



**Oversight and Governance**

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## **PERFORMANCE, FINANCE AND CUSTOMER FOCUS OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE**

Wednesday 14 December 2022

9.00 am

Warspite Room, Council House

**Members:**

Councillor Penberthy, Chair

Councillor Finn, Vice Chair

Councillors Churchill, Haydon, Hulme, Kelly, Lowry, Partridge, Stevens, Tofan, Vincent,  
Wheeler and one Conservative vacancy.

Members are invited to attend the above meeting to consider the items of business overleaf.

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**Tracey Lee**

Chief Executive

## **Performance, Finance and Customer Focus Overview and Scrutiny Committee**

### **1. Apologies**

To receive apologies for non-attendance submitted by Councillors.

### **2. Declarations of Interest**

Councillors will be asked to make any declarations of interest in respect of items on the agenda.

### **3. Chair's Urgent Business**

To receive reports on business which in the opinion of the Chair, should be brought forward for urgent consideration.

- |   |                          |
|---|--------------------------|
| <b>4. Support the Council is Providing to Refugees from Syria, Afghanistan and Ukraine:</b>               | <b>(Pages 1 - 6)</b>     |
| <b>5. Cumulative Impact Policy:</b>   | <b>(Pages 7 - 72)</b>    |
| <b>6. 2022 Elections Act - Voter ID:</b>  | <b>(Pages 73 - 98)</b>   |
| <b>7. Finance Monitoring Report - Month 7 (including Plans for Balancing In-Year Budget - to follow):</b> | <b>(Pages 99 - 110)</b>  |
| <b>8. Work Programme:</b>   | <b>(Pages 111 - 122)</b> |

# Performance, Finance and Customer Focus Overview and Scrutiny Committee



Date of meeting:	14 December 2022
Title of Report:	The Support the Council is Providing to Refugees from Syria/ Afghanistan/ Ukraine and Asylum Seekers
Lead Member:	Councillor Rebecca Smith (Cabinet Member for Homes & Communities)
Lead Strategic Director:	Anna Coles (Interim Strategic Director for People)
Author:	Jessica Dann
Contact Email:	Jessica.dann@plymouth.gov.uk
Your Reference:	JD 14/12/22
Key Decision:	No
Confidentiality:	Part I - Official

## Purpose of Report

Briefing on the managed migration schemes for refugees within Plymouth, includes asylum seekers, for Councillors to note. There are no new recommendations included as a result of this report, purpose is to note for information only.

## Recommendations and Reasons

No recommendations, for information only

## Alternative options considered and rejected

N/A

## Relevance to the Corporate Plan and/or the Plymouth Plan

Contribution to :-

- *A friendly welcoming city*
- *An exciting and cultural place to live*
- *Delivering good quality, green homes*
- *Ensuring decent education*

## Implications for the Medium Term Financial Plan and Resource Implications:

Grant funded activity

## Financial Risks

No immediate financial risk as 3 and 5 year funding across ARAP/ACRS and SVPRS schemes.

Homes for Ukraine provides funding and the Home Office is currently working with Local Authorities to understand the full financial implications.

**Carbon Footprint (Environmental) Implications:**

No direct carbon /environmental impacts arising

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

\* When considering these proposals members have a responsibility to ensure they give 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.

No other implications

**Appendices**

\*Add rows as required to box below

Ref.	Title of Appendix	Exemption Paragraph Number (if applicable) <i>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.</i>						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A	Briefing report title							
B	Equalities Impact Assessment (if applicable)							

**Background papers:**

\*Add rows as required to box below

Please list all unpublished, background papers relevant to the decision in the table below. Background papers are unpublished 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.

Title of any background paper(s)	Exemption Paragraph Number (if applicable) <i>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.</i>						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

**Sign off:**

Fin		Leg		Mon Off		HR		Asset s		Strat Proc	
Originating Senior Leadership Team member: Matt Garrett											
Please confirm the Strategic Director(s) has agreed the report? Yes											
Date agreed: 06/12/2022											
Cabinet Member approval: [electronic signature (or typed name and statement of 'approved by email/verbally')] Councillor Smith											
Date approved: 06/12/2022											

## 1. Introduction

This report seeks to inform the committee regarding the current Resettlement Schemes undertaken by the Council.

The Council currently participates in 4 Resettlement Schemes:-  
Syrian Vulnerable Persons and Vulnerable Children's Resettlement Scheme (SVPRS)  
Afghan Relocation and Assistance Policy (ARAP)  
Afghan Citizens Resettlement Scheme (ACRS)  
Homes for Ukraine

## 2. Syrian Vulnerable Persons and Vulnerable Children's Resettlement Scheme (SVPRS)

Following an executive decision Plymouth committed to welcoming 200 people (approx. 50 families) under these schemes, with the final families resettled in September 2021. In total we were able to welcome 211 people via this scheme to support the Home Office to meet its 20,000 person target. This scheme is no longer operational and therefore we have not accepted any further families post 2021.

## 3. Afghan Home Office Pathways in Plymouth

Afghan Relocation and Assistance Policy (ARAP) and the Afghan Citizens Resettlement Scheme (ACRS) ARAP and ACRS are Home Office managed migration schemes to relocate both Afghan Civilian Personnel who have been employed by the Ministry of Defence in recognition of their commitment and bravery shown supporting UK forces since 2013 and Afghan Citizens who may be at particular risk because they have assisted the UK efforts in Afghanistan vulnerable people, including women and girls at risk, and members of minority groups at risk. People arriving through these schemes receive Indefinite Leave to Remain, which will enable them to apply for British Citizenship after 5 years of continuous residency in the UK.

An Exec Decision was made in October 2021 *that Plymouth City Council will resettle up to 50 people per year for the duration of the Schemes to support the Home Office to meet its target of 20,000 Afghans across a 5 year period. This is reviewed annually.*

There have been 53 people (12 families) resettled to date.

The Home Office has proposed a fully funded package for resettlement to support families in their initial three years post arrival to the UK. The tariff is £20,000 per person with the majority of funding received in the first year and then staggered across the final 2 years to reflect the lessening support needs as families integrate into life in the UK.

Families are accommodated within the private housing sector at Local Housing Allowance rates to ensure properties are affordable for families. There are substantial benefits to encourage landlords to participate in the scheme including contribution to minor improvements (e.g. heating/decorating) to ensure the property is fit for rental, void costs to cover council tax and rent whilst awaiting arrival, 2 months' rent in advance and deposit. We have been able to improve the standard of a number of properties in this way having a positive impact on the private rental sector when the families decide to move on. Further funding is available to landlords offering 4+ bed properties to mitigate the impact of the benefits cap and housing improvements required to accommodate a particular need.

The Refugee Integration Service (RIS) has been commissioned to provide housing; integration and arrival support, support access to the labour market as well as develop community cohesion initiatives. This contract is held by Plymouth Access to Housing (PATH) and is supported by three other providers; REC (Racial Equality Council) START and Open Doors International Language School

(ODILS). This ensures that families arriving receive the support they need to integrate on arrival to Plymouth.

In recent months it has been increasingly more challenging to source affordable accommodation to meet the needs of these families. This is despite the fact that there are still a large number of people that were originally part of the evacuation during June-September 2021 that are still residing in Home Office designated hotels for Afghan citizens outside of Plymouth. The scheme enables Local Authorities (LAs) to apply for additional funding for rent 'top-ups' for 3+ bed properties to incentivise Landlords to participate in the scheme. The Council also offers further incentives for Landlords such as void payments whilst awaiting an allocation of a family, 2 months rent in advance, paid deposit and money towards small renovation works to ensure the property meets rental standards.

Costs associated with these and the SVRS schemes have been and will continue to be met by specific Home Office Funding packages. The Home Office has committed to retaining the existing funding provision it uses for other Refugee Resettlement Schemes to support those being relocated by Local Authorities under ARAP and ACRS.

Households will be supported for the first 3 years post arrival at £20,000 per person through ARAP/ACRS and 5 years under SVPRS.

#### **4. Refugee Integration Service (RIS)**

The Refugee Integration Service (RIS) has been commissioned to provide housing; integration and arrival support, deliver English as a Second or Other Language (ESOL) provision, support access to the labour market as well as develop community cohesion initiatives. This contract is held by Plymouth Access to Housing (PATH) and is supported by three other providers; REC (Racial Equality Council) START and Open Doors International Language School. The contract also provides some funding to British Red Cross to support provision of legal advice for refugees relating to travel documents and further leave to remain applications.

A minimum of 8 hours ESOL provision is required by the HO for the first 12 months. Plymouth is fortunate enough to have a dedicated ESOL provider through Open Doors International Language School. City College offer vocational ESOL courses once English levels have improved and can accommodate 16-19 year olds. Women with younger children and limited access to crèche facilities were hindered by their ability to attend ESOL classes. These are offered through the core Adult Education Budget. Annual additional funding has been made available through the schemes to support provision of women only classes with an on-site crèche and family activities to continue learning throughout school holidays.

Children of school-age are accommodated in mainstream education. Most children have settled well, primary schools in particular have been receptive to welcoming those arriving through the schemes.

#### **5. Homes for Ukraine**

Councils have a critical role to play in the success of the Homes for Ukraine scheme and are uniquely placed to support local communities to offer people from Ukraine the warmest possible welcome to the UK.

The Scheme enables local residents to sponsor Ukrainian applicants to host them as guests within their home for a minimum of 6 months which can continue for 12 months.

The Homes for Ukraine scheme was launched on 14 March 2022. The scheme is open to Ukrainian nationals who were residents in Ukraine prior to 1 January 2022 and also to their immediate family members who may be of other nationalities, to be sponsored to come to the UK.

Applicants can apply from Ukraine or from any other third country. The number of people who can access this scheme is uncapped and is dependent on the capacity of the sponsors who come forward. Guests will be able to live and work in the UK for up to 3 years and access benefits, healthcare, employment, and other support.

Those arriving need to meet standard security checks prior to being issued with a visa. Sponsors and all adults in sponsors' households will also be subject to initial Police National Computer (PNC). LA's are responsible for initial checks, including at least one in person visit, payments to sponsors, ongoing support, school places, and information about the local area and re-matching for the guest following termination of the host placement.

To date 166 Ukrainians have arrived and are currently still staying in Plymouth. 136 have arrived as a family/group and 30 have arrived as individuals. 61 families/groups have arrived and are currently staying in Plymouth.

The total number of adults that have arrived is 113. The total number of children that have arrived is 53.

There are currently 97 active hosts.

Since the ability to re-match guests has been made available, 16 re-matches have been completed. Of those guests, 5 guests have been re-matched from other Councils to Plymouth City Council. We are currently working on a further several rematches both within the city and transfers from other local authorities to Plymouth.

The government is providing funding at a rate of £10,500 per person to councils to enable them to provide support to families to rebuild their lives and fully integrate into communities. This funding is un-ring-fenced, and matches the tariff offered under the first year of the Afghan Citizens Resettlement Scheme (ACRS) and Afghan Relocations and Assistance Policy (ARAP), although the role of councils will be different.

To encourage hosts to continue accommodating guests beyond the initial 6-month period the Council has agreed a payment of £150 per month from the Council in addition to the £350 monthly payment received from Home Office funding. This means hosts will be entitled to £500 per month from 6 month onwards. Contact made with hosts once they have reached 4 months has suggested that most people wish to continue the arrangement with their guests. This further supports the Council commitment to ensure that Plymouth is a Welcoming City.

There is also a flexible fund available to guests that are moving onto Private Rented accommodation. This is to support with Rent In Advance and deposits, alongside any additional goods they may need to move into a new home. The amount claimable is up to £1500 for families and £1000 for singles.

Support has been commissioned via the Refugee Integration Service to support both hosts and new arrivals. We are working closely with the Voluntary Community Sector to deliver this. This includes a Host Support and Liaison Officer, arrival and integration support for guests, trauma-informed training for hosts, Ukrainian community development and an employment mentor.

Education Support is being provided by the Ethnic Minority Achievement team for children under 16. There is one family with children with SEND and we are working closely with relevant council departments to ensure these children are assessed and allocated appropriate support as efficiently as possible. Children between the ages of 16-18 are being offered English lessons through Suzanne Sparrow Language School until they are able to join City College in September.

## **6. Asylum Seekers**

Plymouth has been an asylum seeker dispersal area for over 20 years. Dispersal Accommodation – either licensed or non-licensed (where smaller than 5 beds) Houses of Multiple Occupation (HMO) and are used to accommodate families and singles.

As of September 2022 there were 348 asylum seekers accommodated in the city in 86 properties. Plymouth is the second largest dispersal area in the South West. There are currently no designated contingency hotels for asylum seekers in the city. There are hotels in Ilfracombe, Paignton, Tiverton and Torbay.

Asylum Seeker accommodation is required by the Home Office to house individuals whilst they are awaiting a decision on their asylum applications. During this time asylum seekers have no recourse to public funds and are financially supported by the Home Office who provide accommodation and weekly allowance of £40.85 for additional living costs such as food, travel and welfare.

Properties in the South West are procured and managed by the Home Office service provider, Clearsprings Ready Homes.

Accommodation of asylum seekers are outside of a Local Authority's remit and Councils are only required to provide support to individuals in specific circumstances e.g. reports of anti-social behaviour, community cohesion, adult social care where needed and housing improvement if specific issues are reported which would be deemed as a hazard. The majority of support offered to individuals surrounding integration, casework and advice is provided by the voluntary community sector who source funding through charitable grants.

Once an asylum seeker receives a substantive decision on their immigration status they will receive notice to leave the property provided to them by the Home Office. Where a positive decision of Refugee status or Humanitarian Protection is received the individual will be given 28 days' notice to leave asylum accommodation. At this stage they are also entitled to access public funds and therefore eligible to make a homelessness application in the Local Authority where they have been dispersed.



# Performance, Finance and Customer Focus Overview and Scrutiny Committee



Date of meeting:	14 December 2022
Title of Report:	<b>Cumulative Impact Policy</b>
Lead Member:	Councillor Pat Patel (Cabinet Member for Customer Services, Culture, Leisure & Sport)
Lead Strategic Director:	Ruth Harrell (Director of Public Health)
Author:	Rachael Hind
Contact Email:	<a href="mailto:Rachael.hind@plymouth.gov.uk">Rachael.hind@plymouth.gov.uk</a>
Your Reference:	RH/CIP2022
Key Decision:	No
Confidentiality:	Part I - Official

## Purpose of Report

Cumulative Impact Assessments (CIA) were introduced formally in the 2003 Act by the Policing and Crime Act 2017, with effect from 6 April 2018. After publishing a CIA the licensing authority must, within three years, consider whether it remains of the opinion set out in the assessment as detailed in the section 182 guidance.

The five current cumulative impact areas and the additional city centre CIA, along with the Police and Public Nuisance evidence were consulted on for twelve weeks between Friday 11 March 2022 and Friday 3 June 2022. This report contains details of the consultation responses and the cumulative impact areas proposed to be adopted.

## Recommendations and Reasons

It is recommended that Members consider this report and to:

1. Recommend that this report is then considered by Cabinet so that the Cumulative Impact Assessment can then be submitted to Full Council so that it is maintained and the revised assessment contained in Appendix C is adopted and published.

## Reason

Positive responses were received for the consultation of the Cumulative Impact Assessment and this now needs to be updated to include the additional City Centre Cumulative Impact Area, to reflect the current needs of the City.

## Alternative options considered and rejected

Recommend to the Cabinet that the CIA is determined to be no longer needed however this is not supported by the evidence collected in response to the consultation.

## Relevance to the Corporate Plan and/or the Plymouth Plan

The relationship to the Corporate Plan (and Plymouth Plan) –

**Unlocking the City's Potential:** The Licensing Policy and Cumulative Impact Assessment assists with the delivery of a safer, more vibrant Plymouth. This in turn should attract more visitors to the City and also support an increase in the numbers of citizens of Plymouth who will utilise the social, cultural and sporting offers available. Opportunities for increased levels of employment should follow. A safe and vibrant leisure economy will allow Plymouth to be positively marketed attractive destination both nationally and internationally.

**Caring for People and Communities:** The policy will allow for effective control of alcohol supply, which will assist in reducing alcohol harm and thereby reduce inequality. Whilst alcohol misuse affects individuals from all sections of society, those from the most disadvantaged communities experience the highest burden of harm.

### Implications for the Medium Term Financial Plan and Resource Implications:

None

Government has set fees at a level that they believe will achieve full recovery of the administrative, inspection and enforcement costs falling on the Licensing Authority associated with their licensing functions under the Licensing Act 2003. The review of the Cumulative Impact Areas is a core part of the licensing function and there are no future financial implications.

### Financial Risks

None – as above.

### Carbon Footprint (Environmental) Implications:

None

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

*\* When considering these proposals members have a responsibility to ensure they give 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.*

Members should be aware that Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 puts a statutory duty on every Local Authority to exercise its various functions with due regard to the need to do all that it reasonably can do to prevent crime and disorder in its area.

The Licensing Policy has a key role in reducing alcohol related crime and disorder, the fear of crime and the prevention of nuisance or anti-social behaviour. Risk taking behaviour, such as irresponsible alcohol usage can affect individual, their families, local communities and society as a whole. This policy aims to play its part in minimising the negative aspects of alcohol supply and use.

### Appendices

*\*Add rows as required to box below*

Ref.	Title of Appendix	Exemption Paragraph Number (if applicable)						
		<i>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.</i>						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A	Briefing report title							

B	Consultation responses							
C	Cumulative Impact Policy 2022 – 2025							
D	Equalities Impact Assessment (if applicable)							

**Background papers:**

\*Add rows as required to box below

Please list all unpublished, background papers relevant to the decision in the table below. Background papers are unpublished 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.

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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

**Sign off:**

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Originating Senior Leadership Team member: Rob Nelder

Please confirm the Strategic Director(s) has agreed the report? Yes

Date agreed: 14/11/2022

Cabinet Member approval: [electronic signature (or typed name and statement of 'approved by email/verbally')]

Date approved: 17/11/2022

## Appendix A: Briefing Report

### 1.0 Background

- 1.1 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.
- 1.2 Under the Licensing Act 2003, a Licensing Authority may publish a Cumulative Impact Assessment. Such assessments may state that the licensing authority considers that the number of premises licences and club premises certificates in one or more parts of its area is such that it would likely be inconsistent with the authority's duty to carry out its functions with a view to promoting the licensing objectives to grant any further relevant authorisations in those parts of its area. A cumulative impact assessment must set out the evidence for the authority's opinion.
- 1.3 A Cumulative Impact Policy was first adopted by the Council in 2008 and has been reviewed regularly. 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 Assessment to be reviewed every three years to consider whether the Licensing Authority remains of the same opinion. If the Licensing 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.
- 1.4 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
- 1.5 The updated Cumulative Impact Assessment (CIA) proposes to maintain the current five designated cumulative impact areas within Plymouth:
- Mutley
  - North Hill
  - Stoke
  - Barbican
  - Union Street (including Derry's cross)

**and** introduce a sixth, City Centre cumulative impact area.

The Devon and Cornwall Police Licensing report ('Police report') contained within Appendix A of the Cumulative Impact Assessment (CIA) (in Appendix C of this report) details the evidence as to why the five areas should remain and why the additional area should be included. This information was included within the formal consultation.

Appendix B within the CIA (in Appendix C of this report) states the number of noise and odour complaints within each CIA during 2019 – 2022 sent into the Public Protection Service, Office of the Director of Public Health. Appendix B, also shows the number of waste and street cleaning complaints within each Cumulative Impact Area during 2019 - 2022. This information was included within the formal consultation. 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 and is why these areas should remain in this CIA and the additional area of the City Centre included, on grounds of prevention of public nuisance. 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 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 (in Appendix A) and the Public Protection report (in Appendix B) 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 and public nuisance noted which are directly linked to licensed premises. Therefore the Hoe is not included within this CIA, however, this area will be kept under review.

## 2.0 Consultation Process

- 2.1 A twelve week public consultation took place between 11 March 2022 and 3 June 2022.

The consultation process provided all stakeholders, interested parties and the public in general the opportunity to have their say on the content of the draft. The follow people were consulted:

- 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

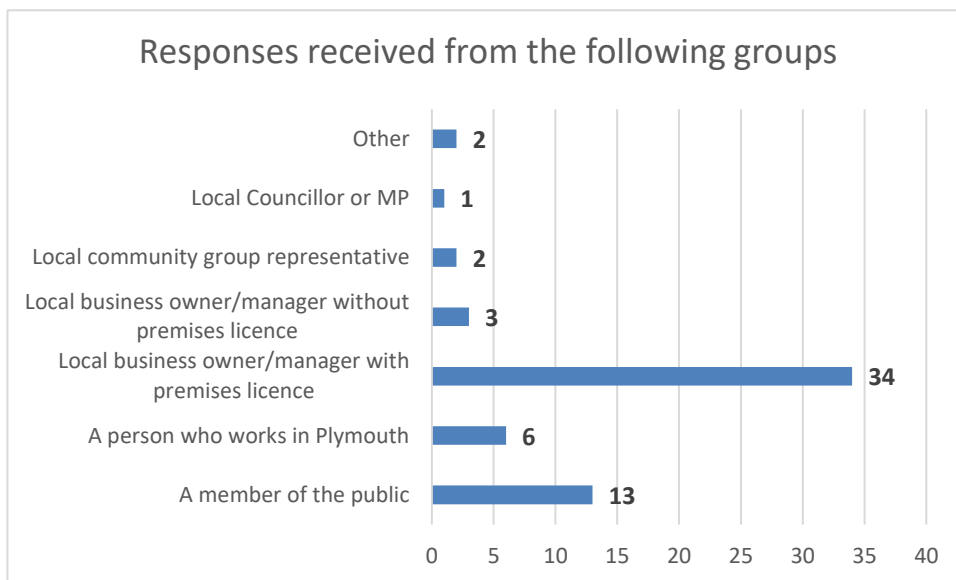
2.2 Letters were sent to all premises holding either a ‘premises licence’ or ‘club premises licence’ and personal licence holders advising them of the consultation. A similar letter was sent to the Resident / Community groups and faith groups for which contact details were available. Details of the consultation were posted on our webpages with a link to an online form to encourage feedback. A total of approximately 4000 people or groups were contacted directly by letter. In addition the responsible authorities were consulted (Police, Child Protection, Fire and Rescue Service, Trading Standards, Environmental Health, Public Health, Planning Authority, HSE, Maritime & Coastguard Agency and the Home Office).

All ward Councillors were sent copies of the consultation documentation.

### 3.0 Consultation Findings

3.1 A total of 61 responses were received following the consultation process.

3.2 The majority of responses were from business owners/managers with premises licences.



3.3 The majority of responses (74%) agreed that the Cumulative Impact Assessment should continue to cover the five current areas (Mutley, North Hill, Stoke, Barbican and Union Street (including Derry’s Cross)).

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the proposal for the Cumulative Impact Assessment to continue to cover the five current areas (Mutley, North Hill, Stoke Barbican, Union Street (including Derry’s Cross))?

[More Details](#)

Strongly agree	25
Agree	20
Neither agree nor disagree	12
Disagree	2
Strongly disagree	2



3.4 The consultation questionnaire asked if the person would like to tell us why they have given the answer above or if they would like to suggest any changes to the defined boundary of the

Cumulative impact areas. 27 replies were received and these can be found in Appendix B. The majority of these comments were in support of the five areas remaining.

### 3.5 Extending the CIA to include the City Centre Area

The majority of consultees agreed (76%) with the proposal to extend the CIA to include the City Centre Areas.

4. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the proposal to extend the Cumulative Impact Assessment to include the city centre area?

[More Details](#)

● Strongly agree	28
● Agree	19
● Neither agree nor disagree	8
● Disagree	2
● Strongly disagree	4



25 people advised why they had said they agreed or disagreed and the full comments can be found in Question 5 of Appendix B.

3.6 13 responses were received for the final question 'any other comments' and these can be found under Question 6 of Appendix B.

## 4.0 Cumulative Impact Assessment

- 4.1 The current Licensing Policy (2019 – 2024) includes a special policy in relation to Cumulative Impact. However, in Section 5A of the Licensing Act 2003, which was introduced in 2018, the Cumulative Impact Policy must be reviewed every three years to consider whether it remains of that opinion. The Cumulative Impact Policy will now be separate to the Licensing Policy. Guidance under s.182 of the Licensing Act 2003, describes this as the potential impact, on the promotion of the licensing objectives, of a number of licensed premises concentrated in one area. The cumulative impact of licensed premises on the promotion of the licensing objectives is a proper matter for a Licensing Authority to consider in developing its licensing policy statement.
- 4.2 There must be an evidential basis for the decision to adopt/maintain a Cumulative Impact Assessment (CIA) regarding cumulative impact areas.
- 4.3 Section 5A of the 2003 Act sets out what a licensing authority needs to do in order to publish a Cumulative Impact Assessment (CIA) and review it.
- 4.4 The following steps must be followed when considering whether the Cumulative Impact Assessment is still required:
  - Consult with those persons specified in section 5(3) of the Licensing Act 2003. This has been done as per paragraph 2.1 above.
  - Subject to the outcome of the consultation, include and publish details of the Cumulative Impact Assessment (CIA) including the evidence in support of the assessment or publish a statement that the CIA is no longer appropriate.

- 4.5 The effect of maintaining the CIA is that the Council as licensing authority is setting out its approach to how it will consider applications for the grant or variation of premises licences or club premises certificates in the areas described. However, it does not change the fundamental way that licensing decisions are made.

## 5.0 Operation of the Cumulative Impact Policy

- 5.1 Between 1 April 2019 – 31 March 2022, there have been a total of 58 applications for new premises or full variations in CIP areas. The two applications that were refused were refused because they didn't comply with the legislative requirements during the application stage such as not being advertising correctly. One variation was refused by Members of the Committee following an objection from the Police.

Type	Applied	Refused
New Application	42	2
Variation	16	1

The majority of applications received within the Cumulative Impact Areas have been for the grant of new café/restaurants which do not have the same impact as vertical drinking establishments. A number of off licences have been approved but have put additional conditions in their operating schedule for example to prevent the sale of single cans and not selling high strength cider/beer above 6.5 ABV.

- 5.2 A Cumulative Impact Policy requires applicants to deliver an increased standard of application and operating schedule in order to establish that the Policy should not be applied on that case. It does not prohibit future approval of new applications or variations to existing licenses. In every case the Licensing Committee must still prove the need for conditions or for the refusal of a licence following a representation from either a responsible authority or interested party.

## 6.0 Regulatory Impact

- 6.1 Regulators must have regard to the principles contained in the Regulators Code when undertaking regulatory activities, including the establishment of policies. The specific obligations of the existing and proposed code relevant to the Licensing and Cumulative Impact Policies are:

### 6.2 Economic Progress

Regulators should consider the impact that their regulatory interventions may have on economic progress. They should only adopt a particular approach if the benefits justify the costs and it entails the minimum burden compatible with achieving their objectives. Regulators should consider the impact that their regulatory interventions may have on small businesses, ensuring that the regulatory interventions fall fairly and proportionately considering the size of the business and the nature of their activities.

### 6.3 Assessment of Risk

Regulators should ensure that the allocation of their regulatory efforts is targeted where they would be most effective by maximising their target outcomes. In general policies and activities must target those businesses where greater controls will lead to the increased promotion of the licensing objectives.



- 6.4 No evidence has been submitted that confirms a disproportionate detrimental economic effect of the policy. Local experience appears to demonstrate that there is not a disproportionate effect.
- 6.5 A Cumulative Impact Assessment will only affect businesses in areas where evidence exists of crime and disorder or public nuisance, thereby targeting further regulatory controls to areas of need. The policy is applied equally to all business sizes and would not have a disproportionate effect on small business. It is possible that small businesses may have greater scope to convince the Licensing Committee or the responsible authorities that their operations would not add further negative impact.
- 6.6 The application of controls through the Cumulative Impact Assessment are all subject to a legal test of being appropriate.

## **7.0 Conclusion**

- 7.1 The operation of the Cumulative Impact Assessment to date has been undertaken in a proportionate way to balance the need to promote the licensing objectives and the needs of the evening and night time economy.
- 7.2 The evidence submitted by the Police contained within Appendix A of the CIA (in Appendix C of this report) shows elevated levels of crime and disorder due to the concentration of licensed premises within the six identified separate Cumulative Impact Areas.
- 7.3 The evidence submitted by the Public Protection Service contained within Appendix B of the CIA (in Appendix C of this report) shows the effect of the concentrated number of premises on the local area and in particular the antisocial behaviour that took place within the six identified Cumulative Impact Areas.
- 7.4 The responses received in relation to the Cumulative Impact Assessment consultation were positive. Therefore it is recommended that Members of the Performance, Finance and Customer Focus Scrutiny Panel agree that the Cumulative Impact Assessment should be maintained and updated to include the addition of the City Centre area as contained in Appendix C and then be considered by Cabinet Members prior to Full Council.

## Appendix B: Cumulative Impact consultation responses

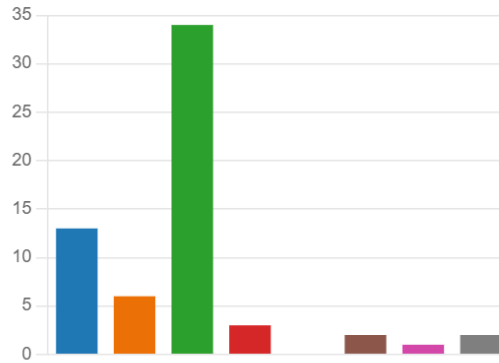
61 responses were received to the consultation.

### Question 1

1. Indicate which of the following best describes you:

[More Details](#)

<span style="color: blue;">●</span> A member of the public	13
<span style="color: orange;">●</span> A person who works in Plymouth	6
<span style="color: green;">●</span> Local business owner/manager ...	34
<span style="color: red;">●</span> Local business owner/manager ...	3
<span style="color: purple;">●</span> A trade representative (please s...	0
<span style="color: brown;">●</span> A local community group repres...	2
<span style="color: pink;">●</span> A local Councillor or MP	1
<span style="color: grey;">●</span> Other	2



### Question 2

Specify your trade representative

2. Specify your trade representative

0

Responses

Latest Responses

### Question 3

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the proposal for the Cumulative Impact Assessment to continue to cover the five current areas (Mutley, North Hill, Stoke Barbican, Union Street (including Derry's Cross))?

[More Details](#)

<span style="color: blue;">●</span> Strongly agree	25
<span style="color: orange;">●</span> Agree	20
<span style="color: green;">●</span> Neither agree nor disagree	12
<span style="color: red;">●</span> Disagree	2
<span style="color: purple;">●</span> Strongly disagree	2



ID	Name	Responses
1	anonymous	will help in deciding if licences should be awarded to new premises
2	anonymous	These areas have always been, problem is too strong a word, areas that need to be policed.
3	anonymous	most places in derrys croos expansion were as a direct approach of the council
4	anonymous	I think that Plymouth needs venues where people can have a quality night out and of course the are some venues who would need some stricter rules imposed by licencing. But there are some venues that would benefit more from modernising their interiors and a strict selection criteria at the front door, security is good but when you start imposing some strickter rules at the entrance like: table bookings, dress code, entry fee. That would filter the customers and at the same time hopefully bring back the welthy customers that are fleeing Plymouth for cities like Bristol or Cardiff because they don't feel safe in Plymouth nightvenues.
5	anonymous	These areas are known for ongoing miss behaviour with people under the influence & rogue security companies. It is better to have a high visual police presence and rules in place to help support local businesses and keep everyone safe. It is sadly a minority who spoil it for everyone.
6	anonymous	These are area where everyone goes for a night out and everyone needs to feel safeir
7	anonymous	The licensing objectives need to be upheld, especially in built up ares as mentioned
8	anonymous	Any monitoring of this if done properly is a good thing.
9	anonymous	Because I believe this will be a positive action from the council that will benefit residents.
10	anonymous	To keep law and order
11	anonymous	I agree that these areas should be included. Most of these areas are in highly housed residential areas and noise / litter are the major problems. I feel late night ioening ie after 11 should be limited for special occassions only in order agin to keep the streets of these residential area safe the Barbican being the

		different one as it an area a lot of visitors go to and we should endeavour to keep it safe .
12	anonymous	Agree the correct areas of Plymouth are in place.
13	anonymous	I disagree with your policy as it dictates what people should do, mind your own business and let people get on with what they want to do
14	anonymous	As long as smaller localised areas may be reviewed as well on a case by case basis, i think the current areas are valid as an overview of key concern areas.
15	anonymous	There is no problem with alcohol- the problem arises from the people that consume it and the resulting anti social behaviour - bins are left on the pavements 24/7 and then these are often tipped over late at night by drunken people resulting in rubbish strewn over the streets which then has to be cleared up by the council.
16	anonymous	The night time economy of Plymouth is in need of change. I strongly believe that adding additional barriers to entrepreneurs and operators in the hospitality field is not the correct way to make this change. A CIC on off licences I agree with. Change in the nighttime culture should be brought about by design not regulation and barriers. These are the key actions I believe are needed. -Creating interesting, well kept, well lit and well curated spaces and venues that encourage good behaviour from customers. - Supporting current responsible operators. -Encouraging new operators and entrepreneurs to fill the unused units. - Providing safe and well lit transport or walking routes through the city. Making life easier for the council to act upon the ever growing battle between businesses and residents does nothing but stifle creativity and culture and deter new business which I turn stagnates the nighttime economy stopping any chance for improvements. The need and regulation to act upon residents complaints needs to be more focused and not delivered in a cumulative impact zone which assumes all are responsible for a minorities actions. I will state clearly that had this impact zone been in place before I moved to plymouth I would have thought again about starting in business here.
17	anonymous	As a hotel we receive many complaints regarding noise that comes from union street (especially Wetherspoon's beer garden late at night).
18	anonymous	Should always regularly check the impact
19	anonymous	There is large concentration of pubs in the local area, which are a source of antisocial behaviour
20	anonymous	as a resident in one of these areas and having a family, it is important to us that these areas have these control measures. I can only think that the same applies to residents in the other areas, and also to the businesses. It is a good measure for Plymouth as a whole for the "main area" of this industry to be controlled in this way.

21	anonymous	I live fairly close to a public house and travel home by car and have to pass the pub and others..usually there are customers of the pub standing in the road.Also having 2 small grandchildren we go for works and there is always rubbish etc outside the pub
22	anonymous	These are areas frequented by young people and students or have known anti social behaviour problems
23	anonymous	Is there a comma missing between Stoke and Barbican???
24	anonymous	In my view and over 30 years within the licence trade, we owe it to the community and areas in the town to beware of what time of business are opening in these areas. Night clubs and late bars should have the responsibility to evolve to the current climate and trends, this is where the council needs to be involved on a ground level rather than give licences to any business. Needs to be a balance... Look at Gloucester Road & Cheltenham Road in Bristol full of good independent businesses and balance mix of restaurants, bars, late venues, coffee shops, and all managed very well. All about balance
25	anonymous	Yes I would like to suggest that the city centre is included as part of the CIA.
26	anonymous	busiest areas, but some small pubs in single areas do cause areas
27	anonymous	It is necessary to reduce the nuisance to the public.

#### Question 4

4. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the proposal to extend the Cumulative Impact Assessment to include the city centre area?

[More Details](#)

<span style="color: blue;">●</span> Strongly agree	28
<span style="color: orange;">●</span> Agree	19
<span style="color: green;">●</span> Neither agree nor disagree	8
<span style="color: red;">●</span> Disagree	2
<span style="color: purple;">●</span> Strongly disagree	4



#### Question 5

If you would like to tell us why you have chosen your above answer in Question 4, or if you would like to suggest a change to the defined boundary, please do so using the textbox below:

[More Details](#)

[Insights](#)

25  
Responses

Latest Responses

"The city centre needs to be kept clean and needs to have the right manage..."

ID	Name	Responses
1	anonymous	I feel the main areas of concern are covered.
2	anonymous	There have been too many violent incidents in the centre.
3	anonymous	If the pandemic has taught us anything is business needs to be able to adapt and quickly , enforcing more red tape does not support the development of the city and job growth when business' are put off when excessive enforcements are put in place driving business to not want to invest in the area
4	anonymous	city centre should be encouraged to bring in more cafes bars etc
5	anonymous	Not as bussy as the other areas in Plymouth .
6	anonymous	I believe the police would know the best areas to provide support where they need. As there job is already difficult it is better to help where we can
7	anonymous	As above
8	anonymous	as above.
9	anonymous	makes sense to include the area people walk through to get to other drinking areas
10	anonymous	There is a lot of disorder that needs addressing in the city centre so this can only help
11	anonymous	We are seeing an increase in unsavoury people in the city centre drinking from bottles and can. A lot of this unsocial drinking is from people begging in shop doorways and the regular drunks you see mostly near frankfort gate or the car park beside
12	anonymous	Agree the city area can be busy especially at the weekends. I can only speak for shops who follow and ahere to the guidelines set by licencing, we are happy to work with yourselves.
13	anonymous	See above
14	anonymous	we dont have as many licensed venues as we used to in the city centre BUT as a focal point for the city and with a potential for negative issues to be very visible and affect a larger number of people this could be considered.
15	anonymous	See my answer above.
16	anonymous	As previously. I do not believe these unfocused zones are good for business or the economy.
17	anonymous	Should always regularly check the impact

18	anonymous	The impact on the local environment is detrimental, with antisocial behaviour and intimidating behaviour caused by the use of the pubs within the Stonehouse area.
19	anonymous	the city centre is obviously open for licensed activities all day and being a hub for all types of people and tourists it would be a good idea to include this area in the C I P to reduce the problems that the objectives are there to control.
20	anonymous	Make the area safer for the public
21	anonymous	The area to the west of the city centre below the sundial has a serious homeless street begging anti social environment which reflects badly on the local area especially on visitors
22	anonymous	There aren't many residential properties in the city centre, limiting businesses within this area could prevent business growth
23	anonymous	I agree within the priceable in make these areas save, but again all depends what you are allowing to open.
24	anonymous	The city centre is an area that has some serious problems at times, but not always at the same times as the other areas, but it should be included as a CIA
25	anonymous	The city centre needs to be kept clean and needs to have the right management in place.

**Question 6: Any other comments question – 13 responses**

<b>ID</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Responses</b>
1	anonymous	I don't particularly venture to Plymouth city centre myself for a night out as I feel it is an unsafe area. This is why I choose to trade my business in areas with a better clientele
2	anonymous	I believe this is in the interest of residents and also children in particular.
3	anonymous	No
4	anonymous	No I think the council are doing as much as they can. It would help if the persistent offenders could be given jail sentences rather than just a slap on the wrist and they then go straight out to offend. You could also stop people walking in the street drinking alcohol. If an order was passed banning it from these said areas, the police could stop people a lot easier. Zero tolerance is needed
5	anonymous	Always happy to work with Licencing and making the city safe.
6	anonymous	We want see any problems near by.
7	anonymous	We want see any problems near by.
8	anonymous	Yes concentrate more on public services which is what your are paid for make a start with the bin collections
9	anonymous	There seems to be more premises permitted to serve alcohol outside their property on the pavements in outside seating areas - this only adds to the problem of noise and nuisance
10	anonymous	I would strongly urge that the local licenses be reviewed and a careful assessment of the impact of the drinking and antisocial behaviour be controlled and urge licences to be revoked.
11	anonymous	late night refreshment vans and establishments are causing a littering problem within the city centre, and cause groups of intoxicated people to gather. I strongly agree with any plans put in place to bring this under control a bit.
12	anonymous	As before looking at small pubs in residential area
13	anonymous	The combined effect of too many licensed and late night operations in one area causes much cost in cleaning up and public nuisance. This needs to be controlled so as to reduce the risks to the public, while also trying to educate those creating the problems.





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# CUMULATIVE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

## 2022 - 2025



### Background

Cumulative Impact has been used as a term to describe the stress that a large number of licensed premises can have on crime and disorder, nuisance and the demand on local services. The guidance describes cumulative impact as 'the potential impact on the promotion of the licensing objectives of a number of licensed premises concentrated in one area'. It is often not that licensed premises on their own are operating in a way that is detrimental to the licensing objectives, but it is the accumulation of the premises and the people attending them that creates the increased problems and demands on services.

Cumulative impact can occur either in the area where the premises are located or some distance away from them, for example at public transport locations or fast food premises. The issue of cumulative impact occurs due to the number of people in the area frequenting the licensed premises. The accumulation of licensed premises has a disproportionate demand on local services such as transport, public lavatories, waste collection and street cleaning. There is also a higher level of crime and disorder, often associated with alcohol related violence that can take place which will create additional demands on the Police as well as the ambulance service. It is also likely that criminal activity is attracted to areas where there are higher concentrations of people and who may be vulnerable to theft or other crimes due to the level of intoxication.

The problems associated with cumulative impact cannot be attributed to individual premises, and to mismanagement by individual licensees, and so a collective restraint is required.

Until 6 April 2018, 'cumulative impact' and 'cumulative impact policies' were not a statutory requirement under the Act. Prior to this date, 'cumulative impact' was only referred to within the statutory guidance issued by the Home Office.

The government amended the Licensing Act 2003 via the Policing and Crime Act 2017. This amendment made it a requirement that the Licensing Authority must produce a Cumulative Impact Assessment (CIA) if the authority can evidence that there is a 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. The Council will classify these areas or zones and have a Cumulative Impact Policy that will set out its approach to determining applications that are located within these areas or zones.

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.

The publication of a CIA does not change how the licensing decisions are made. The Licensing Authority will always consider each application on its merits. However, a CIA is a strong statement of intent about an authority's approach to licence applications.

Plymouth City Council has had a Cumulative Impact Policy since 2008 and has continued to review the cumulative impact of licensed premises at every revision of its Licensing Policy statement. We are now required to review the Cumulative Impact Policy every three years.

### The Six Cumulative Impact Areas

The six areas on the attached plans on page 4 – 9 of this report, are areas that were identified by Devon and Cornwall Police and Environmental Health as being subject to high levels of alcohol related crime or public nuisance. Following the consultation, evidence was provided which satisfied the

Licensing Authority that the number of existing relevant licences in respect of premises in one or more of the areas (shown on the attached plans) are such that it is likely that it would be inconsistent with the Authority's duty to promote the licensing objectives to grant any further relevant licences in respect of premises in those areas due to crime and disorder and/or public nuisance. Therefore, the Licensing Authority remains of the opinion that the Cumulative Impact Assessment is appropriate for the five existing areas and that it is appropriate that City Centre area is added. The evidence that was considered as part of the review of the assessment is contained in Appendices A and B. The information was considered by Cabinet on the **INSERT DATE** and City Council on the **INSERT DATE**.

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

Any licensed premises is within the scope of this cumulative impact policy, meaning:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In order for this Policy to be utilised it will still be necessary for responsible authorities or other persons to make relevant representations. Anyone making a representation may base it on the evidence published in the CIA, or the fact that a CIA has been published.

It remains the duty on all responsible authorities and other persons to ensure that their representations can withstand the scrutiny to which they would be subject as a hearing. In other

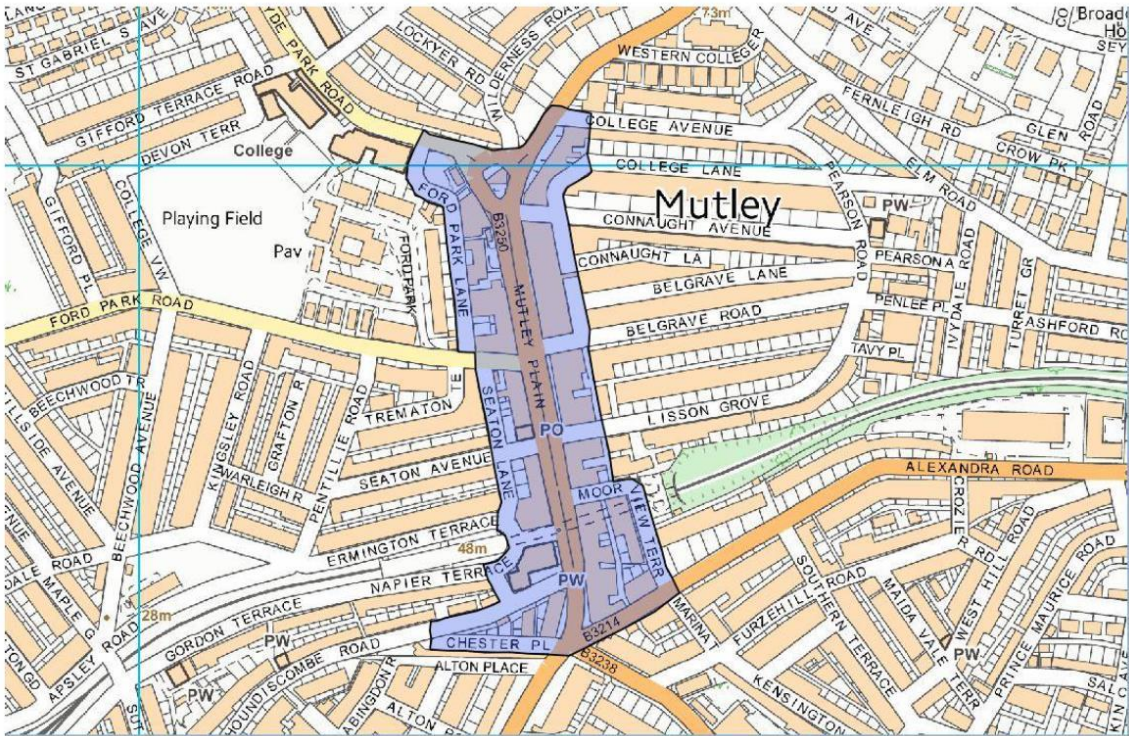
words it would not be sufficient to say that the licence should be refused just because a CIA is in place, the representation must still say how the application would impact on the licensing objectives. If there are no representations the licensing authority must grant the application in terms that are consistent with the operating schedule submitted.

This Cumulative Impact Assessment is to be read in conjunction with Plymouth City Council's Licensing Policy and will be subject to review every three years in accordance with the Licensing Act 2003. If during any review it is clear that the original concerns regarding crime and disorder and public nuisance are no longer present the cumulative impact assessment may be amended or removed.

# MUTLEY CUMULATIVE IMPACT POLICY BOUNDARY



RATIFIED BY FULL COUNCIL ON THE 23 JUNE 2008



Reviewed and approved by Full Council on INSERT DATE OF FULL COUNCIL

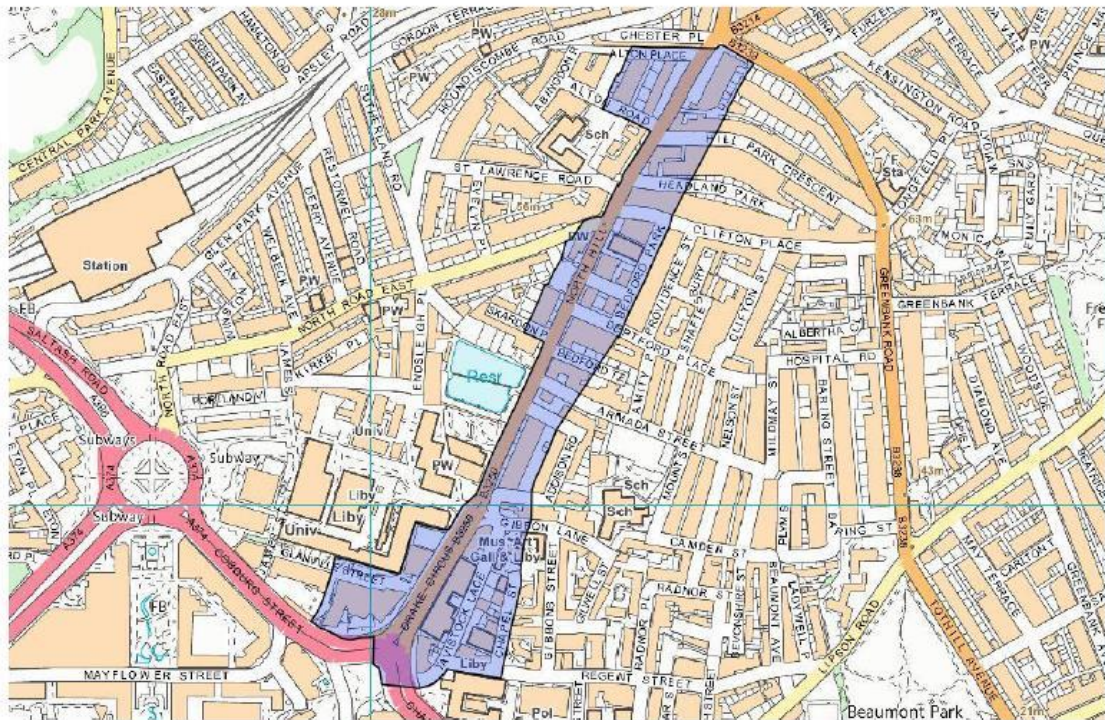


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# NORTH HILL CUMULATIVE IMPACT POLICY BOUNDARY



**RATIFIED BY FULL COUNCIL ON THE 23 JUNE 2008**



Reviewed and approved by Full Council on INSERT DATE OF FULL COUNCIL

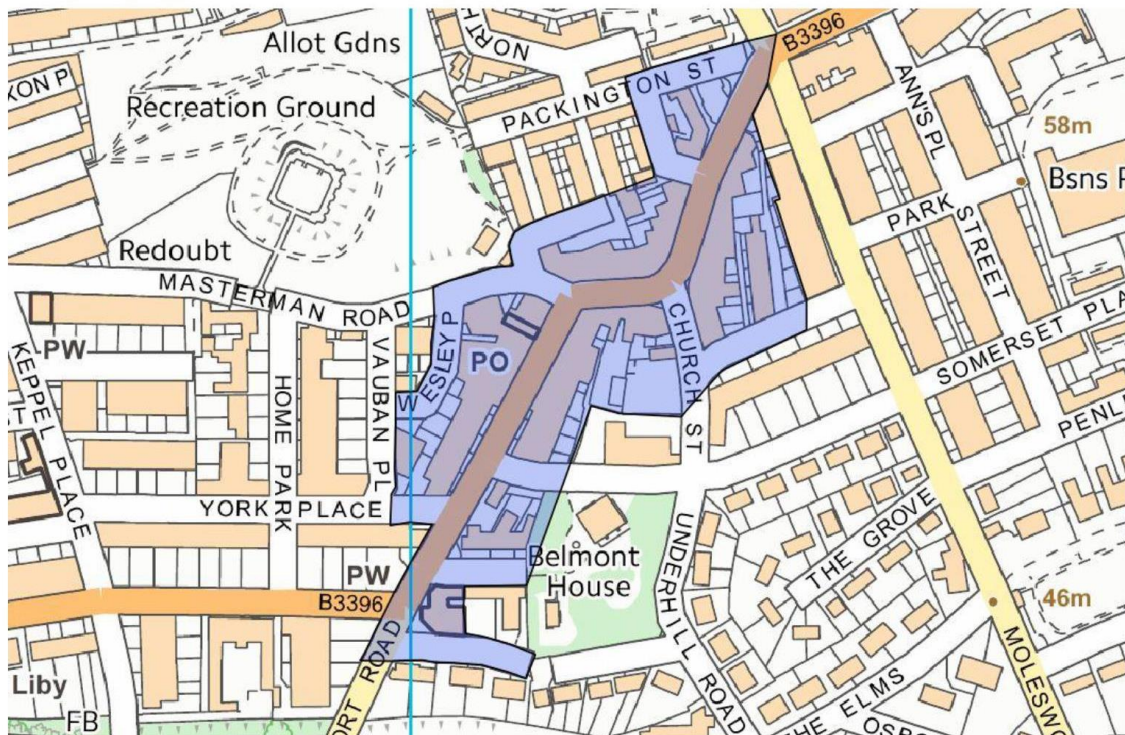


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# STOKE CUMULATIVE IMPACT POLICY BOUNDARY



RATIFIED BY FULL COUNCIL ON THE 23 JUNE 2008



Reviewed and approved by Full Council on INSERT DATE OF FULL COUNCIL



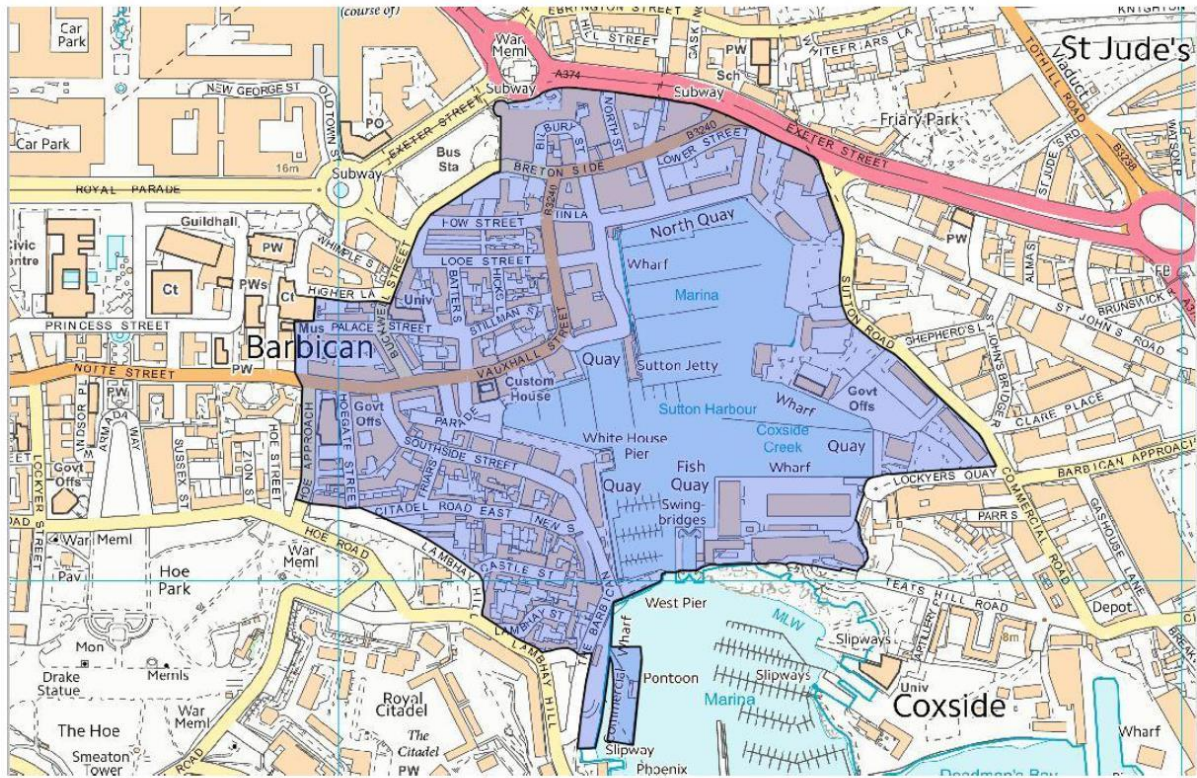
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# BARBICAN CUMULATIVE IMPACT POLICY BOUNDARY



RATIFIED BY FULL COUNCIL ON THE 23 MARCH 2015



Reviewed and approved by Full Council on INSERT DATE OF FULL COUNCIL

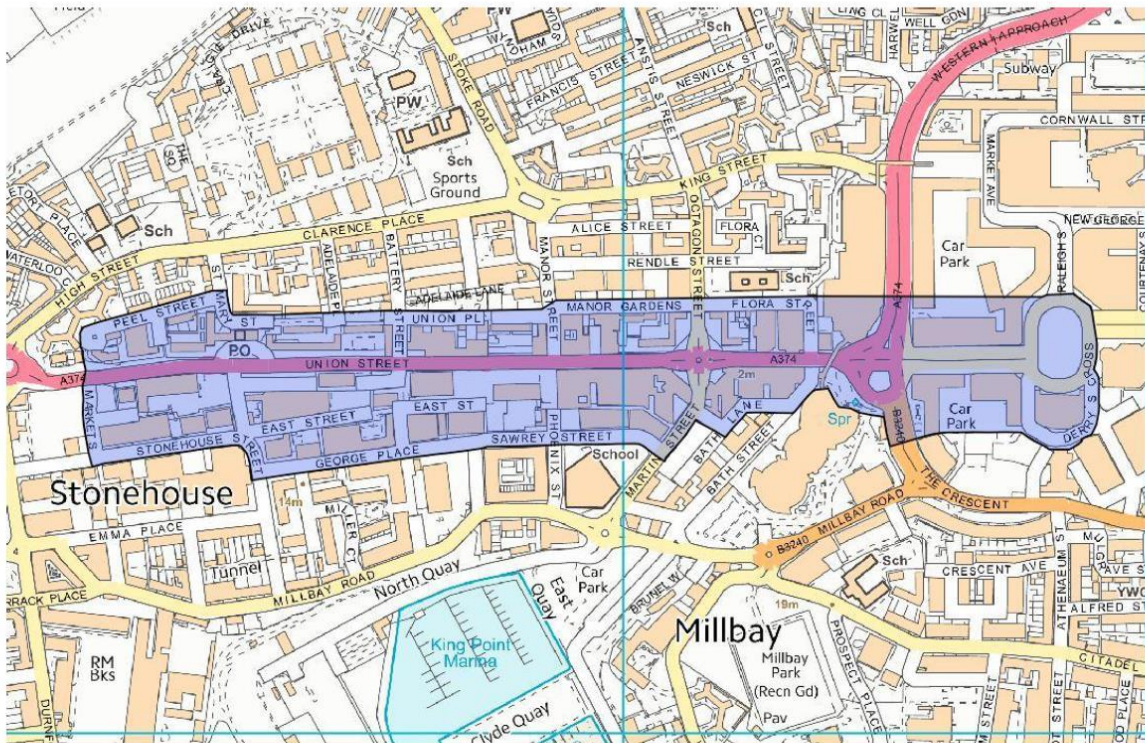


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# UNION STREET CUMULATIVE IMPACT POLICY BOUNDARY



**RATIFIED BY FULL COUNCIL ON THE 23 JUNE 2008**



Reviewed and approved by Full Council on INSERT DATE OF FULL COUNCIL

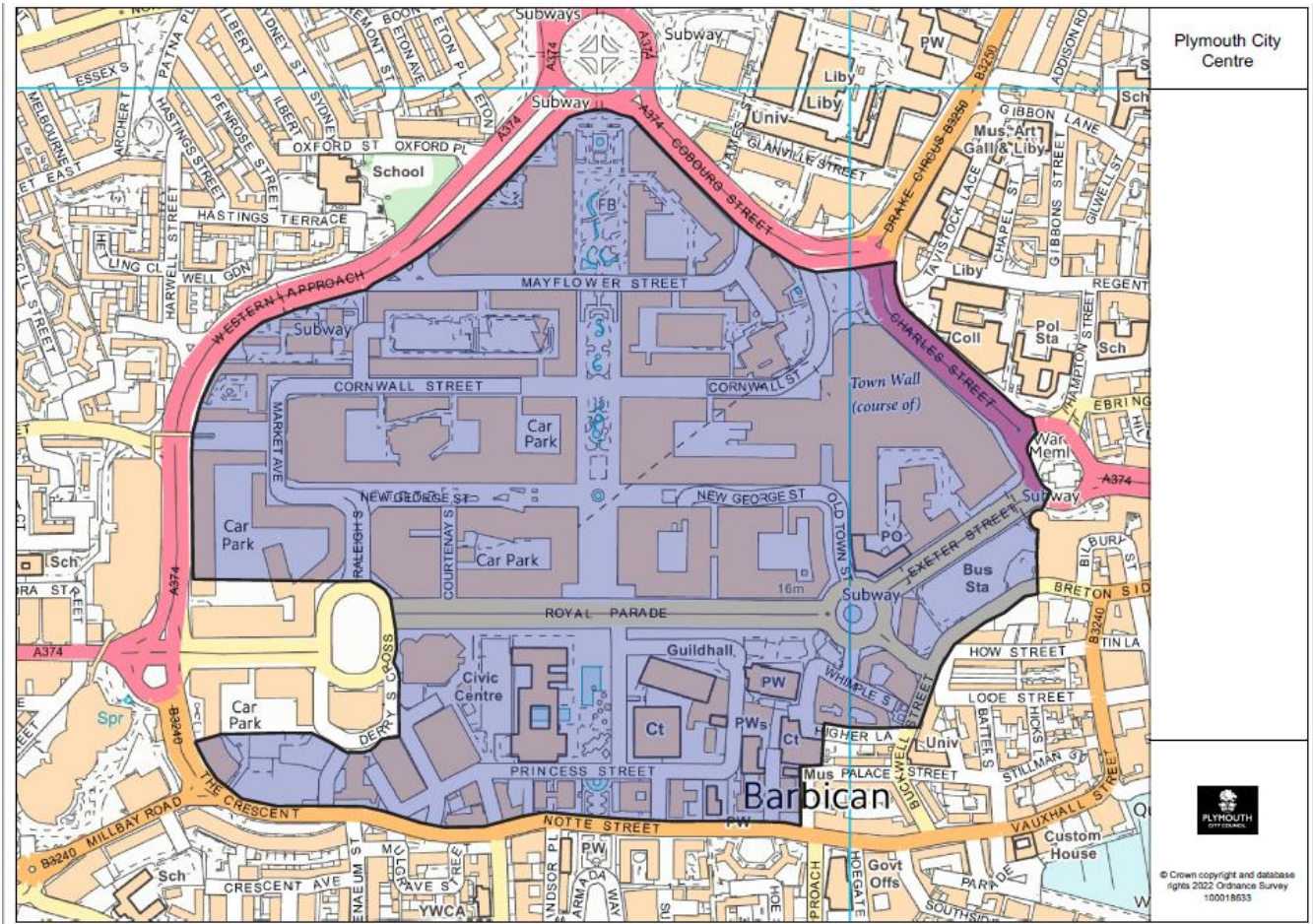


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# CITY CENTRE CUMULATIVE IMPACT POLICY BOUNDARY



RATIFIED BY FULL COUNCIL ON THE XXXXX(date)



**Appendix A:  
Devon and Cornwall Licensing Police Report**



# Devon & Cornwall Police

Building safer communities together

Devon & Cornwall Police  
Local Policing & Partnerships  
Headquarters  
Middlemoor  
Exeter

21<sup>st</sup> 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 1<sup>st</sup> April 2016 to 31<sup>st</sup> 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 I.

### **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
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>

**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 recorded 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 into 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
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>

**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
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>

### 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
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>

**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 increase 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
<u>Other</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
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 good engagement with the venues and also the shops there are no venues nearby which sell high 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
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>4</b>

**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 a 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
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>

**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 I****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
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>393</b>

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
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>546</b>

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
<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>468</b>

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
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>130</b>

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
<b>Total</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>1335</b>

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
<b>Total</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>2405</b>

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
<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>411</b>

## 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																
Day of Week	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	
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																
Day of Week	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	
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																
Day of Week	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	
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																
Day of Week	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	
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																
Day of Week	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	
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																
Day of Week	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	
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																
Day of Week	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	
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

<b>MUTLEY PLAIN ALL HOURS</b>						
<b>HR From</b>	<b>2016/17</b>	<b>2017/18</b>	<b>2018/19</b>	<b>2019/20</b>	<b>2020/21</b>	<b>Total</b>
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
<b>Total</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>468</b>

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
<b>Total</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>2405</b>

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
<b>Total</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>411</b>

**APPENDIX 5**

**Street Drinking incidents**

**1st April 2016 to 31st March 2021**

NORTH HILL INCIDENT DISTRIBUTION BY INCIDENT TYPE AND DAY/ENTE BETWEEN 1st APRIL 2016 to 31st MARCH 2021															
INCIDENT TYPE	2016/17			2017/18			2018/19			2019/20			2020/21		
	DAY	ENTE	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	3	3	6
Street Drinking Only	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>

BARBICAN INCIDENT DISTRIBUTION BY INCIDENT TYPE AND DAY/ENTE BETWEEN 1st APRIL 2016 to 31st MARCH 2021															
INCIDENT TYPE	2016/17			2017/18			2018/19			2019/20			2020/21		
	DAY	ENTE	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	15	30	45
Street Drinking Only	2	0	2	0	1	1	4	1	5	2	1	3	3	0	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>48</b>

MUTLEY PLAIN INCIDENT DISTRIBUTION BY INCIDENT TYPE AND DAY/ENTE BETWEEN 1st APRIL 2016 to 31st MARCH 2021															
INCIDENT TYPE	2016/17			2017/18			2018/19			2019/20			2020/21		
	DAY	ENTE	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	5	5	10
Street Drinking Only	1	1	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>11</b>

STOKE VILLAGE INCIDENT DISTRIBUTION BY INCIDENT TYPE AND DAY/ENTE BETWEEN 1st APRIL 2016 to 31st MARCH 2021															
INCIDENT TYPE	2016/17			2017/18			2018/19			2019/20			2020/21		
	DAY	ENTE	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	2	1	3
Street Drinking Only	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>

UNION STREET INCIDENT DISTRIBUTION BY INCIDENT TYPE AND DAY/ENTE BETWEEN 1st APRIL 2016 to 31st MARCH 2021															
INCIDENT TYPE	2016/17			2017/18			2018/19			2019/20			2020/21		
	DAY	ENTE	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	15	13	28
Street Drinking Only	8	0	8	2	1	3	0	1	1	2	1	3	0	0	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>32</b>

CITY CENTRE INCIDENT DISTRIBUTION BY INCIDENT TYPE AND DAY/ENTE BETWEEN 1st APRIL 2016 to 31st MARCH 2021															
INCIDENT TYPE	2016/17			2017/18			2018/19			2019/20			2020/21		
	DAY	ENTE	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	29	11	40
Street Drinking Only	6	1	7	7	2	9	6	1	7	1	0	1	5	0	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>45</b>

THE HOE INCIDENT DISTRIBUTION BY INCIDENT TYPE AND DAY/ENTE BETWEEN 1st APRIL 2016 to 31st MARCH 2021															
INCIDENT TYPE	2016/17			2017/18			2018/19			2019/20			2020/21		
	DAY	ENTE	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	17	14	31
Street Drinking Only	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	1	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>32</b>

### APPENDIX 6

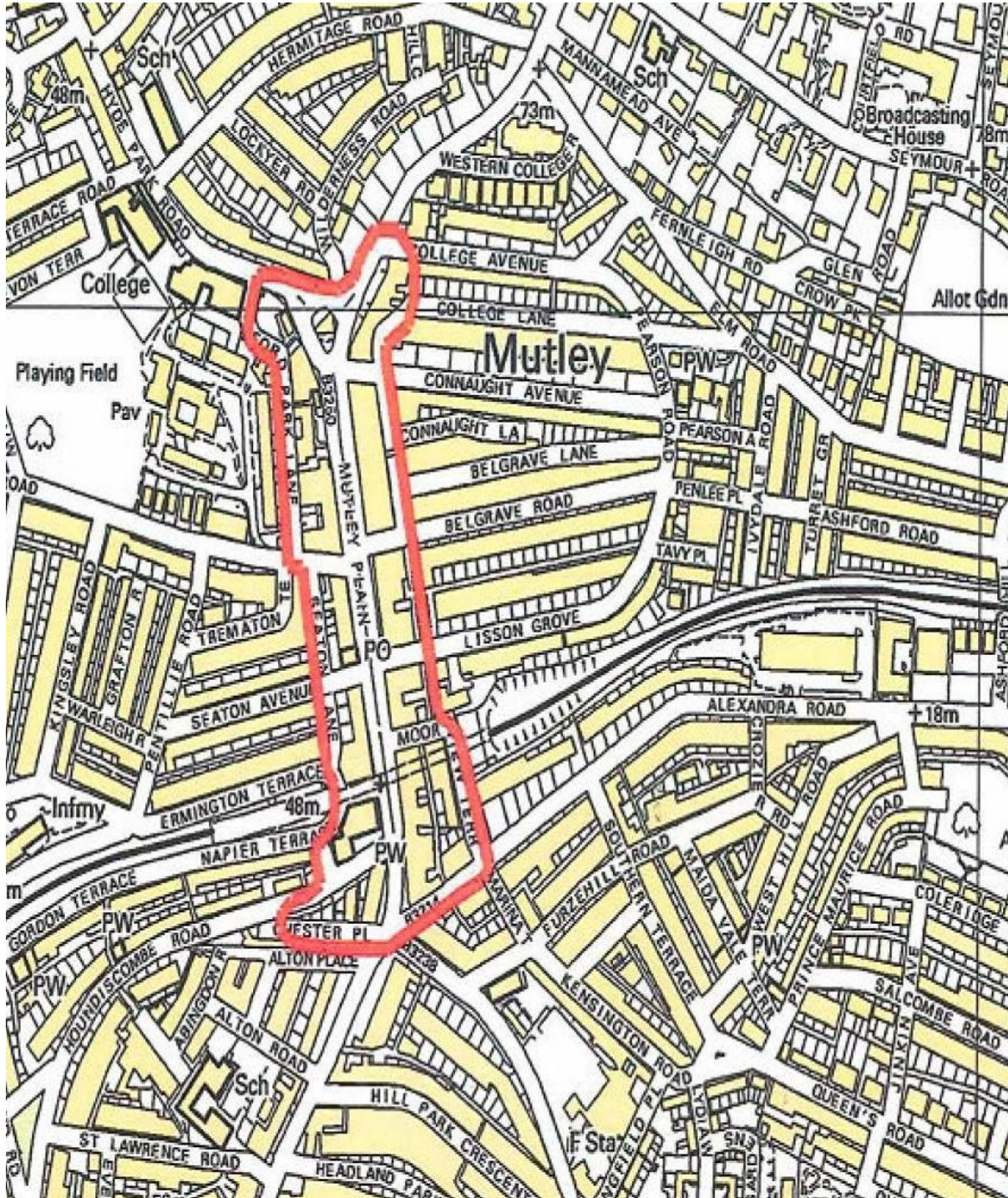
#### Maps of Cumulative Impact Areas in Plymouth

##### Barbican -

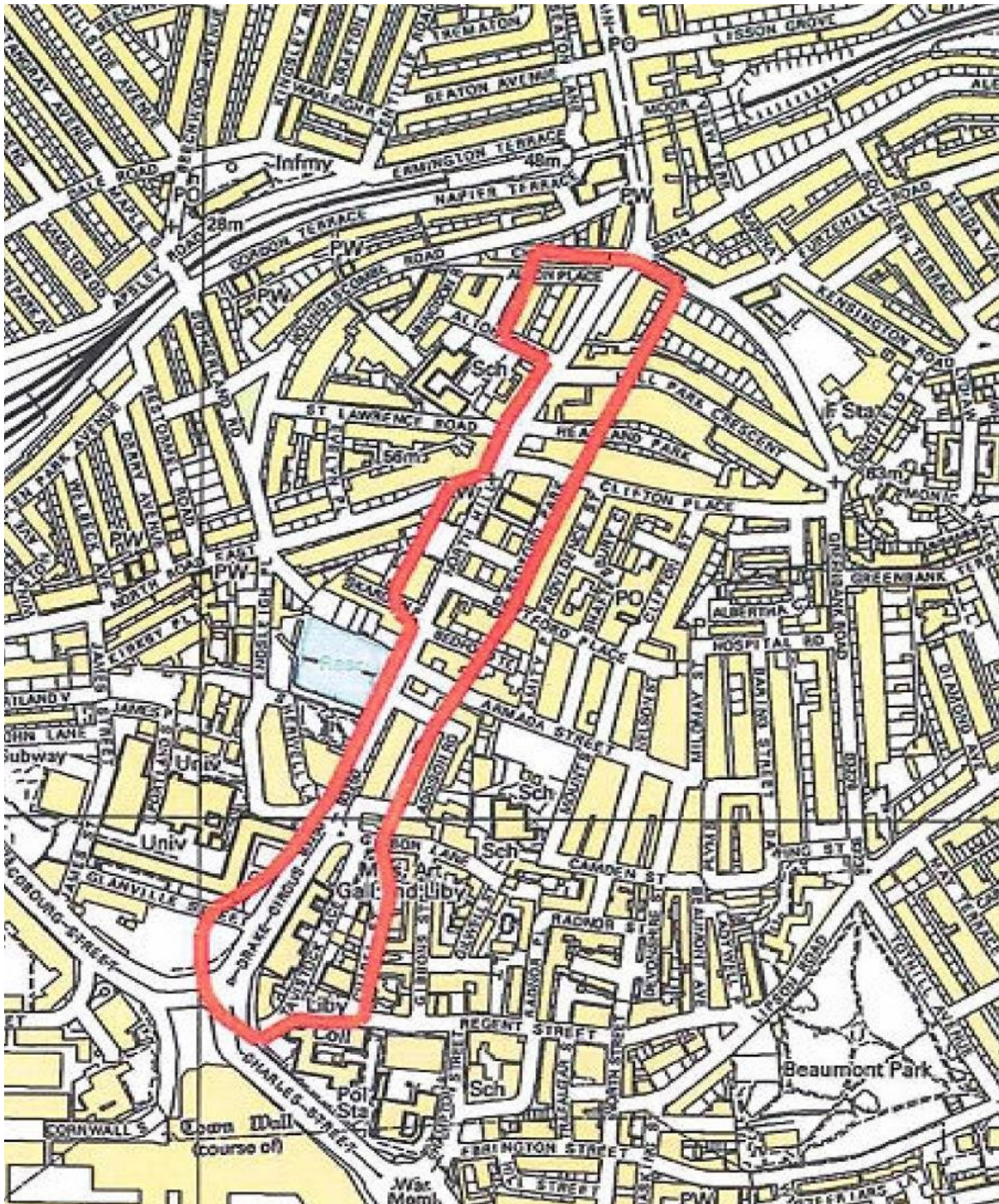




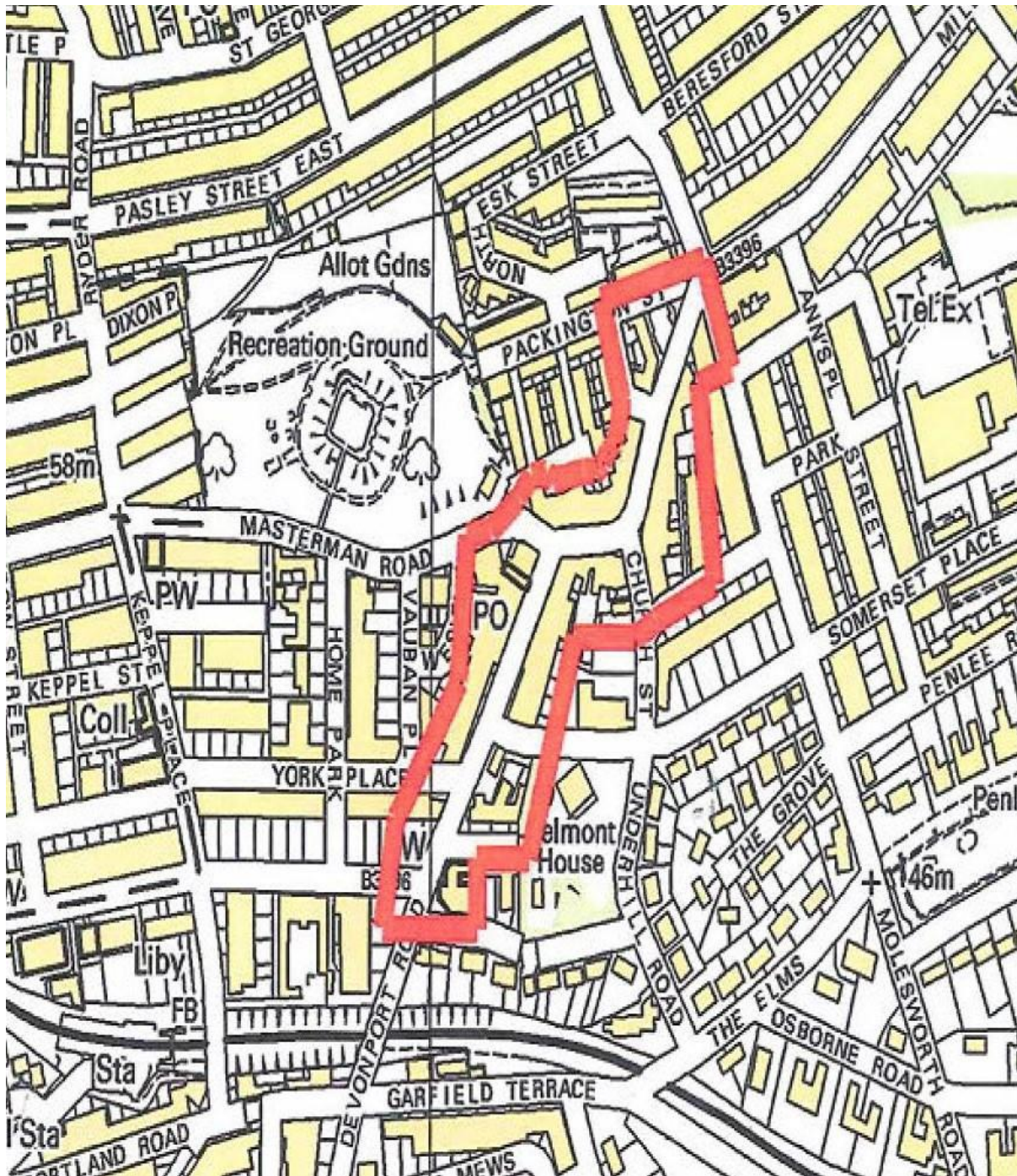
### Mutley Plain -



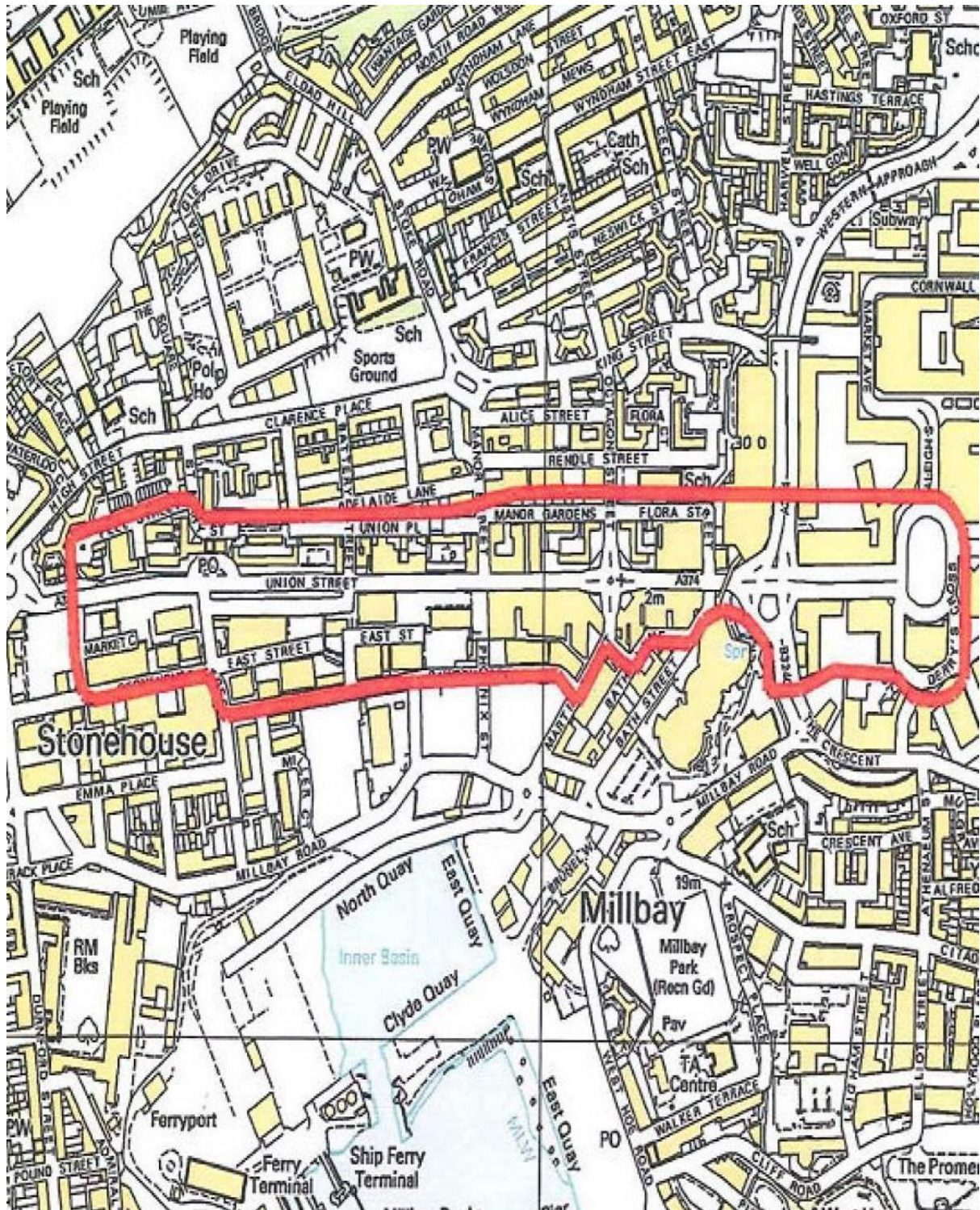
### North Hill -



### Stoke Village -



### Union Street -



**City Centre -**



### Plymouth Hoe –



## Appendix B

### Public Nuisance Complaints in the Cumulative Impact Areas between 2019 – 2022

#### Summary

The report below shows the effect of the concentrated number of premises on the local residents by way of public nuisance and anti-social behaviour and is why we are proposing that these areas should remain in this CIA and the additional area of the City Centre included, on grounds of prevention of public nuisance. 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 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.

#### 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 to the relevant departments of the Council.

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.

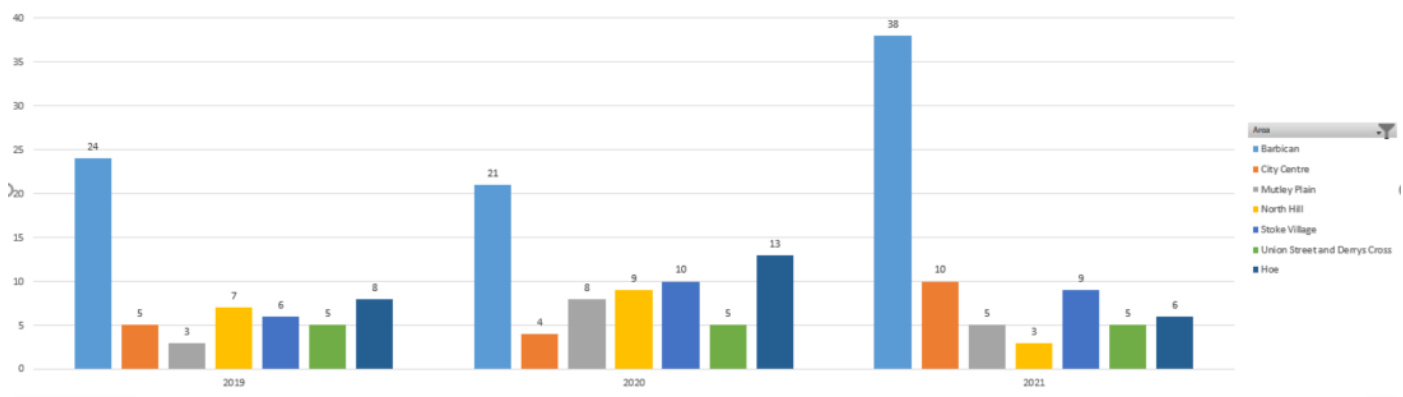
It should also be noted that the data does not capture whether noise complaints are sources from a serial complainant or multiple concerned residents.

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.

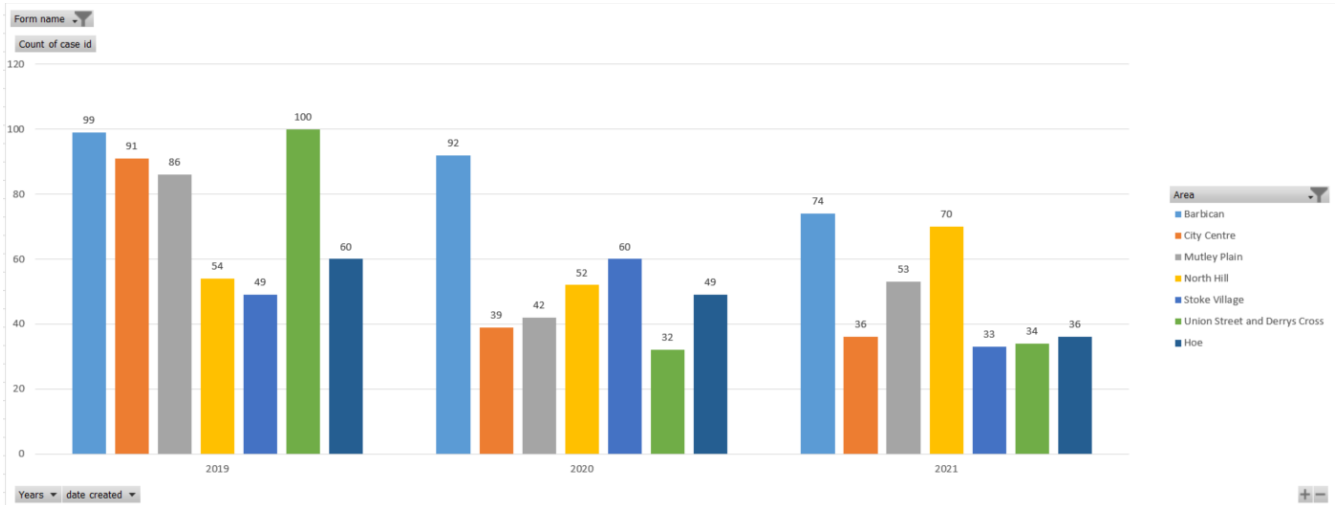
A waste complaint may arise when an additional demand or issue needs to be met. All reactive cleansing requests are reported, however they do not provide a complete picture of the overall cleansing tasks that have been completed. Waste is almost wholly collected pro-actively through scheduled collections, 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.**



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# Performance, Finance and Customer Focus Overview and Scrutiny Committee



Date of meeting:	14 December 2022
Title of Report:	<b>2022 Elections Act – Voter ID</b>
Lead Member:	Councillor James Stoneman (Cabinet Member for Climate Change)
Lead Strategic Director:	Giles Perritt (Assistant Chief Executive)
Author:	Glenda Favor-Ankersen
Contact Email:	glenda.favor-ankersen@plymouth.gov.uk
Your Reference:	VAC 2022
Key Decision:	No
Confidentiality:	Part I - Official

## Purpose of Report

Inform members of the Performance, Finance and Customer Focus Overview and Scrutiny Committee of the key points about the 2022 Elections Act, and Voter ID in particular.

To highlight the risks, actions and resources required for the effective implementation of the provisions of the Elections Act 2022 ('the Act').

## Recommendations and Reasons

The Committee is asked to note the report.

The Returning Officer (RO) / Electoral Registration Officer (ERO) to be kept updated by the Head of Electoral Services on all developments relating to the Elections Act 2022, in particular any impacts on the effective delivery of elections and the compilation and maintenance of the register.

The RO/ERO to keep senior council officers, including CMT, election agents, councillors and other interested parties appraised of any changes to the legislative environment governing elections and electoral registration.

The impact of any such changes to be quantified as far as possible, with resource and funding implications highlighted, as well as new and additional risks.

## Alternative options considered and rejected

NA

## Relevance to the Corporate Plan and/or the Plymouth Plan

We are collaborative

As a collaborative local authority we work to serve our residents and put the interests of the city and its communities at the heart of what we do. It is thus important that our electoral processes meet the needs of our residents.

We are democratic

Plymouth City Council prides itself in involving residents in its decision making process. A resident's ability to exercise their vote through our election processes is key to ensuring that this is a reality.

Corporate and Plymouth Plan

It is important to be mindful that changes to the electoral processes could impact on both the Corporate Plan and the Plymouth Plan.

### **Implications for the Medium Term Financial Plan and Resource Implications:**

The current ratio of polling station staff to electors recommended by the Electoral Commission is one presiding officer and three poll clerks for a polling station with between 2,000 and 2,500 electors voting in that polling station. Fewer poll clerks are needed for polling stations with smaller electorates.

It is likely that more poll clerks will be needed in the years immediately after the introduction of the provisions in the Elections Act, as electors become used to the new requirements. Greater support to POs will be needed, until this new provision is fully understood and adopted by electors as a matter of course.

Central government has indicated that new burdens will be funded up to 2024.

### **Financial Risks**

Central government has committed to fund new burdens up to 2024. Information about the time taken to undertake various functions was used to develop their funding model. Any additional funding for a period of time will ultimately be combined with the Rates Support Grant.

### **Carbon Footprint (Environmental) Implications:**

Many of the key processes in electoral registration and running elections remain paper based – wherever there is a need for a wet ink signature, a paper form or document is needed. Voting continues to be based on the completion of paper ballot papers, and there is no indication from government of any intention to change this.

The introduction of individual electoral registration saw a significant reduction in the use of paper forms, as the applicant now submits their details online. However invitations to register are still printed and sent out to residents who are not yet registered. Absent vote applications need to be printed out, completed, signed and scanned – there is still a paper form in this process, even if it is not posted to the ERO.

During the annual canvass, Plymouth City Council Electoral Registration team sends email and texts using Gov.Notify before sending out paper copy of the canvass forms to non-responding residents. Telephone canvass is also done for the “personal contact” part of the canvass programme, before door knocking starts. This is not universal, but is an approach that Plymouth City has taken.

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

*\* When considering these proposals members have a responsibility to ensure they give 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.*

Government submitted their Equalities Impact Assessment to Parliament, during the passage of the Elections Bill. This is attached. Further analysis using Plymouth City's demographics may find specific challenges facing particular groups, when the various provisions in the Elections Act are implemented.

The RO is required to implement the provisions in the Act. It can be expected that additional measures may be needed, in order to mitigate the impact of the provisions which may have a

detrimental impact on some groups. An example would be the need to ensure broad and deep media coverage, to inform all Plymouth City electors without recognisable photo ID of the voter ID card, and how to apply for this. Additional costs will be incurred, in order to reduce any negative impact of the Act on the ability of electors to exercise their democratic right to vote.

### Appendices

\*Add rows as required to box below

Ref.	Title of Appendix	Exemption Paragraph Number (if applicable)						
		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.						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A	2022 Elections Act – Voter ID							
B	Elections Act – Guide to Key Milestones							
C	List of Acceptable IDs GB							
D	New Burdens Allocation 22/23 and 23/24							

### Background papers:

\*Add rows as required to box below

Please list all unpublished, background papers relevant to the decision in the table below. Background papers are unpublished 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.

Title of any background paper(s)	Exemption Paragraph Number (if applicable)						
	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.						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

### Sign off:

Fin	DJN.2 2.23.3 12	Leg	EJ/388 51/6.1 2.22(1)	Mon Off	Click here to enter text.	HR	Click here to enter text.	Assets	Click here to enter text.	Strat Proc	Click here to enter text.
Originating Senior Leadership Team member: David Northey											
Please confirm the Strategic Director(s) has agreed the report? Yes											
Date agreed: 05/12/2022											

Cabinet Member approval: *approved by email*

Date approved: 06/12/2022

## Elections Act 2022 – Voter ID

Performance, Finance and Customer Focus Overview and Scrutiny Committee



### 1. BACKGROUND

The 2022 Act<sup>1</sup> is the result of a list of recommendations made by then Sir Eric Pickles in 2016, as part of his Electoral Fraud review. ‘Sir Eric Pickles MP said:

“Last year’s court ruling in Tower Hamlets was a wake-up call that state bodies need to do far more to stamp out corruption and restore public confidence. It was local residents who lost out from the crooked politicians who bullied them and wasted their money. The law must be applied equally and fairly to everyone. Integration and good community relations are undermined by the failure to uphold the rule of law and ensure fair play.”<sup>2</sup>

The impact of the court proceedings in Tower Hamlets after the 2014 local elections will be felt across the country for many years to come. The new Act imposes new duties on both ROs and EROs, and these duties will be the focus of the rest of this paper.

However it needs to be pointed out that subordinate legislation has not yet been finalised or laid before the House of Commons. These measures will therefore be implemented incrementally over the next few years. The Department for Housing, Levelling Up and Communities (DHLUC) will set out the timetable for the expected implementation of the various measures. The Act itself is therefore the primary source of information for this report.

Civil servants in DHLUC have set up a change programme for local authority staff, as they draft secondary legislation that will enable ROs and EROs to implement the provisions in the Act. There will be much discussion on the measures to be implemented, as the change network will be looking for clarity and effective processes which will allow EROs and ROs to meet their new obligations.

The report author participates in the Business Change Network set up by DHLUC. This group of senior electoral service staff from across the country meets on a regular basis with civil servants, to discuss process maps and raise practical issues relating to the implementation of the provisions in the Act.

### 2. PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to:

- inform members of the Performance, Finance and Customer Focus Overview and Scrutiny Committee the key points about the 2022 Elections Act, and Voter ID in particular
- highlight the risks, action and resources required for the effective implementation of the provisions of the Act

### 3. KEY ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION

Running elections and electoral registration activities are both devolved activities to the level of local

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<sup>1</sup> [Elections Act 2022 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](https://www.legislation.gov.uk)

<sup>2</sup> [Sir Eric Pickles publishes report into tackling electoral fraud - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk)

authorities. This is markedly different to many other democratic countries, where a national electoral commission undertakes these responsibilities.

Every local authority is required to appoint a Returning Officer. A senior council official is appointed by the local authority – often the Chief Executive or Head of Paid Service. It is the RO who is then personally responsible for holding elections in the area of the local authority. This is a personal responsibility which cannot be delegated. In Plymouth City the RO and the ERO is Tracey Lee, who is also the Chief Executive.

Similarly the ERO has the duty to compile and maintain a complete and accurate register of electors for the local government area. The register so created is deemed to be the personal property of the ERO – it is not the property of the council – and can only be used for electoral purposes, with certain circumscribed exceptions.

The Elections Act 2022 contains a number of provisions which will impact on the entire framework within which ROs and EROs function. This includes significant changes to the Electoral Commission and how this body now reports into government. The Association of Electoral Administrators has published a briefing note on the Act.<sup>3</sup>

Guide to key milestones of the Act can be found in Appendix 2.

This report will focus on the Voter's ID.

#### 4. VOTER ID

The policy decision for voter identification flows from Manifesto pledges in 2017 and 2019 following on from Sir Eric Pickles August 2016 report on electoral fraud.

The **timeline for the development of voter identification** has been:

- Use of photographic documents piloted by number of authorities using a variety of options in 2018 and 2019
- Long term and ongoing discussions with the AEA, SOLACE and EC on policy and process
- Elections Act 2022 receiving Royal Assent in April 2022
- Establishment of Expert Panel and Business Change Network
- Voter identification SI now out for consultation with the EC and has been shared with AEA and SOLACE for comment and discussion
- Beta testing due to start in late September 2022
- Laying of voter identification SI on 6 November 2022, with it expected to come into effect by mid-January 2023 in readiness to be used at 4 May polls.

The Elections Act 2022 introduced the requirement for electors to identify themselves by showing an accepted form of photographic identification document before being issued with a ballot paper. This will apply at:

1. UK Parliamentary elections
2. Recall petitions
3. local elections in England
4. local referendums in England
5. Police and Crime Commissioner elections in England and Wales
6. UK-wide national referendums

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<sup>3</sup> [Briefing-Note-Elections-Act-2022-and-other-topical-issues- \(1\).pdf](#)



The defined list of acceptable identification for relevant elections in GB can be found in Schedule 1 of the Act (and at Appendix B of this report). Legislation defines the list of acceptable documentation and makes it clear that polling station staff will not have latitude to accept other documents in lieu of those specified by the Act. This list can be updated in future, if necessary, through secondary legislation.

Photographic identification **will not** be required for parish polls or business referendums (business NPRs).

Expired photo identification will be accepted so long as the photo remains a good enough likeness to be able to identify the elector.

Proxy voters will need to show their own photographic identification and not that of the elector they are voting on behalf of.

EROs will be required to provide an electoral identity document – called a **Voter Authority Certificate** ('Voter Cert') to eligible electors in GB who apply for one.

There will be three 'versions' of the 'Voter Authority Certificate':

- the Voter Authority Certificate - referred to as the Voter Card throughout Parliamentary passage of the Elections Act;
- the temporary Voter Authority Certificate - which EROs will have discretion to provide in contingency situations; and

Anonymous Elector's Document - for use by registered anonymous electors only

The Voter Authority Certificate will be an A4 paper-based document, with inherent security features including patterning and watermarks, displaying:

- The elector's name
- Photograph
- Date of issue
- Issuing local authority
- An 'identifier' (i.e. a reference number)
- Recommended renewal date

Scanned or emailed applications will not be permitted.

Applicants will need to provide their name, address, date of birth, photograph and National Insurance Number (NINo). The NINo will be checked through the ERO Portal (EROP).

Electors can apply at the same time as they apply to register to vote. To minimise the number of unregistered electors applying for a Voter Authority Certificate, the Certificate application routes will use appropriate signposting to the Register to Vote service. Similarly, the Register to Vote service will include new signposting to the Voter Authority Certificate application service for those who need to apply for one.

The deadline for applications for electoral identity documents will be 5pm on –6, - so 6 working days ahead of a poll.

UK Government has contracted with a Print Supplier for production and dispatch of Voter Authority Certificates.

Digital and paper applications will utilise the EROP to check NINOs with DWP. The EROP will also support other processing of applications, including requesting additional documents and making verified applications available for the Print Supplier.

The ERO will have the option to print a **temporary Voter Authority Certificate** up until 5pm on polling day where:

- the elector has made a valid application before the deadline which has been processed, determined and sent to the print suppliers; but
- elector has not received their substantive Voter Authority Certificate before polling day.

There is no application process for a temporary Voter Authority Certificate – the elector must contact the ERO and if the above criteria apply, the ERO can decide to issue a temporary Voter Authority Certificate. The ERO can opt to wait until the day before poll to issue temporary certificates to maximise the chance of delivery of substantive certificates.

The temporary Voter Authority Certificate will be valid only for the relevant polling day and the elector will need to collect it in person from the ERO's office (or other delivery or collection arrangements as agreed with ERO).

Anonymous electors must apply for an Anonymous Elector's Document (AED) to vote in person and must do so each year if and when they renew their anonymous registration.

An AED will be the only form of identification an anonymous elector can use in the polling station. This is due to an anonymous elector's name not appearing on the register, so being unable to produce any other form of identification to prove their identity.

Anonymous electors voting in person will also need to bring their poll card when voting, as is currently the case.

Anonymous electors will need to provide a photo as part of their application and their application will be subject to a NINo check.

Unlike Voter Authority Certificates, AEDs will not be useable in different polling stations. Where an anonymous elector is registered in more than one location (e.g., a student) and wishes to vote in person at each location, they will need to apply for multiple AEDs. This is due to the elector number displayed on the AED being unique to each ERO the anonymous elector has registered to vote with.

Where an elector's photographic identification (including previously issued Voter Authority Certificates) has been lost, stolen, destroyed or damaged beyond use after the application deadline, EROs will be able to allow the appointment of an emergency proxy up until 5pm on polling day. This is also the case where an elector has applied for a form of photographic ID within the last three months but has not received it. Attestations at polling stations will not be possible.

## 5. PHOTOGRAPHIC ID RESEARCH<sup>4</sup>

There are two sources for estimates of the proportion of the 18+ population who do not have any of the accepted ID types. All the data comes from public opinion surveys – one carried out for the Electoral Commission and one for Cabinet Office. The two surveys were carried out differently – the Commission's was online, the Cabinet Office by telephone interviewing. They also asked slightly different questions although both used the same list of accepted ID as now appears in the Elections Act. The findings were similar but not identical.

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<sup>4</sup> [Photographic ID Research - Headline Findings \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://publishing.service.gov.uk)

Cabinet Office research found that 2% of people said they did not have any of the ID types but a further 4% felt they may not be recognisable in the photo ID they do hold. So potentially 6% of people would not have ID they could reliably use to vote.

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Electoral Commission research found that 3% of people said they did not have any of the ID types, with another 1% who felt they may not be recognisable and a further 2% who said they did not know. (There was no don't know option on the Cabinet Office survey because of the way the question was asked) So potentially 6% of people would not have ID they could reliably use to vote.

This proportion was higher among more disadvantaged groups including the unemployed (11%); those renting from a local authority or housing association (12-13%); and people with a disability (8%).

Survey findings are not precise estimates – they are subject to margins of error and are based on claimed recall from respondents. So while these findings could be interpreted in different ways, the headline message is very similar: a relative small proportion of people will not have ID to vote. The proportion is most likely to be 2-6% on average across Great Britain. This does of course mean that within individual local authorities the proportion of that population could be higher or lower depending on the demographics of the area.

In context, for Plymouth, with 195,000 electors:

4% = 7,800

6% = 11,700

## 6. VOTING IN POLLING STATIONS

In **polling stations**, Poll Clerks will ask for an elector's photo identification before asking the voter identification statutory questions. Where satisfied, a ballot paper will be issued. If a Poll Clerk is not satisfied, the Presiding Officer will check the photo identification and ask the statutory questions before making a final determination to issue a ballot paper.

Polling stations will be required to have private area to allow electors to choose to have their identification viewed in private. This can be achieved through privacy screens or, depending on the size or nature of the polling station, using a separate room.

The regulations will not specify any requirement for the gender of polling station staff. Electors may wish to request a specific gender to check their identification, which should be met if possible. Returning Officers may want to consider their staffing arrangements for polling stations, but it will not be a mandatory requirement.

Polling station staff will have **two additional forms to complete**. The **Ballot Paper Refusal List (BPRL)** will be an ongoing requirement for staff and will record 'category B' refusals. This –is where an accepted form of identification is provided, but:

- The Presiding Officer is not satisfied the identification bears a good likeness to the elector;
- The Presiding Officer believes the document is a forgery; or
- The elector fails to satisfactorily answer the statutory questions

The **Voter Identification Evaluation Form (VIDEF)** will be completed for the first set of scheduled local elections in each local authority and first two UK Parliamentary General elections. In addition to recording the same data as the BPRL (but anonymised) it will also record:

- Category A refusals: which are electors who did not bring any identification, or brought a form of identification that is not accepted;
- Use of Voter Authority Certificates; and
- Requests to present identification in private

VIDEF data will be compiled and shared with UK Government to help evaluate how the process is working.

## 7. COMMUNICATIONS AND ENGAGEMENT

The Electoral Commission will run a national public communications campaign to raise awareness of the requirement to show identification and remind the public to bring identification with them when they vote. They will also support those without eligible identification to understand how and when they can apply for a Voter Authority Certificate.

The poll card will also list the acceptable forms of photo ID. To accommodate this the poll card will now be A4 and sent in an envelope to each elector.

Plymouth City Council will also run a comprehensive communications and engagement strategy to amplify the planned national public communications campaign from the Electoral Commission.

## 8. FUNDING

The introduction of the Electoral Integrity Programme will place a burden on all local authorities in various ways, including, for example, the time administrative staff will need to process applications for Voter Authority Certificates, additional equipment that may be required for some offices or polling stations, or additional poll clerks that may need to be hired for polling day. DLUHC are therefore responsible for providing local authorities with funding for this additional burden.

A New Burden is defined as a policy or initiative which increases the cost of providing local authority services. In 2010, the Cabinet agreed that all New Burdens on local authorities must be properly assessed and fully funded by the relevant department.

Extensive analysis has been undertaken to date. The Economic and Equalities Impact Assessments<sup>5</sup> were published alongside the introduction of the Elections Act to Parliament in July 2021. These outlined key economic and social impacts that would arise as a result of EIP policies. However, the analysis was indicative, and there were evidence gaps as policies were still under development.

From Autumn 2021, the evidence base has been improved by conducting surveys with the sector and through engagement with the Expert Panel.

Modelling assumptions have been tested with the Expert Panel, but the allocation model and mechanisms now need to be tested with everyone to ensure they meet the needs of the wider sector. The aim of this session was to outline the approach to funding the EIP and share the underlying modelling methodology to date.

Engagement with local authorities has been critical in ensuring models are as accurate as possible. Since the start of 2022, individual cost lines for all models have been tested with the Expert Panel. Changes have been made to the analytical approach and underlying assumptions based on feedback

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<sup>5</sup> [1304 \(parliament.uk\)](#)

<sup>6</sup> [Elections Bill equality ass \(parliament.uk\)](#)

where necessary. An ERO survey with 205 respondents has also been critical in building the evidence base.

There will be three funding mechanisms:

- **Grants** – allocated to LAs and VJBs based on a funding allocation model in the form of a single yearly payment
- **Justification Led Bids (JLBs)** – funds released to LAs and VJBs retrospectively based on a Justification Led Bid (evidence of spend)
- **Hybrid** – proportion of the allocation will initially be distributed early in the year by grant. Later in the year, a bidding process will allow LAs and VJBs to claim the value of additional funds required, along with evidence of spend.

Regarding accessibility, each LA and VJB will be provided with New Burdens Funding for accessibility equipment, staff time and training. The following table summarises the methodology, allocation method and payment date for the funding:

Cost Line	Methodology	Allocation Method	Payment Date
Equipment	Each LA and VJB will be provided with funding to provide reasonable equipment to support disabled people to vote in polling stations. This will be allocated based on the number of polling stations in the LA area. The funding is based on the purchase of a range of equipment such as <b>accessible audio equipment, assistive writing devices such as pencil grips and additional seating</b> , though the purchase of equipment is at the discretion of the RO who must adhere to EC guidance	Hybrid	Nov 2022 and Nov 2023
Staff time	We have costed for <b>10 minutes additional set up time</b> for accessibility related equipment	JLB	Nov 2023
Training (poll staff)	Training is costed at <b>10 minutes of additional training</b>	Grant	April 2023 April 2024
Training (electoral services team)	Legislative training is costed as <b>one additional day of training</b> across tranche 1 policies based on discussions with the AEA	Grant	Nov 2022

For voter identification each LA and VJB will be provided with New Burdens funding for electoral staff administrative time, staff costs, equipment costs, poll card costs, storage costs, training costs, by-election costs and contact centres. The following table summarises the methodology, allocation method and payment date for the funding:

Cost Line	Methodology	Allocation Method	Payment Date
Electoral staff admin time	Certificates will be produced centrally, however LAs and VJBs will be funded for the time it takes them to process Voter Authority Certificate applications. On average, we assume it will take <b>six minutes for an online application and eight minutes for a paper application</b> (based on our experience from IER modelling)	Hybrid	Grant – Nov 2022, April 2023 and April 2024 JLB – Nov 2023 and Nov 2024
Staff costs	<b>One additional Poll Clerk per polling station</b> has been costed for year 1 (2023/24) and year 2 (2024/25) and in every GE year of the policy. This this is based on the day rate provided by Expert Panel feedback and engagement with the AEA. Costs were based on 2017 data which was inflated to current prices	Grant	April 2023 April 2024
Equipment costs	Each LA and VJB will be able to purchase <b>one camera and one printer-scanner</b> for temporary Voter Authority Certificates if required, and the cost of these are based on desk-based research. We also cost for <b>one privacy screen and mirror per polling station</b>	JLB	Nov 2023
Poll card costs	The <b>difference between the current poll card and the new one (A4 and enveloped)</b> and differences in delivery fee will be funded too	Grant	April 2023 April 2024
Storage costs	We assume 2/3 of LAs and VJBs will need <b>additional storage space</b> to store the additional equipment (such as privacy screens and mirrors), and we've assumed the required space needed to be 75 square feet	JLB	Nov 2023 Nov 2024
Training costs	Polling stations staff training – This works out approximately <b>30 minutes of additional training</b> Electoral administrators – legislative training is costed as	Grant	Nov 2022 April 2023 April 2024

Cost Line	Methodology	Allocation Method	Payment Date
	rolled into <b>one additional day of training</b> across tranche 1 polices		
By-election costs	We have been engaging with the AEA to gather data on the number of <b>by-elections per year (~600)</b> , and we multiply the number of by-elections by the <b>average electorate size (5,000)</b> . From there, we multiply it by the <b>average cost per elector</b> for the policy to estimate the total amount	JLB	Nov 2023 Nov 2024
Contact centres	Assume all LAs will have <b>one temporary contact staff member</b> for the first two years of implementation (2023 and 2024) for <b>two months before elections</b> (when LAs and VJBs expect to receive the most queries)	JLB	Nov 2023 Nov 2024

The funding will be provided through the following mechanisms:

- **England and Wales** – Payments will be made to Local Authorities via Section 31 Grants
- **Northern Ireland** – Funds to the Electoral Office of Northern Ireland will be paid through the Northern Ireland Office
- **Scotland** – Payments will be made to the relevant bodies via the UK Internal Market Act Section 50

The timelines for funding are as follows:

November 2022	<p><b>Accessibility (Grant)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• General equipment</li> <li>• Training (electoral services teams)</li> </ul> <p><b>Voter identification (Grant)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Electoral staff costs</li> <li>• Training (electoral services team)</li> </ul>
April 2023	<p><b>Accessibility (Grant)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training (poll staff)</li> </ul> <p><b>Voter identification (Grant)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Electoral staff costs</li> <li>• Polling station staff costs</li> <li>• Training (poll station staff)</li> <li>• Poll cards</li> </ul>
November 2023	<p><b>Accessibility (JLB)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Equipment costs</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Staff time costs</li> </ul> <p><b>Voter identification (JLB)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Equipment costs (privacy screens, mirrors, cameras etc)</li> <li>• Electoral staff costs</li> <li>• Equipment storage costs</li> </ul>
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The Electoral Integrity Programme new burdens funding – grant determination for 2022/2023 and 2023/2024 was published on 28 November 2022 (Appendix D).

## 9. NEXT STEPS and ACTION PLAN

It will be critical for the ERO and RO to identify funding and resource implications. 2023 is an election year, and the administration the local elections will be used to further develop recruitment strategy and plan for polling station staff, as well as a comprehensive training strategy for the 2024 combined Police & Crime Commissioner, local City elections and potential UKPGE.

The assumptions in the Funding Impact Assessment used by the Cabinet Office (now DLUHC) need to be rigorously analysed, and realistic fees and charges used when calculating the costs of running elections in Plymouth City with the provisions of the Elections Act in place.



**Appendix B. A guide to the key milestones**

<b>2021</b>	
<b>5 July 2021</b>	First reading of the Elections Bill in the House of Commons
<b>2022</b>	
<b>18 January 2022</b>	Launch of first Business Change Network Event
<b>February - March 2022</b>	Roundtables with Civil Society Organisations
	<a href="#">Passage</a> of the Elections Bill through the House of Lords
<b>28 April 2022</b>	<b>Royal Assent of the Elections Act 2022</b>
<b>5 May 2022</b>	<b>Local elections in England, Scotland and Wales and Assembly election in Northern Ireland</b>
<b>From July 2022</b>	Secondary Legislation in Parliament
<b>November 2022</b>	Political Finance statutory instruments made – changes will apply to polls from May 23 onwards
	First Past the Post statutory instruments made – changes will apply to relevant polls from 4 May 23 onwards
<b>December 2022</b>	Accessibility statutory instruments made – changes will apply to polls from May 23 onwards
	Notional Expenditure statutory instruments made – changes will apply to polls from May 23 onwards
<b>2023</b>	
<b>January 2023</b>	Electoral Commission Strategy and Policy Statement (SPS) laid before Parliament
	Voter Identification statutory instruments made – voter identification will be required in polling stations for polls held from May 23 onwards
	Go Live of application service for Voter Authority Certificates
<b>By 4 May 2023</b>	First Past the Post voting system introduced for any Mayoral elections in England and Police & Crime Commissioner (PCC) elections in England and Wales held on or after 4 May 2023

	(including by-elections)
<b>4 May 2023</b>	<b>Local elections in England</b> (including Local Authority Mayoral), and other applicable elections including <b>local elections in Northern Ireland</b>
<b>June 2023</b>	EU citizens' Voting and Candidacy Rights (EUVCR) changes take effect
	EC Strategy and Policy Statement takes effect
<b>July 2023</b>	Postal Voting rule changes statutory instruments made and changes take effect
	Proxy Voting rule changes statutory instruments made and changes take effect
	Overseas Electors statutory instruments made and changes take effect
	Online absent vote applications statutory instruments made and take effect
	Online Absent Vote Applications Service Go Live
<b>Autumn 2023 (date TBC)</b>	Postal Vote Handling rules statutory instruments made and changes take effect
	Absent Vote Secrecy rules statutory instruments made and changes take effect
<b>November 2023</b>	Clarification of Undue Influence statutory instruments made and changes take effect
	Intimidation: new electoral sanction statutory instruments made and sanction takes effect
	Digital imprints statutory instruments made and new regime takes effect
<b>December 2023</b>	EUVCR - Final removal of ineligible EU nationals on publication of Revised Register
<b>2024</b>	
<b>2 May 2024</b>	<b>Local elections in England and Wales</b> (including PCC elections, Mayoral and Combined Authority Mayoral, Greater London Authority, and other applicable elections)

**Appendix C: List of photographic identification that will be accepted in relevant GB elections**

Identity Document	Notes
A United Kingdom passport	n/a
A passport issued by an EEA state or a Commonwealth country;	n/a
A licence to drive a motor vehicle granted under— 15(i) Part 3 of the Road Traffic Act 1988, or (ii) the Road Traffic (Northern Ireland) Order 1981 (SI 1981/154 (N.I. 1));	This includes provisional driving licences
A driving licence issued by any of the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man or an EEA state;	n/a
A biometric immigration document issued in accordance with regulations under section 5 of the UK Borders Act 2007;	n/a
An identity card bearing the Proof of Age Standards Scheme hologram (a PASS card)	<p>A wide range of identity documents are PASS accredited including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● CitizenCard</li> <li>● Bracknell Forest Council e-card</li> <li>● My ID Card</li> <li>● Milton Keynes all in 1 MK Card</li> <li>● NUS Totum ID Card</li> <li>● Validate UK Card</li> <li>● Young Scot Card</li> <li>● Southwark Proof of Age London Card</li> <li>● One ID 4 U Card</li> </ul>
A Ministry of Defence Form 90 (Defence Identity Card);	Commonly known as a MOD90
<p>Any of the following concessionary travel passes: funded by the UK Government:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Older Person's Bus Pass</li> <li>- Disabled Person's Bus Pass</li> <li>- Oyster 60+ Card</li> <li>- Freedom Pass</li> </ul> <p>Funded by the Scottish Government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National Entitlement Card</li> </ul> <p>Funded by the Welsh Government</p>	N.B. This list has been updated since the introduction of the Elections Bill. It now exhaustively sets out all concessionary travel cards that will be accepted, to avoid any confusion amongst electors.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 60 and over Welsh Concessionary Travel Card</li> <li>- Disabled Person's Welsh Concessionary Travel Card</li> </ul> <p>Issued under the Northern Ireland Concessionary Fares Scheme</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A Senior SmartPass;</li> <li>- A Registered Blind SmartPass or Blind Person's SmartPass;</li> <li>- A War Disablement SmartPass or War Disabled SmartPass;</li> <li>- A 60+ SmartPass;</li> <li>- A Half Fare SmartPass</li> </ul>	
<p>A badge of a form prescribed under section 21 of the Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act 1970 or section 14 of the Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons (Northern Ireland) Act 1978 (blue badge scheme);</p>	n/a
<p>An electoral identity document issued under section 13BD (electoral identity document: Great Britain);</p>	The Voter Authority Certificate, previously referred to as the Voter Card
<p>An anonymous elector's document issued under section 513BE (anonymous elector's document: Great Britain) the holder of which has an anonymous entry at the time of the application for a ballot paper;</p>	n/a
<p>An electoral identity card issued under section 13C (electoral identity card: Northern Ireland);</p>	n/a
<p>A national identity card issued by an EEA state.</p>	n/a

## Appendix D. New Burdens Funding Allocations 22/23 and 23/24: Voter ID, Accessibility, Training &amp; Contact Centre Costs (England and Wales)

		FY 22/23		FY 23/24	
Local Authority		Grant	JLB (indicative)	Grant	JLB (indicative)
Grand Total	£25,856,922				
Totals		£7,477,790	£3,399,748	£12,060,455	£2,918,929
Adur		£2,828	-	£1,516	-
Amber Valley		£22,941	-	£43,437	-
Arun		£27,217	-	£43,472	-
Ashfield		£20,159	-	£33,474	-
Ashford		£21,907	-	£39,503	-
Babergh		£16,992	-	£34,629	-
Barking and Dagenham		£8,031	-	£4,433	-
Barnet		£13,774	-	£8,303	-
Barnsley		£40,265	-	£71,022	-
Basildon		£29,382	-	£43,476	-
Basingstoke and Deane		£28,422	-	£42,702	-
Bassetlaw		£20,924	-	£43,558	-
Bath and North East Somerset		£30,091	-	£52,783	-
Bedford		£30,673	-	£60,927	-
Bexley		£10,086	-	£5,522	-
Birmingham		£38,510	-	£23,205	-
Blaby		£16,040	-	£22,092	-
Blackburn with Darwen		£23,492	-	£42,626	-
Blackpool		£22,716	-	£39,675	-
Blaenau Gwent		£4,632	-	£1,589	-
Bolsover		£13,989	-	£24,188	-
Bolton		£43,966	-	£73,341	-
Boston		£10,949	-	£19,621	-
Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole		£61,894	-	£93,235	-
Bracknell Forest		£19,237	-	£30,401	-
Bradford		£78,337	-	£125,688	-
Braintree		£25,843	-	£48,435	-
Breckland		£24,915	-	£49,694	-
Brent		£12,519	-	£7,241	-
Brentwood		£13,410	-	£22,935	-
Bridgend		£6,423	-	£3,486	-
Brighton and Hove		£43,253	-	£67,127	-
Bristol		£18,711	-	£10,292	-
Broadland		£22,738	-	£37,143	-
Bromley		£14,583	-	£7,600	-

Bromsgrove	£16,988	-	£31,055	-
Broxbourne	£15,168	-	£21,357	-
Broxtowe	£19,494	-	£38,269	-
Buckinghamshire	£90,610	-	£166,871	-
Burnley	£14,840	-	£25,161	-
Bury	£31,247	-	£53,210	-
Caerphilly	£9,909	-	£4,148	-
Calderdale	£33,165	-	£56,870	-
Cambridge	£18,963	-	£29,659	-
Camden	£8,309	-	£4,625	-
Cannock Chase	£17,629	-	£33,636	-
Canterbury	£23,730	-	£41,041	-
Cardiff	£15,617	-	£8,009	-
Carmarthenshire	£12,082	-	£4,551	-
Castle Point	£14,646	-	£20,406	-
Central Bedfordshire	£47,705	-	£86,954	-
Ceredigion	£5,205	-	£1,764	-
Charnwood	£28,775	-	£43,766	-
Chelmsford	£28,404	-	£47,278	-
Cheltenham	£4,750	-	£2,860	-
Cherwell	£27,126	-	£56,150	-
Cheshire East	£69,190	-	£132,297	-
Cheshire West and Chester	£59,380	-	£107,988	-
Chesterfield	£17,487	-	£30,454	-
Chichester	£20,424	-	£37,523	-
Chorley	£19,288	-	£35,035	-
City of London	£698	-	£245	-
Colchester	£29,857	-	£50,290	-
Conwy	£5,893	-	£2,806	-
Cornwall	£30,328	-	£13,517	-
Cotswold	£18,251	-	£44,109	-
County Durham	£28,354	-	£12,227	-
Coventry	£48,022	-	£74,465	-
Crawley	£17,405	-	£27,069	-
Croydon	£13,737	-	£8,674	-
Cumbria County Council	£95,632	-	£0	-
Dacorum	£24,690	-	£41,595	-
Darlington	£17,111	-	£27,842	-
Dartford	£18,058	-	£30,426	-
Denbighshire	£5,150	-	£2,319	-
Derby	£40,140	-	£75,252	-
Derbyshire Dales	£14,990	-	£35,236	-

Doncaster	£12,954	-	£7,123	-
Dorset Council	£67,280	-	£130,940	-
Dover	£19,083	-	£32,311	-
Dudley	£51,822	-	£91,154	-
Ealing	£13,581	-	£7,536	-
East Cambridgeshire	£15,451	-	£29,759	-
East Devon	£27,623	-	£52,232	-
East Hampshire	£21,381	-	£36,508	-
East Hertfordshire	£25,251	-	£45,640	-
East Lindsey	£26,197	-	£53,836	-
East Riding of Yorkshire	£61,509	-	£123,814	-
East Staffordshire	£20,210	-	£37,598	-
East Suffolk	£44,310	-	£86,131	-
Eastbourne	£15,652	-	£20,999	-
Eastleigh	£22,320	-	£36,026	-
Elmbridge	£21,921	-	£36,454	-
Enfield	£10,920	-	£6,797	-
Epping Forest	£21,609	-	£33,639	-
Epsom and Ewell	£13,933	-	£26,692	-
Erewash	£18,575	-	£29,331	-
Exeter	£19,348	-	£30,494	-
Fareham	£5,382	-	£2,793	-
Fenland	£16,872	-	£28,661	-
Flintshire	£7,584	-	£3,752	-
Folkestone and Hythe	£18,258	-	£29,319	-
Forest of Dean	£15,940	-	£30,936	-
Fylde	£14,161	-	£23,568	-
Gateshead	£31,028	-	£50,985	-
Gedling	£19,564	-	£32,461	-
Gloucester	£5,710	-	£2,853	-
Gosport	£4,052	-	£1,945	-
Gravesham	£16,596	-	£27,152	-
Great Yarmouth	£16,186	-	£24,511	-
Greenwich	£10,942	-	£5,894	-
Guildford	£22,237	-	£36,210	-
Gwynedd	£8,302	-	£2,694	-
Hackney	£9,899	-	£5,559	-
Halton	£21,342	-	£35,966	-
Hammersmith and Fulham	£6,154	-	£3,963	-
Harborough	£17,206	-	£34,555	-
Haringey	£9,482	-	£5,637	-
Harlow DC	£14,188	-	£22,825	-

Harrow LB	£40,148	-	£62,723	-
Hart	£16,183	-	£26,549	-
Hartlepool	£15,863	-	£27,044	-
Hastings	£3,683	-	£2,031	-
Havant	£20,391	-	£29,807	-
Havering	£11,115	-	£5,903	-
Herefordshire	£34,939	-	£73,672	-
Hertsmere	£17,576	-	£32,060	-
High Peak	£17,381	-	£35,468	-
Hillingdon	£9,773	-	£6,408	-
Hinckley and Bosworth	£19,040	-	£30,744	-
Horsham	£24,505	-	£40,418	-
Hounslow	£10,060	-	£6,036	-
Huntingdonshire	£8,776	-	£4,220	-
Hyndburn	£13,609	-	£24,123	-
Ipswich	£21,741	-	£35,791	-
Isle of Anglesey	£4,480	-	£1,689	-
Isle of Wight	£6,408	-	£3,460	-
Isles of Scilly	£584	-	£50	-
Islington	£8,285	-	£4,655	-
Kensington and Chelsea	£5,606	-	£3,019	-
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	£26,233	-	£47,488	-
Kingston upon Hull	£39,134	-	£62,669	-
Kingston upon Thames	£7,166	-	£3,684	-
Kirklees	£65,584	-	£102,469	-
Knowsley	£25,103	-	£36,331	-
Lambeth	£11,717	-	£7,015	-
Lancaster	£25,468	-	£48,373	-
Leeds	£121,248	-	£189,029	-
Leicester	£50,078	-	£73,867	-
Lewes	£17,229	-	£30,748	-
Lewisham	£11,182	-	£6,237	-
Lichfield	£19,443	-	£40,013	-
Lincoln	£14,287	-	£25,714	-
Liverpool	£68,339	-	£106,323	-
Luton	£31,238	-	£48,357	-
Maidstone	£27,527	-	£44,243	-
Maldon	£11,465	-	£21,076	-
Malvern Hills	£14,988	-	£30,388	-
Manchester	£79,496	-	£127,431	-
Mansfield	£17,875	-	£31,037	-
Medway	£42,818	-	£63,698	-



Melton	£10,613	-	£24,439	-
Mendip	£20,893	-	£0	-
Merthyr Tydfil	£4,163	-	£1,432	-
Merton	£9,154	-	£4,709	-
Mid Devon	£16,239	-	£37,820	-
Mid Suffolk	£19,556	-	£42,405	-
Mid Sussex	£24,783	-	£39,888	-
Middlesbrough	£21,107	-	£33,981	-
Milton Keynes	£41,956	-	£67,819	-
Mole Valley	£15,198	-	£26,484	-
Monmouthshire	£6,215	-	£2,276	-
Neath Port Talbot	£7,906	-	£3,440	-
New Forest	£30,737	-	£50,484	-
Newark and Sherwood	£21,698	-	£45,231	-
Newcastle upon Tyne	£40,988	-	£65,217	-
Newcastle-under-Lyme	£6,386	-	£2,861	-
Newham	£11,467	-	£6,946	-
Newport	£7,414	-	£3,533	-
North Devon	£18,722	-	£40,680	-
North East Derbyshire	£18,865	-	£38,250	-
North East Lincolnshire	£25,739	-	£45,030	-
North Hertfordshire	£22,005	-	£37,290	-
North Kesteven	£21,348	-	£43,405	-
North Lincolnshire	£28,883	-	£52,530	-
North Norfolk	£21,285	-	£50,495	-
North Northamptonshire	£57,394	-	£102,741	-
North Somerset	£36,057	-	£61,605	-
North Tyneside	£33,594	-	£54,170	-
North Warwickshire	£11,782	-	£24,149	-
North West Leicestershire	£17,971	-	£31,629	-
North Yorkshire	£112,328	-	£0	-
Northumberland	£16,481	-	£7,837	-
Norwich	£21,414	-	£33,730	-
Nottingham	£42,745	-	£68,484	-
Nuneaton and Bedworth	£6,484	-	£3,085	-
Oadby and Wigston	£9,123	-	£12,978	-
Oldham	£35,382	-	£59,505	-
Oxford	£7,385	-	£3,120	-
Pembrokeshire	£7,818	-	£2,998	-
Pendle	£15,322	-	£27,098	-
Peterborough	£31,097	-	£48,492	-
Plymouth	£40,801	-	£62,508	-

Portsmouth	£30,938	-	£45,298	-
Powys	£9,970	-	£3,241	-
Preston	£22,838	-	£43,605	-
Reading	£24,794	-	£38,877	-
Redbridge	£10,791	-	£6,502	-
Redcar And Cleveland	£22,655	-	£38,858	-
Redditch	£13,780	-	£20,696	-
Reigate and Banstead	£22,434	-	£32,039	-
Rhondda Cynon Taf	£11,856	-	£5,465	-
Ribble Valley	£11,412	-	£23,327	-
Richmond Upon Thames	£7,766	-	£4,339	-
Rochdale	£9,473	-	£5,115	-
Rochford	£14,751	-	£23,555	-
Rossendale	£11,256	-	£18,604	-
Rother	£16,980	-	£32,068	-
Rotherham	£12,473	-	£6,076	-
Rugby	£19,212	-	£38,032	-
Runnymede	£13,531	-	£21,761	-
Rushcliffe	£19,744	-	£33,633	-
Rushmoor	£14,285	-	£21,888	-
Rutland	£7,547	-	£15,731	-
Salford	£40,162	-	£69,913	-
Sandwell	£49,263	-	£79,084	-
Sedgemoor	£20,971	-	£0	-
Sefton	£45,111	-	£69,969	-
Sevenoaks	£20,613	-	£39,214	-
Sheffield	£82,841	-	£123,073	-
Shropshire	£18,270	-	£7,886	-
Slough	£20,666	-	£27,742	-
Solihull	£33,876	-	£51,347	-
Somerset West and Taunton	£28,365	-	£0	-
South Cambridgeshire	£8,750	-	£3,811	-
South Derbyshire	£18,732	-	£35,076	-
South Gloucestershire	£46,804	-	£74,968	-
South Hams	£16,952	-	£36,637	-
South Holland	£16,177	-	£29,095	-
South Kesteven	£25,069	-	£47,782	-
South Norfolk	£25,877	-	£51,015	-
South Oxfordshire	£29,514	-	£75,766	-
South Ribble	£18,779	-	£31,800	-
South Somerset	£30,660	-	£0	-
South Staffordshire	£19,270	-	£36,041	-

South Tyneside	£24,884	-	£40,228	-
Southampton	£35,265	-	£52,519	-
Southend-on-Sea	£27,959	-	£44,098	-
Southwark	£10,351	-	£6,684	-
Spelthorne	£16,799	-	£27,578	-
St Albans	£23,930	-	£39,423	-
St. Helens	£30,201	-	£46,462	-
Stafford	£24,062	-	£47,698	-
Staffordshire Moorlands	£18,886	-	£40,564	-
Stevenage	£14,054	-	£20,926	-
Stockport	£47,918	-	£79,990	-
Stockton-on-Tees	£30,830	-	£49,288	-
Stoke-on-Trent	£38,364	-	£68,142	-
Stratford-on-Avon	£25,717	-	£56,492	-
Stroud	£7,359	-	£3,002	-
Sunderland	£43,340	-	£65,670	-
Surrey Heath	£14,656	-	£22,455	-
Sutton	£8,682	-	£4,833	-
Swale	£23,704	-	£38,723	-
Swansea	£11,054	-	£5,598	-
Swindon	£34,995	-	£54,332	-
Tameside	£35,834	-	£56,825	-
Tamworth	£13,727	-	£25,243	-
Tandridge	£13,801	-	£19,183	-
Teignbridge	£23,866	-	£43,451	-
Telford and Wrekin	£28,122	-	£43,724	-
Tendring	£25,619	-	£43,909	-
Test Valley	£22,590	-	£42,120	-
Tewkesbury	£16,097	-	£28,772	-
Thanet	£21,586	-	£31,579	-
Three Rivers	£15,534	-	£27,277	-
Thurrock	£25,536	-	£39,503	-
Tonbridge and Malling	£21,352	-	£32,147	-
Torbay	£22,273	-	£34,964	-
Torfaen	£5,081	-	£2,273	-
Torrige	£13,115	-	£29,610	-
Tower Hamlets	£10,300	-	£6,306	-
Trafford	£37,125	-	£63,016	-
Tunbridge Wells	£18,047	-	£28,376	-
Uttlesford	£16,678	-	£35,895	-
Vale of Glamorgan	£7,817	-	£3,214	-
Vale of White Horse	£23,577	-	£43,207	-

Wakefield	£55,495	-	£90,170	-
Walsall	£42,605	-	£67,601	-
Waltham Forest	£10,823	-	£5,907	-
Wandsworth	£12,950	-	£6,972	-
Warrington	£9,916	-	£5,010	-
Warwick	£25,638	-	£52,854	-
Watford	£16,010	-	£27,423	-
Waverley	£21,439	-	£37,323	-
Wealden	£27,770	-	£47,509	-
Welwyn Hatfield	£17,584	-	£27,986	-
West Berkshire	£27,844	-	£54,970	-
West Devon	£11,345	-	£26,331	-
West Lancashire	£20,001	-	£37,932	-
West Lindsey	£18,189	-	£40,486	-
West Northamptonshire	£66,842	-	£124,449	-
West Oxfordshire	£20,081	-	£39,276	-
West Suffolk	£28,933	-	£57,929	-
Westminster	£7,634	-	£4,130	-
Wigan	£51,725	-	£83,164	-
Wiltshire	£24,974	-	£11,893	-
Winchester	£20,887	-	£38,679	-
Windsor and Maidenhead	£23,990	-	£39,984	-
Wirral	£48,717	-	£65,322	-
Woking	£16,343	-	£26,684	-
Wokingham	£27,114	-	£40,833	-
Wolverhampton	£39,102	-	£64,428	-
Worcester	£17,097	-	£30,636	-
Worthing	£17,264	-	£22,614	-
Wrexham	£6,933	-	£3,137	-
Wychavon	£23,501	-	£44,674	-
Wyre	£19,628	-	£35,322	-
Wyre Forest	£16,426	-	£23,947	-
York	£32,522	-	£58,624	-
Westmoreland and Furness Unitary Authority	-	-	£86,567	-
Somerset Unitary Authority	-	-	£203,199	-
North Yorkshire Unitary Authority	-	-	£240,252	-
Cumberland Unitary Authority	-	-	£136,543	-

## Performance, Finance and Customer Focus Overview and Scrutiny Committee



Date of meeting:	14 December 2022
Title of Report:	<b>Finance Monitoring Report October 2022</b>
Lead Member:	Councillor Mark Shayer (Deputy Leader and Cabinet Member for Finance and Economy)
Lead Strategic Director:	David Northey, (Interim Service Director for Finance)
Author:	Stephen Coker Interim Finance Business Partner (CEO & C&CS)
Contact Email:	<a href="mailto:David.northey@plymouth.gov.uk">David.northey@plymouth.gov.uk</a>
Your Reference:	
Key Decision:	No
Confidentiality:	Part I - Official

### Purpose of Report

This report sets out the revenue monitoring position of the Council forecast to the end of the financial year 2022/23 at Period 7.

### Recommendations and Reasons

That Scrutiny notes:

1. The forecast revenue monitoring position at Period 7 as set out in this report in the sum of £4.104m.

*Reason: controlling the outturn within budget is essential to maintain financial control.*

### Alternative options considered and rejected

There are no alternative options – our Financial Regulations require us to produce regular monitoring of our finance resources.

### Relevance to the Corporate Plan and/or the Plymouth Plan

The report is fundamentally linked to delivering the priorities within the Council's Corporate Plan. Allocating limited resources to key priorities will maximise the benefits to the residents of Plymouth.

### Implications for the Medium Term Financial Plan and Resource Implications:

Robust and accurate financial monitoring underpins the Council's Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP). The Council's MTFP is updated based on on-going monitoring information, both on a local and national context. Any adverse variations from the annual budget will place pressure on the MTFP going forward and require additional savings to be generated in future years.

### Financial Risks:

Financial risks concerning period 7 reporting are discussed in the body of the report and relate to the attainment of a balanced budget position in financial year 2022/23.

### Carbon Footprint (Environmental) Implications:

No impacts directly arising from this report.

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

The reducing revenue and capital resources across the public sector has been identified as a key risk within our Strategic Risk register. The ability to deliver spending plans within budget is paramount to ensuring the Council can achieve its objectives

### Appendices

Ref.	Title of Appendix	Exemption Paragraph Number (if applicable) <i>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.</i>						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A	2022/23 Savings status							
B	Non Controllable expenditure							
C	Gross to Net Pressures							

### Background papers:

Please list all unpublished, background papers relevant to the decision in the table below. Background papers are unpublished 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.

Title of any background paper(s)	Exemption Paragraph Number (if applicable) <i>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.</i>						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

### Sign off:

Fin	DJN. 22.23. 308	Leg	EJ/38 851/1 .12.22	Mon Off	EJ/38 851/1 .12.22	HR		Assets		Strat roc	
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Originating Senior Leadership Team member: David Northey (Interim Service Director for Finance)

Please confirm the Strategic Director(s) has agreed the report? Yes

Date agreed: 24/11/2022

Cabinet Member approval: Deputy Leader and Cabinet member of Finance, after discussion with Cabinet colleagues

Date approved: 30/11/2022

## SECTION A: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

**Table 1: End of year revenue forecast**

	Budget £m	Net Forecast Outturn £m	Variance £m
<b>Total General Fund Budget</b>	<b>197.750</b>	<b>201.854</b>	<b>4.104</b>

1. This report highlights a revised monitoring position at Month 7 (October 2022) of £4.104m over budget, which is a variance of +2.0% against the net budget. This is set out in Appendix C.
2. This represents an improvement of £1.887m on the previous position at Month 6 (September 2022) which reported a net forecast overspend of £5.991m.
3. The movement represents additional savings:
  - a. Additional fees and charges as a result of increases due to inflationary pressures £0.287m
  - b. In year adjustments including additional Council Tax and Business Rates £1.6m
4. The current position again includes c. £6m of non-controllable costs which could not have been foreseen at the time of Budget setting; of this £3.3m relates to energy price inflation. This covers:
  - The Life Centre additional costs of £0.575m.
  - Street Lighting costs have increased by £0.898m
  - The two crematoria have increased costs of £0.345m
  - Corporate estate & car parking £1.455m
5. Aside from energy, the ongoing impact of the pandemic remains evident in terms of demand pressures and other changes which have seen a persistent increase in volumes of domestic waste and reductions in parking revenues as employees generally maintain homeworking. In adult social care and following the dislocation of the pandemic the numbers of people presenting as homeless has become more costly. The Council is not able to influence such demand pressures in the short term.
6. The Council's Children, Young People and Families Directorate is currently facing additional gross costs of £4.4 million regarding specialist residential placements for vulnerable children and other demand pressures – part of a national trend.
7. The national agreement for pay in Local Government in 2022/23 has resulted in an additional £2.9m increase on top of the 2% provision set aside in the Budget. This is a national issue.
8. For the reasons described the variance is still higher than would normally be expected at this point of the financial year and in response management will continue with a financial recovery plan with the aim of eliminating the forecast overspend. The plan includes:

- Full review of payroll and pension costs, including the use of temporary agency staff
  - Continued management of vacant posts
  - Further review of the capital programme and the impact on in-year borrowing costs
  - Grant funding maximisation
  - Reduced running costs associated with an early exit from both Windsor and Midland House
  - Further review of all reserves and provisions and
  - Deferring all spend where appropriate
9. As shown in Appendix A, the planned in-year savings targets amount to £11.245m, of which £8.275m are reported as on track or scheduled for delivery. Officers will continue to pursue these savings to ensure full delivery by the end of the financial year.



**SECTION B: Directorate Review****Table 2: End of year revenue forecast by Directorate**

Directorate	Budget £m	Forecast £m	Forecast Net Variance £m	Status
Executive Office	5.398	5.650	0.252	over
Customer and Corporate Services	45.664	47.290	1.626	over
Children's Directorate	61.092	63.309	2.217	over
People Directorate	94.486	94.588	0.102	over
Public Health	(0.297)	(0.559)	(0.262)	under
Place Directorate	25.670	27.722	2.052	over
Corporate Account & Council wide items	(34.263)	(36.146)	(1.883)	under
<b>Total</b>	<b>197.750</b>	<b>201.854</b>	<b>4.104</b>	<b>over</b>

**Executive Office**

10. The Executive Office is reporting a gross pressure of £0.383m which is no change on month 6. To date pressures include additional member allowances, plus savings target set for 2022/23 not on track due to service demand. Mitigations of £0.131m have been identified leading to a net variance of £0.252m.

**Customer and Corporate Services Directorate (CCS)**

11. The CCS Directorate is forecasting a small decrease in pressure due to increased fees and charges leading to a net overspend of £1.626m. The overspend is significantly driven by energy supply and unmet licence fee savings due to maintained levels of recruitment, other inflationary pressures and demand pressures on business support services and library income. To mitigate these pressures recruitment and all non-essential spend has been delayed or frozen.

**Children's Directorate**

12. For period 7 there has been no change to the reported gross pressure of £4.421m. The principal variations are; £1.806m relating to new exceptionally high cost bespoke and residential placement above previous growth assumptions, legal costs, specialist assessments, pressures within EP&S relating to SEND Short Breaks and School Transport. There is also a level of savings which appears undeliverable at this juncture.
13. In response to this the directorate has identified mitigations of £2.204m leading to a net variance of £2.217m.

**People Directorate**

14. The People Directorate forecast remains unchanged with an overspend of £0.102m.
15. The Department has challenging in year savings of £2.937m and whilst actions and plans are in progress a further stocktake as to progress will be made.

**Office of the Director of Public Health (ODPH)**

16. Services within the Public Health office are reporting an under spend of £0.262m which has contributed to the Period 7 net position.

**Place Directorate**

17. The directorate is continuing to report a significant gross overspend of £3.860m. This is due to the impact of rising utility costs; lost income and increased domestic waste disposal costs. The net pressure is down on Period 6 by £0.090m due to a increases to fees and charges from 1<sup>st</sup> December 2022. The overall pressure is due to a combination of factors including utility costs and expenditures due to the Pandemic.
18. There are £1.808m of savings in place to reduce this to a net variance of £2.052m.

**Corporate Items & Council wide**

19. The overall position shows a net underspend of £1.883m. Adjustments including Council Tax surplus and business rates pool totalling £1.6m have been made in month 7.

## Appendix A 2022/23 Savings status (I) Summary

Total	Achieved savings	On track for delivery	Working on for delivery	Planned, internal/external actions required to deliver
£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Children's	3.942	2.073	0.956	0.467
People	2.937	1.392	1.545	0.000
ODPH	0.037	0.037	0.000	0.000
Customer & Corporate	3.015	0.407	0.000	0.494
Place	0.964	0.175	0.308	0.071
Corporate Items	0.350	0.000	0.350	0.000
<b>2022/23 Savings</b>	<b>11.245</b>	<b>4.047</b>	<b>3.196</b>	<b>1.097</b>

## Appendix A 2022/23 Savings status (2) Detail

Directorate / Plans	Target Savings	MTFS Savings	Achieved savings	Plans on track for delivery	Plans worked on for delivery	Planned, internal/external actions required to deliver
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
<b>Children's</b>						
Placement Review	1.400	1.400	0.510	0.423	0.467	
AST	0.500	0.500	0.407	0.093		
Fostering	0.450	0.450	0.450	0.000	0.000	
Supporting Families	0.650	0.650	0.435	0.215		
Management Actions - CYPF	0.225	0.225		0.225		
Management Actions - EPS	0.717	0.717	0.271			0.446
<b>Children - Savings</b>	<b>3.942</b>	<b>3.942</b>	<b>2.073</b>	<b>0.956</b>	<b>0.467</b>	<b>0.446</b>
<b>People</b>						
Care Package Reviews	0.750	0.750		0.750		
Place Holder 1- reviews	0.430	0.430		0.430		
CES catalogue review	0.100	0.100	0.100			
Service Reviews	0.300	0.300		0.300		
Grant Maximisation	0.600	0.600	0.600			
Management Actions	0.100	0.100	0.100			
Advice / Information / Advocacy	0.050	0.050	0.050			
Social Inclusion	0.180	0.180	0.180			
Housing Services	0.250	0.250	0.250			
Alarms	0.112	0.112	0.112			
Leisure Management	0.065	0.065		0.065		
<b>People – savings</b>	<b>2.937</b>	<b>2.937</b>	<b>1.392</b>	<b>1.545</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>
<b>ODPH</b>						
Additional Income	0.037	0.037	0.037	0.000	0.000	
<b>ODPH – savings</b>	<b>0.037</b>	<b>0.037</b>	<b>0.037</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>

<b>CCS and Chief Exec</b>						
Efficiency	0.956	0.758				0.956
Soft FM Income	0.020	0.020	0.020			
Digital	0.025	0.025	0.025			
SLAs	0.040	0.040			0.040	
Fees and charges Review	0.016	0.016	0.016			
Coroner	0.070	0.030			0.070	
Public Conveniences	0.100	0.100			0.100	
ICT (c/fwd 21/22)	0.691	0.000	0.346		0.184	0.161
Hard FM (c/fwd 21/22)	0.550	0.000				0.550
IT Service (Unitary) Charge reduction	0.300	0.000				0.300
CEX	0.100	0.100			0.100	
CEX Review and Scrutiny Panels	0.147	0.147				0.147
<b>Cust. &amp; Corp. Services and CEX savings</b>	<b>3.015</b>	<b>1.236</b>	<b>0.407</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.494</b>	<b>2.114</b>
<b>Place</b>						
ED - Trust Lease review	0.075	0.075	0.075			
ED - TIC 3 year plan to break even	0.013	0.013			0.013	
ED - Theatre Royal SLA	0.100	0.100	0.100			
ED – Mt Edgcumbe break even position	0.045	0.045		0.045		
SPI - Capitalisation (Environmental Planning)	0.050	0.050		0.050		
SPI - Capitalisation (Strategic Transport)	0.030	0.030		0.030		
SPI – Planning Fee increase (pre-app, S38)	0.058	0.058			0.058	
SPI – Bus Shelter Advertising	0.075	0.075				0.075
SPI - Concessionary fares	0.183	0.183		0.183		
Highways – Invest To Save	0.230	0.230				0.230
Highways – Street Lighting	0.105	0.105				0.105
<b>Place savings</b>	<b>0.964</b>	<b>0.964</b>	<b>0.175</b>	<b>0.308</b>	<b>0.071</b>	<b>0.410</b>
<b>Corporate Items</b>						
Change Reserve	0.350	0.350	0.350			
<b>Corporate savings</b>	<b>0.350</b>	<b>0.350</b>	<b>0.350</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>
<b>Overall Total savings</b>	<b>11.245</b>	<b>9.466</b>	<b>2.655</b>	<b>3.043</b>	<b>2.577</b>	<b>2.970</b>

**Appendix B Non Controllable Expenditure**

The table shows the level of non-controllable pressures within the Gross overspend as shown in Appendix D.

<b>Non Controllable Budget Pressures</b>	<b>£m</b>
Corporate Estate energy costs	2.243
2022/23 Pay award	2.592
Street Lighting energy costs	0.898
Off Street Parking energy costs	0.132
Streets Services – Fuel / other	0.641
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.496</b>

**Appendix C Gross to Net Pressures Month 7**

<b>Directorate</b>	<b>Gross Pressures Month 7 £m</b>	<b>Month 6 Savings £m</b>	<b>Month 7 Savings £m</b>	<b>Net Pressures £m</b>
Executive Office	0.383	(0.131)	0.000	0.252
Customer and Corporate Services	2.754	(1.093)	(0.035)	1.626
Children's Directorate	4.421	(2.204)	0.000	2.217
People Directorate	1.382	(1.280)	0.000	0.102
Public Health	0.150	(0.250)	(0.162)	(0.262)
Place Directorate	3.860	(1.718)	(0.090)	2.052
Corporate Account & Council wide items	2.582	(2.865)	(1.600)	(1.883)
<b>Total</b>	<b>15.532</b>	<b>(9.541)</b>	<b>(1.887)</b>	<b>4.104</b>

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## Performance, Finance and Customer Focus Overview and Scrutiny Committee

Draft Work Programme 2022-23



**Please note that the work programme is a 'live' document and subject to change at short notice. The information in this work programme is intended to be of strategic relevance.**

For general enquiries relating to the Council's Scrutiny function, including this Committee's work programme, please contact Helen Rickman, Democratic Adviser on 01752 398444.

Date of meeting	Agenda item	Prioritisation Score	Reason for Consideration	Responsible Cabinet Member /Officer
<b>29 June 2022</b>	Member Development Update		To be provided with an update on current and future Member Development plans.	The Leader Ross Jago
	Capital and Revenue Outturn Report 2021/22 (Finance Monitoring Report)		To consider the provisional outturn position of the Council for the year ending 31 March 2022.	Councillor Shayer Brendan Arnold
	Policy Brief		Standing item – to consider items going through parliament with a view to adding to the panel's work programme.	Councillor Shayer Andy Ralphs
	Leisure Services Contract		To consider the post implementation review.	Councillor Patel Craig McArdle
	Bereavement Services Update		To consider an update on bereavement services since it was last presented at scrutiny/ to consider challenges/ timescales.	Councillor Patel Ruth Harrell
<b>10 October 2022</b>	Return to Work Safely	3-4	To consider the progress made on this programme and to specifically include staff side perspective (and to include the People Strategy and the Big Listen)	The Leader Andy Ralphs

Date of meeting	Agenda item	Prioritisation Score	Reason for Consideration	Responsible Cabinet Member /Officer
	Business Support Review Update	3-4	To consider a detailed update on the reviews currently being undertaken and that members of staff perspective is included.	The Leader Andy Ralphs
	Finance Monitoring Report	5-6	To consider the Council's financial position.	Councillor Shayer Brendan Arnold
	Corporate Plan Performance Report	5-6	To consider the	The Leader Rob Sowden
	Policy Brief	Standing item	Standing item – to consider items going through parliament with a view to adding to the panel's work programme.	Councillor Shayer Andy Ralphs
	Bereavement Services Update	Standing item	To consider an update on bereavement services since it was last presented at scrutiny/ to consider challenges/ timescales.	Councillor Patel Ruth Harrell
	Leisure Services	Standing item	To consider the post implementation review.	Councillor Patel Craig McArdle
<b>30 November 2022</b>	Finance Monitoring Report (to include a focus on the Children's Services budget)		To consider the Council's financial position.	Councillor Shayer David Northey (Councillor Carlyle and Councillor Laing to attend)
	Corporate Plan Performance Report and Risk Update		To consider the corporate plan performance report and risk update.	Ross Jago
	Return to Work Safely – The Big Listen		Update from previous meeting as well as participation from three trade union reps to give staffside perspective.	Andy Ralphs
	Policy Brief	Standing item	Standing item – to consider items going through parliament with a view to adding to the panel's work programme.	Councillor Shayer Andy Ralphs

<b>Date of meeting</b>	<b>Agenda item</b>	<b>Prioritisation Score</b>	<b>Reason for Consideration</b>	<b>Responsible Cabinet Member /Officer</b>
	Bereavement Services Update	Standing item	To consider an update on bereavement services since it was last presented at scrutiny/ to consider challenges/ timescales.	Councillor Patel Ruth Harrell
	Leisure Services Update	Standing item	To consider the post implementation review.	Councillor Patel Ruth Harrell
	Election Bill Implications	Deferred	How to maximise registration and the impact of the Election Bill.	The Leader Glenda Favor- Ankerson
<b>14 December 2022</b>	2022 Election Act	5-6	To include an update on photo ID/ staffing of polling booths, how information is going to be communicated, democratic deficits, how we would record numbers of voters turned away.	Councillor Stoneman/Giles Perritt
	Budget Scrutiny Timetable	3-4	To consider the budget scrutiny timetable prior to budget scrutiny in January 2023.	Councillor Stoneman/Ross Jago
	Cumulative Impact Policy	1-2	Pre decision Scrutiny	Councillor Patel
	Support the Council is providing to Refugees from Syria, Afghanistan and Ukraine	3-4	Update report.	Councillor Smith
	Finance Monitoring Report - Month 7 (including Plans for Balancing In-Year Budget	5-6	How the council plans to balance the in year Budget	Councillor Shayer/David Northey
<b>22 February 2023</b>	Finance Monitoring Report		To consider the Council's financial position.	Councillor Shayer Brendan Arnold

Date of meeting	Agenda item	Prioritisation Score	Reason for Consideration	Responsible Cabinet Member /Officer
	Policy Brief		Standing item – to consider items going through parliament with a view to adding to the panel’s work programme.	Councillor Shayer Andy Ralphs
	Bereavement Services Update			Councillor Patel Ruth Harrell
	Cyber Security			John Finch
	Safer Plymouth Update		To consider the safer Plymouth work programme and to include update on the future of community policing/ current police resources.	The Leader Matt Garrett

**Items carried over from 2021/22 but not yet allocated a date:**

TBC	Digital Transformation and Inclusion (to be discussed at scrutiny management board) (digital exclusions and council’s measures to address it – this is a budget scrutiny recommendation)	
TBC	Controlled Parking Zones	
<b>Select Committee Reviews</b>		
<b>TBC – approx. end of November 2022</b>	Customer Services Strategy (to include the contact centre and libraries update)	
<b>7 November 2022 – half day scrutiny</b>	Review of Plymouth Community Covenant 10 <sup>th</sup> Anniversary	<b>Councillor Shayer/Andy Ralphs/ Giles Perritt</b>
<b>March 2023</b>	Equality and Diversity Action Plan – (to include hate crime reporting and welcoming city strategy)	
<b>TBC</b>	Homelessness Crisis / Rough Sleeping – project initiation document not yet completed	

<b>TBC</b>	Community Empowerment – food, finance and volunteering – project initiation document not yet completed.	
<b>TBC</b>	Review of the Corporate Estate (to include community assets) (this is a budget scrutiny recommendation)	

### Annex I – Scrutiny Prioritisation Tool

		<b>Yes (=1)</b>	<b>Evidence</b>
<b>Public Interest</b>	Is it an issue of concern to partners, stakeholders and/or the community?		
<b>Ability</b>	Could Scrutiny have an influence?		
<b>Performance</b>	Is this an area of underperformance?		
<b>Extent</b>	Does the topic affect people living, working or studying in more than one electoral ward of Plymouth?		
<b>Replication</b>	Will this be the only opportunity for public scrutiny?		
	Is the topic due planned to be the subject of an Executive Decision?		
	<b>Total:</b>		High/Medium/Low

<b>Priority</b>	<b>Score</b>
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<b>High</b>	<b>5-6</b>
<b>Medium</b>	<b>3-4</b>
<b>Low</b>	<b>1-2</b>

# SELECT COMMITTEE REVIEW PLAN

Overview and Scrutiny



## 2023/24 DRAFT BUDGET SCRUTINY

**Raised by -** Councillor Penberthy

**Date -** 6 December 2022

### Purpose of Review

All Councils are in, and will continue to be in, an extremely challenging position with respect to their finances. The impact of funding reductions will profoundly affect the way local services are delivered over the medium to long term and it is important that scrutiny focuses on longer term outcomes not just short term savings.

This Select Committee will consider whether the Cabinet has an effective plan for the implementation of a reduced budget for the next financial year and any steps that the council is taking to respond to the financial situation over the next eighteen months using this as an opportunity to test assumptions, examine risks and challenge priorities.

### Select Committee Membership

This Select Committee will consist of thirteen members in line with proportionality. On current proportionality the make-up of the committee will be -

- Six Conservative Group members
- Five Labour Group Members
- One Green Group Member
- One Independent Alliance Member

Group whips will be invited to make nominations ahead of the scrutiny sessions with the expectation that all Scrutiny Chairs will be included in the allocation.

### Process

Methodology/Approach	<p>The review of the budget will take place over two days and will be structured around the responsibilities of individual Cabinet members as outlined in the Leader's scheme of delegation.</p> <p>The committee will consider the response to challenges faced by the authority including but not limited to –</p> <p><b>The 'core services' offer.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The statutory offer to local people, to include the financial consequences of any changes to services and the financial and social risk factors alongside the impact on partners.</li> </ul> <p><b>How services are being redesigned to reflect local demand within a constrained financial envelope.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seeking an understanding of demand and the level of provision required to meet that need.</li> </ul>
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**Partnership and confederation.**

- How joint commissioning, contracting and partnerships arrangements are benefitting the authority.

**Entrepreneurialism and commercialisation.**

- How new opportunities for income are being explored through commercial, entrepreneurial approaches.

**Budget Scrutiny Schedule****Day 1 – 24 January 2023**

9.30 – 9.45	<b>Welcome</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Apologies and Substitutions</li> <li>• Declarations of Interest</li> <li>• Chair's Urgent Business</li> <li>• Draft Aims and Objectives</li> </ul>	Chair
09.45	<b>Leader of the Council</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The overview of the Council and its resources (to include lobbying / communications)</li> <li>• 2023/24 Revenue and Capital Budget</li> <li>• The Corporate Plan</li> <li>• Designs for the future purpose, functions, shape and size of the organisation</li> <li>• Transformation and Change Oversight</li> <li>• Human Resources, Organisational Development and trade Union liaison</li> <li>• Digital Transformation</li> <li>• Performance management</li> </ul>	<b>Cllr Richard Bingley</b> <b>Cllr Mark Shayer</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tracey Lee</li> <li>• Andy Ralphs</li> <li>• David Northey</li> <li>• Kim Brown</li> </ul>
11.15	Break	
11.30	<b>Deputy Leader and Finance and Economy</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economy and Enterprise including Freeport</li> <li>• Strategic and commercial projects</li> <li>• Corporate property</li> <li>• Municipal enterprise / Family of Companies</li> </ul>	<b>Cllr Mark Shayer</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Anthony Payne</li> <li>• David Draffan MBE</li> <li>• Finance Business Partner</li> </ul>
12.30	Lunch	
1.30	<b>Cabinet Member for Education, Skills and Children and Young People</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Children's Social Care / Children in Care / Children in Need</li> <li>• Early Years</li> <li>• Schools</li> </ul>	<b>Cllr Charlotte Carlyle</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sharon Muldoon</li> <li>• Jane Anstis</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Post 16 – Education and training</li> <li>• Skills and Employability</li> <li>• Adult Education</li> <li>• Youth Services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Finance Business Partner</li> </ul>
2.30	Break	
2.45	<b>Cabinet Member for Health and Adult Social Care</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health and Wellbeing hubs investment programme</li> <li>• Older people's services</li> <li>• Market Sufficiency</li> <li>• Fair Cost of Care – Impact of ASC reform</li> <li>• Mental Health services</li> <li>• Physical disability services</li> <li>• Drug &amp; Alcohol services</li> <li>• Public Health Funding</li> </ul>	<b>Cllr Dr Mahony</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Anna Coles</li> <li>• Ruth Harrell</li> <li>• Finance Business Partner</li> </ul>
3.45	Reflections on day one	
<b>Day 2 – 25 January 2023</b>		
09.30	<b>Cabinet Member for Strategic Planning, Homes &amp; Communities</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Homelessness</li> <li>• Plan for Homes and associated initiatives</li> <li>• Tackling poverty and Child Poverty</li> <li>• Council discretionary welfare funds</li> </ul>	<b>Cllr Rebecca Smith</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Paul Barnard</li> <li>• Giles Perritt</li> <li>• Matt Garrett</li> </ul>
10.30	Break	
10.45	<b>Cabinet Member for Climate Change and Governance</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plymouth Net Zero 2030 to include Climate Emergency Investment Fund</li> <li>• Legal and Elections</li> <li>• Democracy and Governance</li> <li>• Civil Protection and resilience</li> </ul>	<b>Cllr James Stoneman</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Paul Barnard</li> <li>• Ruth Harrell</li> <li>• Giles Perritt</li> <li>• Finance Business Partner</li> </ul>
11.45	Break	
12.00	<b>Cabinet Member for Customer Services, Culture, Leisure and Sport</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Customer services</li> <li>• Community engagement</li> <li>• Library service</li> <li>• Events, Culture, heritage and museums (Including Mount Edgcumbe)</li> <li>• Community use of Council assets</li> </ul>	<b>Cllr Pat Patel</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Andy Ralphs</li> <li>• David Draffan MBE</li> <li>• Finance Business Partner</li> </ul>

	1.00	Lunch	
	2.00	<b>Cabinet Member for Transport</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public transport</li> <li>• Active travel</li> <li>• Community transport</li> <li>• Concessionary fares and non-commercial routes</li> <li>• Parking</li> <li>• Strategic and regional transport</li> <li>• Flood risk management</li> <li>• City Centre public realm and infrastructure delivery</li> <li>• Highways operations and maintenance</li> <li>• Marine services</li> </ul>	<b>Cllr Jonathan Drean</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Anthony Payne</li> <li>• Paul Barnard</li> <li>• Finance Business Partner</li> </ul>
	3.30	Break	
	3.45	<b>Cabinet Member for Environment and Street Scene</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Street cleaning</li> <li>• Commercial and domestic waste management (&amp; Garden Waste)</li> <li>• Green Estate Management</li> <li>• Environmental enforcement</li> <li>• Recycling</li> </ul>	<b>Cllr Bill Wakeham</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Anthony Payne</li> <li>• Phillip Robinson</li> <li>• Finance Business Partner</li> </ul>
	5.15	Reflections on day one	
	<b>Day 3 – 26 January 2023</b>		
	2pm	Informal Session	Chair
	4pm	Recommendations	Chair
Sources of Information/Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Draft Budget Report</li> <li>• Medium Term Financial Strategy</li> <li>• Corporate Plan</li> <li>• Treasury Management Strategy</li> <li>• Capital Programme</li> <li>• Strategic Risk Register</li> </ul> <p>Additional sources of information may be requested by the Committee, where possible all requests will be made in advance of the scrutiny sessions.</p>		
Consultation Exercises	Scrutiny will consider any consultation exercises undertaken in relation to Budget setting.		
Witness/Expert Participation	Cabinet Members and their nominated Officers.		
Site Visits	N/A		

Resource Requirements	Met within existing resources.
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<b>Post Review</b>	
Reporting Process	The Select Committee will make recommendations directly to Cabinet.
Anticipated Completion Date	27 January 2023
Draft Report Deadline	1 February 2023
Meeting Frequency	The select committee will hold a number of sessions across three days.
Dates of Meetings	24 / 25/ 26 January 2023.
Further Information	

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