



Devon & Cornwall Police

Building safer communities together

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Plymouth City Council Licensing Policy Review and Late Night Levy

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Yours sincerely

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

Andy Boulting
Chief Superintendent
Plymouth Commander

Plymouth Licensing Policy Review

Representations by Devon and Cornwall Constabulary

1st October 2013

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1.0 Executive Summary

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Summary

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

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

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

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

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

Conclusion

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

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

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

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

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

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

Headline Recommendations

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

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

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

2.0 Explanatory Notes

2.1.0 Neighbourhood Crime Profiles

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

2.1.2 Plymouth City Centre Neighbourhood

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

2.1.3 Stonehouse Neighbourhood

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

2.1.4 Greenbank and University Neighbourhood

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

2.1.5 East End Neighbourhood

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

2.1.6 Mutley Neighbourhood

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

2.1.7 Stoke Neighbourhood

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

2.1.8 Devonport Neighbourhood

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

2.2.0 Neighbourhood Day Pattern Analysis

2.2.1 Plymouth City Centre Neighbourhood

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

2.2.2 Stonehouse Neighbourhood

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

2.2.3 Greenbank and University Neighbourhood

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

2.2.4 East End Neighbourhood

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

2.2.5 Mutley Neighbourhood

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

2.2.6 Stoke Neighbourhood

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

2.2.7 Devonport Neighbourhood

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

2.3.0 Neighbourhood Time Pattern Analysis

2.3.1 Plymouth City Centre Neighbourhood

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

2.3.2 Stonehouse Neighbourhood

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

2.3.3 Greenbank and University Neighbourhood

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

2.3.4 East End Neighbourhood

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

2.3.5 Mutley Neighbourhood

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

2.3.6 Stoke Neighbourhood

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

2.3.7 Devonport Neighbourhood

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

2.4.0 Operation Expound All Areas

2.4.1 Operation Expound All Areas

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

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

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

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

2.5.0 Operation Expound Key Areas

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

2.5.2 Operation Expound City Centre

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

2.5.3 Operation Expound City Centre

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

2.5.4 Operation Expound City Centre

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

2.5.5 Operation Expound Stonehouse Beat

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

2.5.6 Operation Expound Stonehouse Beat

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

2.5.7 Operation Expound Stonehouse Beat

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

2.5.8 Operation Expound Stonehouse Beat

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

2.5.9 Operation Expound North Hill

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

2.5.10 Operation Expound Mutley Plain

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

2.5.11 Barbican District

Crime data identifies that after a reduction in 2011 there was a slight increase in ENTE violent crime and public order in 2012. Other offences show slight reductions. The proportion of offences linked to the night time economy has remained static between 2011 and 2012 at 76.7%. (Table 31)

2.5.12 Barbican District

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

2.5.13 Barbican District

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

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

2.6.0 Cumulative Impact Zones

2.6.1 Cumulative Impact Zones

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

2.6.2 Barbican CIZ

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

2.6.3 Mutley Plain CIZ

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

2.6.4 North Hill CIZ

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

2.6.5 Stoke CIZ

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

2.6.6 Union Street and Derrys Cross CIZ

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

2.6.7 Barbican CIZ

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

2.6.8 Mutley Plain CIZ

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

2.6.9 North Hill CIZ

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

2.6.10 Stoke CIZ

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

2.6.11 Union Street and Derrys Cross CIZ

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

2.6.11 Barbican CIZ

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

2.6.12 Mutley Plain CIZ

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

2.6.13 North Hill CIZ

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

2.6.14 Stoke CIZ

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

2.6.15 Union Street and Derrys Cross CIZ

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

2.6.16 CIZ Table All Areas

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

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

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

2.7.0 Arrest Data

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

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

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

2.8.0 Incident Reports

2.8.1 Drunk & Rowdy Behaviour (Including Street Drinking)

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

2.8.2 Antisocial Behaviour Incidents by neighbourhood

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

2.8.3 Street Drinking Incidents by Time

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

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

2.9.0 Licensing Incident Reports

2.9.1 Licensing Report (L10) Data

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

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

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

2.10.0 Directions to Leave

2.10.1 S27 Directions to Leave (DTL) Issued

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

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

2.11.0 Profile Summary

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.12.0 Profile Conclusions

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.0 Licensing Officers Report

3.1.0 Plymouth Evening and Night Time Economy (ENTE) Area

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

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

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

3.2.0 Derrys Cross and Union Street East (City Centre)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.3.0 Union Street West (Stonehouse)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.4.0 North Hill (Greenbank & University)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.5.0 Mutley Plain

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.6.0 Barbican

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.7.0 East End (Coxside)

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.8.0 Plympton

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

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

3.8.3 The premises are closed by 02.00hrs

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

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

3.9.0 Stoke

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

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

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

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

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

3.10.0 Devonport

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

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

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

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

3.11.0 Current ENTE Market Conditions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.12.0 General Synopsis

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.13.0 Licensing Hours.

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

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

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

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

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

3.14.0 Policing the ENTE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.15.0 Alcohol Consumption

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.16.0 Conclusions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.0 Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011

4.1.0 Legislation and Guidance

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.2.0 Measures undertaken in Plymouth

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.3.0 Late Night Levy

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.3.8 Best Practice Schemes must be able to demonstrate:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

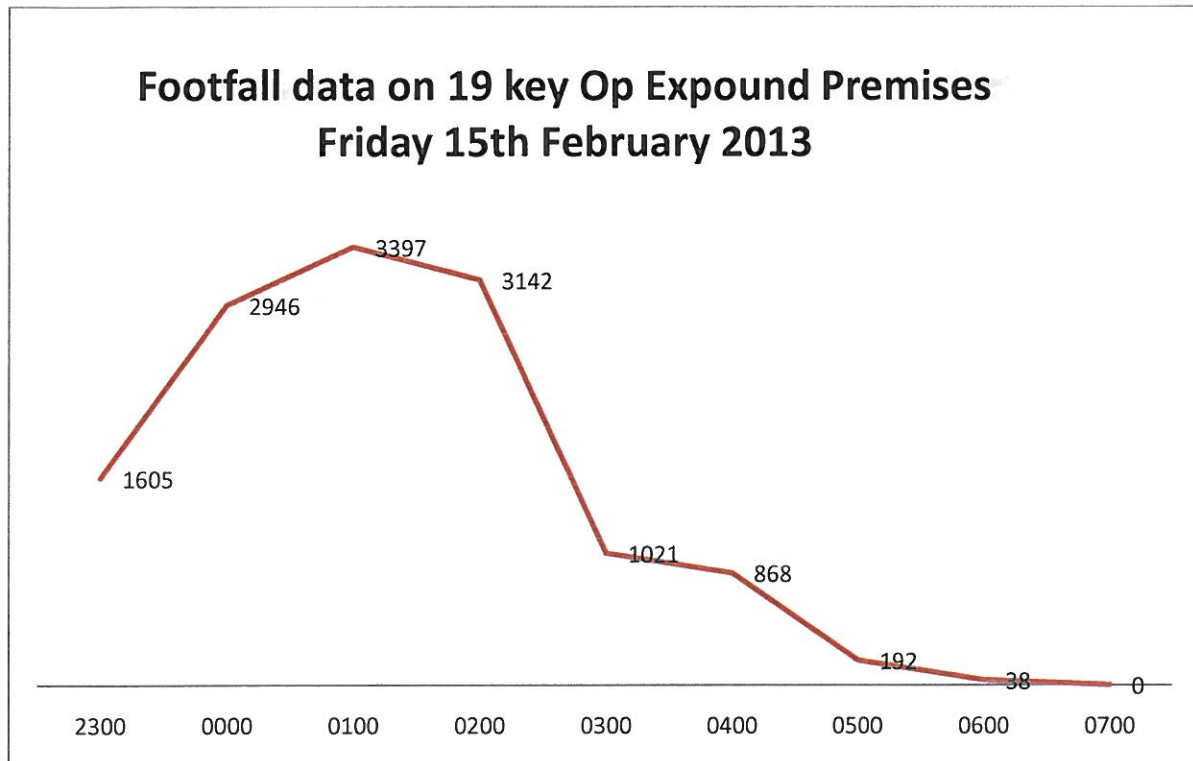
4.3.17 The raising of revenue from alcohol retailers will enable the police, local authority and partners and other stakeholders to reinvest this money into reducing the impact of alcohol related crime and disorder.

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

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

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

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



Source Devon and Cornwall Constabulary

5.0 Police Costs Associated With ENTE.

5.1.0 Direct Policing Costs

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

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

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

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

5.1.4 As a consequence to these other factors, the core staff cost to the organisation reduced to £280,000. There was however the additional costs of supplementing core staffing with officers on overtime to maintain the core staffing levels. The overtime cost from April 2012 to March 2013 was £95,800 including overtime and additional policing. The cost for Operation Expound cover on Bank Holidays is projected to be an additional £15,900.

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

5.2.0 Detention Costs

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

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

5.3.0 Crime Investigation Costs

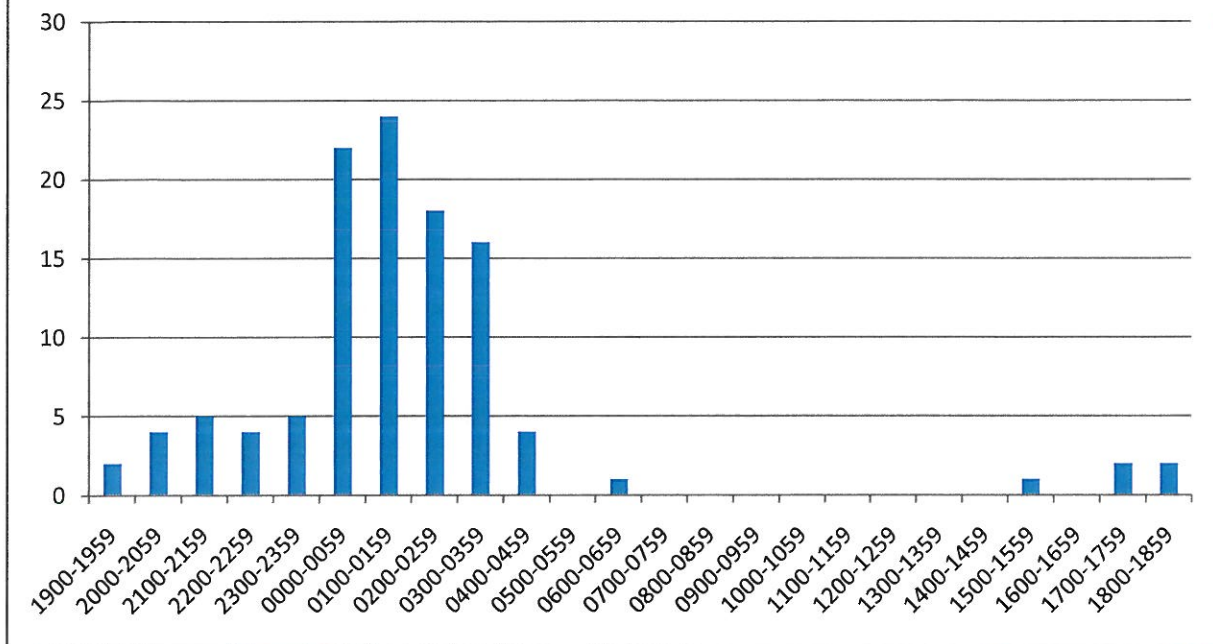
6.3.1 It has not been possible to calculate the cost of investigating ENTE crimes. The police wish to reference a study published by Warwickshire Observatory which references the costs of crime to the victim, police and other agencies.

6.0 Glass Related Incidents

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

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

Reported Crimes involving Bottle or Glass January 2010 to December 2012 by time



7.0 Recommendations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

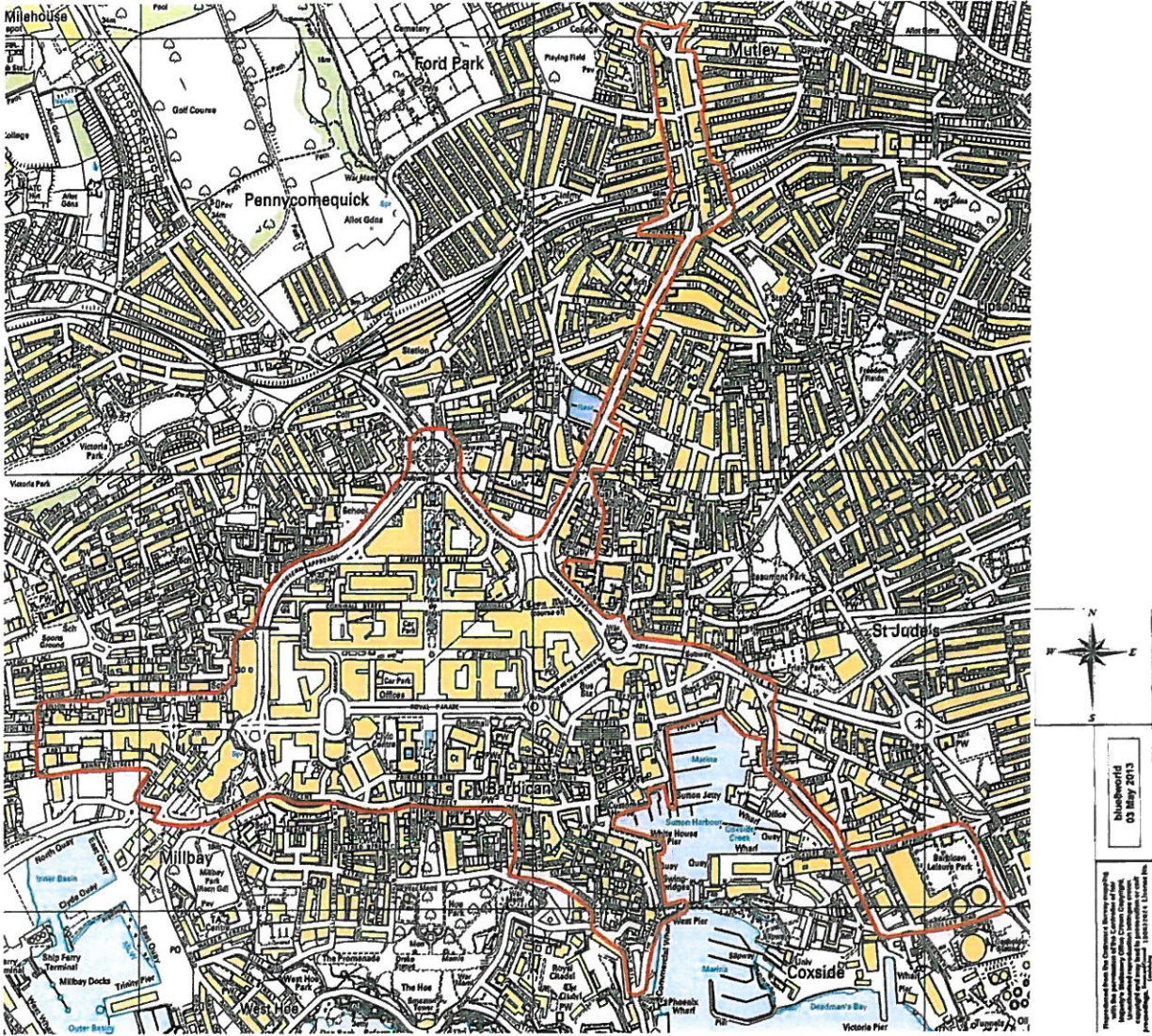
This report is submitted for your respectful consideration.



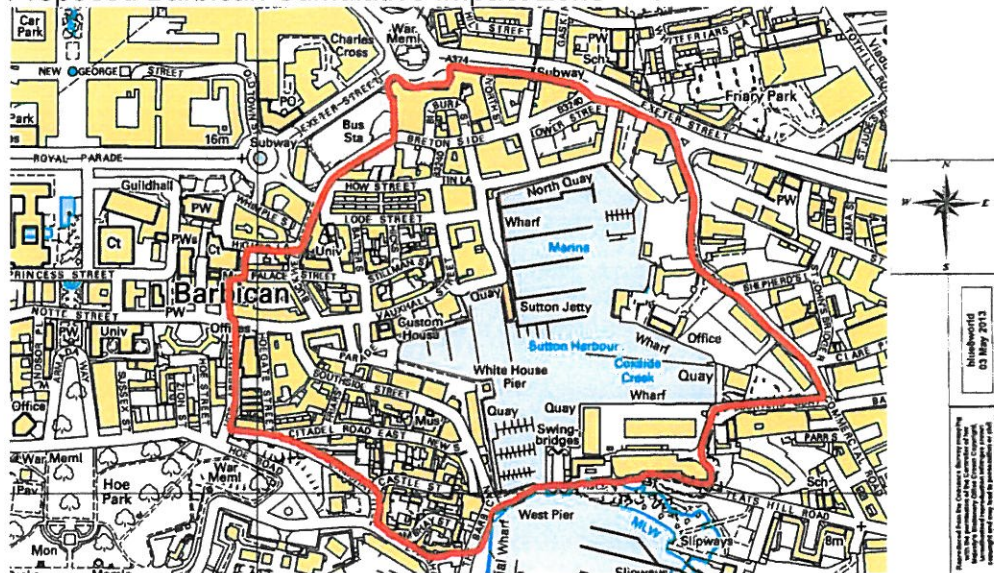
A/Insp Martin Worthington
Force Alcohol Licensing and Crime Reduction
Local Policing and Partnerships
HQ Middlemoor
Exeter EX2 7HQ

4th October 2013

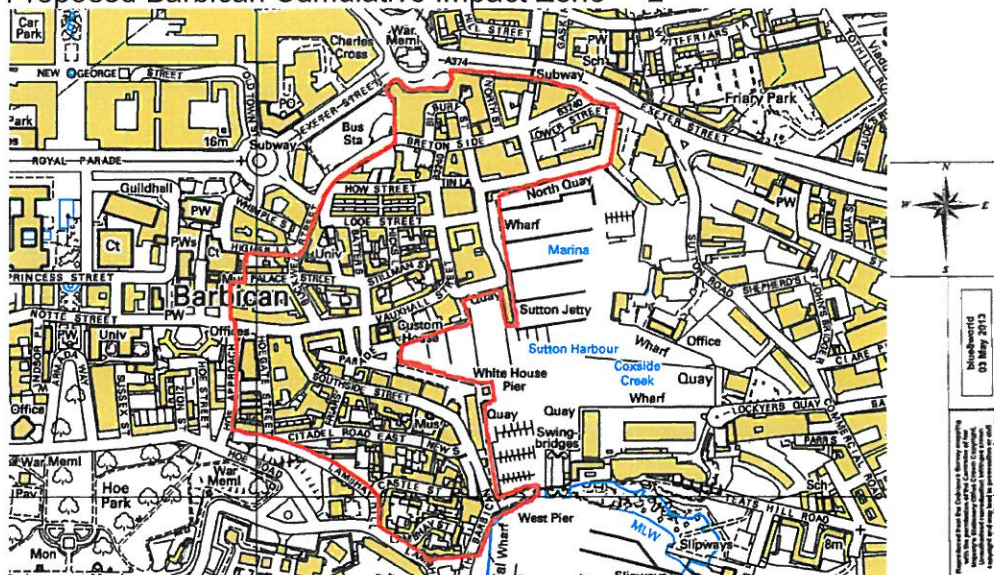
Operation Expound Area



Proposed Barbican Cumulative Impact Zone 1



Proposed Barbican Cumulative Impact Zone 2





Problem Profile : Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour

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

Day/ENTE –

Day - 0700-1859

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

Weekday –

Runs from 0700 to 0659 (shift day)

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

Offence types-

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

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

DTL - direction to leave

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

Heat map tables –

Red = higher values, green = lower values

Calculation –

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

ASB –

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

Neighbourhood data

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

Plymouth City Centre Table 1

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

Stonehouse Table 2

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

Greenback & University Table 3

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

East End Table 4

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

Mutley Table 5

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

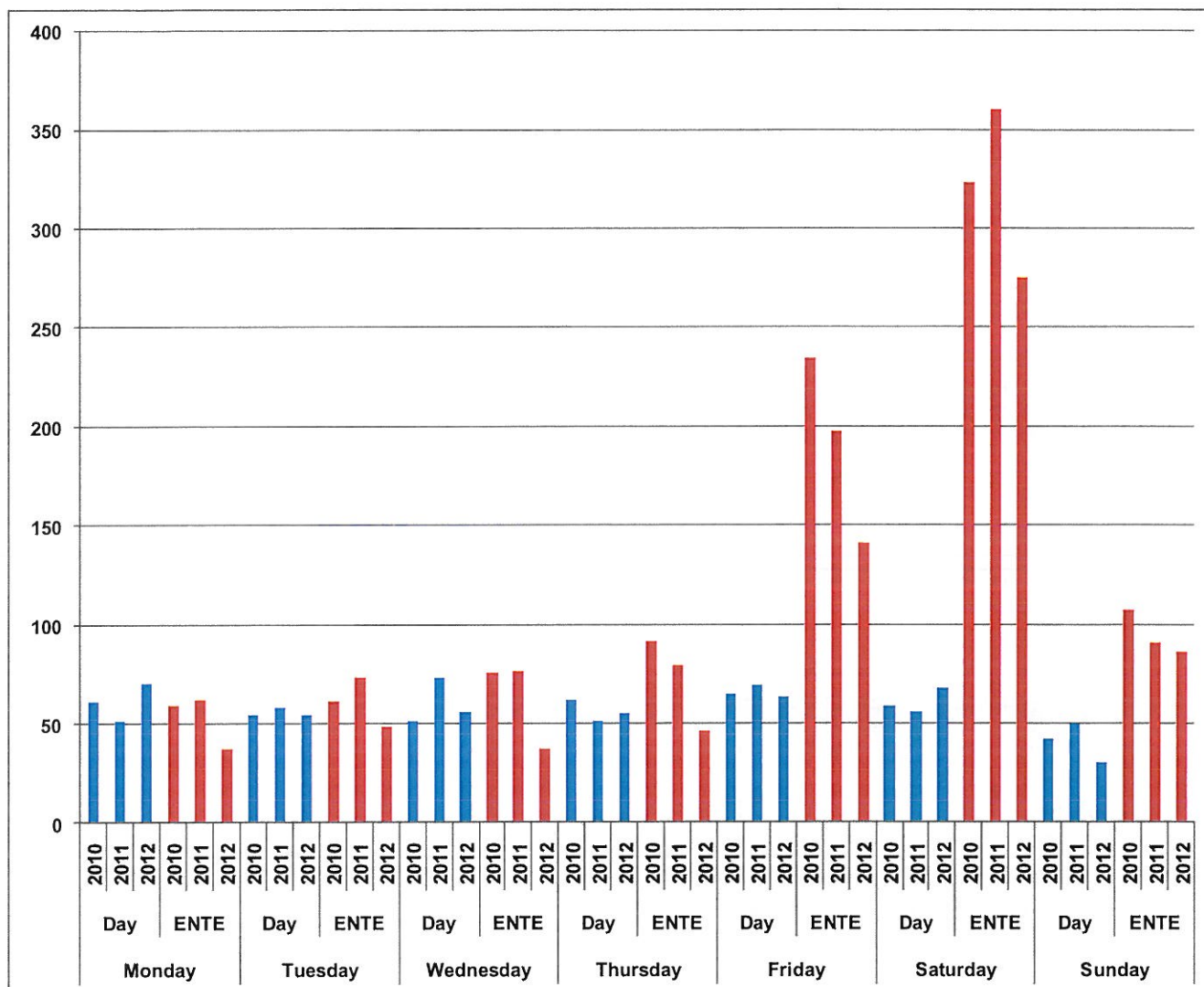
Stoke Table 6

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

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

Plymouth City Centre Table 8

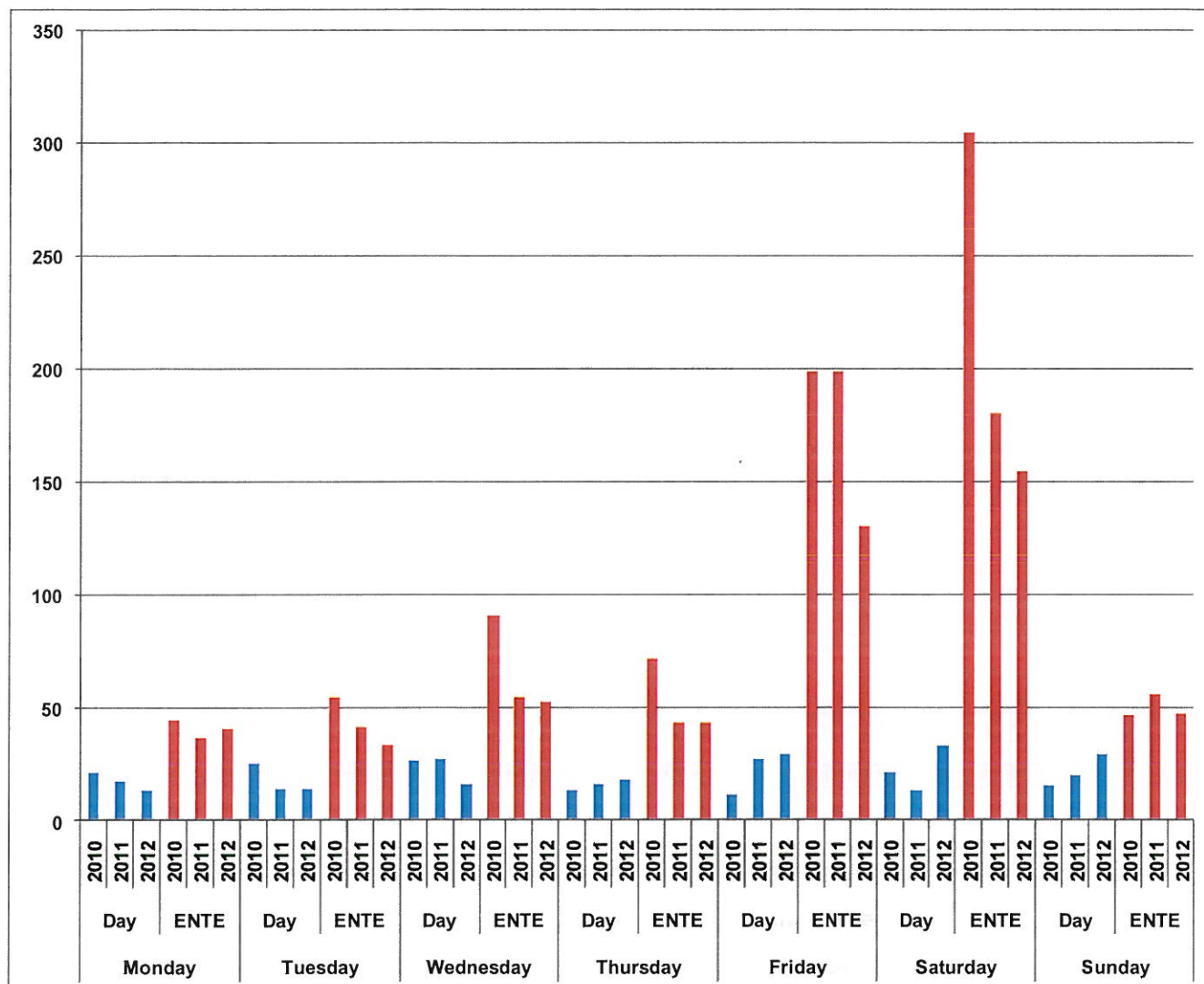
	2010			2011						2012					
	Day	ENTE	Total	Day	% change	ENTE	% change	Total	% change	Day	% change	ENTE	% change	Total	% change
Monday	61	59	120	51	-16.4%	62	5.1%	113	-5.8%	70	37.3%	37	-40.3%	107	-5.3%
Tuesday	54	61	115	58	7.4%	73	19.7%	131	13.9%	54	-6.9%	48	-34.2%	102	-22.1%
Wednesday	51	75	126	73	43.1%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



Graph 1

Stonehouse Table 9

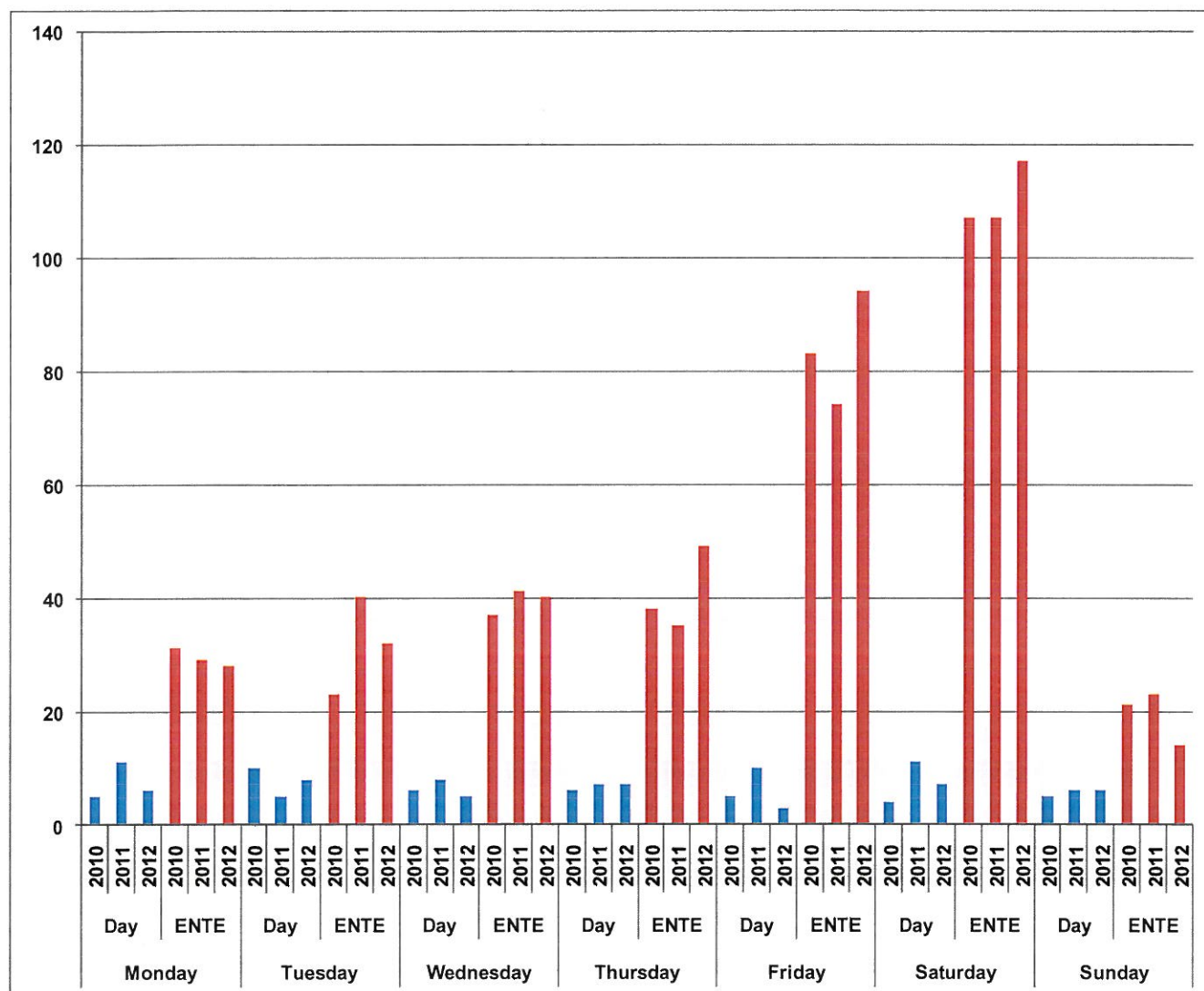
	2010			2011						2012					
	Day	ENTE	Total	Day	% change	ENTE	% change	Total	% change	Day	% change	ENTE	% change	Total	% change
Monday	21	44	65	17	-19.0%	36	-18.2%	53	-18.5%	13	-23.5%	40	11.1%	53	0.0%
Tuesday	25	54	79	14	-44.0%	41	-24.1%	55	-30.4%	14	0.0%	33	-19.5%	47	-14.5%
Wednesday	26	90	116	27	3.8%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



Graph 2

Greenbank & University Table 10

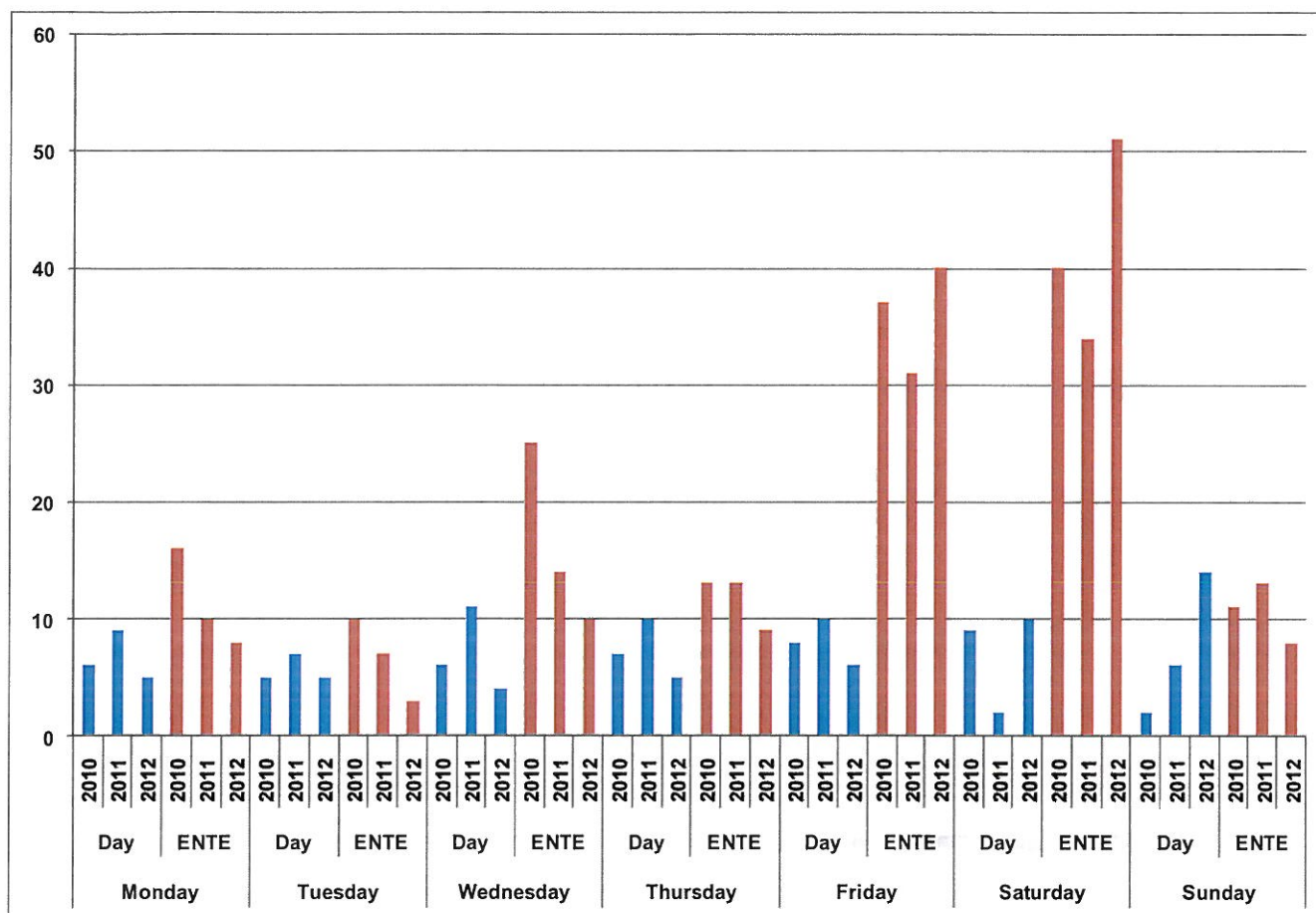
	2010			2011						2012					
	Day	ENTE	Total	Day	% change	ENTE	% change	Total	% change	Day	% change	ENTE	% change	Total	% change
Monday	5	31	36	11	120.0%	29	-6.5%	40	11.1%	6	-45.5%	28	-3.4%	34	-15.0%
Tuesday	10	23	33	5	-50.0%	40	73.9%	45	36.4%	8	60.0%	32	-20.0%	40	-11.1%
Wednesday	6	37	43	8	33.3%	41	10.8%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



Graph 3

East End Table 11

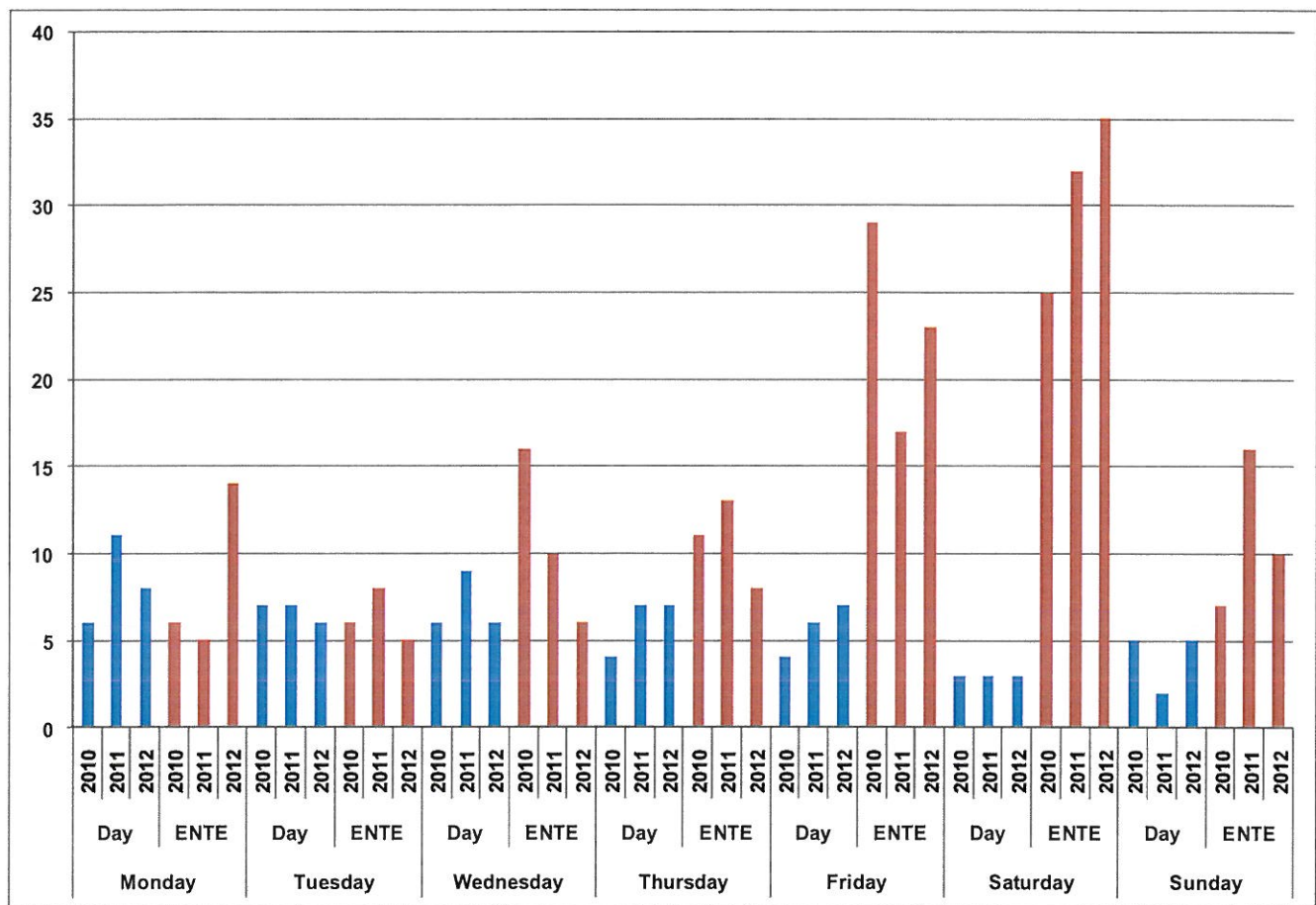
	2010			2011						2012					
	Day	ENTE	Total	Day	% change	ENTE	% change	Total	% change	Day	% change	ENTE	% change	Total	% change
Monday	6	16	22	9	50.0%	10	-37.5%	19	-13.6%	5	-44.4%	8	-20.0%	13	-31.6%
Tuesday	5	10	15	7	40.0%	7	-30.0%	14	-6.7%	5	-28.6%	3	-57.1%	8	-42.9%
Wednesday	6	25	31	11	83.3%	14	-44.0%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



Graph 4

Mutley Table 12

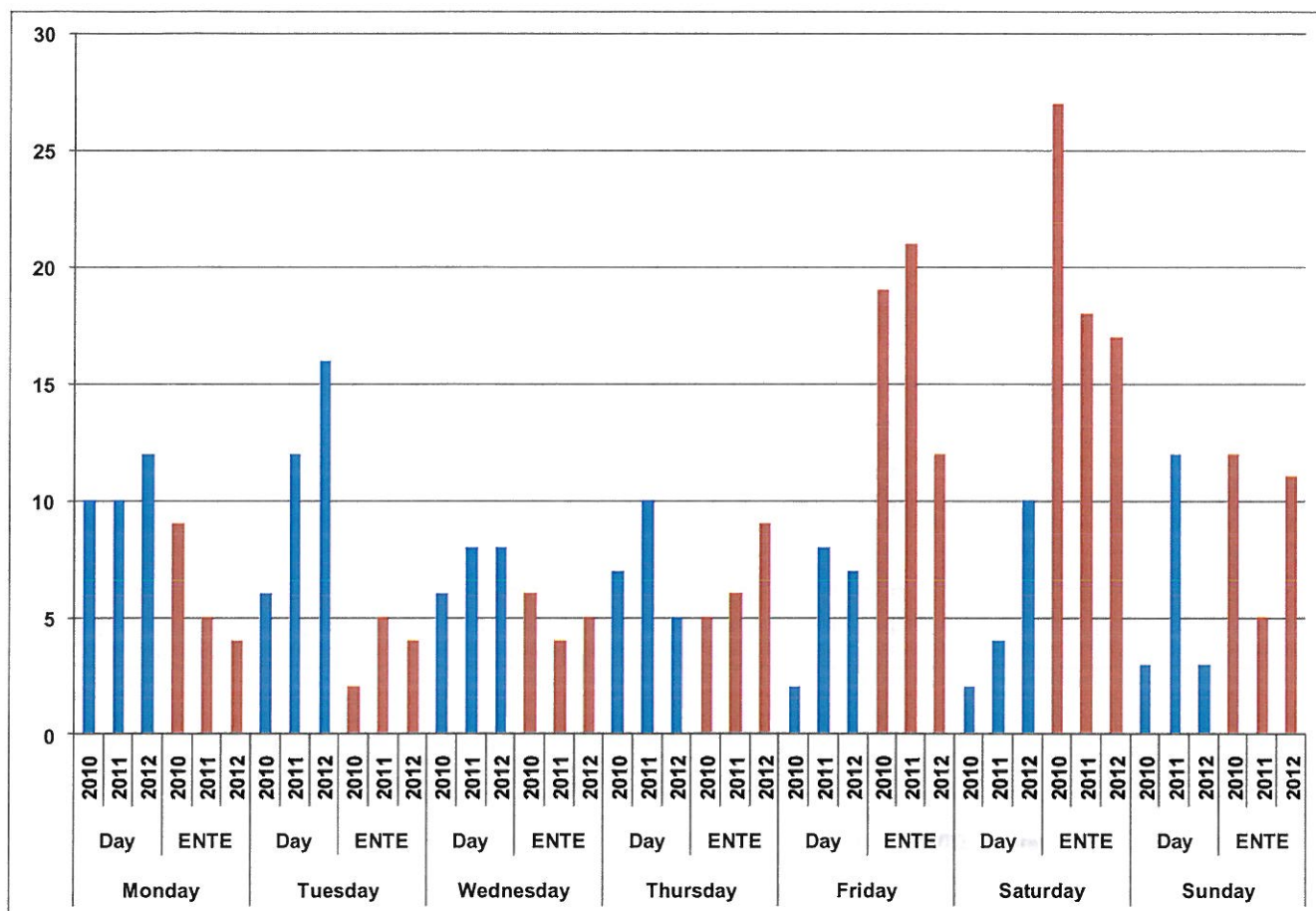
	2010			2011						2012					
	Day	ENTE	Total	Day	% change	ENTE	% change	Total	% change	Day	% change	ENTE	% change	Total	% change
Monday	6	6	12	11	83.3%	5	-16.7%	16	33.3%	8	-27.3%	14	180.0%	22	37.5%
Tuesday	7	6	13	7	0.0%	8	33.3%	15	15.4%	6	-14.3%	5	-37.5%	11	-26.7%
Wednesday	6	16	22	9	50.0%	10	-37.5%	19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



Graph 5

Stoke Table 13

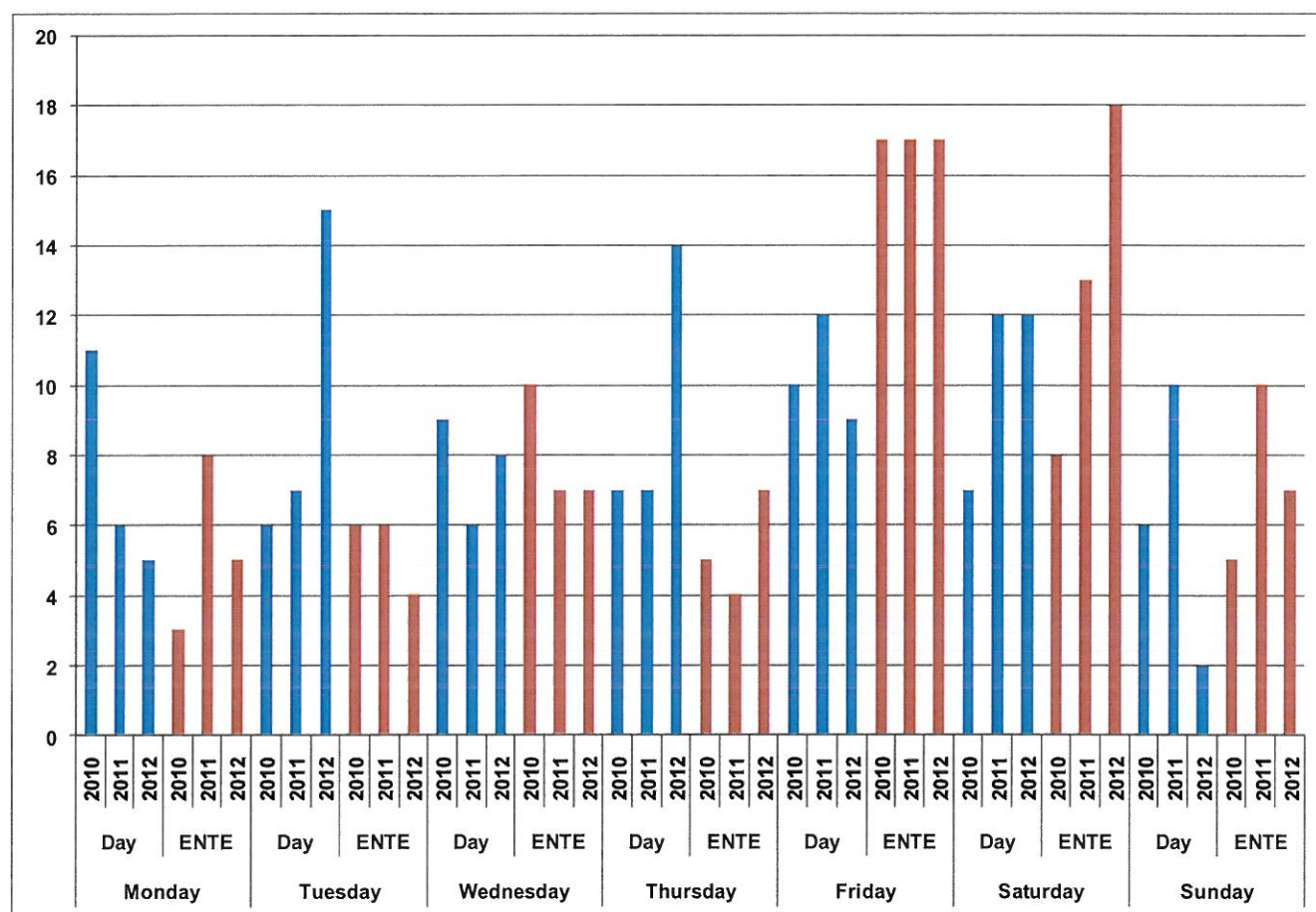
	2010			2011						2012					
	Day	ENTE	Total	Day	% change	ENTE	% change	Total	% change	Day	% change	ENTE	% change	Total	% change
Monday	10	9	19	10	0.0%	5	-44.4%	15	-21.1%	12	20.0%	4	-20.0%	16	6.7%
Tuesday	6	2	8	12	100.0%	5	150.0%	17	112.5%	16	33.3%	4	-20.0%	20	17.6%
Wednesday	6	6	12	8	33.3%	4	-33.3%	12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



Graph 6

Devonport Table 14

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



Graph 7

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

Plymouth City Centre Table 15

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

Stonehouse Table 16

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

Greenback & University Table 17

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

East End Table 18

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

Mutley Table 19

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

Stoke Table 20

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

Devonport Table 21

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

Operation Expound area data

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

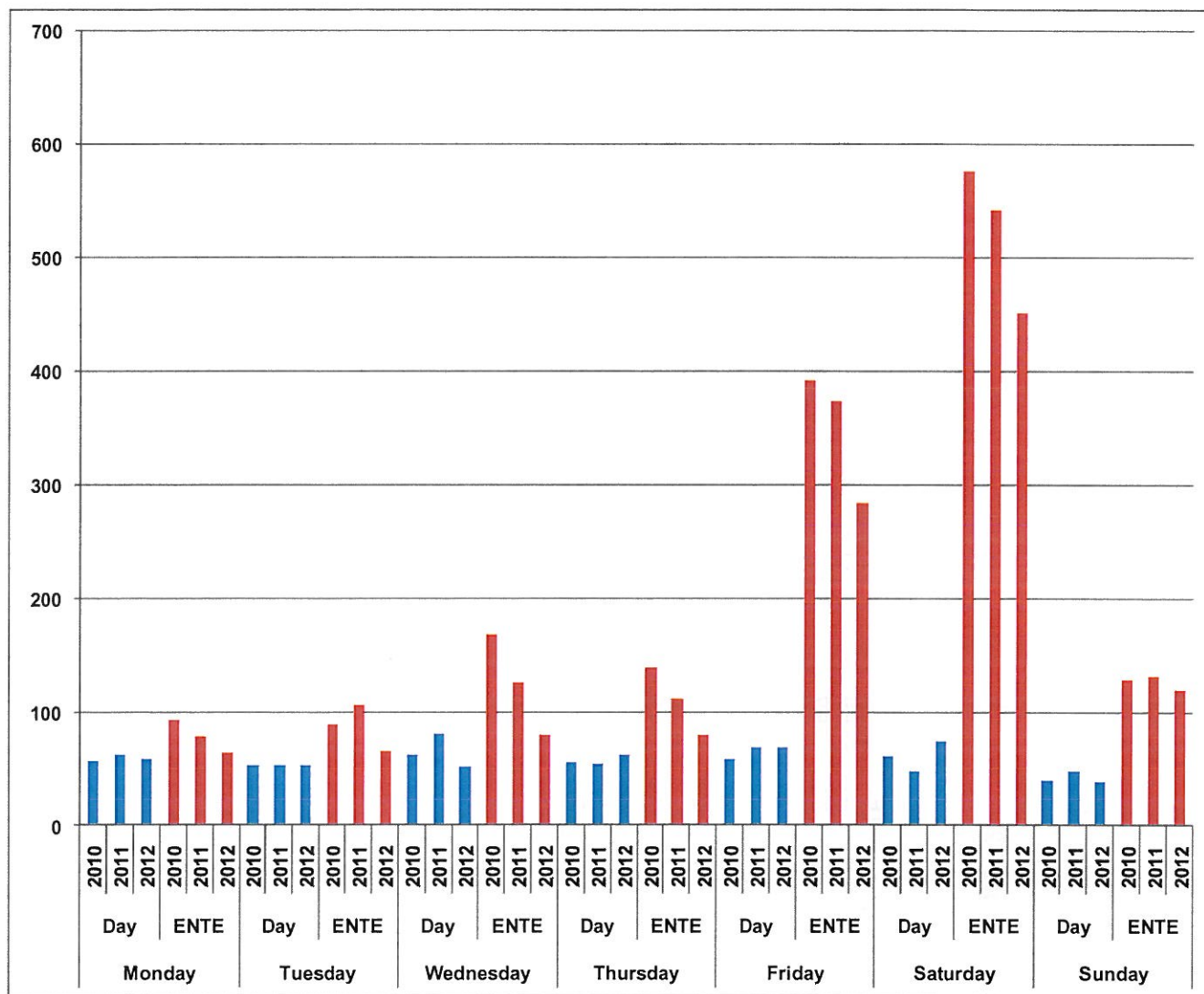
All Operation Expound area Table 22

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

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

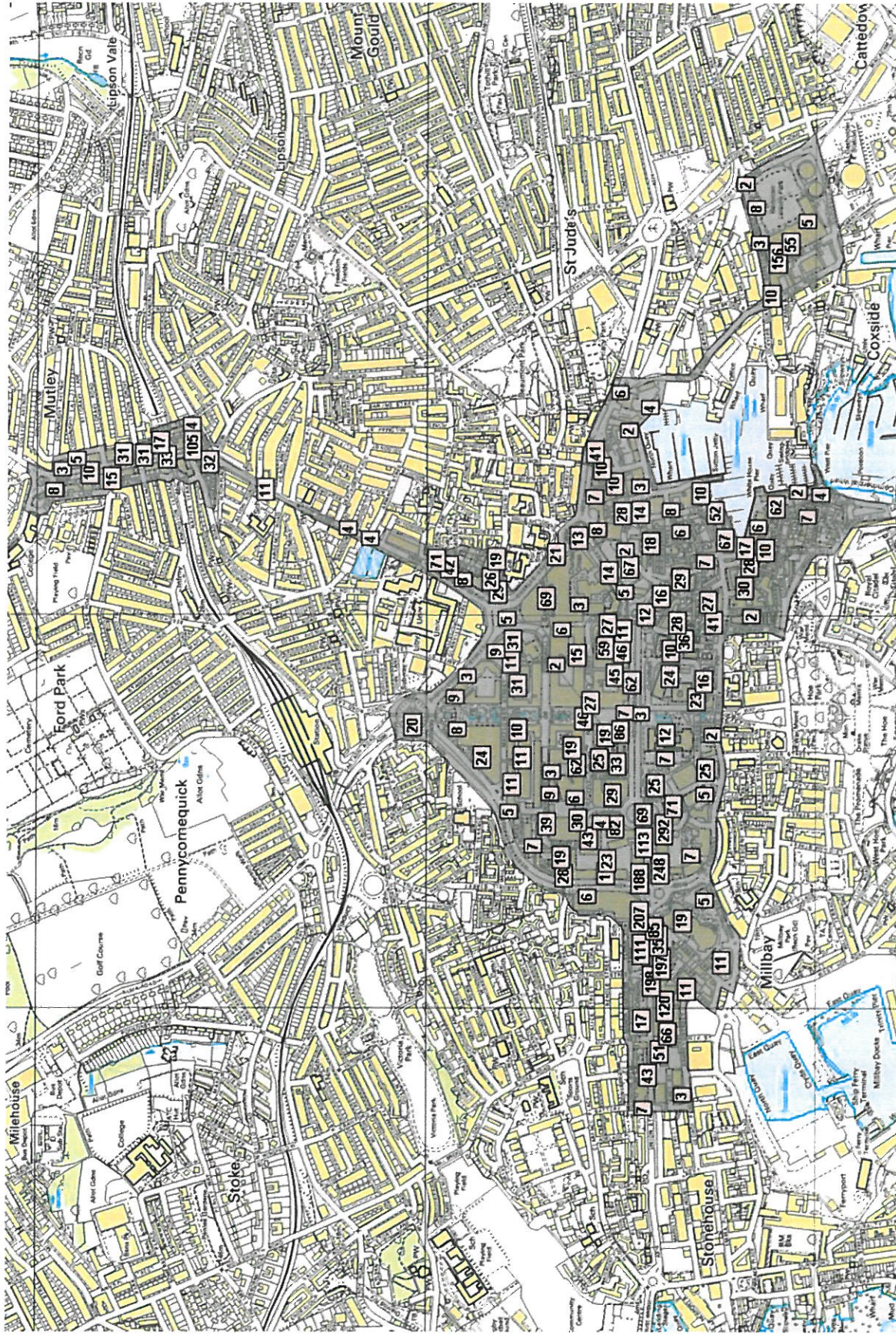
All Operation Expound area Table 23

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



Graph 8

The map below shows all ENTE offences in Operation Expound area



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

All Operation Expound area Table 24

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

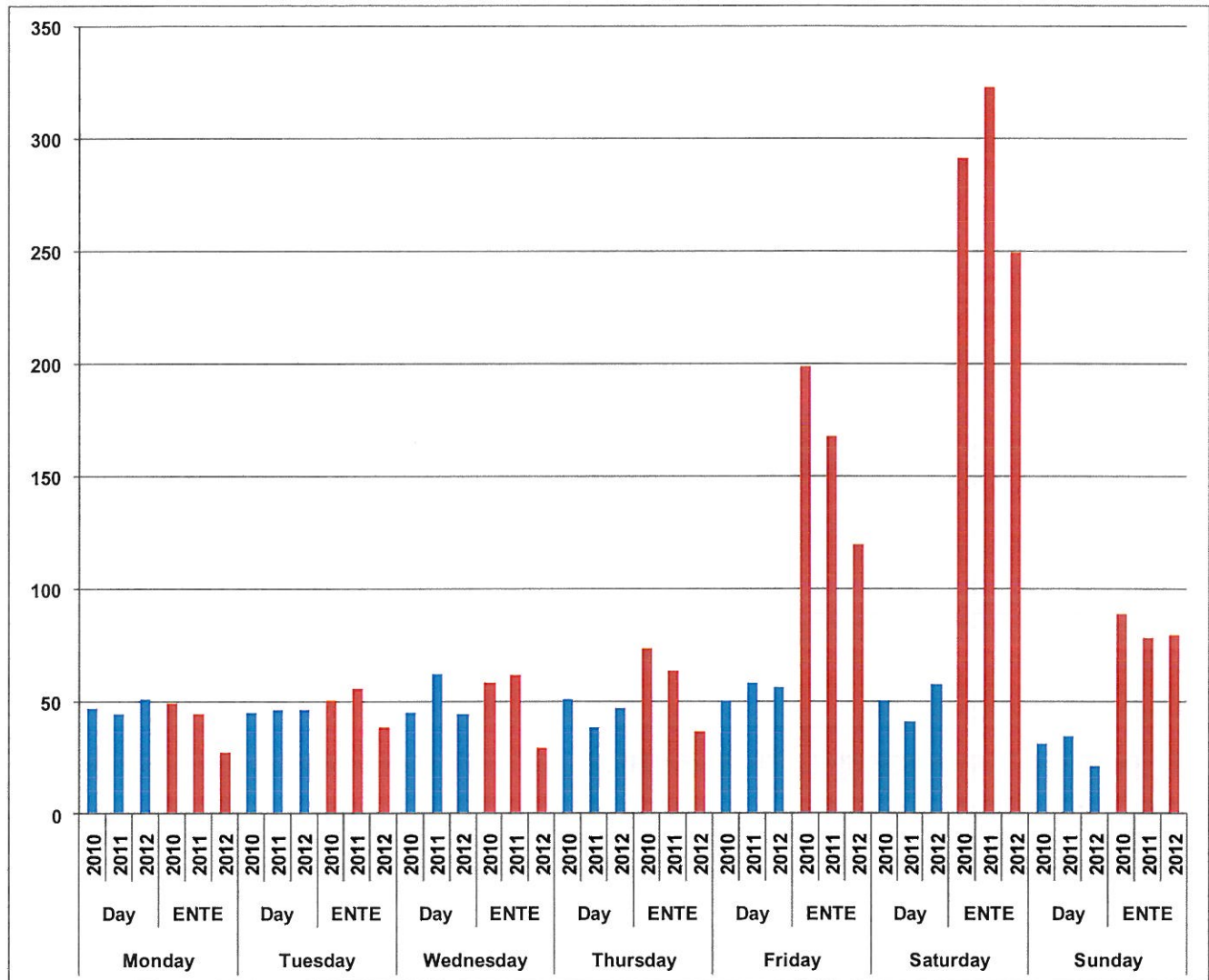
Operation Expound – Plymouth City Centre A beat Table 25

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

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

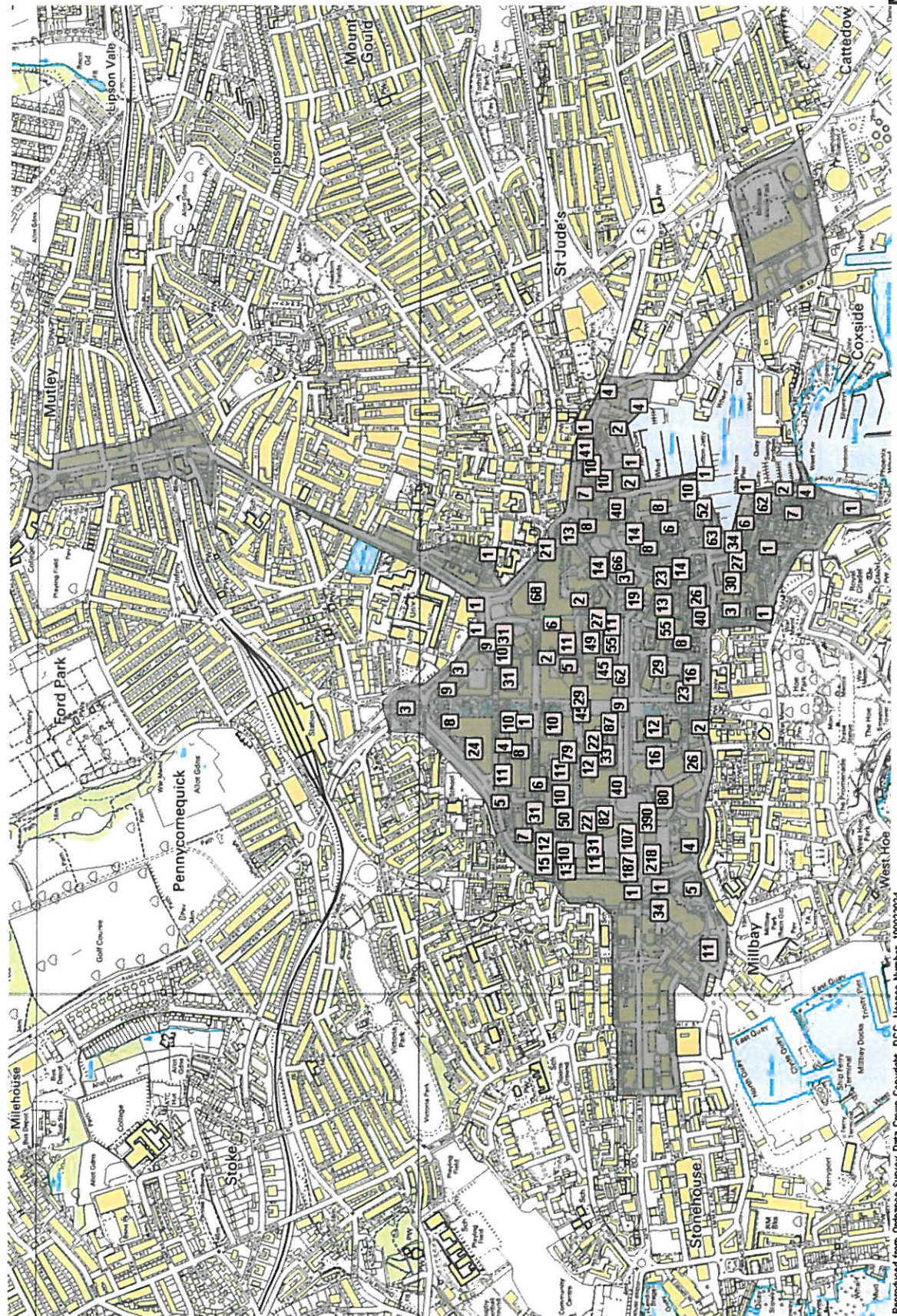
Operation Expound – Plymouth City Centre A beat Table 26

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



Graph 9

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



Map2

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

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

Operation Expound – Plymouth City Centre A beat Table 27

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

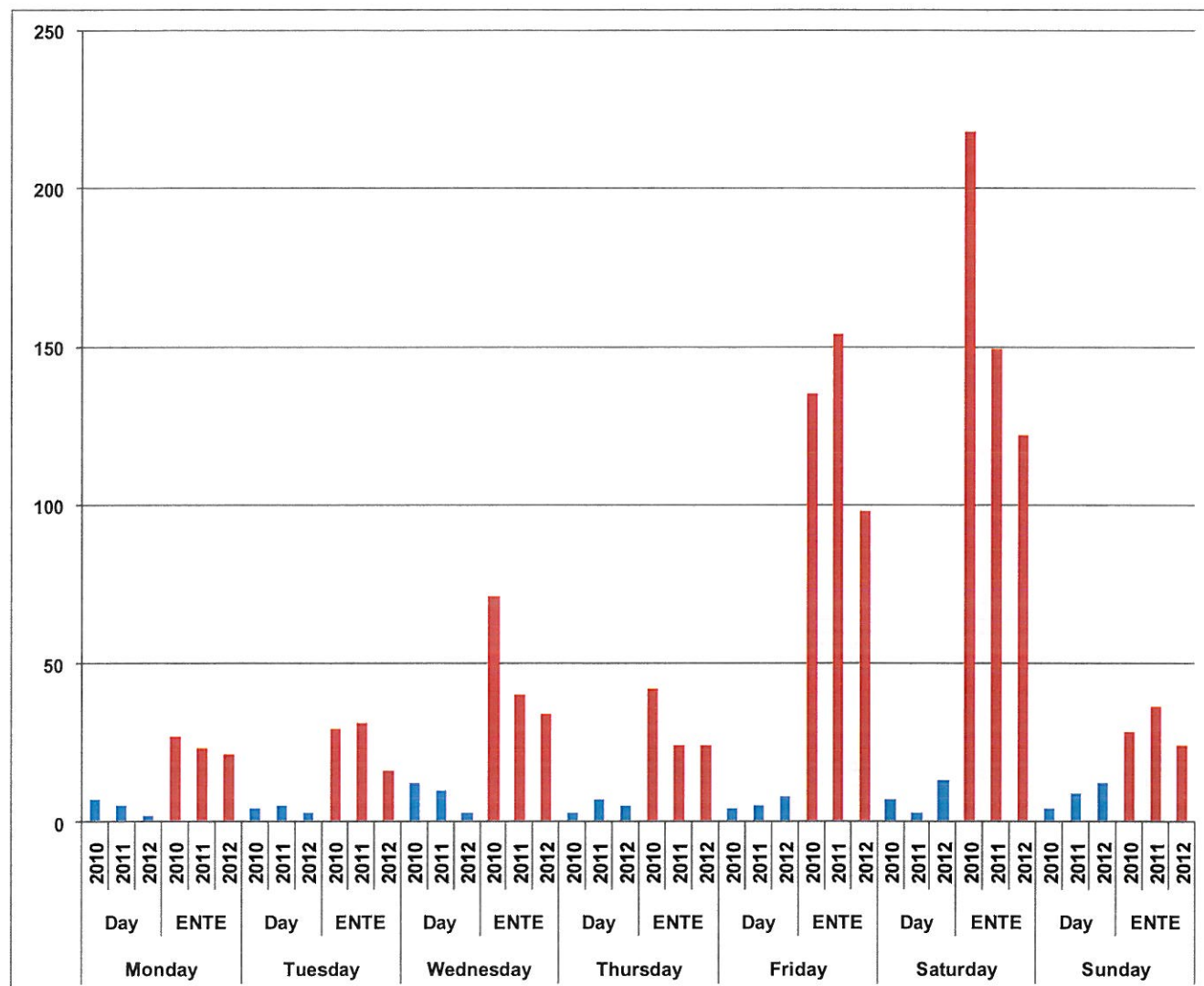
Operation Expound – Stonehouse beat Table 28

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

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

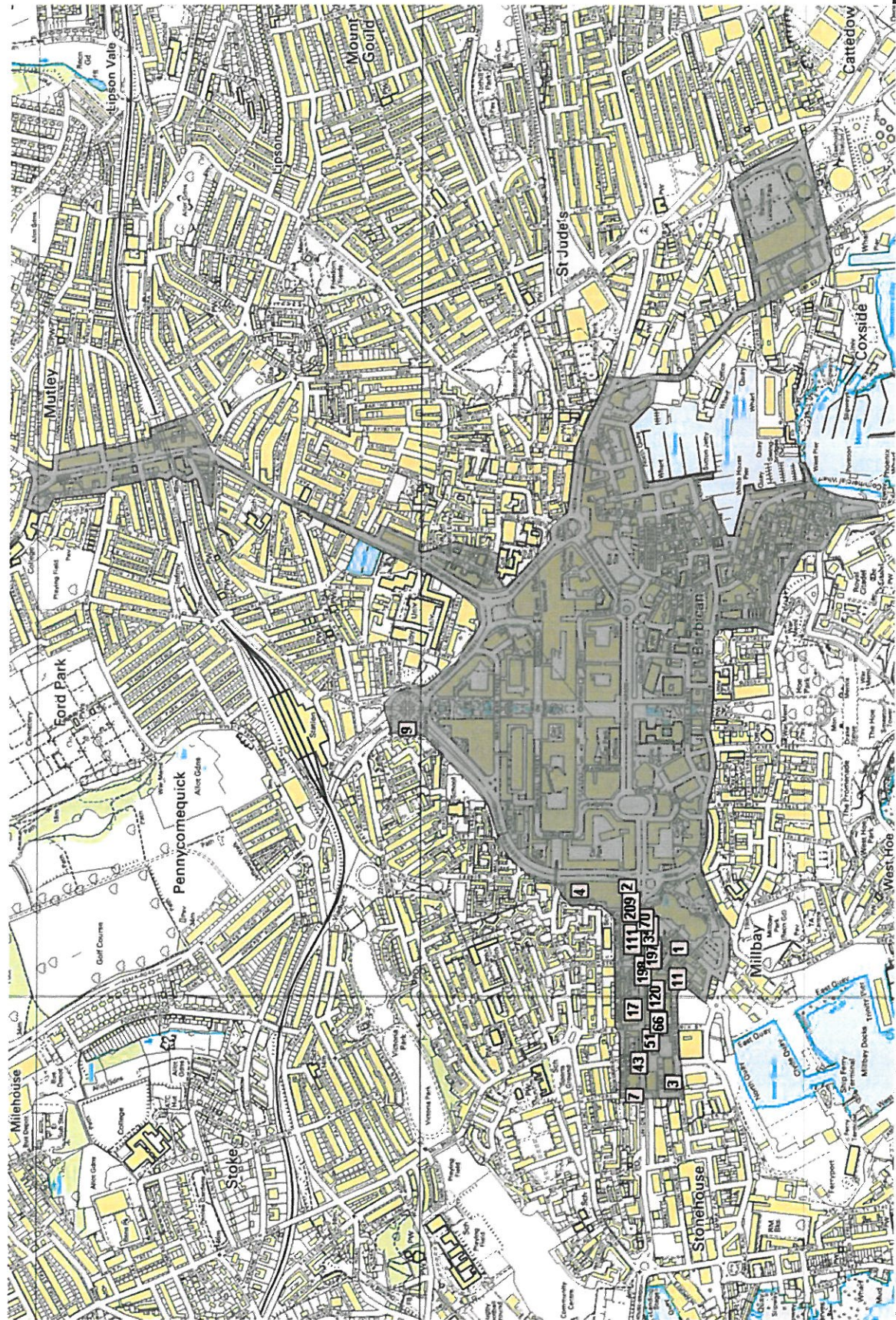
Operation Expound – Stonehouse beat Table 29

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



Graph 10

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



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

Operation Expound – Stonehouse beat Table 30

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

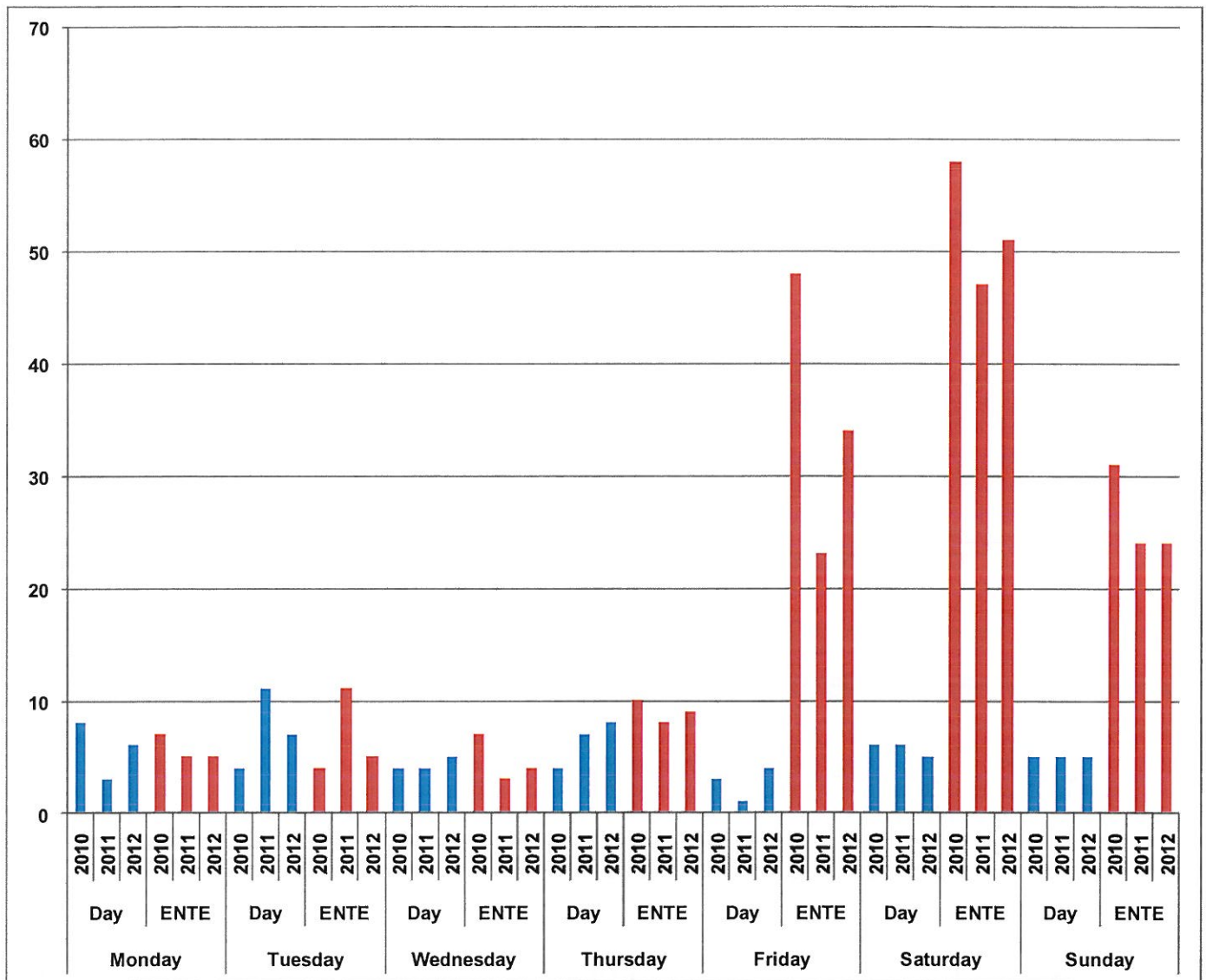
Barbican data

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

	2010				2011				2012						
	Day	% of Total	ENTE	% of Total	Total	Day	% of Total	ENTE	% of Total	Total	Day	% of Total	ENTE	% of Total	Total
All violent crime	19	16.5%	96	83.5%	115	22	23.7%	71	76.3%	93	24	21.4%	88	78.6%	112
Sexual offences	1	20.0%	4	80.0%	5	1	16.7%	5	83.3%	6	1	14.3%	6	85.7%	7
Robbery	3	75.0%	1	25.0%	4	3	50.0%	3	50.0%	6	1	33.3%	2	66.7%	3
Public order	9	24.3%	28	75.7%	37	6	31.6%	13	68.4%	19	11	34.4%	21	65.6%	32
Fail to obey DTL	0	0.0%	7	100.0%	7	0	0.0%	9	100.0%	9	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1
Drunkenness	2	6.5%	29	93.5%	31	5	20.0%	20	80.0%	25	3	17.6%	14	82.4%	17
Total	34	17.1%	165	82.9%	199	37	23.4%	121	76.6%	158	40	23.3%	132	76.7%	172

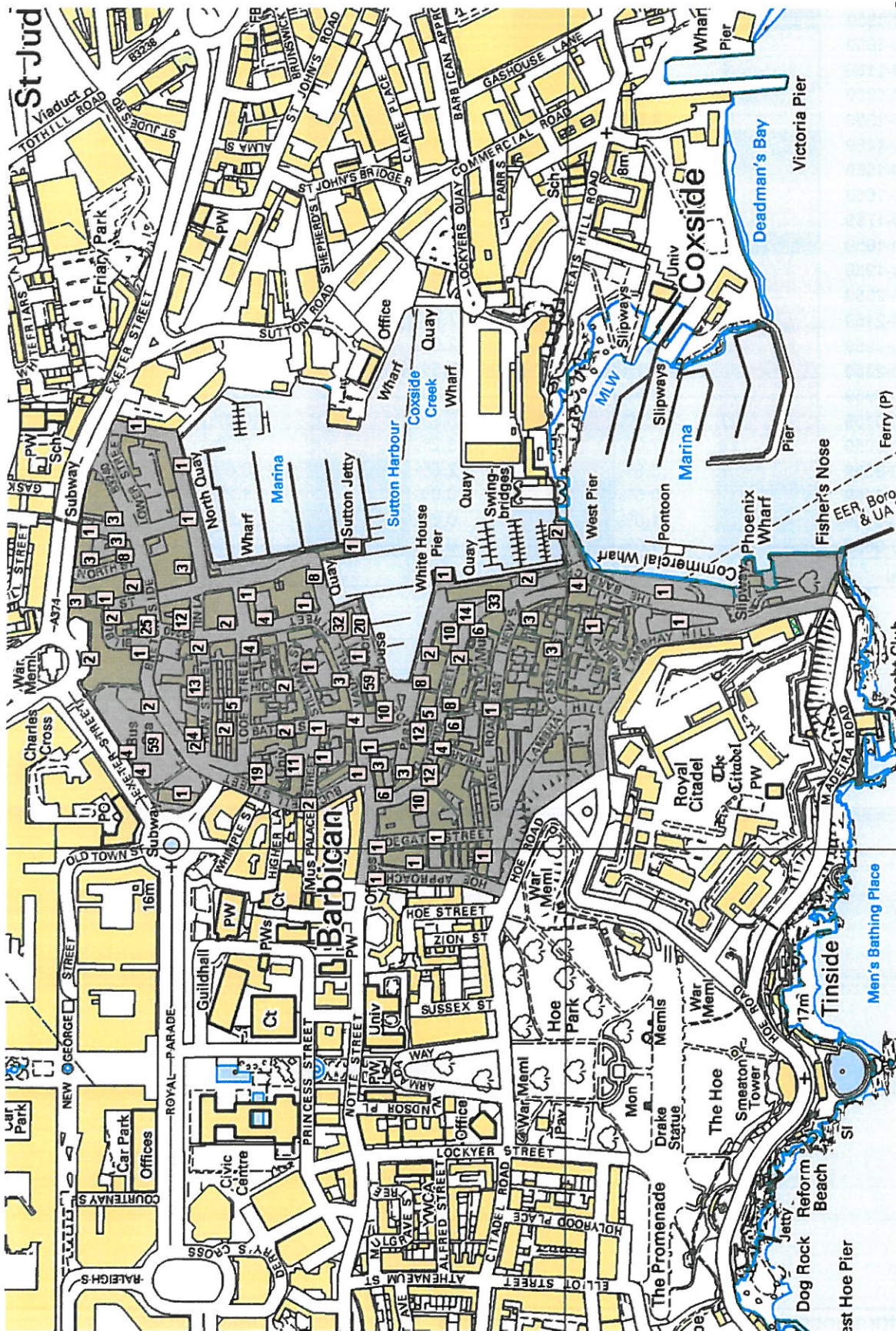
The tables and graphs below show all offences Day/ENTE, and weekday Table 32

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



Graph 11

The map below shows all ENTE offences in the Barbican area



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

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

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

CIZ data

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

Barbican Table 34

	2010				2011				2012						
	Day	% of Total	ENTE	% of Total	Total	Day	% of Total	ENTE	% of Total	Total	Day	% of Total	ENTE	% of Total	Total
All violent crime	9	11.5%	69	88.5%	78	7	10.4%	60	89.6%	67	14	17.1%	68	82.9%	82
Sexual offences	0	0.0%	3	100.0%	3	1	25.0%	3	75.0%	4	0	0.0%	3	100.0%	3
Robbery	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	2	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	0	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	0
Public order	5	16.7%	25	83.3%	30	3	23.1%	10	76.9%	13	9	32.1%	19	67.9%	28
Fail to obey DTL	0	0.0%	7	100.0%	7	0	0.0%	8	100.0%	8	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1
Drunkenness	0	0.0%	21	100.0%	21	4	30.8%	9	69.2%	13	3	21.4%	11	78.6%	14
Total	14	9.9%	127	90.1%	141	15	14.3%	90	85.7%	105	26	20.3%	102	79.7%	128

Mutley Plain Table 35

	2010				2011				2012						
	Day	% of Total	ENTE	% of Total	Total	Day	% of Total	ENTE	% of Total	Total	Day	% of Total	ENTE	% of Total	Total
All violent crime	10	24.4%	31	75.6%	41	14	35.0%	26	65.0%	40	14	20.6%	54	79.4%	68
Sexual offences	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	2	1	25.0%	3	75.0%	4	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1
Robbery	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	2	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	0
Public order	5	16.1%	26	83.9%	31	8	33.3%	16	66.7%	24	8	47.1%	9	52.9%	17
Fail to obey DTL	0	0.0%	6	100.0%	6	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	2	0	0.0%	5	100.0%	5
Drunkenness	2	9.5%	19	90.5%	21	2	20.0%	8	80.0%	10	3	16.7%	15	83.3%	18
Total	18	17.5%	85	82.5%	103	25	30.9%	56	69.1%	81	25	22.9%	84	77.1%	109

North Hill Table 36

	2010					2011					2012				
	Day	% of Total	ENTE	% of Total	Total	Day	% of Total	ENTE	% of Total	Total	Day	% of Total	ENTE	% of Total	Total
All violent crime	3	2.5%	115	97.5%	118	6	4.2%	138	95.8%	144	8	5.7%	132	94.3%	140
Sexual offences	2	33.3%	4	66.7%	6	1	25.0%	3	75.0%	4	1	16.7%	5	83.3%	6
Robbery	0	0.0%	3	100.0%	3	0	0.0%	3	100.0%	3	2	40.0%	3	60.0%	5
Public order	1	2.7%	36	97.3%	37	2	4.8%	40	95.2%	42	3	6.5%	43	93.5%	46
Fail to obey DTL	0	0.0%	10	100.0%	10	0	0.0%	10	100.0%	10	0	0.0%	10	100.0%	10
Drunkenness	0	0.0%	36	100.0%	36	1	2.9%	33	97.1%	34	2	5.3%	36	94.7%	38
Total	6	2.9%	204	97.1%	210	10	4.2%	227	95.8%	237	16	6.5%	229	93.5%	245

Stoke Table 37

	2010				2011				2012						
	Day	% of Total	ENTE	% of Total	Total	Day	% of Total	ENTE	% of Total	Total	Day	% of Total	ENTE	% of Total	Total
All violent crime	2	14.3%	12	85.7%	14	6	37.5%	10	62.5%	16	3	20.0%	12	80.0%	15
Sexual offences	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	0
Robbery	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	1	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	1
Public order	1	20.0%	4	80.0%	5	3	60.0%	2	40.0%	5	1	25.0%	3	75.0%	4
Fail to obey DTL	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	0	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	0	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	0
Drunkenness	0	0.0%	3	100.0%	3	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	0	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1
Total	3	12.5%	21	87.5%	24	10	43.5%	13	56.5%	23	5	23.8%	16	76.2%	21

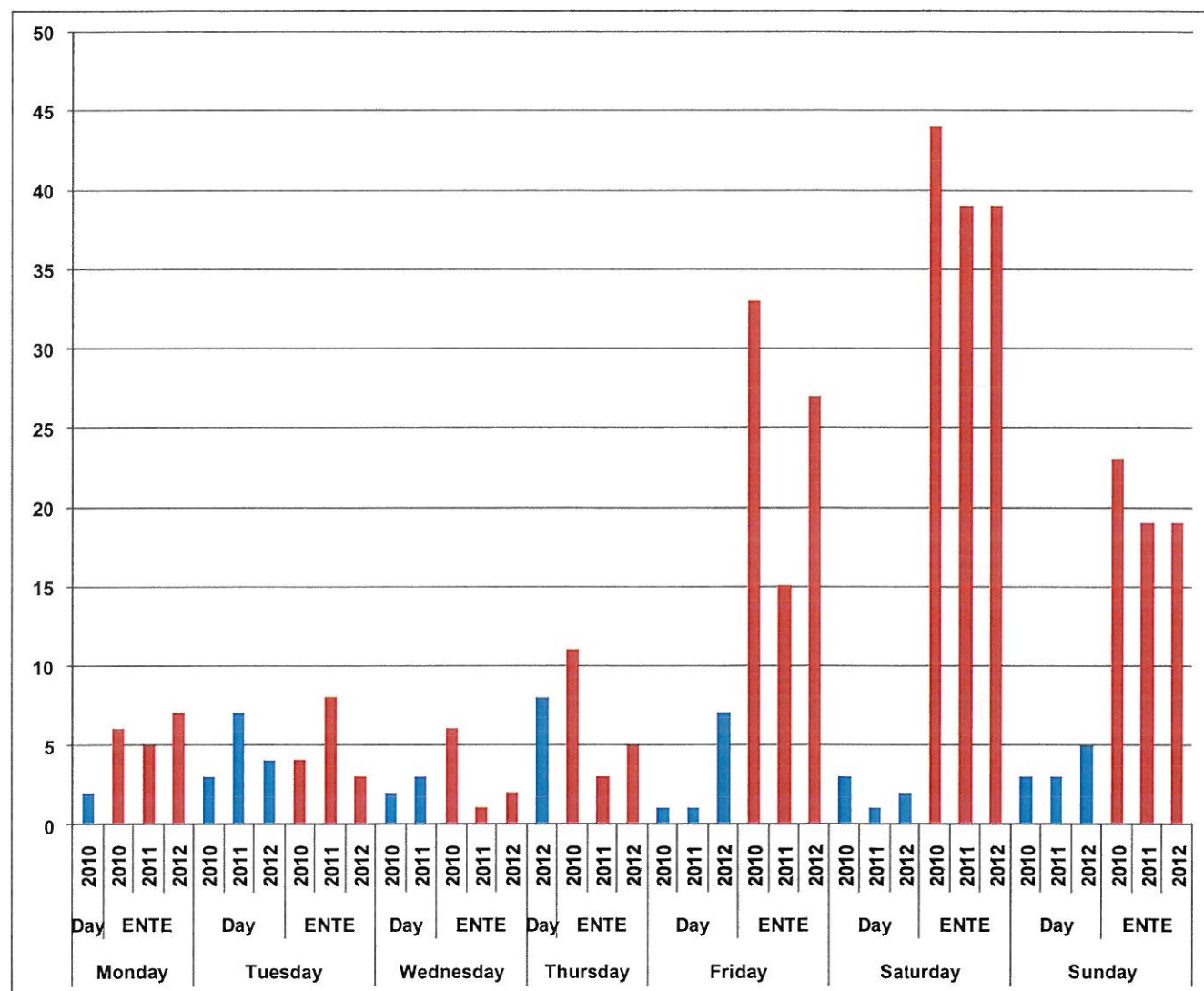
Union Street & Derrys Cross Table 38

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

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

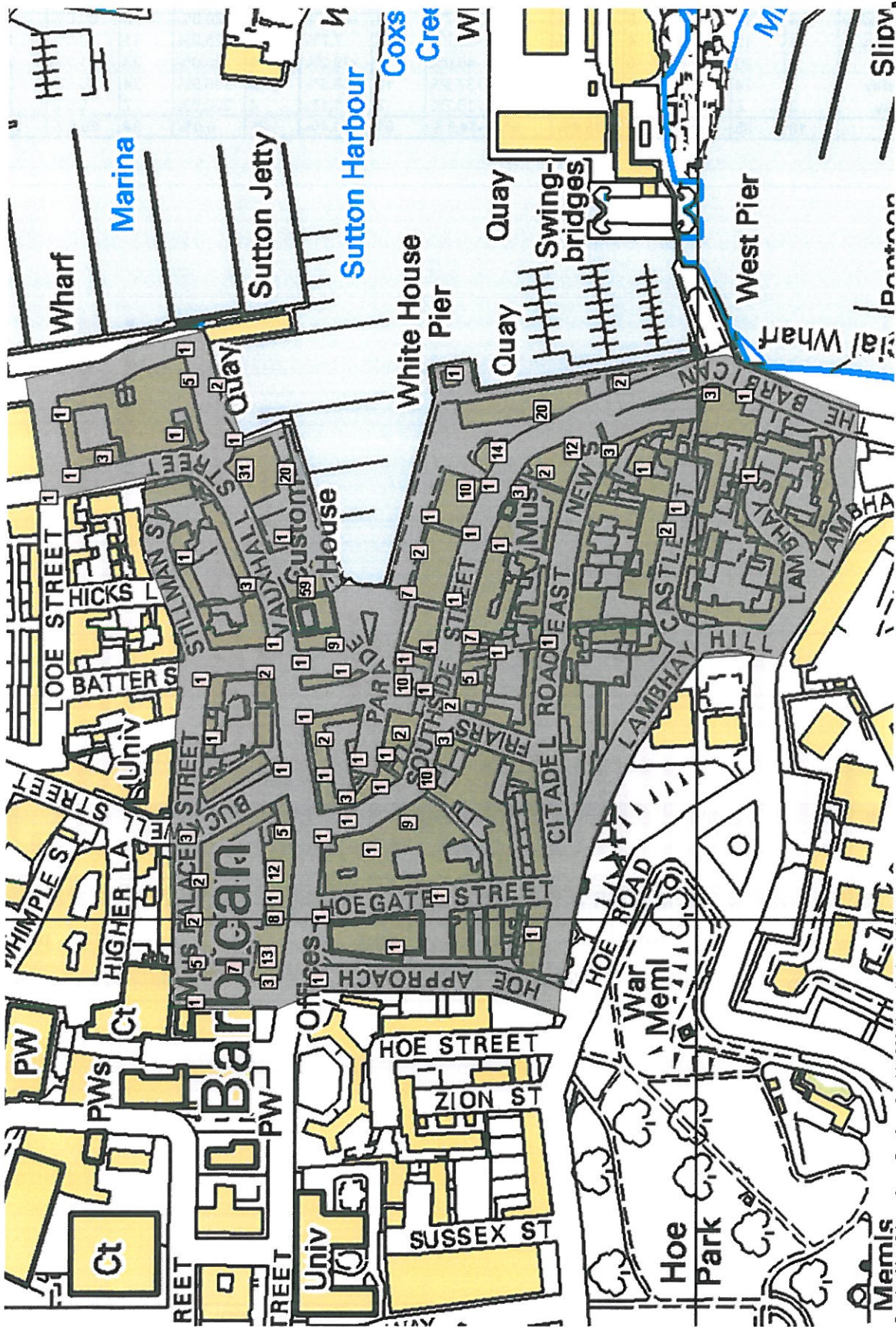
Barbican Table 39

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



Graph 12

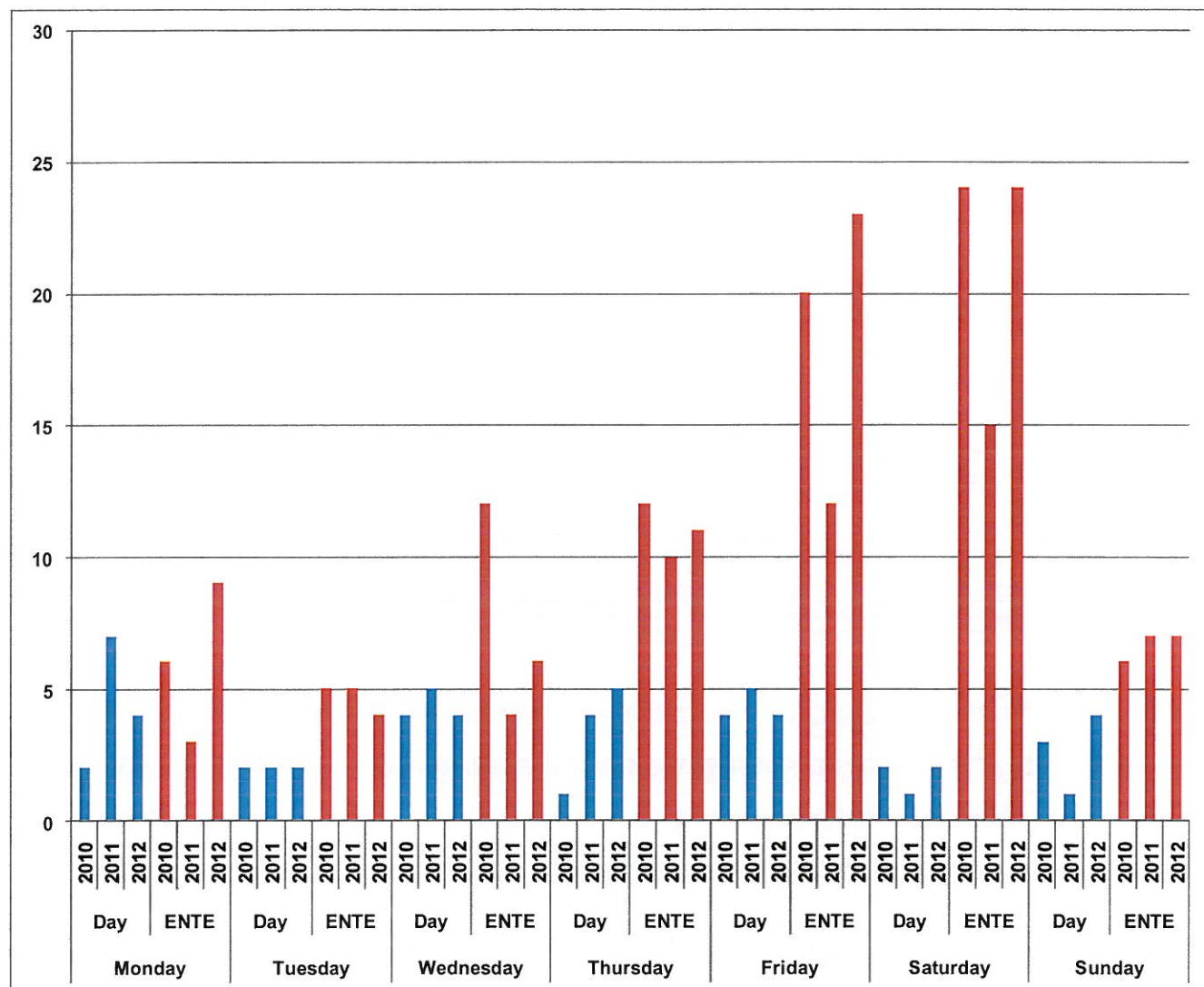
The map below shows all ENTE offences in Barbican



Memis
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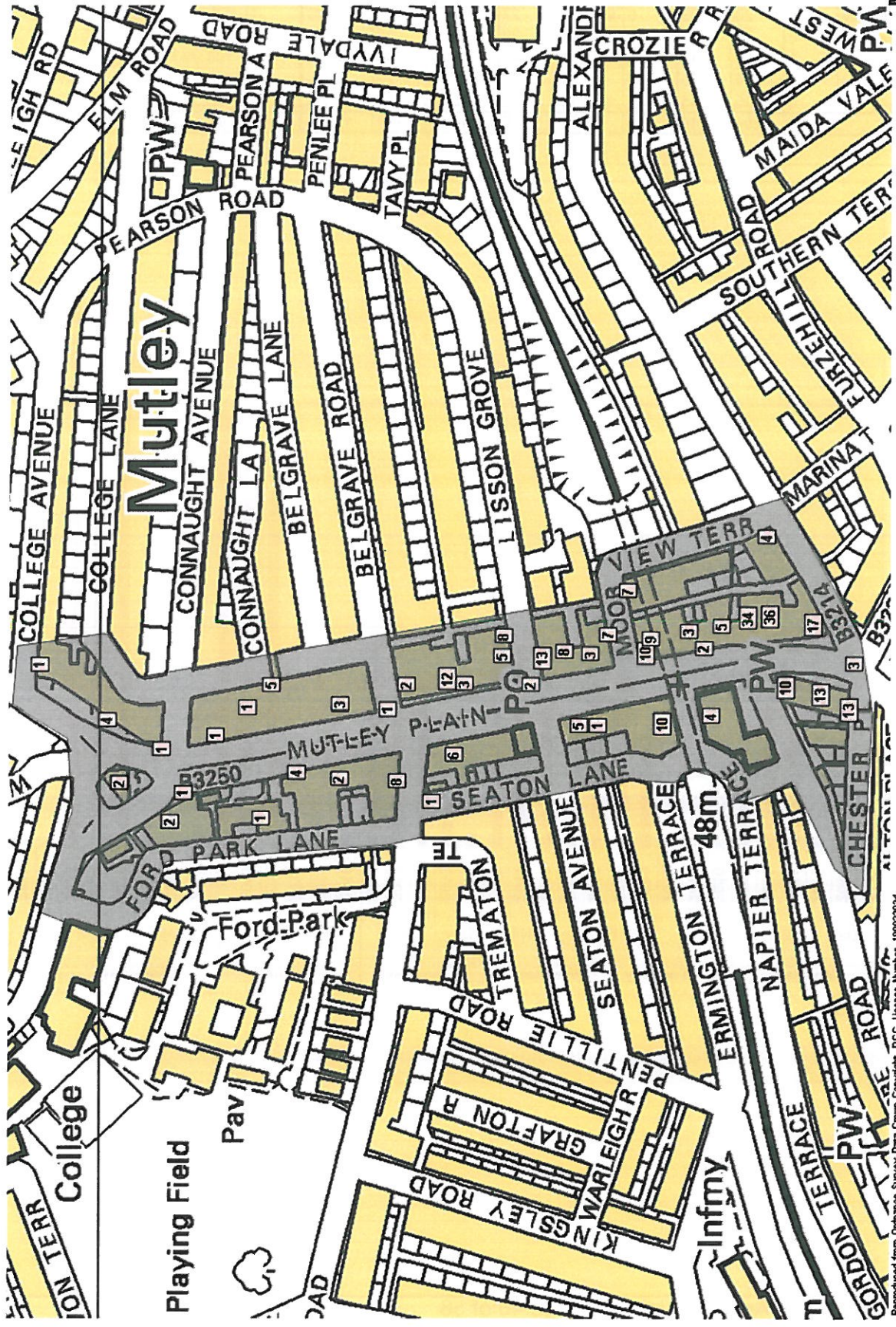
Mutley Plain Table 40

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



Graph 13

The map below shows all ENTE offences in Mutley Plain

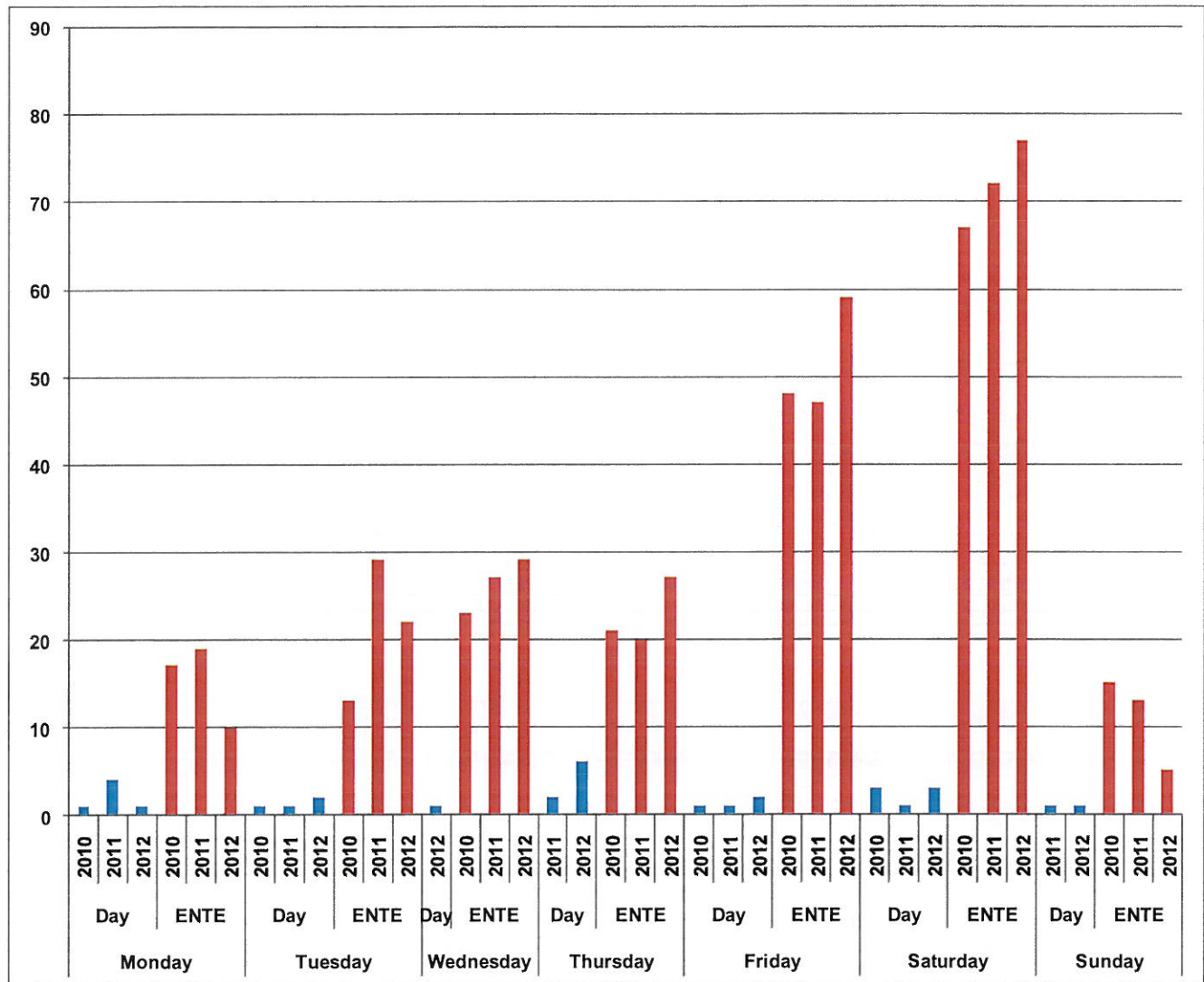


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Map6

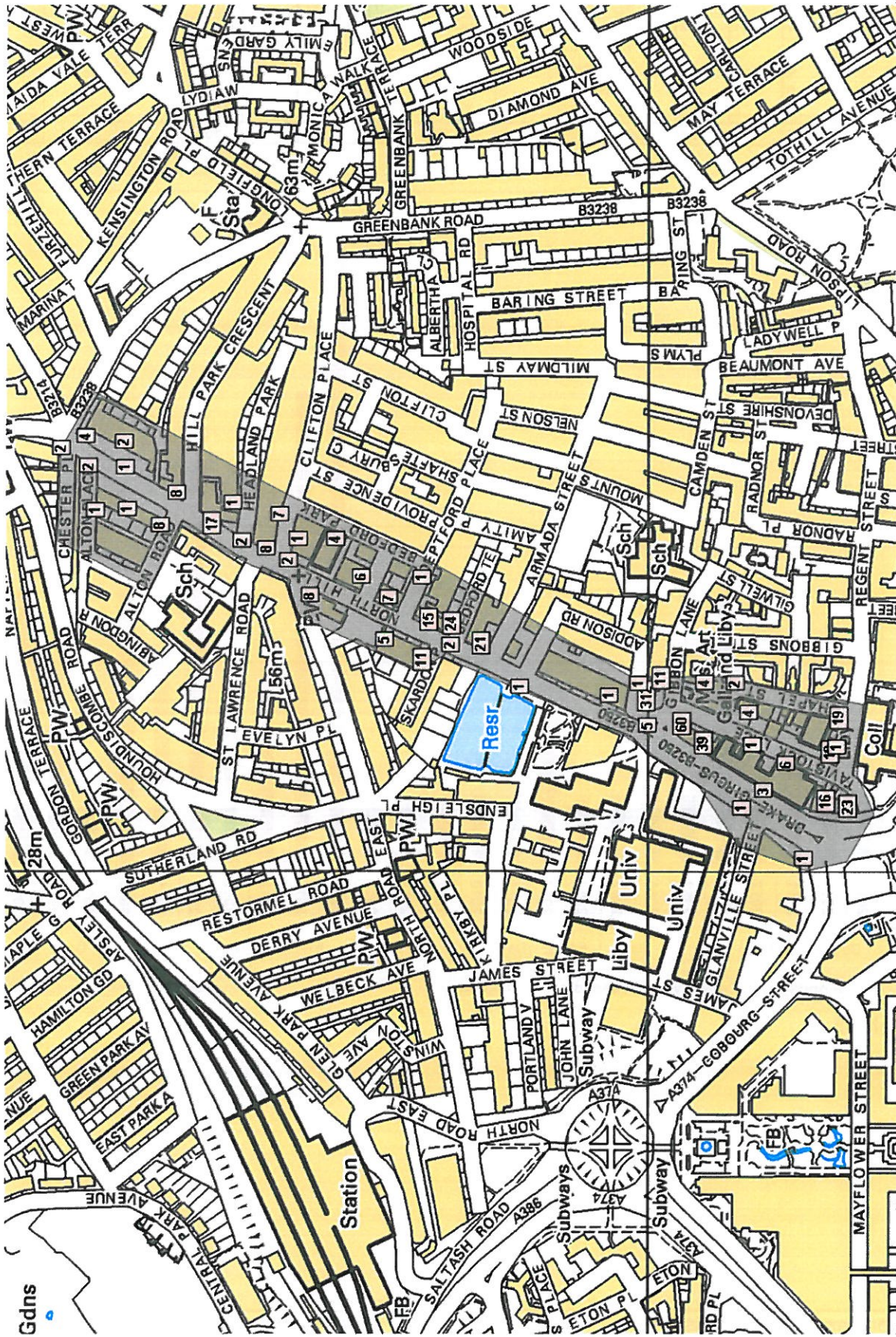
North Hill Table 41

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



Graph 14

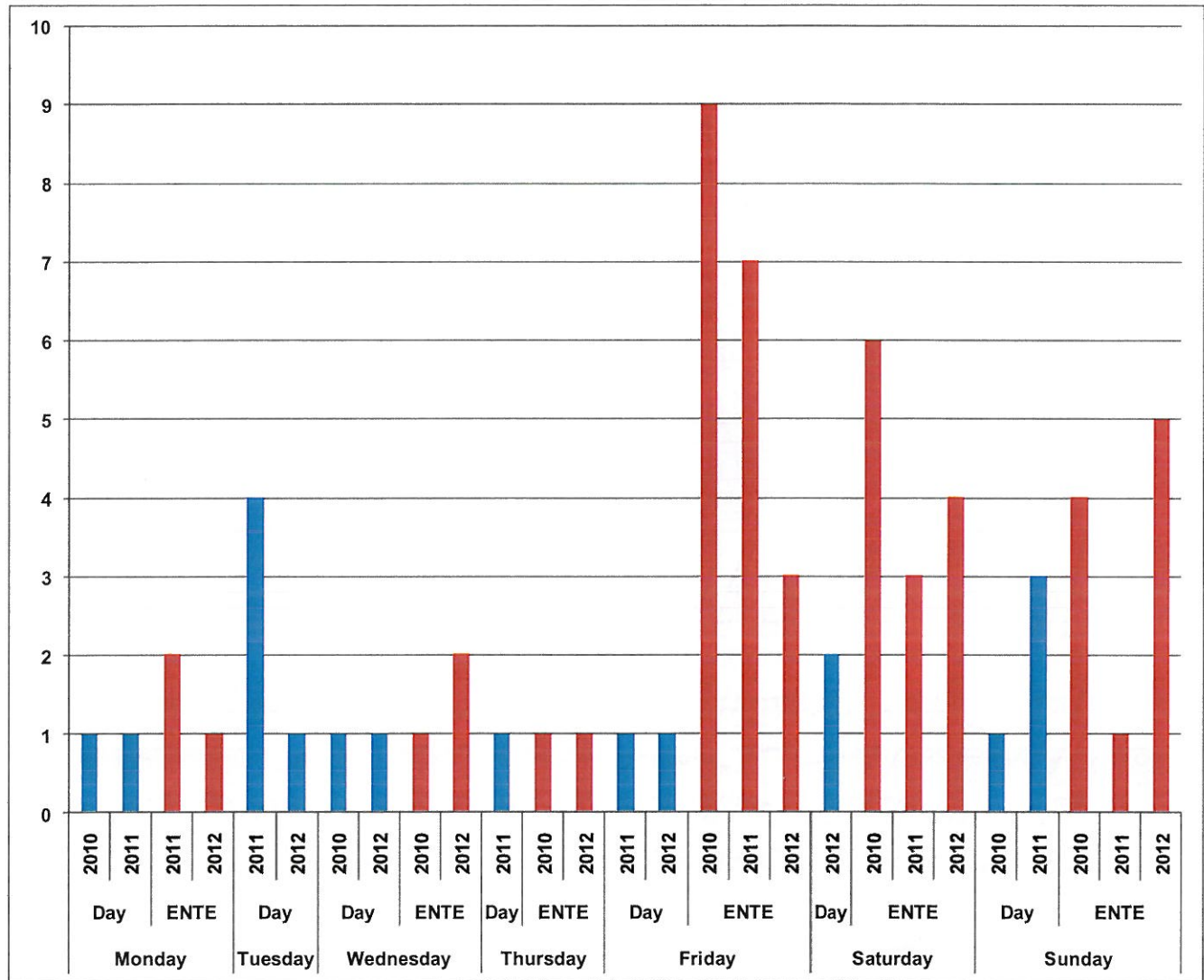
The map below shows all ENTE offences in North Hill



Map7

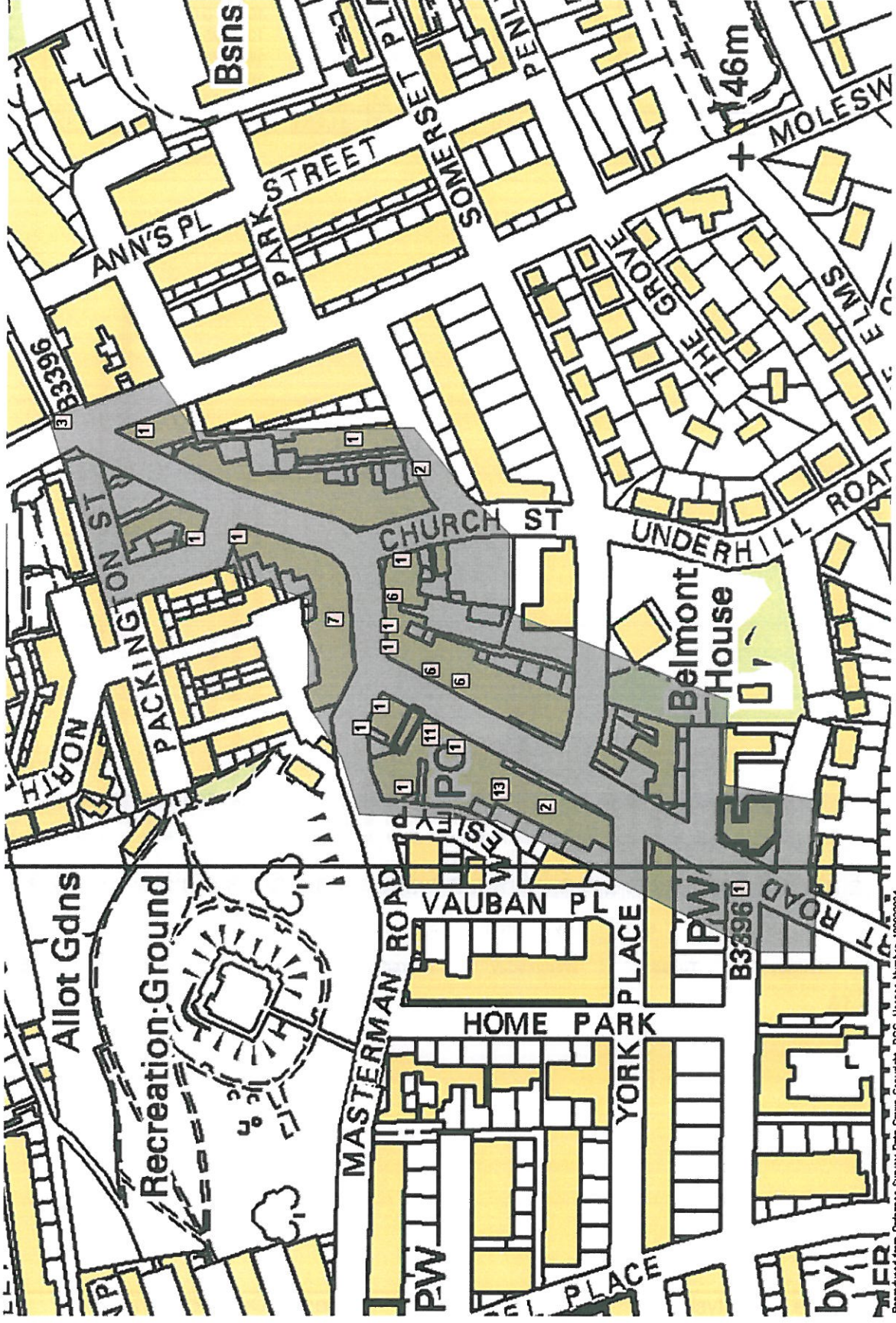
Stoke Table 42

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



Graph 15

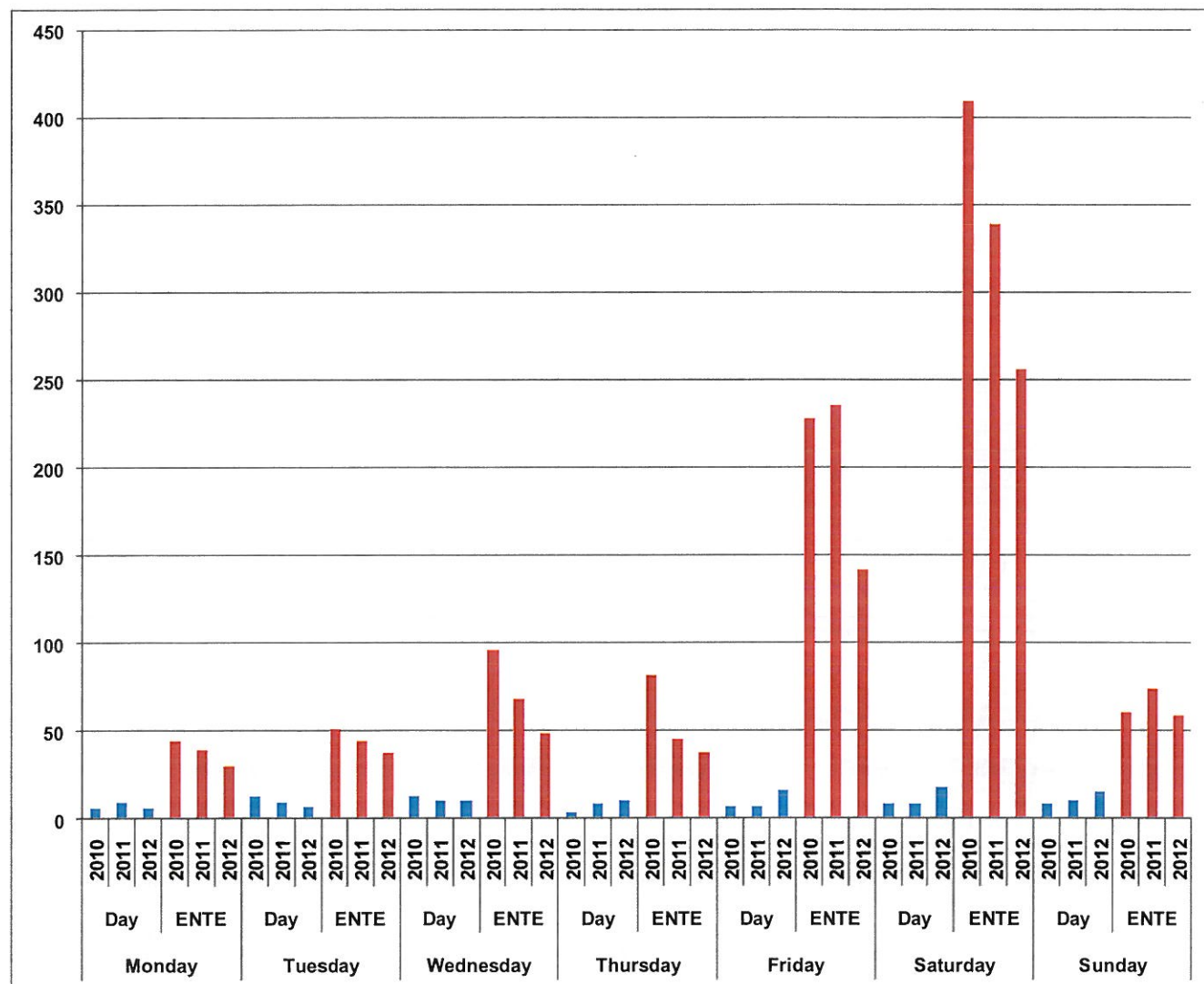
The map below shows all ENTE offences in Stoke



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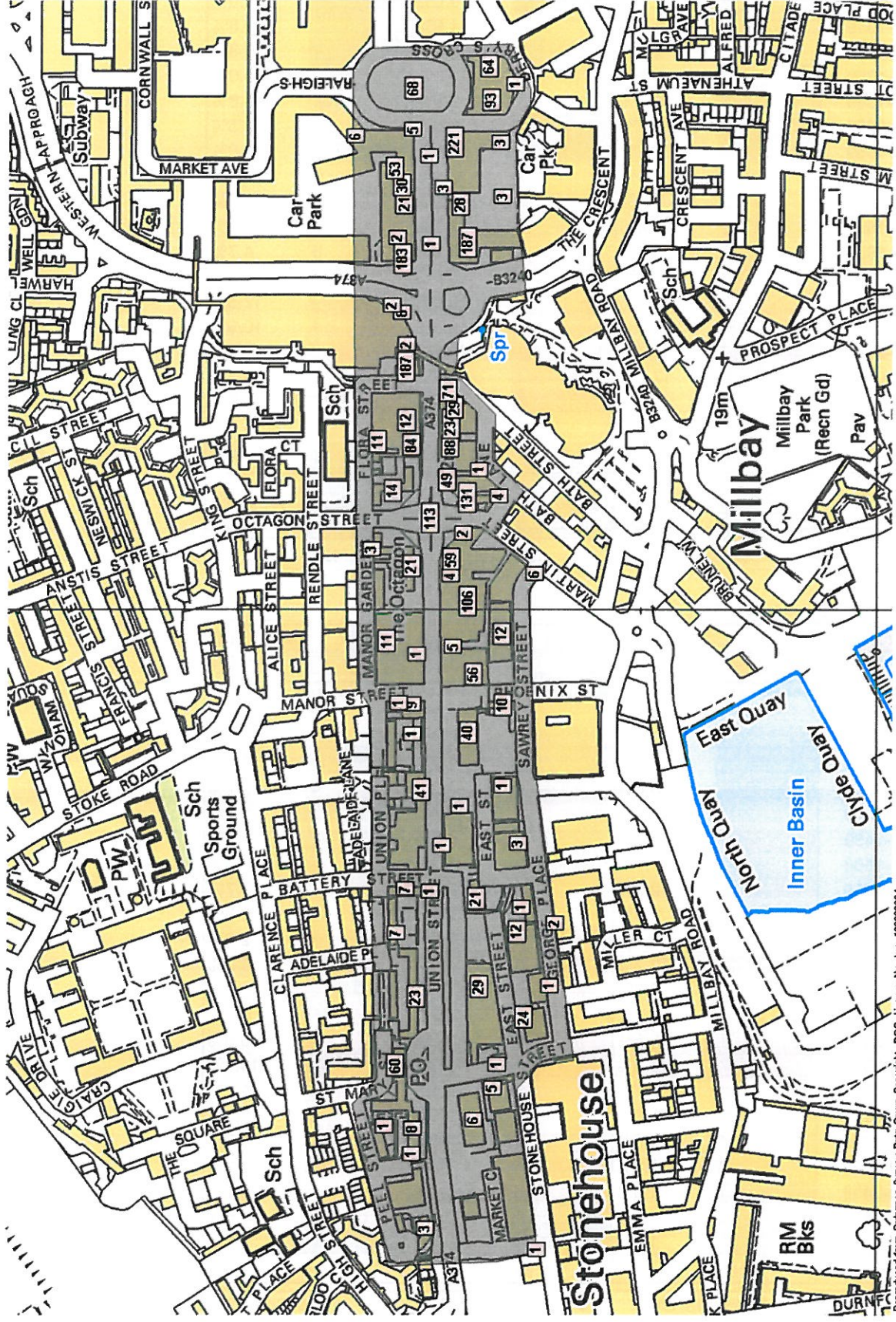
Union Street & Derrys Cross Table 43

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



Graph 16

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



Map9

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

Barbican Table 44

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

Mutley Plain Table 45

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

North Hill Table 46

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

Stoke Table 47

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

Union Street & Derrys Cross Table 48

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

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

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

Arrests

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

By hour of arrest Table 50

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

Intoxicating substance – Alcohol, drugs or other substance

Under influence of alcohol – Custody officers opinion

Note: data excludes any record with 'DV999' domestic abuse flag.

By hour of arrest day, Day/ENTE Table 51

	2011				2012					
	Day	% of Total	ENTE	% of	Total	Day	% of	ENTE	% of	Total
Monday	119	33.0%	242	67.0%	361	111	32.7%	228	67.3%	339
Tuesday	130	31.6%	281	68.4%	411	121	35.3%	222	64.7%	343
Wednesday	146	31.6%	316	68.4%	462	100	28.6%	250	71.4%	350
Thursday	123	29.9%	288	70.1%	411	116	32.3%	243	67.7%	359
Friday	148	15.2%	823	84.8%	971	105	14.2%	635	85.8%	740
Saturday	134	12.6%	930	87.4%	1064	141	14.6%	828	85.4%	969
Sunday	147	31.4%	321	68.6%	468	154	35.6%	278	64.4%	432
Total	947	22.8%	3201	77.2%	4148	848	24.0%	2684	76.0%	3532

Anti-Social Behaviour - Rowdy, Inconsiderate Behaviour and Street Drinking Incidents 1 January 2012 to 31 December 2012

The table below shows Rowdy, Inconsiderate Behaviour and Street Drinking Incidents in the 7 neighbourhoods by hour Table 52

Hour	2012	% of Total
0700-0759	42	1.2%
0800-0859	42	1.2%
0900-0959	87	2.6%
1000-1059	81	2.4%
1100-1159	110	3.3%
1200-1259	145	4.3%
1300-1359	143	4.2%
1400-1459	142	4.2%
1500-1559	170	5.1%
1600-1659	175	5.2%
1700-1759	197	5.9%
1800-1859	197	5.9%
1900-1959	185	5.5%
2000-2059	213	6.3%
2100-2159	197	5.9%
2200-2259	212	6.3%
2300-2359	234	7.0%
0000-0059	193	5.7%
0100-0159	169	5.0%
0200-0259	146	4.3%
0300-0359	110	3.3%
0400-0459	82	2.4%
0500-0559	47	1.4%
0600-0659	47	1.4%
Total	3366	

The table below shows ASB incidents the 7 neighbourhoods by Day/ENTE Table 53

	2012				
	Day	% of Total ASB	ENTE	% of Total ASB	Total
Plymouth City Centre	534	51.4%	505	48.6%	1039
Stonehouse	369	46.0%	433	54.0%	802
Greenbank & University	129	35.6%	233	64.4%	362
East End	89	34.9%	166	65.1%	255
Mutley	107	46.3%	124	53.7%	231
Stoke	106	38.7%	168	61.3%	274
Devonport	197	48.9%	206	51.1%	403
Total ASB	1531	45.5%	1835	54.5%	3366

The table below shows Street Drinking Incidents in the 7 neighbourhoods by hour

Table 54

Hour	2012	% of Total
0700-0759	3	1.8%
0800-0859	2	1.2%
0900-0959	5	3.0%
1000-1059	5	3.0%
1100-1159	13	7.7%
1200-1259	14	8.3%
1300-1359	19	11.2%
1400-1459	13	7.7%
1500-1559	14	8.3%
1600-1659	12	7.1%
1700-1759	10	5.9%
1800-1859	9	5.3%
1900-1959	6	3.6%
2000-2059	9	5.3%
2100-2159	5	3.0%
2200-2259	10	5.9%
2300-2359	6	3.6%
0000-0059	2	1.2%
0100-0159	2	1.2%
0200-0259	6	3.6%
0300-0359	1	0.6%
0400-0459	1	0.6%
0500-0559	1	0.6%
0600-0659	1	0.6%
Total	169	

The table below shows ASB incidents in the 7 neighbourhoods by Day/ENTE

Table 55

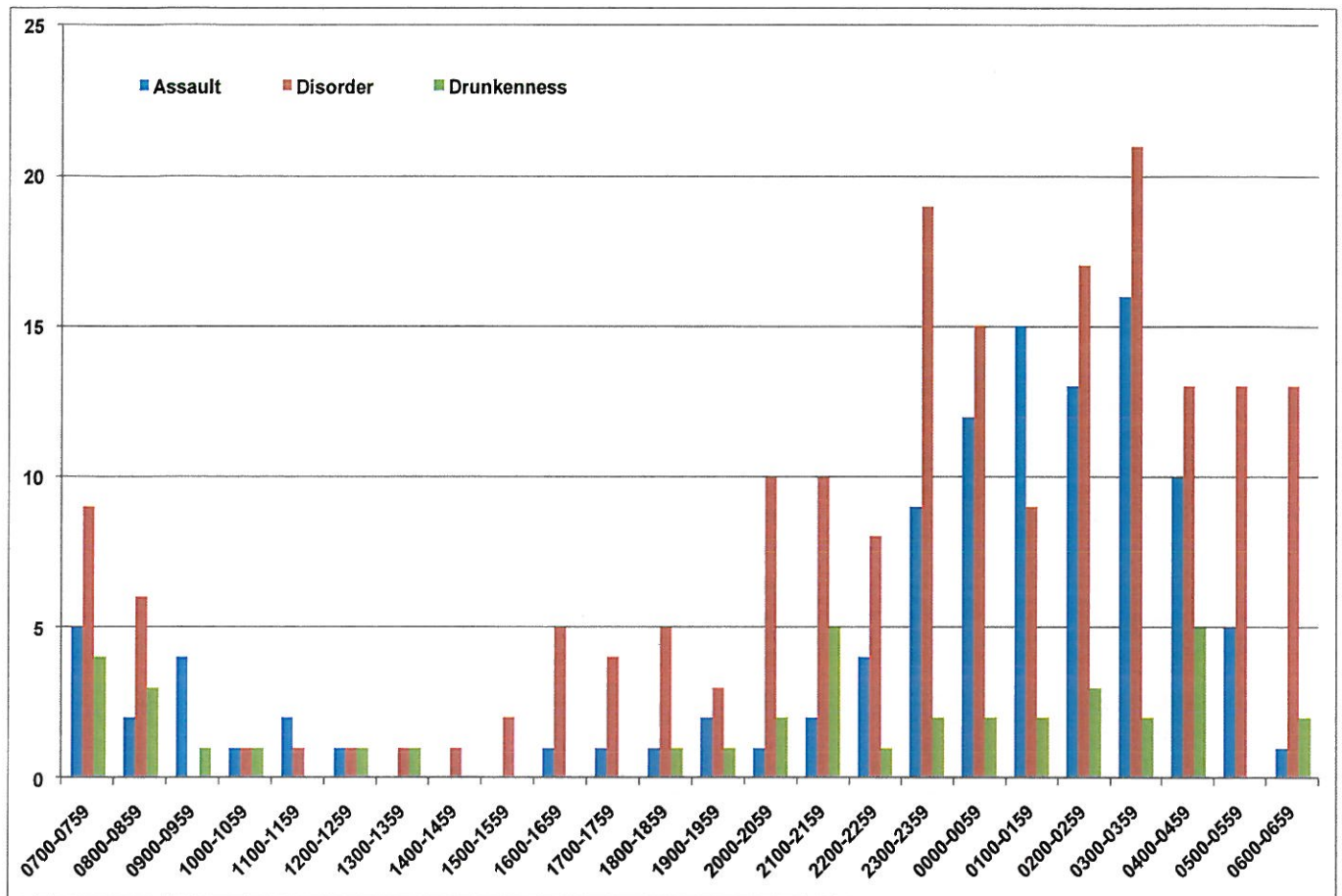
	2012				
	Day	% of Total ASB	ENTE	% of Total ASB	Total
Plymouth City Centre	33	3.2%	16	1.5%	49
Stonehouse	49	6.1%	12	1.5%	61
Greenbank & University	4	1.1%	5	1.4%	9
East End	1	0.4%	3	1.2%	4
Mutley	14	6.1%	4	1.7%	18
Stoke	0	0.0%	2	0.7%	2
Devonport	18	4.5%	8	2.0%	26
Total Street Drinking	119	3.5%	50	1.5%	169

L10 Alcohol and licensing information

L10 assault, disorder and drunkenness reports for Plymouth in 2012 by event start time - Table 56

Hour	Assault	% of Total	Disorder	% of Total	Drunkenness	% of Total
0700-0759	5	4.6%	9	4.8%	4	10.3%
0800-0859	2	1.9%	6	3.2%	3	7.7%
0900-0959	4	3.7%	0	0.0%	1	2.6%
1000-1059	1	0.9%	1	0.5%	1	2.6%
1100-1159	2	1.9%	1	0.5%	0	0.0%
1200-1259	1	0.9%	1	0.5%	1	2.6%
1300-1359	0	0.0%	1	0.5%	1	2.6%
1400-1459	0	0.0%	1	0.5%	0	0.0%
1500-1559	0	0.0%	2	1.1%	0	0.0%
1600-1659	1	0.9%	5	2.7%	0	0.0%
1700-1759	1	0.9%	4	2.1%	0	0.0%
1800-1859	1	0.9%	5	2.7%	1	2.6%
1900-1959	2	1.9%	3	1.6%	1	2.6%
2000-2059	1	0.9%	10	5.3%	2	5.1%
2100-2159	2	1.9%	10	5.3%	5	12.8%
2200-2259	4	3.7%	8	4.3%	1	2.6%
2300-2359	9	8.3%	19	10.2%	2	5.1%
0000-0059	12	11.1%	15	8.0%	2	5.1%
0100-0159	15	13.9%	9	4.8%	2	5.1%
0200-0259	13	12.0%	17	9.1%	3	7.7%
0300-0359	16	14.8%	21	11.2%	2	5.1%
0400-0459	10	9.3%	13	7.0%	5	12.8%
0500-0559	5	4.6%	13	7.0%	0	0.0%
0600-0659	1	0.9%	13	7.0%	2	5.1%
Total	108		187		39	

L10 assault, disorder and drunkenness reports for Plymouth in 2012 by event start time – Graph 17

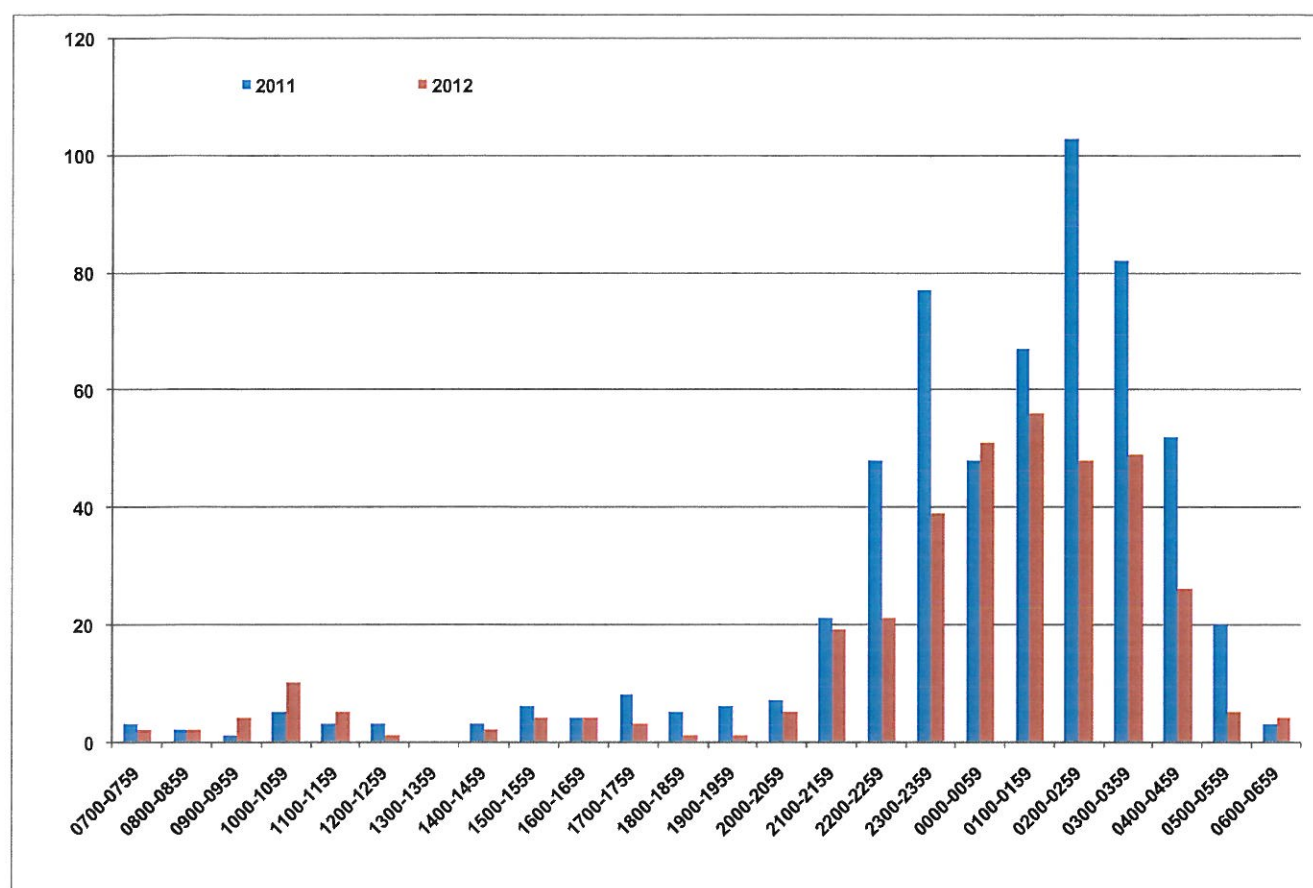


S27 Direction to leave

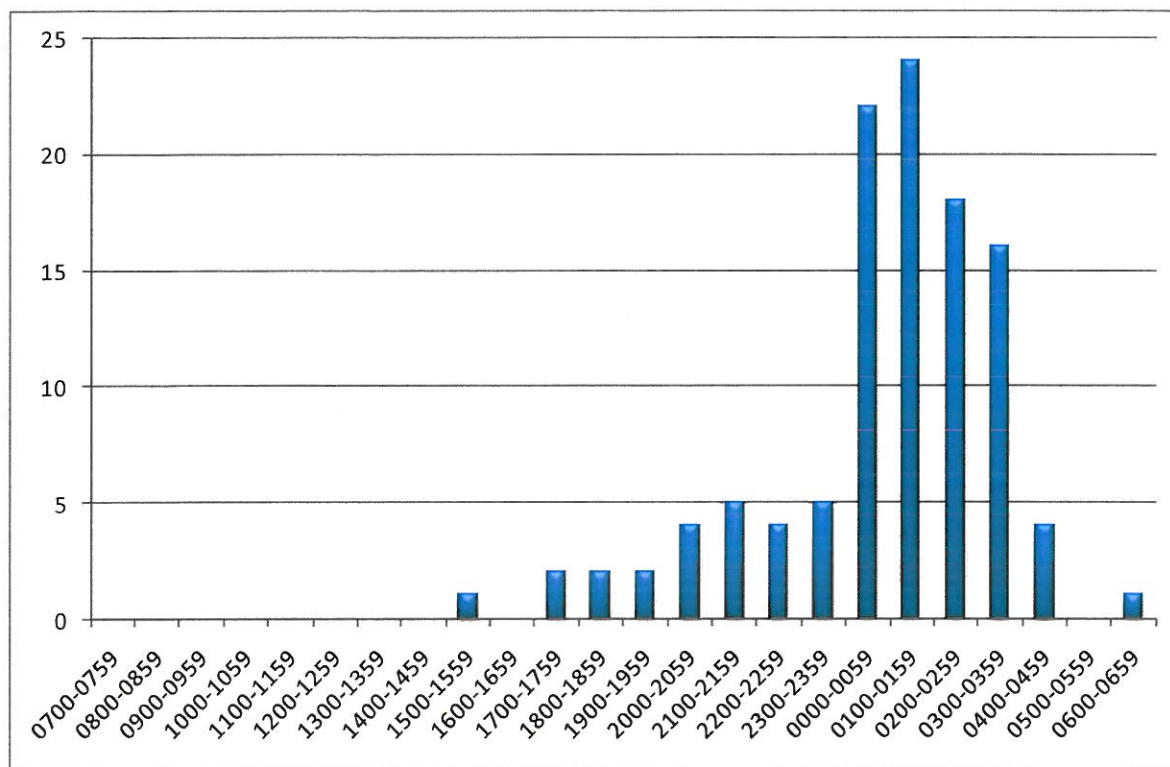
S27 DTL reports for Plymouth in 2011 and 2012 by time of issue – Table 57

Hour	2011	% of Total	2012	% of Total
0700-0759	3	0.5%	2	0.6%
0800-0859	2	0.3%	2	0.6%
0900-0959	1	0.2%	4	1.1%
1000-1059	5	0.9%	10	2.8%
1100-1159	3	0.5%	5	1.4%
1200-1259	3	0.5%	1	0.3%
1300-1359	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
1400-1459	3	0.5%	2	0.6%
1500-1559	6	1.0%	4	1.1%
1600-1659	4	0.7%	4	1.1%
1700-1759	8	1.4%	3	0.8%
1800-1859	5	0.9%	1	0.3%
1900-1959	6	1.0%	1	0.3%
2000-2059	7	1.2%	5	1.4%
2100-2159	21	3.6%	19	5.2%
2200-2259	48	8.3%	21	5.8%
2300-2359	77	13.3%	39	10.8%
0000-0059	48	8.3%	51	14.1%
0100-0159	67	11.6%	56	15.5%
0200-0259	103	17.9%	48	13.3%
0300-0359	82	14.2%	49	13.5%
0400-0459	52	9.0%	26	7.2%
0500-0559	20	3.5%	5	1.4%
0600-0659	3	0.5%	4	1.1%
Total	577		362	

S27 DTL reports for Plymouth in 2011 and 2012 by time of issue – Graph 18



Reported Crimes alleging Use of Bottle or Glass in Key Neighbourhoods
January 2010 to December 2012 – Graph 19



Reported Crimes alleging Use of Bottle or Glass in Key Neighbourhoods
January 2010 to December 2012 – Table 58

Key Neighbourhoods	No.Crime
East End	6
Greenbank & University	28
Morice Town	3
Mutley	3
Plymouth City Centre	45
Stoke	2
Stonehouse	23
Grand Total Of Key Neighbourhoods	110

Devon & Cornwall Constabulary Representations Licensing Policy Review and Late Night Levy

Promoting a safe and vibrant and diverse Night Time Economy

Q1 Do you agree with the Vision for the Night Time Economy?

Plymouth has the largest Evening and Night Time Economy within Devon and Cornwall. For a variety of reasons there is currently an imbalance between the demand for and the supply of late night venues where there remains an over-reliance on the retail sale of alcohol as the overriding licensable activity.

The Devon & Cornwall Constabulary supports the Plymouth City Council Licensing Policy review. Crime data indicates that whilst crime levels continue to fall in most ENTE areas, the levels of crimes within the ENTE remain significant and are also occurring later into the night.

With both reductions in footfall and patrons frequenting the ENTE later at night, than has historically been seen, this appears to continue to put existing late night ENTE businesses under increased financial pressure. Several late night venues have ceased trading in recent months.

Whilst there have been significant reductions in reported alcohol related crime, disorder and antisocial behaviour, the police believe that further proactive changes need to be made to rebalance the ENTE as the city moves forward.

Q2 Do you think there is anything missing from the vision for Night Economy?

Promoting and or incentivising some late night venues to diversify away from volume alcohol led business models, would attract a broader and more inclusive range of customers as well as potentially further reducing the amount of alcohol related crime and disorder within the ENTE.

A significant way venues could adapt would be through the provision of increased seating and more ambient music levels. Recent research by the University of Plymouth has indicated that students may prefer a more relaxed social entertainment environment that the current 'vertical drinking' nightclub market provides.

Coordinating a vision for the ENTE will require coalition support between council departments, responsible authorities, partners and the trade.

Q3 Are there other activities or businesses that the Council should seek to promote in the night time economy?

Any business activity where the retail sale of alcohol is an ancillary activity to other activities, i.e. provision of comedy, dancing; other types of live entertainment i.e. concert, cabaret; other forms of inclusive activity whether licensable or otherwise i.e. ice skating and roller skating

Q4 How do you want Plymouth's Evening and Night Time Economy to look in five years' time?

The police would support the zoning of key ENTE areas with greater diversification away from volume retail alcohol licensable activity.

There is currently insufficient demand to be able to sustain the current number of high volume vertical drinking (HVVD) alcohol retailers. Despite several venues closing recently, there still remains an oversupply of nightclubs and bars. HVVD venues are more likely to suffer alcohol related crime and disorder than some other business models.

Whilst the demand for late night venues cannot be predicted moving forward, in five years time Plymouth's ENTE should aim to be more representative of the population it serves.

Operating Schedules

Q5 Do you agree with the suggestion for supporting information separate to the operating schedule?

Yes

Q6 Do you have any other comments regarding this issue?

The police like other responsible authorities have to invest significant time in understanding and rectifying poorly worded operating schedules and in some cases have to make representations and attend licensing hearings. The police support Plymouth City Council's Licensing Policy changes to improve the guidance issued to applicants to ensure their operating schedules meet the required standard including where appropriate the provision of supporting information.

Maximum Occupancy

Q7 Do you believe we are requiring maximum occupancy figures as a condition on the right type of premises or activities?

Premises operators who exceed a safe operating occupancy can potentially put the safety of customers and staff at risk. In an emergency the evacuation of a premises can have devastating consequences, which can in some cases can lead to serious injuries or loss of life.

The occupancy of a licensed premises can also be shown to adversely impact on levels of crime and disorder with flashpoints becoming more prevalent and frequent. The police therefore believe that all licensed premises should have a defined occupancy level as a condition enshrined in their premises licence in the following circumstances:

a) Two or more floors

Yes

Where a licensed premises has two or more floors including mezzanine floors. The police also believe that in these circumstances the premises licence should stipulate in addition to an overall occupancy limit the maximum occupancy for each room or floor where customers are permitted to consume alcohol or enjoy other licensable activity.

b) Venues over 500 capacity

No

The police can identify several situations in recent years regarding the operators of licensed premises exceeding their occupancy levels where the premises occupancy was less than 500. As such the police believe the arbitrary level of 500 before occupancy conditions are considered for inclusion on to the premises licence is not appropriate. The police would recommend a lower level of 200 may be more appropriate.

c) HVVD

Yes

The police support the inclusion of High Volume Vertical Drinking (HVVD) establishments within the occupancy criteria as a positive step. HVVD are premises which are at potentially greater risk, due to the higher occupancy business model they utilise.

d) Premises operating after midnight

Yes

Crime data identifies that premises which operate after midnight invariably see higher levels of alcohol related crime and disorder and therefore require a higher level of management and security. The police therefore support their inclusion within the criteria for occupancy conditions.

e) Use of pyrotechnics

Yes

Recent tragic events across the world have highlighted the risks of using pyrotechnics within licensed premises. The police therefore support the inclusion of premises licensed for the use of pyrotechnics as a criteria for the occupancy condition.

f) Cumulative Impact Zones (CIZ)

Yes

Any area which has been defined by the Licensing Authority as a Cumulative Impact Zone or area (CIZ) (CIA) has already been identified as experiencing higher levels of alcohol related crime and disorder. The police therefore support the inclusion of premises within a Cumulative Impact Zone as criteria for the occupancy condition.

Q8 Do you have any other comments regarding this issue?

See above

Free Tap Water

Q9 Do you believe that providing greater explanation about this condition to premises will increase availability of free tap water?

Yes

Q10 Is it reasonable to expect businesses to comply with this proposal?

Yes

Q11 Do you have any further comments about this issue?

The police support the provision of freely available free tap water within all licensed premises. The police also expect that operators of HVVD Venues particularly those within CIZ's will be required to make additional provision for free tap water to be freely

available, including the provision of water coolers within venues to dispense water to customers without the need for customers having to queue at the bar. The police believe that all business should promote their responsibility to comply with the mandatory condition of their premises licence. The increased levels of drunkenness remain an area of concern for the police and any further interventions that can be taken to address this are to be recommended.

Licensing Conditions

Q12 Do you believe this proposal is appropriate?

Yes

Q13 Do you have any further comments about this issue?

The police can point to several instances where new operators have had a detrimental effect on the licensing objectives through a change of business operation or where new ownership changes the business use. The police are therefore supportive of any additional conditions that can be added to prevent significant changes in the operation of a business without the safeguards of responsible authorities, interested parties and residents having the opportunity to consider the impact of these through a licence variation application.

Designated Premises Supervisors

Q14 Do you agree on the proposed expectations of a DPS?

Yes

Q15 Will there be any problems with a suitable DPS complying?

No

Q16 Do you have any comments about this issue?

The police can point to several instances where the operation of a business has had a detrimental effect on the licensing objectives and the Designated Premises Supervisor (DPS) could not be contacted or lived or worked outside of the area. The police are therefore supportive of any additional expectations that can be made of DPS's to safeguard against individuals attempting to remotely manage their business operations from afar or in conflict with other competing priorities.

The police believe it is appropriate and proportionate for the Licensing Authority to outline its expectations of DPS's operating venues within the city.

In several recent cases it has become apparent that DPS's of some late night venues rarely work during the core trading hours of the business. Some operators instead rely on unqualified, untrained or inexperienced bar staff and managers to run their businesses for them, with detrimental consequences to the promotion of the licensing objectives.

The police wish to see the Licensing Authority proactively addressing this issue within its proposed changes to the expectations of DPS's. Where the business operation adversely impacts on the licensing objectives it would be appropriate to the promotion of the licensing objectives for the DPS to be removed where they had failed to address these concerns.

Preventing Glass Injuries

Q17 Do you believe we have targeted the right areas for conditions that require alternatives to glass containers?

Yes

The police consider that any assault involving a glass or bottle is unacceptable. Whilst glass related assaults are rare, the injuries sustained can be severe. The police therefore support Plymouth City Council restricting the use of glass drinking vessels in the following circumstances:

- | | |
|---|-----|
| a) Where frequent glass collection is problematical or difficult. | Yes |
| b) In any HVVD venue after midnight especially within CIZ's | Yes |
| c) For any large outdoor event including traditional spontaneous seasonal events i.e. 'Barbican Bank Holiday's' | Yes |
| d) Areas where children or other vulnerable persons congregate. | Yes |
| e) Premises with a history of glass related incidents. | Yes |

Q18 Are there any other situations where we should require alternatives to glass?

Yes

- f) The police consider it may be appropriate in certain circumstances to require a premises which has had a history of violent related incidents to be required to provide alternatives to glass containers irrespective of whether glass related assaults have taken place.
- g) Venues frequented by sports supporters before, during or after high risk fixtures.

Q19 Do you have any further comments about this issue?

Yes

The police consider that any assault involving a glass, bottle or other weapons is unacceptable. Whilst glass related assaults are rare, the injuries sustained can be severe. The use of non glass drinking vessels also can have a positive impact on public safety as well as crime and disorder.

The police wish to ensure that traditional spontaneous seasonal events are included within the definition of **Any Large Outdoor Event** where there may be no single identified event organiser. i.e. Barbican Bank Holiday's, Carnivals, Festivals etc. In these cases it should be appropriate for any licensed premises operating within the locality where the event is taking place to be required to ensure that any sales of alcohol are provided in suitable non glass alternative vessels.

The police currently have a policy of requiring venue operators to remove glass drinking vessels, where they have been subject to two or more glass related assaults within a twelve month period. This policy also includes the decanting of products sold in glass bottles where bottles have been subsequently used in an assault. Since the police policy was introduced in October 2012, there has been a reduction in the number of reported glass related assaults within licensed premises within Plymouth.

Adult Entertainment

Q20 Do you think further restrictions are required?

Yes

The police consider that further restrictions on adult entertainment together with specific additional controls are appropriate to the prevention of harm to children the prevention of crime and disorder licensing objectives and to ensure consistency with the Council's Sex Establishment Policy.

The police are therefore supportive of the following proposals restricting the provision of adult entertainment;

near residential accommodation,	Yes
near schools,	Yes
play areas or other areas where children might be present;	Yes
family leisure areas,	Yes
near historic building or tourist locations or	Yes
near places of worship	Yes

Q21 Do you have any other comments regarding this issue?

The police expect that any operator wishing to take advantage of occasional adult entertainment will ensure that the policies they operate under meet the same standards as would be required under the Council's Sex Establishment Policy, including the maintenance of appropriate records for inspection by any responsible authority.

Use of Petitions

Q22 Do you agree with the proposals?

Yes

Q23 Do you have any other comments around this issue?

The police are supportive of the proposals around the use of petitions in licensing hearings. The police believe it is in the public interest to ensure that standard letters are appropriately considered by the Licensing Committee.

Off Licences

Q24 Do you agree with the proposals for off licence design and layout?

The police are supportive of Plymouth City Councils proposals in respect of the Off Licence trade in Plymouth. The police believe that the price and availability of alcohol in the city can have a detrimental effect on levels of alcohol consumption and alcohol related harm, crime disorder and antisocial behaviour.

The police maintain that the responsible retailing of alcohol includes ensuring alcohol is not displayed in the following circumstances:

- a) Near main entrances and exits where it can be freely stolen.
- b) Near products aimed or consumed by children and young people i.e. ice-cream, sweets, crisps, biscuits and soft drinks.

- c) Displaying alcohol where there is no visible age restriction notice or health related information.

The police support the expectation that a Challenge 25 policy will become the accepted practice for all alcohol retailers in the city.

Q25 Do you agree with the proposals regarding Location and Trading Restrictions?

Yes

The police support additional control measures to combat alcohol thefts, restrictions on the availability of high strength beers, lagers and ciders, minimum staffing levels and formal qualifications for all staff retailing alcohol.

Q26 Do you agree that high strength alcohol should be those at 6.5% ABV or above that is sold cheaply?

Yes

Q27 What other action could be taken to reduce the impact of street drinking?

The police recognise the challenge that those persons recovering from alcohol dependency face. The police therefore support the imposition of additional restrictions on those premises that retail alcohol within areas where alcohol treatment services are operating. In particular those premises retailing high strength alcohol products in single cans or bottles and within areas covered by Designated Public Places Orders (DPPO's).

The police are aware that street drinking can have an adverse impact on the local community as well as increase the vulnerability of those with an alcohol dependency.

The police will therefore support further partnership activities involving alcohol retailers and other responsible authorities including Community Alcohol Partnerships (CAP's) where appropriate, with a view to reducing the prevalence of high strength alcohol sold within areas affected by Street Drinking.

Q28 Do you have any other comments about these issues?

The police expect that all off-licence retailers in the city will ensure that alcohol is sold only from a defined designated section of the store. Areas where alcohol is sold should be monitored by staff qualified in the responsible retailing of alcohol to ensure that it is not sold in circumstances that give rise to a negative community impact.

The police recognise that the availability of alcohol and the increase in Pre-Loading behaviour amongst higher risk groups can have an adverse impact on levels of drunkenness violence and antisocial behaviour within Plymouth's ENTE. The challenge for the police and responsible authorities is to work collaboratively to identify the link and re-dress the trend in collaboration with all alcohol retailers in the city.

Opening Hours

Q29 Do you believe the Council should have a framework of opening hours in different parts of the city?

The police believe that extended opening hours has led to increased levels of alcohol consumption, alcohol harm, crime and disorder and antisocial behaviour. The police would therefore support any measures the licensing authority wish to consider to reduce levels of alcohol consumption and related harm. Areas where these other interventions do not positively reduce alcohol related crime and antisocial behaviour the police consider that further measures may be considered appropriate.

Q30 What hours do you believe would be suitable?

Data obtained by the police demonstrates that whilst the number of crimes reduces over time during the early hours, the level of crime and disorder as a proportion of footfall increases disproportionately after 3am.

The police believe that staggered opening hours in different parts of the city may have an impact of migratory patterns within the ENTE which will need to be considered.

The licensing authority will need to consider the consequences of defining a framework of opening hours in different parts of the city and ensure these factors are considered with any ENTE Public Transport and Licensing Policy.

Q31 Do you have any other comments regarding this issue?

None

Q32 Do you agree that all licences and certificates should be included, not just the on sale of alcohol, within the cumulative impact policy?

Yes

Q34 Do you agree that off licenced premises should be included in cumulative impact policy?

Yes

The police believe that the off-licence volume sales of alcohol contribute to alcohol related crime and disorder and antisocial behaviour and as such should be subject to the CIP.

Q35 Do you agree late night refreshment (fast food takeaways) should be included as part of the cumulative impact policy?

Yes

The police believe that premises offering late night refreshment can reduce dispersal and thereby can contribute to alcohol related crime, disorder and antisocial behaviour and as such should be subject to the CIP.

Q36 Do you have any other comments regarding Cumulative Impact?

The police recognise the symbiotic relationship between all operators with a premises licence operating within the ENTE. The police therefore agree with the proposal that all premises subject of a premises licence including off-licences and those offering late night refreshment should be subject to the Cumulative Impact Policy (CIP) within a Cumulative Impact Zone or Area (CIZ) (CIA).

Q37 Do you believe that the change in wording to no unacceptable negative cumulative impact will provide adequate protection to the local communities?

No

The police understand the rationale for considering the changing the current wording of the CIP. Currently the wording states ***no negative cumulative impact*** which may be considered in some quarters as too restrictive. The police believe the existing application of the CIP has only been used proportionately with only a small number of applications of greatest concern being affected.

The wording ***no unacceptable negative cumulative impact*** places too higher burden on the policy without a clear definition on what would be deemed unacceptable and in the police's view would be unworkable.

Q38 Do you believe that the change in wording to no unacceptable negative cumulative impact will provide sufficient flexibility to approve appropriate applications?

Yes

The changing of the wording to ***no unacceptable negative cumulative impact*** would allow greater flexibility to approve appropriate applications. It may also inadvertently allow applications to be approved, where there are concerns that these businesses would adversely affect the licensing objectives.

Q39 Is there any other wording that would better reflect when an application in a cumulative impact area could be approved?

Should the Licensing Authority consider it necessary to change the wording of the Cumulative Impact Policy, the police would recommend using the word ***significant negative cumulative impact*** in place of ***unacceptable negative cumulative impact***. The police point to the Oxford Dictionary definition of ***significant*** which should be included within the policy for the purposes of clarity and transparency. Namely: ***"...sufficiently great or important to be worthy of attention; noteworthy..."***

Q40 Do you have any other comments regarding this issue?

The police have no other comments to make.

Late night Levy

Q41 Please list your top 5 improvements that could be funded through the levy:

The police consider the top five activities the late night levy should be spent on are as follows:

1. Funding for an Evening and Night Time Economy Manager to oversee responsible authorities and trade engagement in the effective management of the ENTE in reducing crime and disorder through the use of a sustainable coalition of statutory voluntary and the private sector.
2. Funding for police resources to address areas where alcohol related crime and disorder is present requiring a police presence to deal with alcohol related violent crime linked to the ENTE premises.
3. Funding for joint licensing enforcement operations by responsible authorities to identify, and tackle problematic licensed premises.
4. Financial support for Best Bar None (BBN) Licensed Premises Accreditation and Pubwatch Schemes.
5. Funding for improvements to the ENTE environment to secure Purple Flag Accreditation for Plymouth's ENTE.

Q42 Do you have other comments regarding this issue

Yes

S125 Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 require the Licensing Authority to consider the costs of policing and other arrangements for the reduction or prevention of crime and disorder in connection with the supply of alcohol between midnight and 6am.

The provision of a late night levy allows specific funds to be reinvested into schemes which achieve improvements to the area, environment and locality to reduce and prevent crime and disorder.

The police believe that the benefits that can be derived from a levy will be in proportion to the amount raised. The police therefore believe that where the contribution from venues within a Business Improvement District (BID) is being considered by way of contribution from BID, the Licensing Authority is to ensure that this contribution is derived from capital and not from match funding.

Whilst the police have highlighted the top five most effective ways of allocating LNL funds, there remains many other opportunities to reduce or prevent crime and disorder to improve the ENTE, including additional street cleaning, street marshals, taxi marshals, CCTV improvements, street lighting, areas of pedestrianisation and improved public transportation.

Q43 Do you believe it is appropriate for the council to introduce the levy?

Yes

The police support Plymouth City Council in the introduction of the Late Night Levy in Plymouth. Plymouth has the largest ENTE within Devon and Cornwall and despite recent reductions continues to see disproportionate amounts of alcohol related crime and disorder and antisocial behaviour. The police believe that through the levy significant improvements can be funded for the benefit of patrons, residents, the wider community as well as the venues that operate within it.

Q44 Do you agree with the way best practice schemes will be approved?

Yes

The police support the proposal to offer discounts to members of schemes that support improvements of best practice through self regulation. As such the police have worked for a number of years with Plymouth BBN (formerly Citysafe) and Plymouth Pubwatch and consider these schemes have a proven track record for making a positive contribution to the reduction of alcohol related crime and disorder. The police would also like to see these schemes develop further and have suggested they be supported financially from a proportion of the levy raised.

Q45 Do agree the levy should start at 00:30?

The police consider it is a matter for Plymouth City Council to consider the hour at which the Late Night Levy takes effect, however crime data identifies a significant increase in ENTE crime, disorder and antisocial behaviour after midnight.

Q46 Do you agree with the proposed exemption and reductions?

The police believe that the benefits that can be derived from a levy will be in proportion to the amount raised. The police therefore believe that where the contribution from venues within a Business Improvement District (BID) is being

considered by way of contribution from BID, the Licensing Authority is to ensure that this contribution is derived from capital and not from match funding.

Q47 Do you have any other comments regarding this issue?

The police consider it is essential for any additional investment to be focussed on the reduction and prevention of crime and disorder.

Q48 Do you have any comments regarding the Equalities Impact Assessment?

Yes

The police concur that the predominant customer group using the ENTE after midnight is the 18-25 year age group. The police are not aware of any unforeseen impacts arising from the Licensing Policy review which would adversely affect any group with protected characteristics.

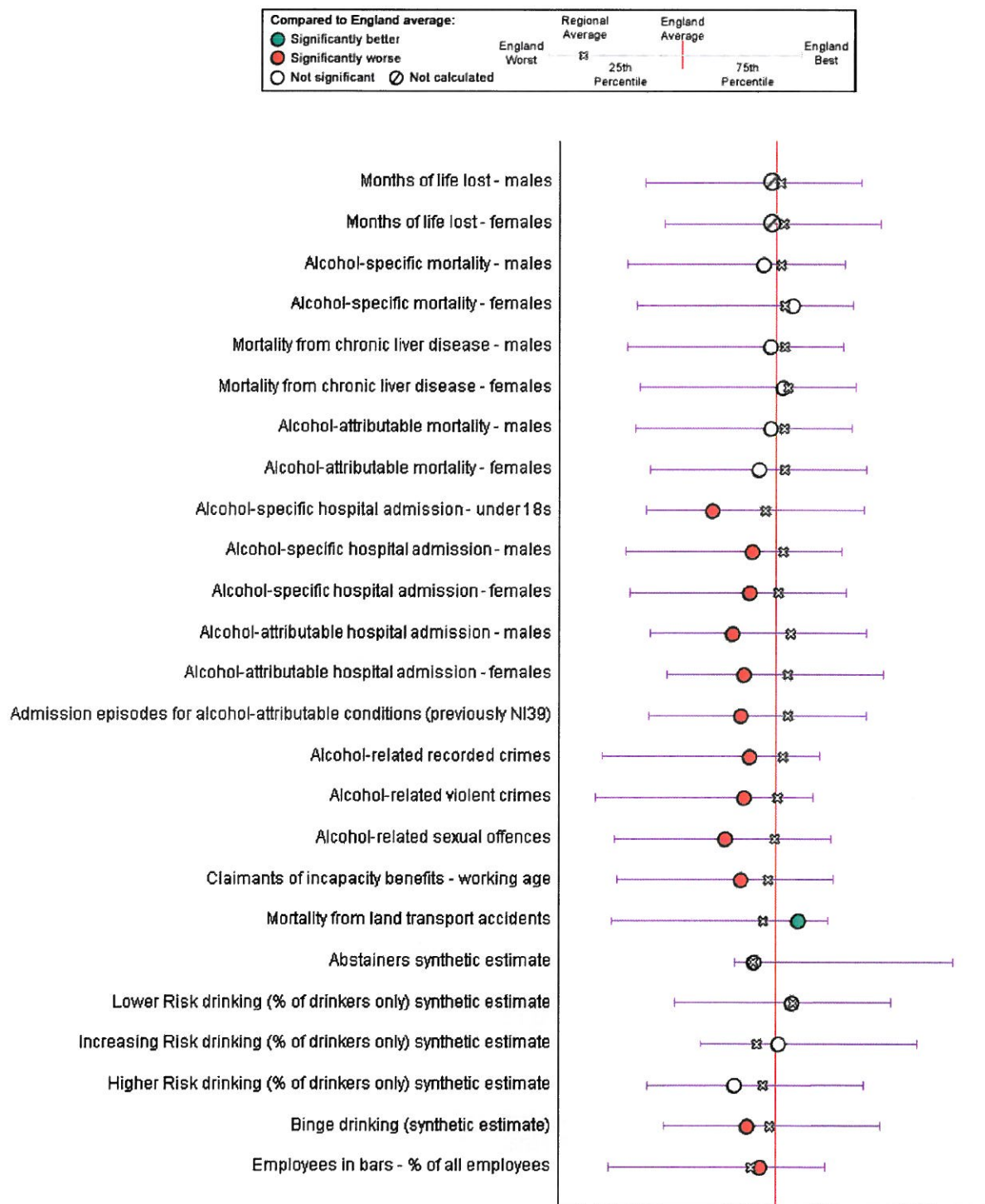
Q49 Do you have any comments or suggestions regarding the current Licensing Policy?

No

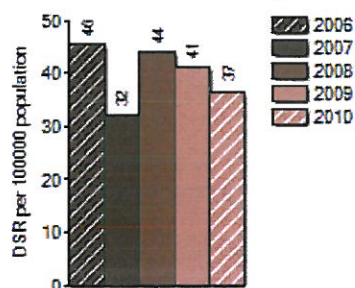
Q50 Do you have any comments or suggestions not already covered?

No

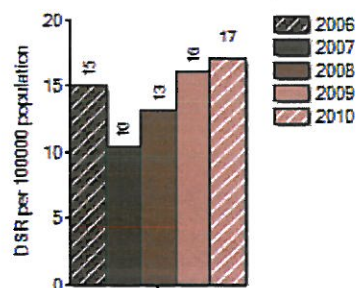
4th October 2013



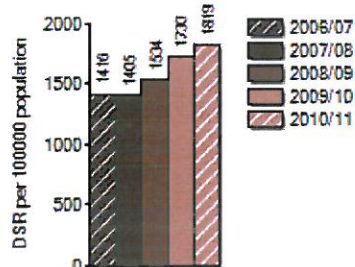
Alcohol-attributable mortality - males



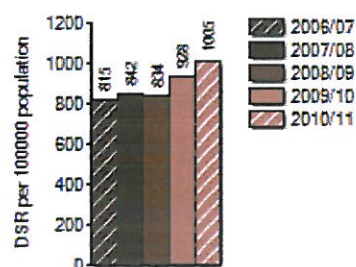
Alcohol-attributable mortality - females



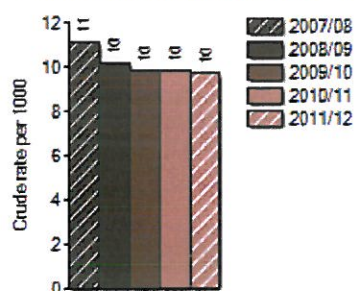
Alcohol-attributable hospital admission males



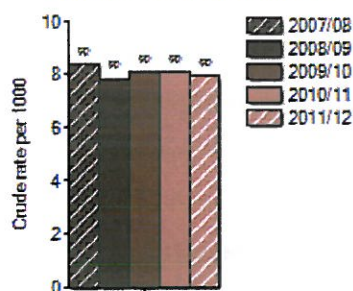
Alcohol-attributable hospital admission females



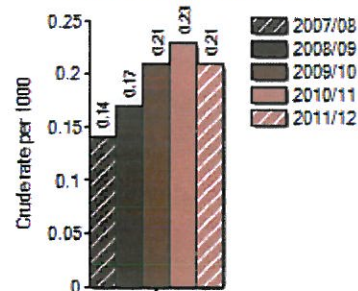
Alcohol-related recorded crimes - all



Alcohol-related violent crimes



Alcohol-related sexual offences



Local Alcohol Profiles for England

ID	Indicator	Measure (a)	National Rank (b)	Regional Average
1	Months of life lost - males	9.5	208	8.6
2	Months of life lost - females	4.4	221	3.9
3	Alcohol-specific mortality - males	15.4	242	12.0
4	Alcohol-specific mortality - females	4.7	134	5.3
5	Mortality from chronic liver disease - males	14.6	217	11.8
6	Mortality from chronic liver disease - females	6.3	161	5.9
7	Alcohol-attributable mortality - males	36.6	207	33.0
8	Alcohol-attributable mortality - females	17.1	247	13.2
9	Alcohol-specific hospital admission - under 18s	95.6	292	62.0
10	Alcohol-specific hospital admission - males	557.1	259	411.3
11	Alcohol-specific hospital admission - females	286.9	267	216.4
12	Alcohol-attributable hospital admission - males	1,819.4	278	1,361.1
13	Alcohol-attributable hospital admission - females	1,005.3	279	779.2
14	Admission episodes for alcohol-attributable conditions (previously NI39)	2,265.2	271	1,753.7
15	Alcohol-related recorded crimes	9.7	286	6.2
16	Alcohol-related violent crimes	7.9	299	4.8
17	Alcohol-related sexual offences	0.2	303	0.1
18	Claimants of incapacity benefits - working age	144.4	291	102.0
19	Mortality from land transport accidents	0.7	37	1.6
20	Abstainers synthetic estimate	14.4	163	14.3
21	Lower Risk drinking (% of drinkers only) synthetic estimate	72.7	123	72.7
22	Increasing Risk drinking (% of drinkers only) synthetic estimate	19.9	123	20.4
23	Higher Risk drinking (% of drinkers only) synthetic estimate	7.4	302	6.9
24	Binge drinking (synthetic estimate)	23.4	267	20.7
25	Employees in bars - % of all employees	2.4	217	2.7

Footnotes

Definition

- Alcohol-specific Conditions that are wholly related to alcohol (e.g. alcoholic liver disease or alcohol overdose). A list of alcohol-specific conditions with their ICD-10 codes and associated attributable fractions can be found at: <http://www.nwph.net/nwpho/publications/AlcoholAttributableFractions.pdf>
- Alcohol-attributable Alcohol-specific conditions plus conditions that are caused by alcohol in some, but not all, cases (e.g. stomach cancer and unintentional injury). For these latter conditions, different attributable fractions are used to determine the proportion related to alcohol for males and females. A list of alcohol-attributable conditions with their ICD-10 codes can be found at: <http://www.nwph.net/nwpho/publications/AlcoholAttributableFractions.pdf>
- a) The actual indicator value for the local authority as calculated in the definitions below.
- b) The rank of the local indicator value among all 326 local authorities in England. A rank of 1 is the best local authority in England and a rank of 326 is the worst. For indicators 20 to 24, a rank of 1 is the highest and a rank of 326 is the lowest value, as the desirability of the value (what is better or worse) has not been determined.



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Local Alcohol Profiles for England

ID	Definition
1,2	Months of life lost- males/females - An estimate of the increase in life expectancy at birth that would be expected if all alcohol-attributable deaths among males/females aged under 75 years were prevented. (NWPHO from 2008-2010 England and Wales life expectancy tables for males and females [Government Actuary Department], alcohol-attributable deaths from Public Health Mortality File 2008-2010 in males/females aged under 75 and Office for National Statistics mid-year population estimates for 2008-2010).
3,4	Alcohol-specific mortality- males/females - Deaths from alcohol-specific conditions (all ages, male/female), directly standardised rate per 100,000 population (standardised to the European Standard Population). (NWPHO from Office for National Statistics Public Health Mortality File for 2008-2010 and mid-year population estimates for 2008-2010).
5,6	Mortality from chronic liver disease- males/females - Deaths from chronic liver disease including cirrhosis (ICD-10: K70, K73-K74) (all ages, male/female), directly standardised rate per 100,000 population (standardised to the European Standard Population). (Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators, National Centre for Health Outcomes Development 2008-2010 pooled).
7,8	Alcohol-attributable mortality - males/females - Deaths from alcohol-attributable conditions (all ages, male/female), directly standardised rate per 100,000 population (standardised to the European Standard Population). (NWPHO from Office for National Statistics Public Health Mortality File for 2010 and mid-year population estimates for 2010).
9	Alcohol-specific hospital admission - under 18s - Persons admitted to hospital due to alcohol specific conditions (under 18s, persons), crude rate per 100,000 population. (NWPHO from Hospital Episodes Statistics 2008/09-2010/11 and Office for National Statistics mid-year population estimates 2008-2010). Numerator counts of less than 6 have been suppressed (indicated as *). Does not include attendance at A&E.
10, 11	Alcohol-specific hospital admission - males/females - Persons admitted to hospital due to alcohol-specific conditions (all ages, male/female), directly standardised rate per 100,000 population. (NWPHO from Hospital Episodes Statistics 2010/11 and Office for National Statistics mid-year population estimates 2010). Numerator counts of less than 6 have been suppressed (indicated as *). Does not include attendance at A&E.
12, 13	Alcohol-attributable hospital admission - males/females - Persons admitted to hospital due to alcohol-attributable conditions (all ages, male/female), directly standardised rate per 100,000 population. (NWPHO from Hospital Episodes Statistics 2010/11 and Office for National Statistics mid-year population estimates 2010). Numerator counts of less than 6 have been suppressed (indicated as *). Does not include attendance at A&E.
14	Admission episodes for alcohol-attributable conditions (previously NI39) - Admission episodes for alcohol-attributable conditions (previously NI39): directly age and sex standardised rate per 100,000 population. (Department of Health using Hospital Episode Statistics 2010/11 and Office for National Statistics 2010 mid-year population estimates).
15, 16, 17	Alcohol-attributable recorded crimes - Alcohol-related recorded crimes, crude rate per 1,000 population. (NWPHO from Home Office recorded crime statistics 2011/12). Office for National Statistics 2010 mid year population were used. Attributable fractions for alcohol for each crime category were applied, based on survey data on arrestees who tested positive for alcohol by the former UK Prime Minister's Strategy Unit.
18	Claimants of incapacity benefits - working age - Claimants of Incapacity Benefit or Severe Disablement Allowance whose main medical reason is alcoholism, crude rate per 100,000 (working age, persons) population. (NWPHO from Department for Work and Pensions data Aug 2011 and Office for National Statistics 2010 mid-year population estimates). NB Important Note Supplied by DWP - To qualify for Incapacity Benefit, claimants have to undertake a medical assessment of incapacity for work called a Personal Capability Assessment. The medical condition recorded on the claim form does not itself confer entitlement to Incapacity Benefit. So, for example, a decision on entitlement for a customer claiming Incapacity Benefit on the basis of alcoholism would be based on their ability to carry out the range of activities assessed by the Personal Capability Assessment; or on the effects of any associated mental health problems. It is also important to note that where someone has more than one diagnosis or disabling condition, only the predominant one is currently recorded.
19	Mortality from land transport accidents - Estimated number of deaths attributable to alcohol from land transport accidents (ICD-10: V01-V89) (all ages, persons) directly standardised rate per 100,000 population (standardised to the European Standard population). (NWPHO from Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators, National Centre for Health Outcomes Development 2008-2010 pooled and Office for National Statistics mid-year population estimates 2008-2010). The Strategy Unit's alcohol-attributable fraction was applied to obtain the estimates.



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Local Alcohol Profiles for England

ID	Definition
20	Abstainers synthetic estimate - Mid 2009 Synthetic estimate of the percentage within the total population aged 16 years and over who report in abstaining from drinking alcohol. Estimates were derived from a statistical model developed to estimate the percentage of abstainers, lower risk, increasing risk and high risk drinkers in local authority populations. *The LAPE 2012 refresh for this indicator was generated using an enhanced methodology (see metadata for details) and care should be taken when comparing these with previous estimates.
21	Lower Risk drinking (% of drinkers only) synthetic estimate - Mid 2009 Synthetic estimate of the percentage within the drinking population (not including abstainers) aged 16 years and over who report engaging in lower risk drinking, defined as consumption of less than 22 units of alcohol per week for males, and less than 15 units of alcohol per week for females. Estimates were derived from a statistical model developed to estimate the percentage of abstainers, lower risk, increasing risk and high risk drinkers in local authority populations. *The LAPE 2012 refresh for this indicator was generated using an enhanced methodology (see metadata for details) and care should be taken when comparing these with previous estimates.
22	Increasing Risk drinking (% of drinkers only) synthetic estimate - Mid 2009 Synthetic estimate of the percentage within the drinking population (not including abstainers) aged 16 years and over who report engaging in increasing risk drinking, defined as consumption of between 22 and 50 units of alcohol per week for males, and between 15 and 35 units of alcohol per week for females. Estimates were derived from a statistical model developed to estimate the percentage of abstainers, lower risk, increasing risk and high risk drinkers in local authority populations. *The LAPE 2012 refresh for this indicator was generated using an enhanced methodology (see metadata for details) and care should be taken when comparing these with previous estimates.
23	Higher Risk drinking (% of drinkers only) synthetic estimate - Mid 2009 Synthetic estimate of the percentage within the drinking population (not including abstainers) aged 16 years and over who report engaging in higher risk drinking, defined as more than 50 units of alcohol per week for males, and more than 35 units of alcohol per week for females. Estimates were derived from a statistical model developed to estimate the percentage of abstainers, lower risk, increasing risk and high risk drinkers in local authority populations. *The LAPE 2012 refresh for this indicator was generated using an enhanced methodology (see metadata for details) and care should be taken when comparing these with previous estimates.
24	Binge drinking (synthetic estimate) - Synthetic estimate of the proportion (%) of adults who consume at least twice the daily recommended amount of alcohol in a single drinking session (that is, 8 or more units for men and 6 or more units for women) (2007-2008). Estimates developed by APHO on behalf of Department of Health (2010) (Revised dataset published March 2011 and updated to LAPE resources in April 2012). Please see PHOs JSNA Datasets for further information: www.apho.org.uk/resource/view.aspx?RID=91736
25	Employees in bars - % of all employees - The number of employees, employed in bars as a percentage of all employees. (Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) 2010, National Statistics, from Nomis website: www.nomisweb.co.uk). Office for National Statistics single year of age mid 2010 population estimate for males aged between 16-64 years and females aged 16-60 years. A rank of 1 is the lowest local authority value in England and a rank of 326 is the highest. Values that are significantly lower than the England average have been highlighted green and values that are significantly higher have been highlighted red. The desirability of the value (what is better or worse) has not been determined.



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Introduction

This paper provides an analysis of the cost of crime in Warwickshire during the year 2006/07. It uses the latest Home Office estimates on the costs of different crime types to estimate an overall cost for the County. It also disaggregates the cost of crime across wards and specific agencies.

The costs considered in the Home Office report go beyond the direct financial costs of an offence (e.g. the value of property that has been stolen) to include the following:

- Costs in **anticipation** of crime, e.g. insurance, security
- Costs as a **consequence** of crime, e.g. value of property stolen, property damaged, victim services, lost output, physical and emotional impact
- Costs in **response** to crime, e.g. criminal justice system costs

The Home Office report only considers the costs of offences against individuals and households. Updates to the costs of crimes against commercial and public sector victims are planned for a forthcoming Home Office publication. All costs are 2003 prices, so may slightly underestimate the actual value in today's prices.

Potential uses for this information include examining the cost of crime on specific agencies, helping produce more robust cost-benefit analysis of interventions and helping to identify particular geographic locations for more intensive responses.

Key Findings

- Recorded crimes against individuals and households cost Warwickshire approximately £85 million during 2006/07. That represents £233,000 every day.
- Recorded violent crime accounted for more than £51m during 2006/07.
- A key component of the overall total is the monetary value attached to the physical and emotional impact of crimes on victims. This accounts for 46% of the total cost of crime.
- The cost of recorded violent crime to Warwickshire's health services was approximately £5.9m. This will exclude any unrecorded offences and will therefore represent a significant underestimate.
- Not surprisingly, the wards with the highest costs of crime are generally in and around the main town centres. Abbey ward in Nuneaton recorded crimes accounting for more than £4.5m during 2006/07.
- The twenty wards with the highest costs of crime account for half of all costs across the County, implying the costs are relatively concentrated in a small number of key locations.
- In terms of cost per person, there were variations across the County, ranging between £98 per resident in Stratford-on-Avon District up to £217 per resident in Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough, with an average of £157.

Analysis

Estimated Costs of Crime

The Home Office has estimated the costs of crime associated with a range of crime types against individuals and households. As mentioned, these estimates attempt to cover all associated costs, including costs to agencies involved in responding to crime and the criminal justice system.

The table below illustrates how the estimates are disaggregated into their constituent parts.

Cost of Crime by Type

Crime Type	Costs in anticipation	Costs as a consequence	Costs in response				Average Cost
			Police	Courts	Probation	Other	
Serious wounding	£2	£7,075	£5,917	£930	£349	£7,149	£21,422
Other wounding	£2	£7,075	£412	£64	£59	£443	£8,055
Sexual offences	£8	£28,132	£1,524	£228	£52	£1,494	£31,438
Common assault	£0	£1,186	£119	£19	£16	£102	£1,442
Robbery	£21	£4,660	£878	£140	£80	£1,501	£7,280
Domestic burglary	£398	£1,732	£576	£37	£68	£456	£3,267
Theft of vehicle	£916	£3,022	£81	£4	£29	£85	£4,137
Theft from vehicle	£166	£642	£31	£2	£6	£11	£858
Other theft	£33	£301	£191	£10	£28	£71	£634
Criminal damage	£49	£692	£76	£5	£3	£41	£866

1. All costs are averages.
2. Costs in anticipation include defensive expenditure and insurance administration.
3. Costs as a consequence include physical and emotional impact on victims, value of property stolen, property damaged or destroyed, victim services, lost output and health service costs.
4. Costs in response include costs to the Police, prosecution, Magistrates' Court, Crown Court, jury service, legal aid, non-legal aid defence, Probation service, prison service, criminal injuries compensation and other CJS costs.

For example a theft from vehicle offence will cost, on average, £858. This includes not only the cost of any property stolen but also car insurance, car security devices, the emotional impact on the victim, victim services, lost output and Police costs. This is an average and will clearly hide significant variations.

Costs of Crime in Warwickshire

Based on the above estimates of individual offences, it is possible to approximate the total cost of crime across the County. The table below lists crime types, number of offences, cost per offence and total cost.

Cost of Crime by Type and Volume

Crime Type	Average Cost	Number of offences 2006/07	Total Cost
Serious wounding	£21,422	178	£3,813,116
Other wounding	£8,055	3,618	£29,142,990
Sexual offences	£31,438	424	£13,329,712
Common assault	£1,442	1,739	£2,507,638
Robbery of personal property	£7,280	367	£2,671,760
Domestic burglary	£3,267	2,850	£9,310,950
Theft of vehicle	£4,137	1,696	£7,016,352
Theft from vehicle	£858	5,200	£4,461,600
Other theft	£634	6,380	£4,044,920
Criminal damage	£866	10,240	£8,867,840
Total of Above			£85,166,840

Total recorded crime against individuals and households cost Warwickshire more than £85 million during 2006/07. This represents more than £233,000 every day of the year.

Serious violent offences account for a significant proportion of this total, largely due to the values attributed to the physical and emotional impact against the victim. Recorded violent crime accounted for more than £51m during 2006/07.

Disaggregating the Total Cost

The total cost of crime, £85m, can be disaggregated into various categories. This helps us to understand the impact of crime against individuals and households in a range of different ways, for example costs to the victim, costs to agencies and the impact on Warwickshire's economy.

The table below illustrates how this total can be broken down. Figures for specific CJS agencies are further disaggregated in the following section.

Cost of Crime by Type

Type of Cost	Total Cost
<i>Costs in anticipation of crime</i>	<i>£4,282,023</i>
Defensive expenditure	£2,297,252
Insurance administration	£1,984,771
<i>Costs as a consequence of crime</i>	<i>£64,950,021</i>
Physical and emotional impact on direct victims	£39,582,467
Value of property stolen	£8,830,035
Property damaged/destroyed	£4,063,798
Property recovered	- £1,129,045
Victim services	£121,538
Lost output	£7,587,644
Health services	£5,893,584
<i>Costs in response to crime</i>	<i>£15,934,796</i>
Criminal Justice System	£15,934,796
Total of Above	£85,166,840

Clearly, a key component of the overall total is the monetary value attached to the physical and emotional impact of crimes on victims. This accounts for 46% of the total cost of crime. The Home Office has produced the national estimates using the following methodology:

"The Home Office commissioned research to develop and apply methodologies for valuing the intangible victim costs of violent crime specifically. One of these approaches, developed by academics at the universities of Sheffield and East Anglia, collated evidence from a range of sources, including the BCS, on the prevalence and severity of various health state outcomes associated with a range of violent crime incidents. These health outcomes were then translated into estimated losses of quality-adjusted life years (QALYs). This is a concept which has been developed and used extensively in the health service area, and subject to extensive theoretical and empirical validation. Reductions in QALYs as a result of suffering a violent crime incident can then be translated into money terms by applying a monetary estimate of a QALY derived from research again undertaken for the DfT."

Costs to Agencies

The Home Office methodology disaggregates the cost of crime across a range of different agencies that can be involved in dealing with crime. This might include the Police, Probation, Courts, victim services, health services and prison service. This section considers the costs of crime to these agencies in Warwickshire.

Cost of Crime by Type and Agency

Crime Type	Police	Health	Probation	Courts	Victim Services	Prison Service
Serious wounding	£1,053,226	£239,944	£62,122	£165,540	£1,246	£486,118
Other wounding	£1,490,331	£4,874,368	£213,344	£231,424	£25,312	£484,544
Sexual offences	£646,176	£388,384	£22,048	£96,672	£13,568	£304,856
Common assault	£206,941	£213,897	£27,824	£33,041	£10,434	£22,607
Robbery	£322,226	£177,261	£29,360	£51,380	£5,872	£312,317
Domestic burglary	£1,641,600	-	£193,800	£105,450	£31,350	£880,650
Theft of vehicle	£137,376	-	£49,184	£6,784	£1,696	£106,848
Theft from vehicle	£161,200	-	£31,200	£10,400	£5,200	£20,800
Other theft	£1,218,580	-	£178,640	£57,420	£6,380	£127,600
Criminal damage	£778,240	-	£30,720	£51,200	£20,480	£61,440
Total of Above	£7,655,896	£5,893,854	£838,242	£809,311	£121,538	£2,807,780

Recorded crimes against individuals and households cost the listed agencies in the region of £18 million during 2006/07. Of this total, the Police incurred costs of more than £7.6m.

The cost of recorded violent crime to Warwickshire's health services was approximately £5.9m. This will exclude any unrecorded offences and will therefore represent a significant underestimate.

Ward-level Data

It is possible to calculate a cost of crime figure for each ward across the County. Not surprisingly, the highest costs are associated with town centre wards, largely because these are the areas with the highest levels of reported violent crime.

The table below lists the 'top twenty' wards in Warwickshire in terms of the cost of crime against individuals and households.

Cost of Crime, Top Twenty Wards, 2006/07

Rank	Ward	District	Total Cost
1	Abbey	Nuneaton & Bedworth	£4,644,738
2	Brunswick	Warwick	£3,176,320
3	Clarendon	Warwick	£2,971,972
4	Newbold	Rugby	£2,635,068
5	Caldecott	Rugby	£2,302,022
6	Camp Hill	Nuneaton & Bedworth	£2,275,790
7	Wem Brook	Nuneaton & Bedworth	£2,264,058
8	Bar Pool	Nuneaton & Bedworth	£2,125,136
9	Willes	Warwick	£1,963,192
10	Poplar	Nuneaton & Bedworth	£1,950,956
11	New Bilton	Rugby	£1,667,374
12	Milverton	Warwick	£1,623,154
13	Bede	Nuneaton & Bedworth	£1,590,922
14	Stratford Avenue and New Town	Stratford-on-Avon	£1,566,702
15	Stratford Guild and Hathaway	Stratford-on-Avon	£1,536,494
16	Kingswood	Nuneaton & Bedworth	£1,533,470
17	Warwick West	Warwick	£1,494,050
18	Exhall	Nuneaton & Bedworth	£1,485,292
19	Warwick South	Warwick	£1,433,922
20	Attleborough	Nuneaton & Bedworth	£1,427,074

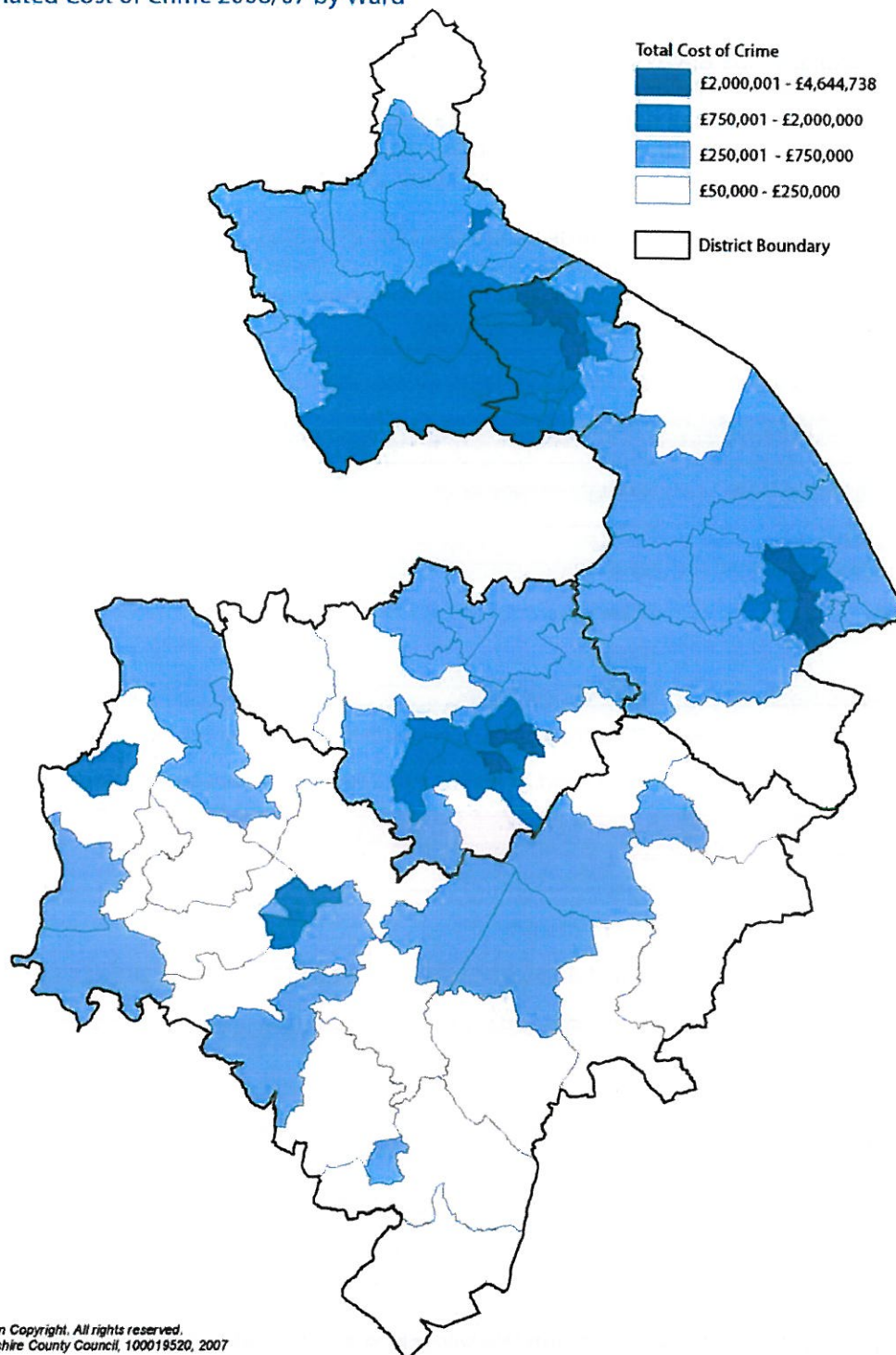
Abbey ward in Nuneaton & Bedworth covers the commercial town centre and some residential areas to the west. During 2006/07, crimes against individuals and households amounted to more than £4.6m worth of costs. This represents 5.5% of all costs incurred across the County.

Nine of the 'top twenty' wards are located within Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough.

These twenty wards account for almost £42m or 50% of the total cost of crime across Warwickshire.

The map below illustrates the ward level totals.

Estimated Cost of Crime 2006/07 by Ward



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Warwickshire County Council, 100019520, 2007

As mentioned previously, most of the largest totals are in and around the main town centres. For example, every ward within Leamington and Warwick towns suffered crimes amounting to more than £750,000.

Actual Crime vs. Cost of Crime

Another potentially interesting comparison could be made between the actual volume of crime in a locality and the cost of those crimes. Traditionally the focus for practitioners has always been on the volume of crime – an alternative would be to consider the relative impact crimes have on an area. It may be that a particular ward has a relatively small number of recorded crimes but they may be, generally, at the more serious end of the scale. Agencies might want to consider whether there should be an additional focus on these kinds of areas.

The first table below lists wards where the cost of crimes recorded within them places them further up the 'league table' than a simple consideration of crime numbers would do. The second table provides the converse – wards where the volume of crime is high but the cost is relatively lower.

Comparing the Cost of Crime and Actual Crime, 2006/07 – 'relatively expensive wards'

Ward	District	Rank (cost of crime)	Rank (volume of crime)	Difference
Hurley & Wood End	North Warwickshire	55	80	25
Cubbington	Warwick	53	68	15
Water Orton	North Warwickshire	59	71	12
Crown	Warwick	25	36	11
Manor	Warwick	37	47	10
Atherstone North	North Warwickshire	60	70	10

These 6 wards account for 5% of the total cost of crime in the County but only 3.8% of the actual volume

Comparing the Cost of Crime and Actual Crime, 2006/07 – 'relatively less expensive wards'

Ward	District	Rank (cost of crime)	Rank (volume of crime)	Difference
Dunchurch & Knightlow	Rugby	65	42	23
Henley	Stratford-on-Avon	75	54	21
Fosse	Rugby	57	42	15
Quinton	Stratford-on-Avon	56	41	15
Stoneleigh	Warwick	74	59	15
Earl Craven & Wolston	Rugby	54	40	14
Eastlands	Rugby	64	51	13

Ranks are out of 105, where 1 is the highest

Actual volumes of crime refer to the categories included in the cost analysis only

Interestingly, all of the wards that have the greatest differences between cost of crime and actual volume of crime are clustered in particular Districts/Boroughs. Those wards that, relatively speaking, perform better for volume of crime than cost of crime tend to be located in North Warwickshire and Warwick, whereas the wards that perform better for cost of crime than volume of crime are generally clustered in Rugby and Stratford-on-Avon. This implies that, in general terms, North Warwickshire and Warwick are suffering relatively more expensive types of crime.

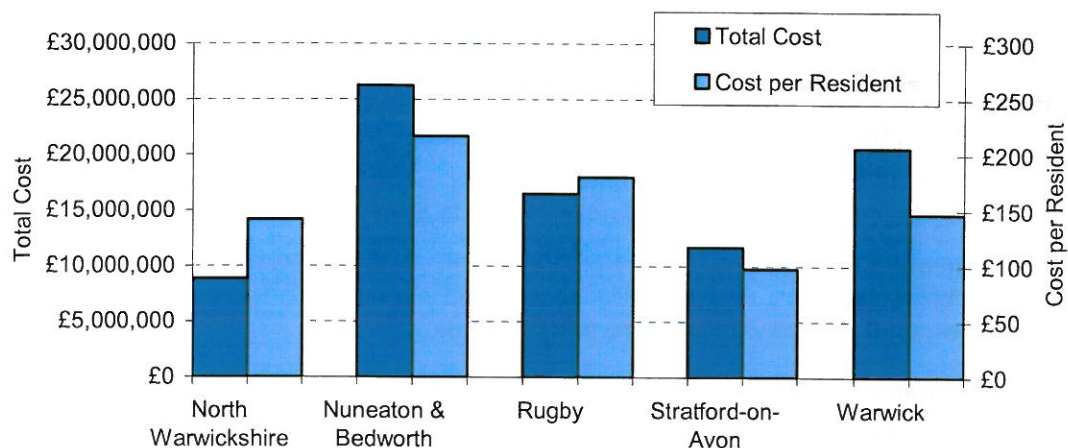
It is also interesting to note that none of the wards listed in these two tables feature in the 'top twenty' for either volume or cost of crime, implying that the wards with the highest costs associated to them also have the highest volumes.

Cost per Person

It is not possible to calculate the total cost of crimes committed against residents of Warwickshire as some offences against Warwickshire's residents will take place outside of the County. What is possible is a calculation of the average cost per resident for crimes committed within the County's boundary.

It is also possible to produce this estimate for each District within Warwickshire. Going beyond that geographical scale (e.g. ward) would not be sensible as offences committed within town centres would significantly skew the figures in those areas.

Cost of Crime per Resident 2006/07, by District



On average, crimes against individuals and households in Warwickshire cost each resident of the County £157 during 2006/07.

At District level, figures were as follows:

Cost of Crime per Resident 2006/07, by District

District	Total Cost	Cost per Resident
North Warwickshire	£8,848,878	£142.04
Nuneaton & Bedworth	£26,230,802	£217.32
Rugby	£16,502,674	£180.16
Stratford-on-Avon	£11,695,226	£98.28
Warwick	£20,630,388	£147.04
Warwickshire	£83,907,968	£157.16

Average cost per resident ranged between £98 in Stratford-on-Avon District up to £217 in Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough.

References

The cost figures used in this report are taken from the Home Office Online Report 30/05 "[The economic and social costs of crime against individuals and households 2003/04](#)", published in 2005. For more details on the methodology please refer to that report.

Further Information

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