours than they did before 24<sup>th</sup> November 2005 when the Licensing Act 2003 was first introduced.

3.13.3 It has been necessary on some occasions to deploy additional police resources to deal with ENTE violent incidents occurring after 0500 hours.

3.13.4 Analysis of crime data provided by the Police CIS (Crime Information System) identifies the extent to which violent crime has been influenced by the new Licensing Act 2003. The remainder of this report should be viewed in conjunction with this profile.

3.13.5 The majority of retailers cease the retail sale of alcohol at or around 0300 hours. There are however thirty one 24 hour licences in the city including hotels, off licences and supermarkets, a limo company, a sports venue and nine bars and nightclubs although one is currently not trading.

#### **3.14.0 Policing the ENTE**

3.14.1 The policing of the ENTE has become more challenging with the extension of the trading period.

3.14.2 During the early morning there are a lower number of ENTE patrons. Due to their demeanour and level of intoxication they require a disproportionately higher policing presence. The numbers of police officers required to support the ENTE at different times often remains relatively static irrespective of the number of patrons.

3.14.3 It has been necessary to revise shift patterns to meet demand from the early morning to the detriment of a visible policing presence in support of the early evening ENTE.

3.14.4 Currently the investment in policing the ENTE has remained broadly the same at the same time as the police budget is being cut by 20% due to the Comprehensive Spending Review.

3.14.5 The policing style delivered to support the ENTE is based on a friendly non-confrontational engagement with the trade door staff and patrons. Police officers provide foot-based patrols offering a visible presence available to respond to events.

3.14.6 The operation is coordinated by a partnership steering group ensuring that resources are deployed to 'hotspot' locations supported by partners including Royal Navy Provost, Street Pastors, South West Ambulance Service and the Council CCTV Control Centre.

3.14.7 The police focus on 'hotspot' locations to improve environment as part of the alcohol harm reduction plan. The police are keen to work with a broad coalition of partners to prevent excessive consumption in order to reduce alcohol related crime.

3.14.8 The police draw to the attention of the licensing authority, the direct and indirect costs of policing the ENTE. Whilst there is an identified cost of providing police resources in terms of the numbers of police officers deployed to provide support to the ENTE. There are also the additional costs of investigating each crime and the costs of detaining, processing and prosecuting offenders.

3.14.9 The police have conducted a number of operations over the last three years to address increases in alcohol related crime and disorder. The most recent operations have been focused in the Greenbank University area.

### **3.15.0 Alcohol Consumption**

3.15.1 Devon & Cornwall Constabulary recognises the need for the city to reduce the negative impacts of alcohol related harm, crime, disorder and antisocial behaviour.

3.15.2 The police wish to reference the Plymouth Local Alcohol Profile for England which identifies those indicators where Plymouth fall below the national average for alcohol related harm. The most recent indicator identify that alcohol specific and attributable hospital admissions for under eighteens, females and males, alcohol related crimes and binge drinking.

3.15.3 The police wish to make reference to Plymouth's Draft Alcohol Harm Reduction Strategy. This is being led by the council supported by police and partners, with a view to reducing health harms that can be caused by alcohol whilst balancing the potential for economic growth in the city.

3.15.4 The police also wish to reference to "The impact of pre-loading alcohol on violence in Plymouth's night time economy" report published by Plymouth University; in particular the significance of pre-loading and its relationship with aggression.

3.15.5 The availability of alcohol and pricing of alcohol and its impact on consumption recognising that the majority of alcohol consumed in the city is purchased from large supermarkets.

3.15.6 A large proportion of younger patrons will have already consumed a large quantity of alcohol at home or friend's homes (pre-loading) before going out.

3.15.7 This leads to disorder where confrontations within the ENTE occur irrespective of whether the source of the alcohol is attributed to ENTE businesses.

3.15.8 Violence and Public Order offences can occur when custom is moving to/from venues, queuing or smoking outside establishments and where the footpaths narrow causing pinch points.

3.15.9 The impact of street drinking in certain neighbourhoods can have a disproportionately detrimental effect on the fear of crime. A small number of alcohol retailers in the off-licence sector retail a significant proportion of high strength beers and ciders, popular with street drinkers.

3.15.10 Street drinking is more widespread within City Centre, Stonehouse, Mutley and Devonport areas.

3.15.11 Certain sectors of the off-licence market encourage street drinking in the neighbourhood by selling single can or bottle products instead of in multipacks. Where this can be evidenced this practice should be discouraged and where necessary appropriate conditions should be considered where partnership working does not stop the practice.

3.15.12 The current expansion by large supermarkets into the convenience store market continues in Plymouth with several new developments being undertaken. There does not appear to be any benefit to the community from S106 Town and County Planning Act 1990 to utilise S106 monies to offset the additional community costs arising from the expansion in the number of local alcohol retailers.

3.15.13 Underage drinking remains a prevalent area of concern in the city. The police and council continue to work in partnership to address the sale of age restricted products to children. Sales of alcohol to children by the off licence trade remain broadly in line with expectation. Sales of alcohol to children by pubs, bars and nightclubs remains unduly high and continues to be of concern.

### **3.16.0 Conclusions**

3.16.1 The ENTE taken as a whole has changed due to market forces, social habits and the present economic climate.

3.16.2 The custom of drinking at home (pre-loading) prior to going out has led to people appearing in the ENTE at a later time. They have generally consumed a large amount of alcohol and their demeanour and lack of inhibition inevitably demands a police presence for their own safety and the security of others.

3.16.3 Stoke and Mutley Plain ENTE areas have seen a decline in incidents of crime and disorder in recent years. In both cases there appears to have been a corresponding reduction in footfall and several premises have closed. The remaining premises appear to be trading for limited periods and continue to close early.

3.16.4 Devonport ENTE area predominately operates for the benefit of local residents. Crime levels remain static.

3.16.5 North Hill – this area caters for a very mixed group of customers. Historically it is the province of the students however it appears to be equally popular with the general public. It is showing an increase in ENTE related violence

3.16.6 Barbican – is a popular area with a diverse range of businesses. It provides a large outside area popular with families during the day and is promoted by the city council and the Plymouth Waterfront Partnership as a family oriented recreational area. Conversely on Bank Holiday Sundays it turns into an open air populated by high numbers of vertical drinkers frequented by a younger client group. During the ENTE it does cater for clients of all ages. It is one of only two areas at present showing an increase in ENTE related violence. The Vauxhall Street corridor is of particular note.

3.16.7 East End is a consistently busy area and is home to the largest club in the region. The numbers of people who use the facilities in this area demand require a periodic police presence to ensure safety and the maintenance of law and order. The leisure park area benefits from private security.

3.16.8 ENTE crime within the Devonport area appears to be static and is of low volume.

3.16.9 Although ENTE crime within the Plympton St Maurice area is significantly higher than other neighbourhoods, it is not significant enough to warrant further measures.

3.16.10 Although ENTE crime within East End is high, there are relatively few licensed premises and therefore there would not a significant enough benefit to justify a Cumulative Impact Zone in this area at this time.

3.16.11 The custom of pre-loading (Drinking at home) has led to persons entering the ENTE area at later times having consumed large amounts of alcohol and some when turned away from licensed premises because of their drunkenness cause further problems which demands a police presence for their own safety and the safety of others.

3.16.12 Street violence remains of concern, and a number of factors attribute to this, including customers being refused entry, customers being ejected from premises, customers remaining for late night refreshment, customers moving from bar to bar all contribute to these levels.

3.16.13 A robust Police operation and significant work by action plans, minor variation of premises licence and review of premises licence have all assisted in reducing violent crime.

## **4.0 Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011**

### **4.1.0 Legislation and Guidance**

4.1.1 As part of the regular Licensing Policy review Plymouth City Council licensing authority have sought the Devon and Cornwall Constabulary views on new legislation introduced as part of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011.

4.1.2 This legislation introduces two new key control measures of Late Night Levy and Early Morning Restriction Orders.

These measures are contained within a Home Office consultation entitled "Rebalancing the Licensing Act," which was launched in 2010.

4.1.3 The Late Night Levy (LNL) is a power, available to licensing authorities by provisions contained within the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011.

The levy will be payable by the holders of any premises licence or club premises certificate, in relation to premises in the authority's area, which authorise the sale or supply of alcohol on any days during a period beginning at or after midnight and ending at or before 6am.

4.1.4 The decision to introduce the levy is an option available to all licensing authorities in the whole of their respective areas. The decision to introduce the levy is for the licensing

authority to make. The licensing authority is expected to consider the need for a levy with the chief officer of police and Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) for the police area in which it is proposed the levy will be introduced.

4.1.7 Amended guidance issued under S182 Licensing Act 2003 requires the Licensing Authority to consider whether other measures could be taken instead of LNL might be appropriate to the promotion of the licensing objectives. These measures might include:

- introducing a Cumulative Impact Zone
- reviewing licences of specific problem premises;
- encouraging the creation of business-led best practice schemes in the area
- planning controls;
- positive measures to create a safe and clean town centre environment in partnership with local businesses, transport operators and other departments of the local authority;
- the provision of CCTV surveillance in town centres, taxi ranks, provision of public conveniences open late at night, street cleaning and litter patrols;
- powers of local authorities to designate parts of the local authority area as places where alcohol may not be consumed publicly;
- the confiscation of alcohol from adults and children in designated areas;
- police enforcement of the general law concerning disorder and anti-social behaviour, including the issuing of fixed penalty notices;
- police powers to close down instantly any licensed premises on grounds of disorder, the likelihood of disorder, or noise emanating from the premises causing a nuisance.

### **4.2.0 Measures undertaken in Plymouth**

4.2.1 The following control measures have been introduced in Plymouth to combat the impact of alcohol related crime disorder and antisocial behaviour since November 2006.

4.2.2 Since June 2008 Five Cumulative Impact Zones currently exist in Union Street (East and West) & Derrys Cross, North Hill, Mutley Plain, the Barbican and Stoke Village.

4.2.3 Since January 2010, Thirteen S51 Reviews have been instigated against problem premises within Plymouth. Additionally two S53A Expedited Reviews have been instigated against problem premises leading to the subsequent revocation of two Premises Licences.

4.2.4 Devon & Cornwall Police, Plymouth City Council and Devon & Somerset Fire and Rescue Service actively support Plymouth Best Bar None scheme.

4.2.5 Plymouth has an excellent Council run City Centre CCTV system covering virtually all ENTE areas.

4.2.6 Plymouth ENTE area has a Designated Public Places Order covering the majority of the ENTE area, City Centre, Stonehouse, Mutley Plain, North Hill and the Waterfront.

4.2.7 Devon & Cornwall Constabulary has a comprehensive ENTE Policing Plan 'Operation Expound' which utilises early intervention tactics to identify and dispel potential troublemakers, utilising S27 Directions to Leave powers and Penalty Notices for Disorder.

4.2.8 The provision of medical treatment centres, initially at the Shekinah Mission in Bath Street and more recently with the Street Safe project in North Hill supported by South West Ambulance Trust and St Johns Ambulance.

4.2.9 Street Pastors have been very successful in the last three years in protecting vulnerable intoxicated persons. Patrols run every Saturday night with several teams being deployed in various ENTE areas supported by CCTV.

4.2.10 The police continue to support the Community Safety Partnership and the Violent Crime Reduction Group whose objectives have been to reduce the impact of alcohol related crime and disorder across the city.

#### **4.3.0 Late Night Levy**

4.3.1 Guidance states when considering whether to introduce a levy, licensing authorities should note that any financial risk (for example lower than expected revenue) rests at a local level and should be fully considered prior to implementation.

4.3.2 The Licensing Authority must therefore consider whether there is a financial benefit in introducing a levy based on the number of premises affected and the criteria for discounts and exemptions.

4.3.3 The Police recognise there is a Council manifesto pledge to create a ring fenced pot of money, shared with the police to deal with the costs and consequences of late-night drinking, with exemption for businesses operating within a Business Improvement District (BID). The police are keen to work with the council and other partners to support manifesto pledges.

4.3.4 Licensing authorities can offer an exemption from the levy for premises which participate in BIDs that operate in the night-time economy and have a satisfactory crime and disorder focus. Licensing authorities have the discretion to determine whether the BIDs in their area are eligible.

4.3.5 The police believe that the Licensing Authority should be satisfied that BID'S can demonstrate a night time economy emphasis to their activities with a particular focus on the reduction and prevention of crime and disorder in order to qualify for exemption.

4.3.6 In the absence of such evidence the licensing Authority may wish to consider the premises belonging to a BID qualify along with other best practice schemes for a discount not exceeding 30%.

4.3.7 The police actively support best practice schemes and endorse a self-regulation ethos in achieving the Plymouth's vision to be 'one of Europe's finest, most vibrant waterfront cities, where an outstanding quality of life is enjoyed by everyone.'

4.3.8 Best Practice Schemes must be able to demonstrate:

- a clear rationale as to why the scheme's objectives and activities will, or are likely to, result in a reduction of alcohol-related crime and disorder;
- a requirement for active participation in the scheme by members; and

- a mechanism to identify and remove in a timely manner those members who do not participate appropriately.

4.3.9 The police are active supporters of Plymouth Pubwatches, Plymouth Best Bar None Scheme (BBN) and Plymouth Against Retail Crime (PARC) and would wish to members of these scheme recognised where they adhere to the above principles.

4.3.10 The introduction of Late Night Levy will effectively add an additional financial cost to any business that sells alcohol after a predetermined time (the Levy Hour) which cannot be before midnight.

4.3.11 The police recognise that the majority of licensed premises operating outside of Operation Expounds ENTE area are either not authorised for the sale or supply of alcohol after midnight or elect not to routinely trade after this time. The police therefore believe that the impact of a LNL on these businesses will be minimal.

4.3.12 The likely consequences of the introduction of Late Night Levy will be to reduce the number of businesses retailing alcohol after this time. The Levy may therefore reduce the supply of and competition amongst Late Night Venues.

4.3.13 The decision whether to remain open and pay the levy is a business decision for that operator alone. The police believe that a number of operators who are licensed to sell alcohol up to an hour after the Levy Hour may choose to vary their hours through a free minor variation.

4.3.14 One of the effects of the introduction of the Late Night Levy may be a reduction in the supply of Late Night Venues operating after half past midnight. This may consequently help to reduce the current oversupply of Late Night Venues.

4.3.15 Depending on the time determined for the Levy Hour, this may have the effect of returning smaller venues to more traditional licensing hours seen prior to the introduction of the Licensing Act 2003.

4.3.16 The introduction of the Late Night Levy will also add a financial burden on any business seeking to continue selling alcohol after this time. The Late Night Levy may therefore inadvertently adversely affect the viability of a small number of businesses.

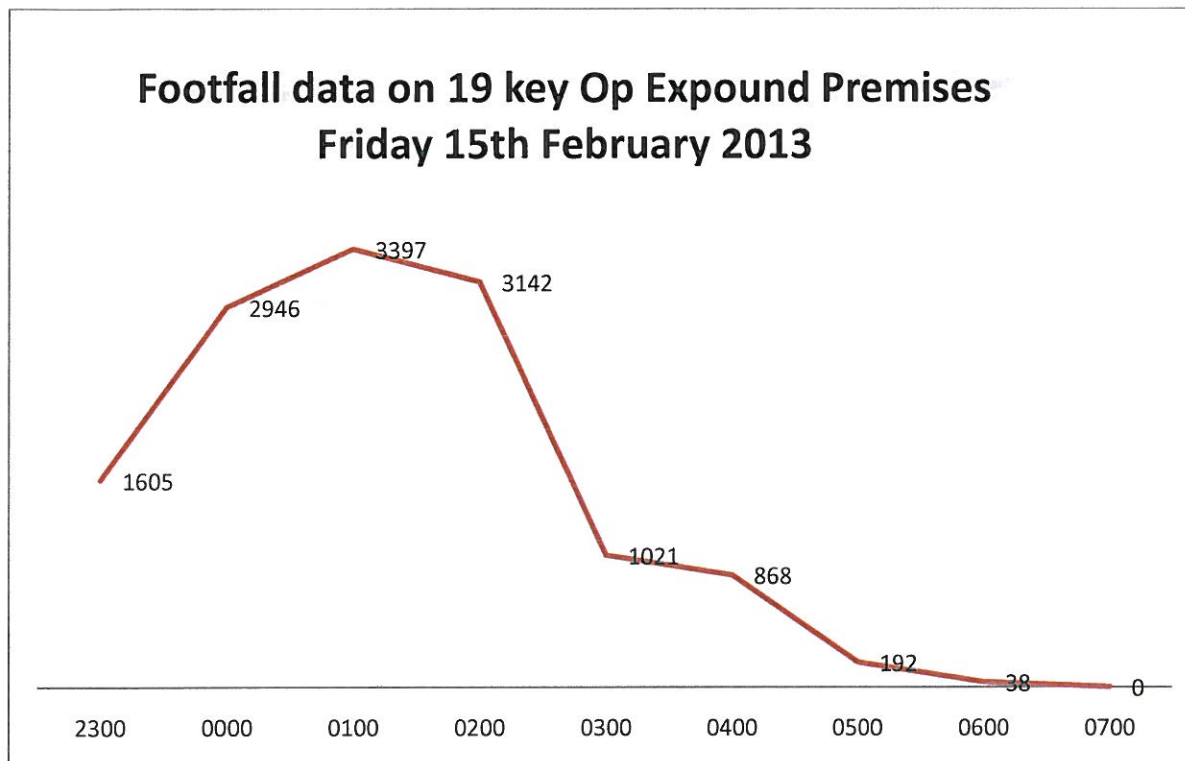
4.3.17 The raising of revenue from alcohol retailers will enable the police, local authority and partners and other stakeholders to reinvest this money into reducing the impact of alcohol related crime and disorder.

4.3.18 Whilst the Home Office recommends that the PCC should consider allocating the funds raised from the levy back to local commanders to allow the revenue to be spent on tackling alcohol-related crime and disorder in the area in which the levy was raised, this decision is a matter for the PCC in consultation with the Licensing Authority.

4.3.19 The police believe that a proportion of Levy funding could be used to promote self-regulation through financial support for recognised best practice schemes.

4.3.20 It cannot be identified without further research what a reduction in the number of late night venues would have on consumer behaviour. Consumers may continue to act in the same way, or as was seen in 2007, may adjust the times at which they enter the ENTE to take account of the changes in the supply of late night venues.

4.4.16 Footfall data indicates that the capacity levels in key ENTE premises increase at the same time on a Friday and Saturday night although the reduction in capacities between 03.00 hours and 04.00 hours on a Saturday is more pronounced.



Source Devon and Cornwall Constabulary

## **5.0 Police Costs Associated With ENTE.**

### **5.1.0 Direct Policing Costs**

5.1.1 Core Policing Costs for Operation Expound Core staff includes an Operational Inspector, three Sergeants and fifteen Constables. There are also additional resources used including Force Support Group, Response and other officers on occasional shifts, for part of a shift and/or for meal break cover. It is not possible to accurately cost these additional resources. There is also an additional cost from resourcing on Bank Holidays.

5.1.2 Direct staff costs for policing Operation Expound on a Friday and Saturday night and other key dates between April 2012 and March 2013 were costed at £332,000 based on the core staffing levels.

5.1.3 Due to reduced staff numbers during 2012-2013 it has become necessary to supplement the core staffing with officers on overtime. Between October 2012 and

December 2012 it also became necessary to deploy additional resources between 5am and 9am on Sunday mornings to meet increased demand from drunken revellers frequenting bars with very late licences.

5.1.4 As a consequence to these other factors, the core staff cost to the organisation reduced to £280,000. There was however the additional costs of supplementing core staffing with officers on overtime to maintain the core staffing levels.

The overtime cost from April 2012 to March 2013 was £95,800 including overtime and additional policing. The cost for Operation Expound cover on Bank Holidays is projected to be an additional £15,900.

5.1.5 The total cost for Policing Operation Expound for the twelve months to March 2013 was £391,700.

### 5.2.0 Detention Costs

5.2.1 The detention costs for processing persons arrested and detained at Charles Cross Police Station is calculated at £197 per detainee.

During 2012, the number of persons detained between 1900 – 0659 hours was 2684 as opposed to 848 detained between 0700 – 1859 hours, a difference of over 1800. Based on the number of alcohol related arrests during 2012 this would equate to an equivalent cost of £354,600 although not all prisoners would be directly linked to ENTE activity.

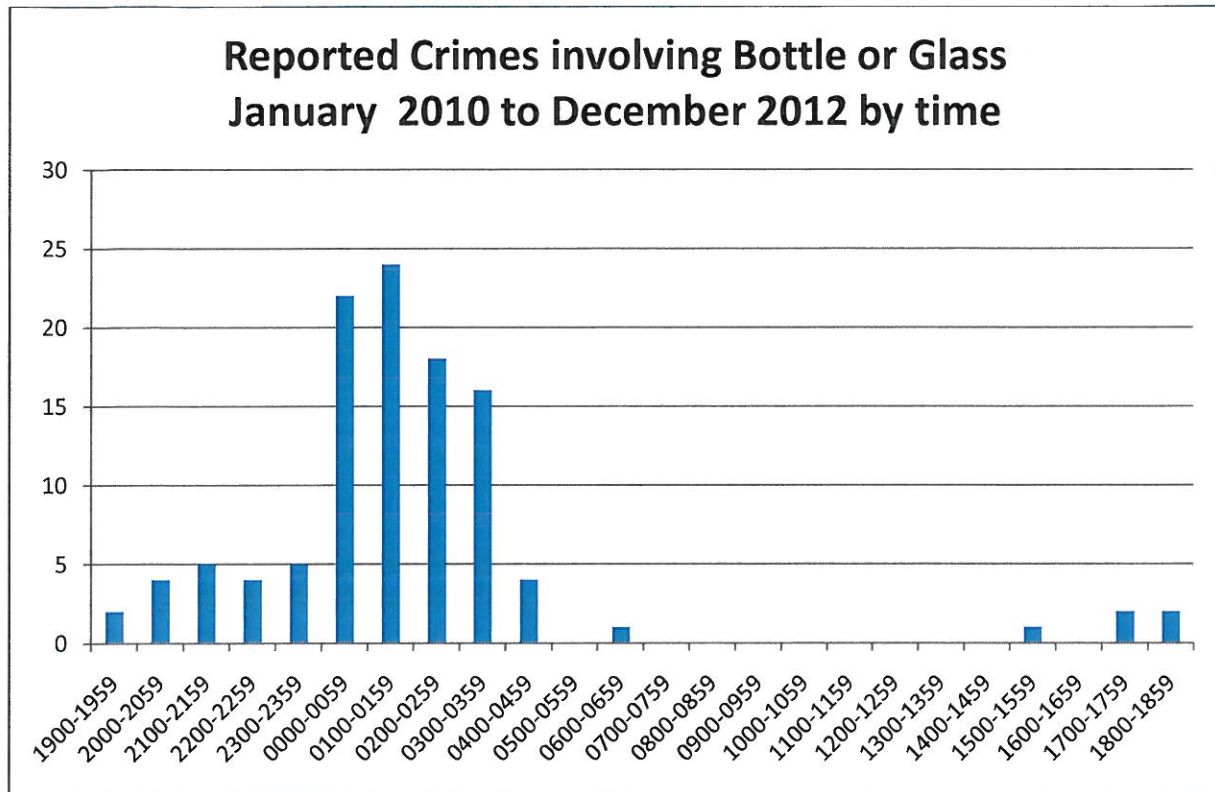
### 5.3.0 Crime Investigation Costs

6.3.1 It has not been possible to calculate the cost of investigating ENTE crimes. The police wish to reference a study published by Warwickshire Observatory which references the costs of crime to the victim, police and other agencies.

## 6.0 Glass Related Incidents

6.1 The following data is based on alleged crimes where the victim perceived that a bottle or glass was used. Comparisons have been made between different neighbourhoods and times that offences were recorded.

ENTE Neighbourhood	2010	2011	2012
East End	2	2	2
Greenbank & University	13	8	7
Morice Town	0	2	1
Mutley	1	2	0
Plymouth City Centre	13	15	17
Stoke	1	1	0
Stonehouse	12	5	6
Yearly Total	42	35	33



## 7.0 Recommendations

7.1 That the licensing authority considers the introduction of Late Night Levy (LNL). That Late Night Levy is introduced at an appropriate time after midnight, as a means of raising a contribution towards the costs of policing the late-night economy to be shared with the Licensing Authority at the discretion of the PCC.

7.2 Should the use of a LNL not address the concerns regarding crime and disorder within the ENTE, the licensing authority may consider additional measures including potentially the use of Early Morning Restriction Orders in those areas where the alcohol related crime and disorder have the largest impact.

7.3 That the licensing authority considers reviewing the number and areas of Cumulative Impact Zones along the following lines:-

7.4 The retention of the Cumulative Impact Zone within Derrys Cross and Union Street covering both Union Street East and Union Street West with its existing boundaries.

7.5 The removal of the Cumulative Impact Zones for Stoke Village.

7.6 The retention of the Cumulative Impact Zones Mutley Plain with its existing boundaries..

7.7 The retention of the Cumulative Impact Zone for North Hill with its existing boundaries..

7.8 That there is no evidential case for a Cumulative Impact Zone in other areas including East End, Devonport and Plympton

7.9 The retention of the Cumulative Impact Zone for the Barbican, however with consideration of an extension to the area to include the Vauxhall Street and Bretonside corridors and area around North Quay and Sutton Harbour.

7.10 The licensing authority considers an integrated ENTE transport policy including increased public transport into the main ENTE up until 01.00 hours and a structured and coordinated egress transport strategy throughout the night.

7.11 The licensing authority recognises the contribution of accredited best practice schemes and the part they can play in promoting the licensing objectives. Where appropriate member premises should receive a discount from LNL where they can demonstrate active membership of such a scheme.

7.12 The licensing authority supports the development of Purple Flag accreditation for Plymouth ENTE.

7.13 The licensing authority to consider further development and diversification of the ENTE through a coordinated zoning strategy.

7.14 The licensing authority take account in determining applications that certain areas of the ENTE do not have the same levels of infrastructure and services as others, i.e. taxi

ranks, public space CCTV which can have an adverse impact on crime, disorder and public safety.

7.15 The licensing authority should work in partnership with the planning authority wherever possible to ensure that S106 monies are reinvested into the sector of the community where the planning application has effect. Where alcohol retailers or late night venues are concerned, this money should be set aside to mitigate against any negative cumulative impacts in the locality arising from the retail sale of alcohol.

7.16 To develop a clear strategy to promote **progress Plymouth's 2020 vision** with greater clarity as to the future of the contribution alcohol is intended to play in the development of the city.

7.17 To secure greater supermarket engagement in the development of the alcohol strategy recognising the importance that corporate social responsibility can play in the **development of the city's alcohol plan**.

This report should be read in conjunction with Plymouth ENTE Profile. The police reserve the right to submit further oral, written and documentary evidence in support of this consultation.

This report is submitted for your respectful consideration.

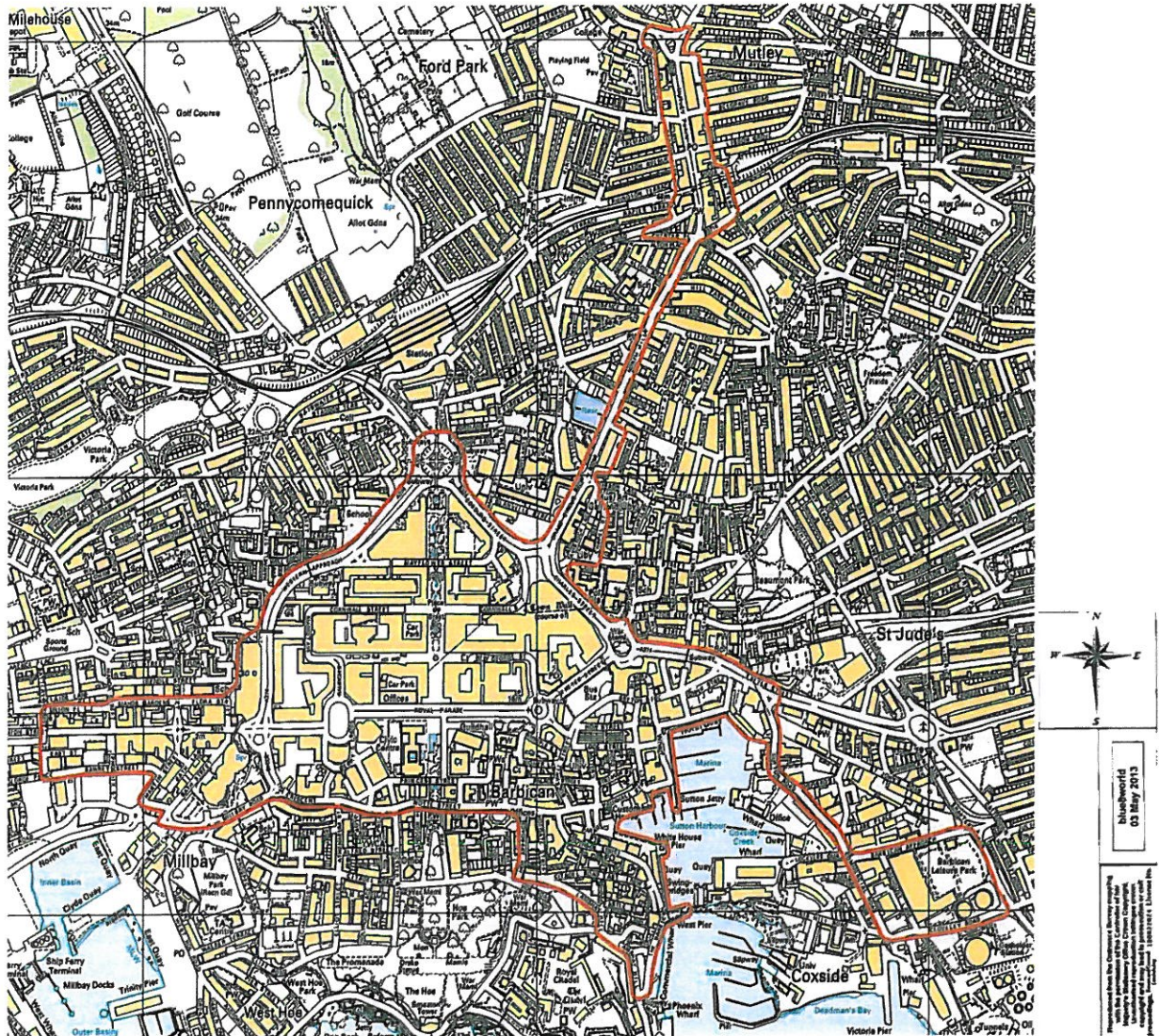


A/Insp Martin Worthington  
Force Alcohol Licensing and Crime Reduction  
Local Policing and Partnerships  
HQ Middlemoor  
Exeter EX2 7HQ

**4<sup>th</sup> October 2013**

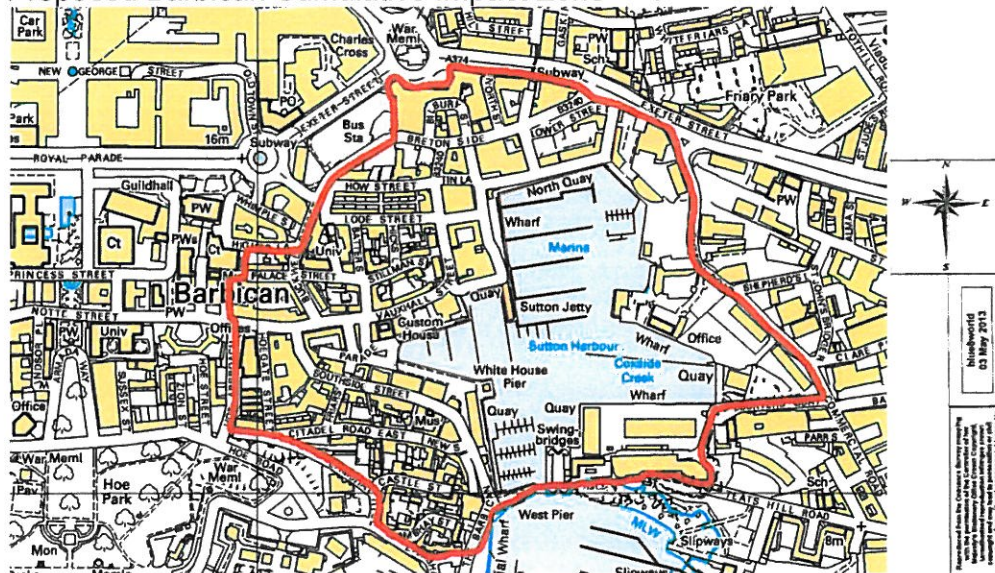


# Operation Expound Area

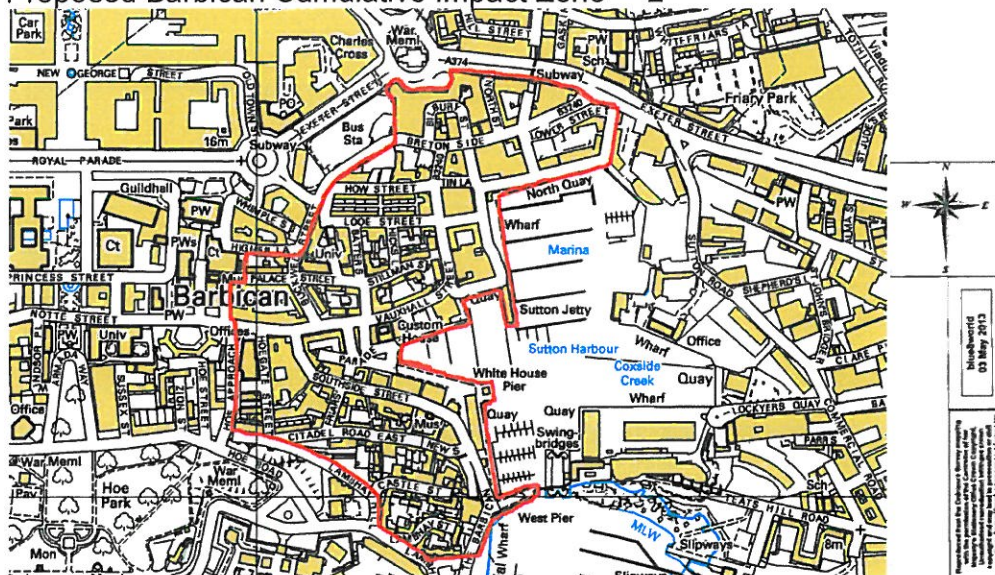




Proposed Barbican Cumulative Impact Zone 1



## Proposed Barbican Cumulative Impact Zone 2







**Devon & Cornwall Police**

Building safer communities together

## **Problem Profile : Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour**

**Cumulative Impact Zones, Operation Expound and Barbican Areas  
1 January 2010 to 31 December 2012**

### **Day/ENTE –**

Day - 0700-1859

ENTE (Evening and Night Time Economy) - 1900-0659

### **Weekday –**

Runs from 0700 to 0659 (shift day)

**Note:** All data is only for offences/incidents/arrests where Day, ENTE & weekday can be identified

### **Offence types-**

All violent crime - homicide, serious assault, other assault, common assault and other violence, sexual offences and robbery.

Public order - sec 4 and 5 Public Order Act, affray, violent disorder and harassment offences

DTL - direction to leave

Drunkenness - drunk in a highway/public place/licensed premises, drunk premises, drunk and disorderly

### **Heat map tables –**

Red = higher values, green = lower values

### **Calculation –**

#DIV/0! – zero values % cannot be calculated

### **ASB –**

Due to process changes, 2012 data is not comparable to previous years

Neighbourhood data

The tables below shows the number of offences committed between 1 January 2010 and 31 December 2012. By year, Day/ENTE and offence type

Plymouth City Centre Table 1

	2010				2011				2012			
	Day	% of Total	ENTE	% of Total	Total	Day	% of Total	ENTE	% of Total	Total	Day	% of Total
All violent crime	201	28.2%	513	71.8%	714	206	29.4%	495	70.6%	701	212	33.8%
Sexual offences	11	35.5%	20	64.5%	31	11	31.4%	24	68.6%	35	12	40.0%
Robbery	16	55.2%	13	44.8%	29	18	41.9%	25	58.1%	43	5	29.4%
Public order	137	38.6%	218	61.4%	355	127	38.3%	205	61.7%	332	129	52.4%
Fail to obey DTL	3	6.8%	41	93.2%	44	2	3.2%	61	96.8%	63	2	9.1%
Drunkenness	26	15.2%	145	84.8%	171	44	25.7%	127	74.3%	171	36	29.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>29.3%</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>70.7%</b>	<b>1344</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>30.3%</b>	<b>937</b>	<b>69.7%</b>	<b>1345</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>37.1%</b>
											<b>670</b>	<b>62.9%</b>
												<b>1066</b>

Stonehouse Table 2

	2010				2011				2012			
	Day	% of Total	ENTE	% of Total	Total	Day	% of Total	ENTE	% of Total	Total	Day	% of Total
All violent crime	68	17.2%	328	82.8%	396	62	19.1%	263	80.9%	325	84	23.7%
Sexual offences	4	15.4%	22	84.6%	26	1	7.1%	13	92.9%	14	3	23.1%
Robbery	3	17.6%	14	82.4%	17	8	36.4%	14	63.6%	22	6	46.2%
Public order	47	15.2%	263	84.8%	310	48	21.1%	179	78.9%	227	42	27.3%
Fail to obey DTL	1	1.5%	65	98.5%	66	0	0.0%	49	100.0%	49	0	0.0%
Drunkenness	9	7.3%	115	92.7%	124	15	14.4%	89	85.6%	104	17	18.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>14.1%</b>	<b>807</b>	<b>85.9%</b>	<b>939</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>18.1%</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>81.9%</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>23.3%</b>
											<b>499</b>	<b>76.7%</b>
												<b>651</b>

Greenback & University Table 3

	2010				2011				2012			
	Day	% of Total	ENTE	% of Total	Total	Day	% of Total	ENTE	% of Total	Total	Day	% of Total
All violent crime	20	9.8%	184	90.2%	204	31	13.1%	205	86.9%	236	21	8.8%
Sexual offences	6	37.5%	10	62.5%	16	1	9.1%	10	90.9%	11	3	23.1%
Robbery	1	6.3%	15	93.8%	16	0	0.0%	15	100.0%	15	4	25.0%
Public order	9	12.2%	65	87.8%	74	21	27.6%	55	72.4%	76	9	11.8%
Fail to obey DTL	0	0.0%	14	100.0%	14	0	0.0%	11	100.0%	11	0	0.0%
Drunkenness	5	8.8%	52	91.2%	57	5	8.6%	53	91.4%	58	5	8.5%
Total	41	10.8%	340	89.2%	381	58	14.3%	349	85.7%	407	42	10.1%

East End Table 4

	2010				2011				2012			
	Day	% of Total	ENTE	% of Total	Total	Day	% of Total	ENTE	% of Total	Total	Day	% of Total
All violent crime	24	20.3%	94	79.7%	118	29	26.9%	79	73.1%	108	33	25.0%
Sexual offences	3	100.0%	0	0.0%	3	2	40.0%	3	60.0%	5	1	25.0%
Robbery	2	13.3%	13	86.7%	15	0	0.0%	8	100.0%	8	0	0.0%
Public order	11	33.3%	22	66.7%	33	20	54.1%	17	45.9%	37	15	65.2%
Fail to obey DTL	0	0.0%	3	100.0%	3	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	0	0	#DIV/0!
Drunkenness	3	13.0%	20	87.0%	23	4	21.1%	15	78.9%	19	0	0.0%
Total	43	22.1%	152	77.9%	195	55	31.1%	122	68.9%	177	49	27.5%

Mutley Table 5

	2010				2011				2012			
	Day	% of Total	ENTE	% of Total	Total	Day	% of Total	ENTE	% of Total	Total	Day	% of Total
All violent crime	14	24.1%	44	75.9%	58	22	26.5%	61	73.5%	83	20	24.7%
Sexual offences	6	85.7%	1	14.3%	7	2	33.3%	4	66.7%	6	3	37.5%
Robbery	2	33.3%	4	66.7%	6	0	0.0%	3	100.0%	3	1	33.3%
Public order	9	26.5%	25	73.5%	34	14	38.9%	22	61.1%	36	13	44.8%
Fail to obey DTL	0	0.0%	5	100.0%	5	2	50.0%	2	50.0%	4	0	0.0%
Drunkenness	4	16.0%	21	84.0%	25	5	35.7%	9	64.3%	14	5	29.4%
Total	35	25.9%	100	74.1%	135	45	30.8%	101	69.2%	146	42	29.4%

Stoke Table 6

	2010				2011				2012			
	Day	% of Total	ENTE	% of Total	Total	Day	% of Total	ENTE	% of Total	Total	Day	% of Total
All violent crime	23	30.3%	53	69.7%	76	39	47.6%	43	52.4%	82	42	54.5%
Sexual offences	1	25.0%	3	75.0%	4	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	2	0	0.0%
Robbery	5	55.6%	4	44.4%	9	5	55.6%	4	44.4%	9	6	66.7%
Public order	5	33.3%	10	66.7%	15	16	66.7%	8	33.3%	24	12	44.4%
Fail to obey DTL	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	0	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	0	0	#DIV/0!
Drunkenness	2	16.7%	10	83.3%	12	4	36.4%	7	63.6%	11	1	12.5%
Total	36	31.0%	80	69.0%	116	64	50.0%	64	50.0%	128	61	49.6%

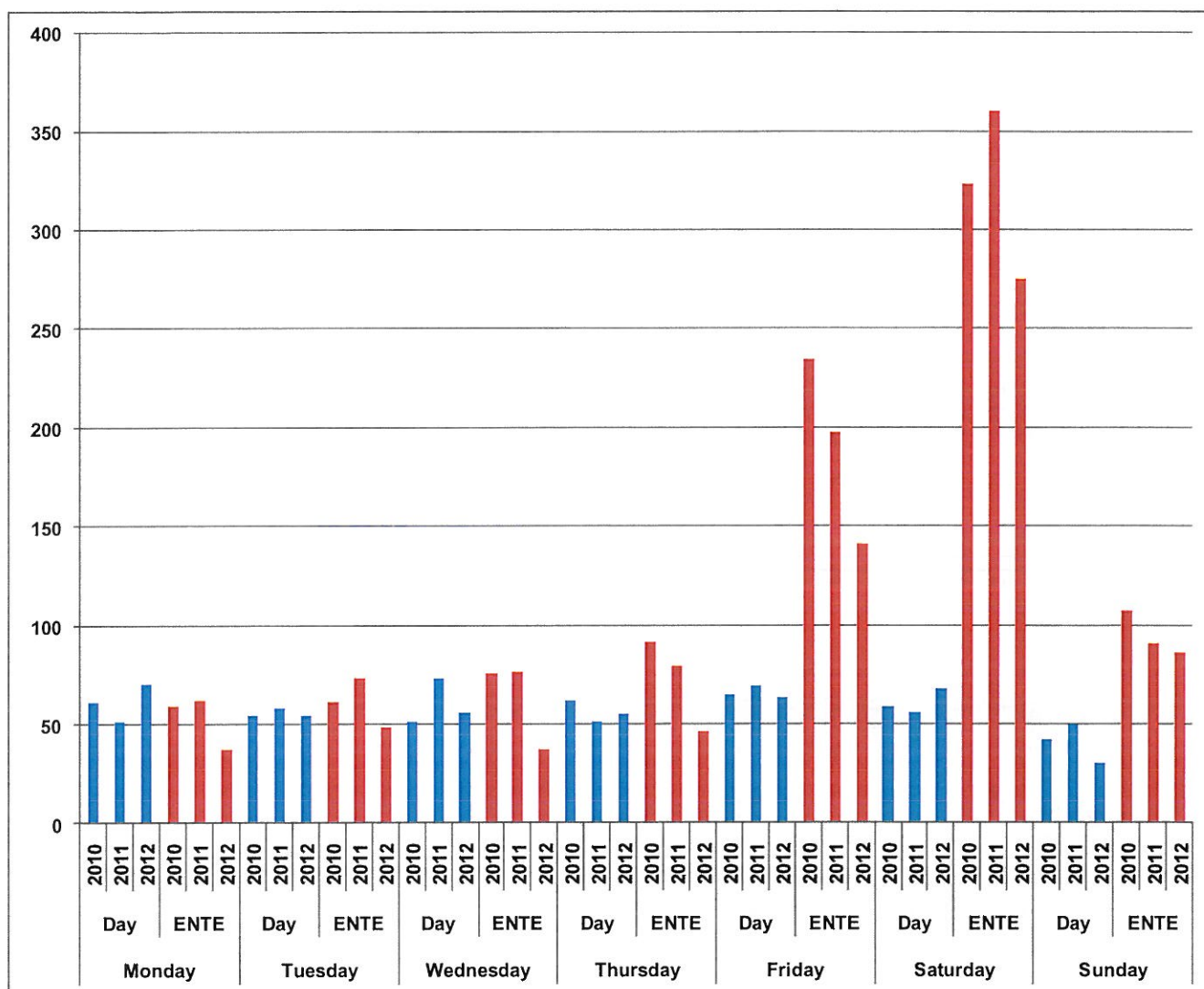
### Devonport Table 7

	2010					2011					2012				
	Day	% of Total	ENTE	% of Total	Total	Day	% of Total	ENTE	% of Total	Total	Day	% of Total	ENTE	% of Total	Total
All violent crime Sexual offences Robbery Public order	39	53.4%	34	46.6%	73	37	44.6%	46	55.4%	83	31	45.6%	37	54.4%	68
	0	0.0%	4	100.0%	4	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	0	2	33.3%	4	66.7%	6
	3	50.0%	3	50.0%	6	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	2	5	71.4%	2	28.6%	7
	9	50.0%	9	50.0%	18	11	52.4%	10	47.6%	21	21	56.8%	16	43.2%	37
Fail to obey DTL	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	0	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	0	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	0
Drunkenness	5	55.6%	4	44.4%	9	11	57.9%	8	42.1%	19	6	50.0%	6	50.0%	12
Total	56	50.9%	54	49.1%	110	60	48.0%	65	52.0%	125	65	50.0%	65	50.0%	130

The tables and graphs below show all offences Day/ENTE, and weekday

**Plymouth City Centre Table 8**

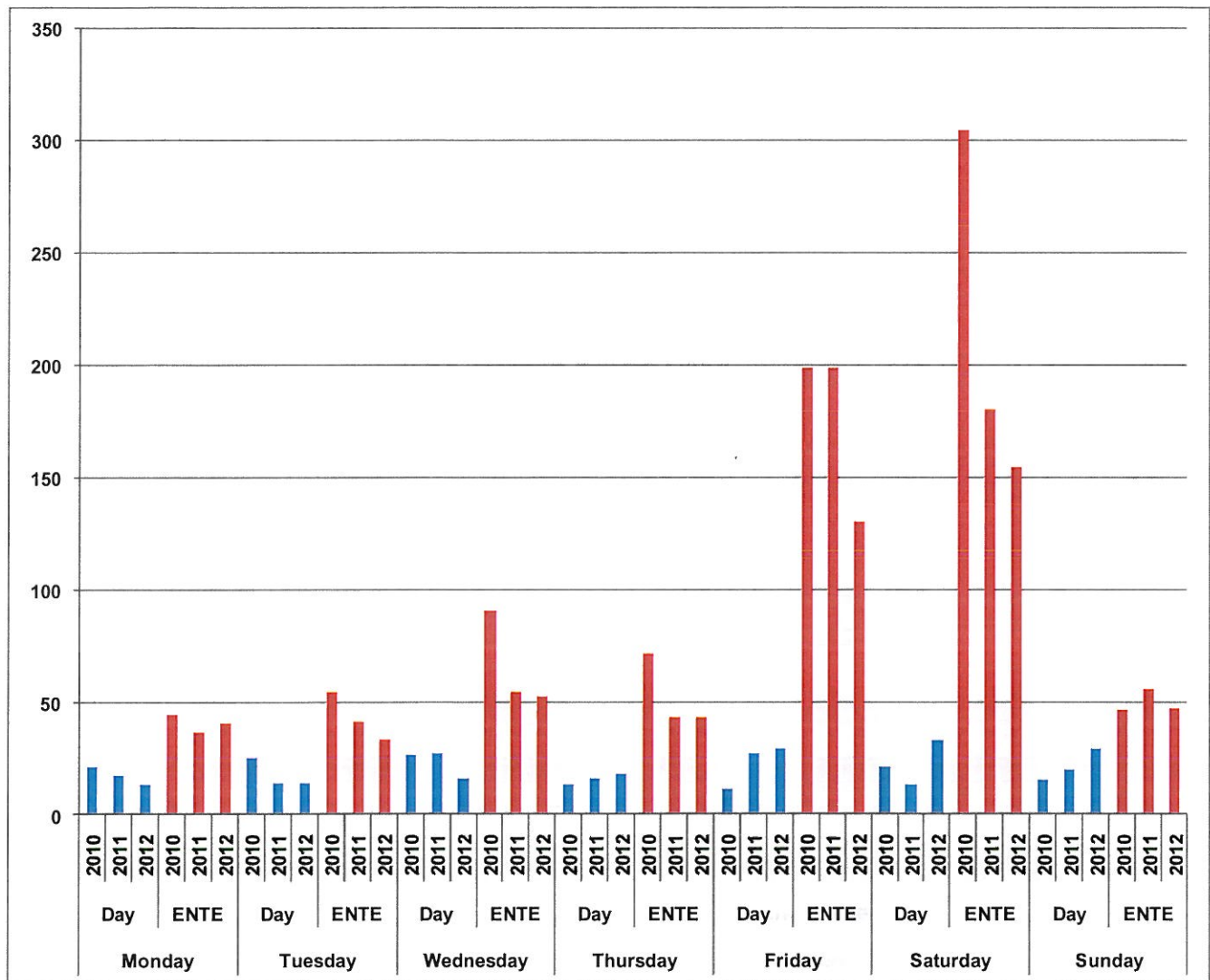
	2010			2011						2012					
	Day	ENTE	Total	Day	% change	ENTE	% change	Total	% change	Day	% change	ENTE	% change	Total	% change
Monday	61	59	120	51	-16.4%	62	5.1%	113	-5.8%	70	37.3%	37	-40.3%	107	-5.3%
Tuesday	54	61	115	58	7.4%	73	19.7%	131	13.9%	54	-6.9%	48	-34.2%	102	-22.1%
Wednesday	51	75	126	73	43.1%	76	1.3%	149	18.3%	56	-23.3%	37	-51.3%	93	-37.6%
Thursday	62	91	153	51	-17.7%	79	-13.2%	130	-15.0%	55	7.8%	46	-41.8%	101	-22.3%
Friday	65	234	299	69	6.2%	197	-15.8%	266	-11.0%	63	-8.7%	141	-28.4%	204	-23.3%
Saturday	59	323	382	56	-5.1%	360	11.5%	416	8.9%	68	21.4%	275	-23.6%	343	-17.5%
Sunday	42	107	149	50	19.0%	90	-15.9%	140	-6.0%	30	-40.0%	86	-4.4%	116	-17.1%
Total	394	950	1344	408	3.6%	937	-1.4%	1345	0.1%	396	-2.9%	670	-28.5%	1066	-20.7%



**Graph 1**

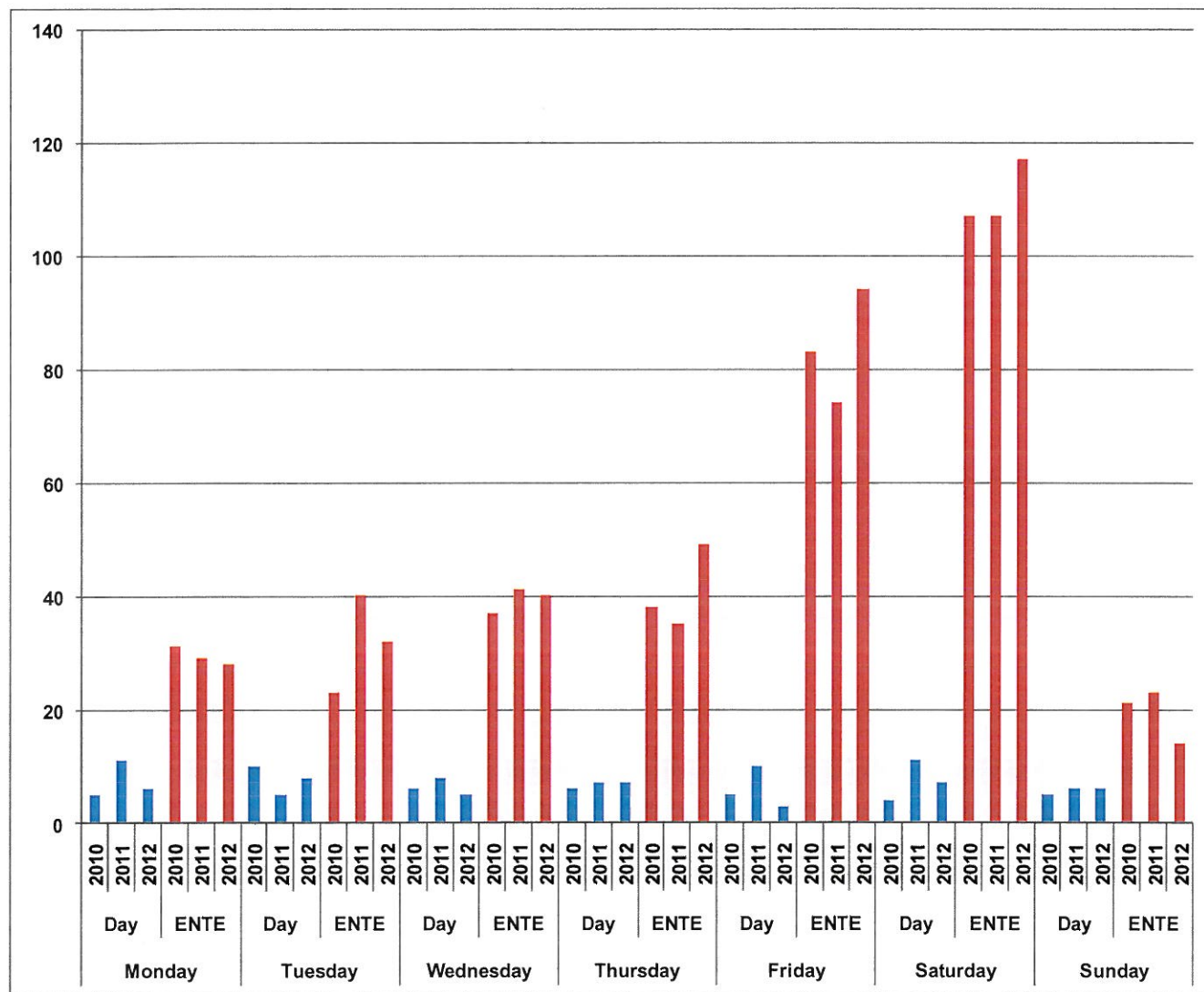
**Stonehouse Table 9**

	2010			2011						2012					
	Day	ENTE	Total	Day	% change	ENTE	% change	Total	% change	Day	% change	ENTE	% change	Total	% change
Monday	21	44	65	17	-19.0%	36	-18.2%	53	-18.5%	13	-23.5%	40	11.1%	53	0.0%
Tuesday	25	54	79	14	-44.0%	41	-24.1%	55	-30.4%	14	0.0%	33	-19.5%	47	-14.5%
Wednesday	26	90	116	27	3.8%	54	-40.0%	81	-30.2%	16	-40.7%	52	-3.7%	68	-16.0%
Thursday	13	71	84	16	23.1%	43	-39.4%	59	-29.8%	18	12.5%	43	0.0%	61	3.4%
Friday	11	198	209	27	145.5%	198	0.0%	225	7.7%	29	7.4%	130	-34.3%	159	-29.3%
Saturday	21	304	325	13	-38.1%	180	-40.8%	193	-40.6%	33	153.8%	154	-14.4%	187	-3.1%
Sunday	15	46	61	20	33.3%	55	19.6%	75	23.0%	29	45.0%	47	-14.5%	76	1.3%
Total	132	807	939	134	1.5%	607	-24.8%	741	-21.1%	152	13.4%	499	-17.8%	651	-12.1%

**Graph 2**

**Greenbank & University Table 10**

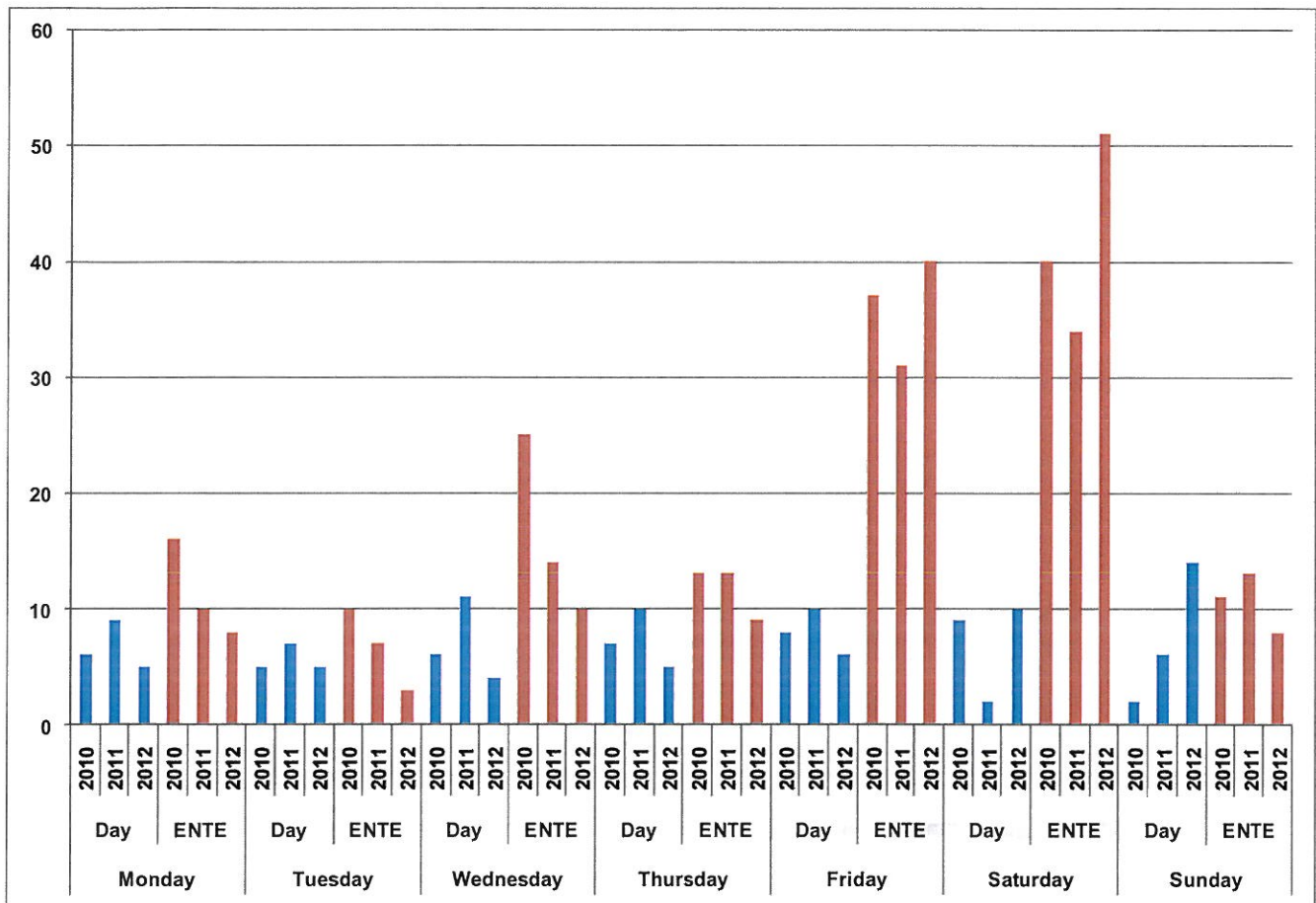
	2010			2011						2012					
	Day	ENTE	Total	Day	% change	ENTE	% change	Total	% change	Day	% change	ENTE	% change	Total	% change
Monday	5	31	36	11	120.0%	29	-6.5%	40	11.1%	6	-45.5%	28	-3.4%	34	-15.0%
Tuesday	10	23	33	5	-50.0%	40	73.9%	45	36.4%	8	60.0%	32	-20.0%	40	-11.1%
Wednesday	6	37	43	8	33.3%	41	10.8%	49	14.0%	5	-37.5%	40	-2.4%	45	-8.2%
Thursday	6	38	44	7	16.7%	35	-7.9%	42	-4.5%	7	0.0%	49	40.0%	56	33.3%
Friday	5	83	88	10	100.0%	74	-10.8%	84	-4.5%	3	-70.0%	94	27.0%	97	15.5%
Saturday	4	107	111	11	175.0%	107	0.0%	118	6.3%	7	-36.4%	117	9.3%	124	5.1%
Sunday	5	21	26	6	20.0%	23	9.5%	29	11.5%	6	0.0%	14	-39.1%	20	-31.0%
Total	41	340	381	58	41.5%	349	2.6%	407	6.8%	42	-27.6%	374	7.2%	416	2.2%



Graph 3

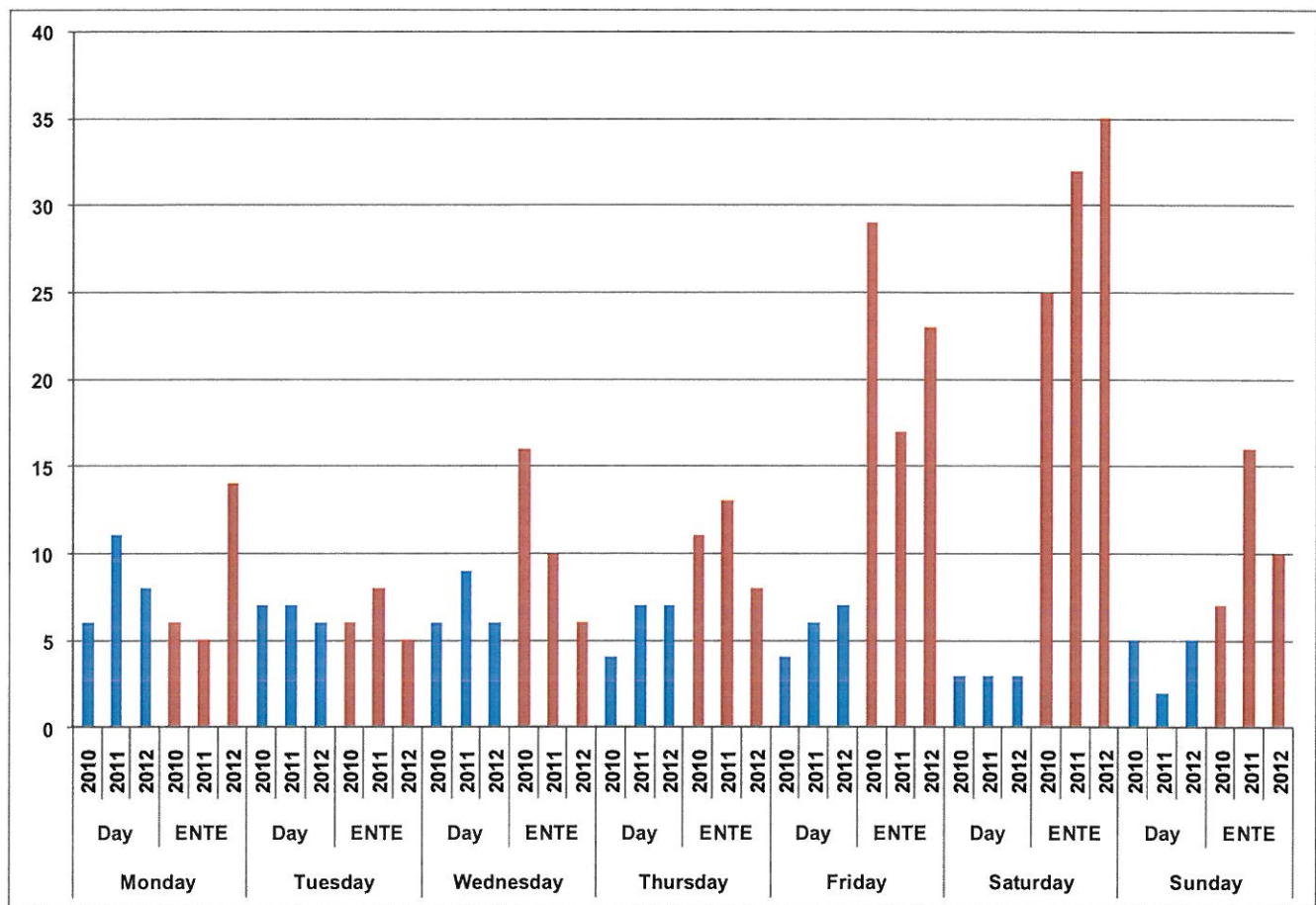
**East End Table 11**

	2010			2011						2012					
	Day	ENTE	Total	Day	% change	ENTE	% change	Total	% change	Day	% change	ENTE	% change	Total	% change
Monday	6	16	22	9	50.0%	10	-37.5%	19	-13.6%	5	-44.4%	8	-20.0%	13	-31.6%
Tuesday	5	10	15	7	40.0%	7	-30.0%	14	-6.7%	5	-28.6%	3	-57.1%	8	-42.9%
Wednesday	6	25	31	11	83.3%	14	-44.0%	25	-19.4%	4	-63.6%	10	-28.6%	14	-44.0%
Thursday	7	13	20	10	42.9%	13	0.0%	23	15.0%	5	-50.0%	9	-30.8%	14	-39.1%
Friday	8	37	45	10	25.0%	31	-16.2%	41	-8.9%	6	-40.0%	40	29.0%	46	12.2%
Saturday	9	40	49	2	-77.8%	34	-15.0%	36	-26.5%	10	400.0%	51	50.0%	61	69.4%
Sunday	2	11	13	6	200.0%	13	18.2%	19	46.2%	14	133.3%	8	-38.5%	22	15.8%
Total	43	152	195	55	27.9%	122	-19.7%	177	-9.2%	49	-10.9%	129	5.7%	178	0.6%

**Graph 4**

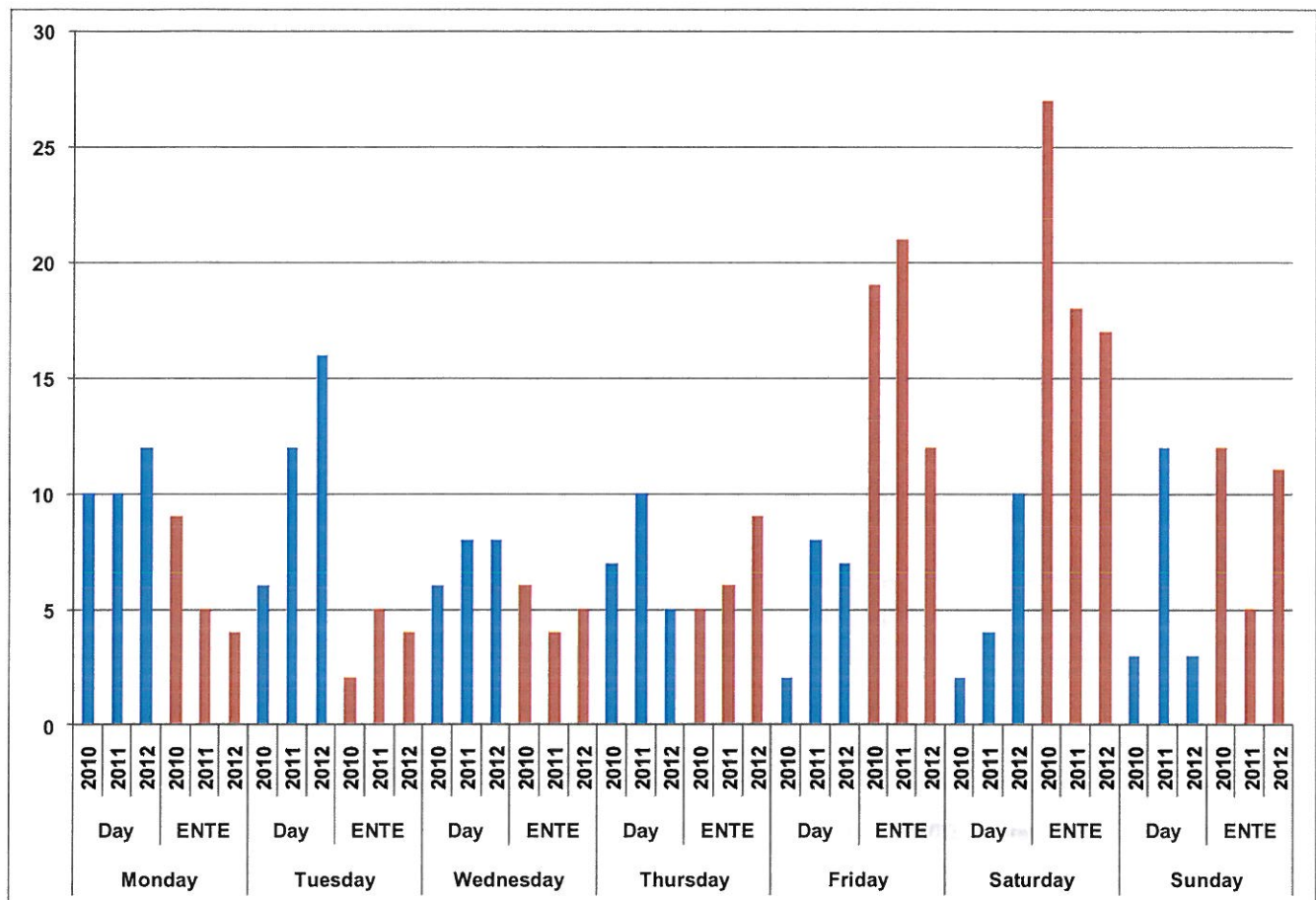
**Mutley Table 12**

	2010			2011						2012					
	Day	ENTE	Total	Day	% change	ENTE	% change	Total	% change	Day	% change	ENTE	% change	Total	% change
Monday	6	6	12	11	83.3%	5	-16.7%	16	33.3%	8	-27.3%	14	180.0%	22	37.5%
Tuesday	7	6	13	7	0.0%	8	33.3%	15	15.4%	6	-14.3%	5	-37.5%	11	-26.7%
Wednesday	6	16	22	9	50.0%	10	-37.5%	19	-13.6%	6	-33.3%	6	-40.0%	12	-36.8%
Thursday	4	11	15	7	75.0%	13	18.2%	20	33.3%	7	0.0%	8	-38.5%	15	-25.0%
Friday	4	29	33	6	50.0%	17	-41.4%	23	-30.3%	7	16.7%	23	35.3%	30	30.4%
Saturday	3	25	28	3	0.0%	32	28.0%	35	25.0%	3	0.0%	35	9.4%	38	8.6%
Sunday	5	7	12	2	-60.0%	16	128.6%	18	50.0%	5	150.0%	10	-37.5%	15	-16.7%
Total	35	100	135	45	28.6%	101	1.0%	146	8.1%	42	-6.7%	101	0.0%	143	-2.1%

**Graph 5**

**Stoke Table 13**

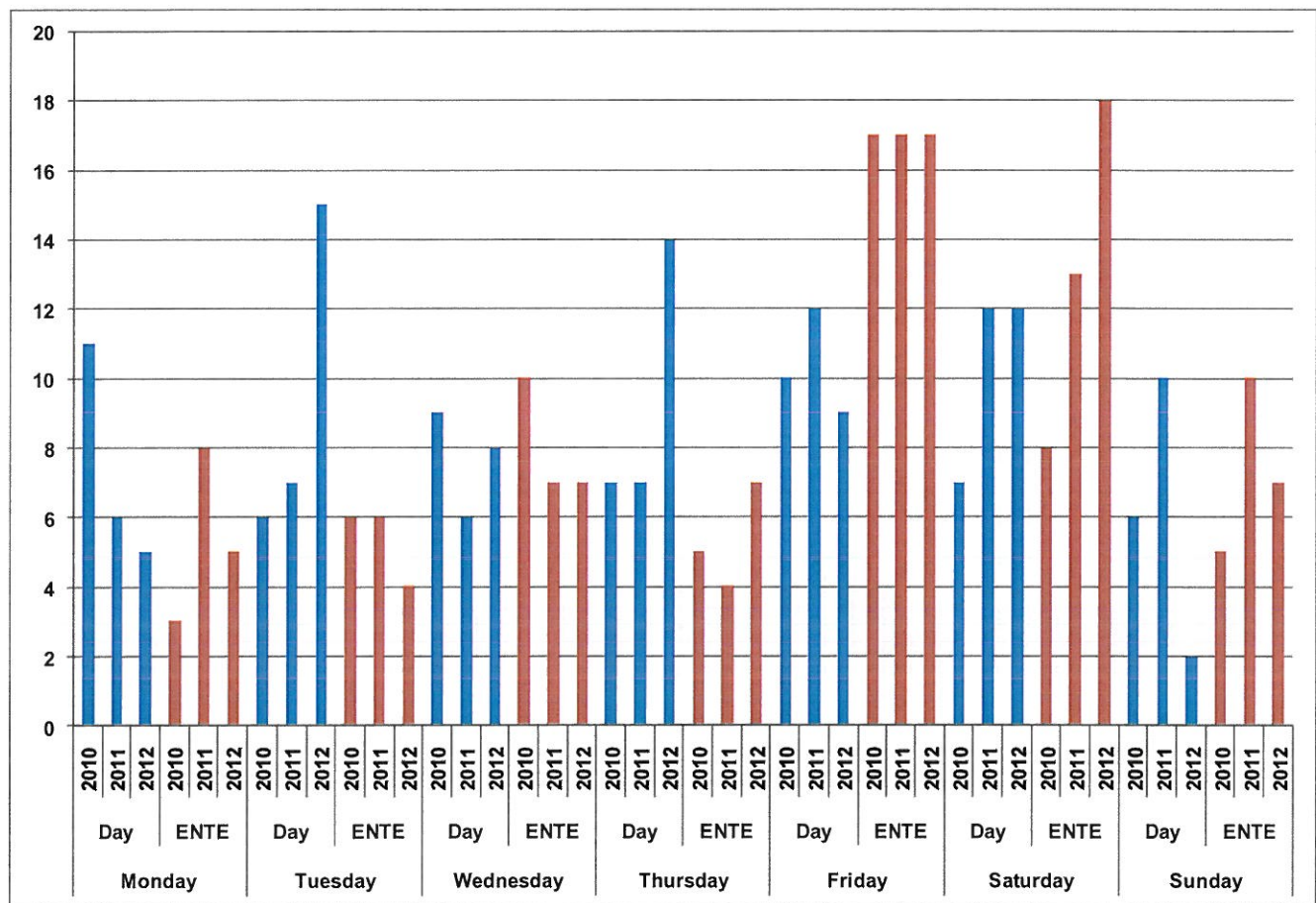
	2010			2011						2012					
	Day	ENTE	Total	Day	% change	ENTE	% change	Total	% change	Day	% change	ENTE	% change	Total	% change
Monday	10	9	19	10	0.0%	5	-44.4%	15	-21.1%	12	20.0%	4	-20.0%	16	6.7%
Tuesday	6	2	8	12	100.0%	5	150.0%	17	112.5%	16	33.3%	4	-20.0%	20	17.6%
Wednesday	6	6	12	8	33.3%	4	-33.3%	12	0.0%	8	0.0%	5	25.0%	13	8.3%
Thursday	7	5	12	10	42.9%	6	20.0%	16	33.3%	5	-50.0%	9	50.0%	14	-12.5%
Friday	2	19	21	8	300.0%	21	10.5%	29	38.1%	7	-12.5%	12	-42.9%	19	-34.5%
Saturday	2	27	29	4	100.0%	18	-33.3%	22	-24.1%	10	150.0%	17	-5.6%	27	22.7%
Sunday	3	12	15	12	300.0%	5	-58.3%	17	13.3%	3	-75.0%	11	120.0%	14	-17.6%
Total	36	80	116	64	77.8%	64	-20.0%	128	10.3%	61	-4.7%	62	-3.1%	123	-3.9%



Graph 6

**Devonport Table 14**

	2010			2011						2012					
	Day	ENTE	Total	Day	% change	ENTE	% change	Total	% change	Day	% change	ENTE	% change	Total	% change
Monday	11	3	14	6	-45.5%	8	166.7%	14	0.0%	5	-16.7%	5	-37.5%	10	-28.6%
Tuesday	6	6	12	7	16.7%	6	0.0%	13	8.3%	15	114.3%	4	-33.3%	19	46.2%
Wednesday	9	10	19	6	-33.3%	7	-30.0%	13	-31.6%	8	33.3%	7	0.0%	15	15.4%
Thursday	7	5	12	7	0.0%	4	-20.0%	11	-8.3%	14	100.0%	7	75.0%	21	90.9%
Friday	10	17	27	12	20.0%	17	0.0%	29	7.4%	9	-25.0%	17	0.0%	26	-10.3%
Saturday	7	8	15	12	71.4%	13	62.5%	25	66.7%	12	0.0%	18	38.5%	30	20.0%
Sunday	6	5	11	10	66.7%	10	100.0%	20	81.8%	2	-80.0%	7	-30.0%	9	-55.0%
Total	56	54	110	60	7.1%	65	20.4%	125	13.6%	65	8.3%	65	0.0%	130	4.0%

**Graph 7**

The heat map tables below show all offences by hour and year

**Plymouth City Centre Table 15**

Hour	2010	% of Total	2011	% of Total	2012	% of Total
0700-0759	6	0.4%	8	0.6%	8	0.8%
0800-0859	9	0.7%	7	0.5%	11	1.0%
0900-0959	13	1.0%	11	0.8%	11	1.0%
1000-1059	21	1.6%	25	1.9%	20	1.9%
1100-1159	25	1.9%	22	1.6%	28	2.6%
1200-1259	32	2.4%	42	3.1%	32	3.0%
1300-1359	40	3.0%	38	2.8%	40	3.8%
1400-1459	44	3.3%	45	3.3%	47	4.4%
1500-1559	55	4.1%	55	4.1%	57	5.3%
1600-1659	48	3.6%	58	4.3%	49	4.6%
1700-1759	50	3.7%	51	3.8%	43	4.0%
1800-1859	51	3.8%	46	3.4%	50	4.7%
1900-1959	52	3.9%	68	5.1%	35	3.3%
2000-2059	78	5.8%	86	6.4%	38	3.6%
2100-2159	94	7.0%	67	5.0%	61	5.7%
2200-2259	105	7.8%	104	7.7%	70	6.6%
2300-2359	151	11.2%	122	9.1%	86	8.1%
0000-0059	139	10.3%	151	11.2%	131	12.3%
0100-0159	128	9.5%	153	11.4%	103	9.7%
0200-0259	114	8.5%	109	8.1%	74	6.9%
0300-0359	54	4.0%	51	3.8%	38	3.6%
0400-0459	22	1.6%	11	0.8%	24	2.3%
0500-0559	10	0.7%	11	0.8%	6	0.6%
0600-0659	3	0.2%	4	0.3%	4	0.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1344</b>		<b>1345</b>		<b>1066</b>	

**Stonehouse Table 16**

Hour	2010	% of Total	2011	% of Total	2012	% of Total
0700-0759	4	0.4%	8	1.1%	9	1.4%
0800-0859	7	0.7%	8	1.1%	16	2.5%
0900-0959	10	1.1%	7	0.9%	6	0.9%
1000-1059	4	0.4%	6	0.8%	4	0.6%
1100-1159	6	0.6%	15	2.0%	6	0.9%
1200-1259	8	0.9%	5	0.7%	18	2.8%
1300-1359	11	1.2%	8	1.1%	3	0.5%
1400-1459	8	0.9%	12	1.6%	18	2.8%
1500-1559	12	1.3%	13	1.8%	25	3.8%
1600-1659	27	2.9%	17	2.3%	17	2.6%
1700-1759	21	2.2%	19	2.6%	19	2.9%
1800-1859	14	1.5%	16	2.2%	11	1.7%
1900-1959	23	2.4%	13	1.8%	14	2.2%
2000-2059	24	2.6%	29	3.9%	20	3.1%
2100-2159	26	2.8%	19	2.6%	23	3.5%
2200-2259	37	3.9%	34	4.6%	33	5.1%
2300-2359	69	7.3%	49	6.6%	30	4.6%
0000-0059	93	9.9%	54	7.3%	37	5.7%
0100-0159	140	14.9%	66	8.9%	68	10.4%
0200-0259	132	14.1%	99	13.4%	69	10.6%
0300-0359	130	13.8%	113	15.2%	86	13.2%
0400-0459	72	7.7%	72	9.7%	68	10.4%
0500-0559	49	5.2%	42	5.7%	31	4.8%
0600-0659	12	1.3%	17	2.3%	20	3.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>939</b>		<b>741</b>		<b>651</b>	

**Greenback & University Table 17**

Hour	2010	% of Total	2011	% of Total	2012	% of Total
0700-0759	3	0.8%	1	0.2%	1	0.2%
0800-0859	2	0.5%	1	0.2%	2	0.5%
0900-0959	3	0.8%	0	0.0%	5	1.2%
1000-1059	3	0.8%	2	0.5%	0	0.0%
1100-1159	1	0.3%	2	0.5%	3	0.7%
1200-1259	1	0.3%	6	1.5%	2	0.5%
1300-1359	2	0.5%	9	2.2%	3	0.7%
1400-1459	5	1.3%	5	1.2%	7	1.7%
1500-1559	5	1.3%	9	2.2%	4	1.0%
1600-1659	8	2.1%	8	2.0%	8	1.9%
1700-1759	5	1.3%	7	1.7%	4	1.0%
1800-1859	3	0.8%	8	2.0%	3	0.7%
1900-1959	3	0.8%	10	2.5%	6	1.4%
2000-2059	9	2.4%	10	2.5%	9	2.2%
2100-2159	11	2.9%	8	2.0%	8	1.9%
2200-2259	26	6.8%	25	6.1%	10	2.4%
2300-2359	28	7.3%	20	4.9%	20	4.8%
0000-0059	37	9.7%	37	9.1%	33	7.9%
0100-0159	50	13.1%	40	9.8%	55	13.2%
0200-0259	51	13.4%	53	13.0%	65	15.6%
0300-0359	71	18.6%	73	17.9%	80	19.2%
0400-0459	44	11.5%	51	12.5%	55	13.2%
0500-0559	9	2.4%	15	3.7%	24	5.8%
0600-0659	1	0.3%	7	1.7%	9	2.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>381</b>		<b>407</b>		<b>416</b>	

**East End Table 18**

Hour	2010	% of Total	2011	% of Total	2012	% of Total
0700-0759	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.6%
0800-0859	1	0.5%	3	1.7%	0	0.0%
0900-0959	3	1.5%	1	0.6%	1	0.6%
1000-1059	1	0.5%	4	2.3%	2	1.1%
1100-1159	3	1.5%	2	1.1%	2	1.1%
1200-1259	5	2.6%	9	5.1%	2	1.1%
1300-1359	2	1.0%	3	1.7%	4	2.2%
1400-1459	3	1.5%	10	5.6%	6	3.4%
1500-1559	1	0.5%	6	3.4%	6	3.4%
1600-1659	10	5.1%	5	2.8%	12	6.7%
1700-1759	9	4.6%	8	4.5%	7	3.9%
1800-1859	5	2.6%	4	2.3%	6	3.4%
1900-1959	7	3.6%	3	1.7%	5	2.8%
2000-2059	7	3.6%	14	7.9%	6	3.4%
2100-2159	10	5.1%	6	3.4%	8	4.5%
2200-2259	13	6.7%	11	6.2%	8	4.5%
2300-2359	17	8.7%	6	3.4%	8	4.5%
0000-0059	25	12.8%	24	13.6%	19	10.7%
0100-0159	26	13.3%	15	8.5%	22	12.4%
0200-0259	24	12.3%	26	14.7%	21	11.8%
0300-0359	16	8.2%	14	7.9%	20	11.2%
0400-0459	3	1.5%	2	1.1%	8	4.5%
0500-0559	2	1.0%	0	0.0%	3	1.7%
0600-0659	2	1.0%	1	0.6%	1	0.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>195</b>		<b>177</b>		<b>178</b>	

**Mutley Table 19**

Hour	2010	% of Total	2011	% of Total	2012	% of Total
0700-0759	4	3.0%	2	1.4%	3	2.1%
0800-0859	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.7%
0900-0959	2	1.5%	4	2.7%	5	3.5%
1000-1059	1	0.7%	0	0.0%	3	2.1%
1100-1159	2	1.5%	1	0.7%	3	2.1%
1200-1259	0	0.0%	3	2.1%	5	3.5%
1300-1359	2	1.5%	5	3.4%	4	2.8%
1400-1459	6	4.4%	4	2.7%	3	2.1%
1500-1559	6	4.4%	5	3.4%	2	1.4%
1600-1659	5	3.7%	8	5.5%	5	3.5%
1700-1759	4	3.0%	3	2.1%	3	2.1%
1800-1859	3	2.2%	10	6.8%	5	3.5%
1900-1959	14	10.4%	5	3.4%	12	8.4%
2000-2059	7	5.2%	10	6.8%	6	4.2%
2100-2159	8	5.9%	7	4.8%	12	8.4%
2200-2259	17	12.6%	9	6.2%	8	5.6%
2300-2359	19	14.1%	18	12.3%	10	7.0%
0000-0059	9	6.7%	16	11.0%	13	9.1%
0100-0159	7	5.2%	10	6.8%	12	8.4%
0200-0259	6	4.4%	8	5.5%	11	7.7%
0300-0359	7	5.2%	12	8.2%	7	4.9%
0400-0459	2	1.5%	6	4.1%	3	2.1%
0500-0559	3	2.2%	0	0.0%	4	2.8%
0600-0659	1	0.7%	0	0.0%	3	2.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>135</b>		<b>146</b>		<b>143</b>	

**Stoke Table 20**

Hour	2010	% of Total	2011	% of Total	2012	% of Total
0700-0759	0	0.0%	3	2.3%	1	0.8%
0800-0859	1	0.9%	2	1.6%	5	4.1%
0900-0959	3	2.6%	3	2.3%	4	3.3%
1000-1059	0	0.0%	5	3.9%	5	4.1%
1100-1159	2	1.7%	5	3.9%	2	1.6%
1200-1259	2	1.7%	5	3.9%	5	4.1%
1300-1359	3	2.6%	4	3.1%	9	7.3%
1400-1459	5	4.3%	4	3.1%	3	2.4%
1500-1559	9	7.8%	13	10.2%	12	9.8%
1600-1659	2	1.7%	6	4.7%	2	1.6%
1700-1759	3	2.6%	8	6.3%	5	4.1%
1800-1859	6	5.2%	6	4.7%	8	6.5%
1900-1959	7	6.0%	6	4.7%	4	3.3%
2000-2059	11	9.5%	5	3.9%	9	7.3%
2100-2159	14	12.1%	6	4.7%	7	5.7%
2200-2259	9	7.8%	9	7.0%	11	8.9%
2300-2359	18	15.5%	16	12.5%	1	0.8%
0000-0059	8	6.9%	7	5.5%	14	11.4%
0100-0159	6	5.2%	7	5.5%	10	8.1%
0200-0259	2	1.7%	3	2.3%	2	1.6%
0300-0359	0	0.0%	3	2.3%	1	0.8%
0400-0459	1	0.9%	2	1.6%	2	1.6%
0500-0559	3	2.6%	0	0.0%	1	0.8%
0600-0659	1	0.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>116</b>		<b>128</b>		<b>123</b>	

**Devonport Table 21**

Hour	2010	% of Total	2011	% of Total	2012	% of Total
0700-0759	0	0.0%	1	0.8%	1	0.8%
0800-0859	1	0.9%	1	0.8%	3	2.3%
0900-0959	5	4.5%	3	2.4%	0	0.0%
1000-1059	1	0.9%	3	2.4%	7	5.4%
1100-1159	2	1.8%	1	0.8%	8	6.2%
1200-1259	4	3.6%	2	1.6%	5	3.8%
1300-1359	2	1.8%	4	3.2%	4	3.1%
1400-1459	5	4.5%	6	4.8%	4	3.1%
1500-1559	10	9.1%	10	8.0%	11	8.5%
1600-1659	9	8.2%	9	7.2%	7	5.4%
1700-1759	10	9.1%	8	6.4%	6	4.6%
1800-1859	7	6.4%	12	9.6%	9	6.9%
1900-1959	8	7.3%	10	8.0%	12	9.2%
2000-2059	8	7.3%	3	2.4%	10	7.7%
2100-2159	4	3.6%	8	6.4%	9	6.9%
2200-2259	7	6.4%	7	5.6%	5	3.8%
2300-2359	10	9.1%	9	7.2%	8	6.2%
0000-0059	6	5.5%	11	8.8%	4	3.1%
0100-0159	3	2.7%	8	6.4%	5	3.8%
0200-0259	2	1.8%	3	2.4%	4	3.1%
0300-0359	5	4.5%	4	3.2%	4	3.1%
0400-0459	1	0.9%	2	1.6%	3	2.3%
0500-0559	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
0600-0659	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>		<b>125</b>		<b>130</b>	

The table below shows the number of offences committed between 1 January 2010 and 31 December 2012. By year, Day/ENTE and offence type

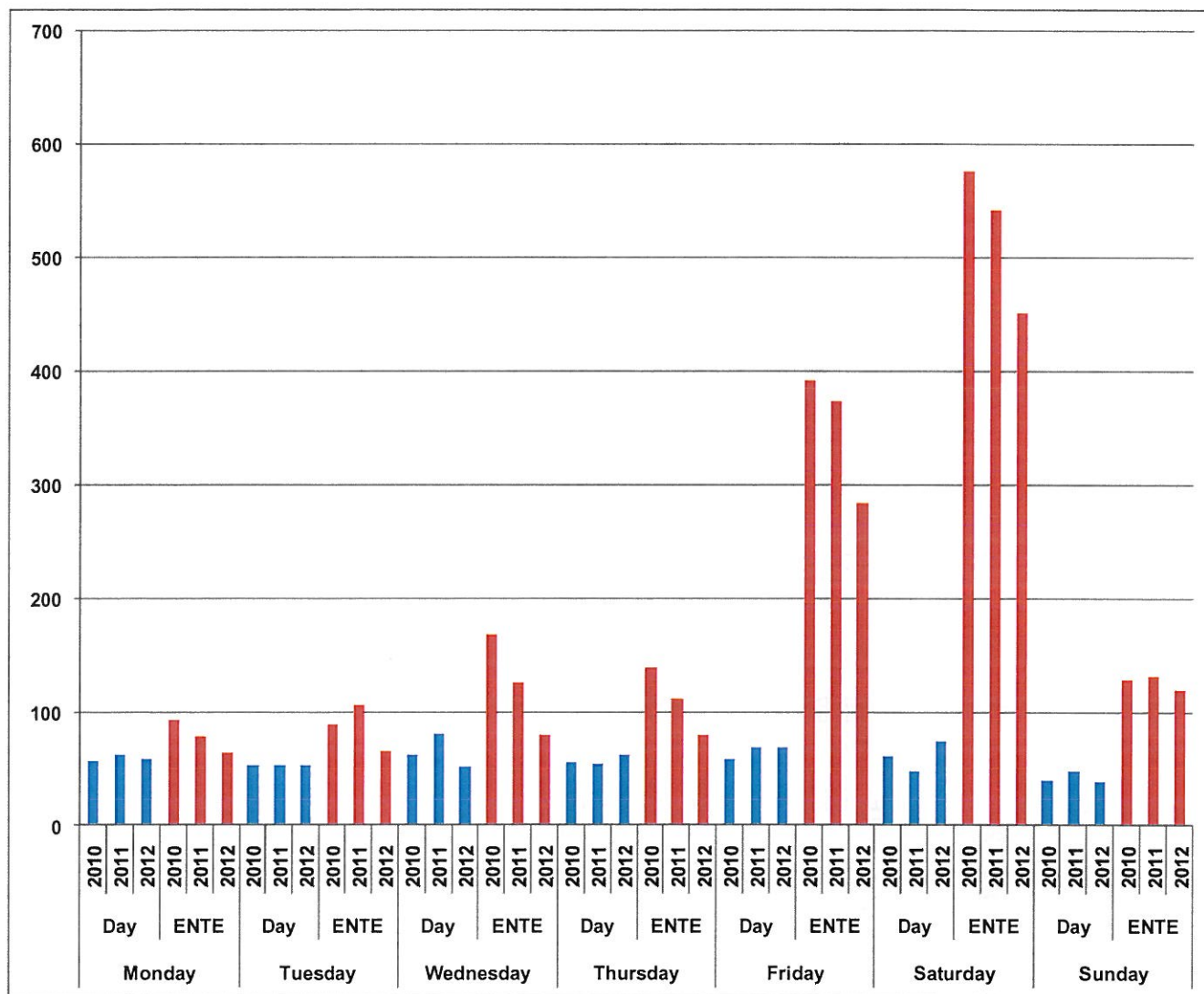
### All Operation Expound area Table 22

	2010				2011				2012						
	Day	% of Total	ENTE	% of Total	Total	Day	% of Total	ENTE	% of Total	Total	Day	% of Total	ENTE	% of Total	Total
All violent crime	197	20.3%	772	79.7%	969	211	22.8%	716	77.2%	927	215	23.7%	691	76.3%	906
Sexual offences	13	29.5%	31	70.5%	44	8	21.1%	30	78.9%	38	10	31.3%	22	68.8%	32
Robbery	10	47.6%	11	52.4%	21	14	34.1%	27	65.9%	41	6	40.0%	9	60.0%	15
Public order	134	23.8%	430	76.2%	564	142	27.7%	370	72.3%	512	135	39.4%	208	60.6%	343
Fail to obey DTL	4	4.0%	95	96.0%	99	2	1.8%	109	98.2%	111	1	2.2%	44	97.8%	45
Drunkenness	26	9.7%	241	90.3%	267	37	14.9%	211	85.1%	248	37	18.5%	163	81.5%	200
Total	384	19.6%	1580	80.4%	1964	414	22.1%	1463	77.9%	1877	404	26.2%	1137	73.8%	1541

The tables and graphs below show all offences Day/ENTE, and weekday

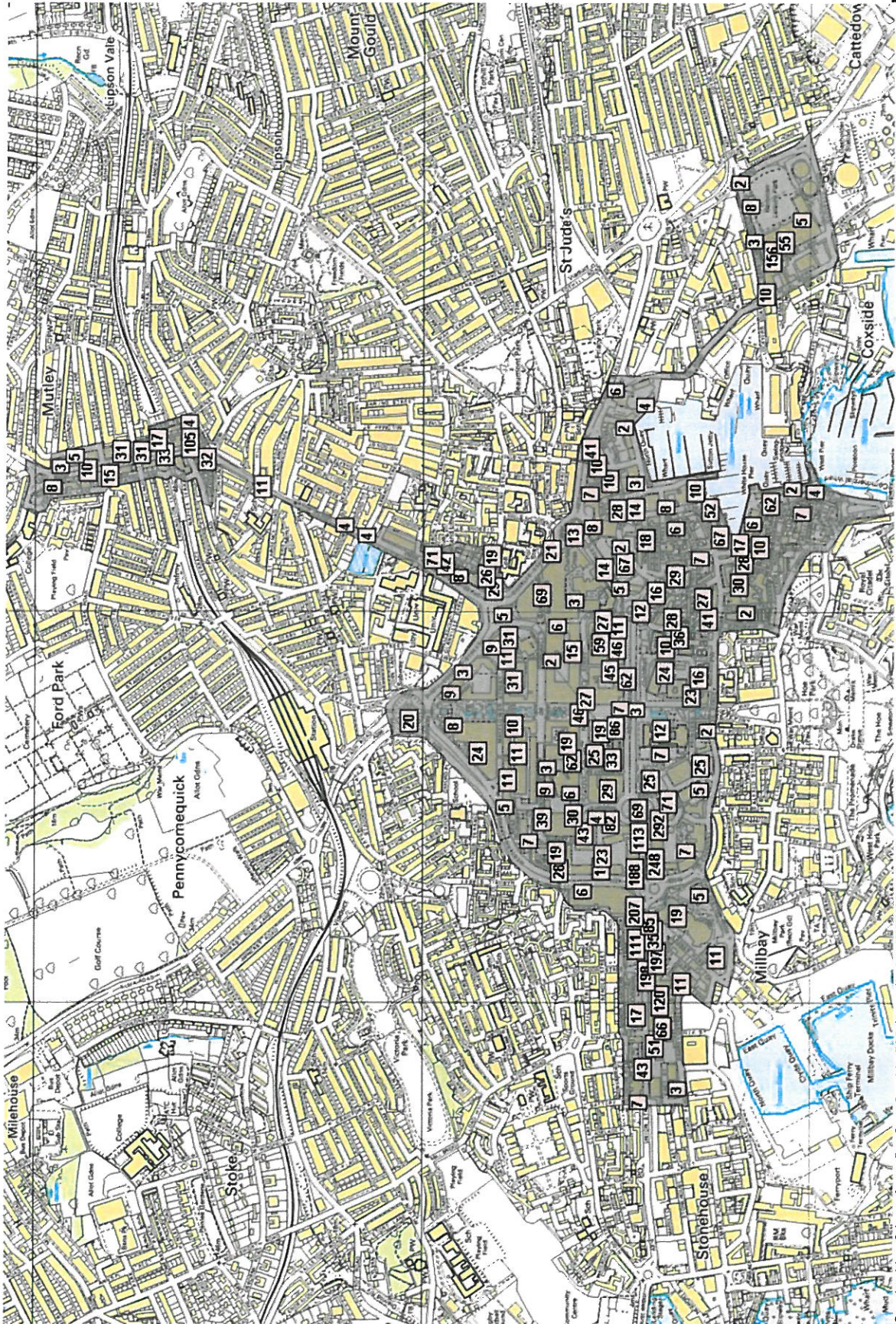
All Operation Expound area Table 23

	2010			2011						2012					
	Day	ENTE	Total	Day	% change	ENTE	% change	Total	% change	Day	% change	ENTE	% change	Total	% change
Monday	57	92	149	62	8.8%	77	-16.3%	139	-6.7%	58	-6.5%	63	-18.2%	121	-12.9%
Tuesday	53	88	141	53	0.0%	105	19.3%	158	12.1%	52	-1.9%	64	-39.0%	116	-26.6%
Wednesday	62	167	229	80	29.0%	125	-25.1%	205	-10.5%	51	-36.3%	79	-36.8%	130	-36.6%
Thursday	55	138	193	54	-1.8%	111	-19.6%	165	-14.5%	62	14.8%	79	-28.8%	141	-14.5%
Friday	58	391	449	69	19.0%	373	-4.6%	442	-1.6%	69	0.0%	283	-24.1%	352	-20.4%
Saturday	60	576	636	48	-20.0%	541	-6.1%	589	-7.4%	74	54.2%	451	-16.6%	525	-10.9%
Sunday	39	128	167	48	23.1%	131	2.3%	179	7.2%	38	-20.8%	118	-9.9%	156	-12.8%
Total	384	1580	1964	414	7.8%	1463	-7.4%	1877	-4.4%	404	-2.4%	1137	-22.3%	1541	-17.9%



Graph 8

The map below shows all ENTE offences in Operation Expound area



Map1

The heat map tables below show all offences by hour and year

All Operation Expound area Table 24

Hour	2010	% of Total	2011	% of Total	2012	% of Total
0700-0759	7	0.4%	15	0.8%	15	1.0%
0800-0859	9	0.5%	13	0.7%	16	1.0%
0900-0959	14	0.7%	13	0.7%	14	0.9%
1000-1059	15	0.8%	26	1.4%	22	1.4%
1100-1159	24	1.2%	27	1.4%	31	2.0%
1200-1259	34	1.7%	38	2.0%	36	2.3%
1300-1359	43	2.2%	42	2.2%	34	2.2%
1400-1459	41	2.1%	44	2.3%	48	3.1%
1500-1559	51	2.6%	48	2.6%	54	3.5%
1600-1659	44	2.2%	58	3.1%	53	3.4%
1700-1759	60	3.1%	49	2.6%	41	2.7%
1800-1859	42	2.1%	41	2.2%	40	2.6%
1900-1959	61	3.1%	61	3.2%	37	2.4%
2000-2059	82	4.2%	91	4.8%	36	2.3%
2100-2159	87	4.4%	66	3.5%	65	4.2%
2200-2259	138	7.0%	105	5.6%	83	5.4%
2300-2359	192	9.8%	156	8.3%	97	6.3%
0000-0059	224	11.4%	205	10.9%	175	11.4%
0100-0159	259	13.2%	217	11.6%	182	11.8%
0200-0259	225	11.5%	226	12.0%	151	9.8%
0300-0359	171	8.7%	180	9.6%	148	9.6%
0400-0459	78	4.0%	87	4.6%	96	6.2%
0500-0559	50	2.5%	53	2.8%	41	2.7%
0600-0659	13	0.7%	16	0.9%	26	1.7%
Total	1964		1877		1541	

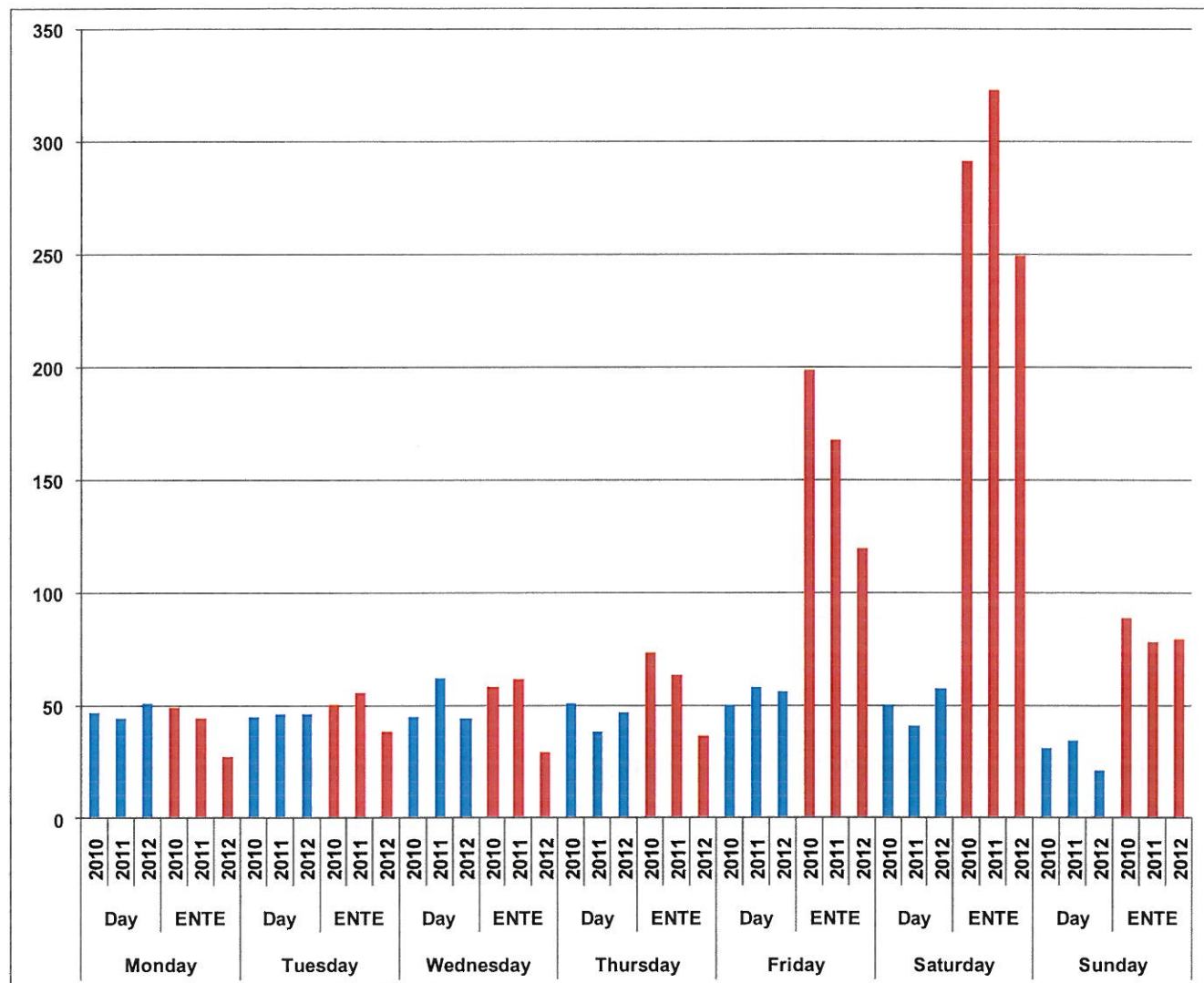
**Operation Expound – Plymouth City Centre A beat Table 25**

**The table below shows the number of offences committed between 1 January 2010 and 31 December 2012. By year, Day/ENTE and offence type**

	2010				2011				2012			
	Day	% of Total	ENTE	% of Total	Total	Day	% of Total	ENTE	% of Total	Total	Day	% of Total
All violent crime	163	27.8%	424	72.2%	587	162	28.4%	409	71.6%	571	170	31.8%
Sexual offences	8	33.3%	16	66.7%	24	6	25.0%	18	75.0%	24	8	38.1%
Robbery	10	58.8%	7	41.2%	17	12	41.4%	17	58.6%	29	5	45.5%
Public order	115	36.6%	199	63.4%	314	112	38.6%	178	61.4%	290	109	51.7%
Fail to obey DTL	3	7.0%	40	93.0%	43	2	3.3%	58	96.7%	60	1	5.3%
Drunkenness	20	14.2%	121	85.8%	141	29	20.7%	111	79.3%	140	29	28.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>28.3%</b>	<b>807</b>	<b>71.7%</b>	<b>1126</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>29.0%</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>71.0%</b>	<b>1114</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>35.8%</b>
											<b>577</b>	<b>64.2%</b>
											<b>899</b>	

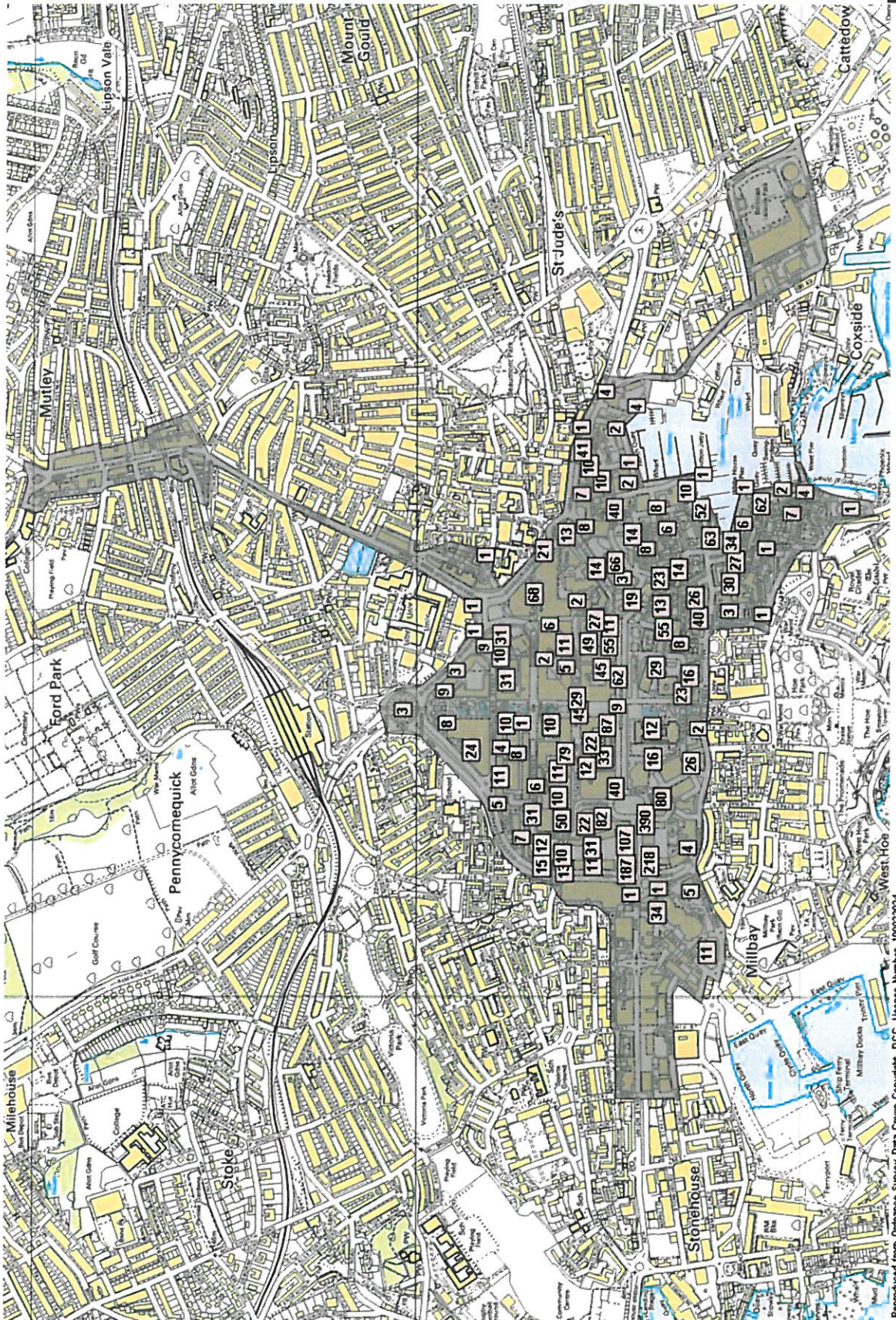
**Operation Expound – Plymouth City Centre A beat Table 26**

	2010			2011						2012					
	Day	ENTE	Total	Day	% change	ENTE	% change	Total	% change	Day	% change	ENTE	% change	Total	% change
Monday	47	49	96	44	-6.4%	44	-10.2%	88	-8.3%	51	15.9%	27	-38.6%	78	-11.4%
Tuesday	45	50	95	46	2.2%	55	10.0%	101	6.3%	46	0.0%	38	-30.9%	84	-16.8%
Wednesday	45	58	103	62	37.8%	61	5.2%	123	19.4%	44	-29.0%	29	-52.5%	73	-40.7%
Thursday	51	73	124	38	-25.5%	63	-13.7%	101	-18.5%	47	23.7%	36	-42.9%	83	-17.8%
Friday	50	198	248	58	16.0%	167	-15.7%	225	-9.3%	56	-3.4%	119	-28.7%	175	-22.2%
Saturday	50	291	341	41	-18.0%	323	11.0%	364	6.7%	57	39.0%	249	-22.9%	306	-15.9%
Sunday	31	88	119	34	9.7%	78	-11.4%	112	-5.9%	21	-38.2%	79	1.3%	100	-10.7%
Total	319	807	1126	323	1.3%	791	-2.0%	1114	-1.1%	322	-0.3%	577	-27.1%	899	-19.3%



Graph 9

The map below shows all ENTE offences in Operation Expound Plymouth City Centre A beat area



Map2

Reproduced from Ordnance Survey Data Crown Copyright, DCC, Licence Number 100072024

The heat map table below show all offences by hour and year

Operation Expound – Plymouth City Centre A beat Table 27

0700-0759	3	0.3%	7	0.6%	7	0.8%
0800-0859	9	0.8%	7	0.6%	9	1.0%
0900-0959	10	0.9%	9	0.8%	10	1.1%
1000-1059	15	1.3%	22	2.0%	19	2.1%
1100-1159	22	2.0%	20	1.8%	25	2.8%
1200-1259	28	2.5%	34	3.1%	28	3.1%
1300-1359	36	3.2%	31	2.8%	31	3.4%
1400-1459	34	3.0%	35	3.1%	38	4.2%
1500-1559	47	4.2%	44	3.9%	44	4.9%
1600-1659	36	3.2%	45	4.0%	41	4.6%
1700-1759	44	3.9%	39	3.5%	36	4.0%
1800-1859	35	3.1%	30	2.7%	34	3.8%
1900-1959	41	3.6%	53	4.8%	28	3.1%
2000-2059	63	5.6%	66	5.9%	27	3.0%
2100-2159	73	6.5%	51	4.6%	52	5.8%
2200-2259	86	7.6%	80	7.2%	62	6.9%
2300-2359	123	10.9%	109	9.8%	67	7.5%
0000-0059	131	11.6%	133	11.9%	120	13.3%
0100-0159	116	10.3%	136	12.2%	92	10.2%
0200-0259	102	9.1%	101	9.1%	65	7.2%
0300-0359	42	3.7%	43	3.9%	34	3.8%
0400-0459	19	1.7%	6	0.5%	20	2.2%
0500-0559	8	0.7%	9	0.8%	6	0.7%
0600-0659	3	0.3%	4	0.4%	4	0.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1126</b>		<b>1114</b>		<b>899</b>	

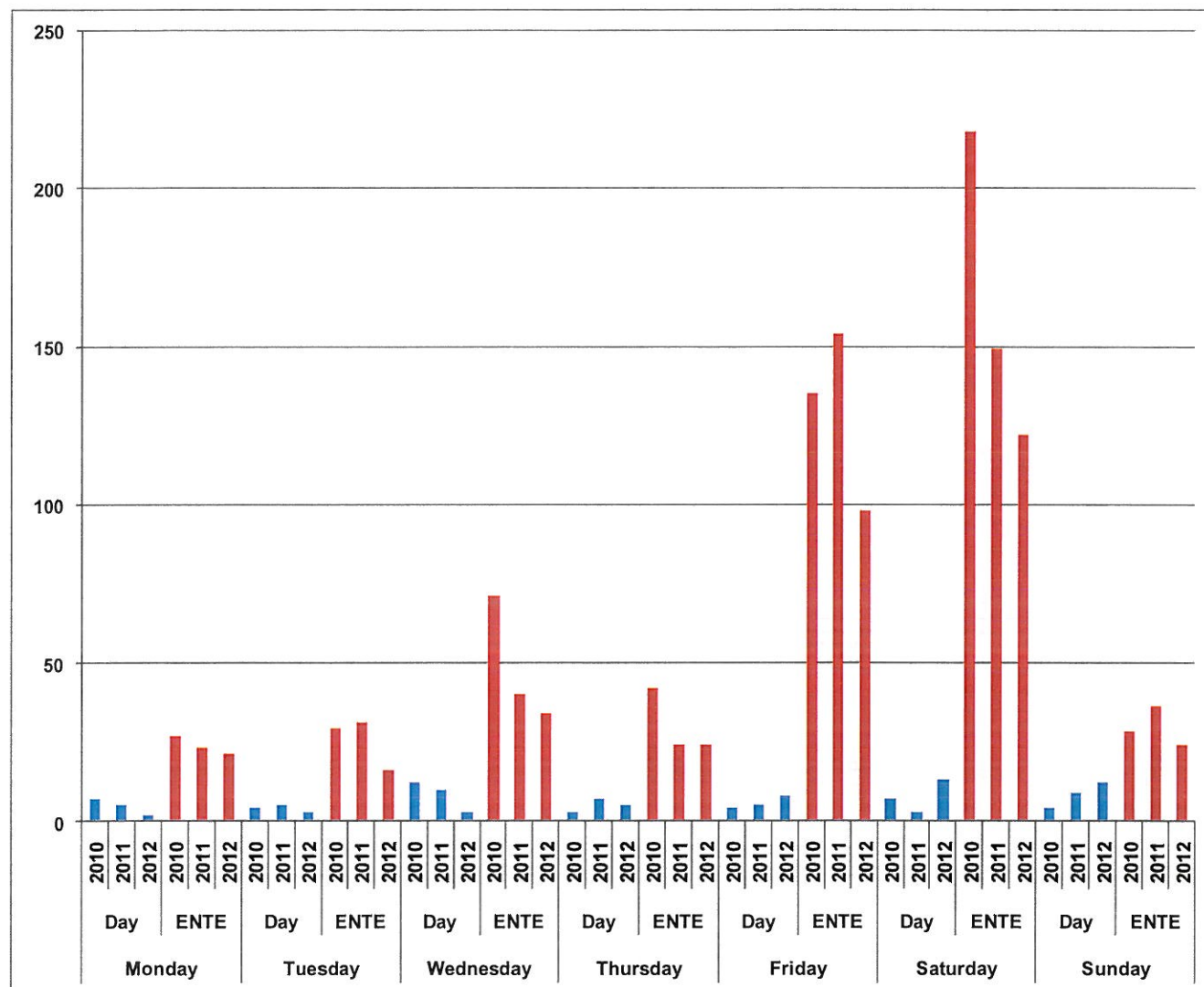
**Operation Expound – Stonehouse beat Table 28**

**The table below shows the number of offences committed between 1 January 2010 and 31 December 2012. By year, Day/ENTE and offence type**

	2010				2011				2012			
	Day	% of Total	ENTE	% of Total	Total	Day	% of Total	ENTE	% of Total	Total	Day	% of Total
All violent crime	21	8.2%	234	91.8%	255	21	10.8%	174	89.2%	195	27	13.8%
Sexual offences	2	13.3%	13	86.7%	15	0	0.0%	8	100.0%	8	1	14.3%
Robbery	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	2	2	33.3%	4	66.7%	6	0	0.0%
Public order	14	7.3%	179	92.7%	193	15	8.9%	154	91.1%	169	14	14.1%
Fail to obey DTL	1	2.2%	45	97.8%	46	0	0.0%	46	100.0%	46	0	0.0%
Drunkenness	3	3.8%	77	96.3%	80	6	7.8%	71	92.2%	77	4	6.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>6.9%</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>93.1%</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>8.8%</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>91.2%</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>11.9%</b>
											<b>339</b>	<b>88.1%</b>
												<b>62</b>
												<b>385</b>

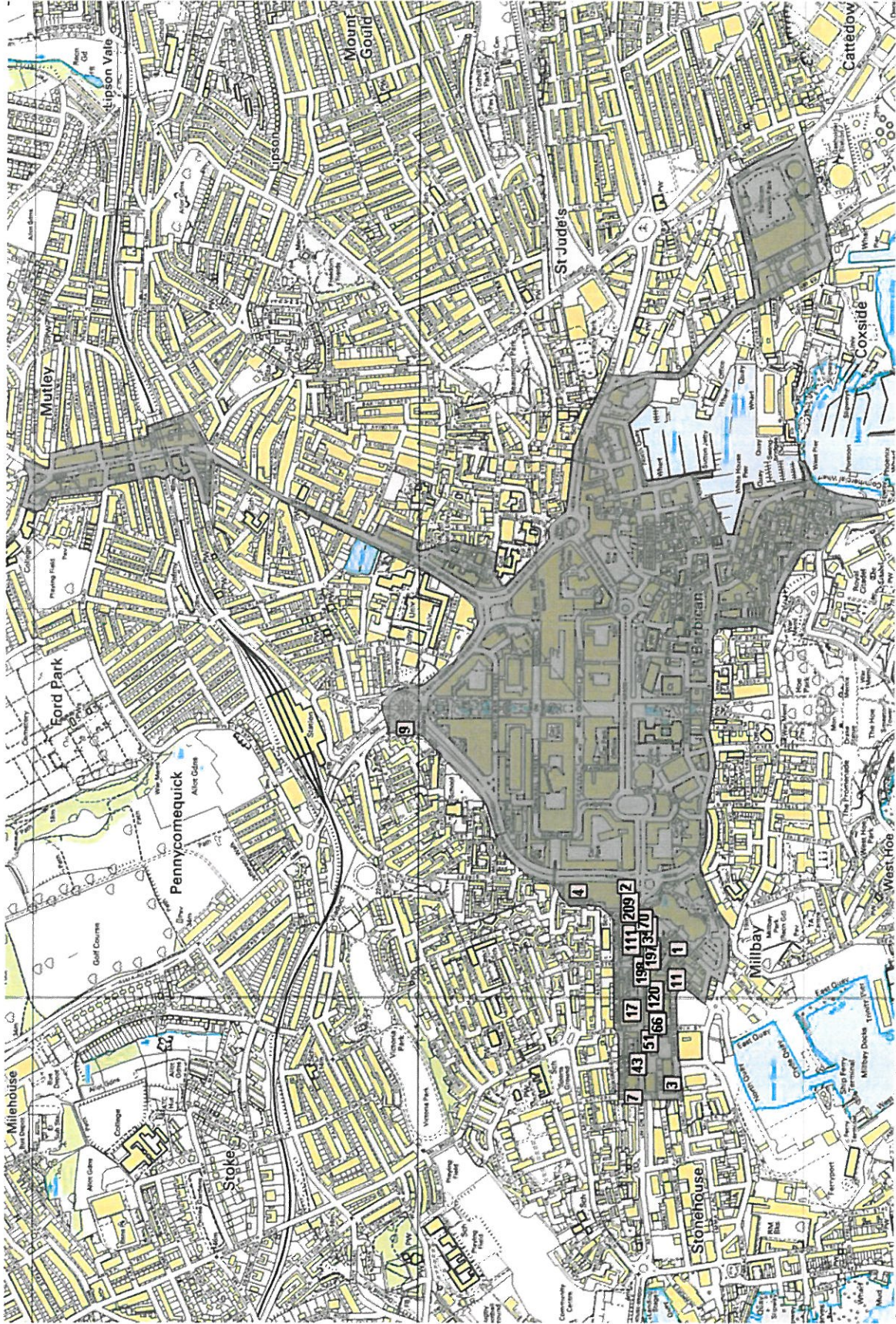
**Operation Expound – Stonehouse beat Table 29**

	2010			2011						2012					
	Day	ENTE	Total	Day	% change	ENTE	% change	Total	% change	Day	% change	ENTE	% change	Total	% change
Monday	7	27	34	5	-28.6%	23	-14.8%	28	-17.6%	2	-60.0%	21	-8.7%	23	-17.9%
Tuesday	4	29	33	5	25.0%	31	6.9%	36	9.1%	3	-40.0%	16	-48.4%	19	-47.2%
Wednesday	12	71	83	10	-16.7%	40	-43.7%	50	-39.8%	3	-70.0%	34	-15.0%	37	-26.0%
Thursday	3	42	45	7	133.3%	24	-42.9%	31	-31.1%	5	-28.6%	24	0.0%	29	-6.5%
Friday	4	135	139	5	25.0%	154	14.1%	159	14.4%	8	60.0%	98	-36.4%	106	-33.3%
Saturday	7	218	225	3	-57.1%	149	-31.7%	152	-32.4%	13	333.3%	122	-18.1%	135	-11.2%
Sunday	4	28	32	9	125.0%	36	28.6%	45	40.6%	12	33.3%	24	-33.3%	36	-20.0%
Total	41	550	591	44	7.3%	457	-16.9%	501	-15.2%	46	4.5%	339	-25.8%	385	-23.2%



Graph 10

The map below shows all ENTE offences in Operation Expound Stonehouse beat area



Map3

The heat map table below show all offences by hour and year

Operation Expound – Stonehouse beat Table 30

Hour	2010	% of Total	2011	% of Total	2012	% of Total
0700-0759	4	0.7%	7	1.4%	8	2.1%
0800-0859	0	0.0%	5	1.0%	7	1.8%
0900-0959	2	0.3%	1	0.2%	1	0.3%
1000-1059	0	0.0%	3	0.6%	2	0.5%
1100-1159	2	0.3%	5	1.0%	3	0.8%
1200-1259	6	1.0%	1	0.2%	4	1.0%
1300-1359	4	0.7%	3	0.6%	0	0.0%
1400-1459	3	0.5%	5	1.0%	5	1.3%
1500-1559	2	0.3%	3	0.6%	8	2.1%
1600-1659	3	0.5%	4	0.8%	4	1.0%
1700-1759	11	1.9%	5	1.0%	2	0.5%
1800-1859	4	0.7%	2	0.4%	2	0.5%
1900-1959	5	0.8%	4	0.8%	1	0.3%
2000-2059	11	1.9%	11	2.2%	4	1.0%
2100-2159	4	0.7%	6	1.2%	4	1.0%
2200-2259	21	3.6%	12	2.4%	13	3.4%
2300-2359	39	6.6%	23	4.6%	12	3.1%
0000-0059	61	10.3%	39	7.8%	24	6.2%
0100-0159	108	18.3%	59	11.8%	50	13.0%
0200-0259	93	15.7%	83	16.6%	51	13.2%
0300-0359	106	17.9%	106	21.2%	74	19.2%
0400-0459	55	9.3%	65	13.0%	59	15.3%
0500-0559	38	6.4%	38	7.6%	27	7.0%
0600-0659	9	1.5%	11	2.2%	20	5.2%
Total	591		501		385	

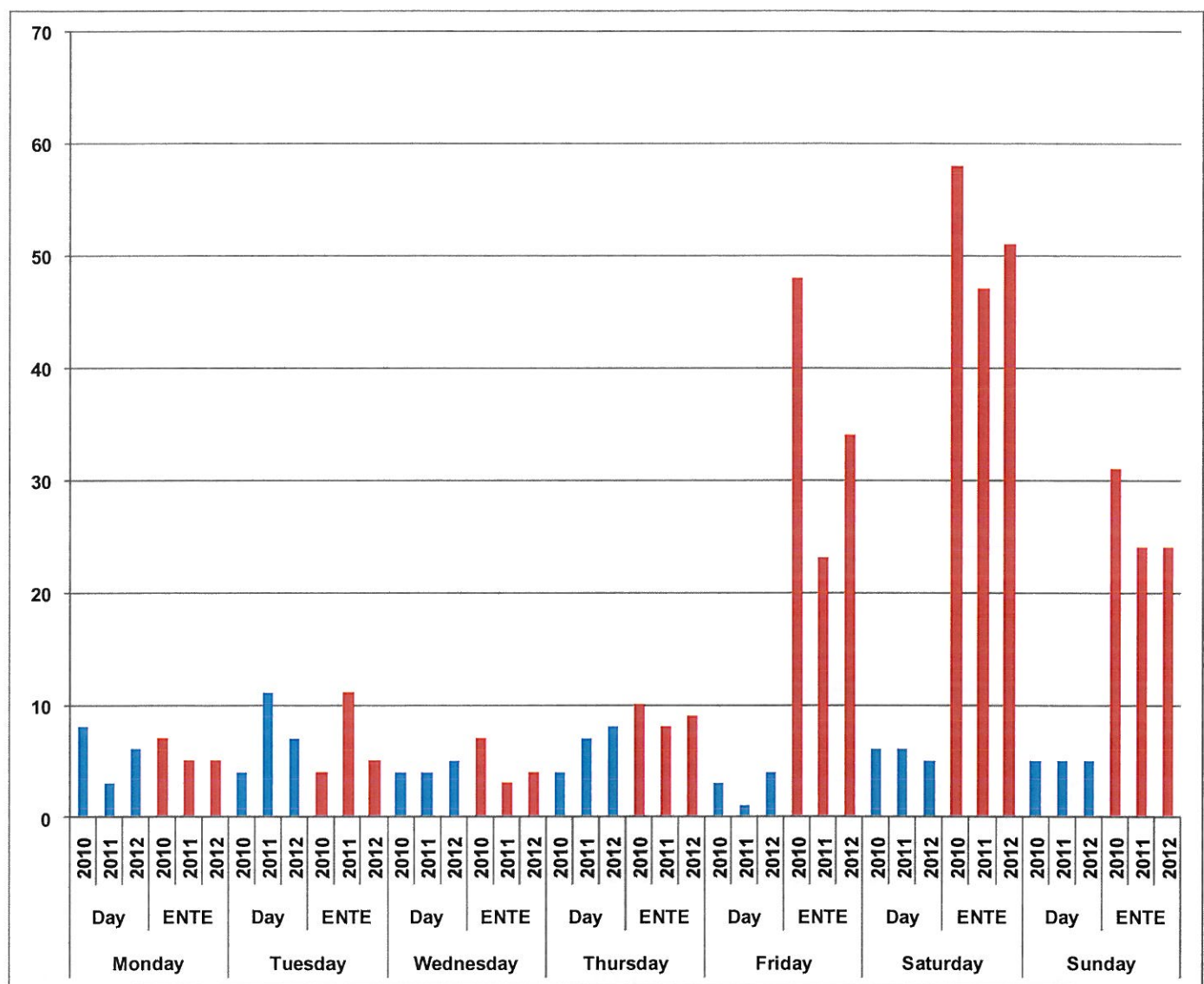
Barbican data

The table below shows the number of offences committed between 1 January 2010 and 31 December 2012. By year, Day/ENTE and offence type Table 31

	2010				2011				2012			
	Day	% of Total	ENTE	% of Total	Total	Day	% of Total	ENTE	% of Total	Total	Day	% of Total
All violent crime	19	16.5%	96	83.5%	115	22	23.7%	71	76.3%	93	24	21.4%
Sexual offences	1	20.0%	4	80.0%	5	1	16.7%	5	83.3%	6	1	14.3%
Robbery	3	75.0%	1	25.0%	4	3	50.0%	3	50.0%	6	1	33.3%
Public order	9	24.3%	28	75.7%	37	6	31.6%	13	68.4%	19	11	34.4%
Fail to obey DTL	0	0.0%	7	100.0%	7	0	0.0%	9	100.0%	9	0	0.0%
Drunkenness	2	6.5%	29	93.5%	31	5	20.0%	20	80.0%	25	3	17.6%
Total	34	17.1%	165	82.9%	199	37	23.4%	121	76.6%	158	40	23.3%
											132	76.7%
											172	

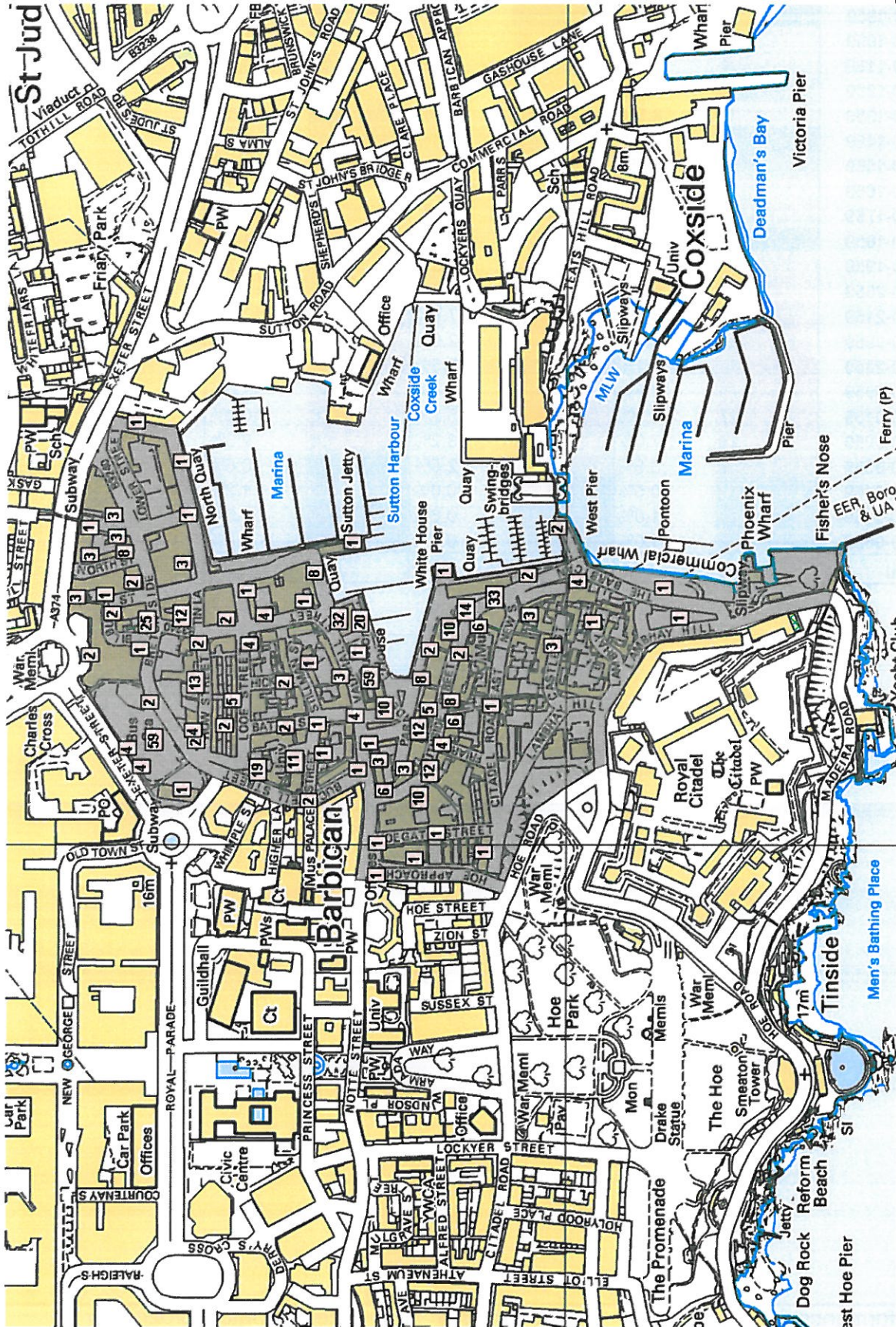
The tables and graphs below show all offences Day/ENTE, and weekday Table 32

	2010			2011						2012					
	Day	ENTE	Total	Day	% change	ENTE	% change	Total	% change	Day	% change	ENTE	% change	Total	% change
Monday	8	7	15	3	-62.5%	5	-28.6%	8	-46.7%	6	100.0%	5	0.0%	11	37.5%
Tuesday	4	4	8	11	175.0%	11	175.0%	22	175.0%	7	-36.4%	5	-54.5%	12	-45.5%
Wednesday	4	7	11	4	0.0%	3	-57.1%	7	-36.4%	5	25.0%	4	33.3%	9	28.6%
Thursday	4	10	14	7	75.0%	8	-20.0%	15	7.1%	8	14.3%	9	12.5%	17	13.3%
Friday	3	48	51	1	-66.7%	23	-52.1%	24	-52.9%	4	300.0%	34	47.8%	38	58.3%
Saturday	6	58	64	6	0.0%	47	-19.0%	53	-17.2%	5	-16.7%	51	8.5%	56	5.7%
Sunday	5	31	36	5	0.0%	24	-22.6%	29	-19.4%	5	0.0%	24	0.0%	29	0.0%
Total	34	165	199	37	8.8%	121	-26.7%	158	-20.6%	40	8.1%	132	9.1%	172	8.9%



Graph 11

**The map below shows all ENTE offences in the Barbican area**



Reproduced from Ordnance Survey Data Crown Copyright, DCC, Licence Number 100022024

The heat map table below show all offences by hour and year Table 33

Hour	2010	% of Total	2011	% of Total	2012	% of Total
0700-0759	0	0.0%	2	1.3%	1	0.6%
0800-0859	3	1.5%	2	1.3%	1	0.6%
0900-0959	0	0.0%	1	0.6%	2	1.2%
1000-1059	4	2.0%	5	3.2%	2	1.2%
1100-1159	4	2.0%	3	1.9%	1	0.6%
1200-1259	2	1.0%	4	2.5%	8	4.7%
1300-1359	5	2.5%	1	0.6%	0	0.0%
1400-1459	1	0.5%	2	1.3%	10	5.8%
1500-1559	3	1.5%	3	1.9%	2	1.2%
1600-1659	5	2.5%	5	3.2%	3	1.7%
1700-1759	5	2.5%	6	3.8%	3	1.7%
1800-1859	2	1.0%	3	1.9%	7	4.1%
1900-1959	8	4.0%	10	6.3%	8	4.7%
2000-2059	12	6.0%	13	8.2%	5	2.9%
2100-2159	17	8.5%	12	7.6%	18	10.5%
2200-2259	24	12.1%	19	12.0%	24	14.0%
2300-2359	36	18.1%	15	9.5%	21	12.2%
0000-0059	25	12.6%	18	11.4%	19	11.0%
0100-0159	17	8.5%	24	15.2%	18	10.5%
0200-0259	14	7.0%	5	3.2%	16	9.3%
0300-0359	7	3.5%	4	2.5%	1	0.6%
0400-0459	1	0.5%	0	0.0%	2	1.2%
0500-0559	2	1.0%	1	0.6%	0	0.0%
0600-0659	2	1.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>199</b>		<b>158</b>		<b>172</b>	

CIZ data

The table below shows the number of offences committed between 1 January 2010 and 31 December 2012. By year, Day/ENTE and offence type

Barbican Table 34

	2010				2011				2012			
	Day	% of Total	ENTE	% of Total	Total	Day	% of Total	ENTE	% of Total	Total	Day	% of Total
All violent crime	9	11.5%	69	88.5%	78	7	10.4%	60	89.6%	67	14	17.1%
Sexual offences	0	0.0%	3	100.0%	3	1	25.0%	3	75.0%	4	0	0.0%
Robbery	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	2	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	0	0	#DIV/0!
Public order	5	16.7%	25	83.3%	30	3	23.1%	10	76.9%	13	9	32.1%
Fail to obey DTL	0	0.0%	7	100.0%	7	0	0.0%	8	100.0%	8	0	0.0%
Drunkenness	0	0.0%	21	100.0%	21	4	30.8%	9	69.2%	13	3	21.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>9.9%</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>90.1%</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>14.3%</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>85.7%</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>20.3%</b>
											<b>102</b>	<b>79.7%</b>
												<b>128</b>

Mutley Plain Table 35

	2010				2011				2012			
	Day	% of Total	ENTE	% of Total	Total	Day	% of Total	ENTE	% of Total	Total	Day	% of Total
All violent crime	10	24.4%	31	75.6%	41	14	35.0%	26	65.0%	40	14	20.6%
Sexual offences	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	2	1	25.0%	3	75.0%	4	0	0.0%
Robbery	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	2	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1	0	#DIV/0!
Public order	5	16.1%	26	83.9%	31	8	33.3%	16	66.7%	24	8	47.1%
Fail to obey DTL	0	0.0%	6	100.0%	6	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	2	0	0.0%
Drunkenness	2	9.5%	19	90.5%	21	2	20.0%	8	80.0%	10	3	16.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>17.5%</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>82.5%</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>30.9%</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>69.1%</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>22.9%</b>
											<b>84</b>	<b>77.1%</b>
												<b>109</b>

North Hill Table 36

	2010				2011				2012			
	Day	% of Total	ENTE	% of Total	Total	Day	% of Total	ENTE	% of Total	Total	Day	% of Total
All violent crime	3	2.5%	115	97.5%	118	6	4.2%	138	95.8%	144	8	5.7%
Sexual offences	2	33.3%	4	66.7%	6	1	25.0%	3	75.0%	4	1	16.7%
Robbery	0	0.0%	3	100.0%	3	0	0.0%	3	100.0%	3	2	40.0%
Public order	1	2.7%	36	97.3%	37	2	4.8%	40	95.2%	42	3	6.5%
Fail to obey DTL	0	0.0%	10	100.0%	10	0	0.0%	10	100.0%	10	0	0.0%
Drunkenness	0	0.0%	36	100.0%	36	1	2.9%	33	97.1%	34	2	5.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2.9%</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>97.1%</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4.2%</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>95.8%</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>6.5%</b>
											<b>229</b>	<b>93.5%</b>
												<b>245</b>

Stoke Table 37

	2010				2011				2012			
	Day	% of Total	ENTE	% of Total	Total	Day	% of Total	ENTE	% of Total	Total	Day	% of Total
All violent crime	2	14.3%	12	85.7%	14	6	37.5%	10	62.5%	16	3	20.0%
Sexual offences	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	1	1	100.0%
Public order	1	20.0%	4	80.0%	5	3	60.0%	2	40.0%	5	1	25.0%
Fail to obey DTL	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	0	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	0	0	#DIV/0!
Drunkenness	0	0.0%	3	100.0%	3	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	0	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12.5%</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>87.5%</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>43.5%</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>56.5%</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>23.8%</b>
											<b>16</b>	<b>76.2%</b>
												<b>21</b>

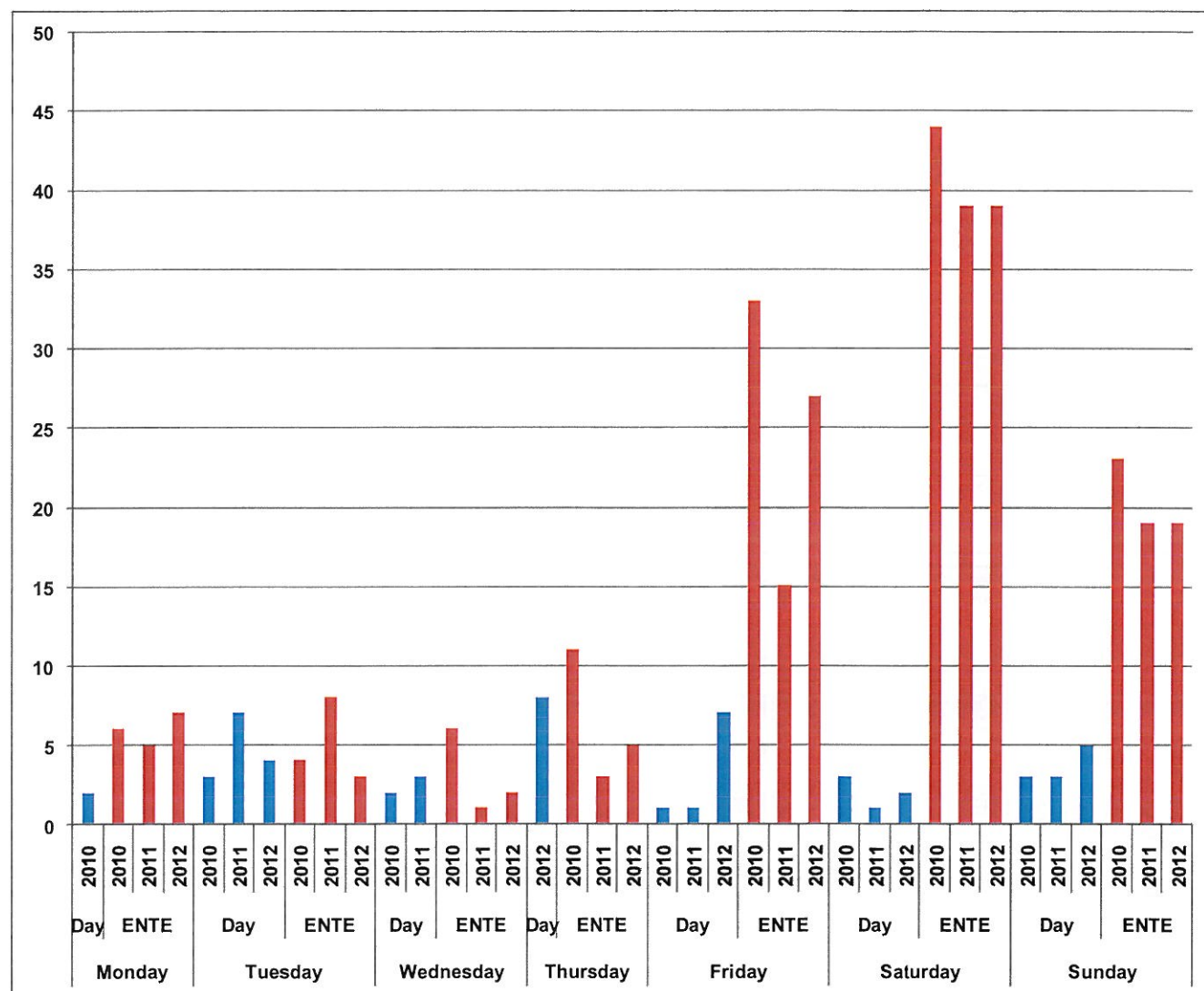
**Union Street & Derrys Cross Table 38**

	2010				2011				2012						
	Day	% of Total	ENTE	% of Total	Total	Day	% of Total	ENTE	% of Total	Total	Day	% of Total	ENTE	% of Total	Total
All violent crime	29	6.3%	429	93.7%	458	28	7.3%	358	92.7%	386	43	11.5%	332	88.5%	375
Sexual offences	2	9.5%	19	90.5%	21	0	0.0%	15	100.0%	15	2	20.0%	8	80.0%	10
Robbery	0	0.0%	5	100.0%	5	0	0.0%	4	100.0%	4	1	20.0%	4	80.0%	5
Public order	21	6.4%	308	93.6%	329	25	9.0%	252	91.0%	277	27	17.0%	132	83.0%	159
Fail to obey DTL	1	1.3%	77	98.7%	78	0	0.0%	87	100.0%	87	0	0.0%	37	100.0%	37
Drunkenness	5	3.7%	131	96.3%	136	8	5.9%	128	94.1%	136	9	8.7%	94	91.3%	103
Total	58	5.6%	969	94.4%	1027	61	6.7%	844	93.3%	905	82	11.9%	607	88.1%	689

The tables and graphs below show all offences Day/ENTE, and weekday

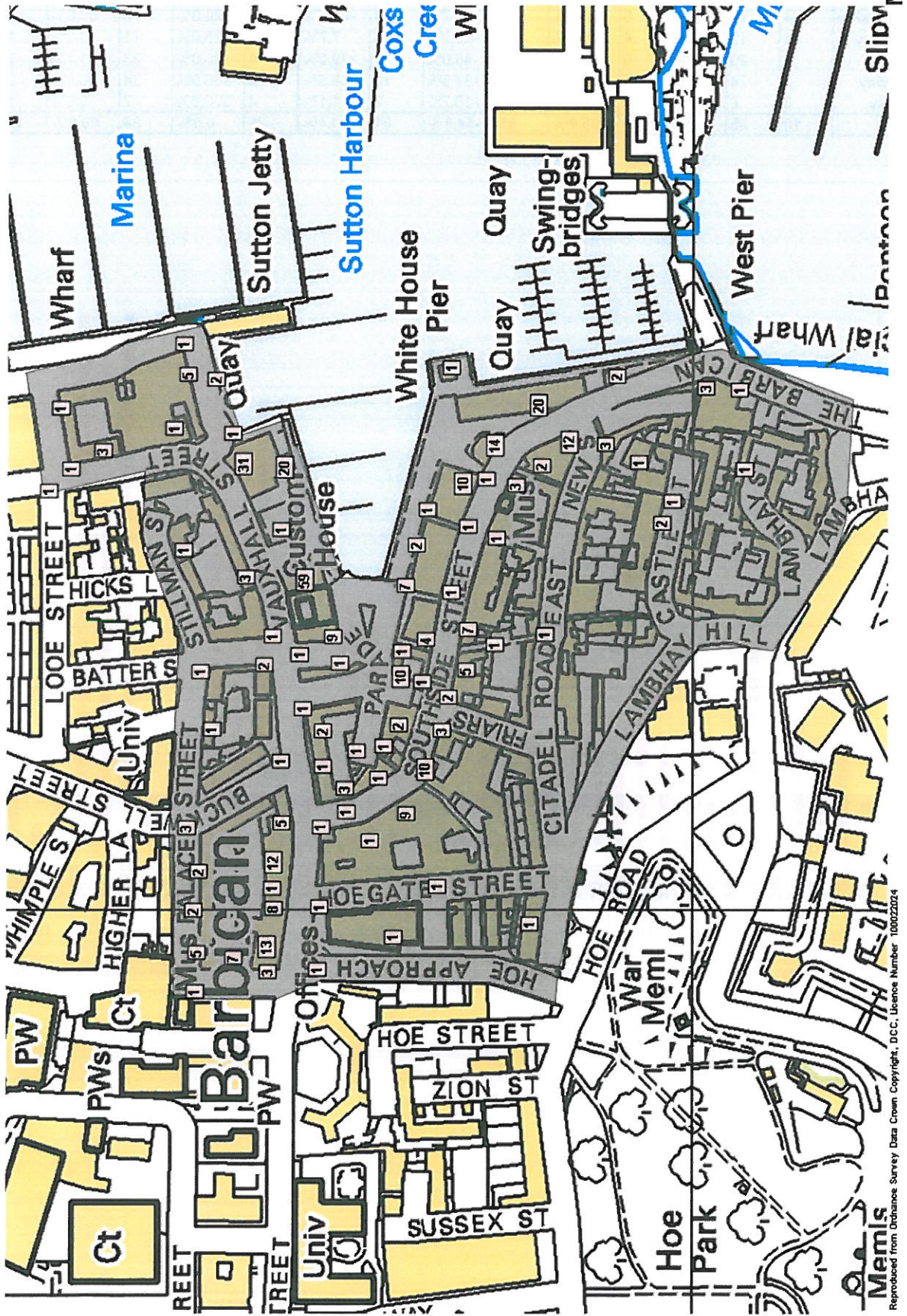
**Barbican Table 39**

	2010			2011						2012					
	Day	ENTE	Total	Day	% change	ENTE	% change	Total	% change	Day	% change	ENTE	% change	Total	% change
Monday	2	6	8	0	-100.0%	5	-16.7%	5	-37.5%	0	#DIV/0!	7	40.0%	7	40.0%
Tuesday	3	4	7	7	133.3%	8	100.0%	15	114.3%	4	-42.9%	3	-62.5%	7	-53.3%
Wednesday	2	6	8	3	50.0%	1	-83.3%	4	-50.0%	0	-100.0%	2	100.0%	2	-50.0%
Thursday	0	11	11	0	#DIV/0!	3	-72.7%	3	-72.7%	8	#DIV/0!	5	66.7%	13	333.3%
Friday	1	33	34	1	0.0%	15	-54.5%	16	-52.9%	7	600.0%	27	80.0%	34	112.5%
Saturday	3	44	47	1	-66.7%	39	-11.4%	40	-14.9%	2	100.0%	39	0.0%	41	2.5%
Sunday	3	23	26	3	0.0%	19	-17.4%	22	-15.4%	5	66.7%	19	0.0%	24	9.1%
Total	14	127	141	15	7.1%	90	-29.1%	105	-25.5%	26	73.3%	102	13.3%	128	21.9%



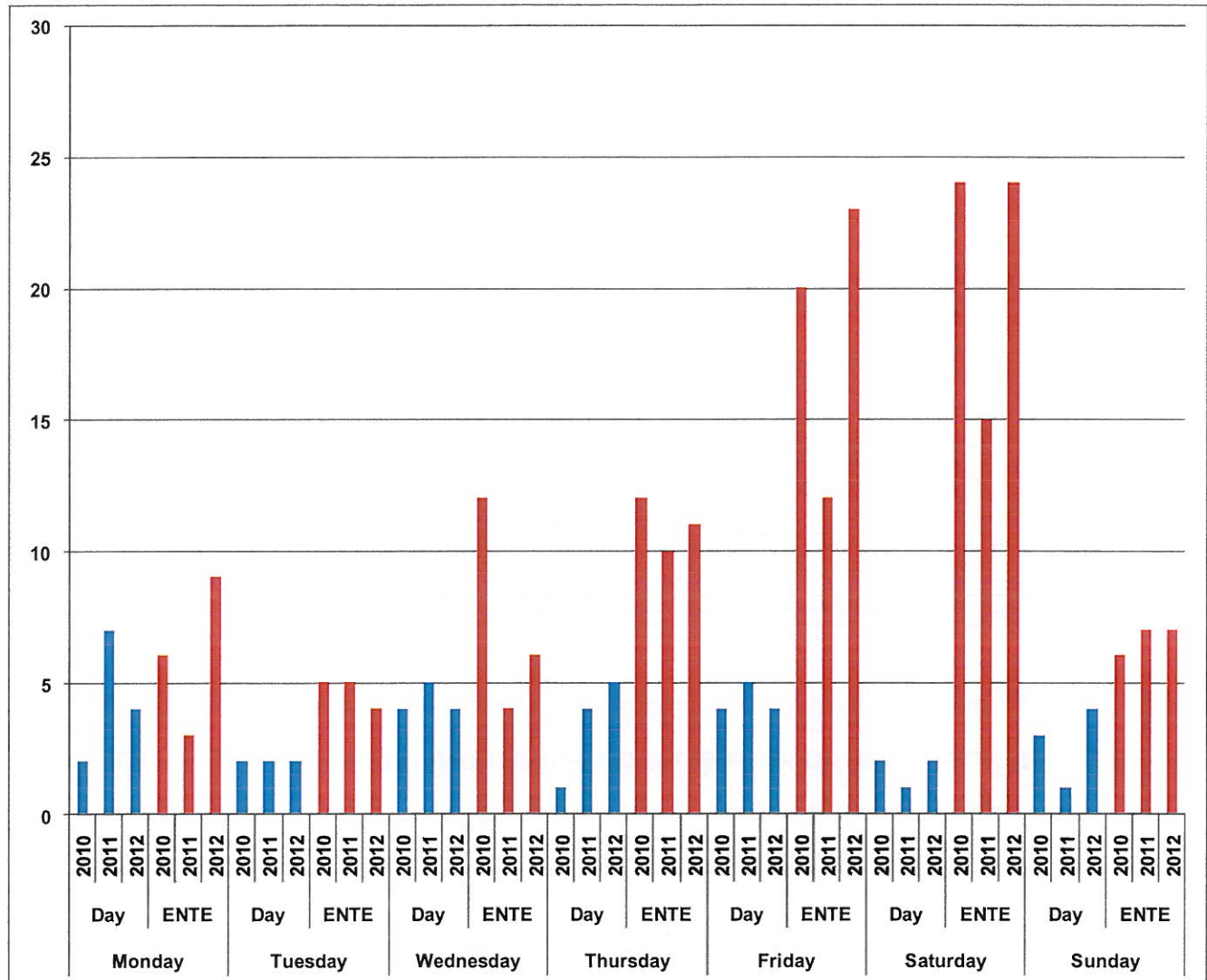
**Graph 12**

The map below shows all ENTE offences in Barbican

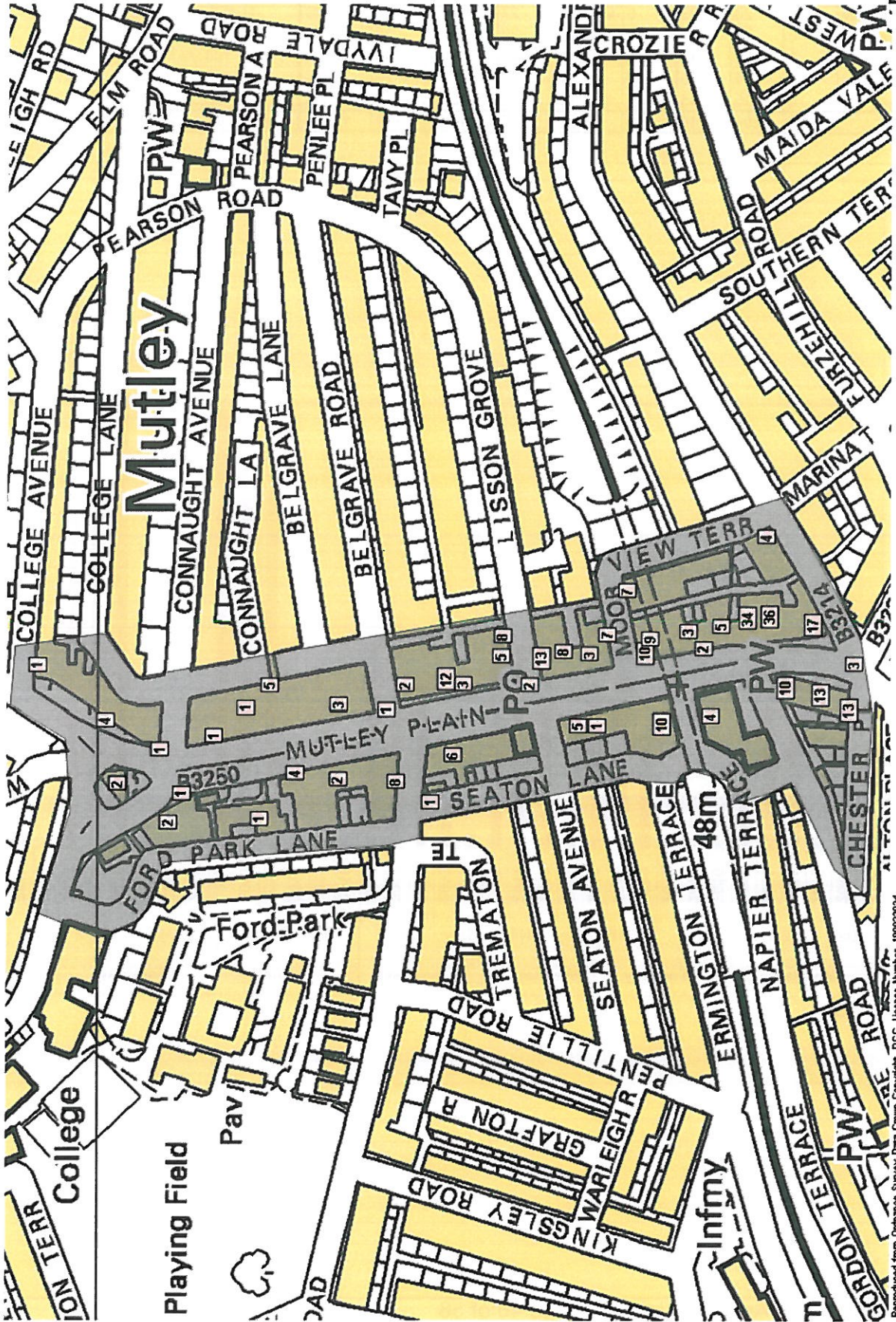


**Mutley Plain Table 40**

	2010			2011						2012					
	Day	ENTE	Total	Day	% change	ENTE	% change	Total	% change	Day	% change	ENTE	% change	Total	% change
Monday	2	6	8	7	250.0%	3	-50.0%	10	25.0%	4	-42.9%	9	200.0%	13	30.0%
Tuesday	2	5	7	2	0.0%	5	0.0%	7	0.0%	2	0.0%	4	-20.0%	6	-14.3%
Wednesday	4	12	16	5	25.0%	4	-66.7%	9	-43.8%	4	-20.0%	6	50.0%	10	11.1%
Thursday	1	12	13	4	300.0%	10	-16.7%	14	7.7%	5	25.0%	11	10.0%	16	14.3%
Friday	4	20	24	5	25.0%	12	-40.0%	17	-29.2%	4	-20.0%	23	91.7%	27	58.8%
Saturday	2	24	26	1	-50.0%	15	-37.5%	16	-38.5%	2	100.0%	24	60.0%	26	62.5%
Sunday	3	6	9	1	-66.7%	7	16.7%	8	-11.1%	4	300.0%	7	0.0%	11	37.5%
Total	18	85	103	25	38.9%	56	-34.1%	81	-21.4%	25	0.0%	84	50.0%	109	34.6%

**Graph 13**

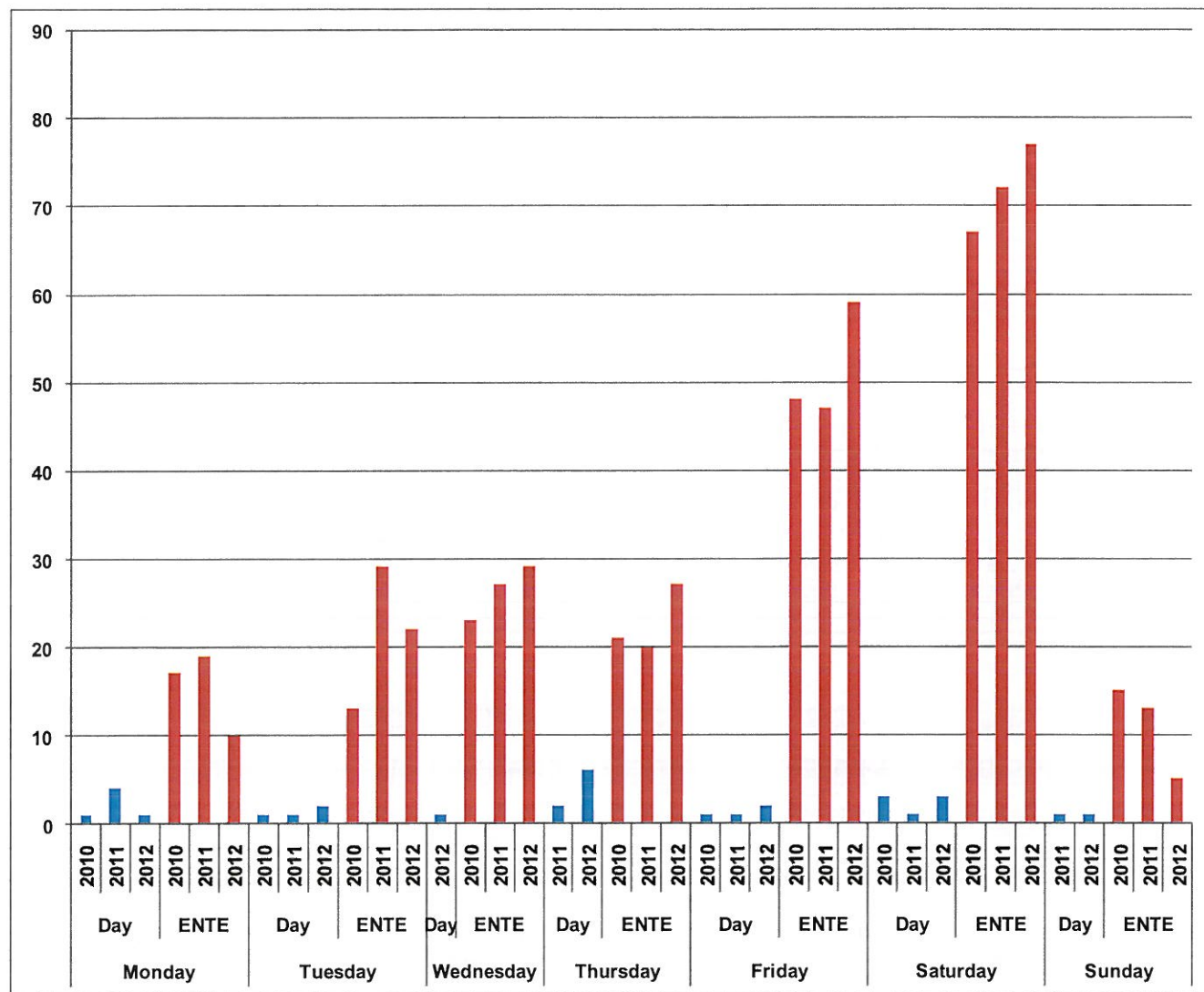
The map below shows all ENTE offences in Mutley Plain



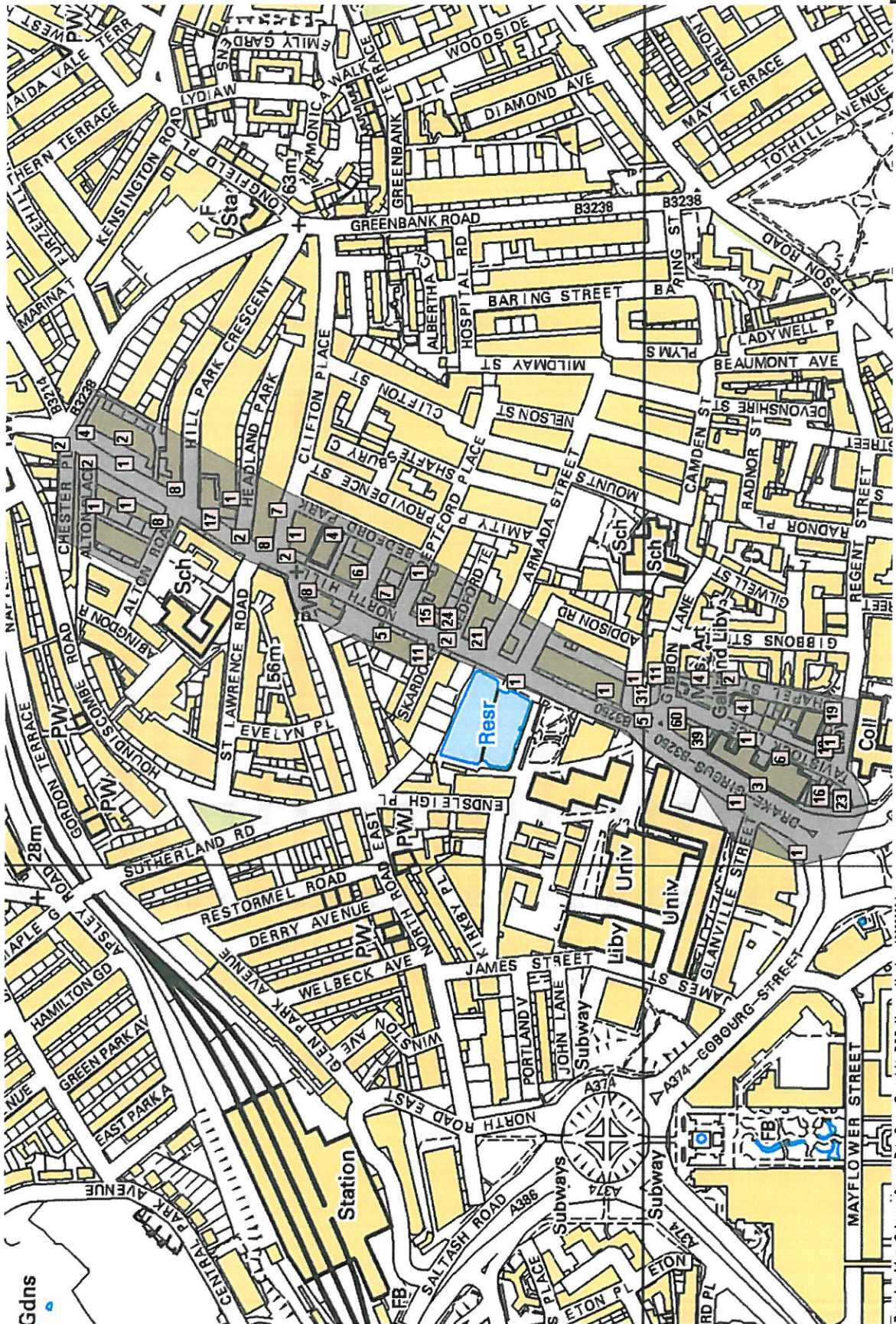
Reproduced from Ordnance Survey Data Crown Copyright, DCC, Licence Number 100022024

**North Hill Table 41**

	2010			2011						2012					
	Day	ENTE	Total	Day	% change	ENTE	% change	Total	% change	Day	% change	ENTE	% change	Total	% change
Monday	1	17	18	4	300.0%	19	11.8%	23	27.8%	1	-75.0%	10	-47.4%	11	-52.2%
Tuesday	1	13	14	1	0.0%	29	123.1%	30	114.3%	2	100.0%	22	-24.1%	24	-20.0%
Wednesday	0	23	23	0	#DIV/0!	27	17.4%	27	17.4%	1	#DIV/0!	29	7.4%	30	11.1%
Thursday	0	21	21	2	#DIV/0!	20	-4.8%	22	4.8%	6	200.0%	27	35.0%	33	50.0%
Friday	1	48	49	1	0.0%	47	-2.1%	48	-2.0%	2	100.0%	59	25.5%	61	27.1%
Saturday	3	67	70	1	-66.7%	72	7.5%	73	4.3%	3	200.0%	77	6.9%	80	9.6%
Sunday	0	15	15	1	#DIV/0!	13	-13.3%	14	-6.7%	1	0.0%	5	-61.5%	6	-57.1%
Total	6	204	210	10	66.7%	227	11.3%	237	12.9%	16	60.0%	229	0.9%	245	3.4%

**Graph 14**

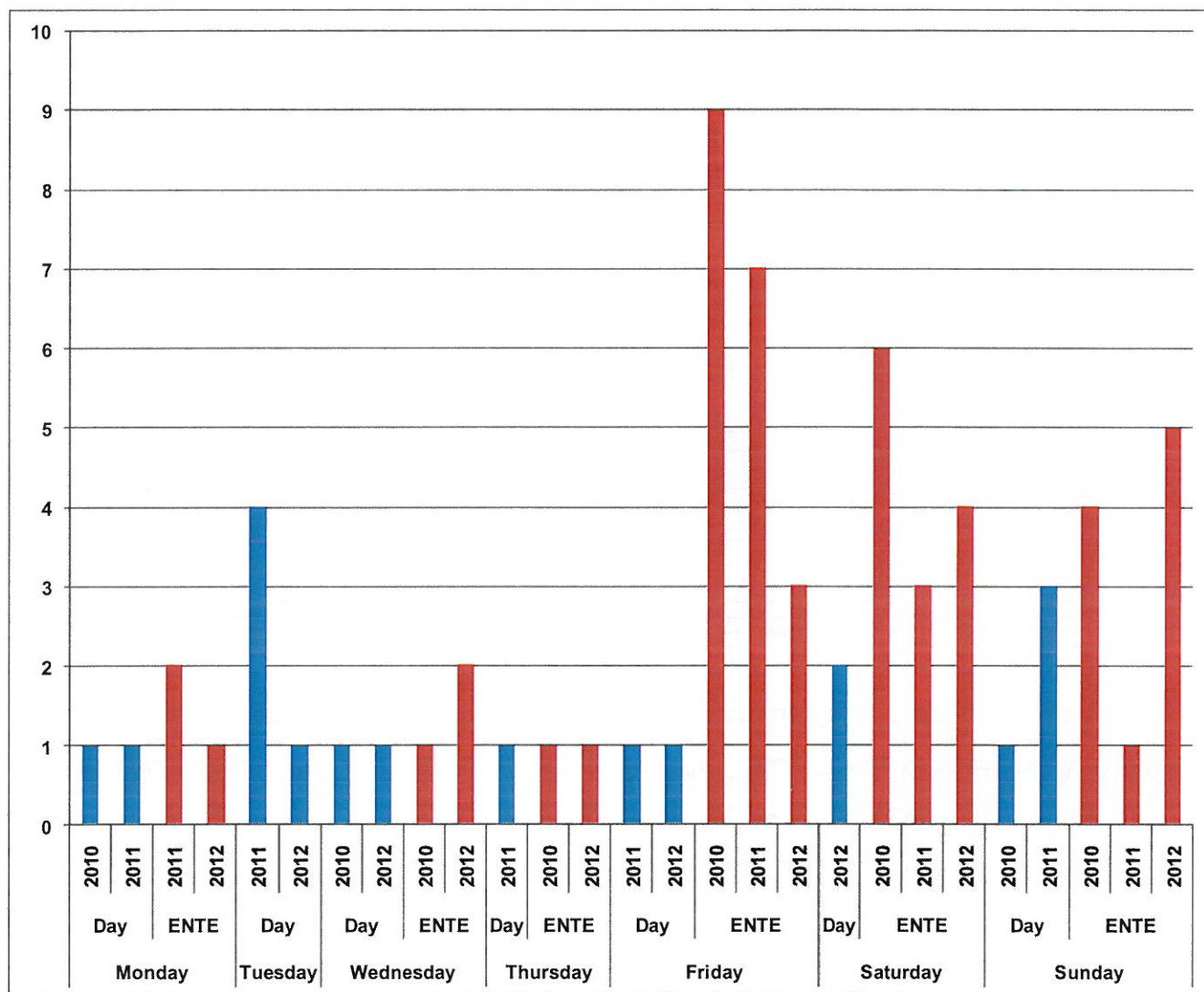
The map below shows all ENTE offences in North Hill



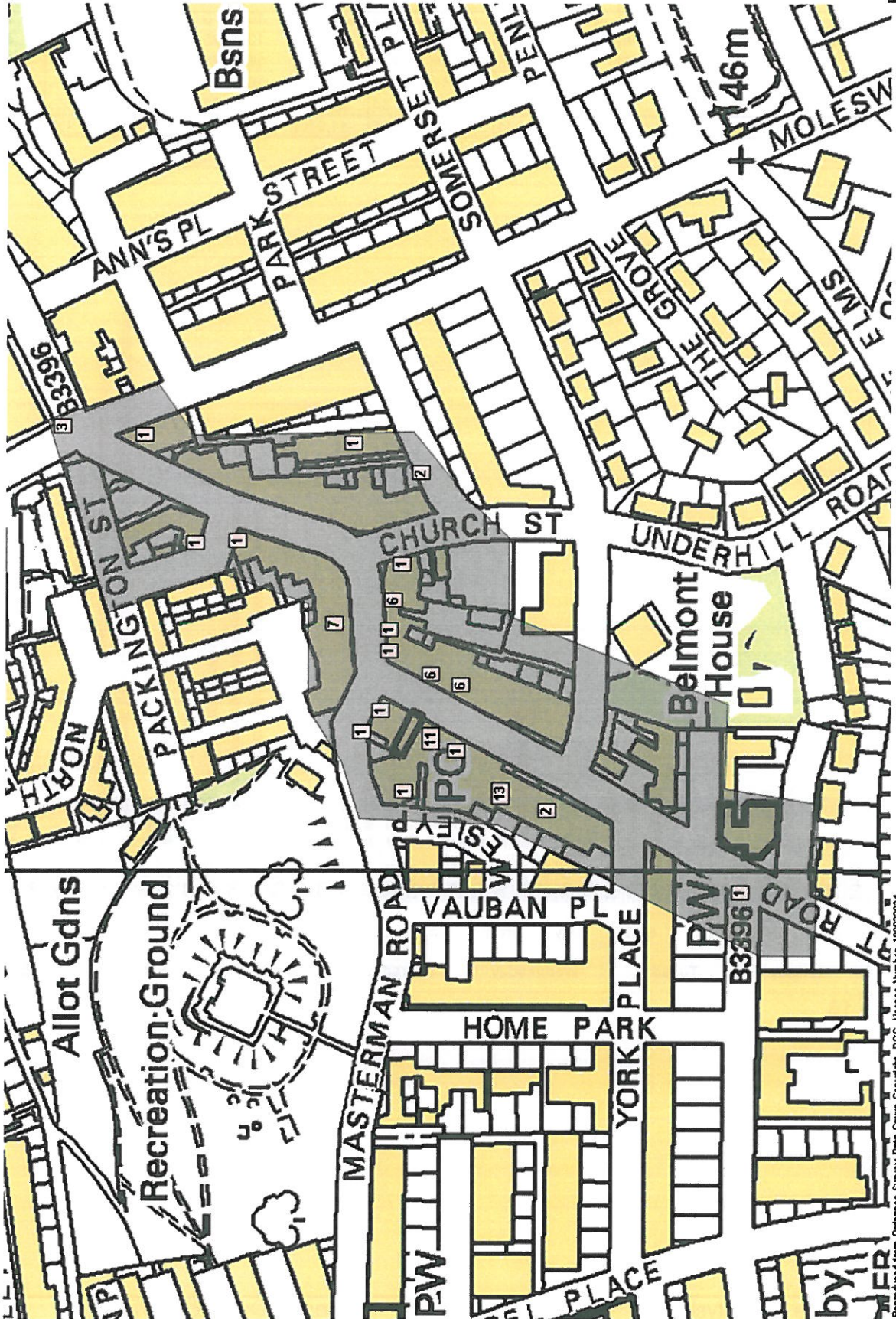
Map7

**Stoke Table 42**

	2010			2011						2012					
	Day	ENTE	Total	Day	% change	ENTE	% change	Total	% change	Day	% change	ENTE	% change	Total	% change
Monday	1	0	1	1	0.0%	2	#DIV/0!	3	200.0%	0	-100.0%	1	-50.0%	1	-66.7%
Tuesday	0	0	0	4	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	4	#DIV/0!	1	-75.0%	0	#DIV/0!	1	-75.0%
Wednesday	1	1	2	0	-100.0%	0	-100.0%	0	-100.0%	1	#DIV/0!	2	#DIV/0!	3	#DIV/0!
Thursday	0	1	1	1	#DIV/0!	0	-100.0%	1	0.0%	0	-100.0%	1	#DIV/0!	1	0.0%
Friday	0	9	9	1	#DIV/0!	7	-22.2%	8	-11.1%	1	0.0%	3	-57.1%	4	-50.0%
Saturday	0	6	6	0	#DIV/0!	3	-50.0%	3	-50.0%	2	#DIV/0!	4	33.3%	6	100.0%
Sunday	1	4	5	3	200.0%	1	-75.0%	4	-20.0%	0	-100.0%	5	400.0%	5	25.0%
Total	3	21	24	10	233.3%	13	-38.1%	23	-4.2%	5	-50.0%	16	23.1%	21	-8.7%

**Graph 15**

The map below shows all ENTE offences in Stoke

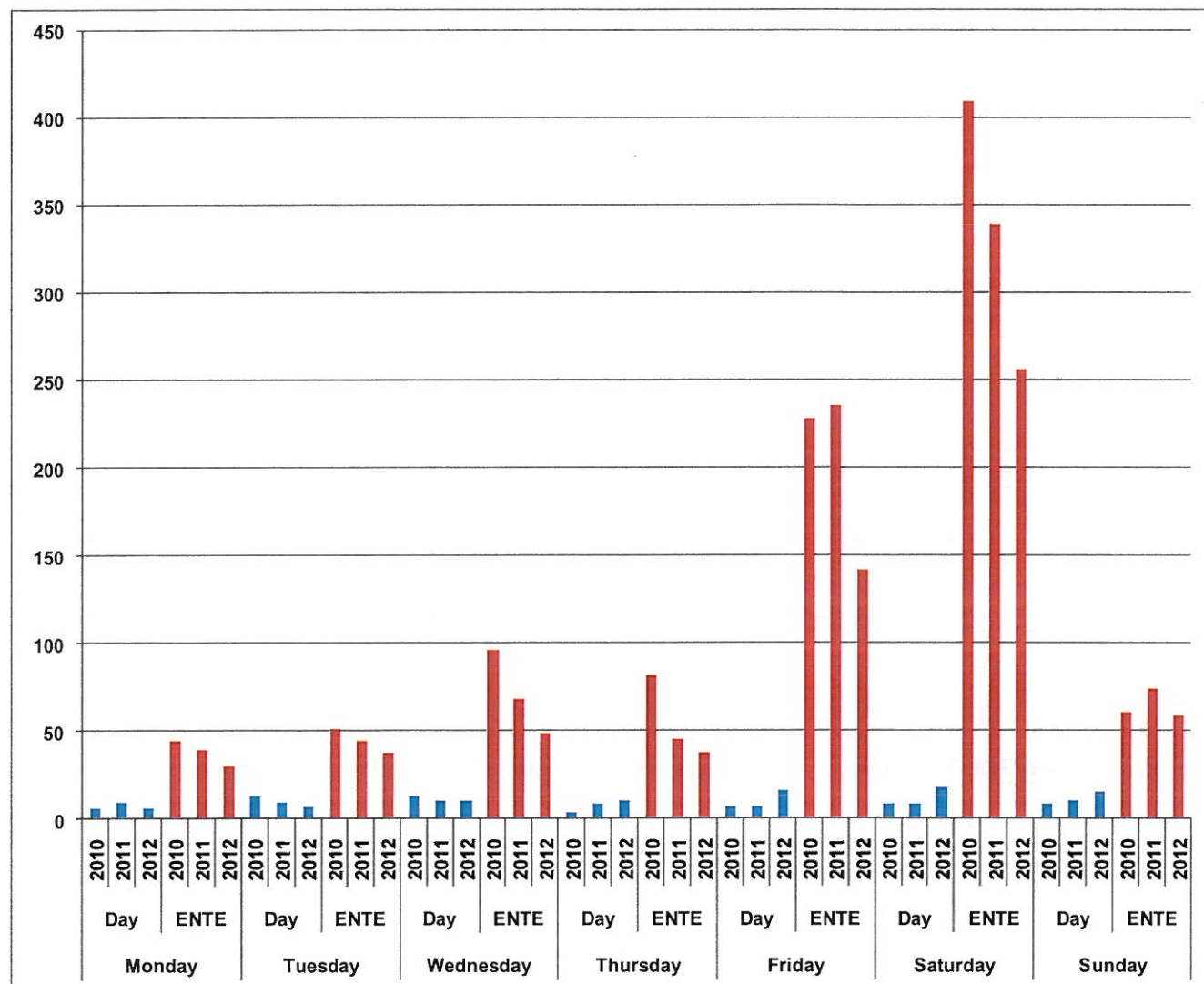


Map8

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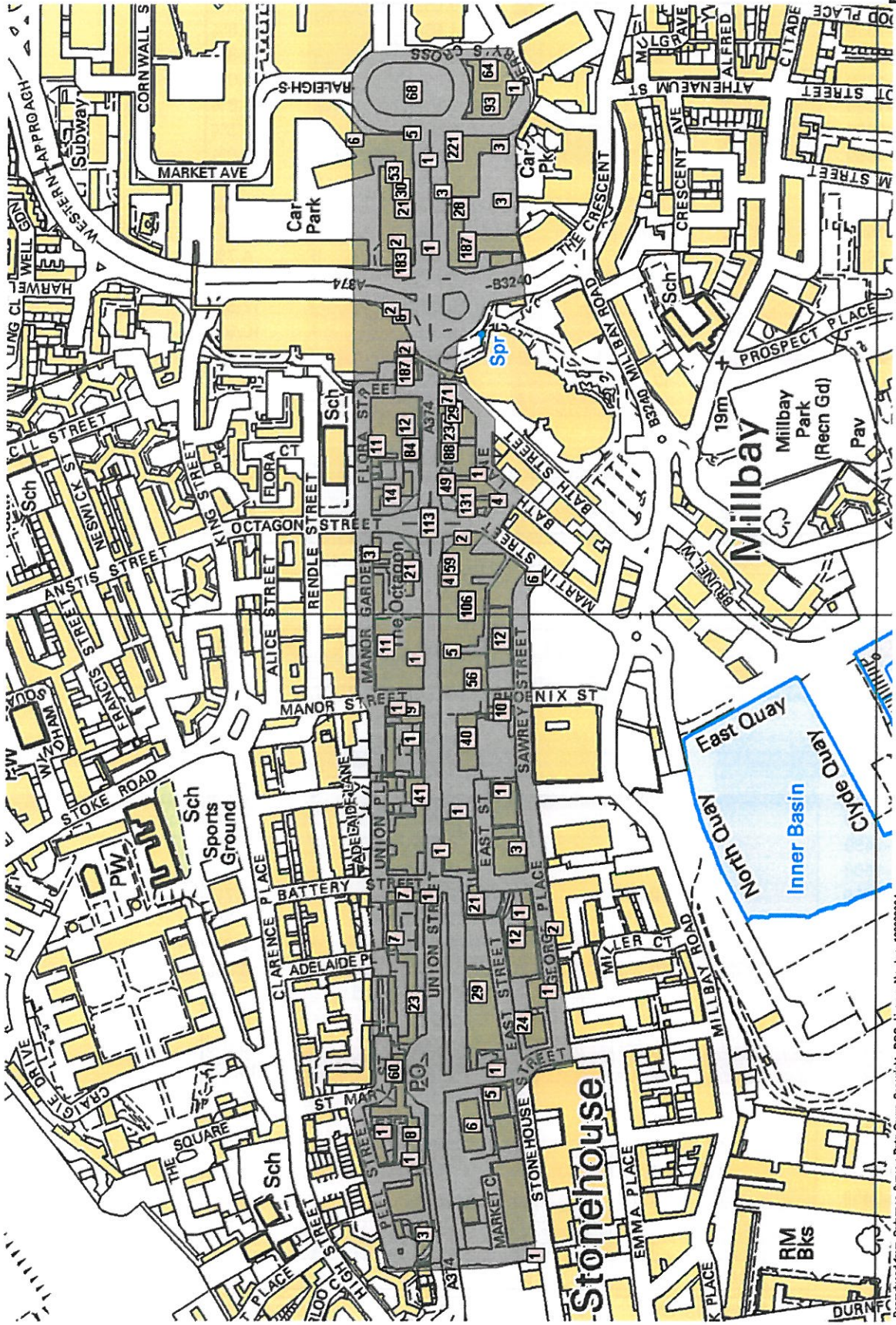
**Union Street & Derrys Cross Table 43**

	2010			2011						2012					
	Day	ENTE	Total	Day	% change	ENTE	% change	Total	% change	Day	% change	ENTE	% change	Total	% change
Monday	6	44	50	9	50.0%	39	-11.4%	48	-4.0%	6	-33.3%	30	-23.1%	36	-25.0%
Tuesday	13	51	64	9	-30.8%	44	-13.7%	53	-17.2%	7	-22.2%	37	-15.9%	44	-17.0%
Wednesday	13	96	109	10	-23.1%	68	-29.2%	78	-28.4%	10	0.0%	48	-29.4%	58	-25.6%
Thursday	3	81	84	8	166.7%	45	-44.4%	53	-36.9%	10	25.0%	37	-17.8%	47	-11.3%
Friday	7	228	235	7	0.0%	235	3.1%	242	3.0%	16	128.6%	141	-40.0%	157	-35.1%
Saturday	8	409	417	8	0.0%	339	-17.1%	347	-16.8%	18	125.0%	256	-24.5%	274	-21.0%
Sunday	8	60	68	10	25.0%	74	23.3%	84	23.5%	15	50.0%	58	-21.6%	73	-13.1%
Total	58	969	1027	61	5.2%	844	-12.9%	905	-11.9%	82	34.4%	607	-28.1%	689	-23.9%



Graph 16

The map below shows all ENTE offences in Union Street & Derrys Cross



Map9

The heat map tables below show all offences by hour and year

**Barbican Table 44**

Hour	2010	% of Total	2011	% of Total	2012	% of Total
0700-0759	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
0800-0859	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
0900-0959	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
1000-1059	0	0.0%	2	1.9%	1	0.8%
1100-1159	3	2.1%	1	1.0%	1	0.8%
1200-1259	0	0.0%	2	1.9%	0	0.0%
1300-1359	1	0.7%	3	2.9%	1	0.8%
1400-1459	1	0.7%	0	0.0%	7	5.5%
1500-1559	1	0.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
1600-1659	3	2.1%	3	2.9%	5	3.9%
1700-1759	3	2.1%	2	1.9%	3	2.3%
1800-1859	2	1.4%	2	1.9%	8	6.3%
1900-1959	5	3.5%	4	3.8%	6	4.7%
2000-2059	10	7.1%	9	8.6%	4	3.1%
2100-2159	12	8.5%	11	10.5%	16	12.5%
2200-2259	23	16.3%	20	19.0%	14	10.9%
2300-2359	27	19.1%	11	10.5%	19	14.8%
0000-0059	25	17.7%	14	13.3%	17	13.3%
0100-0159	13	9.2%	14	13.3%	15	11.7%
0200-0259	9	6.4%	5	4.8%	8	6.3%
0300-0359	2	1.4%	2	1.9%	2	1.6%
0400-0459	1	0.7%	0	0.0%	1	0.8%
0500-0559	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
0600-0659	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>141</b>		<b>105</b>		<b>128</b>	

**Mutley Plain Table 45**

Hour	2010	% of Total	2011	% of Total	2012	% of Total
0700-0759	0	0.0%	1	1.2%	0	0.0%
0800-0859	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
0900-0959	2	1.9%	2	2.5%	3	2.8%
1000-1059	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.9%
1100-1159	0	0.0%	1	1.2%	1	0.9%
1200-1259	0	0.0%	1	1.2%	4	3.7%
1300-1359	2	1.9%	6	7.4%	2	1.8%
1400-1459	4	3.9%	1	1.2%	2	1.8%
1500-1559	2	1.9%	1	1.2%	2	1.8%
1600-1659	3	2.9%	2	2.5%	4	3.7%
1700-1759	3	2.9%	2	2.5%	3	2.8%
1800-1859	2	1.9%	8	9.9%	3	2.8%
1900-1959	11	10.7%	4	4.9%	6	5.5%
2000-2059	6	5.8%	6	7.4%	2	1.8%
2100-2159	7	6.8%	5	6.2%	9	8.3%
2200-2259	17	16.5%	5	6.2%	6	5.5%
2300-2359	17	16.5%	10	12.3%	11	10.1%
0000-0059	11	10.7%	8	9.9%	12	11.0%
0100-0159	6	5.8%	2	2.5%	10	9.2%
0200-0259	4	3.9%	4	4.9%	9	8.3%
0300-0359	3	2.9%	6	7.4%	10	9.2%
0400-0459	1	1.0%	6	7.4%	4	3.7%
0500-0559	1	1.0%	0	0.0%	5	4.6%
0600-0659	1	1.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>103</b>		<b>81</b>		<b>109</b>	

North Hill Table 46

Hour	2010	% of Total	2011	% of Total	2012	% of Total
0700-0759	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
0800-0859	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
0900-0959	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.4%
1000-1059	1	0.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
1100-1159	0	0.0%	1	0.4%	4	1.6%
1200-1259	1	0.5%	1	0.4%	1	0.4%
1300-1359	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.4%
1400-1459	0	0.0%	1	0.4%	4	1.6%
1500-1559	1	0.5%	1	0.4%	0	0.0%
1600-1659	1	0.5%	4	1.7%	5	2.0%
1700-1759	1	0.5%	1	0.4%	0	0.0%
1800-1859	1	0.5%	1	0.4%	0	0.0%
1900-1959	1	0.5%	0	0.0%	3	1.2%
2000-2059	3	1.4%	4	1.7%	4	1.6%
2100-2159	5	2.4%	3	1.3%	2	0.8%
2200-2259	12	5.7%	13	5.5%	2	0.8%
2300-2359	13	6.2%	13	5.5%	8	3.3%
0000-0059	22	10.5%	20	8.4%	18	7.3%
0100-0159	31	14.8%	28	11.8%	35	14.3%
0200-0259	30	14.3%	40	16.9%	44	18.0%
0300-0359	50	23.8%	56	23.6%	50	20.4%
0400-0459	29	13.8%	36	15.2%	45	18.4%
0500-0559	8	3.8%	10	4.2%	15	6.1%
0600-0659	0	0.0%	4	1.7%	3	1.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>210</b>		<b>237</b>		<b>245</b>	

Stoke Table 47

Hour	2010	% of Total	2011	% of Total	2012	% of Total
0700-0759	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
0800-0859	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
0900-0959	0	0.0%	1	4.3%	1	4.8%
1000-1059	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	9.5%
1100-1159	0	0.0%	1	4.3%	0	0.0%
1200-1259	0	0.0%	3	13.0%	1	4.8%
1300-1359	0	0.0%	1	4.3%	0	0.0%
1400-1459	0	0.0%	1	4.3%	0	0.0%
1500-1559	2	8.3%	0	0.0%	1	4.8%
1600-1659	0	0.0%	1	4.3%	0	0.0%
1700-1759	1	4.2%	2	8.7%	0	0.0%
1800-1859	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
1900-1959	2	8.3%	1	4.3%	1	4.8%
2000-2059	2	8.3%	1	4.3%	3	14.3%
2100-2159	2	8.3%	1	4.3%	1	4.8%
2200-2259	4	16.7%	2	8.7%	6	28.6%
2300-2359	5	20.8%	5	21.7%	0	0.0%
0000-0059	4	16.7%	1	4.3%	4	19.0%
0100-0159	2	8.3%	0	0.0%	1	4.8%
0200-0259	0	0.0%	2	8.7%	0	0.0%
0300-0359	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
0400-0459	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
0500-0559	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
0600-0659	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>		<b>23</b>		<b>21</b>	

**Union Street & Derrys Cross Table 48**

Hour	2010	% of Total	2011	% of Total	2012	% of Total
0700-0759	3	0.3%	9	1.0%	7	1.0%
0800-0859	2	0.2%	6	0.7%	10	1.5%
0900-0959	2	0.2%	2	0.2%	3	0.4%
1000-1059	1	0.1%	4	0.4%	2	0.3%
1100-1159	2	0.2%	6	0.7%	3	0.4%
1200-1259	7	0.7%	1	0.1%	6	0.9%
1300-1359	4	0.4%	3	0.3%	2	0.3%
1400-1459	5	0.5%	8	0.9%	10	1.5%
1500-1559	8	0.8%	5	0.6%	9	1.3%
1600-1659	9	0.9%	7	0.8%	7	1.0%
1700-1759	8	0.8%	8	0.9%	11	1.6%
1800-1859	7	0.7%	2	0.2%	12	1.7%
1900-1959	11	1.1%	6	0.7%	6	0.9%
2000-2059	21	2.0%	17	1.9%	12	1.7%
2100-2159	25	2.4%	24	2.7%	21	3.0%
2200-2259	43	4.2%	40	4.4%	27	3.9%
2300-2359	107	10.4%	91	10.1%	44	6.4%
0000-0059	145	14.1%	127	14.0%	95	13.8%
0100-0159	189	18.4%	152	16.8%	104	15.1%
0200-0259	165	16.1%	142	15.7%	91	13.2%
0300-0359	132	12.9%	126	13.9%	95	13.8%
0400-0459	74	7.2%	66	7.3%	63	9.1%
0500-0559	46	4.5%	41	4.5%	28	4.1%
0600-0659	11	1.1%	12	1.3%	21	3.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1027</b>		<b>905</b>		<b>689</b>	

**The table below shows offences in the CIZs by offence type and year Table 49**

		2010	2011	2012
All violent crime	Barbican	78	67	82
	Mutley Plain	41	40	68
	North Hill	118	144	140
	Stoke	14	16	15
	Union St & Derrys Cross	458	386	375
Total		709	653	680
Sexual offences	Barbican	3	4	3
	Mutley Plain	2	4	1
	North Hill	6	4	6
	Stoke	1	1	
	Union St & Derrys Cross	21	15	10
Total		33	28	20
Robbery	Barbican	2	0	0
	Mutley Plain	2	1	0
	North Hill	3	3	5
	Stoke	1	1	1
	Union St & Derrys Cross	5	4	5
Total		13	9	11
Public order	Barbican	30	13	28
	Mutley Plain	31	24	17
	North Hill	37	42	46
	Stoke	5	5	4
	Union St & Derrys Cross	329	277	159
Total		432	361	254
Fail to obey DTL	Barbican	7	8	1
	Mutley Plain	6	2	5
	North Hill	10	10	10
	Stoke	0	0	0
	Union St & Derrys Cross	78	87	37
Total		101	107	53
Drunkenness	Barbican	21	13	14
	Mutley Plain	21	10	18
	North Hill	36	34	38
	Stoke	3	0	1
	Union St & Derrys Cross	136	136	103
Total		217	193	174

**Arrests**

**The table below shows the number of people arrested under the influence of an intoxicating substance between 1 January 2011 and 31 December and detained at Charles Cross custody centre**

**By hour of arrest Table 50**

Hour	2011	% of Total	2012	% of Total
0700-0759	43	1.0%	41	1.2%
0800-0859	39	0.9%	46	1.3%
0900-0959	40	1.0%	41	1.2%
1000-1059	37	0.9%	50	1.4%
1100-1159	54	1.3%	47	1.3%
1200-1259	53	1.3%	52	1.5%
1300-1359	60	1.4%	51	1.4%
1400-1459	105	2.5%	77	2.2%
1500-1559	106	2.6%	114	3.2%
1600-1659	120	2.9%	107	3.0%
1700-1759	150	3.6%	90	2.5%
1800-1859	140	3.4%	132	3.7%
1900-1959	167	4.0%	139	3.9%
2000-2059	190	4.6%	162	4.6%
2100-2159	215	5.2%	190	5.4%
2200-2259	262	6.3%	229	6.5%
2300-2359	368	8.9%	302	8.6%
0000-0059	426	10.3%	338	9.6%
0100-0159	389	9.4%	323	9.1%
0200-0259	409	9.9%	299	8.5%
0300-0359	335	8.1%	302	8.6%
0400-0459	225	5.4%	200	5.7%
0500-0559	137	3.3%	114	3.2%
0600-0659	78	1.9%	86	2.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4148</b>		<b>3532</b>	

Intoxicating substance – Alcohol, drugs or other substance

Under influence of alcohol – Custody officers opinion

Note: data excludes any record with 'DV999' domestic abuse flag.

**By hour of arrest day, Day/ENTE Table 51**

	2011				2012					
	Day	% of Total	ENTE	% of	Total	Day	% of	ENTE	% of	Total
Monday	119	33.0%	242	67.0%	361	111	32.7%	228	67.3%	339
Tuesday	130	31.6%	281	68.4%	411	121	35.3%	222	64.7%	343
Wednesday	146	31.6%	316	68.4%	462	100	28.6%	250	71.4%	350
Thursday	123	29.9%	288	70.1%	411	116	32.3%	243	67.7%	359
Friday	148	15.2%	823	84.8%	971	105	14.2%	635	85.8%	740
Saturday	134	12.6%	930	87.4%	1064	141	14.6%	828	85.4%	969
Sunday	147	31.4%	321	68.6%	468	154	35.6%	278	64.4%	432
Total	947	22.8%	3201	77.2%	4148	848	24.0%	2684	76.0%	3532

**Anti-Social Behaviour - Rowdy, Inconsiderate Behaviour and Street Drinking Incidents 1 January 2012 to 31 December 2012**

**The table below shows Rowdy, Inconsiderate Behaviour and Street Drinking Incidents in the 7 neighbourhoods by hour Table 52**

Hour	2012	% of Total
0700-0759	42	1.2%
0800-0859	42	1.2%
0900-0959	87	2.6%
1000-1059	81	2.4%
1100-1159	110	3.3%
1200-1259	145	4.3%
1300-1359	143	4.2%
1400-1459	142	4.2%
1500-1559	170	5.1%
1600-1659	175	5.2%
1700-1759	197	5.9%
1800-1859	197	5.9%
1900-1959	185	5.5%
2000-2059	213	6.3%
2100-2159	197	5.9%
2200-2259	212	6.3%
2300-2359	234	7.0%
0000-0059	193	5.7%
0100-0159	169	5.0%
0200-0259	146	4.3%
0300-0359	110	3.3%
0400-0459	82	2.4%
0500-0559	47	1.4%
0600-0659	47	1.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3366</b>	

**The table below shows ASB incidents the 7 neighbourhoods by Day/ENTE Table 53**

	2012				
	Day	% of Total ASB	ENTE	% of Total ASB	Total
Plymouth City Centre	534	51.4%	505	48.6%	1039
Stonehouse	369	46.0%	433	54.0%	802
Greenbank & University	129	35.6%	233	64.4%	362
East End	89	34.9%	166	65.1%	255
Mutley	107	46.3%	124	53.7%	231
Stoke	106	38.7%	168	61.3%	274
Devonport	197	48.9%	206	51.1%	403
<b>Total ASB</b>	<b>1531</b>	<b>45.5%</b>	<b>1835</b>	<b>54.5%</b>	<b>3366</b>

The table below shows Street Drinking Incidents in the 7 neighbourhoods by hour

**Table 54**

Hour	2012	% of Total
0700-0759	3	1.8%
0800-0859	2	1.2%
0900-0959	5	3.0%
1000-1059	5	3.0%
1100-1159	13	7.7%
1200-1259	14	8.3%
1300-1359	19	11.2%
1400-1459	13	7.7%
1500-1559	14	8.3%
1600-1659	12	7.1%
1700-1759	10	5.9%
1800-1859	9	5.3%
1900-1959	6	3.6%
2000-2059	9	5.3%
2100-2159	5	3.0%
2200-2259	10	5.9%
2300-2359	6	3.6%
0000-0059	2	1.2%
0100-0159	2	1.2%
0200-0259	6	3.6%
0300-0359	1	0.6%
0400-0459	1	0.6%
0500-0559	1	0.6%
0600-0659	1	0.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>169</b>	

The table below shows ASB incidents in the 7 neighbourhoods by Day/ENTE

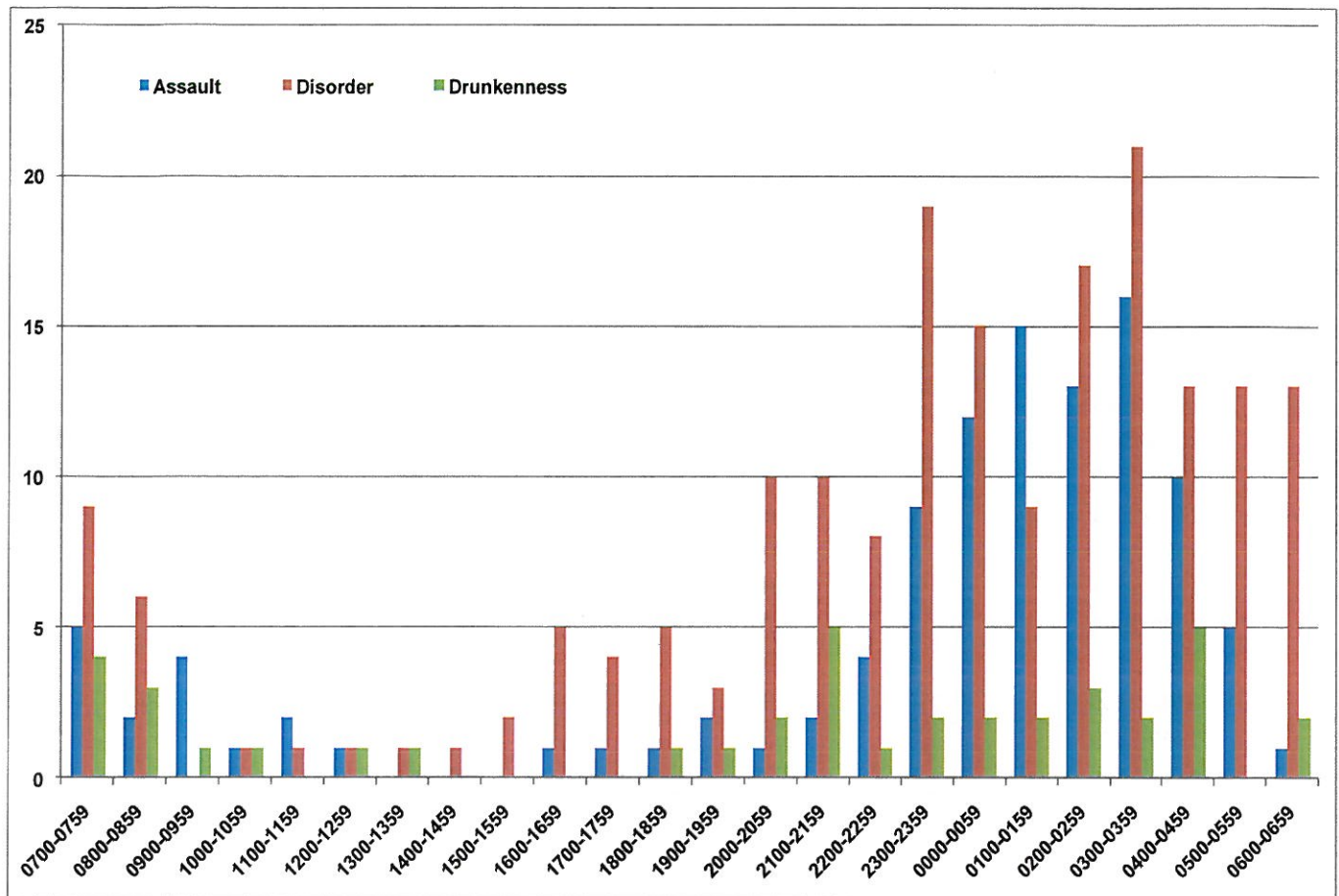
**Table 55**

	2012				
	Day	% of Total ASB	ENTE	% of Total ASB	Total
Plymouth City Centre	33	3.2%	16	1.5%	49
Stonehouse	49	6.1%	12	1.5%	61
Greenbank & University	4	1.1%	5	1.4%	9
East End	1	0.4%	3	1.2%	4
Mutley	14	6.1%	4	1.7%	18
Stoke	0	0.0%	2	0.7%	2
Devonport	18	4.5%	8	2.0%	26
<b>Total Street Drinking</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>3.5%</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>169</b>

**L10 Alcohol and licensing information****L10 assault, disorder and drunkenness reports for Plymouth in 2012 by event start time - Table 56**

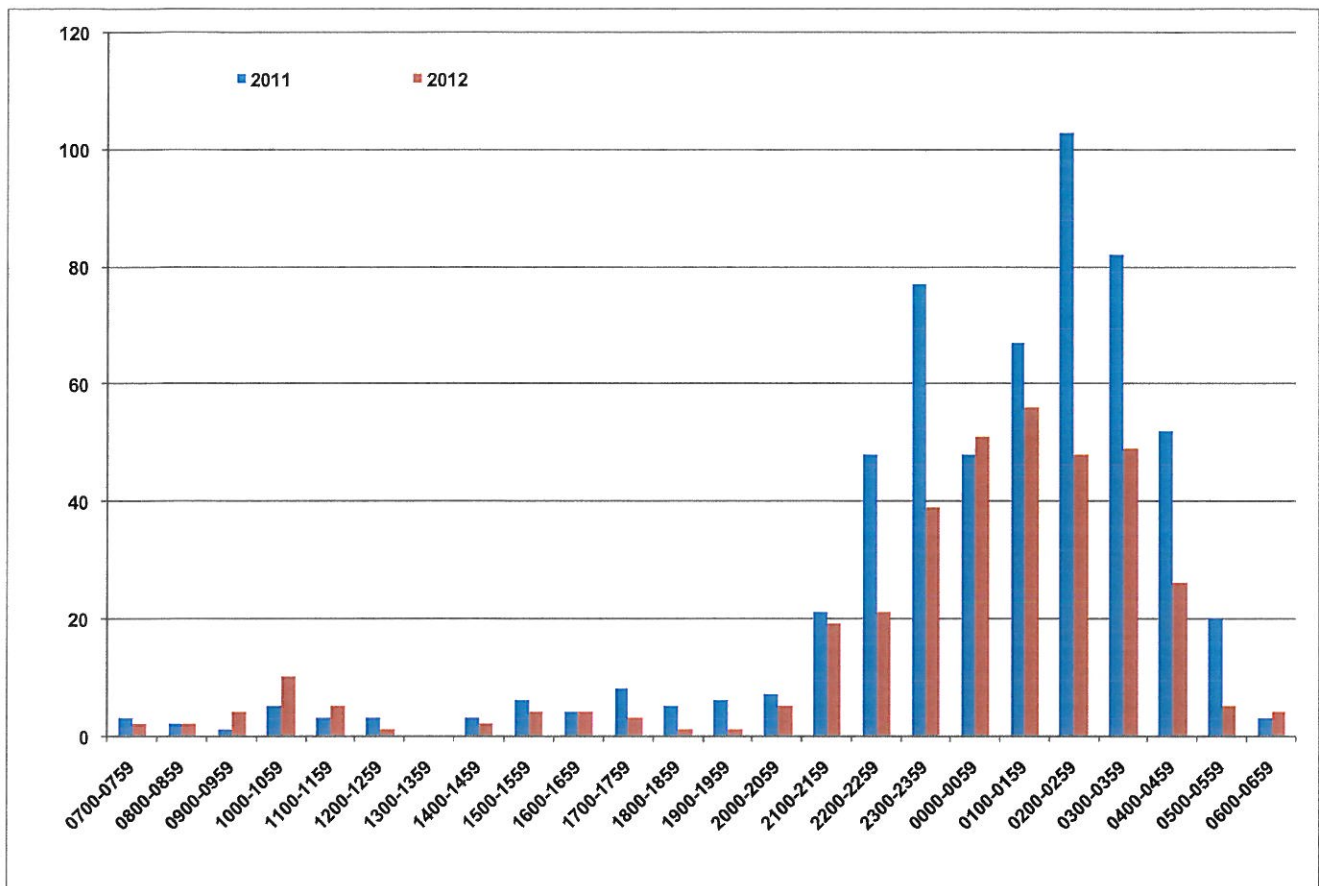
Hour	Assault	% of Total	Disorder	% of Total	Drunkenness	% of Total
0700-0759	5	4.6%	9	4.8%	4	10.3%
0800-0859	2	1.9%	6	3.2%	3	7.7%
0900-0959	4	3.7%	0	0.0%	1	2.6%
1000-1059	1	0.9%	1	0.5%	1	2.6%
1100-1159	2	1.9%	1	0.5%	0	0.0%
1200-1259	1	0.9%	1	0.5%	1	2.6%
1300-1359	0	0.0%	1	0.5%	1	2.6%
1400-1459	0	0.0%	1	0.5%	0	0.0%
1500-1559	0	0.0%	2	1.1%	0	0.0%
1600-1659	1	0.9%	5	2.7%	0	0.0%
1700-1759	1	0.9%	4	2.1%	0	0.0%
1800-1859	1	0.9%	5	2.7%	1	2.6%
1900-1959	2	1.9%	3	1.6%	1	2.6%
2000-2059	1	0.9%	10	5.3%	2	5.1%
2100-2159	2	1.9%	10	5.3%	5	12.8%
2200-2259	4	3.7%	8	4.3%	1	2.6%
2300-2359	9	8.3%	19	10.2%	2	5.1%
0000-0059	12	11.1%	15	8.0%	2	5.1%
0100-0159	15	13.9%	9	4.8%	2	5.1%
0200-0259	13	12.0%	17	9.1%	3	7.7%
0300-0359	16	14.8%	21	11.2%	2	5.1%
0400-0459	10	9.3%	13	7.0%	5	12.8%
0500-0559	5	4.6%	13	7.0%	0	0.0%
0600-0659	1	0.9%	13	7.0%	2	5.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>108</b>		<b>187</b>		<b>39</b>	

**L10 assault, disorder and drunkenness reports for Plymouth in 2012 by event start time – Graph 17**

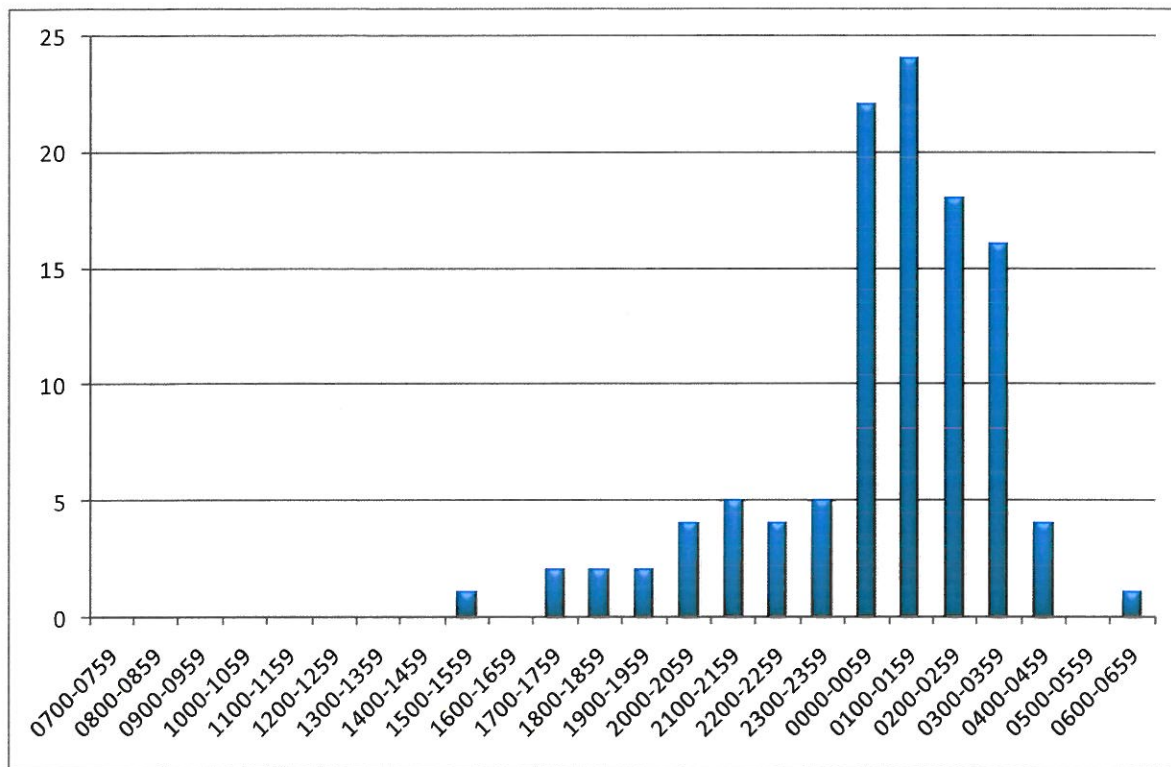


**S27 Direction to leave****S27 DTL reports for Plymouth in 2011 and 2012 by time of issue – Table 57**

Hour	2011	% of Total	2012	% of Total
0700-0759	3	0.5%	2	0.6%
0800-0859	2	0.3%	2	0.6%
0900-0959	1	0.2%	4	1.1%
1000-1059	5	0.9%	10	2.8%
1100-1159	3	0.5%	5	1.4%
1200-1259	3	0.5%	1	0.3%
1300-1359	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
1400-1459	3	0.5%	2	0.6%
1500-1559	6	1.0%	4	1.1%
1600-1659	4	0.7%	4	1.1%
1700-1759	8	1.4%	3	0.8%
1800-1859	5	0.9%	1	0.3%
1900-1959	6	1.0%	1	0.3%
2000-2059	7	1.2%	5	1.4%
2100-2159	21	3.6%	19	5.2%
2200-2259	48	8.3%	21	5.8%
2300-2359	77	13.3%	39	10.8%
0000-0059	48	8.3%	51	14.1%
0100-0159	67	11.6%	56	15.5%
0200-0259	103	17.9%	48	13.3%
0300-0359	82	14.2%	49	13.5%
0400-0459	52	9.0%	26	7.2%
0500-0559	20	3.5%	5	1.4%
0600-0659	3	0.5%	4	1.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>577</b>		<b>362</b>	

**S27 DTL reports for Plymouth in 2011 and 2012 by time of issue – Graph 18**

**Reported Crimes alleging Use of Bottle or Glass in Key Neighbourhoods**  
**January 2010 to December 2012 – Graph 19**



**Reported Crimes alleging Use of Bottle or Glass in Key Neighbourhoods**  
**January 2010 to December 2012 – Table 58**

Key Neighbourhoods	No.Crime
East End	6
Greenbank & University	28
Morice Town	3
Mutley	3
Plymouth City Centre	45
Stoke	2
Stonehouse	23
<b>Grand Total Of Key Neighbourhoods</b>	<b>110</b>

## Devon & Cornwall Constabulary Representations Licensing Policy Review and Late Night Levy

### **Promoting a safe and vibrant and diverse Night Time Economy**

#### **Q1 Do you agree with the Vision for the Night Time Economy?**

Plymouth has the largest Evening and Night Time Economy within Devon and Cornwall. For a variety of reasons there is currently an imbalance between the demand for and the supply of late night venues where there remains an over-reliance on the retail sale of alcohol as the overriding licensable activity.

The Devon & Cornwall Constabulary supports the Plymouth City Council Licensing Policy review. Crime data indicates that whilst crime levels continue to fall in most ENTE areas, the levels of crimes within the ENTE remain significant and are also occurring later into the night.

With both reductions in footfall and patrons frequenting the ENTE later at night, than has historically been seen, this appears to continue to put existing late night ENTE businesses under increased financial pressure. Several late night venues have ceased trading in recent months.

Whilst there have been significant reductions in reported alcohol related crime, disorder and antisocial behaviour, the police believe that further proactive changes need to be made to rebalance the ENTE as the city moves forward.

#### **Q2 Do you think there is anything missing from the vision for Night Economy?**

Promoting and or incentivising some late night venues to diversify away from volume alcohol led business models, would attract a broader and more inclusive range of customers as well as potentially further reducing the amount of alcohol related crime and disorder within the ENTE.

A significant way venues could adapt would be through the provision of increased seating and more ambient music levels. Recent research by the University of Plymouth has indicated that students may prefer a more relaxed social entertainment environment that the current 'vertical drinking' nightclub market provides.

Coordinating a vision for the ENTE will require coalition support between council departments, responsible authorities, partners and the trade.

#### **Q3 Are there other activities or businesses that the Council should seek to promote in the night time economy?**

Any business activity where the retail sale of alcohol is an ancillary activity to other activities, i.e. provision of comedy, dancing; other types of live entertainment i.e. concert, cabaret; other forms of inclusive activity whether licensable or otherwise i.e. ice skating and roller skating

#### **Q4 How do you want Plymouth's Evening and Night Time Economy to look in five years' time?**

The police would support the zoning of key ENTE areas with greater diversification away from volume retail alcohol licensable activity.

There is currently insufficient demand to be able to sustain the current number of high volume vertical drinking (HVVD) alcohol retailers. Despite several venues closing recently, there still remains an oversupply of nightclubs and bars. HVVD venues are more likely to suffer alcohol related crime and disorder than some other business models.

Whilst the demand for late night venues cannot be predicted moving forward, in five years time Plymouth's ENTE should aim to be more representative of the population it serves.

### **Operating Schedules**

**Q5 Do you agree with the suggestion for supporting information separate to the operating schedule?**

Yes

**Q6 Do you have any other comments regarding this issue?**

The police like other responsible authorities have to invest significant time in understanding and rectifying poorly worded operating schedules and in some cases have to make representations and attend licensing hearings. The police support Plymouth City Council's Licensing Policy changes to improve the guidance issued to applicants to ensure their operating schedules meet the required standard including where appropriate the provision of supporting information.

### **Maximum Occupancy**

**Q7 Do you believe we are requiring maximum occupancy figures as a condition on the right type of premises or activities?**

Premises operators who exceed a safe operating occupancy can potentially put the safety of customers and staff at risk. In an emergency the evacuation of a premises can have devastating consequences, which can in some cases can lead to serious injuries or loss of life.

The occupancy of a licensed premises can also be shown to adversely impact on levels of crime and disorder with flashpoints becoming more prevalent and frequent. The police therefore believe that all licensed premises should have a defined occupancy level as a condition enshrined in their premises licence in the following circumstances:

a) Two or more floors

Yes

Where a licensed premises has two or more floors including mezzanine floors. The police also believe that in these circumstances the premises licence should stipulate in addition to an overall occupancy limit the maximum occupancy for each room or floor where customers are permitted to consume alcohol or enjoy other licensable activity.

b) Venues over 500 capacity

No

The police can identify several situations in recent years regarding the operators of licensed premises exceeding their occupancy levels where the premises occupancy was less than 500. As such the police believe the arbitrary level of 500 before occupancy conditions are considered for inclusion on to the premises licence is not appropriate. The police would recommend a lower level of 200 may be more appropriate.

c) HVVD

Yes

The police support the inclusion of High Volume Vertical Drinking (HVVD) establishments within the occupancy criteria as a positive step. HVVD are premises which are at potentially greater risk, due to the higher occupancy business model they utilise.

d) Premises operating after midnight

Yes

Crime data identifies that premises which operate after midnight invariably see higher levels of alcohol related crime and disorder and therefore require a higher level of management and security. The police therefore support their inclusion within the criteria for occupancy conditions.

e) Use of pyrotechnics

Yes

Recent tragic events across the world have highlighted the risks of using pyrotechnics within licensed premises. The police therefore support the inclusion of premises licensed for the use of pyrotechnics as a criteria for the occupancy condition.

f) Cumulative Impact Zones (CIZ)

Yes

Any area which has been defined by the Licensing Authority as a Cumulative Impact Zone or area (CIZ) (CIA) has already been identified as experiencing higher levels of alcohol related crime and disorder. The police therefore support the inclusion of premises within a Cumulative Impact Zone as criteria for the occupancy condition.

**Q8 Do you have any other comments regarding this issue?**

See above

### **Free Tap Water**

**Q9 Do you believe that providing greater explanation about this condition to premises will increase availability of free tap water?**

Yes

**Q10 Is it reasonable to expect businesses to comply with this proposal?**

Yes

**Q11 Do you have any further comments about this issue?**

The police support the provision of freely available free tap water within all licensed premises. The police also expect that operators of HVVD Venues particularly those within CIZ's will be required to make additional provision for free tap water to be freely

available, including the provision of water coolers within venues to dispense water to customers without the need for customers having to queue at the bar. The police believe that all business should promote their responsibility to comply with the mandatory condition of their premises licence. The increased levels of drunkenness remain an area of concern for the police and any further interventions that can be taken to address this are to be recommended.

### **Licensing Conditions**

#### **Q12 Do you believe this proposal is appropriate?**

Yes

#### **Q13 Do you have any further comments about this issue?**

The police can point to several instances where new operators have had a detrimental effect on the licensing objectives through a change of business operation or where new ownership changes the business use. The police are therefore supportive of any additional conditions that can be added to prevent significant changes in the operation of a business without the safeguards of responsible authorities, interested parties and residents having the opportunity to consider the impact of these through a licence variation application.

### **Designated Premises Supervisors**

#### **Q14 Do you agree on the proposed expectations of a DPS?**

Yes

#### **Q15 Will there be any problems with a suitable DPS complying?**

No

#### **Q16 Do you have any comments about this issue?**

The police can point to several instances where the operation of a business has had a detrimental effect on the licensing objectives and the Designated Premises Supervisor (DPS) could not be contacted or lived or worked outside of the area. The police are therefore supportive of any additional expectations that can be made of DPS's to safeguard against individuals attempting to remotely manage their business operations from afar or in conflict with other competing priorities.

The police believe it is appropriate and proportionate for the Licensing Authority to outline its expectations of DPS's operating venues within the city.

In several recent cases it has become apparent that DPS's of some late night venues rarely work during the core trading hours of the business. Some operators instead rely on unqualified, untrained or inexperienced bar staff and managers to run their businesses for them, with detrimental consequences to the promotion of the licensing objectives.

The police wish to see the Licensing Authority proactively addressing this issue within its proposed changes to the expectations of DPS's. Where the business operation adversely impacts on the licensing objectives it would be appropriate to the promotion of the licensing objectives for the DPS to be removed where they had failed to address these concerns.

### Preventing Glass Injuries

#### **Q17 Do you believe we have targeted the right areas for conditions that require alternatives to glass containers?**

Yes

The police consider that any assault involving a glass or bottle is unacceptable. Whilst glass related assaults are rare, the injuries sustained can be severe. The police therefore support Plymouth City Council restricting the use of glass drinking vessels in the following circumstances:

- |                                                                                                                 |     |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| a) Where frequent glass collection is problematical or difficult.                                               | Yes |
| b) In any HVVD venue after midnight especially within CIZ's                                                     | Yes |
| c) For any large outdoor event including traditional spontaneous seasonal events i.e. 'Barbican Bank Holiday's' | Yes |
| d) Areas where children or other vulnerable persons congregate.                                                 | Yes |
| e) Premises with a history of glass related incidents.                                                          | Yes |

#### **Q18 Are there any other situations where we should require alternatives to glass?**

Yes

- f) The police consider it may be appropriate in certain circumstances to require a premises which has had a history of violent related incidents to be required to provide alternatives to glass containers irrespective of whether glass related assaults have taken place.
- g) Venues frequented by sports supporters before, during or after high risk fixtures.

#### **Q19 Do you have any further comments about this issue?**

Yes

The police consider that any assault involving a glass, bottle or other weapons is unacceptable. Whilst glass related assaults are rare, the injuries sustained can be severe. The use of non glass drinking vessels also can have a positive impact on public safety as well as crime and disorder.

The police wish to ensure that traditional spontaneous seasonal events are included within the definition of **Any Large Outdoor Event** where there may be no single identified event organiser. i.e. Barbican Bank Holiday's, Carnivals, Festivals etc. In these cases it should be appropriate for any licensed premises operating within the locality where the event is taking place to be required to ensure that any sales of alcohol are provided in suitable non glass alternative vessels.

The police currently have a policy of requiring venue operators to remove glass drinking vessels, where they have been subject to two or more glass related assaults within a twelve month period. This policy also includes the decanting of products sold in glass bottles where bottles have been subsequently used in an assault. Since the police policy was introduced in October 2012, there has been a reduction in the number of reported glass related assaults within licensed premises within Plymouth.

### **Adult Entertainment**

#### **Q20 Do you think further restrictions are required?**

Yes

The police consider that further restrictions on adult entertainment together with specific additional controls are appropriate to the prevention of harm to children the prevention of crime and disorder licensing objectives and to ensure consistency with the Council's Sex Establishment Policy.

The police are therefore supportive of the following proposals restricting the provision of adult entertainment;

near residential accommodation,	Yes
near schools,	Yes
play areas or other areas where children might be present;	Yes
family leisure areas,	Yes
near historic building or tourist locations or	Yes
near places of worship	Yes

#### **Q21 Do you have any other comments regarding this issue?**

The police expect that any operator wishing to take advantage of occasional adult entertainment will ensure that the policies they operate under meet the same standards as would be required under the Council's Sex Establishment Policy, including the maintenance of appropriate records for inspection by any responsible authority.

### **Use of Petitions**

#### **Q22 Do you agree with the proposals?**

Yes

#### **Q23 Do you have any other comments around this issue?**

The police are supportive of the proposals around the use of petitions in licensing hearings. The police believe it is in the public interest to ensure that standard letters are appropriately considered by the Licensing Committee.

### **Off Licences**

#### **Q24 Do you agree with the proposals for off licence design and layout?**

The police are supportive of Plymouth City Councils proposals in respect of the Off Licence trade in Plymouth. The police believe that the price and availability of alcohol in the city can have a detrimental effect on levels of alcohol consumption and alcohol related harm, crime disorder and antisocial behaviour.

The police maintain that the responsible retailing of alcohol includes ensuring alcohol is not displayed in the following circumstances:

- a) Near main entrances and exits where it can be freely stolen.
- b) Near products aimed or consumed by children and young people i.e. ice-cream, sweets, crisps, biscuits and soft drinks.

- c) Displaying alcohol where there is no visible age restriction notice or health related information.

The police support the expectation that a Challenge 25 policy will become the accepted practice for all alcohol retailers in the city.

**Q25 Do you agree with the proposals regarding Location and Trading Restrictions?**

Yes

The police support additional control measures to combat alcohol thefts, restrictions on the availability of high strength beers, lagers and ciders, minimum staffing levels and formal qualifications for all staff retailing alcohol.

**Q26 Do you agree that high strength alcohol should be those at 6.5% ABV or above that is sold cheaply?**

Yes

**Q27 What other action could be taken to reduce the impact of street drinking?**

The police recognise the challenge that those persons recovering from alcohol dependency face. The police therefore support the imposition of additional restrictions on those premises that retail alcohol within areas where alcohol treatment services are operating. In particular those premises retailing high strength alcohol products in single cans or bottles and within areas covered by Designated Public Places Orders (DPPO's).

The police are aware that street drinking can have an adverse impact on the local community as well as increase the vulnerability of those with an alcohol dependency.

The police will therefore support further partnership activities involving alcohol retailers and other responsible authorities including Community Alcohol Partnerships (CAP's) where appropriate, with a view to reducing the prevalence of high strength alcohol sold within areas affected by Street Drinking.

**Q28 Do you have any other comments about these issues?**

The police expect that all off-licence retailers in the city will ensure that alcohol is sold only from a defined designated section of the store. Areas where alcohol is sold should be monitored by staff qualified in the responsible retailing of alcohol to ensure that it is not sold in circumstances that give rise to a negative community impact.

The police recognise that the availability of alcohol and the increase in Pre-Loading behaviour amongst higher risk groups can have an adverse impact on levels of drunkenness violence and antisocial behaviour within Plymouth's ENTE. The challenge for the police and responsible authorities is to work collaboratively to identify the link and re-dress the trend in collaboration with all alcohol retailers in the city.

**Opening Hours**

**Q29 Do you believe the Council should have a framework of opening hours in different parts of the city?**

The police believe that extended opening hours has led to increased levels of alcohol consumption, alcohol harm, crime and disorder and antisocial behaviour. The police would therefore support any measures the licensing authority wish to consider to reduce levels of alcohol consumption and related harm. Areas where these other interventions do not positively reduce alcohol related crime and antisocial behaviour the police consider that further measures may be considered appropriate.

**Q30 What hours do you believe would be suitable?**

Data obtained by the police demonstrates that whilst the number of crimes reduces over time during the early hours, the level of crime and disorder as a proportion of footfall increases disproportionately after 3am. The police believe that staggered opening hours in different parts of the city may have an impact of migratory patterns within the ENTE which will need to be considered. The licensing authority will need to consider the consequences of defining a framework of opening hours in different parts of the city and ensure these factors are considered with any ENTE Public Transport and Licensing Policy.

**Q31 Do you have any other comments regarding this issue?**

None

**Q32 Do you agree that all licences and certificates should be included, not just the on sale of alcohol, within the cumulative impact policy?**

Yes

**Q34 Do you agree that off licenced premises should be included in cumulative impact policy?**

Yes

The police believe that the off-licence volume sales of alcohol contribute to alcohol related crime and disorder and antisocial behaviour and as such should be subject to the CIP.

**Q35 Do you agree late night refreshment (fast food takeaways) should be included as part of the cumulative impact policy?**

Yes

The police believe that premises offering late night refreshment can reduce dispersal and thereby can contribute to alcohol related crime, disorder and antisocial behaviour and as such should be subject to the CIP.

**Q36 Do you have any other comments regarding Cumulative Impact?**

The police recognise the symbiotic relationship between all operators with a premises licence operating within the ENTE. The police therefore agree with the proposal that all premises subject of a premises licence including off-licences and those offering late night refreshment should be subject to the Cumulative Impact Policy (CIP) within a Cumulative Impact Zone or Area (CIZ) (CIA).

**Q37 Do you believe that the change in wording to no unacceptable negative cumulative impact will provide adequate protection to the local communities?**

No

The police understand the rationale for considering the changing the current wording of the CIP. Currently the wording states ***no negative cumulative impact*** which may be considered in some quarters as too restrictive. The police believe the existing application of the CIP has only been used proportionately with only a small number of applications of greatest concern being affected.

The wording ***no unacceptable negative cumulative impact*** places too higher burden on the policy without a clear definition on what would be deemed unacceptable and in the police's view would be unworkable.

**Q38 Do you believe that the change in wording to no unacceptable negative cumulative impact will provide sufficient flexibility to approve appropriate applications?**

Yes

The changing of the wording to ***no unacceptable negative cumulative impact*** would allow greater flexibility to approve appropriate applications. It may also inadvertently allow applications to be approved, where there are concerns that these businesses would adversely affect the licensing objectives.

**Q39 Is there any other wording that would better reflect when an application in a cumulative impact area could be approved?**

Should the Licensing Authority consider it necessary to change the wording of the Cumulative Impact Policy, the police would recommend using the word ***significant negative cumulative impact*** in place of ***unacceptable negative cumulative impact***. The police point to the Oxford Dictionary definition of ***significant*** which should be included within the policy for the purposes of clarity and transparency. Namely: ***"...sufficiently great or important to be worthy of attention; noteworthy..."***

**Q40 Do you have any other comments regarding this issue?**

The police have no other comments to make.

**Late night Levy**

**Q41 Please list your top 5 improvements that could be funded through the levy:**

The police consider the top five activities the late night levy should be spent on are as follows:

1. Funding for an Evening and Night Time Economy Manager to oversee responsible authorities and trade engagement in the effective management of the ENTE in reducing crime and disorder through the use of a sustainable coalition of statutory voluntary and the private sector.
2. Funding for police resources to address areas where alcohol related crime and disorder is present requiring a police presence to deal with alcohol related violent crime linked to the ENTE premises.
3. Funding for joint licensing enforcement operations by responsible authorities to identify, and tackle problematic licensed premises.
4. Financial support for Best Bar None (BBN) Licensed Premises Accreditation and Pubwatch Schemes.
5. Funding for improvements to the ENTE environment to secure Purple Flag Accreditation for Plymouth's ENTE.

**Q42 Do you have other comments regarding this issue**

Yes

S125 Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 require the Licensing Authority to consider the costs of policing and other arrangements for the reduction or prevention of crime and disorder in connection with the supply of alcohol between midnight and 6am.

The provision of a late night levy allows specific funds to be reinvested into schemes which achieve improvements to the area, environment and locality to reduce and prevent crime and disorder.

The police believe that the benefits that can be derived from a levy will be in proportion to the amount raised. The police therefore believe that where the contribution from venues within a Business Improvement District (BID) is being considered by way of contribution from BID, the Licensing Authority is to ensure that this contribution is derived from capital and not from match funding.

Whilst the police have highlighted the top five most effective ways of allocating LNL funds, there remains many other opportunities to reduce or prevent crime and disorder to improve the ENTE, including additional street cleaning, street marshals, taxi marshals, CCTV improvements, street lighting, areas of pedestrianisation and improved public transportation.

**Q43 Do you believe it is appropriate for the council to introduce the levy?**

Yes

The police support Plymouth City Council in the introduction of the Late Night Levy in Plymouth. Plymouth has the largest ENTE within Devon and Cornwall and despite recent reductions continues to see disproportionate amounts of alcohol related crime and disorder and antisocial behaviour. The police believe that through the levy significant improvements can be funded for the benefit of patrons, residents, the wider community as well as the venues that operate within it.

**Q44 Do you agree with the way best practice schemes will be approved?**

Yes

The police support the proposal to offer discounts to members of schemes that support improvements of best practice through self regulation. As such the police have worked for a number of years with Plymouth BBN (formerly Citysafe) and Plymouth Pubwatch and consider these schemes have a proven track record for making a positive contribution to the reduction of alcohol related crime and disorder. The police would also like to see these schemes develop further and have suggested they be supported financially from a proportion of the levy raised.

**Q45 Do agree the levy should start at 00:30?**

The police consider it is a matter for Plymouth City Council to consider the hour at which the Late Night Levy takes effect, however crime data identifies a significant increase in ENTE crime, disorder and antisocial behaviour after midnight.

**Q46 Do you agree with the proposed exemption and reductions?**

The police believe that the benefits that can be derived from a levy will be in proportion to the amount raised. The police therefore believe that where the contribution from venues within a Business Improvement District (BID) is being

considered by way of contribution from BID, the Licensing Authority is to ensure that this contribution is derived from capital and not from match funding.

**Q47 Do you have any other comments regarding this issue?**

The police consider it is essential for any additional investment to be focussed on the reduction and prevention of crime and disorder.

**Q48 Do you have any comments regarding the Equalities Impact Assessment?**

Yes

The police concur that the predominant customer group using the ENTE after midnight is the 18-25 year age group. The police are not aware of any unforeseen impacts arising from the Licensing Policy review which would adversely affect any group with protected characteristics.

**Q49 Do you have any comments or suggestions regarding the current Licensing Policy?**

No

**Q50 Do you have any comments or suggestions not already covered?**

No

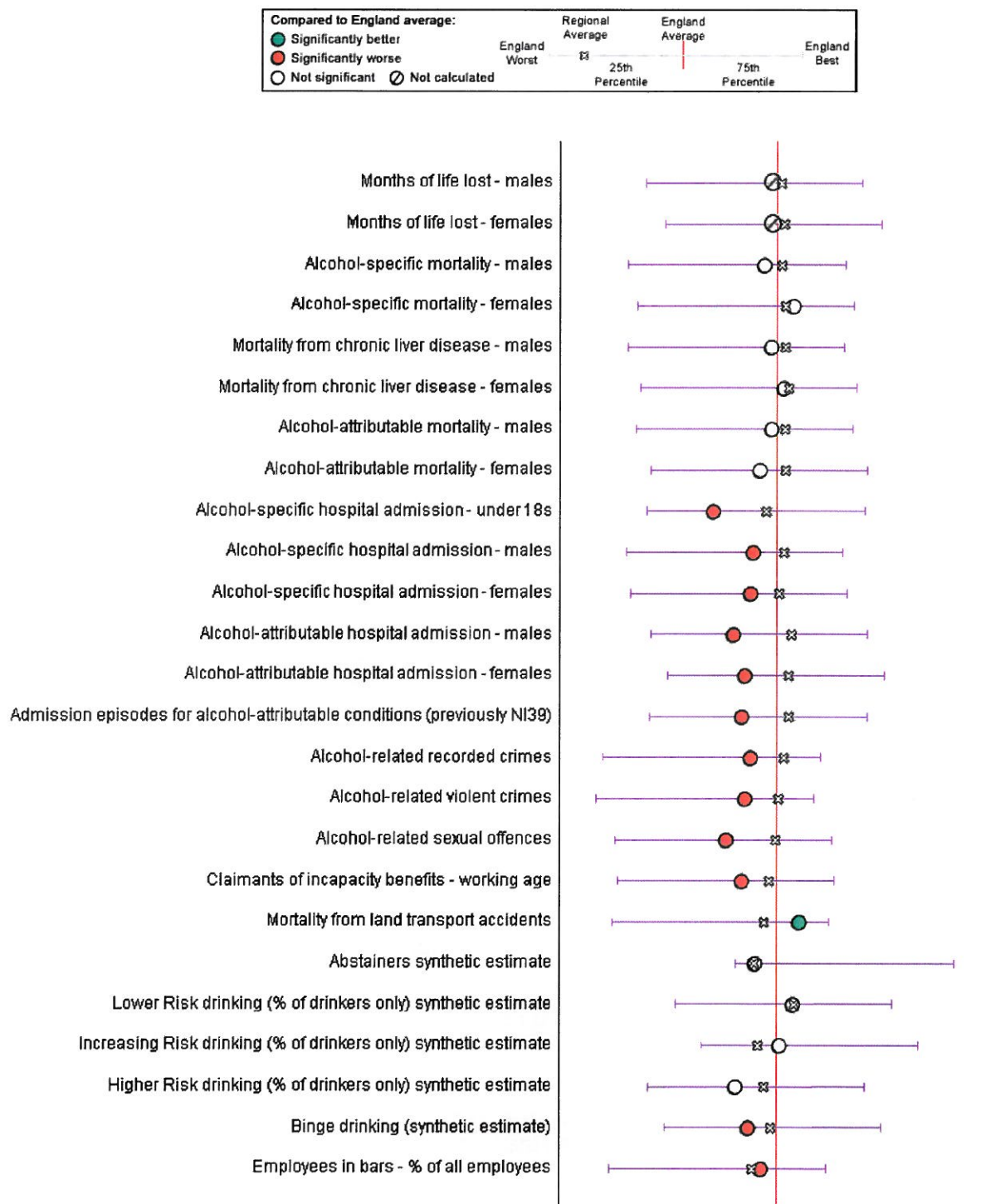
4<sup>th</sup> October 2013





## Local Alcohol Profiles for England

## Plymouth



North West Public Health Observatory  
 Centre for Public Health  
 Liverpool John Moores University  
 Henry Cotton Campus  
 15-21 Webster St  
 Liverpool L3 2ET

Tel: +44(0)151 231 4535  
 Fax: +44(0)151 231 4552  
 Email: [nwpho-contact@ljamu.ac.uk](mailto:nwpho-contact@ljamu.ac.uk)  
 Website: <http://www.nwpho.org.uk>  
<http://www.cph.org.uk>

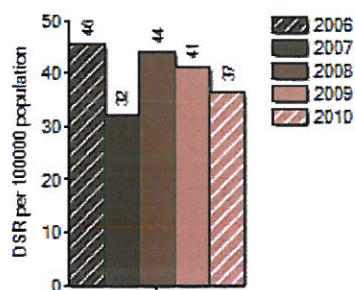
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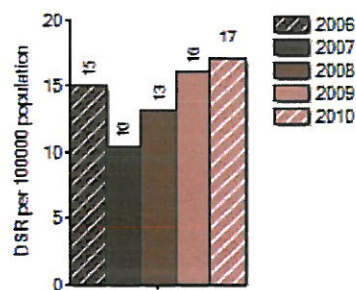
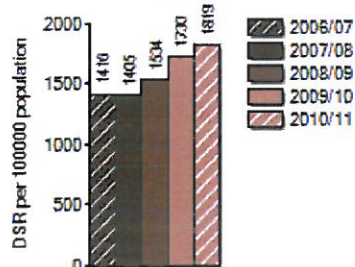
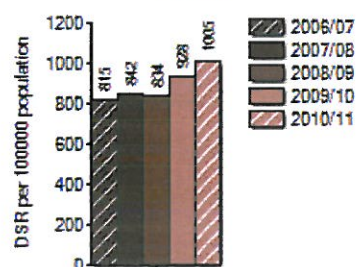
## Local Alcohol Profiles for England

## Plymouth

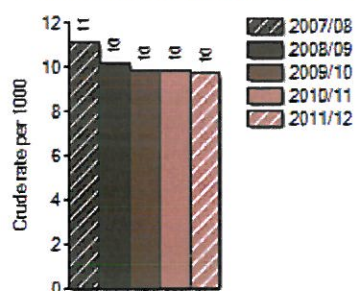
Alcohol-attributable mortality - males



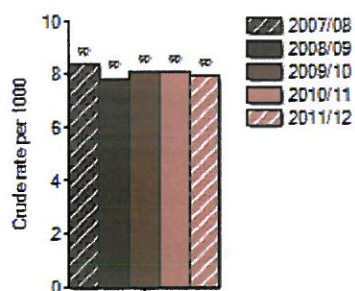
Alcohol-attributable mortality - females

Alcohol-attributable hospital admission  
malesAlcohol-attributable hospital admission  
females

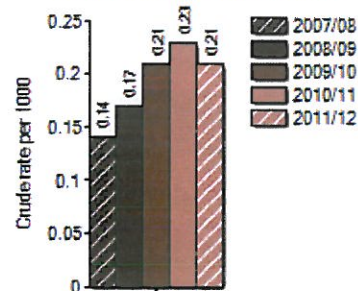
Alcohol-related recorded crimes - all



Alcohol-related violent crimes



Alcohol-related sexual offences



## North West Public Health Observatory

Centre for Public Health  
Liverpool John Moores University  
Henry Cotton Campus  
15-21 Webster St  
Liverpool L3 2ET

Tel: +44(0)151 231 4535  
Fax: +44(0)151 231 4552  
Email: [nwpho-contact@ljmu.ac.uk](mailto:nwpho-contact@ljmu.ac.uk)  
Website: <http://www.nwpho.org.uk>  
<http://www.cph.org.uk>

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# LAPE

## Plymouth

### Local Alcohol Profiles for England

ID	Indicator	Measure (a)	National Rank (b)	Regional Average
1	Months of life lost - males	9.5	208	8.6
2	Months of life lost - females	4.4	221	3.9
3	Alcohol-specific mortality - males	15.4	242	12.0
4	Alcohol-specific mortality - females	4.7	134	5.3
5	Mortality from chronic liver disease - males	14.6	217	11.8
6	Mortality from chronic liver disease - females	6.3	161	5.9
7	Alcohol-attributable mortality - males	36.6	207	33.0
8	Alcohol-attributable mortality - females	17.1	247	13.2
9	Alcohol-specific hospital admission - under 18s	95.6	292	62.0
10	Alcohol-specific hospital admission - males	557.1	259	411.3
11	Alcohol-specific hospital admission - females	286.9	267	216.4
12	Alcohol-attributable hospital admission - males	1,819.4	278	1,361.1
13	Alcohol-attributable hospital admission - females	1,005.3	279	779.2
14	Admission episodes for alcohol-attributable conditions (previously NI39)	2,265.2	271	1,753.7
15	Alcohol-related recorded crimes	9.7	286	6.2
16	Alcohol-related violent crimes	7.9	299	4.8
17	Alcohol-related sexual offences	0.2	303	0.1
18	Claimants of incapacity benefits - working age	144.4	291	102.0
19	Mortality from land transport accidents	0.7	37	1.6
20	Abstainers synthetic estimate	14.4	163	14.3
21	Lower Risk drinking (% of drinkers only) synthetic estimate	72.7	123	72.7
22	Increasing Risk drinking (% of drinkers only) synthetic estimate	19.9	123	20.4
23	Higher Risk drinking (% of drinkers only) synthetic estimate	7.4	302	6.9
24	Binge drinking (synthetic estimate)	23.4	267	20.7
25	Employees in bars - % of all employees	2.4	217	2.7

## Footnotes

## Definition

- Alcohol-specific Conditions that are wholly related to alcohol (e.g. alcoholic liver disease or alcohol overdose). A list of alcohol-specific conditions with their ICD-10 codes and associated attributable fractions can be found at: <http://www.nwpho.net/nwpho/publications/AlcoholAttributableFractions.pdf>
- Alcohol-attributable Alcohol-specific conditions plus conditions that are caused by alcohol in some, but not all, cases (e.g. stomach cancer and unintentional injury). For these latter conditions, different attributable fractions are used to determine the proportion related to alcohol for males and females. A list of alcohol-attributable conditions with their ICD-10 codes can be found at: <http://www.nwpho.net/nwpho/publications/AlcoholAttributableFractions.pdf>
- a) The actual indicator value for the local authority as calculated in the definitions below.
- b) The rank of the local indicator value among all 326 local authorities in England. A rank of 1 is the best local authority in England and a rank of 326 is the worst. For indicators 20 to 24, a rank of 1 is the highest and a rank of 326 is the lowest value, as the desirability of the value (what is better or worse) has not been determined.



## North West Public Health Observatory

Centre for Public Health  
Liverpool John Moores University  
Henry Cotton Campus  
15-21 Webster St  
Liverpool L3 2ET

Tel: +44(0)151 231 4535  
Fax: +44(0)151 231 4552  
Email: [nwpho-contact@ljmu.ac.uk](mailto:nwpho-contact@ljmu.ac.uk)  
Website: <http://www.nwpho.org.uk>  
<http://www.cph.org.uk>

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## Local Alcohol Profiles for England

ID	Definition
1,2	Months of life lost- males/females - An estimate of the increase in life expectancy at birth that would be expected if all alcohol-attributable deaths among males/females aged under 75 years were prevented. (NWPHO from 2008-2010 England and Wales life expectancy tables for males and females [Government Actuary Department], alcohol-attributable deaths from Public Health Mortality File 2008-2010 in males/females aged under 75 and Office for National Statistics mid-year population estimates for 2008-2010).
3,4	Alcohol-specific mortality- males/females - Deaths from alcohol-specific conditions (all ages, male/female), directly standardised rate per 100,000 population (standardised to the European Standard Population). (NWPHO from Office for National Statistics Public Health Mortality File for 2008-2010 and mid-year population estimates for 2008-2010).
5,6	Mortality from chronic liver disease- males/females - Deaths from chronic liver disease including cirrhosis (ICD-10: K70, K73-K74) (all ages, male/female), directly standardised rate per 100,000 population (standardised to the European Standard Population). (Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators, National Centre for Health Outcomes Development 2008-2010 pooled).
7,8	Alcohol-attributable mortality - males/females - Deaths from alcohol-attributable conditions (all ages, male/female), directly standardised rate per 100,000 population (standardised to the European Standard Population). (NWPHO from Office for National Statistics Public Health Mortality File for 2010 and mid-year population estimates for 2010).
9	Alcohol-specific hospital admission - under 18s - Persons admitted to hospital due to alcohol specific conditions (under 18s, persons), crude rate per 100,000 population. (NWPHO from Hospital Episodes Statistics 2008/09-2010/11 and Office for National Statistics mid-year population estimates 2008-2010). Numerator counts of less than 6 have been suppressed (indicated as *). Does not include attendance at A&E.
10, 11	Alcohol-specific hospital admission - males/females - Persons admitted to hospital due to alcohol-specific conditions (all ages, male/female), directly standardised rate per 100,000 population. (NWPHO from Hospital Episodes Statistics 2010/11 and Office for National Statistics mid-year population estimates 2010). Numerator counts of less than 6 have been suppressed (indicated as *). Does not include attendance at A&E.
12, 13	Alcohol-attributable hospital admission - males/females - Persons admitted to hospital due to alcohol-attributable conditions (all ages, male/female), directly standardised rate per 100,000 population. (NWPHO from Hospital Episodes Statistics 2010/11 and Office for National Statistics mid-year population estimates 2010). Numerator counts of less than 6 have been suppressed (indicated as *). Does not include attendance at A&E.
14	Admission episodes for alcohol-attributable conditions (previously NI39) - Admission episodes for alcohol-attributable conditions (previously NI39): directly age and sex standardised rate per 100,000 population. (Department of Health using Hospital Episode Statistics 2010/11 and Office for National Statistics 2010 mid-year population estimates).
15, 16, 17	Alcohol-attributable recorded crimes - Alcohol-related recorded crimes, crude rate per 1,000 population. (NWPHO from Home Office recorded crime statistics 2011/12). Office for National Statistics 2010 mid year population were used. Attributable fractions for alcohol for each crime category were applied, based on survey data on arrestees who tested positive for alcohol by the former UK Prime Minister's Strategy Unit.
18	Claimants of incapacity benefits - working age - Claimants of Incapacity Benefit or Severe Disablement Allowance whose main medical reason is alcoholism, crude rate per 100,000 (working age, persons) population. (NWPHO from Department for Work and Pensions data Aug 2011 and Office for National Statistics 2010 mid-year population estimates). NB Important Note Supplied by DWP - To qualify for Incapacity Benefit, claimants have to undertake a medical assessment of incapacity for work called a Personal Capability Assessment. The medical condition recorded on the claim form does not itself confer entitlement to Incapacity Benefit. So, for example, a decision on entitlement for a customer claiming Incapacity Benefit on the basis of alcoholism would be based on their ability to carry out the range of activities assessed by the Personal Capability Assessment; or on the effects of any associated mental health problems. It is also important to note that where someone has more than one diagnosis or disabling condition, only the predominant one is currently recorded.
19	Mortality from land transport accidents - Estimated number of deaths attributable to alcohol from land transport accidents (ICD-10: V01-V89) (all ages, persons) directly standardised rate per 100,000 population (standardised to the European Standard population). (NWPHO from Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators, National Centre for Health Outcomes Development 2008-2010 pooled and Office for National Statistics mid-year population estimates 2008-2010). The Strategy Unit's alcohol-attributable fraction was applied to obtain the estimates.



### North West Public Health Observatory

Centre for Public Health  
Liverpool John Moores University  
Henry Cotton Campus  
15-21 Webster St  
Liverpool L3 2ET

Tel: +44(0)151 231 4535  
Fax: +44(0)151 231 4552  
Email: [nwpho-contact@ljmu.ac.uk](mailto:nwpho-contact@ljmu.ac.uk)  
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## Local Alcohol Profiles for England

ID	Definition
20	Abstainers synthetic estimate - Mid 2009 Synthetic estimate of the percentage within the total population aged 16 years and over who report in abstaining from drinking alcohol. Estimates were derived from a statistical model developed to estimate the percentage of abstainers, lower risk, increasing risk and high risk drinkers in local authority populations. *The LAPE 2012 refresh for this indicator was generated using an enhanced methodology (see metadata for details) and care should be taken when comparing these with previous estimates.
21	Lower Risk drinking (% of drinkers only) synthetic estimate - Mid 2009 Synthetic estimate of the percentage within the drinking population (not including abstainers) aged 16 years and over who report engaging in lower risk drinking, defined as consumption of less than 22 units of alcohol per week for males, and less than 15 units of alcohol per week for females. Estimates were derived from a statistical model developed to estimate the percentage of abstainers, lower risk, increasing risk and high risk drinkers in local authority populations. *The LAPE 2012 refresh for this indicator was generated using an enhanced methodology (see metadata for details) and care should be taken when comparing these with previous estimates.
22	Increasing Risk drinking (% of drinkers only) synthetic estimate - Mid 2009 Synthetic estimate of the percentage within the drinking population (not including abstainers) aged 16 years and over who report engaging in increasing risk drinking, defined as consumption of between 22 and 50 units of alcohol per week for males, and between 15 and 35 units of alcohol per week for females. Estimates were derived from a statistical model developed to estimate the percentage of abstainers, lower risk, increasing risk and high risk drinkers in local authority populations. *The LAPE 2012 refresh for this indicator was generated using an enhanced methodology (see metadata for details) and care should be taken when comparing these with previous estimates.
23	Higher Risk drinking (% of drinkers only) synthetic estimate - Mid 2009 Synthetic estimate of the percentage within the drinking population (not including abstainers) aged 16 years and over who report engaging in higher risk drinking, defined as more than 50 units of alcohol per week for males, and more than 35 units of alcohol per week for females. Estimates were derived from a statistical model developed to estimate the percentage of abstainers, lower risk, increasing risk and high risk drinkers in local authority populations. *The LAPE 2012 refresh for this indicator was generated using an enhanced methodology (see metadata for details) and care should be taken when comparing these with previous estimates.
24	Binge drinking (synthetic estimate) - Synthetic estimate of the proportion (%) of adults who consume at least twice the daily recommended amount of alcohol in a single drinking session (that is, 8 or more units for men and 6 or more units for women) (2007-2008). Estimates developed by APHO on behalf of Department of Health (2010) (Revised dataset published March 2011 and updated to LAPE resources in April 2012). Please see PHOs JSNA Datasets for further information: <a href="http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/view.aspx?RID=91736">www.apho.org.uk/resource/view.aspx?RID=91736</a>
25	Employees in bars - % of all employees - The number of employees, employed in bars as a percentage of all employees. (Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) 2010, National Statistics, from Nomis website: <a href="http://www.nomisweb.co.uk">www.nomisweb.co.uk</a> ). Office for National Statistics single year of age mid 2010 population estimate for males aged between 16-64 years and females aged 16-60 years. A rank of 1 is the lowest local authority value in England and a rank of 326 is the highest. Values that are significantly lower than the England average have been highlighted green and values that are significantly higher have been highlighted red. The desirability of the value (what is better or worse) has not been determined.



### North West Public Health Observatory

Centre for Public Health  
Liverpool John Moores University  
Henry Cotton Campus  
15-21 Webster St  
Liverpool L3 2ET

Tel: +44(0)151 231 4535  
Fax: +44(0)151 231 4552  
Email: [nwpho-contact@ljmu.ac.uk](mailto:nwpho-contact@ljmu.ac.uk)  
Website: <http://www.nwpho.org.uk>  
<http://www.cph.org.uk>



## Introduction

This paper provides an analysis of the cost of crime in Warwickshire during the year 2006/07. It uses the latest Home Office estimates on the costs of different crime types to estimate an overall cost for the County. It also disaggregates the cost of crime across wards and specific agencies.

The costs considered in the Home Office report go beyond the direct financial costs of an offence (e.g. the value of property that has been stolen) to include the following:

- Costs in **anticipation** of crime, e.g. insurance, security
- Costs as a **consequence** of crime, e.g. value of property stolen, property damaged, victim services, lost output, physical and emotional impact
- Costs in **response** to crime, e.g. criminal justice system costs

The Home Office report only considers the costs of offences against individuals and households. Updates to the costs of crimes against commercial and public sector victims are planned for a forthcoming Home Office publication. All costs are 2003 prices, so may slightly underestimate the actual value in today's prices.

Potential uses for this information include examining the cost of crime on specific agencies, helping produce more robust cost-benefit analysis of interventions and helping to identify particular geographic locations for more intensive responses.

## Key Findings

- Recorded crimes against individuals and households cost Warwickshire approximately £85 million during 2006/07. That represents £233,000 every day.
- Recorded violent crime accounted for more than £51m during 2006/07.
- A key component of the overall total is the monetary value attached to the physical and emotional impact of crimes on victims. This accounts for 46% of the total cost of crime.
- The cost of recorded violent crime to Warwickshire's health services was approximately £5.9m. This will exclude any unrecorded offences and will therefore represent a significant underestimate.
- Not surprisingly, the wards with the highest costs of crime are generally in and around the main town centres. Abbey ward in Nuneaton recorded crimes accounting for more than £4.5m during 2006/07.
- The twenty wards with the highest costs of crime account for half of all costs across the County, implying the costs are relatively concentrated in a small number of key locations.
- In terms of cost per person, there were variations across the County, ranging between £98 per resident in Stratford-on-Avon District up to £217 per resident in Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough, with an average of £157.

## Analysis

## Estimated Costs of Crime

The Home Office has estimated the costs of crime associated with a range of crime types against individuals and households. As mentioned, these estimates attempt to cover all associated costs, including costs to agencies involved in responding to crime and the criminal justice system.

The table below illustrates how the estimates are disaggregated into their constituent parts.

Cost of Crime by Type

Crime Type	Costs in anticipation	Costs as a consequence	Costs in response				Average Cost
			Police	Courts	Probation	Other	
Serious wounding	£2	£7,075	£5,917	£930	£349	£7,149	£21,422
Other wounding	£2	£7,075	£412	£64	£59	£443	£8,055
Sexual offences	£8	£28,132	£1,524	£228	£52	£1,494	£31,438
Common assault	£0	£1,186	£119	£19	£16	£102	£1,442
Robbery	£21	£4,660	£878	£140	£80	£1,501	£7,280
Domestic burglary	£398	£1,732	£576	£37	£68	£456	£3,267
Theft of vehicle	£916	£3,022	£81	£4	£29	£85	£4,137
Theft from vehicle	£166	£642	£31	£2	£6	£11	£858
Other theft	£33	£301	£191	£10	£28	£71	£634
Criminal damage	£49	£692	£76	£5	£3	£41	£866

1. All costs are averages.
2. Costs in anticipation include defensive expenditure and insurance administration.
3. Costs as a consequence include physical and emotional impact on victims, value of property stolen, property damaged or destroyed, victim services, lost output and health service costs.
4. Costs in response include costs to the Police, prosecution, Magistrates' Court, Crown Court, jury service, legal aid, non-legal aid defence, Probation service, prison service, criminal injuries compensation and other CJS costs.

For example a theft from vehicle offence will cost, on average, £858. This includes not only the cost of any property stolen but also car insurance, car security devices, the emotional impact on the victim, victim services, lost output and Police costs. This is an average and will clearly hide significant variations.

### Costs of Crime in Warwickshire

Based on the above estimates of individual offences, it is possible to approximate the total cost of crime across the County. The table below lists crime types, number of offences, cost per offence and total cost.

*Cost of Crime by Type and Volume*

Crime Type	Average Cost	Number of offences 2006/07	Total Cost
Serious wounding	£21,422	178	£3,813,116
Other wounding	£8,055	3,618	£29,142,990
Sexual offences	£31,438	424	£13,329,712
Common assault	£1,442	1,739	£2,507,638
Robbery of personal property	£7,280	367	£2,671,760
Domestic burglary	£3,267	2,850	£9,310,950
Theft of vehicle	£4,137	1,696	£7,016,352
Theft from vehicle	£858	5,200	£4,461,600
Other theft	£634	6,380	£4,044,920
Criminal damage	£866	10,240	£8,867,840
<b>Total of Above</b>			<b>£85,166,840</b>

Total recorded crime against individuals and households cost Warwickshire more than £85 million during 2006/07. This represents more than £233,000 every day of the year.

Serious violent offences account for a significant proportion of this total, largely due to the values attributed to the physical and emotional impact against the victim. Recorded violent crime accounted for more than £51m during 2006/07.

### Disaggregating the Total Cost

The total cost of crime, £85m, can be disaggregated into various categories. This helps us to understand the impact of crime against individuals and households in a range of different ways, for example costs to the victim, costs to agencies and the impact on Warwickshire's economy.

The table below illustrates how this total can be broken down. Figures for specific CJS agencies are further disaggregated in the following section.

*Cost of Crime by Type*

Type of Cost	Total Cost
<i>Costs in anticipation of crime</i>	<i>£4,282,023</i>
Defensive expenditure	£2,297,252
Insurance administration	£1,984,771
<i>Costs as a consequence of crime</i>	<i>£64,950,021</i>
Physical and emotional impact on direct victims	£39,582,467
Value of property stolen	£8,830,035
Property damaged/destroyed	£4,063,798
Property recovered	- £1,129,045
Victim services	£121,538
Lost output	£7,587,644
Health services	£5,893,584
<i>Costs in response to crime</i>	<i>£15,934,796</i>
Criminal Justice System	£15,934,796
<b>Total of Above</b>	<b>£85,166,840</b>

Clearly, a key component of the overall total is the monetary value attached to the physical and emotional impact of crimes on victims. This accounts for 46% of the total cost of crime. The Home Office has produced the national estimates using the following methodology:

"The Home Office commissioned research to develop and apply methodologies for valuing the intangible victim costs of violent crime specifically. One of these approaches, developed by academics at the universities of Sheffield and East Anglia, collated evidence from a range of sources, including the BCS, on the prevalence and severity of various health state outcomes associated with a range of violent crime incidents. These health outcomes were then translated into estimated losses of quality-adjusted life years (QALYs). This is a concept which has been developed and used extensively in the health service area, and subject to extensive theoretical and empirical validation. Reductions in QALYs as a result of suffering a violent crime incident can then be translated into money terms by applying a monetary estimate of a QALY derived from research again undertaken for the DfT."

### Costs to Agencies

The Home Office methodology disaggregates the cost of crime across a range of different agencies that can be involved in dealing with crime. This might include the Police, Probation, Courts, victim services, health services and prison service. This section considers the costs of crime to these agencies in Warwickshire.

#### *Cost of Crime by Type and Agency*

Crime Type	Police	Health	Probation	Courts	Victim Services	Prison Service
Serious wounding	£1,053,226	£239,944	£62,122	£165,540	£1,246	£486,118
Other wounding	£1,490,331	£4,874,368	£213,344	£231,424	£25,312	£484,544
Sexual offences	£646,176	£388,384	£22,048	£96,672	£13,568	£304,856
Common assault	£206,941	£213,897	£27,824	£33,041	£10,434	£22,607
Robbery	£322,226	£177,261	£29,360	£51,380	£5,872	£312,317
Domestic burglary	£1,641,600	-	£193,800	£105,450	£31,350	£880,650
Theft of vehicle	£137,376	-	£49,184	£6,784	£1,696	£106,848
Theft from vehicle	£161,200	-	£31,200	£10,400	£5,200	£20,800
Other theft	£1,218,580	-	£178,640	£57,420	£6,380	£127,600
Criminal damage	£778,240	-	£30,720	£51,200	£20,480	£61,440
<b>Total of Above</b>	<b>£7,655,896</b>	<b>£5,893,854</b>	<b>£838,242</b>	<b>£809,311</b>	<b>£121,538</b>	<b>£2,807,780</b>

Recorded crimes against individuals and households cost the listed agencies in the region of £18 million during 2006/07. Of this total, the Police incurred costs of more than £7.6m.

The cost of recorded violent crime to Warwickshire's health services was approximately £5.9m. This will exclude any unrecorded offences and will therefore represent a significant underestimate.

### Ward-level Data

It is possible to calculate a cost of crime figure for each ward across the County. Not surprisingly, the highest costs are associated with town centre wards, largely because these are the areas with the highest levels of reported violent crime.

The table below lists the 'top twenty' wards in Warwickshire in terms of the cost of crime against individuals and households.

*Cost of Crime, Top Twenty Wards, 2006/07*

Rank	Ward	District	Total Cost
1	Abbey	Nuneaton & Bedworth	£4,644,738
2	Brunswick	Warwick	£3,176,320
3	Clarendon	Warwick	£2,971,972
4	Newbold	Rugby	£2,635,068
5	Caldecott	Rugby	£2,302,022
6	Camp Hill	Nuneaton & Bedworth	£2,275,790
7	Wem Brook	Nuneaton & Bedworth	£2,264,058
8	Bar Pool	Nuneaton & Bedworth	£2,125,136
9	Willes	Warwick	£1,963,192
10	Poplar	Nuneaton & Bedworth	£1,950,956
11	New Bilton	Rugby	£1,667,374
12	Milverton	Warwick	£1,623,154
13	Bede	Nuneaton & Bedworth	£1,590,922
14	Stratford Avenue and New Town	Stratford-on-Avon	£1,566,702
15	Stratford Guild and Hathaway	Stratford-on-Avon	£1,536,494
16	Kingswood	Nuneaton & Bedworth	£1,533,470
17	Warwick West	Warwick	£1,494,050
18	Exhall	Nuneaton & Bedworth	£1,485,292
19	Warwick South	Warwick	£1,433,922
20	Attleborough	Nuneaton & Bedworth	£1,427,074

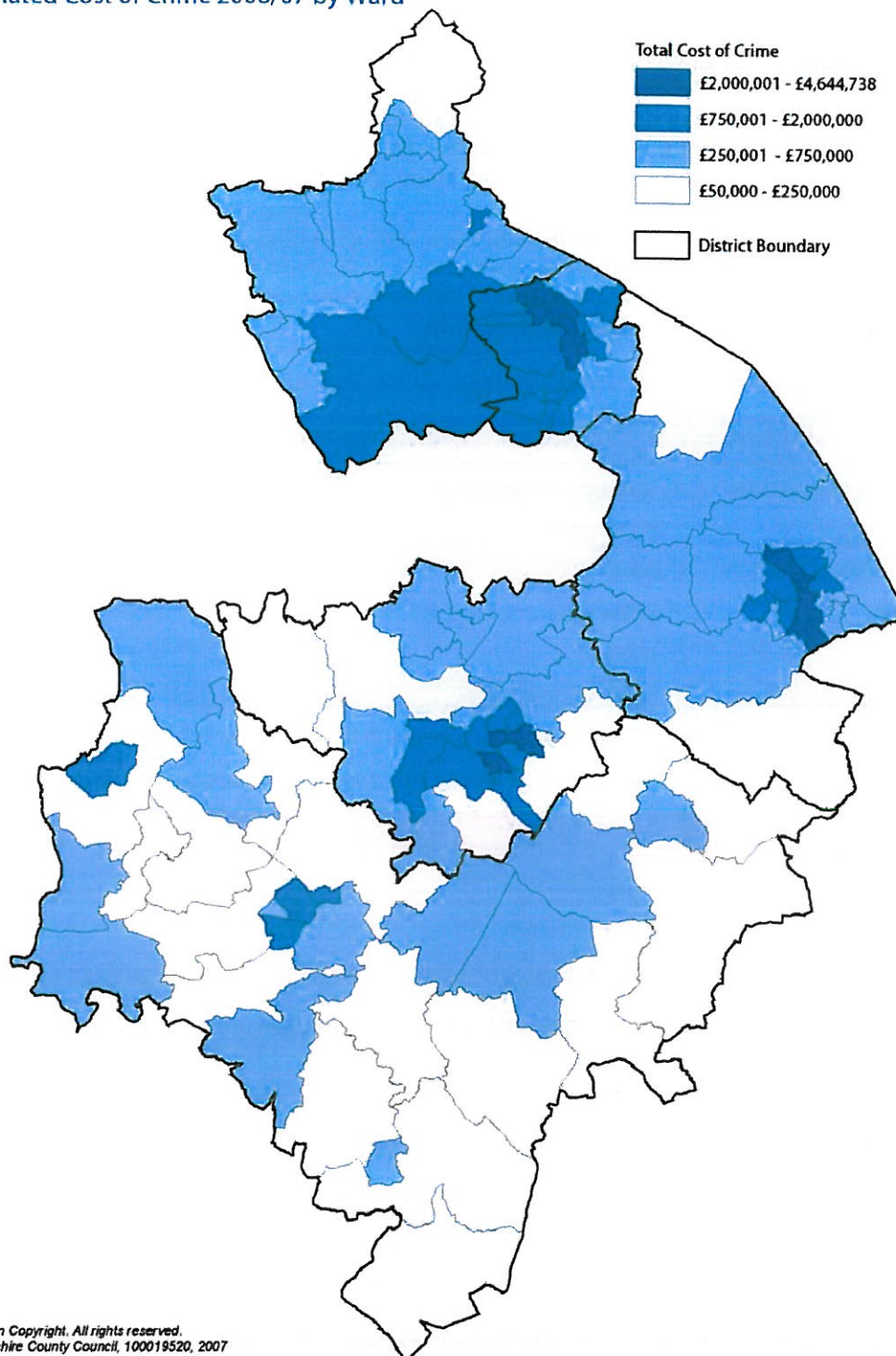
Abbey ward in Nuneaton & Bedworth covers the commercial town centre and a some residential areas to the west. During 2006/07, crimes against individuals and households amounted to more than £4.6m worth of costs. This represents 5.5% of all costs incurred across the County.

Nine of the 'top twenty' wards are located within Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough.

These twenty wards account for almost £42m or 50% of the total cost of crime across Warwickshire.

The map below illustrates the ward level totals.

#### Estimated Cost of Crime 2006/07 by Ward



As mentioned previously, most of the largest totals are in and around the main town centres. For example, every ward within Leamington and Warwick towns suffered crimes amounting to more than £750,000.

### Actual Crime vs. Cost of Crime

Another potentially interesting comparison could be made between the actual volume of crime in a locality and the cost of those crimes. Traditionally the focus for practitioners has always been on the volume of crime – an alternative would be to consider the relative impact crimes have on an area. It may be that a particular ward has a relatively small number of recorded crimes but they may be, generally, at the more serious end of the scale. Agencies might want to consider whether there should be an additional focus on these kinds of areas.

The first table below lists wards where the cost of crimes recorded within them places them further up the 'league table' than a simple consideration of crime numbers would do. The second table provides the converse – wards where the volume of crime is high but the cost is relatively lower.

*Comparing the Cost of Crime and Actual Crime, 2006/07 – 'relatively expensive wards'*

Ward	District	Rank (cost of crime)	Rank (volume of crime)	Difference
Hurley & Wood End	North Warwickshire	55	80	25
Cubbington	Warwick	53	68	15
Water Orton	North Warwickshire	59	71	12
Crown	Warwick	25	36	11
Manor	Warwick	37	47	10
Atherstone North	North Warwickshire	60	70	10

These 6 wards account for 5% of the total cost of crime in the County but only 3.8% of the actual volume

*Comparing the Cost of Crime and Actual Crime, 2006/07 – 'relatively less expensive wards'*

Ward	District	Rank (cost of crime)	Rank (volume of crime)	Difference
Dunchurch & Knightlow	Rugby	65	42	23
Henley	Stratford-on-Avon	75	54	21
Fosse	Rugby	57	42	15
Quinton	Stratford-on-Avon	56	41	15
Stoneleigh	Warwick	74	59	15
Earl Craven & Wolston	Rugby	54	40	14
Eastlands	Rugby	64	51	13

*Ranks are out of 105, where 1 is the highest*

*Actual volumes of crime refer to the categories included in the cost analysis only*

Interestingly, all of the wards that have the greatest differences between cost of crime and actual volume of crime are clustered in particular Districts/Boroughs. Those wards that, relatively speaking, perform better for volume of crime than cost of crime tend to be located in North Warwickshire and Warwick, whereas the wards that perform better for cost of crime than volume of crime are generally clustered in Rugby and Stratford-on-Avon. This implies that, in general terms, North Warwickshire and Warwick are suffering relatively more expensive types of crime.

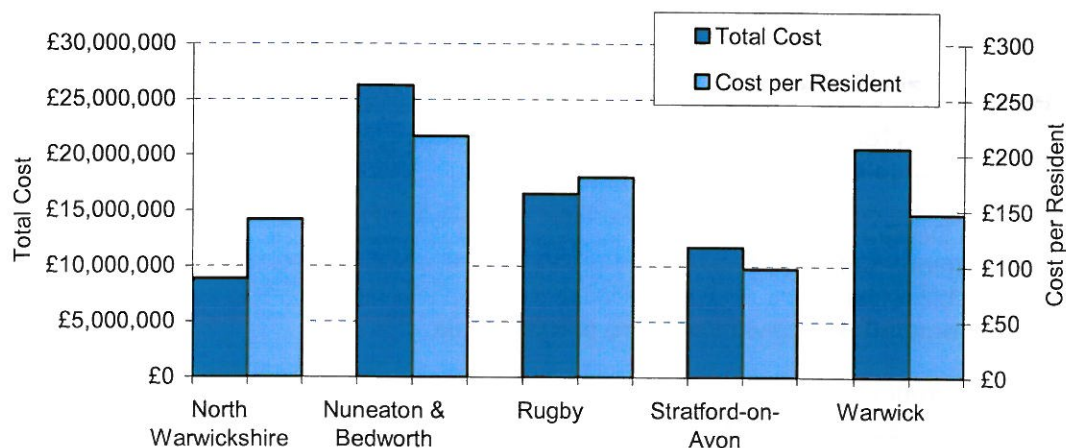
It is also interesting to note that none of the wards listed in these two tables feature in the 'top twenty' for either volume or cost of crime, implying that the wards with the highest costs associated to them also have the highest volumes.

### Cost per Person

It is not possible to calculate the total cost of crimes committed against residents of Warwickshire as some offences against Warwickshire's residents will take place outside of the County. What is possible is a calculation of the average cost per resident for crimes committed within the County's boundary.

It is also possible to produce this estimate for each District within Warwickshire. Going beyond that geographical scale (e.g. ward) would not be sensible as offences committed within town centres would significantly skew the figures in those areas.

*Cost of Crime per Resident 2006/07, by District*



On average, crimes against individuals and households in Warwickshire cost each resident of the County £157 during 2006/07.

At District level, figures were as follows:

*Cost of Crime per Resident 2006/07, by District*

District	Total Cost	Cost per Resident
North Warwickshire	£8,848,878	£142.04
Nuneaton & Bedworth	£26,230,802	£217.32
Rugby	£16,502,674	£180.16
Stratford-on-Avon	£11,695,226	£98.28
Warwick	£20,630,388	£147.04
<b>Warwickshire</b>	<b>£83,907,968</b>	<b>£157.16</b>

Average cost per resident ranged between £98 in Stratford-on-Avon District up to £217 in Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough.

## References

The cost figures used in this report are taken from the Home Office Online Report 30/05 "[The economic and social costs of crime against individuals and households 2003/04](#)", published in 2005. For more details on the methodology please refer to that report.

## Further Information

For further information on the analysis contained in this report please contact:

Spencer Payne  
Warwickshire Observatory  
Tel: 01926 418645  
Email: [spencerpayne@warwickshire.gov.uk](mailto:spencerpayne@warwickshire.gov.uk)

Jemma Dealtry  
Safer Neighbourhoods Analyst  
Tel: 01926 415984  
Email: [jemmadealtry@warwickshire.pnn.police.uk](mailto:jemmadealtry@warwickshire.pnn.police.uk)

Richard Butler  
Safer Neighbourhoods Analyst  
Tel: 01926 415984  
Email: [richardbutler@warwickshire.pnn.police.uk](mailto:richardbutler@warwickshire.pnn.police.uk)

# STATEMENT OF LICENSING POLICY

Licensing Act 2003



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## INTRODUCTION

The City Of Plymouth is the second largest City on the south coast of England and, after, Bristol, the largest in the South West with a residential population in the region of 256,600. The growth of the University and other educational establishments has resulted in an increase of 26% within the 20-29 age group. The City has a growth target of 300,000 by 2026.

Plymouth has a rich combination of heritage and natural beauty in what is a thriving maritime city that attracts millions of visitors. Plymouth aims to be one of Europe's most vibrant ocean cities where an outstanding quality of life is enjoyed by everyone.

The City is located in an area of outstanding beauty, with the Dartmoor National Park to the north, the natural harbour of Plymouth Sound to the south and the rivers Plym and Tamar on either side. Plymouth's rich history and maritime heritage, combines the advantages of city living with the benefits of having the diverse countryside and coastline of Devon and Cornwall on its doorstep.

As the Licensing Authority for Plymouth, Plymouth City Council recognises that the provision of entertainment is a major contributor to the economy of the City, attracting tourists and visitors, making for a vibrant ocean City, which in turn continues to be a major employer. Responsible businesses have a legitimate expectation of an environment that is attractive and sustainable for their businesses.

There are numerous public houses, restaurants, clubs, community centres and halls in this City licensed to sell or supply alcohol or where a variety of regulated entertainment is provided on a regular or occasional basis. In addition there are a variety of retail outlets where alcohol can be purchased as an off sale.



## **PURPOSE OF THIS POLICY**

Section 5 of the Act requires a Licensing Authority to prepare and publish a statement of its licensing policy every 5 years. Such a policy must be published before the authority carries out any function in respect of individual applications made under the terms of the Act. This is the third review of our Licensing Policy and following a public consultation City Council resolved to approve the revised policy on the 31<sup>st</sup> March 2014 to be effective from the 1<sup>st</sup> April 2014 for the next 5 years.

This policy statement has amongst other things, four main purposes;

1. To provide Members of the Licensing Committee with a decision making framework. The policy will be taken into account at a hearing following representations.
2. To inform applicants of the parameters within which the Authority are able to make licensing decisions and allow them to take this into account when making applications.
3. To provide guidance to local residents and businesses of the boundaries within which the Licensing Authority will make licensing decisions. This will assist those parties when making representations in relation to various applications.
4. To support the Licensing Authority if it has to demonstrate in a court of law how it arrived at its licensing decisions.

The policy will be kept under review and the Licensing Authority will if necessary, after appropriate consultations, make such revisions to it as may be considered appropriate. Any amendments will be incorporated in the licensing statement after each review.

## **SCOPE OF THIS POLICY**

The Council as the Licensing Authority is responsible for authorising licensable activities, the issue of personal licenses and other matters set out in the Act within this district. This policy relates to all those licensable activities identified as falling within the provisions of the Act, namely:

1. Retail sale of alcohol
2. Supply of alcohol by or on behalf of club members
3. Provision of Regulated entertainment i.e. entertainment (unless exempted by the Act) which is provided for the public, club members or for consideration with a view to profit
4. Supply of late night refreshment being the supply of hot food and / or hot drink from any premises (subject to any statutory exemption) including food stalls, between 23.00 and 05.00.

The Act makes provision for the licensing of individuals for the retail sale of alcohol (personal licences); the licensing of premises for the retail sale of alcohol, provision of regulated entertainment or late night refreshments (premises licence); the supply of alcohol or the provision of regulated entertainment in certain clubs (club premises certificates); the permitting of certain licensable activities on a temporary basis (temporary event notice); and provisional statements.

A minority of consumers will behave badly and unlawfully once away from premises, and it would be unreasonable to expect licence holders to have control over these individual people.

The Licensing Authority recognise that the Act is not a cure-all for anti-social behaviour. There is a breadth of other strategies for addressing these problems, for example;

- Planning controls
- Powers of local authorities to designate parts of the local authority area as places where alcohol may not be consumed publicly
- Powers of Police and Local Authorities under the Anti-Social Behaviour legislation
- Police enforcement of the general law concerning disorder and anti-social behaviour, including the issuing of fixed penalty notices
- The prosecution of any personal licence holder or member of staff selling alcohol to people who are drunk
- Confiscation of alcohol from adults and children in designated areas and dispersal powers
- Police powers to close down instantly for up to 24 hours any licensed premises or temporary events on grounds of disorder, the likelihood of disorder or excessive noise emanating from the premises
- The power of the Police, other responsible authorities or a local resident or business to seek a review of the licence or certificate
- Promotion of positive activities.

## **GENERAL MATTERS**

All references to “the Act” in this document shall be deemed to mean “Licensing Act 2003” unless otherwise stipulated.

Plymouth City Council is the Licensing Authority for this district under the terms of the Act who are responsible for determining all applications for licensable activities, as defined in Section 1 of the Act.

The Licensing Authority recognises that it operates services who act as ‘Responsible Authorities’ i.e. Environmental Health, Planning, Children’s Services and Trading Standards who are able to make representations on any licence application submitted under the terms of the Act. The Licensing Authority will treat these submissions with the same consideration as any other representations having regard to the terms of the Section 182 Statutory Guidance and this Licensing Policy.

For the purposes of the Act Plymouth Safeguarding Children’s Board is the responsible authority in relation to the protection of children from harm

The Act requires the Licensing Authority to keep a register containing a record of each premises licence, club premises certificate, personal licence issued and temporary event notice received and in doing this will have regard to the information set out in Schedule 3 of the Act.

To comply with this requirement our register may be accessed on line by using the following link [www.plymouth.gov.uk/homepage/business/licensing/licensingregister.htm](http://www.plymouth.gov.uk/homepage/business/licensing/licensingregister.htm) alternatively the register may be viewed at the Civic Centre, Armada Way, Plymouth, PL1 2AA during normal opening hours. It is recommended that any person wishing to view the register in person should contact the Licensing Section in advance to ensure that your request can be catered for at the time of visit.

## **AVOIDANCE OF DUPLICATION**

This policy is not intended to duplicate existing legislation and other regulatory regimes that place duties on employers and operators e.g. Health & Safety at Work etc Act 1974, Environmental Protection Act 1990, Equality Act 2010, Building Regulations and the Regulatory Reform (Fire

Safety) Order 2005. The Licensing Authority will therefore only impose conditions which are appropriate in promoting the licensing objectives.

## **PLANNING**

The Licensing Authority recognises that licensing applications should not be seen as a re-run of the planning application process and that there should be a clear separation of the planning and licensing regimes to avoid duplication and inefficiency. The Licensing Authority recognises that it is legally permissible for applications for licences to be made before any relevant planning permission has been sought or granted by the planning authority. However the grant of a licence under the Act does not remove the need for applicants to obtain all the necessary planning consents. It should also be noted that grant of a licence in no way means that any planning application would also be granted and vice versa

## **CULTURE AND LEISURE**

The Licensing Authority recognises the need to encourage the promotion and development of a broad range of entertainment. The Licensing Authority would wish to promote a diverse range of different types and styles of entertainment, dancing and theatre, including traditional and historic plays for the wider cultural benefit of communities. There should always be a careful balance within any particular area where the provision of regulated entertainment culturally benefits all sides of the community including families and children. Particular care should be given to ensuring that the 'entertainment package' provided in a specific area is positive, and there are not competing styles of entertainment that creates an overall negative impact that may contribute to public disorder and levels of disturbance.

In the exercise of its licensing functions the Licensing Authority is aware that it should try to ensure that it does not apply direct or indirect measures that deter live music (in particular those promoting performances that can be classified as non rock, pop modern music or similar music forms), dancing and theatre by imposing disproportionate licensing conditions.

In all cases the Licensing Authority will consider the positive and negative impact of regulated entertainment and how it impacts on the licensing objectives in the local community and where its discretion to impose conditions is raised only conditions appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives will be imposed.

The aim of the licensing process is to regulate licensable activities so as to promote the licensing objectives and facilitate well run and managed premises with licence holders displaying sensitivity to the impact of the premises on local residents.

The Licensing Authority recognises that the provision of entertainment is a major contributor to the economy of the City attracting tourists and visitors, making for a vibrant City and is a major employer. Commercial occupiers of premises have a legitimate expectation of an environment that is attractive and sustainable for their businesses.

## **PROMOTION OF EQUALITY**

This policy recognises that the Equality Act 2010 places a legal obligation on public authorities to have due regard to the need to eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation; to advance equality of opportunity; and to foster good relations, between persons with different protected characteristics. The protected characteristics are age, disability, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex, and sexual orientation.

An equalities impact assessment has been completed and the actions of the Licensing Authority will be undertaken with due regard to equality obligations.

## **SI82 STATUTORY GUIDANCE**

The Licensing Authority has had regard to guidance issued by the Secretary of State under Section 182 of the Act in formulating this policy. Any decision taken in discharge of its licensing functions will have regard both to the Section 182 guidance and this licensing policy.

All references to guidance refer to statutory guidance issued under Section 182 of the Act and references to premises also apply to club premises.

## **LICENSING OBJECTIVES**

The Act sets out four licensing objectives which the Licensing Authority has a duty to promote when carrying out its licensing function, namely;

1. The Prevention of Crime and Disorder
2. Public Safety
3. The Prevention of Public Nuisance
4. The Protection of Children From Harm

These objectives are the only factors that can be taken into account in determining an application and any conditions attached to a licence must be necessary to promote the licensing objectives. If there are no relevant representations then, for example, an application must be granted and subject only to mandatory conditions and conditions consistent with the applicants operating schedule. Any conditions offered by the applicant within their operating schedule will become conditions on the licence.

Where it is appropriate to promote these licensing objectives the controls the licensing authority and responsible authorities will expect to see include:

### **Prevention of Crime and Disorder:**

- The use of toughened glass/ polycarbonate or other plastic / non glass bottles/ receptacles
- Measures to prevent open bottles or other drinks containers being carried from premises
- Restriction of drinks promotions and responsible retailing
- Means of providing free water
- Marketing promotions do not encourage excessive consumption and should be socially responsible
- Measures to prevent binge drinking
- Participation in pub/club watch schemes and attendance at meetings
- Use of appropriate numbers of security personal and stewards ensuring effective controls at all times. Training staff in crime prevention measures
- Search procedures
- Use of CCTV inside and outside premises, ensuring digital systems comply with Home Office minimum requirements.
- Adequate Lighting
- Design premises to minimise the opportunity for crime and disorder
- Quality of supervision and surveillance in premises
- Regular checks by staff of all public areas including toilets
- Assessment of customer profile ensuring effective management of customers both inside premises and in outside smoking / external seating areas
- Anti-discriminatory policies and practice covering e.g. homophobia and racism
- Provision of a means of communication to other venues and the Police

**Public Safety:**

- Promotion of responsible drinking
- Awareness of drink spiking
- Zero tolerance drug policies including the appropriate use of searching/amnesty boxes to combat drug crime
- Assessment of the safe capacity for the venue and adequate monitoring and control measures to avoid over crowding. Special arrangements for large events
- Regular removal of all glasses and bottles
- Specific precautions for the use of special affects
- Adequate provision for ventilation / temperature control
- Assessment, monitoring and management of noise exposure
- Assessment of crowd dynamics
- Safety of gas and electrical services
- Fire safety and emergency lighting
- Easy accessible free drinking water
- Maximum occupancies

**Prevention of Public Nuisance:**

- Assessment of the likelihood of nuisance affecting local communities through an assessment of the location of premises, character of the surrounding area and the proximity to residential and other sensitive premises. Nuisance could be from noise, odour or light.
- Latest admission times
- Measures for the limitation of noise emissions from the premises. These may include as appropriate noise limitation devices, sound insulation, whether windows are to be opened, the installation of acoustic lobbies and double glazing
- Measures to deal with queuing, where necessary
- Use and management of outdoor areas
- Measures to deal with dispersal of customers from the premises as necessary, including the employment of door supervisors, use of dedicated cab firms, notices in the premises requesting customers to respect neighbours
- Winding down periods particularly in public houses and night clubs etc.
- Disposal of waste, particularly glass
- Use and maintenance of plant, including air extraction and ventilation systems
- Litter collection in vicinity
- Consideration of an adequate traffic management plan.
- Noise from deliveries/collections
- Odour and light nuisance
- Traffic Management
- Measures to supervise customers use of beer gardens, smoking and external seating areas

### **Protection of Children from Harm:**

- Limitation of access dependent on nature of activities
- Use of British Board of Film Classification for film exhibition
- Robust proof of age provisions to include prevention of under 18s entering the premises where appropriate and the requirement for anyone looking under 18 to provide proof of age in the form of a photo driving licence, passport or accredited photo ID card bearing the PASS hologram. PASS is the UK's national guarantee scheme for proof-of-age cards
- Requirements for accompanying adults
- Adoption of the Challenge 21/25 policy
- Adequate staff training on age restricted sales
- Adequate warning signage
- Measures to avoid proxy sales
- Control measures to protect child performers
- Records of refusals (refusals log)
- Suitable design and layout of alcohol display

It is recognised that the licensing function is only one means of securing the delivery of the licensing objectives and should not therefore be seen as a panacea for solving all problems within the community. The Licensing Authority will therefore continue to work in partnership with its neighbouring authorities, the Police, the Fire Authority, local businesses and local people towards the promotion of the objectives as outlined.

### **PROMOTION OF THE LICENSING OBJECTIVES**

The following information is designed to clearly state in more detail the Councils expectations and standards for some of these matters.

### **PREVENTION OF CRIME AND DISORDER**

In applying this policy, the Licensing Authority will have regard to their obligations under Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 in that we will do all that we reasonably can to prevent crime and disorder in the Plymouth area.

#### **Best Bar None, Pubwatch**

The Licensing Authority will support organisations such as Best Bar None, Pubwatch which contribute towards providing safer environments for the patrons of premises operating in the evening and night time economy. There are a number of groups covering areas and districts throughout Plymouth that seek to improve the network of real time information that allows them to take proactive action to minimise the effects on crime and disorder and anti-social behaviour.

The Licensing Authority expects licensees to support and be active members of trade led best practice schemes

## **Drug Use and Safer Clubbing**

The use of illegal drugs particularly those which are commonly referred to as 'recreational drugs' can hold grave dangers if misused and can even lead to fatalities. Factors that have contributed to deaths from drugs include lack of drinking water, excessive drinking of water, an overly hot environment with inadequate ventilation, or a lack of adequate information about drugs. Drugs alter the way people behave, so their distribution and possession is controlled by law.

The Licensing Authority recognises that drug use in a club/pub environment is not something that is relevant in all licensed premises. However, it is also recognised that special conditions will need to be imposed for certain types of venues to reduce the sale and consumption of drugs and to create a safer environment for those who may have taken them i.e. zero tolerance drug policies including the appropriate use of searching and amnesty boxes.

## **Door Supervisors**

Whenever persons are employed at licensed premises to carry out any security function they must be licensed with the Security Industry Authority (SIA). Competent and professional door supervisors are central to maintaining public safety at licensed premises.

The Police may consider that certain premises require strict supervision to promote the licensing objective to prevent crime and disorder. In particular, the Council will normally support an approach that requires door supervisors to be employed at premises that open beyond midnight, where the responsible authority can demonstrate that it is necessary to prevent crime and disorder.

Where premises close before midnight, door supervisors may still have to be employed, if the risks associated with the operation warrant such an approach. The number of door supervisors to be employed, would need to be determined as a result of a risk assessment, carried out by the management of the premises, in most cases, in consultation with the Police Licensing Team. The suggested ratio is a minimum of 2 door supervisors for the first 100 patrons and an additional door supervisor per extra 100 patrons thereafter

## **Dispersal Policy**

In cases where there is a likelihood that the local community living near a licensed premises will be disturbed by patrons leaving the premises, or where there is likely to be an impact on crime and disorder the licence holder will be expected to implement a dispersal policy.

Such a policy would set out the steps to be taken to minimise the potential for crime and disorder and public nuisance as customers leave the premises.

Other measures which would assist in promoting the licensing objectives at closing time and which the Licensing Authority would usually expect to see addressed in the applicant's operating schedule are to have a dedicated taxi/private hire vehicle service for the premises to assist in facilitating the quick removal of patrons from the premises and the immediate area, also for door staff should be stationed outside the premises to direct patrons to booked taxis and generally encourage customers to leave quietly.

## **LICENSING HOURS**

The Licensing Authority recognises that fixed and artificially early closing times in certain areas can lead to peaks of disorder and disturbance on the streets when large numbers of people tend to leave licensed premises at the same time. Staggered licensing hours regarding the sale of alcohol may therefore be considered as an important factor in reducing conflict at late night food outlets,

taxi ranks and other areas where there have previously been incidents of disorder and disturbance.

The Licensing Authority will deal with the issue of licensing hours on the individual merits of each application.

Applications for licensed premises located in residential areas wishing to open beyond 23.00 will need to ensure that a high standard of control is included within their operating schedule so that, for example, public nuisance will not result from later operation.

New premises or variations should be in keeping with the existing trading hours of the area and have closing hours that allow for a staggered release of customers.

Closing hours will be set to protect local residents near to the venue

### **Drinking Up Time and Winding Down Time**

In the interests of reducing crime and disorder and anti social behaviour, the Licensing Authority consider that it is reasonable that patrons have the opportunity to remain on the premises for a period of time to encourage 'wind down' where music ceases and the tone within the premises substantially changes.

The Licensing Authority will normally expect the service of alcohol to cease at least 30 minutes before customers are required to leave the premises.

In the case of nightclubs and other similar dance venues, during the 30 minutes immediately after the service of alcohol ceases, the operator will be expected to have a clearly defined strategy of how they implement a 'winding down' time. This could include slowing down the pace, volume and type of music played, brighter lighting arrangements, serving hot food, coffee and other soft drinks, supervisors engaging positively with groups of patrons. This will help in ensuring that patrons do not exit the premises in an agitated state which is likely to increase the likelihood for crime and disorder.

### **Late Night Refreshment**

Late night refreshment can form an integral part of the operation of the premises and help reduce alcohol related crime and disorder and other anti-social behaviour within the vicinity of the premises.

Operators of late night refreshment premises will need to demonstrate clearly that nuisance, crime, disorder or other anti-social behaviour will not result as a consequence of their later operation.

### **MAXIMUM OCCUPANCIES**

There are some occasions where it will be appropriate to place a maximum safe occupancy figure as a licence condition to prevent crime and disorder and protect public safety.

It will also be appropriate to limit the occupancy in certain parts of premises. Crowding can arise from inappropriate pedestrian flow patterns caused by poor location of entry and exit doors, dance floors, bars and toilets.

Overcrowding has been found to be linked to lower tolerance, increased frustration and conflict. The consequences of crowding will also depend on other factors such as the levels of drunkenness and the extent of server intervention.

It is for the applicant to consider the maximum safe occupancy for each premise. A maximum occupancy figure may be expected as part of the operating schedule for premises or activities that present a higher risk, for example:

1. Where the licensable area involves two or more floors, including mezzanines
2. Where there is an expected capacity of greater than 500
3. Premises which may be described as high volume vertical drinking establishments, including any premises which attracts the fees multiplier
4. Premises which have a licence to trade beyond midnight
5. Where the use of pyrotechnics is likely
6. Any premise within a cumulative impact area

Applicants will wish to consider maximum capacities based on means of escape from fire, toilet facilities, floor space and layout. The lower of these values should be used to set the maximum occupancy.

### **AVAILABILITY OF FREE WATER**

Although the provision of free tap water is a mandatory condition the Licensing Authority wants to set out the expectations on how a business should comply with this requirement. The Council wishes to ensure that free tap water is readily available in suitable places and in suitable containers to ensure those wishing to drink responsibly can do so with ease.

Where the mandatory condition applies, licensed premises may be expected to:

- Prominently advertise the availability of free tap water
- Provide tap water supplied from a mains tap within a kitchen or bar area or via suitable dispenser easily accessible by a customer
- Provide water that meets the legal requirements for safe drinking water
- Provide a container free of charge where appropriate

Where licensees fail to meet these standards, additional conditions may be added to the licence following representations or following a review. We would hope that licensees will voluntarily meet these requirements.

### **DESIGNATED PREMISE SUPERVISORS (DPS)**

The main purpose of the 'designated premises supervisor' is to ensure that there is always one specified individual who can be readily identified for the premises where a premises licence is in force. The Licensing Authority will normally expect the DPS to have an active role in the day to day operation of the licensed premises, in particular the sale and supply of alcohol. A DPS does not have to be on site all the time, but should authorise individuals to supervise the day to day management of the premises.

A DPS should have sufficient experience and knowledge appropriate for the operation under their control. A DPS should be able to control the activities on site and respond quickly and efficiently to problems.

A DPS should be able to demonstrate that they:

- Have sufficient knowledge and experience appropriate to the premises that they intend to control

- Are able to respond to problems quickly and to meet with responsible authorities, local residents and ensure adequate direct management of an individual premise in a timely manner.

Following a Police objection the Licensing Authority may refuse an application or remove a DPS where

- A problem premises exists and the DPS is not capable of fulfilling the duties and expectations of a DPS
- A proposed DPS cannot demonstrate their suitability for the licenced premises

## **PREVENTING GLASS INJURIES**

Glass-related injuries, whether accidental or due to violent crime, can lead to major injury and be life changing. Glasses and bottles can be used as weapons in the drinking environment. By removing glass from premises, injuries may fall. Using alternatives for glass can place extra financial burdens on businesses, and customers may prefer glass containers. Removing glass from premises will be targeted to those that are considered to carry a higher risk for potential crime and disorder or the nature of the activity increases the risk of glass becoming a risk.

The Licensing Authority expects:

- Licensees to consider the need for alternatives to glass as part of their application. It may be appropriate to provide alternatives to glass in the following circumstances:
  - Where the nature of the event or activity prevents the frequent collection of glass from the venue
  - High volume vertical drinking establishments trading beyond midnight, particularly in any cumulative impact area
  - Large outdoor events
  - Areas where children or vulnerable adults are likely to be present, e.g. play areas, children's parties
  - Where there is a history of glass incidents
- Applicants to have early discussions with Devon and Cornwall Police on suitable alternatives. Alternatives to glass bottles must also be considered as part of the operating schedule or supporting information.
- Licensees to maintain an on-going review of the need for alternatives to glass

Where a review has been requested due to glass incidents, the application of alternatives to glass containers as conditions are very likely to be applied.

## **CONTROL OF ADULT ENTERTAINMENT**

The Policing and Crime Act has amended Schedule 3 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982 to incorporate sexual entertainment venues. This means that premises offering lap dancing or any live performance or display of nudity on more than 11 occasions within a 12-month period, in addition to any relevant entertainment, will be required to obtain a separate sex establishment licence, authorising such activity.

The Sex Establishments Policy has been the subject of a separate public consultation and the adopted policy will stand alone to this Licensing Policy.

When an applicant does not give any indication on their premises licence application form as to whether or not they propose to hold any performance of an adult nature, the Licensing Authority will include a condition on the premises licence that 'there will be no adult entertainment at this premise' as being consistent with the operating schedule and necessary to promote the licensing objective of preventing children from harm.

The Licensing Authority will consider the following factors when assessing applications and operating schedules:

The venue's location is an important factor, particularly in sensitive locations, such as:

- Near residential accommodation
- Near schools, play areas or other areas where children might be present
- Family leisure areas
- Near historic buildings or tourist locations
- Near places of worship

Specific additional controls are expected as part of the operating schedule or supporting information, such as:

- Exclusions of under 18s
- Code of conduct for customers, dancers and performers
- Documentary checks of dancers and performers to include proof of age, identity and (where necessary), permission to work
- How the entertainment will be advertised and promoted at the premises and more generally, including any external signs or posters
- Minimising external advertising relating to sexual entertainment

## **RESPONSIBLE RETAILING FOR OFF-SALES**

The Licensing Authority wishes to minimise the negative impact on the licensing objectives created by irresponsible consumption of alcohol from retail alcohol sales.

Many parts of the city have Designated Public Places Order in place to help address problems of drinking alcohol in public areas. Street drinking can be a major source of anti-social behaviour, often involving young persons, and it can lead to crime or the fear of crime. Local research has established that many people now drink at home before heading out for the evening, which contributes significantly to the problems of drunken and disorderly behaviour. Businesses involved in the city's evening and night time economy are left to deal with this issue.

When considering an application or review the Licensing Authority will consider:

### **Off Licence design and layout**

All new applications must specify the area to be used for the sale or exposure for sale of alcohol. Displays should conform to the guidance issued by the British Retail Consortium or any other future guidance issued by trade bodies, Government departments or locally adopted standards to provide a 'responsible display' of alcohol.

Applicants should note that a display will not be considered suitable:

- At entrance/exit points of premises
- Where it might interfere with customer flow
- Near check outs, entrances or exits where shop lifting may become easier

- By using advertising that does not conform to the Portmans Group Code or promote irresponsible drinking
- Consisting of significant amounts of high strength alcohol or give undue prominence to high-strength alcohol

### **Location and Trading Restrictions**

The Licensing Authority may not approve applications for off sales in the following locations:

- Near to alcohol addiction recovery activities or buildings
- In areas where street drinking affects any of the licensing objectives

Where applications are granted additional conditions or limitations, such as trading hours may be appropriate.

Additional conditions may include:

- No single cans or bottles of beer or cider will be sold
- Ban on the sale of high strength beers or ciders
- Minimum of two staff to be on duty at times the premises remain open for sale
- Staff must obtain nationally recognised training on responsible alcohol retailing within 2 months of employment
- High strength beers or ciders will be for sale behind a counter accessed only by staff
- All alcoholic drinks will be clearly labelled or marked with the name of the premises
- The premises will operate a challenge 21/25 policy
- Notices will be clearly displayed near to where alcohol is exposed for sale or sold advising customers that the area is subject to a Designated Public Places Order
- Restrictions on the design and placement of alcohol for sale

### **PROTECTING CHILDREN FROM HARM**

The protection of children from harm includes the protection from moral, psychological and physical harm and this would include the protection of children from too early an exposure to strong language and sexual expletives, in the context of film / video exhibitions, or where adult entertainment is provided.

The Licensing Authority recognises the great variety of premises for which licences may be sought. These will include theatres, cinemas, restaurants, pubs, nightclubs, cafes, takeaways, community halls and schools. Where relevant representations are received indicating that a particular application raises concerns under the Protection of Children from Harm licensing objective, access by children to all types of premises will not be limited unless it is considered necessary to do so and addresses the concern raised in representations..

Examples which may give rise to concern in respect of children would include premises:

- Where entertainment or services of an adult or sexual nature are provided
- Where there is a strong element of gambling taking place
- With a known association with drug taking or dealing
- Where there have been convictions or other forms of proof of members of the current staff at the premises for serving alcohol to minors or with a reputation for underage drinking
- Where the supply of alcohol for consumption on the premises is the exclusive or primary purpose of the services provided at the premises

The Licensing Authority would expect the applicant to suggest restrictions in relation to access for children. If such restrictions are not contained within the operating schedule then, if relevant representations are made, the licensing authority can then consider making such restrictions as are deemed necessary to meet the licensing objectives.

Where the exhibition of film or video is permitted, the authority will expect age restrictions to be complied with in accordance with the British Board of Film Classification's recommendations in respect of the film/video to be exhibited. Only in exceptional cases will the authority consider variations of this general rule.

Conditions may be imposed, if not covered in other legislation on licences for premises where children will be present at places of regulated entertainment to the effect that sufficient adult staff must be present to control the access and egress of children and to ensure their safety. Where children may also be present at an event as entertainers there may be a requirement for there to be a nominated adult responsible for such child performers at such performances.

The options available for limiting access by children would include:

- A limit on the hours when children may be present
- A limitation or exclusion when certain activities are taking place
- The requirement to be accompanied by an adult
- Access may be limited to parts of the premises but not the whole
- An age limitation (for under 18s)

The Licensing Authority will not impose any condition which specifically requires access for children to be provided at any premises. Where no restriction or limitation is imposed the issue of access will remain a matter for the discretion of the individual licence holder or club.

The Licensing Authority will take strong measures to protect children where any licence holder is convicted or other forms of proof of serving alcohol to minors, premises have a known association with drug taking or dealing, gambling takes place on the premises or where entertainment of an adult or sexual nature is commonly provided.

## **FILM CLASSIFICATION**

The Act provides that it is mandatory for a condition to be included in all premises licences and club premises certificates authorising the exhibition of films for the admission of children to the exhibition of any film to be restricted in accordance with the recommendations given to films either by a body designated under Section 4 of the Video Recordings Act 1984 - the British Board of Film Classification is the only body which has been so designated - or by the Licensing Authority itself.

The Licensing Authority has a procedure in place for the approval of unclassified films that includes conditions relating to the admission of children and supports any relevant BBFC Guidelines and shall not seek to duplicate their recommendations. The Film Authorisation Procedure can be found on the Council's website. Any changes to these procedures are not considered changes to this Policy and as such any amendment to these procedures will not necessitate a review of the Licensing Policy.

## **PUBLIC NUISANCE**

The Licensing Authority will assess each application having regard to noise and the likelihood of nuisance being caused to local residents.

The imposition of conditions to a premises licence may only be attached if such conditions are consistent with the operating schedule submitted as part of the application process, or if relevant representations are received.

The Licensing Authority may impose conditions in relation to licensed premises to prevent unnecessary noise, vibration and disturbance to local residents, as it considers appropriate subject to the submission of relevant representations. This may include sound proofing requirements, restrictions on times when music or other licensable activities take place and may include the use of sound limiting devices properly set to prevent noise breakout and disturbance.

The Licensing Authority may impose conditions relating to the limitation of the hours of open-air entertainment, the use of outdoor areas, gardens and patios to control and prevent unnecessary noise and disturbance.

The Licensing Authority may impose conditions requiring the display of signs both inside and outside of the premises reminding customers to leave the premises quietly and to respect the rights of nearby residents

### **No Smoking Legislation**

The government introduced legislation to prohibit smoking in public places and workplaces. This includes all licensed premises both permanent and temporary structures such as tents and marquees.

The introduction of smoke freedom legislation has created problems for some licensed premises in respect to noise disturbance and nuisance. It is the responsibility of the premises licence holder to ensure by proper management and control that, at all reasonable times, they minimise the effects on the surrounding residential property.

In many areas premises do not have the benefit of a beer garden or similar area which results in their customers having to smoke on the public pavement outside the front of the premises. The Licensing Authority acknowledge the potential problems in respect to crime and disorder that can arise as a consequence and would encourage the operator to contact the Police Licensing team in order to seek advice on how best to manage the risk of crime and disorder.

Where representations are submitted where the use of the outside of the premises i.e. beer garden, public pavement or thoroughfare, is a contributory factor, the Licensing Authority will give due consideration to imposing reasonable conditions that are designed to reduce noise nuisance and anti-social behaviour to local residents.

### **FIRE SAFETY**

The Licensing Authority is committed to ensuring public safety in licensed premises by working in close partnership with the Fire Authority, subject to the provisions of the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005. The Licensing Authority will consider relevant representations from the Fire Authority concerning the implications relating to fire safety for each individual application for, or variation of, a premises licence and seek to protect the safety of persons, both public and employees at all licensed premises by ensuring that the requirements of the Fire Authority are met.

In order to avoid the necessity for representations to be made, applicants will be advised where appropriate to consult the Fire Authority and ensure that they have sight of such documentation as may be required in order to allow a reasonable assessment to be made.

The Licensing Authority will consider applying capacity limits where there are valid reasons and where it has been demonstrated that they will promote any of the licensing objectives.

## **OPERATING SCHEDULE**

Where an application is approved conditions which are taken from the operating schedule and relevant mandatory conditions will form part of the licence. Licensing Officers will replicate the proposals contained in the operating schedule to promote the licensing objectives in the form of clear and enforceable licence conditions.

Applicants that carry out inadequate research or fail to consider their business operation often submit very poor quality schedules; this can prejudice their application and cause unnecessary work for responsible authorities who have to negotiate and discuss in detail the business operation in order to get a better understanding of the business and propose voluntary conditions.

The Licensing Authority expects that the content of an Operating Schedule should have regard to the following points;

1. Applicants are expected to demonstrate that they understand:
  - the layout of the local area and physical environment including crime and disorder hotspots, proximity to residential premises and proximity to areas where children may congregate;
  - any risk posed to the local area by the applicants' proposed licensable activities; and
  - any local initiatives (for example, local crime reduction initiatives or voluntary schemes including local taxi-marshalling schemes, street pastors and other schemes) which may help to mitigate potential risks.
2. It should be specific to the individual application
3. Is sufficiently comprehensive to enable the Licensing Authority and other responsible authorities to consider the application fully
4. Where appropriate, specify the maximum intended occupancy including staff, performers and members of the public and how these numbers are controlled
5. Address the Council's expectations contained within this Licensing Policy

Responsible authorities will not be expected to provide a form of consultancy in modifying Operating Schedules. Representations may be used to seek clarification on how the applicant intends to manage their operation. However, prior to submitting an application, the Licensing Authority recommends that an applicant seek expert advice and guidance from all responsible authorities on matters relating to the licensing objectives as this will assist in completing their operating schedule. This will ensure the application is processed efficiently.

Potential wording of the operating schedule can be based on separate guidance issued by the Licensing Authority and responsible authorities.

The applicant may wish to submit supporting information to be read alongside the Operating Schedule; this information will not normally form part of the voluntary conditions offered through the Operating Schedule, but it is intended to advise responsible authorities about how the business will be managed and operated. It may be necessary to include some aspects of the supporting information into conditions where representations are received.

## **LICENSING CONDITIONS**

### **Primary Considerations**

The Licensing Authority recognises that it may not impose conditions (other than the mandatory conditions and those consistent with the applicants operating schedule) unless its discretion has been engaged following the receipt of relevant representations and upon it being satisfied of the necessity to impose conditions to promote the licensing objectives.

Where licensing conditions are imposed following relevant representations, they shall be appropriate to promote one or more of the licensing objectives and proportionate having regard to the size, style, characteristics and activities undertaken. Any condition imposed must also be practical, achievable and enforceable.

The Licensing Authority recommends that responsible authorities draw up their own pool of conditions to assist licence holders and applicants in developing an operating schedule that is suitable and sufficient for their licensed premises.

Where appropriate conditions will be designed to deter and prevent crime and disorder, improve public safety; limit public nuisance; and protect children from harm.

All representations will be considered during the decision making process unless they are considered to be not relevant to the licensing objectives, frivolous or vexatious or repetitious.

When imposing conditions, the Licensing Authority shall consider the direct impact the activities taking place at the licensed premises will have on members of the public living, working or engaged in normal activity in the vicinity of the premises. In addition, the Licensing Authority shall focus on matters within the control of licensed operators on or outside the premises. Whilst “vicinity” has not been defined in the Act this Licensing Authority shall take a “common sense” approach and shall treat each application on its own merit.

The initial application and subsequent approval is often closely linked to the individual nature of the activities intended for the business. For example, premises where the initial application for music is intended to be low key can be transferred and turned into a venue with very loud bands regularly throughout the week, leading to public nuisance. Depending on the nature of the application if representations are received then additional conditions may be placed on the licences by Committee that prevent the activities initially proposed by the applicant from altering to a degree that may affect any of the licensing objectives.

## LICENSING APPLICATIONS

### Primary considerations:

Applicants will be encouraged to make themselves aware of any relevant planning and transportation policies, tourism and cultural strategies or local crime prevention strategies and to have taken these into account, where appropriate, when formulating their Operating Schedule. To assist some policies and guidance sources are set out in Appendix 2

When an application is received the Licensing Authority will consider each:-

- On its own merits
- In accordance with the Act, any subsequent amendments and supporting Regulations
- With regard to Guidance issued under Section 182 of the Act and this policy

In particular it is important to note that “opening hours”, the times when premises are open to the public, are not necessarily identical to the hours during which licensable activities may take place.

The Licensing Authority will expect that any regulated entertainment that incorporates any of the following activities for the entertainment or attraction of the public are properly defined and explained in the operating schedule of the application

- Striptease, lap dancing or any similar performance
- The installation of strobe or laser equipment
- The use of special effects such as pyrotechnics or the introduction to any area occupied by the public of naked flame or any material, vapour, liquid, foam or novelty foodstuff
- The use of any temporary structure or staged area

The Licensing Authority will expect that an applicant will indicate whether or not the area to be licensed includes or comprises any part of the public highway. It is the policy of the Council to support the provision of street cafés that make a positive contribution to the street scene and to the vitality of shopping and tourist areas bringing life, colour and interest on to the street. The Council may grant permission under S.115E of the Highways Act 1980 for an applicant to use the public highway outside premises for placing tables and chairs but the use of such an area will be subject to separate application, requirements and conditions under provisions of the Highways Act 1980.

### New Applications and Full Variations

All licensing applications for the grant or variation of a premises licence must be served on the Licensing Authority and on the responsible authorities within the district of Plymouth. The contact details (current at the time of writing this policy) for the responsible authorities are detailed at the rear of this policy. However applicants are advised to check the specific details in the Home Office S.182 Guidance and the Act to ensure they have complied with the requirements under the Act.

Where an application for the grant of a premises licence or club premises certificate, variation of the same or a provisional statement, or any part of it, is submitted in writing, it is the responsibility of the applicant to ensure that a copy of the application has been sent to all responsible authorities as stipulated in the Act. Where such applications have been submitted electronically copies of the application will be forwarded to the responsible authorities by the Licensing Authority.

Where an application for the grant of a new application or variation of a premises licence is located in a residential area the Licensing Authority will expect to see measures set out in the

operating schedule of how the potential effects of for example public nuisance and noise disturbance will be minimised and controlled.

Applicants for new licences are strongly advised to liaise with the relevant responsible authorities in relation to adopting measures to avoid crime and disorder problems; improve public safety; limit public nuisance; and protect children from harm in the premises to be licensed.

### Minor Variations

In August 2009, the Government introduced a streamlined process for applicants to make minor variations to their premises licences and club premises certificates where the change is considered to have 'no adverse impact' on the promotion of any of the four licensing objectives.

Minor variations **can be** used to:

- Make minor changes to the structure or layout of a premises
- Make small adjustments to the licensing hours
- Remove out of date, irrelevant or unenforceable conditions
- Add or remove certain licensable activities
- Add volunteered conditions to a premises licence or club premises certificate.

Examples of where the new minor variation process **cannot be** used to;

- Extend the period for which the licence or certificate has effect
- Specify, in a premises licence, an individual as the premises supervisor
- Add the sale by retail or supply of alcohol as an activity authorised by a licence or certificate
- Authorise the sale by retail or supply of alcohol at any time between 23.00 and 07.00
- Authorise an increase in the amount of time on any day during which alcohol may be sold by retail or supplied
- Vary a licence for a community premises so as to apply the condition that every supply of alcohol under that licence must be made or authorised by the management committee.
- Substantially vary the premises to which the licence or club premises certificate relates.

Under a 'minor variation' the applicant must send the application to the Licensing Authority and must advertise the application on a white notice for a period of ten working days, at the premises, beginning with the day after the application was given to the Authority. The applicant is **not** required to advertise the variation in a local newspaper or send a copy to responsible authorities.

On receipt of a minor variation application, the Licensing Authority will consider the application and consult the relevant responsible authorities as it considers appropriate. In deciding on the application the Licensing Authority will consider any relevant representations received within the statutory time limit (ten working days from the day after the application was received by the licensing authority). The Licensing Authority will either grant the application or refuse it where it considers that the proposed application could impact adversely on any of the four licensing objectives.

If the Licensing Authority fails to determine the application within 15 working days, the application will be treated as being refused and the fee returned. However in such cases the Licensing Authority and applicant may agree instead that the undetermined application should be treated as a new application and that the fee originally submitted will be treated as a fee for the new application thus avoiding the need for a new application to be submitted.

## **Review of Premises Licence**

A responsible authority or other persons may at any time call for a review of a premises licence or club premises certificate, where problems associated with the licensing objectives are occurring after the grant or variation of a premises licence. Examples may be where there has been a breach of licensing conditions, failed test purchases or its activities do not promote the licensing objectives. The conduct of review hearings is set out in the relevant statutory instruments.

Where the request originates from other persons the Licensing Authority may reject the application if it is considered not to be relevant to one or more of the licensing objectives; is frivolous or vexatious; or repetitious. The Licensing Authority will consider each case on its own merits having regard to the relevant statutory instruments and Guidance.

Where a review is brought the Licensing Authority may take any of the following actions:

- To modify the conditions of the premises licence (which includes adding new conditions or any alteration or omission of an existing condition), e.g. by reducing the hours of opening or by requiring door supervisors at particular times
- To exclude a licensable activity from the scope of the licence, e.g. to exclude the performance of live music or playing of recorded music
- To remove the designated premises supervisor, e.g. because they consider that the problems are the result of poor management
- To suspend the licence for a period not exceeding three months
- To revoke the licence
- To take no action

In deciding which of these powers to invoke, this Licensing Authority will seek to establish the cause of the concerns which the representations identify. The remedial action taken should be directed at these causes and should always be appropriate and proportionate response. For example, the removal and replacement of the designated premises supervisor may be sufficient to remedy a problem where the cause of the identified problem directly relates to poor management decisions made by that individual.

Equally, it may be that poor management is a direct reflection of poor company practice or policy and the removal of the designated premises supervisor may be an inadequate response to the problems presented.

## **Relevant, Vexatious and Frivolous Representations**

Officer decisions as to whether representations are relevant, frivolous or vexatious will be made objectively having regarded all the available facts and not on the basis of any political judgment. A frivolous representation could be categorised by a lack of seriousness and vexatious circumstances may arise because of disputes between rival businesses. A representation would only be relevant if it relates to the likely effect on, at least one of the licensing objectives.

Where representations are rejected, the responsible authority or other persons making that representation will be given a written reason as to why is the case. Anyone who wishes the decision to be reconsidered should write to the Licensing Authority explaining why they have a relevant representation.

## Use of petitions

Standard letters of support or objection, and petitions are submitted in response to an application or review.

Standard letters, with only the signature and address of the sender, will be considered as a petition as they contain no additional individual comment. Standard letters that have additional detail regarding the representation will be considered as a separate representation, and it will be published separately as part of any Committee report.

Petitions will be published as part of the Committee report, and reference will be made to the number of names supporting the petition. Notification about any Committee hearing will not be sent to names received via a petition.

## Temporary Event Notices (TEN's)

The Act sets out the legal requirements relating to TEN's. A TEN is a notification given by an individual to the Licensing Authority where it is proposed to use premises for one or more licensable activities during a period not exceeding 168 hours and can be used to authorise relatively small-scale ad hoc events held in or on any premises involving no more than 499 people at any one time.

A TEN is typically used to:

- Authorise a licensable activity at a premises not currently licensed - e.g. selling alcohol at a fete
- Temporarily extend the hours for providing a licensed activity at an existing licensed premises for a specific event
- Provide for licensable activities not authorised by the existing licence.

The organiser must give the Licensing Authority notice of the proposed event and give a copy of the notice to the Police and Environmental Health.

Where an application or any part of it, is submitted in writing, it is the responsibility of the applicant to ensure that a copy of the application has been sent to the Police as stipulated in the Act. Where an application has been submitted electronically copies of the application will be forwarded to the responsible authorities by the Police.

The organiser must normally give the Licensing Authority a minimum of 10 clear working days notice. This does **NOT** include the date of submission, the date of the event, weekends or bank holidays. In a significant number of cases this time period does not allow sufficient time for the organiser to liaise with the Police or Environmental Health and other relevant bodies to ensure that the event passes off safely with minimum disturbance to local residents. Therefore the Licensing Authority will normally expect that the application be submitted no earlier than 28 days before the planned event. The giving of 28 days notice allows for reasonable discussions to take place with the Police and Environmental Health. The Licensing Authority will consider any breach of previous voluntary agreements to be an important matter when considering an objection to a TEN application.

The Licensing Authority will also actively encourage the organiser to notify other relevant agencies such as the Fire Authority (crowd safety and management) in order to obtain expert advice on how best to minimise the risk of injury and public nuisance. In addition, whilst under the Act applicants do not have to notify the Planning Authority in respect of a temporary event, however they are encouraged to do so to ensure that any relevant planning consent is in place.

## **CUMULATIVE IMPACT POLICY**

### **Primary Considerations**

For the purposes of this policy “cumulative impact” means the potential impact that a significant number of licensed premises concentrated in one area can have on the promotion of the four licensing objectives. For example, it is not always possible to attribute incidences of crime and disorder and/or public nuisance to particular licensed premises where enforcement action can be taken using existing licensing provisions.

The cumulative impact of licensed premises on the promotion of the licensing objectives is a matter which the licensing authority can take into account. This should not, however, be equated with 'need' which relates more to the commercial demand for a particular type of premises. The issue of 'need' is a matter for planning consideration or for the market to decide and does not form part of this licensing policy statement.

The Licensing Authority may receive relevant representations from either a “responsible authority” or “an interested party” that the cumulative impact of new licences is leading to an area becoming saturated with premises of a particular type, making it a focal point and thereby creating exceptional problems of disorder and nuisance over and above the impact from the individual premises themselves.

The Licensing Authority will consider any application for a defined area to be covered by a cumulative impact policy having regard to the legislative framework and the individual merits of the application. The onus is on any person or organisation making such representations to prove any assertion that the addition of the licensed premises would cause cumulative impact on crime and disorder and/or public nuisance.

In determining whether to adopt a cumulative impact policy for a particular area the licensing authority may, among other things:

- Consider evidence from responsible authorities and local residents about public nuisance and disorder arising from a concentration of licensed premises in a particular area of Plymouth that is impacting on one or more of the licensing objectives
- Identify the area from which problems arise and the boundary of that area
- Make an assessment of the causes
- Adopt a policy about future applications for premises within that area

### **Premises Applications within a Cumulative Impact Area**

For new applications or applications to vary an existing premises licences or club premises certificates located within an existing cumulative impact area the Licensing Authority will not operate a quota of any kind which would pre-determine any application, nor will it seek to impose general limitations on trading hours but will consider it on its own merits with regard to the individual characteristics of that premises and its impact on cumulative impact within that area.

A cumulative impact policy creates a rebuttable presumption that applications within a cumulative impact area will normally be refused, if relevant representations are submitted, unless the applicant can demonstrate why the proposed operation of the premises will not add to the cumulative impact already being experienced.

It is recognised that pubs, nightclubs, restaurants, hotels, theatres, and other clubs all sell alcohol, serve food and provide entertainment, but with contrasting styles and characteristics. Proper regard will be made to those differences and the impact they are likely to have on the local community where the amenity of local residents is being placed under severe pressure.

On the 23 June 2008 the Council originally designated five areas within Plymouth as cumulative impact areas, these are Mutley Plain, North Hill, Stoke Village, Barbican, Union St (including Derry's Cross). The Special Policy (including maps) is set out in Appendix I and remains part of this Licensing Policy.

## **ENFORCEMENT**

### **Primary Considerations**

The Licensing Authority has established protocols with the Police and other enforcing authorities. These protocols provide for the targeting of 'problem' and 'high-risk' premises with a proportionate, but vigorous and intelligence led enforcement approach. Premises which are shown to be well managed and maintained a 'lighter' approach is applied.

The Licensing Authority has adopted an Enforcement Policy that is available on the Council's licensing web site which adopts the good principles of consistency, transparency, proportionality and accountability set out in the Regulators Compliance Code. The Licensing Authority conducts its inspection and enforcement procedures in accordance with the Hampton Principles and better regulation to ensure that it is effective, well targeted and contributes to economic progress.

## ADMINISTRATION, EXERCISE AND DELEGATION OF FUNCTIONS

### Licensing Authority

The licensing function under the Act must be carried out by the Licensing Committee (Miscellaneous) other than for certain exemptions under the Act such as the setting of policy. This committee may further delegate its functions down to a Sub-Committee or officers.

Where the decision or function is purely administrative in nature in the interests of efficiency and effectiveness such decision making will for the most part be carried out by officers.

Set out in the table below is how the Licensing Authority intends its functions to be carried out:

Matter to be dealt with	Full Committee	Sub Committee	Officers
Application for personal licence		If a police objection	If no objection made
1. Application for personal licence with unspent convictions		If a police objection	2. If no objection made
3. Application for premises licence/club premises certificate		4. If a relevant representation made	5. If no relevant representation made
6. Application for provisional statement		7. If a relevant representation made	8. If no relevant representation made
9. Application to vary premises licence/club premises certificate		If a relevant representation made	If no relevant representation made
10. Application to vary designated premises supervisor		If a police objection	All other cases
11. Request to be removed as designated premises supervisor			All cases
12. Application for transfer of premises licence		13. If a police objection	All other cases
14. Applications for interim authorities		15. If a police objection	All other cases
16. Application to review premises licence/ club premises certificate		All cases	
17. Decision on whether a complaint is irrelevant frivolous vexatious etc			All cases
18. Decision to object when local authority is a		All cases	

consultee and not the relevant authority considering the application			
19. Determination of an objection to a temporary event notice		All cases unless all parties agree to conditions	Where all parties agree to the imposition of conditions.
20. Decision whether to consult other responsible authorities on minor variation applications			All cases
21. Determination of application to vary premises licence at community premises to include alternative licence condition		If a Police objections	All other cases
22. Determination of minor variation application			All cases
23. Decision to suspend a premises licence / club premises certificate for failure to pay for the annual fee / late night levy			All cases

## RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITIES LIST

Applicants are required to submit the original licensing application to the licensing authority and send a full copy of the application (including plans) to each of the following responsible authorities.

Where an application, or any part of it, is submitted in writing it is the responsibility of the applicant to ensure that a full copy of the application (including plans) has been sent to each of the following responsible authorities numbered 1 to 8.

Where an application (for a premises licence, club premises certificate (or variations to the same) or provisional statements or Temporary Event Notice) has been submitted electronically copies of the application will be forwarded to the relevant responsible authorities by the Licensing Authority.

### Licensing Authority

**Licensing Team**, Public Protection Service, Plymouth City Council, Floor 6, Civic Centre, Plymouth, PL1 2AA

Tel: 01752 305465 / 307981 / 307983

Fax: 01752 226314

E-mail: [licensing@plymouth.gov.uk](mailto:licensing@plymouth.gov.uk)

## **Responsible Authorities – Contacts**

(Non emergency calls only)

(1) **Child Protection Team**, Social Services, Midland House, Notte Street, Plymouth, PL1 2EG

Tel: 01752 306340

Email: [childprotect@plymouth.gov.uk](mailto:childprotect@plymouth.gov.uk)

(2) **Devon and Cornwall Police**, Police Licensing Team, , Launceston Police Station, Moorland Road, Launceston, Cornwall, PL15 7HY

Tel: 01566 771309

Fax: 01566 771388

Email: [licensingwest@devonandcornwall.pnn.police.uk](mailto:licensingwest@devonandcornwall.pnn.police.uk)

(3) **Devon & Somerset Fire & Rescue Service**, West Devon Headquarters, Glen Road, Plympton, Plymouth, PL7 3XT

Tel: 01752 333600

Fax: 01752 333640

Email: [westfiresafety@devfire.gov.uk](mailto:westfiresafety@devfire.gov.uk)

(4) **Environmental Health**, Public Protection Service, Plymouth City Council, Floor 6, Civic Centre, Plymouth, PL1 2AA.

Tel: 01752 304141

Fax: 01752 226314

E-mail: [public.protection@plymouth.gov.uk](mailto:public.protection@plymouth.gov.uk)

(5) **Trading Standards**, Public Protection Service, Plymouth City Council, Floor 7, Civic Centre, Plymouth, PL1 2AA.

Tel: 01752 304141

Fax 01752 226314

E-mail: [public.protection@plymouth.gov.uk](mailto:public.protection@plymouth.gov.uk)

(6) **Health and Safety Executive**, North Quay House, Sutton Harbour, Plymouth, PL4 0RA,

Fax – 01752 226024

(7) **Planning Authority**, Development Consents Manager, Plymouth City Council, Civic Centre, Plymouth, PL1 2EW.

Tel: 01752 304471

Fax: 01752 305523

E-mail: [letters.of.representation@plymouth.gov.uk](mailto:letters.of.representation@plymouth.gov.uk)

(8) **Health Authority**, Senior Public Health Commissioning and Policy Officer, Office of the Director of Public Health, Plymouth City Council, Windsor House, Plymouth, PL6 5UF

Tel: 01752 398616

Email: [odphlicensingapplications@plymouth.gov.uk](mailto:odphlicensingapplications@plymouth.gov.uk) ,

In relation to vessels responsible authorities also include navigation authorities within the meaning of S. 221(1) of the Water Resources Act 1991 that have statutory functions in relation to the waters where the vessel is usually moored or berthed or any waters where it is proposed to be navigated when being used for licensable activities

**Maritime & Coastguard Agency**, Plymouth Marine Office, New Fish Market, Sutton Harbour, Plymouth, PL4 0LH.

Tel: 01752 266211

Fax: 01752 225826

E-mail: [plymouthmo@mcga.gov.uk](mailto:plymouthmo@mcga.gov.uk)

## APPENDIX I – SPECIAL POLICY

The five areas on the attached plans are areas that were identified by Devon and Cornwall Police or Environmental Health as being subject to high levels of alcohol related crime or nuisance. Following extensive consultation exercises, evidence was provided which satisfied the Licensing Authority that this Cumulative Impact Policy should be adopted in respect of these areas due to crime and disorder and/or public nuisance. This information was considered by Cabinet on the 25<sup>th</sup> March 2014 and City Council on the 31<sup>st</sup> March 2014.

Within any cumulative impact policy area, any licence application will have the ability to either improve or add to any problems experienced by an area with a high density of licensed premises.

Any licensed premises will be within the scope of this cumulative impact policy. This means that the following licences will have to comply with the requirements of the cumulative impact policy:

- Sale of alcohol either on or off the premises
- Provision of regulated entertainment
- Provision of late night refreshment (sale of hot food between 11pm and 5am)

The effect of this policy is to create a rebuttable presumption that applications for a new premises licence or club premises certificate or the variation of an existing licence or certificate in these areas will normally be refused where:

1. Representations have been received and it is anticipated that the application will add to the problems of crime and disorder or/and public nuisance in these areas
2. The applicant has been unable to demonstrate that, within their operating schedule, there will be no significant negative cumulative impact on one or more of the Licensing objectives.

It is recognised that pubs, nightclubs, restaurants, hotels, theatres, and other clubs all sell alcohol, serve food and provide entertainment, but with contrasting styles and characteristics. Proper regard will be made to those differences and the impact they are likely to have on the local community where the amenity of local residents is being placed under severe pressure. The Licensing Authority will consider the locality and local trading environment when assessing applications.

For example, while a large nightclub or high capacity public house might add to problems, a small restaurant or theatre may not.

Examples of where applications may not have a significant negative impact include:

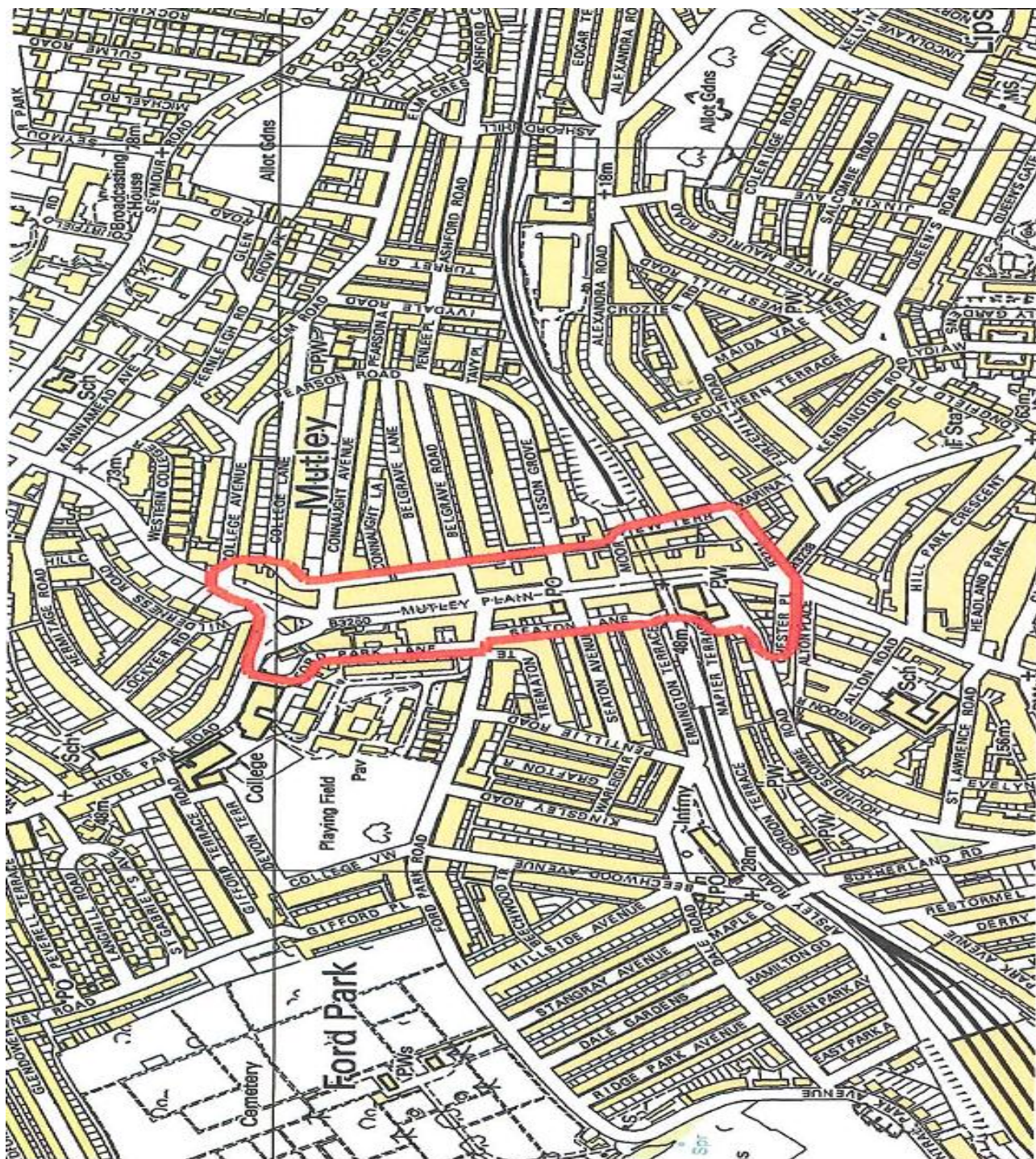
- Direct replacement for similar licences where impact will be similar or less
- Substitution of activities where the impact will be similar or less
- Replace vertical drinking with seated consumption
- Alcohol is ancillary to other activities or services
- Time limited applications, e.g. events
- Phased closing times for the premises to cause gradual dispersal
- Small maximum occupancies

In order for this Policy to be utilized it will still be necessary for responsible authorities or other person to make relevant representations, referring to information, which was before the Licensing

Authority when this special policy was developed. This must be done before the Licensing Authority can lawfully consider giving effect to this special policy.

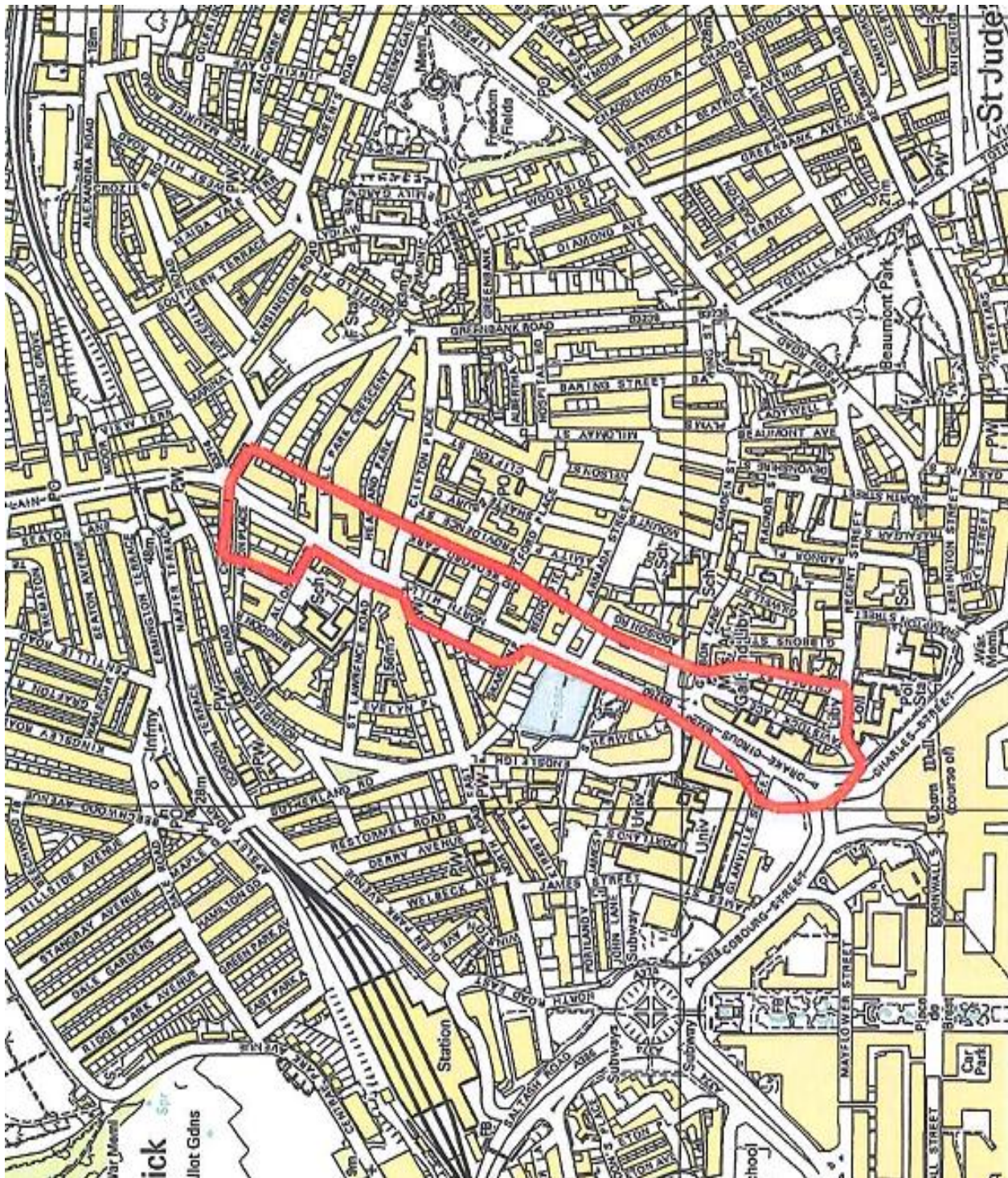
If there are no representations the licensing authority must grant the application in terms that are consistent with the operating schedule submitted.

This special policy forms part of Plymouth City Council's Licensing Policy and will be subject to regular review. It will form part of the formal reconsideration at each review of the Statement of Licensing Policy. If during any review it is clear that the original concerns regarding crime and disorder and public nuisance are no longer present the cumulative impact policy may be amended or removed.



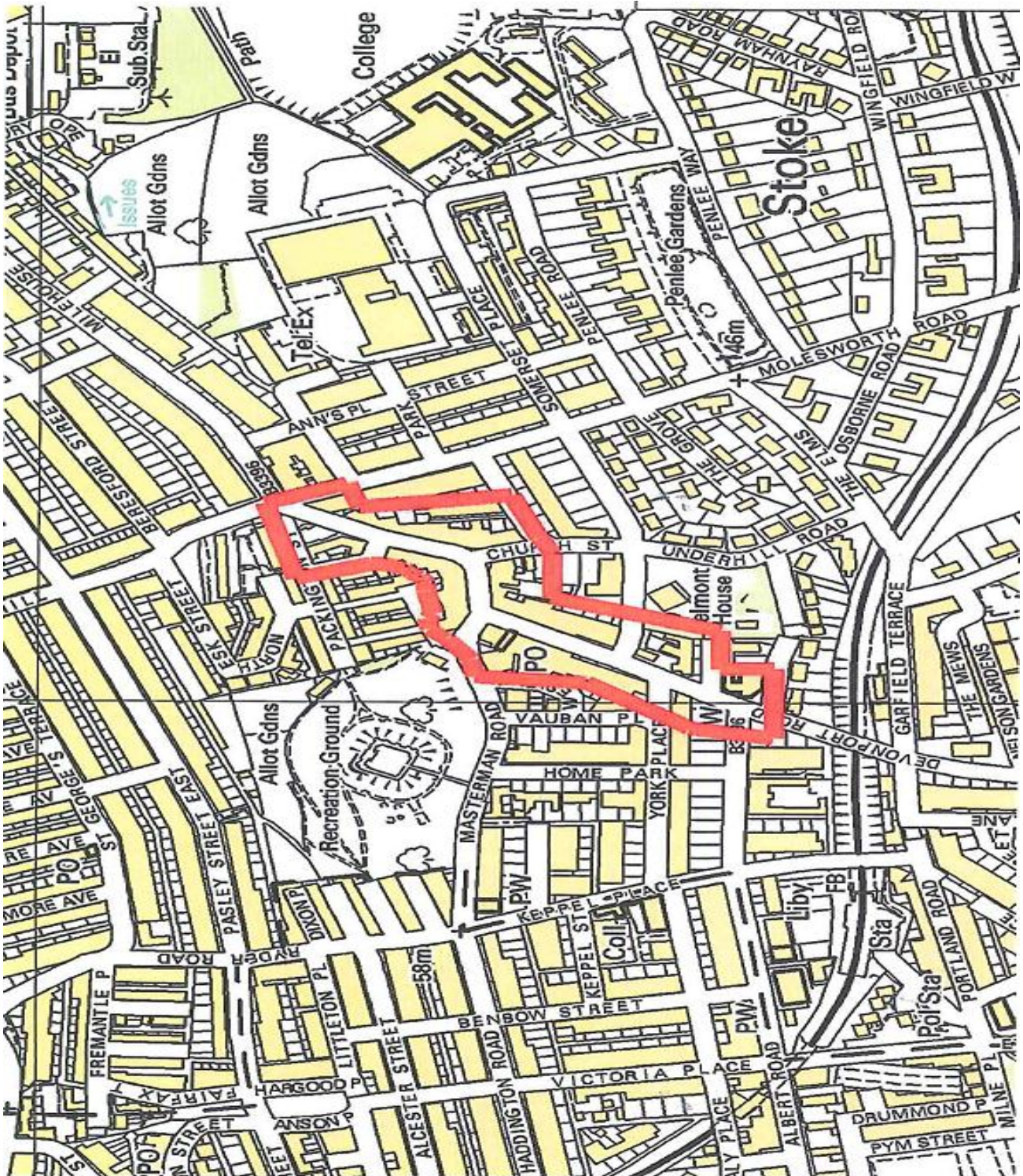
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## Mutley Plain



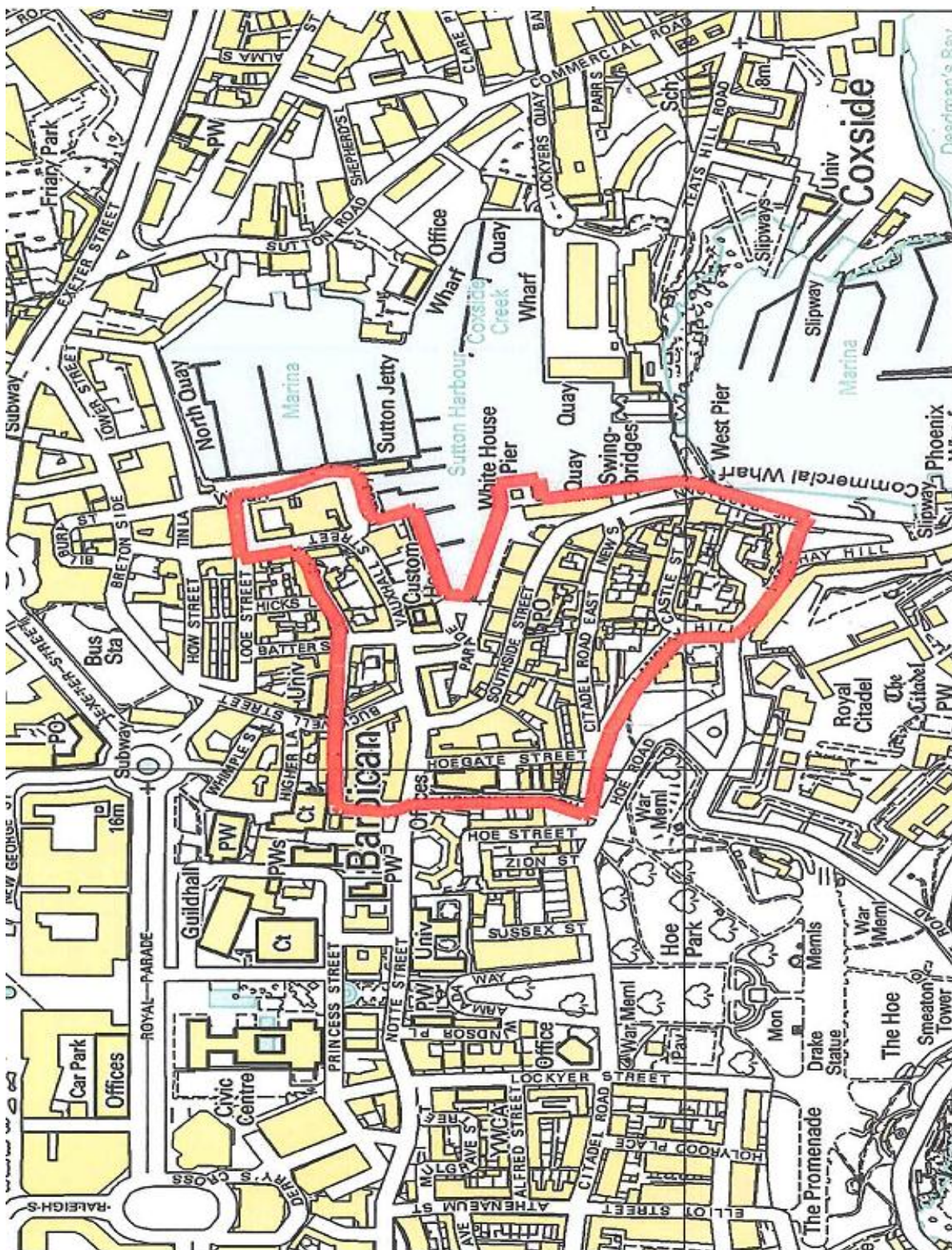
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## North Hill



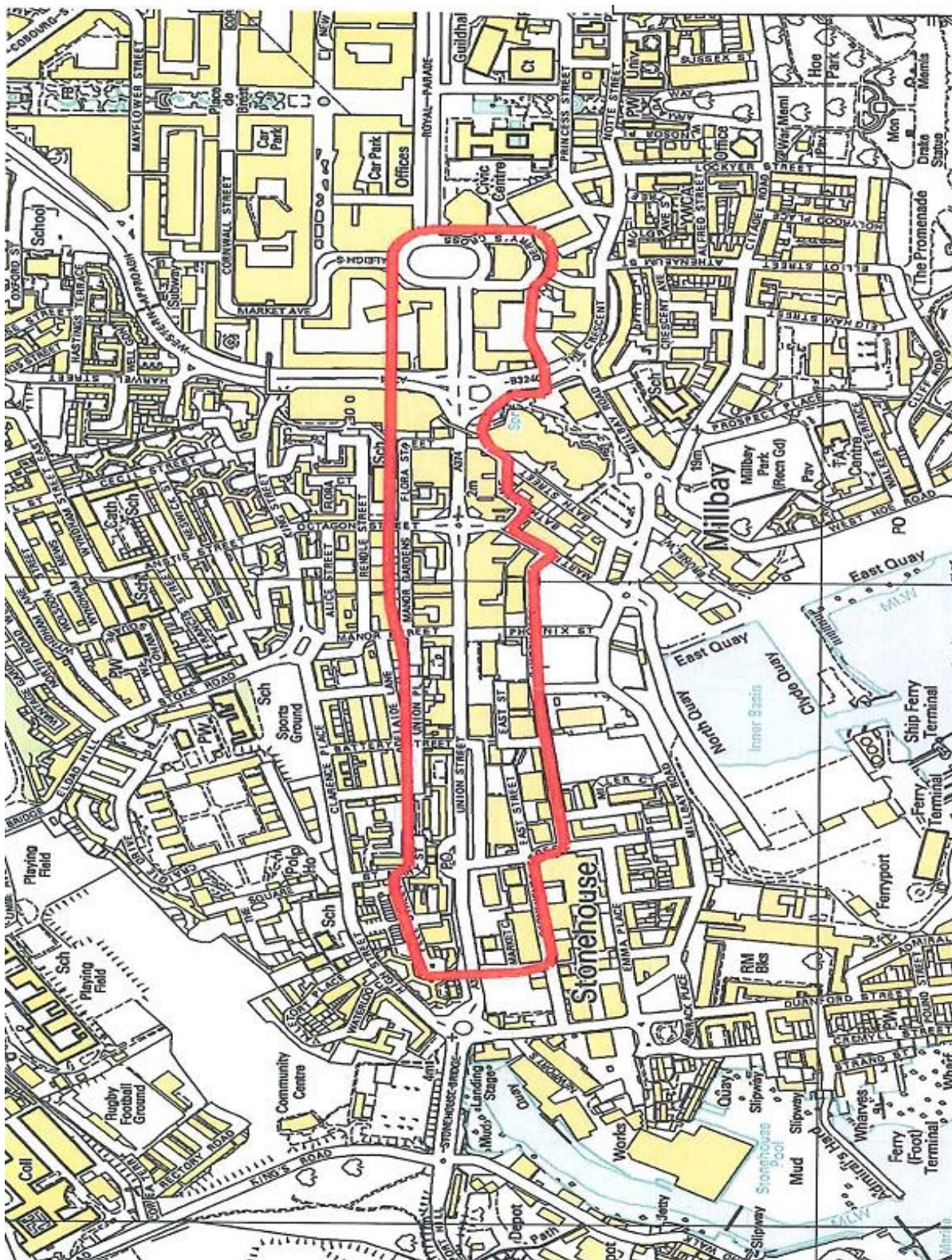
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## Stoke Village



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## Barbican



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# Union St & Derry's Cross

## **APPENDIX 2**

### **OTHER POLICIES, LEGISLATION, CASE-LAW AND GUIDANCE SOURCES**

There are a number of other local and national policies, strategies, responsibilities, and guidance documents which should be taken into account in order to complement the authority's licensing policy.

#### **Relevant Plymouth City Council Strategies and Policies**

Local Transport Plan

Local Development Framework Strategy

Local Economic Strategy

Strategic Alcohol Plan for Plymouth

#### **Related Strategies and Policies**

British Beer and Pub Association Partnerships Initiative

Community Safety Strategy

Crime & Disorder Reduction Strategy

Cultural and Tourism Strategies including promotion of live music and community events

Drugs and Alcohol Strategy

Home Office: Selling Alcohol Responsibly: Good Practice Examples from the Alcohol Retail and Hospitality Industries

National and local Pubwatch schemes

[Portman Group Code of Practice on the Naming, Packaging and Promotion of Alcoholic Drinks.](#)

Purple Flag (ATCM)

#### **Useful References (organisations)**

Association of Convenience Stores (ACS)

<http://www.thelocalshop.com/tls/index.asp>

Association of Licensed Multiple Retailers (ALMR)

<http://www.almr.org.uk/>

Association of Town Centre Managers (ACTM and Purple Flag)

<http://www.atcm.org/>

British Beer and Pub Association (BBPA)

<http://www.beerandpub.com/>

British Board of Film Classification (BBFC)

[www.bbfc.co.uk](http://www.bbfc.co.uk)

British Institute of Inn Keeping (BII)

<http://www.bii.org/>

British Retail Consortium (BRC)

<http://www.brc.org.uk/default.asp>

Circus Arts Forum

[www.circusarts.org.uk](http://www.circusarts.org.uk)

Cinema Exhibitors' Association (CEA)

<http://www.cinemauk.org.uk/>

Department for Culture, Media and Sport (see links to the Licensing Act 2003, Explanatory Notes, Guidance and Regulations)

[www.culture.gov.uk](http://www.culture.gov.uk)

Equity

<http://www.equity.org.uk/>

Independent Street Arts Network

[www.streetartsnetwork.org.uk](http://www.streetartsnetwork.org.uk)

Institute of Licensing (IOL)

<http://www.instituteoflicensing.org/>

Justices Clerks' Society Good Practice Guide, Licensing

[www.jc-society.co.uk](http://www.jc-society.co.uk)

Licensed Victuallers Associations (LVAs)

<http://www.flva.co.uk/>

National Association of Local Government Arts Officers

<http://www.nalgao.org/>

National Pub Watch

<http://www.nationalpubwatch.org.uk/index.php>

NOCTIS

(Formerly Bar, Entertainment and Dance Association (BEDA))

<http://www.noctisuk.org/>

The Portman Group

[www.portman.org.uk](http://www.portman.org.uk)

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**CITY COUNCIL**

31 March 2014

**CABINET MINUTE 121 OF 25 MARCH 2014****DELEGATED AUTHORITY TO COMMIT TO CAPITAL SCHEMES**

Anthony Payne (Strategic Director for Place) submitted a report seeking Council approval to delegate authority to the Leader to add and remove schemes from the capital programme and determine the priority of all schemes in the programme, provided that the total value of the capital programme, as agreed by Council, should not be exceeded.

Councillor Evans (Leader) introduced the proposals.

The City Council is recommended –

- (1) to give delegated authority to the Leader, in consultation with the Cabinet Member for finance, to add schemes and remove schemes from the capital programme and determine the priority of all schemes in the programme, provided that the total value of the capital programme as agreed by Council should not be exceeded;
- (2) that any changes made by the Leader will be supported by a sound business case;
- (3) that any additions and/or amendments made to capital schemes under delegated authority will be reported in the Council financial monitoring report and quarterly to full Council;
- (4) that the relevant sections of the constitution are amended accordingly.

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**PLYMOUTH CITY COUNCIL**

**Subject: Delegated authority to commit to capital schemes**

**Committee: Cabinet**

**Date: 25 March 2014**

**Cabinet Member: Councillor Mark Lowry**

**CMT Member: Anthony Payne, Director for Place**

**Author: John Dixon, Planning Delivery Manager**

**Contact details: tel: 01752 304561**

**Email: john.dixon@plymouth.gov.uk**

**Ref:**

**Key Decision: Yes**

**Part: I**

---

**Purpose of the report:**

To recommend that Cabinet seeks Council approval to delegate authority to the Leader to add schemes and remove schemes from the capital programme and determine the priority of all schemes in the programme, provided that the total value of the capital programme as agreed by Council should not be exceeded.

---

**The Brilliant Co-operative Council Corporate Plan 2013/14 -2016/17:**

This will support the Corporate Plan by enabling timely and robust decisions to be made on the investment required to deliver capital projects.

---

**Implications for Medium Term Financial Plan and Resource Implications:**

**Including finance, human, IT and land:**

This only relates to decisions to commit capital schemes that are within the total value of the capital programme as agreed by Council at its meeting on 24 February 2014 or as subsequently amended by Council.

---

**Other Implications: e.g. Child Poverty, Community Safety, Health and Safety and Risk Management:**

None

---

**Equality and Diversity:**

Has an Equality Impact Assessment been undertaken? No

Public sector bodies need to be able to evidence that they have given due regard to the Public Sector Equality Duty, and the provisions of the Equality Act 2010, in shaping policy, in delivering services, and in relation to their own employees.

The change that this report recommends is to delegate a power from Council to the Leader. In exercising that power, ie by making decisions that add or remove schemes from the capital programme, consideration must still be given to the Public Sector Equality Duty, as it would be if it was the Council making the decision. To support the Leader in discharging this responsibility we will carry out Equality Impact Assessments on the business case for each decision that is made using this delegated power, where it is proportionate and relevant to do so."

**Recommendations and Reasons for recommended action:**

that Cabinet recommend to Council:

1. That Council gives delegated authority to the Leader, in consultation with the Cabinet Member for finance, to add schemes and remove schemes from the capital programme and determine the priority of all schemes in the programme, provided that the total value of the capital programme as agreed by Council should not be exceeded.
2. That any changes made by the Leader will be supported by a sound business case
3. That any additions and/or amendments made to capital schemes under delegated authority will be reported in the Council financial monitoring report and quarterly to full Council.
4. That the relevant sections of the constitution be amended accordingly.

Reasons:

In order to effect more efficient and timely decision making

**Alternative options considered and rejected:**

To continue with the current approval process which requires approval for capital schemes to be sought from Cabinet and Council as part of quarterly monitoring, would result in delays in the delivery of capital schemes.

**Published work / information:****Background papers:**

Title	Part I	Part II	Exemption Paragraph Number						
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7

**Sign off:**

Fin	MC131439	Leg	TH0154	Mon Off	TH0154	HR		Assets		IT		Strat Proc	
Originating SMT Member: Paul Barnard													
Has the Cabinet Member(s) agreed the content of the report? Yes													

**DRAFT v5 Programme of Ordinary Meetings of the Council and Committees 2014/15**

19 May Forward Plan public

	<b>JUNE 2014</b>		<b>AUGUST 2014 (cont'd)</b>
M 2		M4	
T3		T5	
W 4		W 6	Co-operative Scrutiny Board 4pm (P)
Th 5		Th 7	Caring Plymouth 2pm
F 6	<b>ANNUAL MEETING 10.30am</b>	F 8	
M 9	Ambitious Plymouth 10 am	M 11	
	Your Plymouth Panel 4 pm		
T 10	Working Plymouth 3pm	T 12	<b>CABINET 2pm</b>
			Licensing Sub (Misc) 10am
W 11	Co-operative Scrutiny Board 4pm (P)	W 13	Co-operative Scrutiny Board 4pm
Th 12	Health & Wellbeing Board 10am	Th 14	Planning Committee 4pm
F 13		F 15	
M 16	LAF 10.30am	M 18	
T 17	<b>CABINET 2pm</b>	T 19	
	Licensing (Misc) 10am		
	Licensing Sub(Misc) 11am		
W 18	Corporate Parenting Group 2pm	W 20	Constitutional Review Group 4pm
Th 19	Caring Plymouth 2pm		
	Planning Committee 4pm	Th 21	Taxi Licensing 10am
F 20	Plymouth Safeguarding Children Board 9.30am		
	Tamar Bridge and Torpoint Ferry Joint Committee 10am		
	Police and Crime Panel 10.30am	F 22	
M 23	Constitutional Review Group 4pm	M 25	<b>BANK HOLIDAY</b>
T 24		T 26	
			Licensing Sub (Misc) 10am
W 25	Co-operative Scrutiny Board 4pm	W 27	Co-operative Scrutiny Board 4pm (P)
Th 26	Taxi Licensing 10am	Th 28	
	Audit 2pm		
F 27	Mount Edgcumbe JC 10am	F 29	
			<b>SEPTEMBER 2014</b>
M 30	<b>CITY COUNCIL 2pm</b>	M1	Ambitious Plymouth 10am
	<b>JULY 2014</b>		
T 1	Licensing Sub (Misc) 10am	T 2	<b>CABINET 2pm</b>
W 2		W 3	Working Plymouth 3pm
Th 3		Th 4	Health & Wellbeing Board 10am
			Audit 2pm
F 4	Safeguarding Adults Board 1.30pm	F 5	Plymouth Safeguarding Children Board 9.30am
M 7	SACRE 1.30pm	M 8	LAF 10.30am
			Your Plymouth 4pm
T 8		T 9	Licensing Sub (Misc) 10am
W 9	Co-operative Scrutiny Board 4pm (P)	W 10	Co-operative Scrutiny Board 4pm (P)
Th 10		Th 11	Planning Committee 4pm
F 11		F 12	Tamar Bridge and Torpoint Ferry Joint Committee 10am
M 14		M 15	<b>CITY COUNCIL 2pm</b>
T 15	<b>CABINET 2pm</b>	T 16	
	Licensing Sub (Misc) 10am		
W 16		W 17	Corporate Parenting Group 2pm
Th 17	Planning Committee 4pm	Th 18	Taxi Licensing 10am
			Caring Plymouth 2pm
F 18	Mount Edgcumbe JC 10am	F19	
M 21	Employment Liaison Committee 10am	M22	
T 22		T23	
W 23	Co-operative Scrutiny Board 4pm	W 24	Licensing Sub (Misc) 10am
Th 24	South West Devon Waste Partnership 10am		
	Taxi Licensing 10am	Th 25	Co-operative Scrutiny Board 4pm
F 25	Children & Young People's Partnership 10am	F 26	Children & Young People's Partnership 10am
			Mount Edgcumbe JC 10am
M 28		M 29	Constitutional Review Group 4pm
T29	Licensing Sub (Misc) 10am	T30	
			<b>OCTOBER 2014</b>
W 30	Constitutional Review Group 4pm	W 1	Co-operative Scrutiny Board 4pm (P)

Th 31		Th 2	
	AUGUST 2014		
F 1		F 3	Safeguarding Adult Board 1.30pm

	OCTOBER 2014 (cont'd)		DECEMBER 2014 (cont'd)
M 6		M 8	Ambitious Plymouth 10am
T 7	Licensing Sub (Misc) 10am	T 9	<b>CABINET 2pm</b>
W 8	Co-operative Scrutiny Board 4pm (P)	W 10	Working Plymouth 3pm
Th 9	Planning Committee 4pm	Th 11	Taxi Licensing 10am
			Caring Plymouth 2pm
F 10		F 12	
M 13	Ambitious Plymouth 10 am	M 15	LAF 10.30am
			Your Plymouth 4pm
T 14	<b>CABINET 2pm</b>	T 16	Licensing Sub (Misc) 10am
W 15		W 17	Co-operative Scrutiny Board 4pm
Th 16	Taxi Licensing 10am	Th 18	Audit 2pm
F 17	Police and Crime Panel 10.30am	F 19	Police and Crime Panel 10.30am
M 20	Employment Liason Committee 10am	M 22	Constitutional Review Group 4pm
T 21	Licensing (Misc) 10am	T 23	
	Licensing Sub (Misc) 11am		
W 22	Co-operative Scrutiny Board 4pm	W 24	
Th 23	South West Devon Waste Partnership 10am	Th 25	<b>BANK HOLIDAY</b>
F 24		F 26	<b>BANK HOLIDAY</b>
M 27		M 29	
T 28		T 30	
W 29	Constitutional Review Group 4pm	W 31	
			<b>JANUARY 2015</b>
Th 30		Th 1	<b>BANK HOLIDAY</b>
F 31		F 2	
	<b>NOVEMBER 2014</b>		
M 3		M 5	
T 4	Licensing Sub (Misc) 10am	T 6	Licensing Sub (Misc) 10am
W 5	Co-operative Scrutiny Board 4pm (P)	W 7	Budget Scrutiny Day 1 9.30am
Th 6	Planning Committee 4pm	Th 8	
F 7		F 9	Plymouth Safeguarding Children Board 9.30am
M 10	SACRE 10am	M 12	Budget Scrutiny Day 2 9.30am
T 11	<b>CABINET 2pm</b>	T 13	<b>TPB / CABINET 2pm</b>
W 12		W 14	Budget Scrutiny Day 3 9.30am
Th 13	Taxi Licensing 10am	Th 15	Planning Committee 4pm
F 14		F 16	Co-operative Scrutiny Board 4pm (P)
M 17		M 19	Ambitious Plymouth 10am
T 18	Licensing Sub (Misc) 10am	T 20	Licensing Sub (Misc) 10am
W 19	Co-operative Scrutiny Board 4pm	W 21	Co-operative Scrutiny Board 4pm
Th 20	Health & Wellbeing Board 10am	Th 22	Taxi Licensing 10am
			South West Devon Waste Partnership 10am
			Audit 2pm
F 21		F 23	Children and Young People's Partnership 10am
M 24	<b>CITY COUNCIL 2pm</b>	M 26	<b>CITY COUNCIL 2pm</b>
T 25	Constitutional Review Group 4pm	T 27	Constitutional Review Group 4pm
W 26	Corporate Parenting Group 2pm	W 28	Corporate Parenting Group 2pm
Th 27		Th 29	Caring Plymouth 2pm
F 28	Children & Young People's Patnership 10am	F30	Safeguarding Adults Board 1.30pm
	Mount Edgcumbe JC 10am		
	<b>DECEMBER 2014</b>		<b>FEBRUARY 2015</b>
M 1		M 2	Employment Liaison Committee 10am
T 2	Licensing Sub (Misc) 10am	T 3	Licensing (Misc) 10am
			Licensing Sub (Misc) 11am
W 3	Co-operative Scrutiny Board 4pm (P)	W 4	Co-operative Scrutiny Board 4pm (P)
Th 4	Planning Committee 4pm	Th 5	Health & Wellbeing Board 10am
F 5	Plymouth Safeguarding Children Board 9.30am	F 6	Police and Crime Panel 10.30am
	Tamar Bridge and Torpoint Ferry Joint Committee 10am		

	<b>FEBRUARY 2015 (cont'd)</b>		<b>APRIL 2015 (cont'd)</b>
M 9		M 6	<b>BANK HOLIDAY</b>
T 10	<b>CABINET 2pm</b>	T 7	
W 11		W 8	
Th 12	Planning Committee 4pm	Th 9	Planning Committee 4pm
F 13	Lord Mayor's Selection Committee 10am	F 10	Police and Crime Panel 10.30am (P)
			Safeguarding Adults Board 1.30pm
M 16		M 13	
T 17	Licensing Sub (Misc) 10am	T 14	Licensing Sub (Misc) 10am
W 18	Co-operative Scrutiny Board 4pm	W 15	Co-operative Scrutiny Board 4pm
Th 19	Taxi Licensing 10am	Th 16	Taxi Licensing 10am
F 20	Police and Crime Panel 10.30am (P)	F 17	
M 23	<b>CITY COUNCIL (BUDGET) 2pm</b>	M 20	Employment Liaison Committee 10am
T 24		T 21	
W 25	Constitutional Review Group 4pm	W 22	Constitutional Review Group 4pm
Th 26		Th 23	Health & Wellbeing Board 10am
			South West Devon Waste Partnership 10am
F 27	Mount Edgcumbe JC 10am	F 24	
	<b>MARCH 2015</b>		
M 2		M 27	
T 3	Licensing Sub (Misc) 10am	T 28	Licensing Sub (Misc) 10am
W 4	Co-operative Scrutiny Board 4pm (P)	W 29	Co-operative Scrutiny Board 4pm (P)
Th 5	Caring Plymouth 2pm	Th 30	Planning Committee 4pm
			<b>MAY 2015</b>
F 6		F 1	
M 9	SACRE 10am	M 4	<b>BANK HOLIDAY</b>
T 10	<b>CABINET 2pm</b>	T 5	
W 11	Co-operative Scrutiny Board 4pm	W 6	
Th 12	Planning Committee 4pm	Th 7	<b>CITY COUNCIL AND GENERAL ELECTIONS</b>
F 13	Plymouth Safeguarding Children Board 9.30am		
	Tamar Bridge and Torpoint Ferry Joint Committee 10am	F 8	
M 16	LAF 10.30am	M 11	
	Your Plymouth Panel 4.00pm		
T 17	Licensing Sub (Misc) 10am	T 12	
W 18	Working Plymouth 3pm	W 13	
Th 19	Taxi Licensing 10am	Th 14	
F 20	Childrens & Young People's Partnership 10am	F 15	
M 23	<b>CITY COUNCIL 2pm</b>	M 18	
T 24	Constitutional Review Group 4pm	T 19	
W 25	Co-operative Scrutiny Board 4pm (P)	W 20	
Th 26	Health & Wellbing Board 10am		
	Audit 2 pm	Th 21	
F 27	Safeguarding Adults Board 1.30pm	F 22	<b>ANNUAL MEETING 10.30am</b>
M 30	Ambitious Plymouth 10 am	M 25	<b>BANK HOLIDAY</b>
T 31	<b>Other CMT / CABINET 2pm</b>	T 26	Licensing Sub (Misc) 10am
	Licensing Sub (Misc) 10am		
	<b>APRIL 2015</b>		
W 1	Co-operative Scrutiny Board 4pm (P)	W 27	
Th 2		Th 28	
F 3	<b>BANK HOLIDAY</b>	F 29	

**CITY COUNCIL**

31 March 2014

**REPORT OF THE LEADER ON URGENT CABINET AND KEY DECISIONS**

In accordance with the provisions of the constitution, the following urgent decisions are reported to council for noting (paragraphs 3.5 of the Cabinet Procedure Rules and 18.3 of the Access to Information Rules apply). These cover the period from May 2013 -

**1. CITY CELEBRATIONS AND EVENTS 2014**

Cabinet: 10 December 2013

(on the recommendations of Councillor Peter Smith)

Decision:

Agreed additional funding of £395,000 to support a major series of events in 2014 including the Royal Marines 350<sup>th</sup> anniversary celebrations and a major musical event to celebrate the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the City.

Urgent key decision	√	Urgent Cabinet decision	√
---------------------	---	-------------------------	---

Reason for Urgency:

Following the decision of Cabinet on 10 December, the Council has been in discussion with a key third party promoter for the event who is insisting that in order to secure the national / international promotion of the events they require contracts signed by 18 December 2013. Accordingly, in the interests of the Council and the public, immediate action is required to sign the contract.

Agreed by Councillor James (Chair of the Co-operative Scrutiny Board) on 16 December 2013.

**2. FUTURE ACCOMMODATION REQUIREMENTS**

Cabinet: 12 March 2013

(on the recommendation of Councillor Lowry)

Decision:

To complete two property transactions as detailed in the confidential report.

Urgent key decision	√	Urgent Cabinet decision	√
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Reason for Urgency:

The next forward plan will be published on 16 December 2013 and it is impracticable to defer the decision until the next Cabinet meeting on 14 January 2014 as the Council needs to secure negotiated property deals in the market now to secure its accommodation requirements and that means that a decision has to be taken before this date.

In the interests of the Council, immediate action is required to secure the best deals and it is therefore proposed to implement the decision immediately after Cabinet.

Agreed by Councillor James (Chair of the Co-operative Scrutiny Board) on 9 December 2013.

### 3. PREPARATION FOR AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COUNCIL'S TRANSFORMATION PROGRAMME

Decision date: 18 March 2014

(Taken by Councillor Evans, Leader)

Decision:

1. Endorse the expenditure and actions taken to date by officers in 2013/14 in preparation and implementation of the council's transformation programme
2. Endorse the Programme and Project Summaries for 2014-15 and Outline Business Cases for the Transformation Programme so that they can be developed into full Business Cases for further consideration
3. Endorse the Strategic Principles of the Council's Blueprint at Appendix A
4. Note that the following agreements have been incorporated within the overall transformation programme:
  - (a) Co-location with Health initiative, agreed by Cabinet in January 2013, is built into the Outline Business Case for Integrated Approach to Health and Wellbeing;
  - (b) The Redevelopment of the Civic Centre and future accommodation requirements initiative, agreed by Cabinet in September 2013, is built into the Outline Business Case for People and Organisational Development;
  - (c) The Investment in Customer Transformation and Core ICT infrastructure, agreed by Cabinet in September 2012, is built into the Outline Business Case for Customer and Service Transformation;
  - (d) The ICT Shared Services DELT proposal, agreed by Cabinet in October 2013, is built into the Outline Business Case for the Co-operative Centre of Operations
5. Asks the Co-operative Scrutiny Board to review the Programme and Project summaries and Outline Business Cases for the Transformation Programme to ensure that the Board and Panels are able to play an active part in supporting and challenging the programme as it develops
6. Notes that an independent review is being commissioned to appraise the overall status of the transformation programme including an opinion as to the achievability of the benefits, and that this work will be undertaken over the next three months

Urgent key decision

√

Urgent Cabinet decision

√

Reason for Urgency:

Programme and Project summaries for the 2014-15 phase of the Transformation Programme have just been completed. An urgent decision is now needed to ensure that Cabinet endorses Transformation recommendations and allows the Co-operative Scrutiny Board to commence scrutiny before the end of the municipal year.

Agreed by Councillor James (Chair of the Co-operative Scrutiny Board) on 19 March 2014.

#### 4. TAYLOR MAXWELL HOUSE 165-171 ARMADA WAY & 67-85 MAYFLOWER STREET, PLYMOUTH

Decision date: 21 March 2014

(Taken by Councillor Evans, Leader)

Decision:

Acquisition of long-leasehold interest of Taylor Maxwell House and amend capital programme accordingly in accordance with Council Minute 100 of 24/2/14

Urgent key decision	√	Urgent Cabinet decision	√
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Reason for Urgency:

To meet the vendor's timescale for exchanging contracts to sell the long leasehold interest in the property at the price agreed i.e. by 24 March 2014.

Agreed by Councillor James (Chair of the Co-operative Scrutiny Board) on 19 March 2014.

#### 5a. PLAN FOR THE CITY CENTRE PART I

Decision date: 21 March 2014

(Taken by Councillor Evans, Leader)

Decision:

1. Supports the initiatives set out in the Plan for the City Centre.
2. Requests the Working Plymouth Scrutiny Panel to consider including in its work programme for 2014/2015 a cooperative review of the detailed plans for the inter city coach hub at the site of the Mayflower West Car Park.

Urgent key decision	√	Urgent Cabinet decision	√
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Reason for Urgency:

The next forward plan will be published on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2014 and it is impracticable to defer the decision until the next Cabinet meeting on 29<sup>th</sup> April 2014 because this decision needs to be made to enable discussions to be commenced urgently with third parties means that a decision has to be taken before this date. The scheme is dependent on the acquisition of a property to facilitate the new coach station and terms for this purchase have only just been agreed.

Agreed by Councillor James (Chair of the Co-operative Scrutiny Board) on 20 March 2014.

#### 5b. PLAN FOR THE CITY CENTRE PART I I

Decision date: 21 March 2014

(Taken by Councillor Evans, Leader)

Decision:

1. To approve disposal terms for Bretonside Bus Station, the relocation of coach services to a new Inter City Coach Hub on the site of the Mayflower West car park, and city centre improvement initiatives.
2. The Council enter into an agreement with British Land Company plc that, subject to an acceptable full planning permission being obtained by the company for the proposed Drake Circus Leisure project at Bretonside Bus Station, the Council will grant a Building Lease to enable the project to be developed, followed by a freehold transfer on completion of the works.
3. Delegated authority be given to the Strategic Director for Place in consultation with the Portfolio Holder for Finance to agree any additional or supplementary legal and estates issues associated with this project that may arise prior to completion of the relevant legal documentation. Supports the

initiatives set out in the Plan for the City Centre.			
Urgent key decision	√	Urgent Cabinet decision	√
<p>Reason for Urgency:</p> <p>The next forward plan will be published on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2014 and it is impracticable to defer the decision until the next Cabinet meeting on 29<sup>th</sup> April 2014 because this decision needs to be made to enable discussions to be commenced urgently with third parties means that a decision has to be taken before this date. The scheme is dependent on the acquisition of a property to facilitate the new coach station and terms for this purchase have only just been agreed.</p>			
Agreed by Councillor James (Chair of the Co-operative Scrutiny Board) on 20 March 2014.			