

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

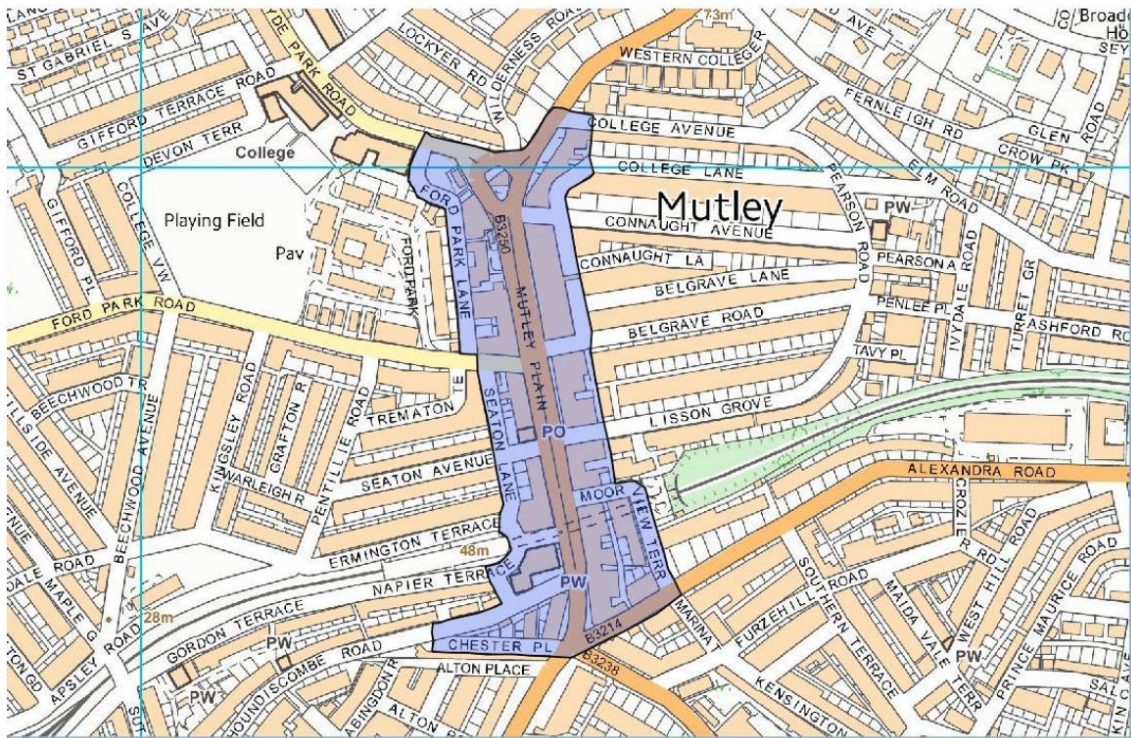
words it would not be sufficient to say that the licence should be refused just because a CIA is in place, the representation must still say how the application would impact on the licensing objectives. If there are no representations the licensing authority must grant the application in terms that are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

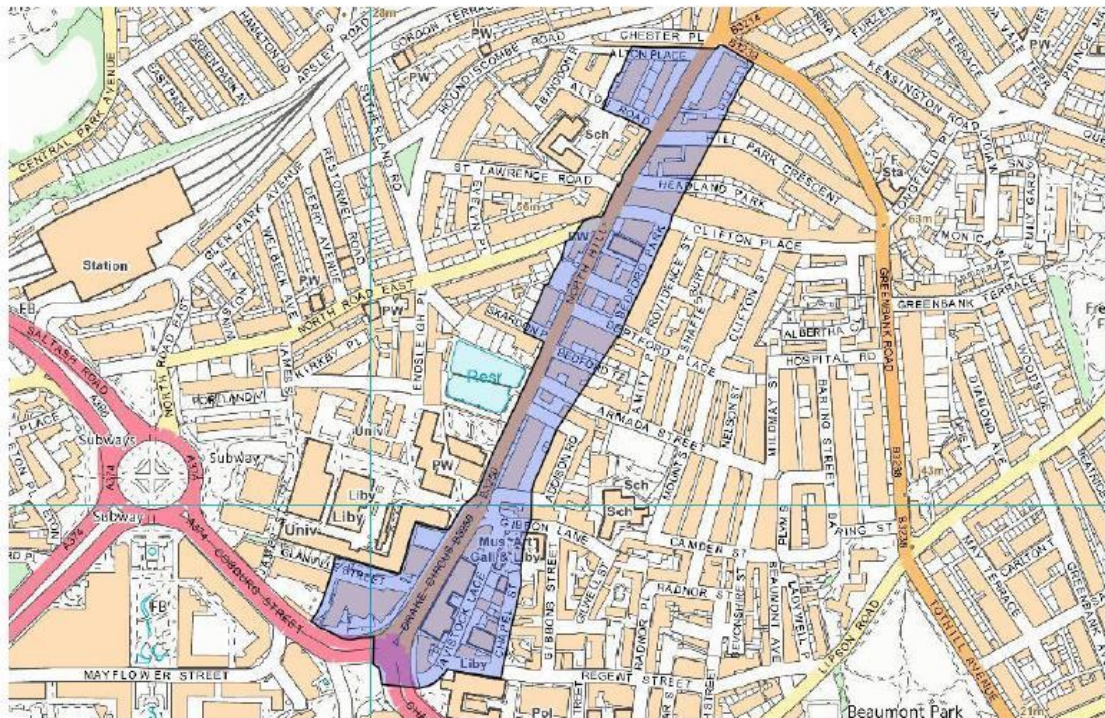


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NORTH HILL CUMULATIVE IMPACT POLICY BOUNDARY



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STOKE CUMULATIVE IMPACT POLICY BOUNDARY



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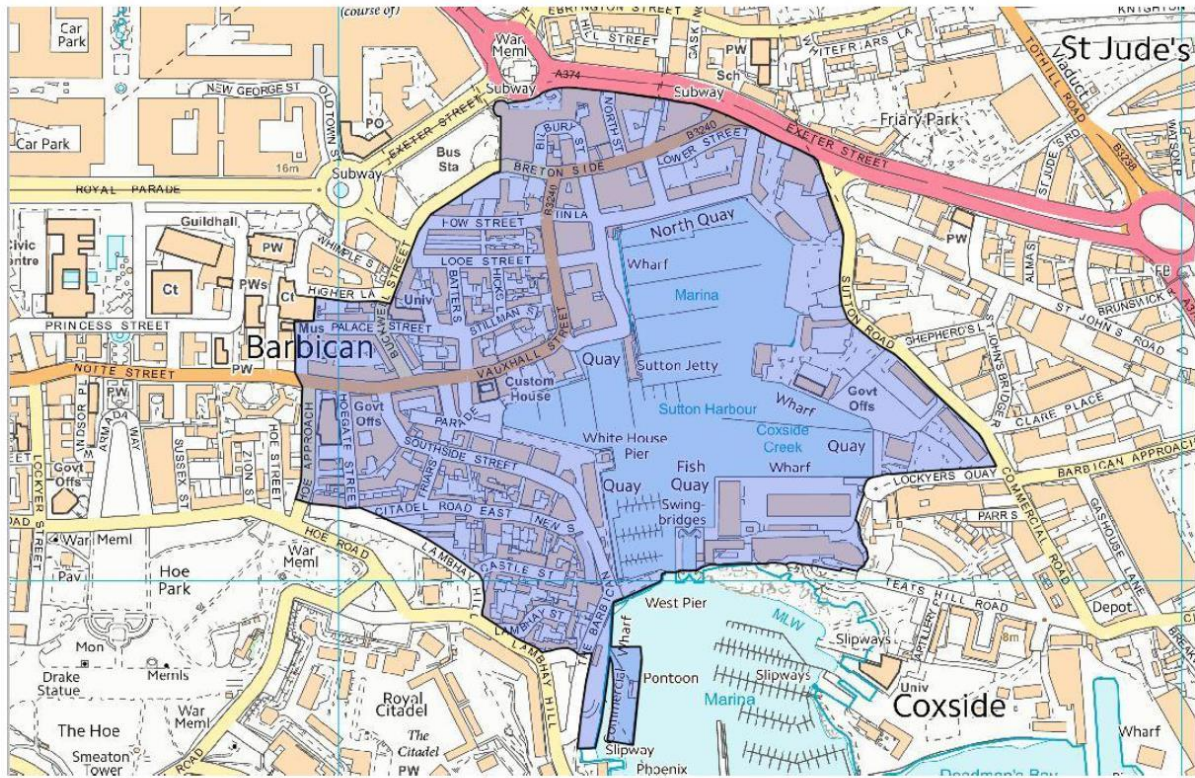


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BARBICAN CUMULATIVE IMPACT POLICY BOUNDARY



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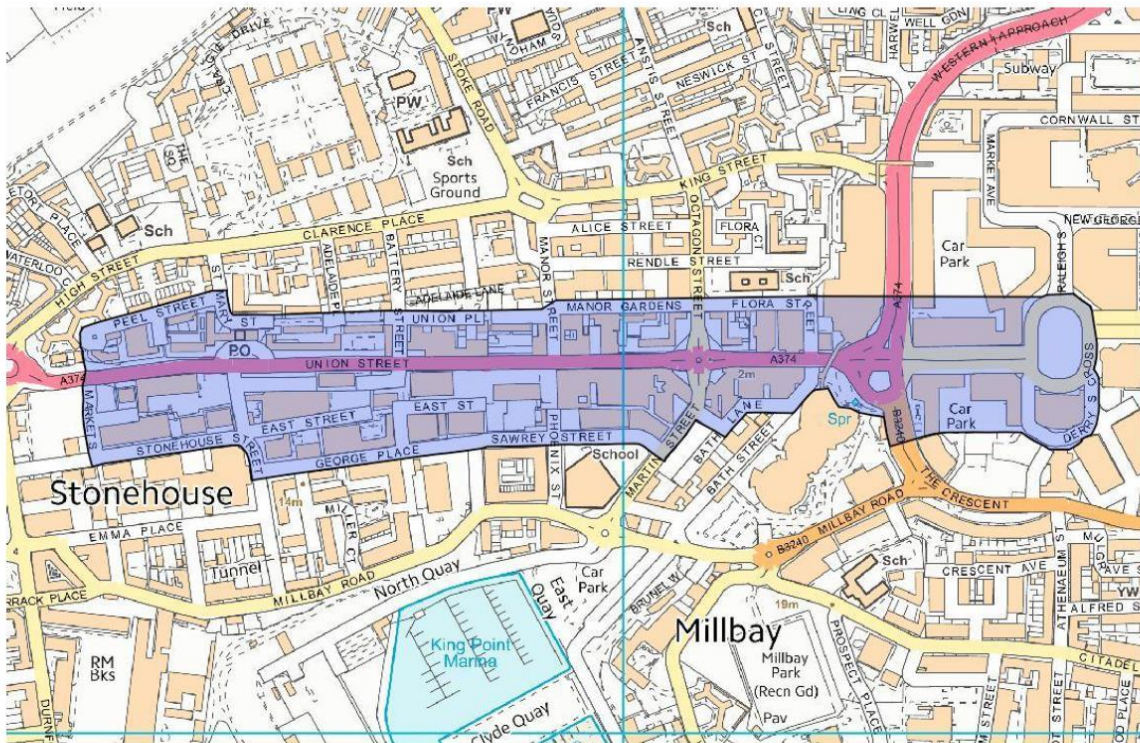


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UNION STREET CUMULATIVE IMPACT POLICY BOUNDARY



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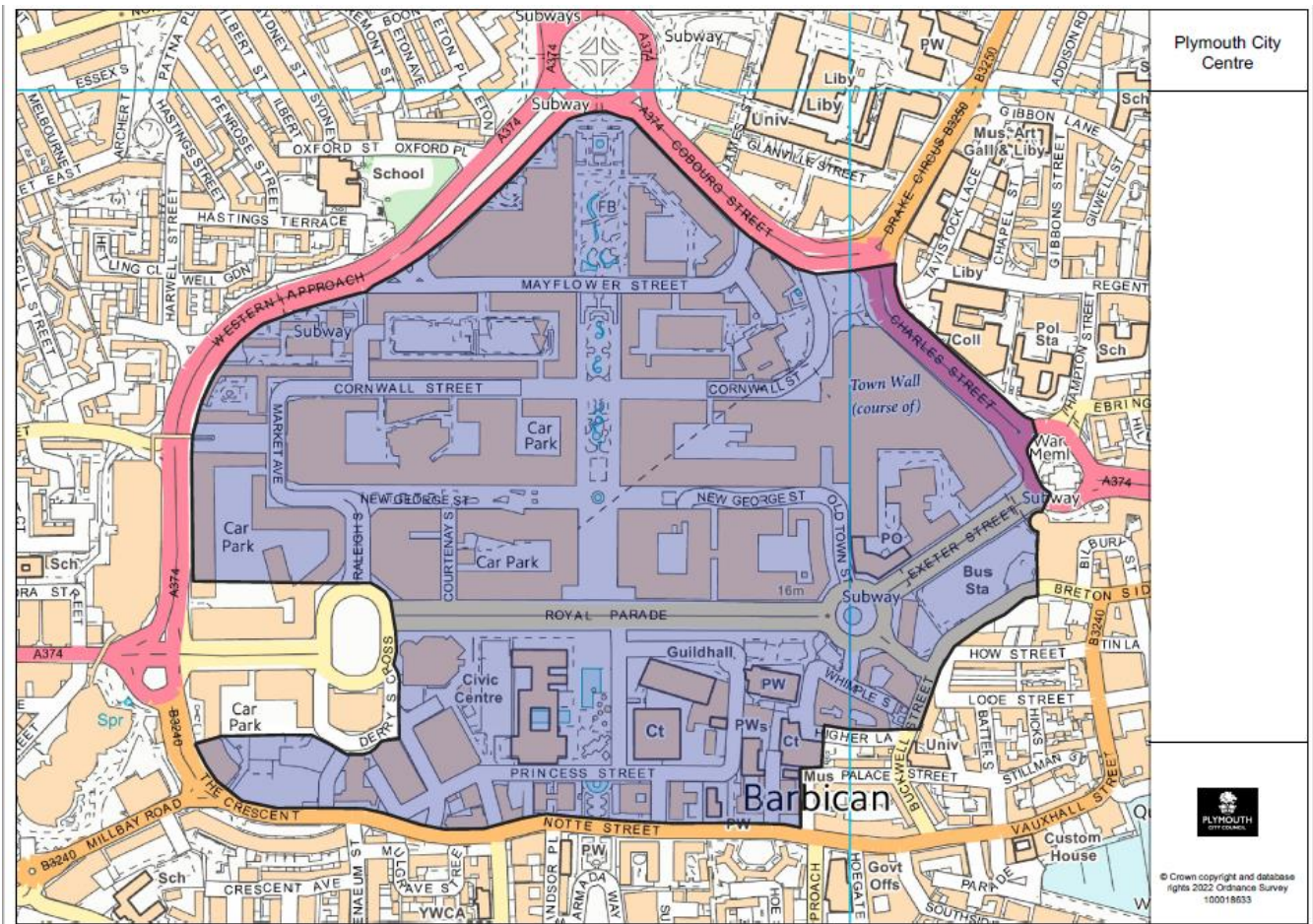


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CITY CENTRE CUMULATIVE IMPACT POLICY BOUNDARY



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



Devon & Cornwall Police

Building safer communities together

Devon & Cornwall Police
Local Policing & Partnerships
Headquarters
Middlemoor
Exeter

21st January 2022

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This report is submitted for your consideration.

David Moore, Alcohol Licensing Sergeant

Devon and Cornwall Police

1.0 Cumulative Impact Areas

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

Union Street – From Stonehouse Bridge up to and including Derry's Cross

Barbican – including the Barbican Leisure park in Coxside

North Hill

Mutley Plain

Stoke Village

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

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

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

The categorisation of crimes analysed in this report relate to the types of offence which are more regularly associated within the ENTE community. It is felt that this gives a better indication of the effect which people using the ENTE has on crime in general. A list of the categories and types of offence are noted in APPENDIX 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
TOTAL	4	6

Street drinking –

APPENDIX 5 shows the level of street drinking incidents in the Union Street area. These nearly always involved some kind of disorder. Just under half of the incidents occur during the ENTE hours. The numbers of street drinking incidents reduced by over 50% between 2017/18 and 2018/19 after one

premises selling high-strength alcohol had its licence revoked and another had its licence suspended and chose not to reinstate it. This shows the impact which high strength alcohol can have on the levels of street drinking. The numbers of incidents remained at the same lower level in 2019/20.

Summary –

It is clear that the vast majority of recorded crime in this area is based around the traditional ENTE times and days. This area is where there is the largest concentration of late-night venues in the city are based. It is usually the last stop for most customers who have been drinking for most of the night. Different demographics of customers can potentially come into contact with each other as they leave the clubs and wait for transport. Efforts have been made in the past to stagger closing times to allow people time to leave the area before other venues close in an attempt to minimise these interactions. The large percentage of offences are, as expected, violent crimes, which are not usually impacted by passive controls such as CCTV, however, the drop in violent crime between 2018/19 and 2019/20 within the area has shown that effective policing and management of venues can have an impact. A reduction in sexual offences within the area is also encouraging although the numbers are historically small. There continues to be good working relationships between the police and door staff. The introduction of the Safe Bus and taxi marshals at Derrys Cross has helped to support all of the authorities and ENTE staff to be able to undertake their roles more effectively whilst looking after vulnerable people. Due to the recent regeneration of the area of Union Street to the West of Western Approach, it has identified that there is still a development potential for further licensed venues in the area and so buildings in that part of Union Street which are currently unoccupied and could be leased or purchased very cheaply could lead to a spreading out of the ENTE. This, coupled with the historic pattern of applications for off-licensed premises looking to sell high-strength alcohol could have a significant impact on the area as a whole.

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

1.2 BARBICAN –

Total Crime analysis –

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

Days of the week –

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

Time related analysis –

APPENDIX 4 shows that there is a small increase in 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 in the city centre. In 2020/21, ENTE marshals were utilised to great effect to assist in policing the area. This area also covers the largest night club in the force area (Pryzm) and the transition areas to get to that venue at the Barbican Leisure Park.

Streets of interest –

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

Applications –

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

Street drinking –

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

Summary –

The Barbican is an important historic area of the city which has a significant impact on attracting tourists to the area. There is a great deal of diversity in the area around the type of dining and alcohol consumption offers in place. A reduction of violent crime in the area and sexual offences is a positive result of more pro-active work by police and the licensing department in working with new applications as well as engaging with variations to licences to prevent types of business to occur in the area which could have a detrimental impact on the licensing objectives. The Barbican has continued to show more

of a shift towards later night venues over recent years. It has once again become a popular location for users of the ENTE, who used to start their evenings there and then move to other areas of the city to complete their evenings. With later opening hours, it appears that there may be less transition occurring, which has begun to have an effect on the area. There has been some stability in the licensees in the area with some new businesses opening. There has also been a renewed appetite for partnership working looking at developing better working practices in the future. The funding of taxi marshals in the Barbican has helped to deter lower-level crime and disorder as well as the use of Covid and ENTE marshals to help 'police' the open Quayside area, which has proven effective. Pryzm is a popular venue for students and has the largest capacity of any late-night venue in the city, whilst offering special acts and events to further encourage high-capacity numbers.

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

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

1.3 NORTH HILL –

Total Crime analysis –

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

Days of the week –

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

Time related analysis –

APPENDIX 4 shows that over half of the recorded crimes in 2019/20 took place between 0100 and 0600. although there was a large drop of 54% between the hours of 0400-0500 from 2018/19 to 2019/20, there was more than double the recorded crime from 0500-0600 in those years. This is as a

result of the North Hill area having one of the few very late-night venues in the city, where people head towards when the traditional late-night city centre venues have closed.

Streets of interest –

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

Applications –

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

Street drinking –

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

Summary –

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

Some venues further up North Hill have closed, whilst others have adapted their business. This will account for the lowering of the crime figures in the area, nearly all of which are linked to the ENTE

hours. The area is still frequented by students on most nights of the week, especially students who do not wish to stray too far from the Student Union bar or the campus. This means that some of the more inexperienced ENTE visitors attend this area. There has been a rise in recorded crime very late at night as other ENTE users head to North Hill after most other venues have closed, leading to a potential mix of demographics of customer.

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

1.4 MUTLEY PLAIN –

Total Crime analysis –

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

Days of the week –

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

Time related analysis –

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

Streets of interest –

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

Applications –

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

Street drinking –

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

Summary –

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

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

1.5 STOKE VILLAGE –

Total Crime analysis –

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

Days of the week –

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

Time related analysis –

APPENDIX 4 shows that 65.4% of crimes recorded take place after 2100. Although there has been a drop from 9 crimes to 2 crimes between 2300-0000 (the usual closing times for a number of the venues) there has been an 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
TOTAL	16	4

Street drinking –

APPENDIX 5 shows that the highest number of incidents involving street drinkers is within the city centre area. There is a balance between daytime and ENTE incidents but considering the need for street drinkers to obtain alcohol early in the day, having such 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
TOTAL	4	9

Street Drinking –

The numbers of street drinking incidents are lower in the Hoe area than most other areas. This may be due to a lack of nearby suppliers of high strength alcoholic products, but the area still proves popular with some street drinkers. There is a higher percentage of incidents occurring in the ENTE (43.8%) than the city centre and also tend to go on later into the night with a percentage happening until 0200. This is likely linked to the need for secondary drinking later in the day and also the possibility of a 'target rich' environment for begging where people on a night out are more likely to donate money due to their own levels of alcohol consumption.

Summary –

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

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

2.0 OVERALL SUMMARY –

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

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

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

The use of engagement and cop-operative discussions and negotiations with applicants, businesses and licensees around business development and the needs of the community has always been a strength within the city of Plymouth and its authorities. The use of the CIP has been effective in preventing some venues from opening up and selling high-strength alcohol, which would otherwise potentially cause problems in an area. Through extensive experience and involvement with street drinking, it is clear that street drinkers need to be near to their source, so any new high-strength licensed premises which opens will attract the associated issues. The use of the CIP to encourage new businesses to engage with the 'Reduce the Strength' campaign cannot be overstated. Within Plymouth, the CIP has never been used as a punitive method to deny business growth and development, but as a tool used effectively to help the businesses of the city to successfully develop in a way which supports and protects both society and the local community. To highlight this, between 2009 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
Total	1	89	90	6	87	93	5	88	93	6	74	80	7	30	37	393

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

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX 3

Crime distribution by weekday and day/ENTE

1st April 2016 to 31st March 2021

NORTH HILL CRIME DISTRIBUTION BY WEEKDAY AND DAY/ENTE BETWEEN 1st APRIL 2016 to 31st MARCH 2021																
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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX 5

Street Drinking incidents

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	1
Total	2	12	14	2	17	19	0	11	11	4	12	16	3	4	7

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
Total	19	26	45	20	30	50	23	19	42	27	34	61	18	30	48

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
Total	13	15	28	31	20	51	15	5	20	10	9	19	6	5	11

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
Total	1	2	3	2	4	6	2	9	11	0	2	2	2	1	3

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	4	4
Total	86	38	124	67	44	111	25	28	53	32	22	54	15	17	32

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
Total	63	49	112	64	36	100	97	57	154	47	36	83	34	11	45

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
Total	21	15	36	19	22	41	20	21	41	30	14	44	18	14	32

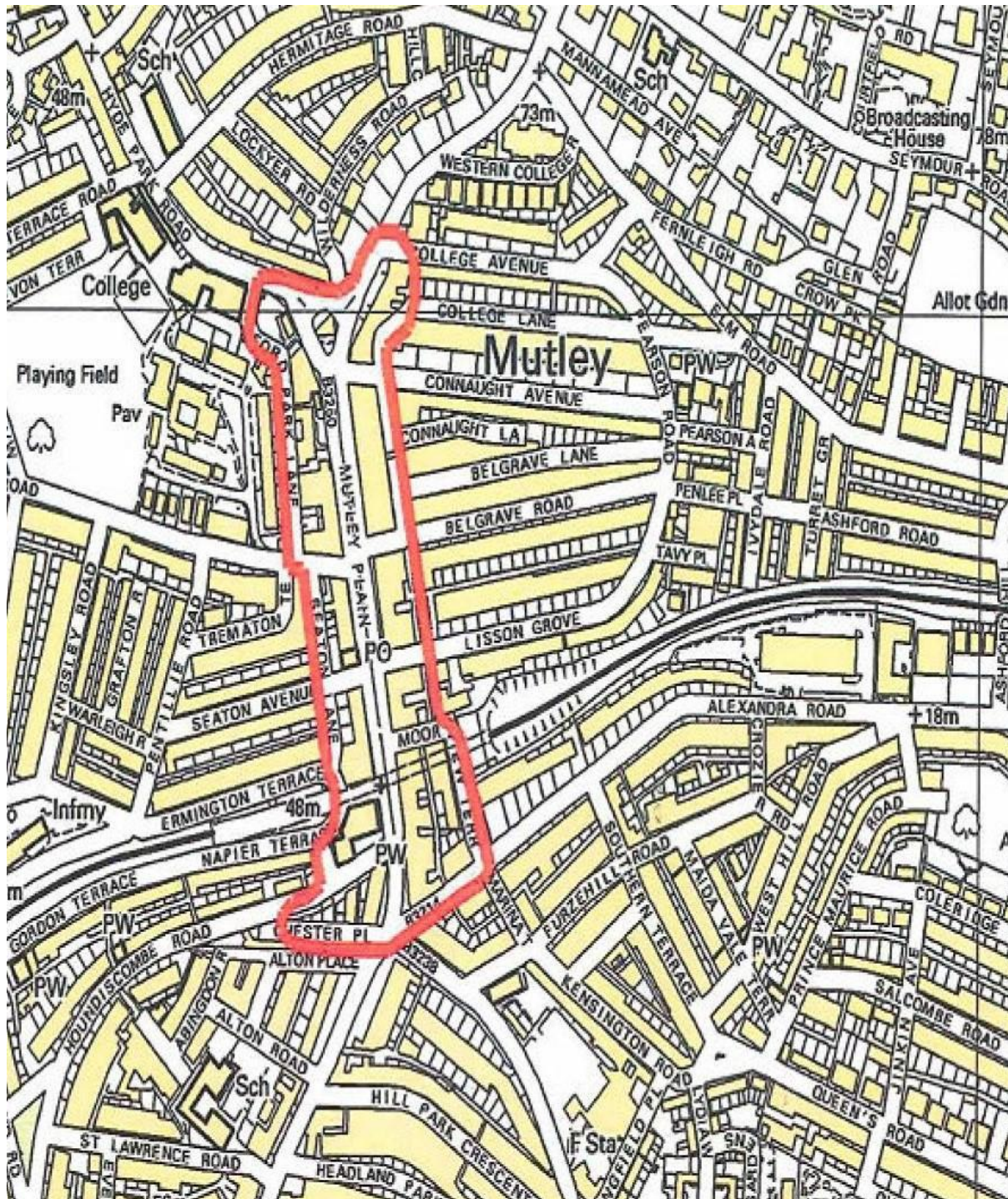
APPENDIX 6

Maps of Cumulative Impact Areas in Plymouth

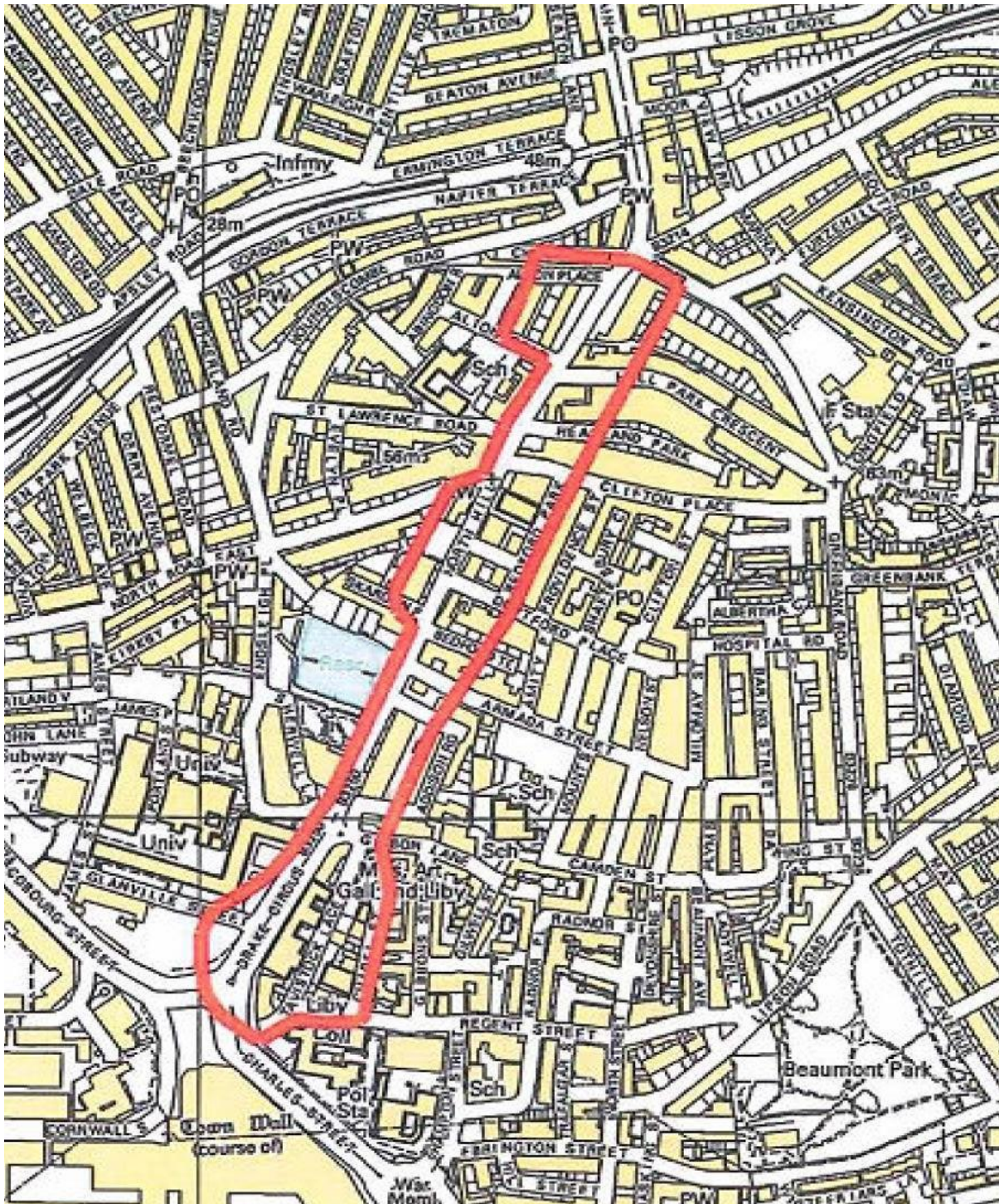
Barbican -



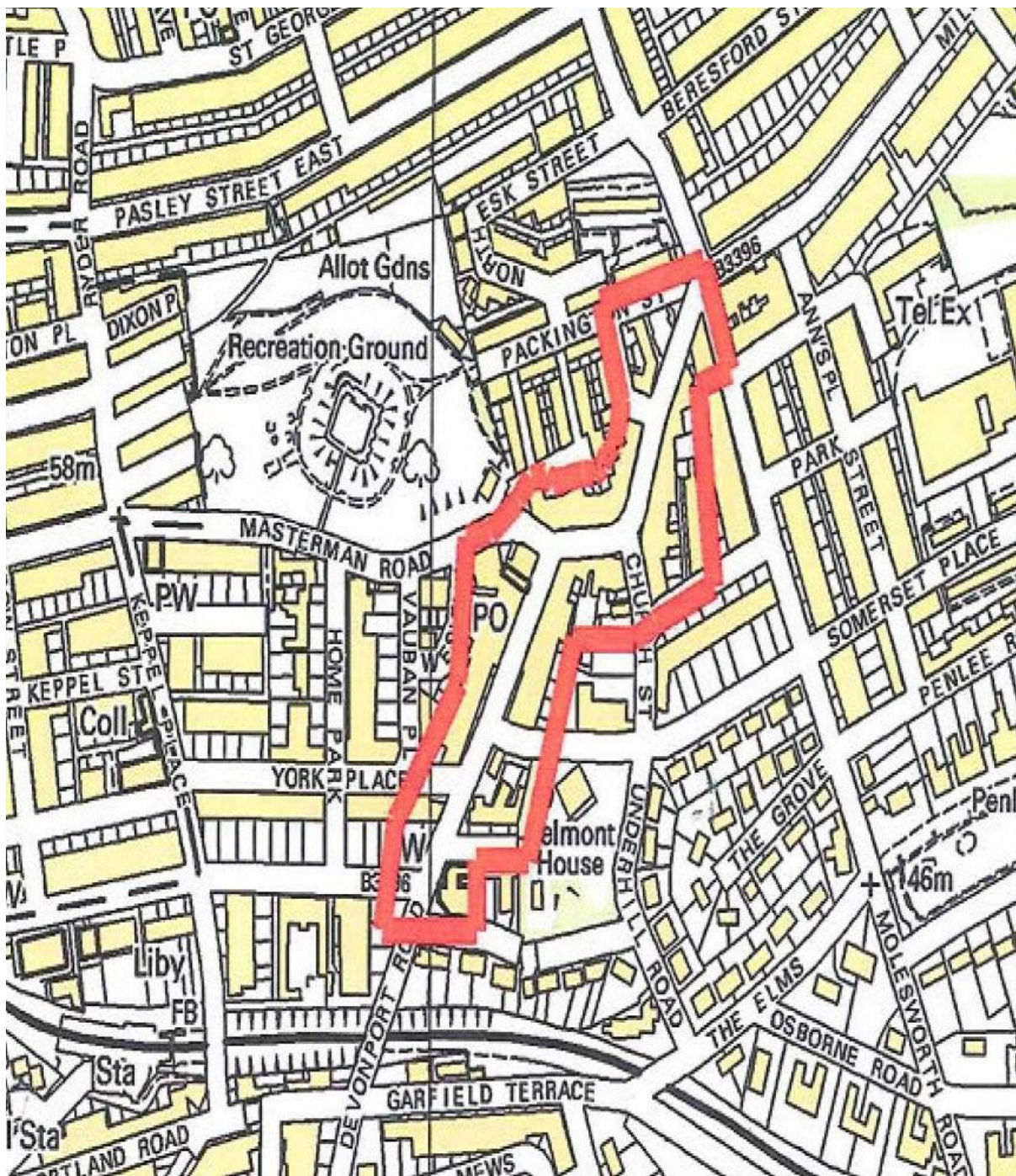
Mutley Plain -



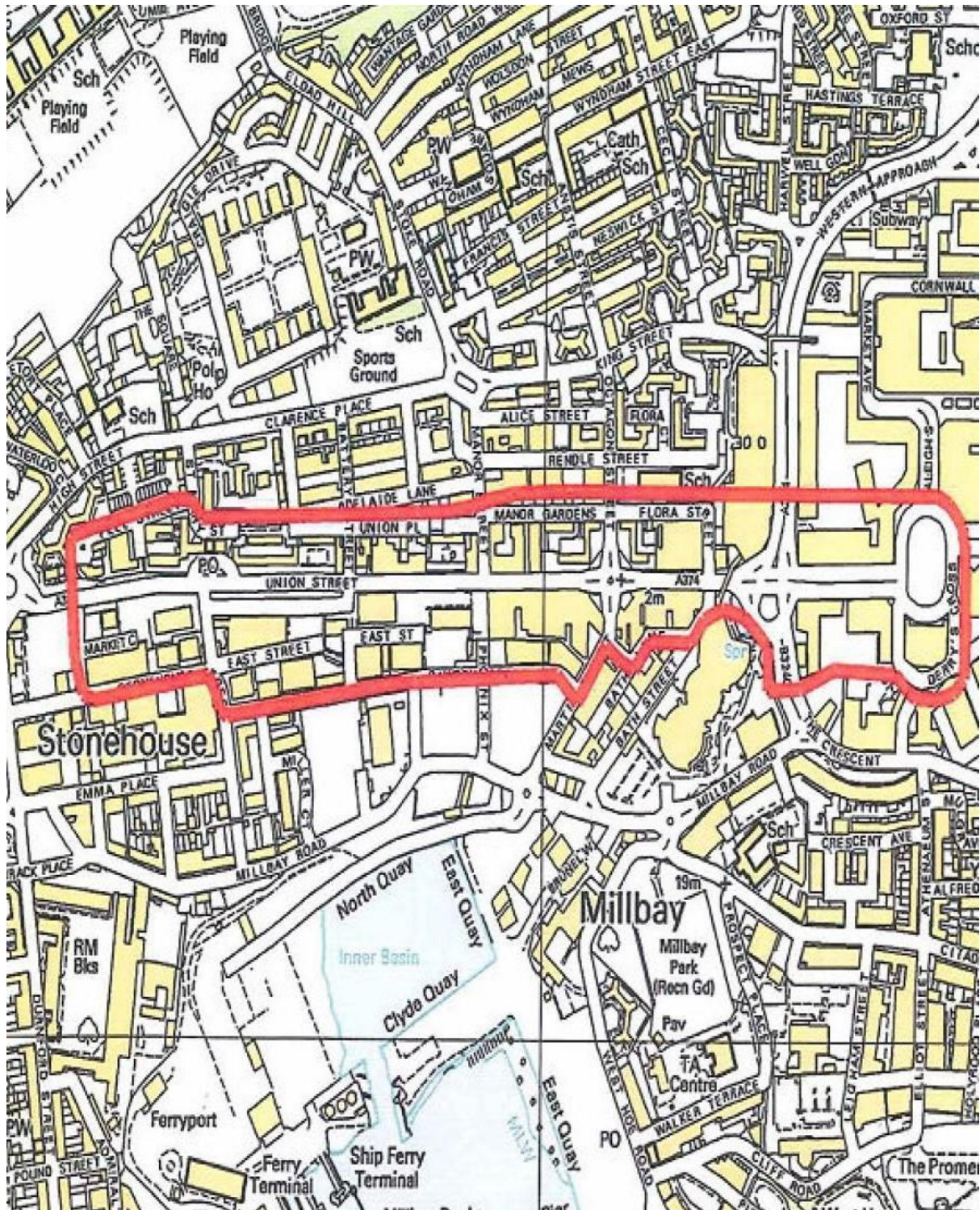
North Hill -



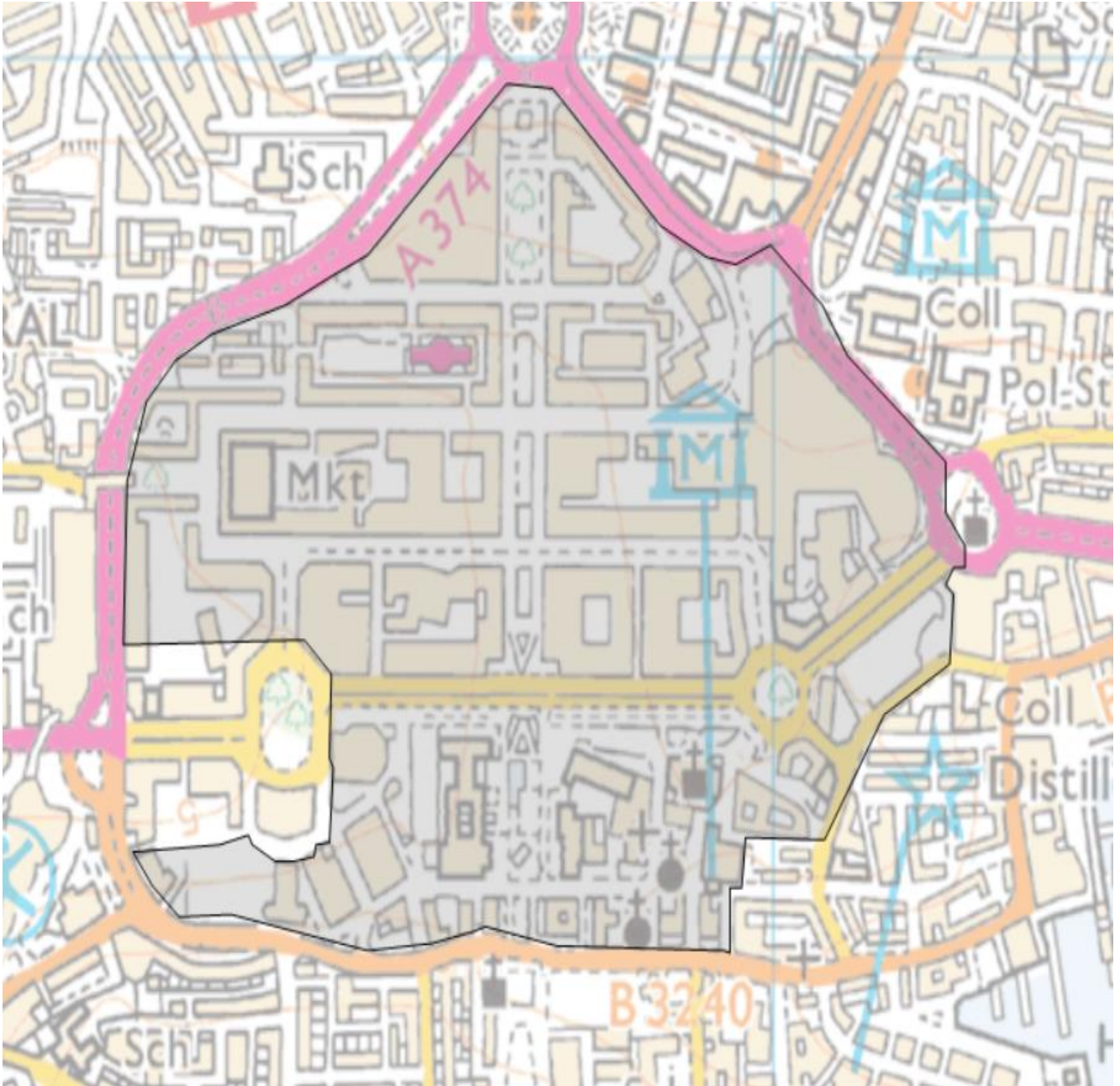
Stoke Village -



Union Street -



City Centre -



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.

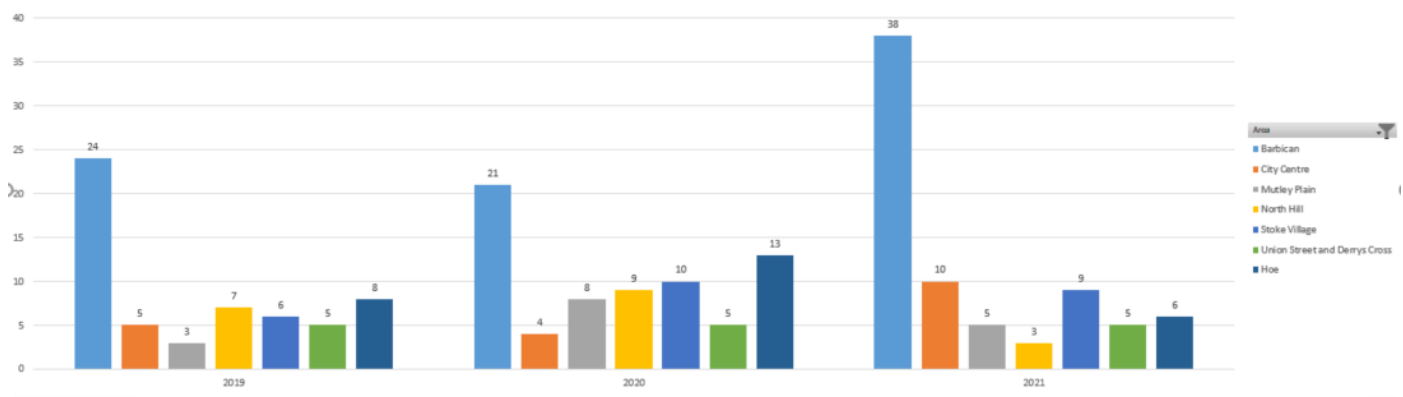
It should also be noted that the data does not capture whether noise complaints are sources from a serial complainant or multiple concerned residents.

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.

