



Oversight and Governance

Chief Executive's Department

Plymouth City Council

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Published 02/03/22

Delegated Decisions

Delegated Executive/Officer Decisions

Delegated Executive and Officer decisions are published every Wednesday and are available at the following link - <https://tinyurl.com/ms6umor>

Cabinet decisions subject to call-in are published at the following link - <http://tinyurl.com/yddrqll6>

Notice of call-in for non-urgent decisions must be given to the Democratic Support Unit by 4.30 pm on Wednesday 09 March 2022. Please note – urgent decisions and non-key Council Officer decisions cannot be called in. Copies of the decisions together with background reports are available for viewing as follows:

- on the Council's Intranet Site at <https://modgov/mgDelegatedDecisions.aspx>
- on the Council's website at <https://tinyurl.com/jhnax4e>

The decisions detailed below may be implemented on Thursday 10 March 2022 if they are not called-in.

Delegated Decisions

- 1. Councillor Nick Kelly, Leader of the Council:**
 - 1.1. COVID Additional Relief Fund **(Pages 1 - 14)**
- 2. Councillor Patrick Nicholson, Deputy Leader of the Council:**
 - 2.1. Extension of Community Equipment Service **(Pages 15 - 22)**
- 3. Councillor John Riley, Cabinet Member for Governance, HR, IT & Community Safety:**
 - 3.1. Licensing Act 2003: Consultation on the Cumulative Impact Assessment - Three Year Review **(Pages 23 - 72)**

EXECUTIVE DECISION

made by a Cabinet Member



REPORT OF ACTION TAKEN UNDER DELEGATED AUTHORITY BY AN INDIVIDUAL CABINET MEMBER


Executive Decision Reference Number – L35 21/22

Decision	
1	Title of decision: COVID Additional Relief Fund
2	Decision maker (Cabinet member name and portfolio title): Councillor Nick Kelly, Leader of the Council
3	Report author and contact details: Paul Walshe, Revenues, Benefits and Financial Transactions Service Manager, paul.walshe@plymouth.gov.uk
4	<p>Decision to be taken:</p> <p>Following the government announcement on 15th December 2021 to provide financial support to Businesses impacted by the Covid pandemic, Plymouth City Council have been allocated £5.86m to administer as a Business Rates Relief award. This decision asks to;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Approve the proposal to provide 38% Business Rates Relief to 1,285 businesses (total relief of £5.68m to be reimbursed by Central Government) with remaining £177K to be used as a Discretionary fund.
5	<p>Reasons for decision:</p> <p>Government guidance has been issued to support billing authorities in administering the COVID Additional Relief Fund (CARF) using Section 47 discretionary powers. This means it is for local authorities to determine the level of relief, with Central Government reimbursing any award.</p> <p>Using the criteria provided by government, Plymouth City Council Business Rates team have identified 1,285 businesses that could benefit from 38% reduction in their business rates.</p> <p>The government guidance specifies some businesses that must not be included, however it also does allow for some discretion. Plymouth has worked with other Devon authorities to agree principals across this scheme so it is mostly consistent across Devon, as well as agreeing the final list with Finance (Brendan Arnold) and Economic Development (Anthony Payne).</p> <p>The relief is to be applied for the year 2021/2022, and given we are nearing the end of the financial year it will mean that business benefiting from CARF will be in credit with their business rates accounts. As these rates have been paid it is our recommendation to automatically carry forward this credit towards next year's business rates demands; however, we will also be asking customers to contact us if they would prefer a refund.</p>
6	<p>Alternative options considered and rejected:</p> <p>As this contains some discretionary decisions, the Business Rates team have made decisions, using the government guidance, to decide which business are felt as being 'adversely affected by the pandemic'. A final list of those businesses who are entitle to CARF has been agreed with both Finance and Economic</p>

	<p>Development, as well as in conjunction with neighbouring Devon authorities.</p> <p>There are options to add other businesses to the list however to do this would also result in the reduction in the 38% allocation.</p> <p>Do nothing is not an option, as this would mean we do not use our allocation of £5.86m to benefit business rates payers in Plymouth.</p>			
7	<p>Financial implications and risks: The relief will be fully reimbursed by central government and therefore there is no cost to Plymouth City Council other than to administer the scheme.</p>			
8	<p>Is the decision a Key Decision? (please contact Democratic Support for further advice)</p>	Yes	No	<p>Per the Constitution, a key decision is one which:</p>
			x	in the case of capital projects and contract awards, results in a new commitment to spend and/or save in excess of £3million in total
			x	in the case of revenue projects when the decision involves entering into new commitments and/or making new savings in excess of £1 million
			x	is significant in terms of its effect on communities living or working in an area comprising two or more wards in the area of the local authority.
	<p>If yes, date of publication of the notice in the Forward Plan of Key Decisions</p>	N/A		
9	<p>Please specify how this decision is linked to the Council's corporate plan/Plymouth Plan and/or the policy framework and/or the revenue/capital budget:</p>	<p>UNLOCKING THE CITY'S POTENTIAL</p> <p>A green, sustainable city that cares about the environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Business relief will financially support businesses to continue to trade and overcome financial difficulties due to Covid pandemic. <p>CARING FOR PEOPLE AND COMMUNITIES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Providing extra financial support to our business communities and in extension positively affecting residents of Plymouth. 		
10	<p>Please specify any direct environmental implications of the decision (carbon impact)</p>	<p>There is no environmental implications of this decision if the award is agreed before year-end billing (1st March 2022) as the relief can be applied prior to annual bills being printed and posted to customers. This will avoid the need to re-bill those businesses receiving the relief.</p>		

Urgent decisions				
11	Is the decision urgent and to be implemented immediately in the interests of the Council or the public?	Yes		(If yes, please contact Democratic Support (democraticsupport@plymouth.gov.uk) for advice)
		No	x	(If no, go to section 13a)
12a	Reason for urgency:			
12b	Scrutiny Chair Signature:		Date	
	Scrutiny Committee name:			
	Print Name:			
Consultation				
13a	Are any other Cabinet members' portfolios affected by the decision?	Yes		
		No	x	(If no go to section 14)
13b	Which other Cabinet member's portfolio is affected by the decision?			
13c	Date Cabinet member consulted			
14	Has any Cabinet member declared a conflict of interest in relation to the decision?	Yes		If yes, please discuss with the Monitoring Officer
		No	x	
15	Which Corporate Management Team member has been consulted?	Name	Brendan Arnold	
		Job title	Service Director for Finance	
		Date consulted	9 February 2022	
Sign-off				
16	Sign off codes from the relevant departments consulted:	Democratic Support (mandatory)	DS116 21/22	
		Finance (mandatory)	djn.21.22.281	
		Legal (mandatory)	MS/2/23.02.21	

		Human Resources (if applicable)						
		Corporate property (if applicable)						
		Procurement (if applicable)						
Appendices								
17	Ref.	Title of appendix						
	A	Briefing report for publication (<i>mandatory</i>)						
	B	Equalities Impact Assessment (<i>where required</i>)						
Confidential/exempt information								
18a	Do you need to include any confidential/exempt information?	Yes		If yes, prepare a second, confidential ('Part II') briefing report and indicate why it is not for publication by virtue of Part I of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972 by ticking the relevant box in 18b below. (Keep as much information as possible in the briefing report that will be in the public domain)				
		No	x					
		Exemption Paragraph Number						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
18b	Confidential/exempt briefing report title:							
Background Papers								
19	Please list all unpublished, background papers relevant to the decision in the table below. Background papers are <u>unpublished</u> works, relied on to a material extent in preparing the report, which disclose facts or matters on which the report or an important part of the work is based. If some/all of the information is confidential, you must indicate why it is not for publication by virtue of Part I of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972 by ticking the relevant box.							
Title of background paper(s)		Exemption Paragraph Number						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Cabinet Member Signature			
20	I agree the decision and confirm that it is not contrary to the Council's policy and budget framework, Corporate Plan or Budget. In taking this decision I have given due regard to the Council's duty to promote equality of opportunity, eliminate unlawful discrimination and promote good relations between people who share protected characteristics under the Equalities Act and those who do not. For further details please see the EIA attached.		
Signature		Date of decision	02 March 2022
Print Name	Councillor Nick Kelly, Leader of Plymouth City Council		

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Covid Additional Relief Fund (CARF)

Business Rates Relief – January 2022



On 15th December 2021, the Government published information regarding the **Covid-19 Additional Relief Fund (CARF)** to provide financial support to Businesses impacted by the pandemic.

CARF is a new relief fund (worth £1.5 billion) to support businesses in England affected by COVID-19 but not eligible for existing support linked to business rates.

The £1.5 billion will be allocated to local authorities based upon the estimated rateable value in each local authority rating list. **For Plymouth City Council, the allocation is £5.86m.**

Guidance has been issued to support billing authorities in administering the CARF using Section 47 discretionary powers. This means it is for local authorities to determine the level of relief, with Central Government reimbursing any award.

There are 7,890 business subject to business rates. Due to the government guidance, a large portion of these businesses are not entitled to the new CARF scheme and have been removed, as follows;

	Number of Properties	Total Rates due
Original Caseload	7890	£71 915 467
Less: 100% SBRR	2826	£0
Less: Retail Relief	1566	£25 658 004
Less: Nursery Relief	43	£78 379
Less: PCC Properties	450	£3 690 789
Less: Empty Properties	707	£2 760 960
Remaining Properties	2 298	£39 727 335

The only other criteria given in the guidance is that authorities 'direct their support towards ratepayers who have been adversely affected by the pandemic and have been unable to adequately adapt to that impact'. In line with other Devon Authorities, we have removed further groups of business rates accounts classified as not been adversely affected by Covid, and a final list has been produced between Finance and Economic Development partners. The final exclusions are the following groups:

Type of Business	Number of Accounts	Total Rates due
Public Funded	172	£14 978 961.75
Education	142	£2 196 836.18
Advertising Rights	292	£152 754.68
Telecoms / Utilities	140	£3 050 251.81
Solar Panels	40	£18 443.23
Financial Institutions	34	£1 082 002.17
Doctor Surgeries	25	£247 994.68
Housing Associations	46	£95 850.28
Large Distribution and Parcel Delivery	18	£384 456.70
Further Identified as Entitled to Retail Relief	41	£801 397.84
Others determined as having no adverse effect by the pandemic	61	£1 760 858.53

Following the above exclusions, there are 1,285 business rates accounts identified, with a total rates charge of **£14,954,898**. Our recommendation is to apply a fixed 38% reduction in Business Rates. The total relief equates to £5.68m, which allows a small shortfall of £177K to be used as a discretionary allocation*.

Primarily the CARF will benefit Office Buildings (over 520) and Factories and Workshops (over 300) and car parks (over 130).

The relief is to be applied for the year 2021/2022, and given we are nearing the end of the financial year will mean that business benefiting from CARF will be in credit with their business rates. As these rates have been paid it is our recommendation to automatically carry forward this credit towards next year's business rates demands, however we will also be asking customers to contact us if they would prefer a refund.

In the majority of cases, the subsidy being provided to businesses will fall below the de minimis allowance of £325,000 in any three years. Where it is apparent that the subsidy is likely to exceed the de minimis allowance, the Council will work with the intended recipient to ensure that the aid is in compliance with the subsidy control rules. The Council reserves the right not to provide the aid if it is deemed be in contravention of the subsidy control rules.

CARF Discretionary Allocation

It is proposed that the remaining balance of £177K is used as a Discretionary Allowance, which can be applied at the discretion of the Section 151 Finance officer, following any such application or appeal from businesses who meet the initial CARF qualifying criteria but have not been selected in the final scheme. Such cases will be reviewed on an individual basis.

It is asked that the proposals above be agreed so that we can commence updating accounts and notifying customers accordingly.

Paul Walshe

Revenues, Benefits and Financial Transactions Service Manager

**Note: above relief will be granted as per the ratepayer records as at 10th January 2022 (being the date the data was extracted)*

EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Finance (Revenues, Benefits and Financial Transactions)



STAGE 1: WHAT IS BEING ASSESSED AND BY WHOM?

What is being assessed - including a brief description of aims and objectives?	Impact of providing Business Rates payers with financial relief using government announced scheme 'Covid Additional Relief Fund' (CARF)
Author	Paul Walshe
Department and service	Finance (Revenues, Benefits and Financial Transactions)
Date of assessment	9 th February 2022

STAGE 2: EVIDENCE AND IMPACT

Protected characteristics (Equality Act)	Evidence and information (eg data and feedback)	Any adverse impact See guidance on how to make judgement	Actions	Timescale and who is responsible
Age	<p>Plymouth The average age in Plymouth is 39.</p> <p>The 2011 census shows a population of 256,384, broken down by age as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 to 24 : 32.8 percent 25 to 65 : 50.9 percent 65+ : 16 percent <p>The population of Plymouth is currently 263,070, broken down by age as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 to 24 : 32.1 percent 25 to 64 : 49.8 percent 	<p>The CARF is a relief which will financially benefit applicable Plymouth Businesses (with a rateable value and therefore paying business rates).</p> <p>The fund is available to those businesses and has no bearing on Age, Disability, Religion, Gender, or Race.</p>	No action proposed	N/A

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 65+ : 18.1 percent <p>The population is estimated to increase to 274,300 by 2034.</p> <p>During the next 20 years the number of citizens aged 65+ will increase to 22.7 percent of the population as a whole.</p>			
Disability	<p>Plymouth</p> <p>The 2011 census shows the following: Day-to-day activities limited a lot by long-term health problems or disability : 10 percent Day-to-day activities limited a little by long-term health problems or disability : 10.4 per cent</p> <p>Age 16 to 64 with a long-term illness: Limiting a lot : 4.7 percent Limiting a little : 5.5 percent</p> <p>People with disabilities are less likely than average Plymouth residents to be satisfied with the city as a place to live.</p> <p>In 2017, 26,500 residents aged 18 to 24 suffered from common mental health problems (depression, anxiety, OCD), and 11,900 suffered from more than one mental health problem.</p> <p>In 2017/18:</p>	<p>The CARF is a relief which will financially benefit applicable Plymouth Businesses (with a rateable value and therefore paying business rates).</p> <p>The fund is available to those businesses and has no bearing on Age, Disability, Religion, Gender, or Race.</p>	No action proposed	N/A

	<p>Number of residents registered with a GP and having a learning disability : 1,845</p> <p>In 2020: Number of residents declared themselves as having a long-term health problem or disability : 31,164</p>			
Faith/religion or belief	<p>Plymouth The 2011 census shows the following: Christian : 58.08 percent Buddhist : 0.34 percent Hindu : 0.22 percent Jewish : 0.07 percent Muslim : 0.81 percent Sikh : 0.03 percent</p>	<p>The CARF is a relief which will financially benefit applicable Plymouth Businesses (with a rateable value and therefore paying business rates). The fund is available to those businesses and has no bearing on Age, Disability, Religion, Gender, or Race.</p>	No action proposed	N/A
Gender - including marriage, pregnancy and maternity	<p>Plymouth The 2011 census shows the following: Males : 49.41 percent Females : 50.59 percent</p>	<p>The CARF is a relief which will financially benefit applicable Plymouth Businesses (with a rateable value and therefore paying business rates). The fund is available to those businesses and has no bearing on Age, Disability, Religion, Gender, or Race.</p>	No action proposed	N/A
Gender reassignment	No data	<p>The CARF is a relief which will financially benefit applicable Plymouth Businesses (with a rateable value and therefore paying business rates). The fund is available to those businesses and has no bearing on</p>	No action proposed	N/A

		Age, Disability, Religion, Gender, or Race.		
Race	<p>Plymouth The proportion of White British residents in Plymouth is higher compared to the UK average, but is falling, from 97 percent in 2001 to less than 93 percent in 2011.</p> <p>BAME communities in Plymouth are very diverse, with Polish, Chinese and Kurdish amongst the largest communities. Forty-three languages are spoken across the city.</p> <p>The 2011 census shows the following: White : 96.15 percent Mixed : 1.28 percent Asian / Asian British : 1.52 percent Black / Black British : 0.65 percent Other : 0.40 percent</p>	<p>The CARF is a relief which will financially benefit applicable Plymouth Businesses (with a rateable value and therefore paying business rates).</p> <p>The fund is available to those businesses and has no bearing on Age, Disability, Religion, Gender, or Race.</p>	No action proposed	N/A
Sexual orientation - including civil partnership	No previous data on sexual orientation. 2017 ONS survey estimates 1.7 percent of the UK population is LGB, therefore approximately 3,649 Plymouth residents.	<p>The CARF is a relief which will financially benefit applicable Plymouth Businesses (with a rateable value and therefore paying business rates).</p> <p>The fund is available to those businesses and has no bearing on Age, Disability, Religion, Gender, or Race.</p>	No action proposed	N/A

STAGE 3: ARE THERE ANY IMPLICATIONS FOR THE FOLLOWING? IF SO, PLEASE RECORD ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN

Local priorities	Implications	Timescale and who is responsible
Reduce the gap in average hourly pay between men and women	None identified.	N/A
Increase the number of hate crime incidents reported and maintain good satisfaction rates in dealing with racist, disablist, homophobic, transphobic and faith, religion and belief incidents.	None identified.	N/A
Good relations between different communities (community cohesion)	None identified.	N/A
Human rights Please refer to guidance	None identified.	N/A

STAGE 4: PUBLICATION

Responsible Officer: Paul Walshe

Date: 09/02/2022

Strategic Director, Service Director or Head of Service

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EXECUTIVE DECISION

made by a Cabinet Member



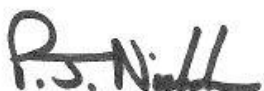
REPORT OF ACTION TAKEN UNDER DELEGATED AUTHORITY BY AN INDIVIDUAL CABINET MEMBER

Executive Decision Reference Number – DL4 21/22

Decision	
1	Title of decision: Extension of Community Equipment Service
2	Decision maker (Cabinet member name and portfolio title): Councillor Patrick Nicholson, Deputy Leader of the Council
3	Report author and contact details: Sandra Stanton – Sandra.stanton@plymouth.gov.uk 01752304476 Nicola Jones (CCG) - nicolajones7@nhs.net 01752 398757 – 07966303458 Holly McKenzie - Holly.McKenzie@plymouth.gov.uk 01752 304013
4	Decision to be taken: Extend the current Community Equipment Service contract with Millbrook Healthcare Ltd for a period of 10 months with an option to extend for a further 2 periods of up to 1 month each (12 months total) from 1 st April 2022 until 31 st March 2023.
5	Reasons for decision: In May 2021 a joint tender on behalf of Plymouth City Council and Torbay Council for a community equipment service provider was issued, with an expectation that a new contract would commence on 01 April 2022. However, during the evaluation phase concerns were raised as to whether the published evaluation criteria would clearly establish the most economically advantageous tender (MEAT). The procurement was paused to enable a full review of the evaluation criteria and as a result of that review the decision was taken to abandon the tender process. An amended tender has now been issued but the delay means that a new contract cannot commence on 01 April 2022. The timescale are further impacted by local elections which will delay the contract approval process but also a reasonable implementation period is required. A 10 month +1mth option +1mth option (up to 12 months total) extension to the existing CES contract is required to ensure continuity of provision whilst the tender exercise is re-run and to allow for any further unforeseen delays to the award of the new contract . The option to extend for up to a 2 further months is also requested in case there are any further unforeseen delays in relation to the procurement and contract award process.
6	Alternative options considered and rejected: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do nothing – The service would continue without a formal contract extension in place, assuming the incumbent provider is willing to continue to deliver the service The existing contract would roll-

	over until a new contract is procured. This roll-over contract would not be as clear and legally enforceable as a formally agreed extension period, it is open ended and would not be compliant with the Public Contract Regulations 2015. It could also potentially be terminated quickly by either party at any time.			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Competitively procure an interim contract – The contract is too complex to effectively re-procure the service in the time available. Alternative suppliers are unlikely to bid for a short term contract it would not be economically viable for them to do so with set up costs that would be required.			
7	Financial implications and risks: There is minimal financial risk as this is spend that has already budgeted for by the Council.			
8	Is the decision a Key Decision? (please contact Democratic Support for further advice)	Yes	No	Per the Constitution, a key decision is one which:
			x	in the case of capital projects and contract awards, results in a new commitment to spend and/or save in excess of £3million in total
			x	in the case of revenue projects when the decision involves entering into new commitments and/or making new savings in excess of £1million
			x	is significant in terms of its effect on communities living or working in an area comprising two or more wards in the area of the local authority.
	If yes, date of publication of the notice in the Forward Plan of Key Decisions			
9	Please specify how this decision is linked to the Council's corporate plan/Plymouth Plan and/or the policy framework and/or the revenue/capital budget:	This service links with the corporate priority of Caring for People and Communities and keeping adults safe and supporting them to be able to lead independent lives.		
10	Please specify any direct environmental implications of the decision (carbon impact)	Continuation of existing service; as such no additional environmental implications have been identified.		
Urgent decisions				
11	Is the decision urgent and to be implemented immediately in the interests of the Council or the public?	Yes		(If yes, please contact Democratic Support (democraticsupport@plymouth.gov.uk) for advice)
		No	x	(If no, go to section 13a)
12a	Reason for urgency:			

12b	Scrutiny Chair Signature:		Date	
	Scrutiny Committee name:			
	Print Name:			
Consultation				
13a	Are any other Cabinet members' portfolios affected by the decision?	Yes		
		No	x	(If no go to section 14)
13b	Which other Cabinet member's portfolio is affected by the decision?			
13c	Date Cabinet member consulted			
14	Has any Cabinet member declared a conflict of interest in relation to the decision?	Yes		If yes, please discuss with the Monitoring Officer
		No	x	
15	Which Corporate Management Team member has been consulted?	Name	Anna Coles	
		Job title	Service Director of Integrated Commissioning	
		Date consulted	17/2/2022	
Sign-off				
16	Sign off codes from the relevant departments consulted:	Democratic Support (mandatory)	DS122 21/22	
		Finance (mandatory)	djn.21.22.277	
		Legal (mandatory)	MS/38138	
		Human Resources (if applicable)	NA	
		Corporate property (if applicable)	NA	
		Procurement (if applicable)	PB/SC/010/ED/022 2	
Appendices				
17	Ref.	Title of appendix		
	A	Briefing report for publication (<i>mandatory</i>)		

Confidential/exempt information								
18a	Do you need to include any confidential/exempt information?	Yes	x	If yes, prepare a second, confidential ('Part II') briefing report and indicate why it is not for publication by virtue of Part I of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972 by ticking the relevant box in 18b below. (Keep as much information as possible in the briefing report that will be in the public domain)				
		No						
		Exemption Paragraph Number						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
18b	Confidential/exempt briefing report title: Plymouth Community Equipment Service Extension to contract			X				
Background Papers								
19	Please list all unpublished, background papers relevant to the decision in the table below. Background papers are <u>unpublished</u> works, relied on to a material extent in preparing the report, which disclose facts or matters on which the report or an important part of the work is based. If some/all of the information is confidential, you must indicate why it is not for publication by virtue of Part I of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972 by ticking the relevant box.							
Title of background paper(s)		Exemption Paragraph Number						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cabinet Member Signature								
20	I agree the decision and confirm that it is not contrary to the Council's policy and budget framework, Corporate Plan or Budget. In taking this decision I have given due regard to the Council's duty to promote equality of opportunity, eliminate unlawful discrimination and promote good relations between people who share protected characteristics under the Equalities Act and those who do not. For further details please see the EIA attached.							
Signature				Date of decision		28/02/2022		
Print Name		Councillor Patrick Nicholson						

COMMUNITY EQUIPMENT SERVICE EXTENSION TO CONTRACT



(Contract No: PEO14011-1) Community Equipment Service

Company Name: Millbrook Healthcare Ltd.

Original Contract dates: 1/4/2015 – 31/3/18 plus 3 x 1 year options to extend to 31/03/21 Extended dates: 1/4/21 to 31/3/22

I have considered all the circumstances surrounding this extension for approximately **£2.2m** per annum.

The relevant procurement rules, including the Council's Contract Standing Orders and EU legislation have been considered. It is recommended that this contract is extended for the following reasons :-

Justification for extension

In May 2021 a joint tender on behalf of Plymouth City Council and Torbay Council for a community equipment service provider was issued, with an expectation that a new contract would commence on 01 April 2022. However, during the evaluation phase concerns were raised as to whether the published evaluation criteria would clearly establish the most economically advantageous tender (MEAT). The procurement was paused to enable a full review of the evaluation criteria and as a result of that review the decision was taken to abandon the tender process.

An amended tender has now been issued but the delay means that a new contract cannot commence on 01 April 2022. The timescale are further impacted by local elections which will delay the contract approval process but also a reasonable implementation period is required.

A 10 month + 1mth option + 1mth option (up to 12 months total) extension to the existing CES contract is required to ensure continuity of provision whilst the tender exercise is re-run and to allow for any further unforeseen delays to the award of the new contract . The 1mth + 1mth options to extend in addition to the 10 months will provide flexibility in case there are any further unforeseen delays in relation to the procurement and contract award process.

We will be awarding the contract without prior publication under paragraphs 1(c) Article 72 of Directive 2014/24/EU.

72.—(1) Contracts and framework agreements may be modified without a new procurement procedure in accordance with this Part in any of the following cases:—

(c) where all of the following conditions are fulfilled:— (i) the need for modification has been brought about by circumstances which a diligent contracting authority could not have foreseen; (ii) the modification does not alter the overall nature of the contract; (iii) any increase in price does not exceed 50% of the value of the original contract or framework agreement.

The need for an extension to the current contract has been brought about as a result of the relaunched procurement which could not have been reasonably foreseen by the Council and the need to ensure provision is maintained until a new contract can be put in place.

Furthermore:

There would be significant cost and inconvenience to the Authority and economic operators associated with tendering a short term contract for Plymouth, for the following reasons:

- Under TUPE legislation the current economic operator's staff are entitled to transfer to the new economic operator
- The service requires significant sized premises within Plymouth to operate from, which has sufficient capacity to allow for storage, cleaning and maintenance of the equipment. The supplier will need to extend the lease agreement for these premises.
- Any equipment already in the community at contract handover will need to be replaced and this will occur again at the end of the contract period, causing inconvenience to service users and additional cost for the Council and economic operators
- The current economic operator holds personal and sensitive data on service users which will need to be transferred to the interim economic operator and transferred again at the end of the contract, increasing the risk of loss or breach of data
- Equipment orders are placed through an on-line portal, the new economic operator will be required to provide a similar system and prescribing staff will require training on the new system, which will take time to complete and bed-in.

The contract extension will be a continuation of existing services to those being delivered by the economic operator under their current contract, which was procured in accordance with Article 26 of Directive 2014/24/EU.

The extension to the existing CES contract is required to ensure continuity of provision whilst the tender exercise is re-run. The 1mth + 1mth options to extend in addition to the 10 months are also requested in case there are any further unforeseen delays in relation to the procurement and contract award process.

Name : **Sandra Stanton, Nicola Jones and Holly McKenzie**

Date : **17/02/2022** Telephone Number : **01752 304476**

The following relates to exempt or confidential matters (Para(s) 3 of Part 1, Schedule 12A of the Local Govt Act 1972). Any breach of confidentiality could prejudice the Council/person/body concerned & might amount to a breach of the councillors /employees codes of conduct.

Document is Restricted

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EXECUTIVE DECISION

made by a Cabinet Member



REPORT OF ACTION TAKEN UNDER DELEGATED AUTHORITY BY AN INDIVIDUAL CABINET MEMBER

Executive Decision Reference Number – GHRITC05 21/22

Decision				
1	Title of decision: Licensing Act 2003: Consultation on the Cumulative Impact Assessment – Three Year Review			
2	Decision maker (Cabinet member name and portfolio title): Councillor John Riley (Cabinet Member for Governance, HR, IT & Community Safety)			
3	Report author and contact details: Rachael Hind, Licensing Service Manager 01752 308794 Rachael.hind@plymouth.gov.uk			
4	Decision to be taken: The draft Licensing Act 2003 – Cumulative Impact Assessment is authorised to be released for consultation for 12 weeks. Closing date for the responses will be Thursday 2 June 2022 (12 week consultation).			
5	Reasons for decision: The Cumulative Impact Assessment is part of a framework policy and as such Cabinet Member approval is required prior to the commencement of the public consultation.			
6	Alternative options considered and rejected: None available – this is required under the Plymouth City Council Constitution and a three year review of the Cumulative Impact Policy is a statutory requirement under section 5A (7) of the Licensing Act 2003.			
7	Financial implications and risks: None.			
8	Is the decision a Key Decision? (please contact Democratic Support for further advice)	Yes	No	Per the Constitution, a key decision is one which:
			x	in the case of capital projects and contract awards, results in a new commitment to spend and/or save in excess of £3million in total
			x	in the case of revenue projects when the decision involves entering into new

				commitments and/or making new savings in excess of £1 million
			x	is significant in terms of its effect on communities living or working in an area comprising two or more wards in the area of the local authority.
	If yes, date of publication of the notice in the Forward Plan of Key Decisions			
9	Please specify how this decision is linked to the Council's corporate plan/Plymouth Plan and/or the policy framework and/or the revenue/capital budget:			<p>This is a statutory policy which the Council must have in place in order to determine applications made under the Licensing Act 2003.</p> <p>The policy will support the following priorities;</p> <p>Growing – Businesses will have a transparent indication on the matters that will be considered by the Council when determining applications</p> <p>Caring – The policy will assist in the protection of vulnerable persons likely to be affected by licensing activities</p>
10	Please specify any direct environmental implications of the decision (carbon impact)			None


Urgent decisions

11	Is the decision urgent and to be implemented immediately in the interests of the Council or the public?	Yes		(If yes, please contact Democratic Support (democraticsupport@plymouth.gov.uk) for advice)
		No	x	(If no, go to section 13a)
12a	Reason for urgency:			
12b	Scrutiny Chair Signature:		Date	
	Scrutiny Committee name:			
	Print Name:			

Consultation

13a	Are any other Cabinet members' portfolios affected by the decision?	Yes		
		No	x	(If no go to section 14)
13b	Which other Cabinet member's portfolio is affected by the decision?			

I3c	Date Cabinet member consulted									
I4	Has any Cabinet member declared a conflict of interest in relation to the decision?	Yes		If yes, please discuss with the Monitoring Officer						
		No	x							
I5	Which Corporate Management Team member has been consulted?	Name		Dr Ruth Harrell						
		Job title		Director of Public Health						
		Date consulted		01 February 2022						
Sign-off										
I6	Sign off codes from the relevant departments consulted:	Democratic Support (mandatory)				DS119 21/22				
		Finance (mandatory)				djn.21.22.286				
		Legal (mandatory)				38079/ag/16.2.22				
		Human Resources (if applicable)				N/A				
		Corporate property (if applicable)				N/A				
		Procurement (if applicable)				N/A				
Appendices										
I7	Ref.	Title of appendix								
	A	Appendix B								
	B	Appendix C								
	C	Equalities Impact Assessment								
Confidential/exempt information										
I8a	Do you need to include any confidential/exempt information?	Yes		If yes, prepare a second, confidential ('Part II') briefing report and indicate why it is not for publication by virtue of Part I of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972 by ticking the relevant box in I8b below. (Keep as much information as possible in the briefing report that will be in the public domain)						
		No	x							
		Exemption Paragraph Number								
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7		

18b	Confidential/exempt briefing report title:							
Background Papers								
19	<p>Please list all unpublished, background papers relevant to the decision in the table below.</p> <p>Background papers are <u>unpublished</u> works, relied on to a material extent in preparing the report, which disclose facts or matters on which the report or an important part of the work is based. If some/all of the information is confidential, you must indicate why it is not for publication by virtue of Part 1 of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972 by ticking the relevant box.</p>							
Title of background paper(s)		Exemption Paragraph Number						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cabinet Member Signature								
20	<p>I agree the decision and confirm that it is not contrary to the Council's policy and budget framework, Corporate Plan or Budget. In taking this decision I have given due regard to the Council's duty to promote equality of opportunity, eliminate unlawful discrimination and promote good relations between people who share protected characteristics under the Equalities Act and those who do not. For further details please see the EIA attached.</p>							
Signature				Date of decision	2 March 2022			
Print Name	Councillor John Riley							

Appendix A: Briefing Report

I Background

- I.1 The Licensing Act 2003 regulates the sale of alcohol, provision of certain entertainment and late night refreshment. This is achieved by the use of a licensing system administered by the Council.
- I.2 Under the Licensing Act 2003, a Licensing Authority may publish a Cumulative Impact Assessment, stating that the licensing authority considers that the number of premises licences and club premises certificates in one or more parts of its area described in the assessment is such that it is likely that it would be inconsistent with the authority's duty under section 4(1) to grant any further relevant authorisations in respect of premises in that part of those parts. A cumulative impact assessment must set out the evidence for the authority's opinion.
- I.3 The current Cumulative Impact Assessment was last reviewed with the Licensing Policy review and was effective from 31 March 2019. Section 5a of the Licensing Act 2003 requires the Cumulative Impact Policy to be reviewed every 3 years to consider whether it remains of that opinion. If the Local Authority remains of that opinion, then it must revise the cumulative impact assessment so that it a) includes a statement to that effect and b) sets out the evidence as to why the authority remains of that opinion.
- I.4 Cumulative impact means the potential impact that a significant number of licensed premises in one area can have on the promotion of the following four licensing objectives.
- Prevention of crime and disorder
 - Prevention of public nuisance
 - Public safety
 - Protection of children from harm

There are currently five designated cumulative impact areas within Plymouth:

- Mutley
 - North Hill
 - Stoke
 - Barbican
 - Union Street (including Derry's cross)
- I.5 It is proposed that the Cumulative Impact Assessment (CIA) continues to cover the above mentioned five areas. It is also proposed that an additional, sixth area is introduced to cover the City Centre. The Devon and Cornwall Police Licensing report in Appendix B details the evidence as to why the five areas should remain and why the additional area is proposed to be included. (Referred to as the Police's report in the following paragraphs).
- I.6 Appendix C, shows the number of noise and odour complaints within each CIA during 2019 - 2022. Appendix C, also shows the number of waste and street cleaning complaints

within each Cumulative Impact Area during 2019 - 2022. The two additional areas of the Hoe and City Centre have also been included to compare to the data provided within the Police's report. This shows the effect of the concentrated number of premises on the local residents by way of public nuisance and anti-social behaviour. For example, reports of urination and defecation in the streets; overflowing waste or littering often dropped by customers on their way home or from smoking outside of premises; drug use; vandalism/graffiti and noise from the premises and from residents shouting in the street. A number of these complaints cannot be associated with one particular premises and is caused by the effect of the number of premises and the number of customers frequenting the areas at particular times of day and night.

The number of noise complaints in the new proposed City Centre CIA have doubled since 2019, despite Covid-19. However, there has been a number of new licensed premises that have opened over the last 3 years in the City Centre. Waste complaints have reduced by 60% from 2019 to 2021 in the City Centre and by 66% in Union Street/Derry's cross. This is likely to be linked to the reduced footfall in the city centre areas both during the day and night time when businesses have been affected by the covid-19 restrictions. There has been a 30% increase in waste complaints in North Hill. North Hill is a busy area linking to Mutley Plan and there are a number of takeaways and retail shops in this area.

- 1.6 The Police report also considered whether the Hoe should be included as an additional CIA, however at this time, they concluded this is not required due to the relatively low level of crime noted which are directly linked to licensed premises. However, this area will be kept under review.
- 1.7 It is intended that the public consultation on the Cumulative Impact Assessment will be open for twelve weeks. It is planned that the consultation process will provide all stakeholders, interested parties and the public in general the opportunity to have their say on the content of the draft. Persons to be consulted will include:
- Citizen's Advice Bureau
 - Safer Plymouth
 - Devon and Cornwall and Somerset Constabulary
 - Plymouth City Council Adult Social Care
 - Plymouth City Council Children's Social Care
 - Plymouth City Council Planning Services
 - Office of Director of Public Health
 - Chair of the Health and Wellbeing Board
 - Plymouth City Council Environmental Health Service
 - Plymouth City Council Community Connections
 - Devon & Somerset Fire and Rescue Service
 - Local Chambers of Commerce and Federation of Small businesses
 - Representatives of local faith groups
 - Local residents groups
 - Representatives of existing licence-holders
 - Best Bar None and Pubwatch
 - Plymouth City Centre and Plymouth Waterfront Partnership Business Improvement Districts
 - Voluntary and Community Organisations working with children and young people

- Ward Councillors

1.8 The final version of the Cumulative Impact Policy will then go before the City Council for approval.

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Devon & Cornwall Police

Building safer communities together

Devon & Cornwall Police
Local Policing & Partnerships
Headquarters
Middlemoor
Exeter
Devon
EX2 7HQ

21st January 2022

Plymouth City Council Licensing Cumulative Impact Policy Review 2021/22 and application for two further areas to be covered by this policy.

Plymouth has the largest Evening and Night-time Economy (ENTE) within Devon and Cornwall.

Devon and Cornwall Police support the continued development of Plymouth's ENTE and recognises the social and economic benefits it provides the community through employment, leisure activities and entertainment. This has been highlighted over the last 18 months through the Covid restrictions and the long periods where the ENTE was unable to trade, or heavily restricted in the way in which they could trade.

The police also recognise that the impact which alcohol, and hence, the ENTE has on crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour, especially where operators within the ENTE do not work to the highest possible standards.

Devon and Cornwall Police fully supports the Plymouth City Council's licensing policy and feels that through ongoing consultation it is effective in aspiring to the highest possible standards for those both working and visiting Plymouth's ENTE.

As Plymouth has recently demonstrated through good multi-agency working, attaining the Purple Flag accreditation and winning national awards for its ENTE, the city continues to strive to become one of Europe's most vibrant and cultured waterfront cities and the development of the ENTE and licensed venues is instrumental in this. It is imperative that there is

The following report outlines the five Cumulative Impact Areas (CIA) within the city of Plymouth and will outline, through the use of quantitative analysis (crime statistics) and qualitative analysis (anecdotal evidence) the effect of Cumulative Impact Policy on these areas in particular. It will also outline two other areas of the city which Devon and Cornwall Police believe would benefit from being included in this policy.

This report is submitted for your consideration.

David Moore
Alcohol Licensing Sergeant
Devon and Cornwall Police

1.0 Cumulative Impact Areas

Plymouth Currently has 5 CIAs within the city boundaries. They are –

Union Street – From Stonehouse Bridge up to and including Derry's Cross
Barbican – including the Barbican Leisure park in Coxside
North Hill
Mutley Plain
Stoke Village

Two further areas were considered for inclusion as CIAs, Plymouth city centre and Plymouth Hoe. However, after reviewing the numbers of new and varied licenses and crime figures, it was decided that the only new area requested would be Plymouth city centre.

The statistics around crime data have been obtained covering the five existing areas from the period 1st April 2016 to 31st March 2021 as well as the two areas which were originally considered. Also included will be data around street drinking incidents which has been noted as creating potential for anti-social behaviour in the city over recent years. The statistics for 2020/2021 have also been included, but due to the extensive restrictions in the trading of the ENTE will not be referred to in the report as they do not present a realistic picture of the situation in the city.

Another consideration was utilising the ongoing findings of Operation Cerburus, the police's operation into targeting violent crime. Statistics have shown that over 20% of all violent crime (which is not considered domestic abuse) occurs within ten streets in Plymouth. Eight of these streets are included in existing or proposed CIAs.

The categorisation of crimes analysed in this report relate to the types of offence which are more regularly associated within the ENTE community. It is felt that this gives a better indication of the effect which people using the ENTE has on crime in general. A list of the categories and types of offence are noted in APPENDIX 1.

1.1 UNION STREET –

Total Crime analysis –

APPENDIX 2 shows that there was a rise in overall crime in the area from 2017/18 to 2018/19 but this remained the same to 2019/20. The vast majority of crime in this area is violent crime, accounting for 80% of all offences. In 2018/19 over 90% of these violent crimes took place during ENTE hours. This has dropped to 81% in 2019/20 indicating a positive deterrent as extra training to ENTE staff and slight changes in policing took place. Public Order Act offences remained at the same level, however, there was a drop of over 30% in sexual offences (although the sample size is small). Union Street's main demographic is ENTE activity which is borne out by the percentages of crime occurring during these hours, with little daytime business or footfall occurring.

Days of the week –

APPENDIX 3 shows that the vast majority of incidents occur at the weekend (from midnight Friday night to midnight Sunday night). 27% of all crime took place in the ENTE hours on a Sunday with a further 22.6% taking place in the ENTE hours of a Saturday. This again indicates the numbers of people using this area during those

hours as this area is one of the more densely populated areas with regards to licensed late-night venue numbers within the city.

Time related analysis –

APPENDIX 4 clearly demonstrates that the vast majority of crimes are recorded between 0100 and 0400. This is the main time when people leave venues and mix with others from different venues and is one of the most important time phases to be able to control effectively. Different demographics come into contact with each other after a night of alcohol consumption where judgement is usually impaired. However, there has been a decrease of 26.6% between 2018/19 and 2019/20 showing the impact which partnership work has had in the area. Those customers waiting for transport will usually wait in this area where there are a number of taxi ranks. The increased use of taxi marshals is also likely to have had an impact on the crime figures.

Streets of interest –

Union Street and Derrys Cross are two streets included in the Operation Cerberus summary of the top ten streets with the most violent crime totals.

Applications –

Type	New	Variation
Café/restaurant/takeaway	2	1
Pubs/clubs	2	4
Shops	0	0
Gambling	0	0
Members' clubs	0	0
Other	0	1
TOTAL	4	6

Street drinking –

APPENDIX 5 shows the level of street drinking incidents in the Union Street area. These nearly always involved some kind of disorder. Just under half of the incidents occur during the ENTE hours. The numbers of street drinking incidents reduced by over 50% between 2017/18 and 2018/19 after one premises selling high-strength alcohol had its licence revoked and another had its licence suspended and chose not to reinstate it. This shows the impact which high strength alcohol can have on the levels of street drinking. The numbers of incidents remained at the same lower level in 2019/20.

Summary –

It is clear that the vast majority of recorded crime in this area is based around the traditional ENTE times and days. This area is where there is the largest concentration of late-night venues in the city are based. It is usually the last stop for most customers who have been drinking for most of the night. Different demographics of customers can potentially come into contact with each other as they leave the clubs and wait for transport. Efforts have been made in the past to stagger closing times to allow people time to leave the area before other venues close in an attempt to minimise these interactions. The large percentage of offences are, as expected, violent crimes, which are not usually impacted by passive controls such as CCTV, however, the drop in violent crime between 2018/19 and 2019/20 within the area has shown that effective policing and management of venues can have an impact. A reduction in sexual

offences within the area is also encouraging although the numbers are historically small. There continues to be good working relationships between the police and door staff. The introduction of the Safe Bus and taxi marshals at Derrys Cross has helped to support all of the authorities and ENTE staff to be able to undertake their roles more effectively whilst looking after vulnerable people. Due to the recent regeneration of the area of Union Street to the West of Western Approach, it has identified that there is still a development potential for further licensed venues in the area and so buildings in that part of Union Street which are currently unoccupied and could be leased or purchased very cheaply could lead to a spreading out of the ENTE. This, coupled with the historic pattern of applications for off-licensed premises looking to sell high-strength alcohol could have a significant impact on the area as a whole.

It is strongly recommended therefore by Devon and Cornwall Police that the Union Street CIA remains in place in its entirety.

1.2 BARBICAN –

Total Crime analysis –

APPENDIX 2 shows that there has been a decrease in overall crime by 13.7% and also in violent crime from 2018/91 to 2019/20. 74.6% of recorded crime in the area is of the violent crime type. 67% of those violent crimes occurred during the ENTE hours. Proactive policing and licensing work has helped to reduce these figures including further development of the Barbican's own Pubwatch group during these years. Public Order Act offences have remained low in number and sexual offences have reduced further from their already low number.

Days of the week –

APPENDIX 3 shows that the weekends have more recorded crime than the other days of the week with 57.1% of all crimes occurring during Saturday and Sunday. This is not surprising as footfall in the area traditionally increases significantly at weekends. 79.2% of these crime occur during the ENTE hours of Friday and Saturday.

Time related analysis –

APPENDIX 4 shows that there is a small increase in recoded crime from 2100-2300, which is the traditional drinking times for the area. However, there has been an increase in recorded crime from 2018/19 to 2019/20 between the hours of 0100 and 0300 of 55%. This is due to the increased operating hours of some of the venues in the area, when traditionally, policing has moved towards the late-night venues in the city centre. In 2020/21, ENTE marshals were utilised to great effect to assist in policing the area. This area also covers the largest night club in the force area (Pryzm) and the transition areas to get to that venue at the Barbican Leisure Park.

Streets of interest –

Notte Street is in the Barbican area and is included in the Operation Cerberus summary of the top ten streets with the most violent crime totals.

Applications –

Type	New	Variation
Café/restaurant/takeaway	2	1
Pubs/clubs	2	3
Shops	0	1
Gambling	0	0
Members' clubs	1	2
Other	1	0
TOTAL	6	7

Street drinking –

APPENDIX 5 shows that the street drinking numbers declined between 2017/18 to 2018/19 after a number of police operations in the area to try and move people out of the area. However, there has been an increase of 56.7% of incidents involving street drinking between 2018/19 and 2019/20. Many of these instances involved street drinkers with high-strength alcohol leading to further efforts to engage with local venues to undertake the 'reduce the strength' campaign.

Summary –

The Barbican is an important historic area of the city which has a significant impact on attracting tourists to the area. There is a great deal of diversity in the area around the type of dining and alcohol consumption offers in place. A reduction of violent crime in the area and sexual offences is a positive result of more pro-active work by police and the licensing department in working with new applications as well as engaging with variations to licences to prevent types of business to occur in the area which could have a detrimental impact on the licensing objectives. The Barbican has continued to show more of a shift towards later night venues over recent years. It has once again become a popular location for users of the ENTE, who used to start their evenings there and then move to other areas of the city to complete their evenings. With later opening hours, it appears that there may be less transition occurring, which has begun to have an effect on the area. There has been some stability in the licensees in the area with some new businesses opening. There has also been a renewed appetite for partnership working looking at developing better working practices in the future. The funding of taxi marshals in the Barbican has helped to deter lower-level crime and disorder as well as the use of Covid and ENTE marshals to help 'police' the open Quayside area, which has proven effective. Pryzm is a popular venue for students and has the largest capacity of any late-night venue in the city, whilst offering special acts and events to further encourage high-capacity numbers.

It is important that the Barbican retains its identity as a vibrant area with many options for a good night out for the users. It is in close proximity to a number of residential premises and the continuation of a CIA in the area is imperative to keeping this vibrancy and cultural experience as well as supporting the local residents. The increase in street drinking incidents identifies that there is still an issue over high strength alcohol in the area and new applications will need to be monitored carefully.

Devon and Cornwall Police therefore recommend that this CIA is retained in its full format and with its current boundaries.

1.3 NORTH HILL –

Total Crime analysis –

APPENDIX 2 demonstrates that there has been a decrease in crime in the North Hill area of 14% between 2018/19 and 2019/20. Violent crime has reduced significantly by 38%. These changes are likely due to the closure of some businesses in the area as well as some businesses adapting their way of business, especially in the busiest part of North Hill, Sherwell Arcade. 92.5% of recorded crime in the area took place during the ENTE hours, mainly because North Hill is a transitional area during the daytime with very little business taking place compared to other areas of the city.

Days of the week –

APPENDIX 3 shows that there is not the usual pattern of weekends having a higher level of crime with only 36% of recorded crime taking place then. This is because the area is student focused and many students go out on the traditional nights of Wednesday and Thursday as well as at the weekend. This spreads out the recorded crime across the whole week.

Time related analysis –

APPENDIX 4 shows that over half of the recorded crimes in 2019/20 took place between 0100 and 0600. although there was a large drop of 54% between the hours of 0400-0500 from 2018/19 to 2019/20, there was more than double the recorded crime from 0500-0600 in those years. This is as a result of the North Hill area having one of the few very late-night venues in the city, where people head towards when the traditional late-night city centre venues have closed.

Streets of interest –

North Hill does not have any streets included in the Operation Cerberus summary of the top ten streets with the most violent crime totals.

Applications –

Type	New	Variation
Café/restaurant/takeaway	2	1
Pubs/clubs	0	2
Shops	0	0
Gambling	0	0
Members' clubs	0	0
Other	1	1
TOTAL	3	4

Street drinking –

APPENDIX 5 shows that street drinking incidents have remained at a fairly constant level since 2017/18 with a slight drop in 2018/19, when a police operation in the city centre targeted street drinkers' behaviour. As the area is frequented by students, they have been a target for street drinkers who have been successful in the past in obtaining funds from new students. There is a 24-hour Spar shop who work well with the authorities in the strength of alcohol sold there.

Summary –

North Hill has undergone a transition over recent years. Since the demise of the Mutley Plain area as a heavily student-focused area, North Hill has also suffered as it does not get as much passing trade through the ENTE as it previously did. However, there is a definite link between the North Hill CIA and the ENTE with nearly all of its crimes happening during the ENTE hours. There are a number of licensed premises in the existing CIA, who manage their businesses well, with 2 late-night venues, Q-Bar and Switch, attracting a number of very late-night users to the area. There are concerns about the poor lighting and CCTV coverage going up North Hill, towards Mutley although recent improvements in these areas appeared to have had a positive impact on reducing the numbers of sexual offences in the area. Doorstaff and licensees work well with other agencies and the police and have directly prevented possible sexual offences through early intervention and action.

Some venues further up North Hill have closed, whilst others have adapted their business. This will account for the lowering of the crime figures in the area, nearly all of which are linked to the ENTE hours. The area is still frequented by students on most nights of the week, especially students who do not wish to stray too far from the Student Union bar or the campus. This means that some of the more inexperienced ENTE visitors attend this area. There has been a rise in recorded crime very late at night as other ENTE users head to North Hill after most other venues have closed, leading to a potential mix of demographics of customer.

The benefits of the Cumulative Impact Policy have been felt in this area previously, and with such a potentially vulnerable demographic of user, Devon and Cornwall Police strongly recommend that this CIA remains.

1.4 MUTLEY PLAIN –

Total Crime analysis –

APPENDIX 2 shows that recorded crime in the Mutley Plain area has dropped by 24.6% between 2018/19 and 2019/20. 61.6% of total crime occurs during the ENTE hours demonstrating the reduced capacity in the ENTE in this area over recent years. A number of venues have closed due to the lack of students in the area (which historically was high). The majority of offences are violent crime, accounting for 59.3% of crime recorded, with 74.5% of that occurring in the ENTE hours. There have been some new licensing applications made for the area, but these tend to be more food led with cafes and restaurants.

Days of the week –

APPENDIX 3 shows that only 32.5% of recorded crime took place during the traditional ENTE days at the weekend. This demonstrates that the area is used more by locals and is no longer a specific area where larger groups head towards for their night out. The observations of a lot of the licensed venues in the area shows that they are more 'pub' style venues than late-night venues.

Time related analysis –

APPENDIX 4 reinforces the above statement as it shows a significant decrease in recorded crime after 2300 hours. Between 2300-0000 in 2018/19, there were 18 recorded crimes, whereas in 2019/20 there were only 2. There have been some changes made to licensing hours of venues in the area and doorstaff conditions which has helped impact these figures.

Streets of interest –

Mutley Plain itself is one of the streets included in the Operation Cerberus summary of the top ten streets with the most violent crime totals.

Applications –

Type	New	Variation
Café/restaurant/takeaway	3	0
Pubs/clubs	1	0
Shops	0	2
Gambling	0	0
Members' clubs	0	0
Other	0	0
TOTAL	4	2

Street drinking –

APPENDIX 5 shows a large decrease in street drinking incidents in the area between 2017/18 and 2018/19 of 59.2%. This has remained at this low level into 2019/20. This was as a result of a combined police initiative to tackle street drinking and also through a campaign in the area to promote the 'reduce the strength' campaign which a number of licensed shops took part in. This positive impact continues to be felt.

Summary –

Mutley Plain has lost a lot of its traditional ENTE customer base due to the student numbers in Plymouth dropping and those students who are here tending to use accommodation in the city centre rather than the Mutley Plain area. Mutley has become more of a local residents' area for socialising and a number of the venues which had a late licence are no longer using the licence as late as previously used or have closed down. Police efforts to deal with street drinking in the area has been largely successful in moving the street drinkers on by repeated patrols and also controlling the supply of high-strength alcohol in the area through the 'reduce the strength' campaign. The use of the CIP has been beneficial in supporting these actions. There have been some new applications for licenses in the area for more food-based venues potentially showing that Mutley may have a resurgence in the future. The benefit of having a CIA has allowed the authorities to have more impact on later opening venues and also on off-licenses with regards to selling high-strength alcohol.

Devon and Cornwall Police recommend that the Mutley Plain CIA remains in place with its current boundaries.

1.5 STOKE VILLAGE –**Total Crime analysis –**

APPENDIX 2 shows that there has been a 36.6% decrease in recorded crime between 2018/19 and 2019/20. The highest proportion of crime is violent crime at 57.7% of all recorded crime. Crime figures remain low for the area, but 92.3% of these crime types do occur during ENTE hours.

Days of the week –

APPENDIX 3 shows that 69.2% of recorded crime take place on a Friday, Saturday and Sunday, the usual ENTE days of the week. 24.6% of the total crimes occur on a Saturday, which also coincides with the area being used by supporters for Plymouth Argyle Football Club on home match days.

Time related analysis –

APPENDIX 4 shows that 65.4% of crimes recorded take place after 2100. Although there has been a drop from 9 crimes to 2 crimes between 2300-0000 (the usual closing times for a number of the venues) there has been an crease from 2 to 5 in recorded incidents between 0000-0100. This is where a couple of the venues have a later licence, but the numbers are still relatively small.

Streets of interest –

Devonport Road is one of the streets included in the Operation Cerberus summary of the top ten streets with the most violent crime totals.

Applications –

Type	New	Variation
Café/restaurant/takeaway	1	0
Pubs/clubs	0	0
Shops	1	0
Gambling	0	0
Members' clubs	0	0
Other	0	0
TOTAL	2	0

Street drinking –

APPENDIX 5 shows that Stoke village has relatively few problems with street drinking. There was a slight increase in 2018/19, more than likely as a result of displacement from other areas after police actions, however that number has decreased again. Through goo engagement with the venues and also the shops there are no venues nearby which sell hight strength alcohol and they are receptive to the 'reduce the strength' campaign.

Summary –

Stoke Village is, geographically, the smallest of the CIAs and has the fewest venues. The majority of the venues are local public houses, with one later-night venue and a number of takeaways. Stoke village remains an area where local people prefer to drink, rather than being a destination for nights out with large groups. However, the proximity of the area to the dockyard and the Torpoint Ferry means that it can be a location where service personnel can go for a night out. Many of the licensed venues have a specific customer base and these will stay within the same venue and do not mix very well with each other, which explains why there was previously a higher level of recorded crime at the regular closing time of 2300. Some of the venues have now staggered their closing times, and this has seen a reduction in crime figures, but there have been some later crimes occurring. It is in the middle of a residential area and has limited CCTV coverage of the street outside. With regards to other CIAs, its level of crime may seem comparatively low, but the type of crime taking place (mainly violent

crime) gives cause for concern that regulation of the area is still required. Although many of the users are locals, a larger number of Plymouth Argyle Football Club fans are meeting in the area on match days, before and after the match leading to a change in the demographic of the customer who uses the area at weekends. This will need to be monitored in more detail as this season progresses.

Devon and Cornwall Police recommend that the Stoke Village CIA remains in place in its current format and with its current boundaries, with a suggestion that this CIA is reviewed closely on an annual basis to determine whether there has been any significant impact through these changes. This recommendation is based upon the prevalent type of crime (violent crime) and also the recent change in demographics, which may lead to further applications for new premises and applications for extended hours to cover this new demographic of football supporter. This could potentially cause an increase in crime and disorder and up to this point, due to Covid, there has been limited time to have observed any specifically linked changes which can be used to support this change quantitatively.

NEW AREAS FOR CONSIDERATION –

1.6 CITY CENTRE

Total Crime analysis –

APPENDIX 2 shows that there was the largest amount of violent crime in this area out of all of the existing and proposed areas. 62.6% of the total crime in the area was categorised as 'violent crime' with 45.7% of these violent crimes taking place during the ENTE hours. As Plymouth has a busy shopping centre, this would account for the slightly higher percentage of criminal offences taking place, when footfall is at its highest. The percentage of these offences taking place in the ENTE hours, when there are less people around, is of a significantly high value to be of concern. The next highest category of offence is public order type offences, accounting for 26.6% of all offences in the area. 26.6% of this type offence occurred in the ENTE hours, again reflecting the increased population and interactions during the day, but also including incidents of street drinking and some of the anti-social behaviour which that brings with it. Instances of street drinking in the city centre are more likely to come into conflict with the users of the city centre area during the day when the population and footfall are increased. It also has an impact in the ENTE hours as it is localised around fast-food premises and licensed premises.

Days of the week –

APPENDIX 3 shows that there is a general spread throughout the week when offences occur, with Saturday being the busiest day for crime (18.3%) followed by Sunday (15.9%) and Friday (14.4%). 56.4% of the offences on a Saturday happen during the ENTE hours, whereas a Sunday 65% of offences occur during the ENTE hours. This would tend to link into the traditional ENTE days.

Time related analysis –

APPENDIX 4 shows, as expected, that in a busy shopping area where there are a lot of people during the day that a lot of the crimes take place during the daytime hours, especially from 1200-1800. However, after a small lull, from 1900-2300 the figures pick up again on a par with the afternoon, accounting for 19.1% of the day's offences, however, there are a lot less people in the city centre. This fits around the

pub/restaurant opening hours and demographic. There is a further spike between 0300-0400 (4.8% of the day's offences) indicating that people are hanging around the area in order to get some late-night food.

Streets of interest –

New George Street, Royal Parade and Armada Way are three streets included in the Operation Cerberus summary of the top ten streets with the most violent crime totals.

Applications –

Type	New	Variation
Café/restaurant/takeaway	11	0
Pubs/clubs	1	1
Shops	3	0
Gambling	0	1
Members' clubs	0	0
Other	1	2
TOTAL	16	4

Street drinking –

APPENDIX 5 shows that the highest number of incidents involving street drinkers is within the city centre area. There is a balance between daytime and ENTE incidents but considering the need for street drinkers to obtain alcohol early in the day, having such as high number of incidents in the ENTE (38.3%) is concerning. It would indicate that there is a potential market for targeting those using the ENTE for begging, etc.

The modus Operandii of street drinkers is to remain as close to their supply of alcohol as possible, especially when the PSPO rules are invoked and alcohol is confiscated from them. This means that they tend to buy one can or bottle at a time and so need to be in close proximity to the shop selling (usually) high strength alcohol. The vast majority of these incidents occur between 1200-2359 when the suppliers are open.

Summary –

The City centre has some of the highest figures of crime compared to the existing CIAs in the city. However, a number of the offences which take place occur throughout the day and on various days of the week outside the 'normal' ENTE hours. This would fit with the fact that it is one of the busiest areas of the city where people come into contact with each other. During the ENTE hours, when the vast majority of shops are closed, the population levels decrease significantly, yet the numbers of crimes occurring in the ENTE is comparable to those occurring in the daytime hours (43.4%), with 45.7% of violent crimes taking place during the ENTE hours. The increase in crime between the hours of 1900-2300 indicates that the reason people are in the city centre is for ENTE pub/restaurant and entertainment reasons. The further spike between 0300-0400 clearly identifies a lack of dispersal due to late night eating after late night venues have closed.

Despite there being a general trend downwards of crime figures during the last two full years of the ENTE operating (2018/19 and 2019/20) the city centre area has shown an increase of 3.2% in recorded crime. Aside from a negligible increase in Union Street, this is the only projected CIA/existing CIA area in the city to show an increase. There have been a number of new applications and areas developed within the city centre area, such as the Barcode and Old Town Street, with other new licenses being granted for Cornwall Street. Some of the new applications for retail alcohol licensing

applications have considered high-strength alcohol as a stock item, which is likely to lead to an increase in the numbers of street drinkers in the city centre area. This is liable to lead to a direct conflict with regular city centre users and could potentially increase crime and disorder figures further. The regeneration and gentrification of the city centre is an important factor when considering the importance of this being a CIA in order to make it a desirable prospect for people to want to move back into the area to live.

Devon and Cornwall Police therefore request that the area noted in the map as outlined in APPENDIX 6 known as 'Plymouth City Centre' is considered to be added as a CIA for this CIP review.

1.7 PLYMOUTH HOE AND WEST HOE –

Total Crime analysis –

APPENDIX 2 identifies that the vast majority of crime in the Hoe area is violent crime (68.9%) and public order (21.4%), accounting for 90.3% of all offences in the area. 62.5% of all violent crime takes place during the ENTE hours and 56.7% of all crime takes place during these ENTE hours, despite the Hoe being busier with visitors during the day.

Days of the week –

APPENDIX 3 shows that 19.7% of all offences take place on a Saturday, with a Sunday being the next busiest with 16.5% of offences occurring. This would relate to the area being used more often on a weekend for recreation.

Time related analysis –

APPENDIX 4 shows a general spread of offences from 1200 onwards, however, there is an increased rate of offending from 2000-2359 which links in with the usual pub/restaurant and entertainment demographic and times of opening. 39.7% of offences occur during these 4 hours alone indicating that the busiest hours of business for licensed premises collates with the highest levels of crime in this area. This area is a regular transition area between the Barbican CIA and Union Street CIA.

Applications –

Type	New	Variation
Café/restaurant/takeaway	2	2
Pubs/clubs	0	3
Shops	0	1
Gambling	0	0
Members' clubs	0	2
Other	2	1
TOTAL	4	9

Street Drinking –

The numbers of street drinking incidents are lower in the Hoe area than most other areas. This may be due to a lack of nearby suppliers of high strength alcoholic products, but the area still proves popular with some street drinkers. There is a higher percentage of incidents occurring in the ENTE (43.8%) than the city centre and also tend to go on later into the night with a percentage happening until 0200. This is likely

linked to the need for secondary drinking later in the day and also the possibility of a 'target rich' environment for begging where people on a night out are more likely to donate money due to their own levels of alcohol consumption.

Summary –

The Hoe and West Hoe have always been popular parts of the city to visit. There have been more applications for licences received over the last few years and the area is accommodating more licensed venues. This has brought people into the area later at night and has led to an increase in incidents during the Covid-affected year, when there should have been a lot less. This is a trend which could cause some concern for the area if it continues, with a spike between 2000-2100 noted in particular. There are a number of nearby suppliers of off-sale alcohol which are the vendors of choice for many people visiting the Hoe.

At this time, Devon and Cornwall Police do not consider that a CIA is required for this area due to the relatively low-level of crime noted which are directly linked to licensed premises. Also, the possibility of opening a large number of new venues is unlikely in this area due to its geography and the relative costs of property. However this area will be kept under review in order to monitor any changes which may affect this request.

2.0 OVERALL SUMMARY –

Devon and Cornwall Police continue to be impressed by the level of multi-agency working which has been taking place within the city of Plymouth, especially over the last 5 years. There has been an undertaking from all of the interested parties in improving the ENTE of Plymouth and adding to the vibrancy and safety of the city. These agencies include the Local Authority, Licensees, Pubwatch, Security companies, Best Bar None, SIA, Plymouth Argyle, Plymouth University, PARC, NHS, Street Pastors, Service Police and the different departments within the police.

The support that each of these organisations has shown to each other has been epitomised in the excellent working relationships and achievements over the last year. These include the development and ongoing deployment of the Plymouth Safe Bus to the ENTE on Saturday nights and the use of taxi marshals at Derry's Cross throughout the busier times of the year, the anti-drink spiking scheme. Many of the organisations are part of the ENTE alcohol harm reduction group, who have worked together to gain Plymouth the coveted Purple Flag status for the city and a number of national awards.

The statistics and report included here all identify areas which have undergone some form of transition over the last 3 years. There have been many improvements in relationships and there is no doubt that, overall, there is a better quality of licensee in the trade, with a view to co-operating and promoting the four licensing objectives. However, there are constantly changing social structures and behaviours which mean that the partners involved in the licensing community cannot become complacent with their recent achievements and must continue to strive to make Plymouth a safer and better place.

The use of engagement and cop-operative discussions and negotiations with applicants, businesses and licensees around business development and the needs of the community has always been a strength within the city of Plymouth and its authorities. The use of the CIP has been effective in preventing some venues from opening up and selling high-strength alcohol, which would otherwise potentially cause problems in an area. Through extensive experience and involvement with street

drinking, it is clear that street drinkers need to be near to their source, so any new high-strength licensed premises which opens will attract the associated issues. The use of the CIP to encourage new businesses to engage with the 'Reduce the Strength' campaign cannot be overstated. Within Plymouth, the CIP has never been used as a punitive method to deny business growth and development, but as a tool used effectively to help the businesses of the city to successfully develop in a way which supports and protects both society and the local community. To highlight this, between 2109 and 2021, 75 applications were made within CIP areas. Nearly all of these had some input initially from police and local authority licensing departments. 41 of these applications had specific mediation with only 7 going to the licensing committee for final arbitration and only 1 application being refused. Therefore 74 out of 75 applications were successful with the majority of these having agreeable and workable conditions which still benefitted the business whilst supporting the surrounding community.

Ultimately, co-operation with licensees is perhaps at its best point for many years, but there are occasions where legislation is still required to achieve the best possible results. Co-operation and negotiation will always remain the first options whenever licensing conditions and applications are reviewed, but sometimes the authorities will need the presence of legislation to assist them in their quest for developing the best and safest ENTE. The CIP is an important piece of legislation which Devon and Cornwall Police regard as a necessary tool in order to support those businesses who are working hard to do a good job in promoting the licensing objectives and also to prevent those who the police regard as potentially having a negative impact on those licensing objectives and ultimately the city and its people.

I respectfully submit this report for your consideration.

Yours sincerely,

David Moore
Alcohol Licensing Sergeant

APPENDIX 1

Parameters for the analysis

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 where Day, ENTE & weekday, Venue Main Category and an Easting and Northing can be identified and where the crime started and ended in the same DAY / ENTE

Offence types –

All Violent Crime – Offence groups: homicide, violence with injury, violence without injury (except Harassment,) possession of weapons,

Sexual Offences – offence groups: rape and other sexual offences

Robbery - offence groups: robbery

Public order - offence groups: Public Order offences, harassment offences.

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

APPENDIX 2

Crime distribution by crime type and day/ENTE

1st April 2016 to 31st March 2021

NORTH HILL CRIME DISTRIBUTION BY CRIME TYPE AND DAY/ENTE BETWEEN 1st APRIL 2016 to 31st MARCH 2021																
CRIME TYPE	2016/17			2017/18			2018/19			2019/20			2020/21			Total
	DAY	ENTE	TOTAL	DAY	ENTE	TOTAL	DAY	ENTE	TOTAL	DAY	ENTE	TOTAL	DAY	ENTE	TOTAL	
All Violent Crime	1	76	77	3	65	68	3	72	75	3	51	54	4	18	22	296
Drunkenness	0	5	5	0	5	5	0	3	3	0	6	6	1	1	2	21
Public order	0	5	5	2	11	13	1	4	5	2	11	13	1	8	9	45
Rape and Other Sexual Offences	0	3	3	0	4	4	0	7	7	1	4	5	0	1	1	20
Robbery	0	0	0	1	2	3	1	2	3	0	2	2	1	2	3	11
Total	1	89	90	6	87	93	5	88	93	6	74	80	7	30	37	393

BARBICAN CRIME DISTRIBUTION BY CRIME TYPE AND DAY/ENTE BETWEEN 1st APRIL 2016 to 31st MARCH 2021																
CRIME TYPE	2016/17			2017/18			2018/19			2019/20			2020/21			Total
	DAY	ENTE	TOTAL	DAY	ENTE	TOTAL	DAY	ENTE	TOTAL	DAY	ENTE	TOTAL	DAY	ENTE	TOTAL	
All Violent Crime	13	53	66	26	70	96	29	88	117	31	63	94	14	26	40	413
Drunkenness	0	4	4	0	6	6	0	3	3	2	4	6	0	3	3	22
Public order	8	6	14	8	9	17	11	9	20	11	12	23	6	10	16	90
Rape and Other Sexual Offences	0	2	2	1	2	3	0	4	4	0	2	2	2	1	3	14
Robbery	0	1	1	0	2	2	2	0	2	0	1	1	1	0	1	7
Total	21	66	87	35	89	124	42	104	146	44	82	126	23	40	63	546

MUTLEY PLAIN CRIME DISTRIBUTION BY CRIME TYPE AND DAY/ENTE BETWEEN 1st APRIL 2016 to 31st MARCH 2021																
CRIME TYPE	2016/17			2017/18			2018/19			2019/20			2020/21			Total
	DAY	ENTE	TOTAL	DAY	ENTE	TOTAL	DAY	ENTE	TOTAL	DAY	ENTE	TOTAL	DAY	ENTE	TOTAL	
All Violent Crime	14	42	56	19	60	79	19	54	73	13	38	51	14	28	42	301
Drunkenness	0	6	6	5	1	6	0	4	4	2	2	4	0	0	0	20
Public order	9	6	15	12	19	31	12	13	25	14	11	25	15	7	22	118
Rape and Other Sexual Offences	0	3	3	0	0	0	2	2	4	1	1	2	0	0	0	9
Robbery	0	1	1	0	2	2	1	7	8	3	1	4	1	4	5	20
Total	23	58	81	36	82	118	34	80	114	33	53	86	30	39	69	468

STOKE VILLAGE CRIME DISTRIBUTION BY CRIME TYPE AND DAY/ENTE BETWEEN 1st APRIL 2016 to 31st MARCH 2021																
CRIME TYPE	2016/17			2017/18			2018/19			2019/20			2020/21			Total
	DAY	ENTE	TOTAL	DAY	ENTE	TOTAL	DAY	ENTE	TOTAL	DAY	ENTE	TOTAL	DAY	ENTE	TOTAL	
All Violent Crime	7	21	28	3	15	18	9	23	32	0	15	15	0	6	6	99
Drunkenness	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Public order	0	0	0	1	3	4	3	6	9	2	7	9	2	2	4	26
Rape and Other Sexual Offences	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	1	4
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8	21	29	5	18	23	12	29	41	2	24	26	2	9	11	130

UNION STREET CRIME DISTRIBUTION BY CRIME TYPE AND DAY/ENTE BETWEEN 1st APRIL 2016 to 31st MARCH 2021																
CRIME TYPE	2016/17			2017/18			2018/19			2019/20			2020/21			Total
	DAY	ENTE	TOTAL	DAY	ENTE	TOTAL	DAY	ENTE	TOTAL	DAY	ENTE	TOTAL	DAY	ENTE	TOTAL	
All Violent Crime	35	152	187	30	197	227	20	249	269	51	218	269	38	50	88	1040
Drunkenness	4	6	10	1	10	11	1	7	8	2	11	13	1	5	6	48
Public order	22	20	42	9	19	28	14	24	38	11	26	37	14	8	22	167
Rape and Other Sexual Offences	2	9	11	0	12	12	1	12	13	2	7	9	4	0	4	49
Robbery	1	0	1	1	3	4	1	7	8	5	7	12	1	5	6	31
Total	64	187	251	41	241	282	37	299	336	71	269	340	58	68	126	1335

CITY CENTRE CRIME DISTRIBUTION BY CRIME TYPE AND DAY/ENTE BETWEEN 1st APRIL 2016 to 31st MARCH 2021																
CRIME TYPE	2016/17			2017/18			2018/19			2019/20			2020/21			Total
	DAY	ENTE	TOTAL	DAY	ENTE	TOTAL	DAY	ENTE	TOTAL	DAY	ENTE	TOTAL	DAY	ENTE	TOTAL	
All Violent Crime	124	134	258	171	160	331	176	170	346	193	157	350	153	68	221	1506
Drunkenness	8	15	23	11	15	26	1	12	13	13	19	32	5	5	10	104
Public order	93	22	115	108	46	154	103	39	142	99	50	149	68	14	82	642
Rape and Other Sexual Offences	6	5	11	10	10	20	10	6	16	6	5	11	5	7	12	70
Robbery	7	5	12	8	9	17	12	13	25	10	8	18	9	2	11	83
Total	238	181	419	308	240	548	302	240	542	321	239	560	240	96	336	2405

THE HOE CRIME DISTRIBUTION BY CRIME TYPE AND DAY/ENTE BETWEEN 1st APRIL 2016 to 31st MARCH 2021																
CRIME TYPE	2016/17			2017/18			2018/19			2019/20			2020/21			Total
	DAY	ENTE	TOTAL	DAY	ENTE	TOTAL	DAY	ENTE	TOTAL	DAY	ENTE	TOTAL	DAY	ENTE	TOTAL	
All Violent Crime	22	25	47	27	39	66	19	38	57	19	39	58	19	36	55	283
Drunkenness	3	4	7	1	0	1	1	3	4	1	1	2	2	0	2	16
Public order	9	4	13	9	9	18	15	10	25	10	4	14	13	5	18	88
Rape and Other Sexual Offences	1	1	2	0	0	0	4	3	7	0	0	0	0	3	3	12
Robbery	1	4	5	0	3	3	1	2	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	12
Total	36	38	74	37	51	88	40	56	96	30	44	74	35	44	79	411

APPENDIX 3

Crime distribution by weekday and day/ENTE

1st April 2016 to 31st March 2021

NORTH HILL CRIME DISTRIBUTION BY WEEKDAY AND DAY/ENTE BETWEEN 1st APRIL 2016 to 31st MARCH 2021																
	2016/17			2017/18			2018/19			2019/20			2020/21			Total
Day of Week	DAY	ENTE	TOTAL	DAY	ENTE	TOTAL	DAY	ENTE	TOTAL	DAY	ENTE	TOTAL	DAY	ENTE	TOTAL	
Monday	1	8	9	2	5	7	0	8	8	1	3	4	1	3	4	32
Tuesday	0	4	4	0	12	12	3	13	16	0	8	8	1	2	3	43
Wednesday	0	7	7	0	10	10	0	4	4	0	12	12	2	2	4	37
Thursday	0	9	9	2	11	13	0	17	17	4	12	16	1	6	7	62
Friday	0	14	14	0	19	19	0	12	12	0	11	11	2	6	8	64
Saturday	0	23	23	1	16	17	1	22	23	0	20	20	0	7	7	90
Sunday	0	24	24	1	14	15	1	12	13	1	8	9	0	4	4	65
Total	1	89	90	6	87	93	5	88	93	6	74	80	7	30	37	393

BARBICAN CRIME DISTRIBUTION BY WEEKDAY AND DAY/ENTE BETWEEN 1st APRIL 2016 to 31st MARCH 2021																
	2016/17			2017/18			2018/19			2019/20			2020/21			Total
Day of Week	DAY	ENTE	TOTAL	DAY	ENTE	TOTAL	DAY	ENTE	TOTAL	DAY	ENTE	TOTAL	DAY	ENTE	TOTAL	
Monday	1	5	6	4	8	12	5	2	7	4	5	9	0	3	3	37
Tuesday	6	3	9	5	5	10	7	4	11	4	2	6	4	4	8	44
Wednesday	4	0	4	4	3	7	3	13	16	7	9	16	3	3	6	49
Thursday	0	4	4	7	8	15	10	6	16	9	3	12	4	5	9	56
Friday	4	5	9	6	9	15	8	10	18	5	6	11	4	7	11	64
Saturday	5	29	34	5	14	19	6	38	44	11	22	33	3	6	9	139
Sunday	1	20	21	4	42	46	3	31	34	4	35	39	5	12	17	157
Total	21	66	87	35	89	124	42	104	146	44	82	126	23	40	63	546

MUTLEY PLAIN CRIME DISTRIBUTION BY WEEKDAY AND DAY/ENTE BETWEEN 1st APRIL 2016 to 31st MARCH 2021																
	2016/17			2017/18			2018/19			2019/20			2020/21			Total
Day of Week	DAY	ENTE	TOTAL	DAY	ENTE	TOTAL	DAY	ENTE	TOTAL	DAY	ENTE	TOTAL	DAY	ENTE	TOTAL	
Monday	2	11	13	5	5	10	5	9	14	6	3	9	3	6	9	55
Tuesday	4	4	8	3	5	8	3	10	13	5	5	10	5	6	11	50
Wednesday	3	8	11	4	8	12	6	7	13	9	4	13	5	1	6	55
Thursday	2	6	8	6	7	13	6	15	21	2	7	9	8	7	15	66
Friday	3	9	12	4	22	26	3	12	15	3	14	17	4	2	6	76
Saturday	1	14	15	10	25	35	6	12	18	5	12	17	1	10	11	96
Sunday	8	6	14	4	10	14	5	15	20	3	8	11	4	7	11	70
Total	23	58	81	36	82	118	34	80	114	33	53	86	30	39	69	468

STOKE VILLAGE CRIME DISTRIBUTION BY WEEKDAY AND DAY/ENTE BETWEEN 1st APRIL 2016 to 31st MARCH 2021																
	2016/17			2017/18			2018/19			2019/20			2020/21			Total
Day of Week	DAY	ENTE	TOTAL	DAY	ENTE	TOTAL	DAY	ENTE	TOTAL	DAY	ENTE	TOTAL	DAY	ENTE	TOTAL	
Monday	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	2	2	1	1	2	8
Tuesday	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	3
Wednesday	1	2	3	0	4	4	2	4	6	2	1	3	0	0	0	16
Thursday	2	1	3	3	0	3	6	4	10	0	2	2	0	0	0	18
Friday	2	4	6	1	2	3	1	9	10	0	5	5	0	2	2	26
Saturday	2	9	11	0	6	6	1	7	8	0	9	9	0	3	3	37
Sunday	0	4	4	1	5	6	2	3	5	0	4	4	1	2	3	22
Grand Total	8	21	29	5	18	23	12	29	41	2	24	26	2	9	11	130

UNION STREET CRIME DISTRIBUTION BY WEEKDAY AND DAY/ENTE BETWEEN 1st APRIL 2016 to 31st MARCH 2021																
	2016/17			2017/18			2018/19			2019/20			2020/21			Total
Day of Week	DAY	ENTE	TOTAL	DAY	ENTE	TOTAL	DAY	ENTE	TOTAL	DAY	ENTE	TOTAL	DAY	ENTE	TOTAL	
Monday	5	8	13	8	17	25	4	15	19	11	17	28	5	17	22	107
Tuesday	8	5	13	5	11	16	3	15	18	11	18	29	6	8	14	90
Wednesday	10	13	23	3	10	13	3	18	21	11	14	25	12	8	20	102
Thursday	9	30	39	5	26	31	7	25	32	15	24	39	13	6	19	160
Friday	13	14	27	13	18	31	8	27	35	6	36	42	8	6	14	149
Saturday	12	52	64	2	57	59	10	82	92	9	68	77	12	10	22	314
Sunday	7	65	72	5	102	107	2	117	119	8	92	100	2	13	15	413
Total	64	187	251	41	241	282	37	299	336	71	269	340	58	68	126	1335

CITY CENTRE CRIME DISTRIBUTION BY WEEKDAY AND DAY/ENTE BETWEEN 1st APRIL 2016 to 31st MARCH 2021																
	2016/17			2017/18			2018/19			2019/20			2020/21			Total
Day of Week	DAY	ENTE	TOTAL	DAY	ENTE	TOTAL	DAY	ENTE	TOTAL	DAY	ENTE	TOTAL	DAY	ENTE	TOTAL	
Monday	41	35	76	23	14	37	38	24	62	49	17	66	34	7	41	282
Tuesday	36	14	50	51	17	68	56	12	68	61	20	81	25	16	41	308
Wednesday	33	16	49	58	18	76	47	23	70	50	24	74	39	9	48	317
Thursday	34	13	47	57	30	87	56	23	79	30	25	55	47	13	60	328
Friday	44	18	62	56	30	86	44	33	77	36	35	71	38	13	51	347
Saturday	33	50	83	35	68	103	39	59	98	50	47	97	35	24	59	440
Sunday	17	35	52	28	63	91	22	66	88	45	71	116	22	14	36	383
Total	238	181	419	308	240	548	302	240	542	321	239	560	240	96	336	2405

THE HOE CRIME DISTRIBUTION BY WEEKDAY AND DAY/ENTE BETWEEN 1st APRIL 2016 to 31st MARCH 2021																
	2016/17			2017/18			2018/19			2019/20			2020/21			Total
Day of Week	DAY	ENTE	TOTAL	DAY	ENTE	TOTAL	DAY	ENTE	TOTAL	DAY	ENTE	TOTAL	DAY	ENTE	TOTAL	
Monday	2	2	4	2	5	7	8	14	22	5	5	10	4	4	8	51
Tuesday	3	5	8	3	3	6	5	5	10	3	1	4	3	6	9	37
Wednesday	5	2	7	5	9	14	2	8	10	5	1	6	8	8	16	53
Thursday	2	7	9	3	8	11	5	10	15	6	12	18	3	4	7	60
Friday	8	10	18	4	8	12	6	7	13	3	7	10	3	5	8	61
Saturday	7	8	15	12	10	22	6	5	11	5	12	17	10	6	16	81
Sunday	9	4	13	8	8	16	8	7	15	3	6	9	4	11	15	68
Total	36	38	74	37	51	88	40	56	96	30	44	74	35	44	79	411

APPENDIX 4

Offence Heat map by time of day

UNION STREET ALL HOURS						
HR From	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Total
07:00 - 07:59	0	0	2	1	1	4
08:00 - 08:59	0	3	0	2	2	7
09:00 - 09:59	2	2	5	0	1	10
10:00 - 10:59	2	2	3	4	4	15
11:00 - 11:59	1	3	2	5	2	13
12:00 - 12:59	8	1	2	8	5	24
13:00 - 13:59	5	9	3	8	7	32
14:00 - 14:59	18	5	4	11	5	43
15:00 - 15:59	12	3	4	14	8	41
16:00 - 16:59	6	7	6	9	11	39
17:00 - 17:59	9	6	3	1	6	25
18:00 - 18:59	1	0	3	8	6	18
19:00 - 19:59	1	8	4	12	4	29
20:00 - 20:59	10	9	19	15	15	68
21:00 - 21:59	4	6	10	17	12	49
22:00 - 22:59	17	11	19	19	8	74
23:00 - 23:59	18	22	27	26	9	102
00:00 - 00:59	36	37	35	35	12	155
01:00 - 01:59	31	51	52	55	1	190
02:00 - 02:59	35	32	58	45	4	174
03:00 - 03:59	19	39	55	21	2	136
04:00 - 04:59	8	15	7	11	0	41
05:00 - 05:59	6	7	9	13	1	36
06:00 - 06:59	2	4	4	0	0	10
Total	251	282	336	340	126	1335

BARBICAN ALL HOURS						
HR From	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Total
07:00 - 07:59	0	0	0	0	0	0
08:00 - 08:59	0	1	1	2	0	4
09:00 - 09:59	0	1	2	4	1	8
10:00 - 10:59	3	0	3	2	0	8
11:00 - 11:59	3	5	10	10	0	28
12:00 - 12:59	1	1	4	3	2	11
13:00 - 13:59	2	13	8	3	2	28
14:00 - 14:59	3	2	4	1	4	14
15:00 - 15:59	1	6	2	4	0	13
16:00 - 16:59	2	0	3	4	3	12
17:00 - 17:59	3	5	1	3	2	14
18:00 - 18:59	3	1	4	8	9	25
19:00 - 19:59	5	8	4	7	6	30
20:00 - 20:59	8	3	8	8	3	30
21:00 - 21:59	5	10	10	11	4	40
22:00 - 22:59	11	8	13	8	5	45
23:00 - 23:59	8	15	22	8	3	56
00:00 - 00:59	7	23	21	15	6	72
01:00 - 01:59	6	8	9	16	4	43
02:00 - 02:59	9	8	11	4	7	39
03:00 - 03:59	1	4	2	5	1	13
04:00 - 04:59	6	2	3	0	1	12
05:00 - 05:59	0	0	1	0	0	1
06:00 - 06:59	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	87	124	146	126	63	546

NORTH HILL ALL HOURS						
HR From	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Total
07:00 - 07:59	0	1	2	0	0	3
08:00 - 08:59	0	0	1	0	0	1
09:00 - 09:59	0	0	0	0	0	0
10:00 - 10:59	0	0	0	0	0	0
11:00 - 11:59	0	0	1	0	0	1
12:00 - 12:59	0	0	0	0	0	0
13:00- 13:59	0	0	0	2	3	5
14:00 - 14:59	0	0	0	1	0	1
15:00 - 15:59	0	2	1	2	0	5
16:00 - 16:59	0	1	0	1	2	4
17:00 - 17:59	0	1	0	0	2	3
18:00 - 18:59	1	1	0	0	0	2
19:00 - 19:59	0	0	0	2	1	3
20:00 - 20:59	0	0	4	2	2	8
21:00 - 21:59	1	5	2	6	1	15
22:00 - 22:59	0	4	3	2	0	9
23:00 - 23:59	3	3	3	4	5	18
00:00 - 00:59	5	5	5	1	8	24
01:00 - 01:59	9	7	7	6	5	34
02:00 - 02:59	16	16	9	6	5	52
03:00 - 03:59	16	21	12	9	0	58
04:00 - 04:59	19	11	33	15	1	79
05:00 - 05:59	16	13	7	17	2	55
06:00 - 06:59	4	2	3	4	0	13
Total	90	93	93	80	37	393

MUTLEY PLAIN ALL HOURS						
HR From	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Total
07:00 - 07:59	2	1	3	2	0	8
08:00 - 08:59	2	3	0	3	0	8
09:00 - 09:59	1	2	3	3	3	12
10:00 - 10:59	3	3	1	3	1	11
11:00 - 11:59	1	5	0	0	1	7
12:00 - 12:59	1	1	3	2	5	12
13:00 - 13:59	3	1	5	1	5	15
14:00 - 14:59	3	5	0	2	1	11
15:00 - 15:59	2	4	3	3	2	14
16:00 - 16:59	3	3	8	4	7	25
17:00 - 17:59	1	5	3	5	3	17
18:00 - 18:59	1	3	5	5	2	16
19:00 - 19:59	2	7	8	8	3	28
20:00 - 20:59	4	4	10	11	4	33
21:00 - 21:59	5	8	5	12	9	39
22:00 - 22:59	5	10	8	6	5	34
23:00 - 23:59	12	13	18	2	6	51
00:00 - 00:59	12	12	5	4	5	38
01:00 - 01:59	5	8	11	4	2	30
02:00 - 02:59	8	9	8	1	2	28
03:00 - 03:59	2	2	6	1	2	13
04:00 - 04:59	1	5	1	1	1	9
05:00 - 05:59	0	3	0	2	0	5
06:00 - 06:59	2	1	0	1	0	4
Total	81	118	114	86	69	468

STOKE VILLAGE ALL HOURS						
HR From	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Total
07:00 - 07:59	1	0	2	0	1	4
08:00 - 08:59	1	0	1	0	0	2
09:00 - 09:59	0	0	0	0	0	0
10:00 - 10:59	0	0	0	0	0	0
11:00 - 11:59	0	0	1	0	0	1
12:00 - 12:59	1	0	0	1	0	2
13:00 - 13:59	0	1	0	0	1	2
14:00 - 14:59	0	0	0	0	0	0
15:00 - 15:59	1	1	1	0	0	3
16:00 - 16:59	0	2	4	0	0	6
17:00 - 17:59	2	1	2	0	0	5
18:00 - 18:59	2	0	1	1	0	4
19:00 - 19:59	2	1	4	0	0	7
20:00 - 20:59	1	1	2	2	4	10
21:00 - 21:59	1	6	5	5	2	19
22:00 - 22:59	4	0	5	5	0	14
23:00 - 23:59	7	5	9	2	1	24
00:00 - 00:59	3	3	2	5	2	15
01:00 - 01:59	2	2	1	3	0	8
02:00 - 02:59	1	0	0	0	0	1
03:00 - 03:59	0	0	0	0	0	0
04:00 - 04:59	0	0	1	1	0	2
05:00 - 05:59	0	0	0	0	0	0
06:00 - 06:59	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total	29	23	41	26	11	130

CITY CENTRE ALL HOURS						
HR From	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Total
07:00 - 07:59	4	6	4	2	3	19
08:00 - 08:59	7	4	5	7	10	33
09:00 - 09:59	14	14	19	22	13	82
10:00 - 10:59	21	26	29	23	29	128
11:00 - 11:59	14	20	24	17	24	99
12:00 - 12:59	16	24	38	33	18	129
13:00 - 13:59	29	41	25	30	17	142
14:00 - 14:59	32	41	37	43	25	178
15:00 - 15:59	35	49	44	59	28	215
16:00 - 16:59	33	32	29	36	35	165
17:00 - 17:59	18	32	23	34	26	133
18:00 - 18:59	15	19	25	15	12	86
19:00 - 19:59	21	23	27	26	12	109
20:00 - 20:59	20	38	27	36	14	135
21:00 - 21:59	23	20	19	25	16	103
22:00 - 22:59	18	25	23	27	21	114
23:00 - 23:59	20	18	18	14	8	78
00:00 - 00:59	15	21	16	25	9	86
01:00 - 01:59	17	19	35	17	4	92
02:00 - 02:59	15	20	17	22	7	81
03:00 - 03:59	18	27	40	29	2	116
04:00 - 04:59	8	13	16	11	3	51
05:00 - 05:59	4	10	1	4	0	19
06:00 - 06:59	2	6	1	3	0	12
Total	419	548	542	560	336	2405

THE HOE ALL HOURS						
HR From	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Total
07:00 - 07:59	0	1	0	0	1	2
08:00 - 08:59	0	0	0	1	1	2
09:00 - 09:59	3	0	5	0	1	9
10:00 - 10:59	4	2	3	0	1	10
11:00 - 11:59	1	2	4	2	0	9
12:00 - 12:59	5	3	3	2	7	20
13:00- 13:59	2	4	2	3	4	15
14:00 - 14:59	3	6	5	3	4	21
15:00 - 15:59	7	7	4	2	2	22
16:00 - 16:59	3	6	1	5	8	23
17:00 - 17:59	4	4	6	7	3	24
18:00 - 18:59	4	2	7	5	3	21
19:00 - 19:59	2	7	8	8	7	32
20:00 - 20:59	6	5	9	6	15	41
21:00 - 21:59	5	6	5	7	7	30
22:00 - 22:59	12	9	12	5	2	40
23:00 - 23:59	3	7	10	9	3	32
00:00 - 00:59	1	9	4	4	2	20
01:00 - 01:59	3	3	4	3	2	15
02:00 - 02:59	3	3	0	0	5	11
03:00 - 03:59	2	1	3	1	1	8
04:00 - 04:59	0	1	0	1	0	2
05:00 - 05:59	1	0	1	0	0	2
06:00 - 06:59	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	74	88	96	74	79	411

APPENDIX 5
Street Drinking incidents

NORTH HILL INCIDENT DISTRIBUTION BY INCIDENT TYPE AND DAY/ENTE BETWEEN 1st APRIL 2016 to 31st MARCH 2021													Total
INCIDENT TYPE	2016/17			2017/18			2018/19			2019/20			Total
	DAY	ENTE	TOTAL	DAY	ENTE	TOTAL	DAY	ENTE	TOTAL	DAY	ENTE	TOTAL	
Street Drink/Rowdy/Nuisanc Beh	2	12	14	2	17	19	0	11	11	3	12	15	65
Street Drinking Only	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Total	2	12	14	2	17	19	0	11	11	4	12	16	67

BARBICAN INCIDENT DISTRIBUTION BY INCIDENT TYPE AND DAY/ENTE BETWEEN 1st APRIL 2016 to 31st MARCH 2021													Total
INCIDENT TYPE	2016/17			2017/18			2018/19			2019/20			Total
	DAY	ENTE	TOTAL	DAY	ENTE	TOTAL	DAY	ENTE	TOTAL	DAY	ENTE	TOTAL	
Street Drink/Rowdy/Nuisanc Beh	17	26	43	20	29	49	19	18	37	25	33	58	232
Street Drinking Only	2	0	2	0	1	1	4	1	5	2	1	3	14
Total	19	26	45	20	30	50	23	19	42	27	34	61	246

MUTLEY PLAIN INCIDENT DISTRIBUTION BY INCIDENT TYPE AND DAY/ENTE BETWEEN 1st APRIL 2016 to 31st MARCH 2021													Total
INCIDENT TYPE	2016/17			2017/18			2018/19			2019/20			Total
	DAY	ENTE	TOTAL	DAY	ENTE	TOTAL	DAY	ENTE	TOTAL	DAY	ENTE	TOTAL	
Street Drink/Rowdy/Nuisanc Beh	12	14	26	29	20	49	15	5	20	10	9	19	124
Street Drinking Only	1	1	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Total	13	15	28	31	20	51	15	5	20	10	9	19	129

STOKE VILLAGE INCIDENT DISTRIBUTION BY INCIDENT TYPE AND DAY/ENTE BETWEEN 1st APRIL 2016 to 31st MARCH 2021													Total
INCIDENT TYPE	2016/17			2017/18			2018/19			2019/20			Total
	DAY	ENTE	TOTAL	DAY	ENTE	TOTAL	DAY	ENTE	TOTAL	DAY	ENTE	TOTAL	
Street Drink/Rowdy/Nuisanc Beh	1	1	2	2	4	6	1	9	10	0	2	2	23
Street Drinking Only	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
Total	1	2	3	2	4	6	2	9	11	0	2	2	25

UNION STREET INCIDENT DISTRIBUTION BY INCIDENT TYPE AND DAY/ENTE BETWEEN 1st APRIL 2016 to 31st MARCH 2021													Total
INCIDENT TYPE	2016/17			2017/18			2018/19			2019/20			Total
	DAY	ENTE	TOTAL	DAY	ENTE	TOTAL	DAY	ENTE	TOTAL	DAY	ENTE	TOTAL	
Street Drink/Rowdy/Nuisanc Beh	78	38	116	65	43	108	25	27	52	30	21	51	355
Street Drinking Only	8	0	8	2	1	3	0	1	1	2	1	3	19
Total	86	38	124	67	44	111	25	28	53	32	22	54	374

CITY CENTRE INCIDENT DISTRIBUTION BY INCIDENT TYPE AND DAY/ENTE BETWEEN 1st APRIL 2016 to 31st MARCH 2021													Total
INCIDENT TYPE	2016/17			2017/18			2018/19			2019/20			Total
	DAY	ENTE	TOTAL	DAY	ENTE	TOTAL	DAY	ENTE	TOTAL	DAY	ENTE	TOTAL	
Street Drink/Rowdy/Nuisanc Beh	57	48	105	57	34	91	91	56	147	46	36	82	465
Street Drinking Only	6	1	7	7	2	9	6	1	7	1	0	1	29
Total	63	49	112	64	36	100	97	57	154	47	36	83	494

THE HOE INCIDENT DISTRIBUTION BY INCIDENT TYPE AND DAY/ENTE BETWEEN 1st APRIL 2016 to 31st MARCH 2021													Total
INCIDENT TYPE	2016/17			2017/18			2018/19			2019/20			Total
	DAY	ENTE	TOTAL	DAY	ENTE	TOTAL	DAY	ENTE	TOTAL	DAY	ENTE	TOTAL	
Street Drink/Rowdy/Nuisanc Beh	19	14	33	19	22	41	20	21	41	26	14	40	186
Street Drinking Only	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	8
Total	21	15	36	19	22	41	20	21	41	30	14	44	194

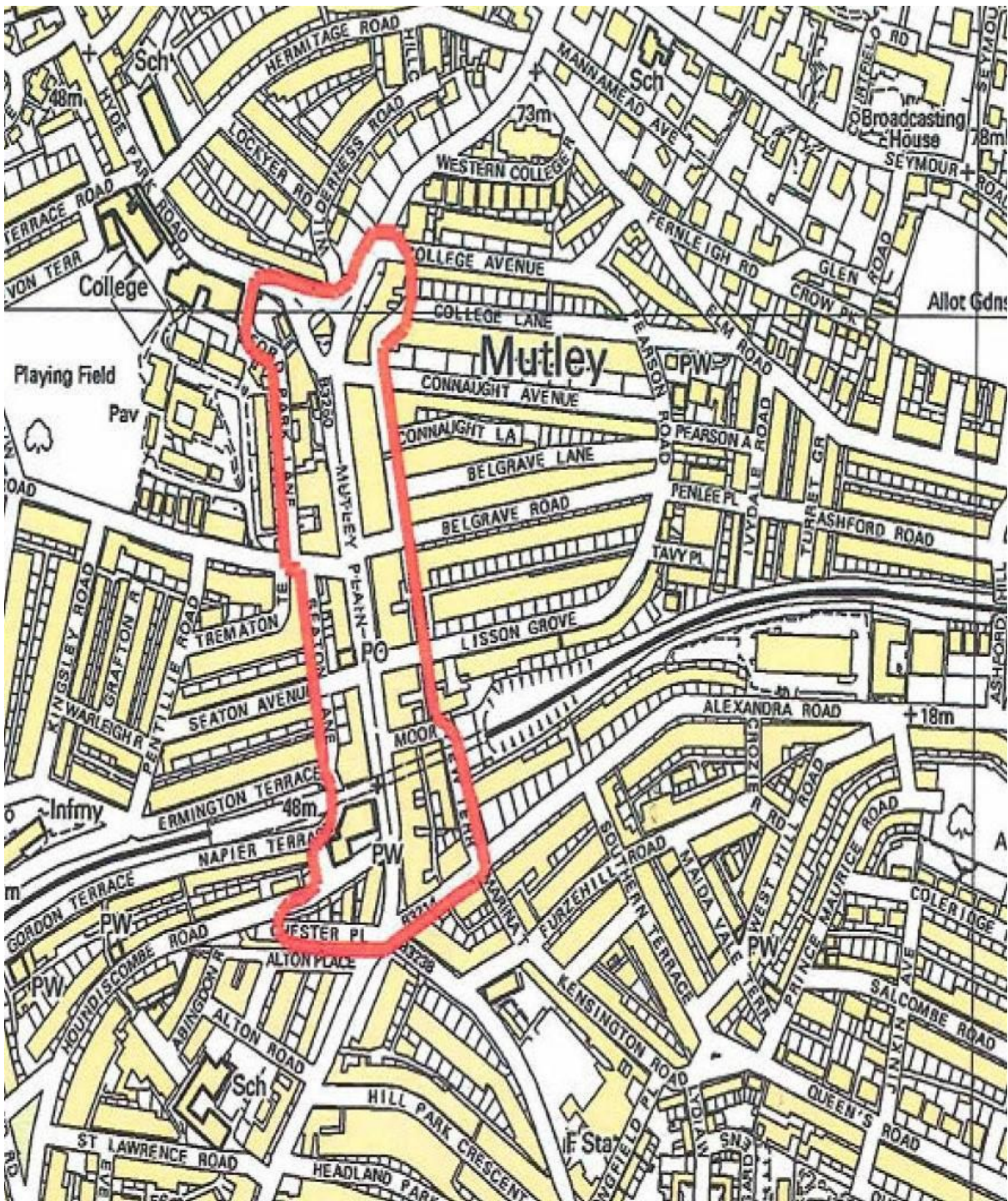
APPENDIX 6

Maps of Cumulative Impact Areas in Plymouth

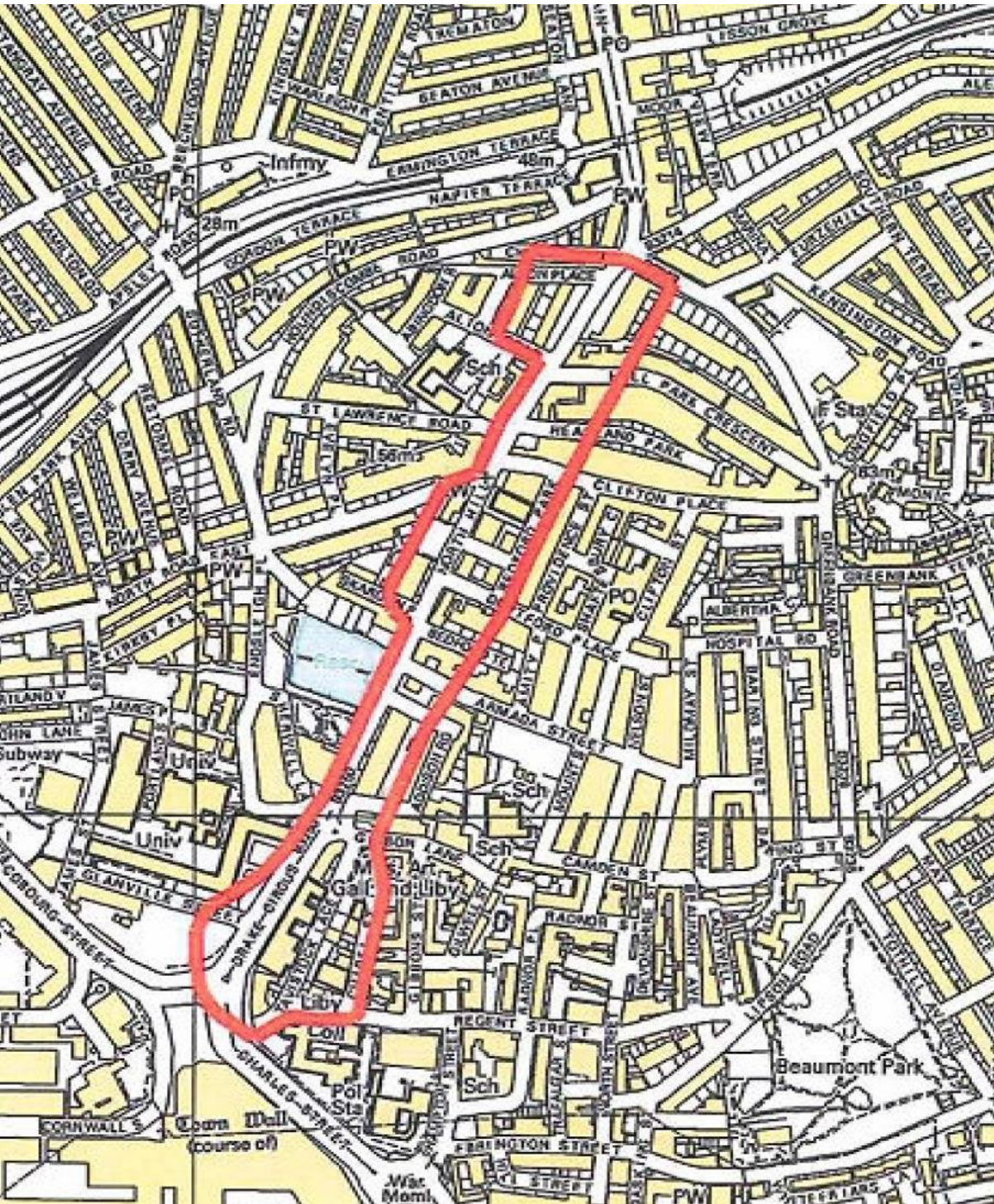
Barbican -



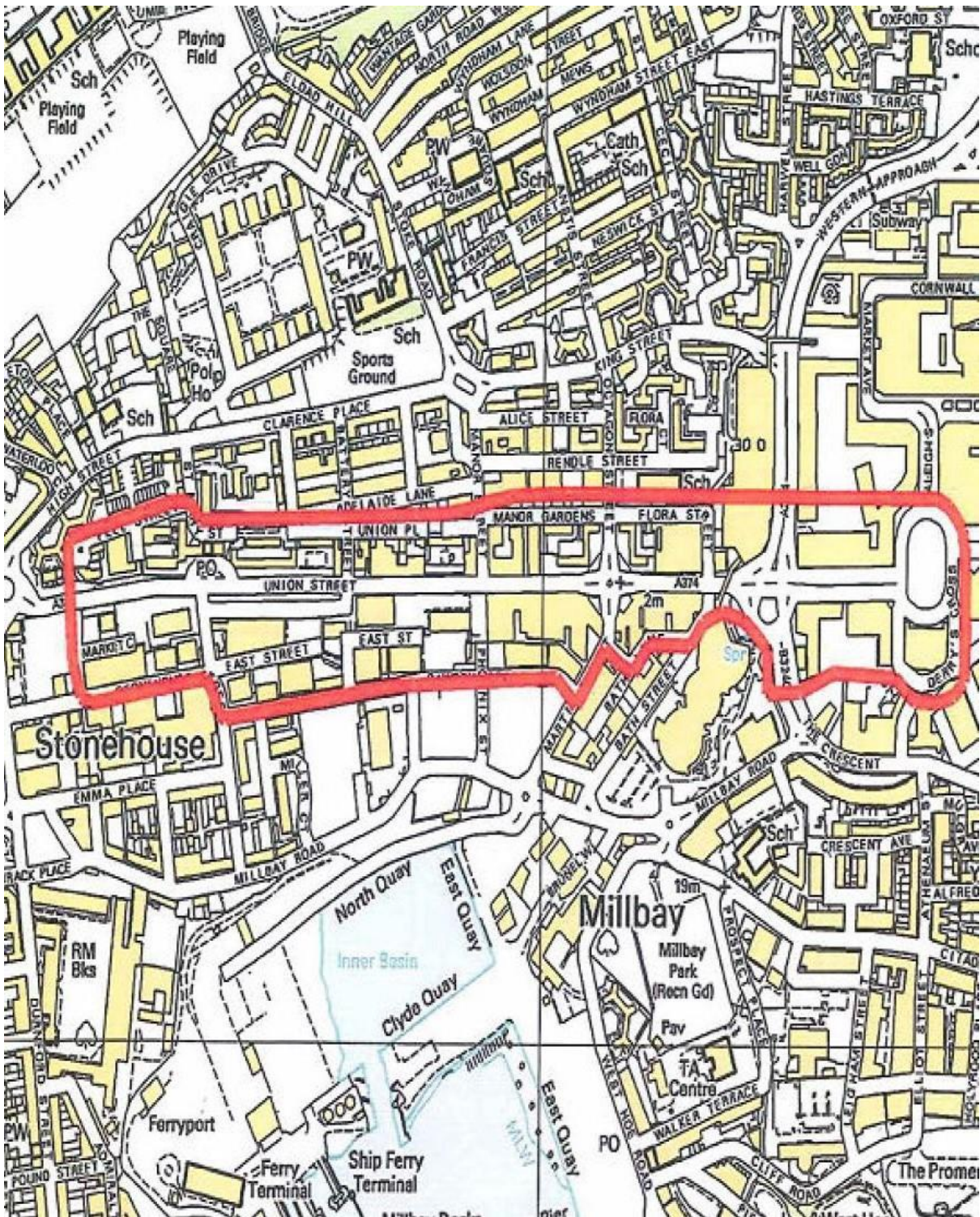
Mutley Plain -



North Hill -



Union Street -



City Centre -



Plymouth Hoe –



APPENDIX C: PUBLIC NUISANCE COMPLAINTS

Cumulative Impact Areas 2019 - 2022



Noise and Odour Complaints

Noise and odour complaints recorded between 1 April 2019 – 31 March 2022, were retrieved from the Council's 'firmstep' database platform which collates complaints recorded.

The data below includes all complaints relating to licensed premises including noise nuisance and odour complaints within each Cumulative Impact Area.

A complaint is recorded when a member of the public raises a concern through one of the council's contact portals. Noise is a subjective experience of sound and complaints depict the prevalence of nuisance individuals are willing to report, not the prevalence of negative experiences of sound.

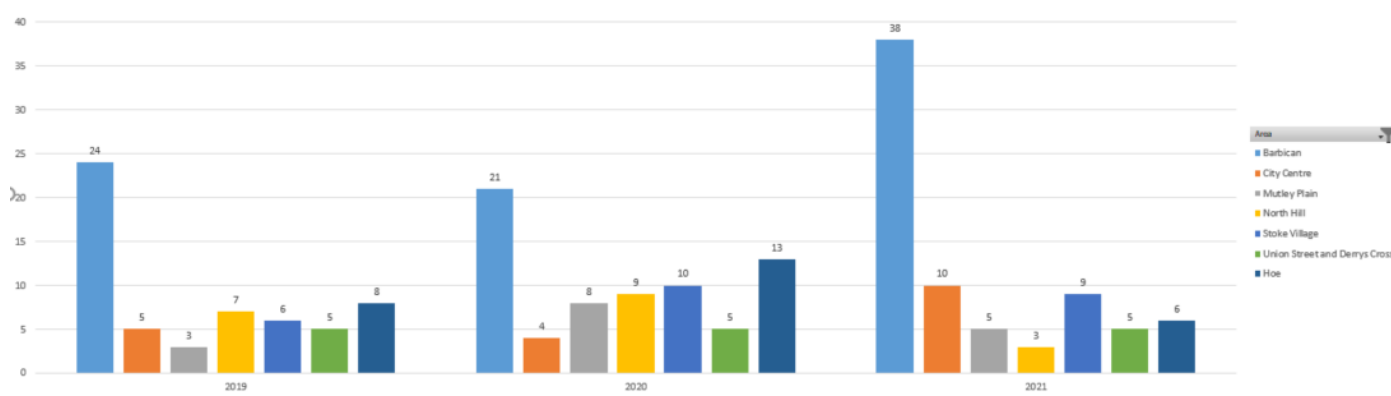
It should also be noted that the data does not capture whether noise complaints are sources from a serial complainant or multiple concerned residents.

The data below in Figure 1, shows that there were a significant increase of public nuisance complaints received from the Barbican and City Centre in 2021. This may be due to the large number of gatherings which took place on the Barbican and Hoe area during the Covid-19 lockdowns and also the influx in this area when the premises reopened.

The data below shows there were a decrease in public nuisance complaints received from North Hill which may be due to less students on campus and attending late night venues last year due to Covid-19. Additional street marshals were also deployed in this area in 2021.

Please note that two additional areas were included in this data to compare with the Police report data for the City Centre and Hoe area.

Figure 1: Number of public nuisance (noise/odour) complaints from Licensed premises per year in each of the five current Cumulative Impact Areas and in addition, the City Centre and Hoe area.



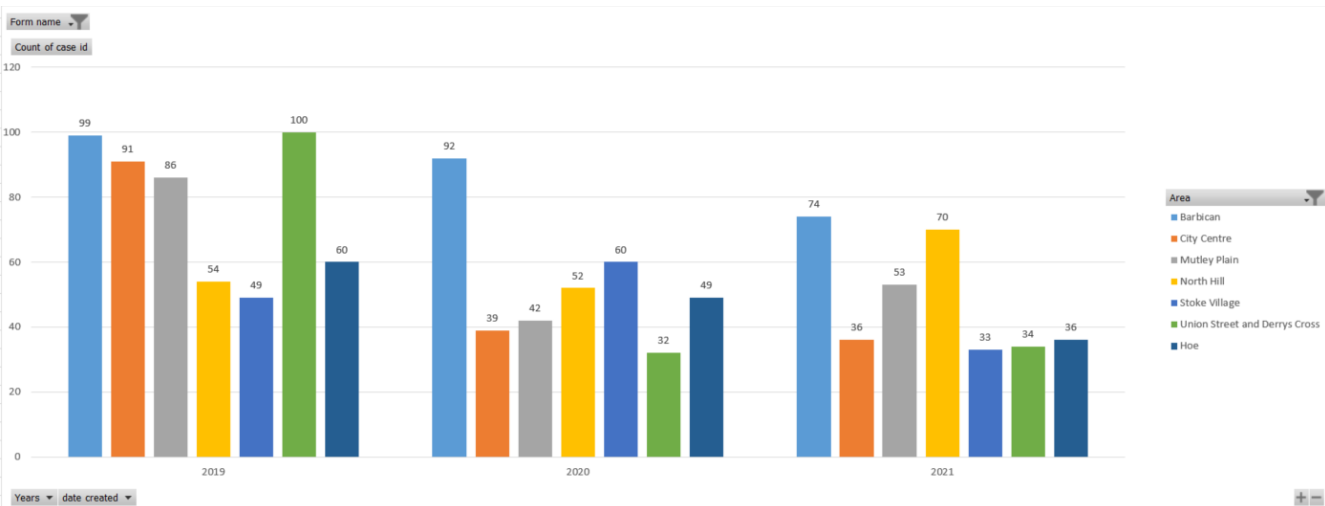
Complaints regarding waste/street cleansing.

A waste complaint may arise when an additional demand or issue needs to be met. All reactive cleansing requests are reported, however they do not provide a complete picture of the overall cleansing tasks that have been completed. Waste is almost wholly collected pro-actively through scheduled collections, which reflect levels of demand in the city. There is also one operative that only deals with the Barbican and Hoe area and ensures this area is cleaned daily with a mechanical sweeper and reports any fly-tipping incidents to the office to deal with.

As you can see from Figure 2 below, there has been a decrease in the number of street cleaning, fly posting and graffiti complaints in the majority of the areas except for North Hill which has seen an increase of 30%. North Hill is a busy area linked to Mutley Plain and there are a number of takeaways and retail shops in this area. There are also a number of large shared houses with communal bins so the street cleaning complaints have remained high in this area. Reports included overflowing bins and reports of ‘drunks pushing bins over in the early hours of the morning outside of takeaway premises’. Needles and excrement were also reported in North Hill.

The total number of complaints received across all areas in 2019 was 539, compared to 366 in 2020 and 336 in 2021. The complaints remained high within the barbican area as there were a large number of reports of urination, defecation and vomit during the Covid-19 lockdowns when there was less toilet provision due to licensed premises being closed and large gatherings by the public occurred on the Barbican and Hoe area. A number of reports of broken glass and overflowing bins were also reported in the Barbican. During 2020, the waste department purchased a specialist cleaning unit to deal with these incidents and have increased the cleaning of the barbican and city centre areas. The City centre has seen a reduction in complaints which may be associated with less people using the city centre during the day time and at night when the takeaways and late night venues have been closed or not as busy as pre-Covid-19.

Figure 2: Number of complaints regarding street cleaning, fly posting and graffiti in each of the Cumulative Impact Areas and in addition the City Centre and Hoe area.



EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Cumulative Impact Assessment – Issued under section 5(A) of the Licensing Act 2003



STAGE 1: What is being assessed and by whom?

What is being assessed - including a brief description of aims and objectives?

Review of the Cumulative Impact Assessment (Policy) required by the Licensing Act 2003.

The licensing Act provides controls regarding:

- The supply and sale of alcohol
- Regulated entertainment (live and recorded music, boxing, wrestling)
- Late Night refreshment (sale of hot food between 11pm and 5am)

The supply and sale of alcohol has a significant contribution to:

- Local health inequalities
- Crime and disorder
- Impact on communities and individuals through ASB and noise
- Violent crime, Sexual offences and domestic abuse
- Positive impact on economic growth.

The Licensing Policy will be used to promote the four licensing objectives, which are:

- Prevention of crime and disorder
- Protection of public safety
- Prevention of public nuisance

STAGE 1: What is being assessed and by whom?

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection of children from harm <p>From 6 April 2018, a Cumulative Impact Assessment/ Cumulative Impact Policies must be reviewed every three years. The licensing authority must produce a cumulative impact assessment (CIA) if the authority can evidence that there is cumulative impact within its area. The Licensing Authority must consult on its intention to publish the CIA. The aim of the CIA is to limit the growth of licensed premises where the promotion of the Licensing objectives is being compromised.</p> <p>In Cumulative Impact Areas, there is a presumption that the licensing authority will refuse or impose limitations on applications which are likely to add to the cumulative impact unless the applicant can demonstrate that there will be no negative cumulative impact on the licensing objectives.</p> <p>The publication of a CIA does not change how licensing decisions are made; the Licensing Authority will always consider each application on its own merits. However, a CIA is a strong statement of intent about an authority's approach to licence applications.</p>
Responsible Officer	Rachael Hind
Department and Service	Licensing Team, Public Protection Service, ODPH
Date of Assessment	1.2.22

STAGE 2: Evidence and Impact

Protected Characteristics (Equality Act)	Evidence and information (e.g. data and feedback)	Any adverse impact?	Actions	Timescale and who is responsible?
Age	The evening and night time	Some of the proposals	None – the aim of the	Policy will be formally reviewed

STAGE 2: Evidence and Impact				
Protected Characteristics (Equality Act)	Evidence and information (e.g. data and feedback)	Any adverse impact?	Actions	Timescale and who is responsible?
	economy is mainly used by the 18-25 yr age group.	may impact on licensing hours, particularly those used by this age group	proposals are to promote public safety and protect local communities. It is in the overriding public interest that these proposals are introduced.	every 3 years or sooner if required
	<p>Under 18s</p> <p>Children and young people will be directly or indirectly affected by alcohol.</p> <p>There are elevated alcohol related hospital admissions above national average and alcohol is a significant contributor to domestic abuse.</p> <p>30% of child protection cases have a domestic abuse concern – over half involve alcohol as a contributory factor</p>	<p>None -</p> <p>The policy is designed to minimise the negative impact of the legal operation of the licensable activities.</p>	<p>The policy will be reviewed as necessary to ensure adequate protection as far as the law allows.</p> <p>Applications will be refused, conditions added or review of existing licences will be undertaken in order to ensure the Protection of Children from harm.</p>	

STAGE 2: Evidence and Impact				
Protected Characteristics (Equality Act)	Evidence and information (e.g. data and feedback)	Any adverse impact?	Actions	Timescale and who is responsible?
	Plymouths hidden harm assessment predicts that between 3,900 and 6,500 children are affected by significant parental alcohol misuse.			
Disability	<p>Mental health issues and alcohol miss-use and harm and well recognised.</p> <p>Alcohol dependency among psychiatric patients is almost double that of the general population.</p>	<p>None –</p> <p>The policy is designed to minimise the negative impact of the legal operation of the licensable activities.</p>	The policy will be reviewed as necessary to ensure adequate protection as far as the law allows.	Policy will be formally reviewed every 3 years or sooner if required
Faith, Religion or Belief	The business and residential communities are very diverse.	<p>It is not anticipated that the policy will have a direct adverse impact on this protected characteristic.</p> <p>Where there are links between race and faiths please note comments</p>	<p>The policy will be reviewed as necessary to ensure adequate protection as far as the law allows and to identify any adverse impacts.</p> <p>Applications will be</p>	Policy will be formally reviewed every 3 years or sooner if required

STAGE 2: Evidence and Impact				
Protected Characteristics (Equality Act)	Evidence and information (e.g. data and feedback)	Any adverse impact?	Actions	Timescale and who is responsible?
		<p>regarding BME groups.</p> <p>The prevention of crime and disorder aspects of the policy would include hate crime.</p>	<p>refused, conditions added or review of existing licences will be undertaken in order to ensure the prevention of crime and disorder, including hate crime.</p>	
Gender - including marriage, pregnancy and maternity	<p>There are no differential issues for this protected characteristic.</p> <p>Alcohol related harm has an impact on male and females equally. Alcohol related hospital admissions are above average levels for both males and females</p> <p>Sexual offences on females and lone female safety are related to alcohol availability.</p>	<p>It is not anticipated that the policy will have a direct adverse impact on this protected characteristic.</p> <p>The policy is designed to minimise the negative impact of the legal operation of the licensable activities.</p> <p>The policy has very little ability to control individual behaviour outside of the premises controlled by a licence.</p>	<p>The policy will be reviewed as necessary to ensure adequate protection as far as the law allows and to identify any adverse impacts.</p>	<p>Policy will be formally reviewed every 3 years or sooner if required</p>

STAGE 2: Evidence and Impact				
Protected Characteristics (Equality Act)	Evidence and information (e.g. data and feedback)	Any adverse impact?	Actions	Timescale and who is responsible?
Gender Reassignment	There are no differential issues for this protected characteristic.	It is not anticipated that the policy will have a direct adverse impact on this protected characteristic. The prevention of crime and disorder aspects of the policy would include hate crime.	The policy will be reviewed as necessary to ensure adequate protection as far as the law allows and to identify any adverse impacts.	Policy will be formally reviewed every 3 years or sooner if required
Race	BME communities have a high degree of ownership of takeaways and late night food outlets.	BME groups will be indirectly impacted by any additional controls placed on late night food outlets.	Policy to be proportionate and consistently applied. Refusals or conditions placed on licences will be appropriate.	Ongoing overview of decision making. Licensing Manager Legal Officers
Sexual Orientation -including Civil Partnership	There are no differential issues for this protected characteristic.	It is not anticipated that the policy will have a direct adverse impact on this protected characteristic. The prevention of crime and disorder aspects of the policy would include hate crime.	The policy will be reviewed as necessary to ensure adequate protection as far as the law allows and to identify any adverse impacts.	Policy will be formally reviewed every 3 years or sooner if required

STAGE 3: Are there any implications for the following? If so, please record 'Actions' to be taken		
Local Priorities	Implications	Timescale and who is responsible?
Reduce the inequality gap, particularly in health between communities.	<p>The proposals are designed to improve public safety and protect local communities from noise and anti-social behaviour.</p> <p>Some aspects are designed to assist in the reduction of alcohol harm.</p> <p>The proposals will assist in reducing health inequalities.</p>	<p>Positive implications – no action required.</p> <p>Applications will be considered on a case by case basis. Applications will be refused or conditions added where appropriate to promote the licensing objectives.</p>
Good relations between different communities (community cohesion).	<p>Hate crime will be considered as part of the licensing objection to prevent crime and disorder. These issues will be considered and the licensing policy used in order to have appositve impact.</p> <p>Residents have the ability to comment and participate in the licensing process. Resident's identity will be protected where required to ensure the views can be easily obtained and reduce the fear of recrimination.</p>	Applications considered on a case by case basis.
Human Rights	A balance must be obtained between the achievement of the licensing objectives and human rights; these being Article I, Protocol I of the European Convention on Human Rights (peaceful enjoyment of possessions) and Article 10 (Freedom of expression). Belfast City Council v Miss Behavin' Ltd is the leading case and it is clear that any decision to refuse or amend an existing licence must be rational, necessary and proportionate for the promotion of the licensing objectives.	None required – applications will be considered on a case by case basis.

STAGE 4: Publication			
Director, Assistant Director/Head of Service approving EIA.	Ruth Harrell	Date	16.2.22