



Derby City Council

CUMULATIVE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

EFFECTIVE 1 APRIL 2026

1 BACKGROUND

1.1 Derby City Council, as the Licensing Authority, has a duty to comply with its obligations under Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 in respect of crime and disorder and to promote the four licensing objectives of the Licensing Act 2003.

The four licensing objectives are:

- The prevention of crime and disorder;
- Public safety;
- The prevention of public nuisance, and
- The protection of children from harm.

1.2 This Cumulative Impact Assessment is written in accordance with the Licensing Act 2003 (the Act) as amended by the Policing & Crime Act 2017 and the s182 guidance issued under the Act..

1.3 A Licensing Authority may, in appropriate circumstances, publish a Cumulative Impact Assessment (CIA) to help limit the number or types of licence applications granted in areas where there is evidence to show that the number or density of licensed premises in the area is having a cumulative impact and leading to problems which are undermining the licensing objectives.

1.4 The Licensing Authority is aware of problems that can be created when longer trading hours, large numbers, or the density of premises offering licensable activities are located in close proximity to one another, or where the premises are out of character with the surrounding social infrastructure.

1.5 Derbyshire Constabulary provided evidence to support the retention of a Cumulative Impact Policy in 2025 within the area shaded yellow on the attached plan. The evidence showed a correlation between an increase in alcohol fuelled crime and disorder in the city centre area and the number and density of licensed premises within the identified area.

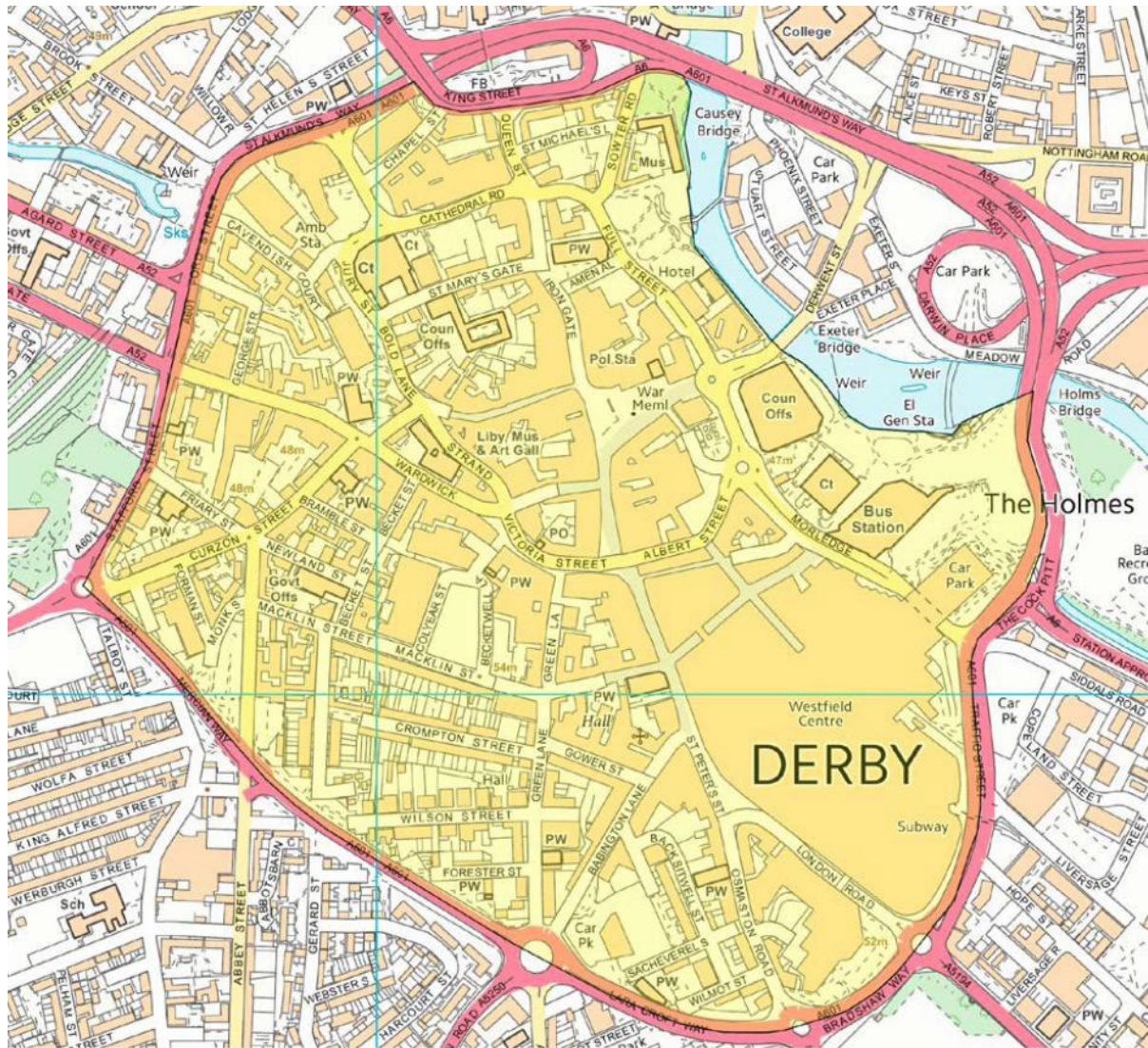
1.6 The statistics showed an increase in crime and disorder offences throughout the evening, starting around 9pm to 4am with increased activity from 11pm to 4am. Numbers of crimes were higher on Saturday and Sunday nights.

1.7 The area most significantly affected by the cumulative impact of licensed premises are generally contained within the city centre, which represents 1% of the total area of the city of Derby, yet accommodates 24% of all licensed premises within the city.(Appendix 1).

1.8 The Licensing Authority accepts that the grant of new premises licences or club certificates, or the positive variation of existing licences or certificates within this area would undermine the crime prevention objective, and add to the existing cumulative impact of the existing licensed premises.

1.9 The Council has adopted a cumulative impact policy for the area contained

within the city's inner ring road, shown on the plan set out below which has been regularly reviewed and retained since its' inception in 2011.



2 EFFECTS OF THE POLICY

- 2.1 Cumulative impact is the potential impact on the promotion of the licensing objectives of a number of licensed premises concentrated in one area.
- 2.2 The creation of this CIA does not prevent any person from making an application for Relevant Authorisation and each application will continue to be dealt with on it's own merits having regard to the contents of this document. It is not the purpose of such assessments to act as a total ban on growth or the licensing of premises which will not add to concerns around cumulative impact. The Authority recognises that the operating and business style of a premises affects the impact it may have.. The onus therefore falls on applicants to demonstrate this in their operating schedules.
- 2.3 Variation applications covered under this policy would exclude minor variations.
- 2.4 The policy will only be triggered where relevant representations from responsible authorities or interested parties are received in relation to a specific application. If no representations are received, the Licensing Authority must grant the premises licence or club certificate.

- 2.5 The policy cannot be absolute and the Licensing Authority recognises this and will consider each application on its own merits. Premises with different operating and/or business styles or characteristics may have different cumulative impacts. Applications relating to premises where the evidence demonstrates that a grant would be unlikely to add to the cumulative impact will be granted.
- 2.6 The policy will not be used to:
- revoke a licence that is being reviewed following representations received about problems with an existing licensed premises,
 - adopt quotas or set terminal hours in a particular area.
- 2.7 Conditions will not be imposed on premises licences or club certificates for premises within the cumulative impact zone by the Licensing Authority, unless relevant representations from a responsible authority or interested party have been received.

3 REVIEW

- 3.1 The cumulative impact policy will be reviewed on a regular basis, this will usually be every three years.
- 3.2 A review may involve the boundaries of the existing cumulative impact area being revised, subject to available evidence existing at the time to justify the revision. It may also assess whether the policy is still needed.

Derbyshire Constabulary
**CUMULATIVE IMPACT
ASSESSMENT**
Derby City

Making Derbyshire Safer **Together**



I am writing on behalf of Derbyshire Constabulary in my capacity as Force Licensing Inspector to formally recommend the renewal of the Cumulative Impact Policy (CIP) under Section 5A of the Licensing Act 2003, for the City Centre area of Derby.

Background and Justification

The Licensing Act 2003, as amended by the Policing and Crime Act 2017, enables licensing authorities to publish a Cumulative Impact Assessment (CIA) where there is evidence that the number or density of licensed premises in a particular area is having a detrimental impact on the promotion of the licensing objectives. These objectives include:

- The prevention of crime and disorder
- Public safety
- The prevention of public nuisance
- The protection of children from harm

Recent data collected by Derbyshire Constabulary indicates a disproportionate concentration of alcohol-related crime and disorder within the city centre, particularly between the hours of 11pm and 4am. This area, which represents approximately 1% of the city's total geography, contains over 24% of all licensed premises in Derby.

Evidence of Cumulative Impact

Analysis of crime statistics, incident reports, and partnership feedback from city centre stakeholders—including the Community Safety Manager demonstrates a clear correlation between the density of licensed premises and:

- Increased levels of alcohol-fuelled violence and anti-social behaviour
- Strain on emergency services and public infrastructure
- Public nuisance including noise, littering, and street fouling

This evidence supports the conclusion that the current licensing landscape is undermining the licensing objectives and that further growth in licensed premises would exacerbate these issues.

In support of this application please see enclosed:

Appendix A- Map containing the Night Time Economy Crimes and ASB recorded between April 2022 to March 2025 in Derby City overlaid with the number of Licenced Premises.

The Map shows the density of licence premises heavily concentrated within the City Centre area. There is also a higher density cluster of licensed premises located within the Derbion Shopping Centre (aka Intu / Westfield)

Appendix B- Map showing NTE crime (September 2020 – 25th August 2023) and NTE ASB (September 2020 – 25th August 2023)

Appendix C- Supporting Statement from Chief Inspector Chris Thornhill Operations Derbyshire Constabulary South Division

Appendix D- Supporting Statement from Arron Kirkham

Data

In October 2023 a full analysis of the Night Time Economy (NTE) Crimes and Anti-Social Behaviour was completed by the Safer Derbyshire Research and Information Team¹.

There have been 27,322 NTE crimes recorded in NTE areas Sept 2020–25th Aug 2023 (9,817/36% of which occurred Sept 2022-25th Aug 2023).

Almost a third (31%) of recorded NTE crime in this three-year period occurred in just two NTE areas (Derby City and Chesterfield).

Of all NTE recorded crimes 85% were made up of five main crime types:

- Violence without injury 26.4%
- Violence with injury 20.1%
- Criminal damage 16.1%
- Public disorder 14.3%
- Stalking and harassment 8.2%

In relation to NTE ASB (Sept 2020 – 25th August 2023) 12,662 incidents (excluding ROCs) were recorded, with a large proportion recorded as nuisance (82.1%), and a third occurring in three NTE areas (Derby City 15%, Chesterfield 10.3%, and Ilkeston 7.7%)

There have been 5,429 NTE crimes recorded in Derby City NTE area Sept 2020–25th Aug 2023 (1,983/36.5% of which occurred Sept 2022-25th Aug 2023), accounting for approximately a fifth of all NTE crime in Derbyshire.

Overall eighty percent of recorded NTE crime occurred in one LSOA area.

Of all NTE recorded crimes 77.5% were made up of four main crime types:

- Violence without injury 30.2%
- Violence with injury 23.2%
- Public disorder 14.5%
- Criminal damage 9.6%

¹ The Police data included in this report has been produced for local analysis purposes and should not therefore be regarded as being official Police statistics. The Police data used in this report will vary from the published Police statistics released by the Office for National Statistics (ONS)

Looking at recorded NTE crime by month, as with Derbyshire overall, figures indicate an overall rising trajectory, however NTE ASB also appears to be seeing a small upward trend, in contrast to the overall downward trend seen for Derbyshire. There is also a slightly higher proportion of NTE crimes recorded from July-October (however there are fluctuations in peaks when looking at the 12-month periods separately).

Time and day analysis indicates a higher number of recorded crimes Friday evening-early hours Saturday (peaking midnight-0359), Saturday evening-early hours Sunday (peaking 2300-0359).

In relation to NTE ASB (Sept 2020-25th Aug 2023) 1,897 incidents (excluding ROCs) were recorded, with a large proportion recorded as nuisance (83.5%).

The area accounted for 15% of the Derbyshire NTE ASB total, with overall figures indicate a peak during the summer months, however there are fluctuations in peaks when looking at the 12-month periods separately.

- Unlike Derbyshire overall there were considerably more NTE ASB incidents with 'alcohol' markers (18.6%) than 'youth related' markers (6.4%).
- As with Derbyshire overall, time and day analysis indicate NTE ASB peaking early/mid evening throughout the week, with incidents also recorded later and deep into the early hours of the morning at the weekend.

A smaller summary of this report is renewed and shared with members of the Derby NTE Partnership Tactical Meeting with the most recent KPI report being completed in July 2025 showing that within the period August 2024 to July 2025 2255 Crime and Incidents were reported that relate to NTE. Whilst this is going in a downward trend Derby City Centre still represents the highest area for NTE related Crime and ASB.

Partnership

The management of the Night Time Economy (NTE) within Derby is recognised as a multi-agency responsibility, with regular information-sharing and strategic planning meetings held to address emerging issues.

The Derby NTE Partnership Tactical Meeting, convened every two months, brings together key stakeholders including:

- Derbyshire Constabulary
- Derby City Council Licensing
- Derby City Council Community Safety
- Derby Live
- Derby City Council- CCTV
- University of Derby
- Charitable organisations such as the Street Pastors and Safe and Sound.

This forum enables collaborative review of incidents, trends, and operational challenges affecting the NTE, and supports coordinated responses to safeguard public safety and promote responsible licensing.

Policing operations within the NTE are overseen by the Operations Chief Inspector, with weekend deployments involving:

Up to 10 Police Constables

1 Police Sergeant

1 Police Inspector

This represents a significant staffing commitment by Derbyshire Constabulary, reflecting the priority placed on maintaining safety and order in the city centre during peak hours of alcohol-related activity.

Map of Area

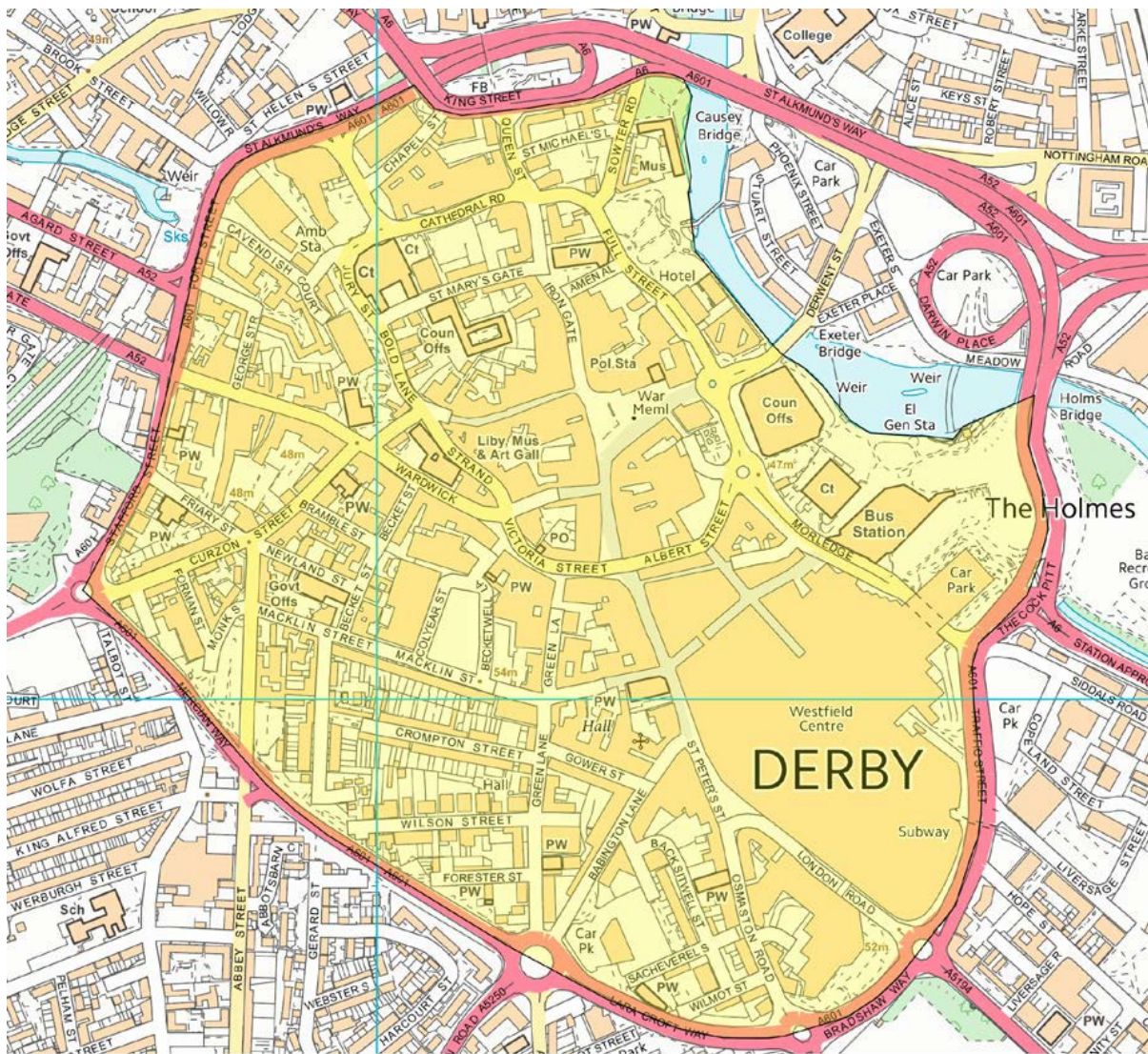


Chart 1 Showing the area being subject to the Cumulative Impact Area shaded in yellow.

Assault-related Emergency Department attendance activity at Royal Derby Hospital

Background

Violence is a major cause of ill health and poor wellbeing as well as representing a significant burden on health services and the wider economy. Every year there are estimated to be ~35,000 emergency hospital admissions and over 300,000 emergency department attendances related to violence in England. It is widely recognised that violence can be prevented and its impacts mitigated through the adoption of a public health approach. Therefore, the effective use of data and intelligence is critical to: help understand patterns and the extent of violence locally; identify risk factors; and inform the development and targeting of interventions.

Information Sharing to Tackle Violence Minimum Dataset (ICDS) is a small de-identified dataset collected by Emergency Departments covering all ED attendances resulting from violent incidents. The data includes:

- Date and time of arrival in ED
- Date and time of the incident
- Specific location of the incident
- Primary means of assault (i.e., weapon or body part used).

The ISTV standard is mandatory for Type 1 EDs in England. From 1st July 2023, information previously collected in the Information Sharing to Tackle Violence Minimum Dataset (ICDS) will instead be collected via the Emergency Care Data Set (ECDS). The intention is that the ISTV will be dual-run with the ECDS until it is retired on 1st July 2024.

Methodology

The data used in this report is derived from the Royal Derby Hospital Emergency Department Cardiff Activity Dataset. It should be noted that the Cardiff Data form is not mandatory in the Emergency Department, therefore, may underestimate the number of patients that enter the department after being involved in an assault-related incident. This report includes all historical data from 1 April 2018.

Since April 2018, there have been 6,242 assault-related emergency department (ED) attendances in Derby. Since April 2018, there has been an average of 69 assault-related ED attendances per month in Derby. There is seasonal fluctuation in the number of assault-related ED attendances in Derby, although there has been no significant change in the total number of incidents in recent years. It is worth noting the sudden drop in assault-related ED attendances recorded between April to June 2020 and between November 2020 to March 2021. This is likely due to the impact of COVID-19 containment measures which meant that all pubs, bars and clubs were closed during these time periods. During September 2025 there were 39 assault-related ED attendances in Derby compared to 58 during the same period in 2024

Day and time of Emergency Department Arrival

54.5% of assault-related hospital attendances in Derby occurred between Friday and Sunday

55.6% of assault-related hospital attendances in Derby arrived between 6pm and 4am

Assault Method

60.4% of records had information regarding the primary means of assault (i.e., body part or weapon used)

Where the primary method of assault was known, 2,851 assaults were carried out by a Body part (82.7 %) while 596 were carried out by a Weapon.

51.3 % of assaults which resulted in an emergency department attendance in Derby were carried out by a Fist. In recent years, an increasing proportion of assaults have been carried out by a weapon

Location

31.5% of records had sufficient details recorded to establish the specific location of the incident i.e., postcode, name of pub etc.

345 records show the assault taking place at a licenced premises. Of the 345 records 319 of these identified the licenced premises as the location of the assault requiring Emergency Department attendance at the Royal Derby Hospital. 87 of the reports identified at licence premises would be within the CIA.

811 reports show the location of the assault as being a Street and 35 report that the assault took place in a restaurant or takeaway. It is not possible with the data provided by Public Health the further locate these report.

Recommendation

In accordance with the statutory guidance issued under Section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003, Derbyshire Constabulary recommends:

- That Derby City Council renew a Cumulative Impact Policy for the City Centre area as defined within the enclosed map.
- That the Council publish a Cumulative Impact Assessment (CIA) outlining the evidence base and scope of the policy.
- That the CIA be subject to public and stakeholder consultation, as required under the Act.
- That the policy be reviewed at least every three years, in line with statutory requirements.

We believe this policy will provide a robust framework for managing future licensing applications and safeguarding the wellbeing of residents, visitors, and businesses in Derby.

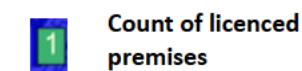
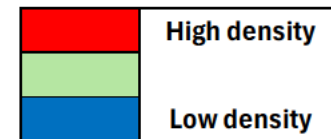
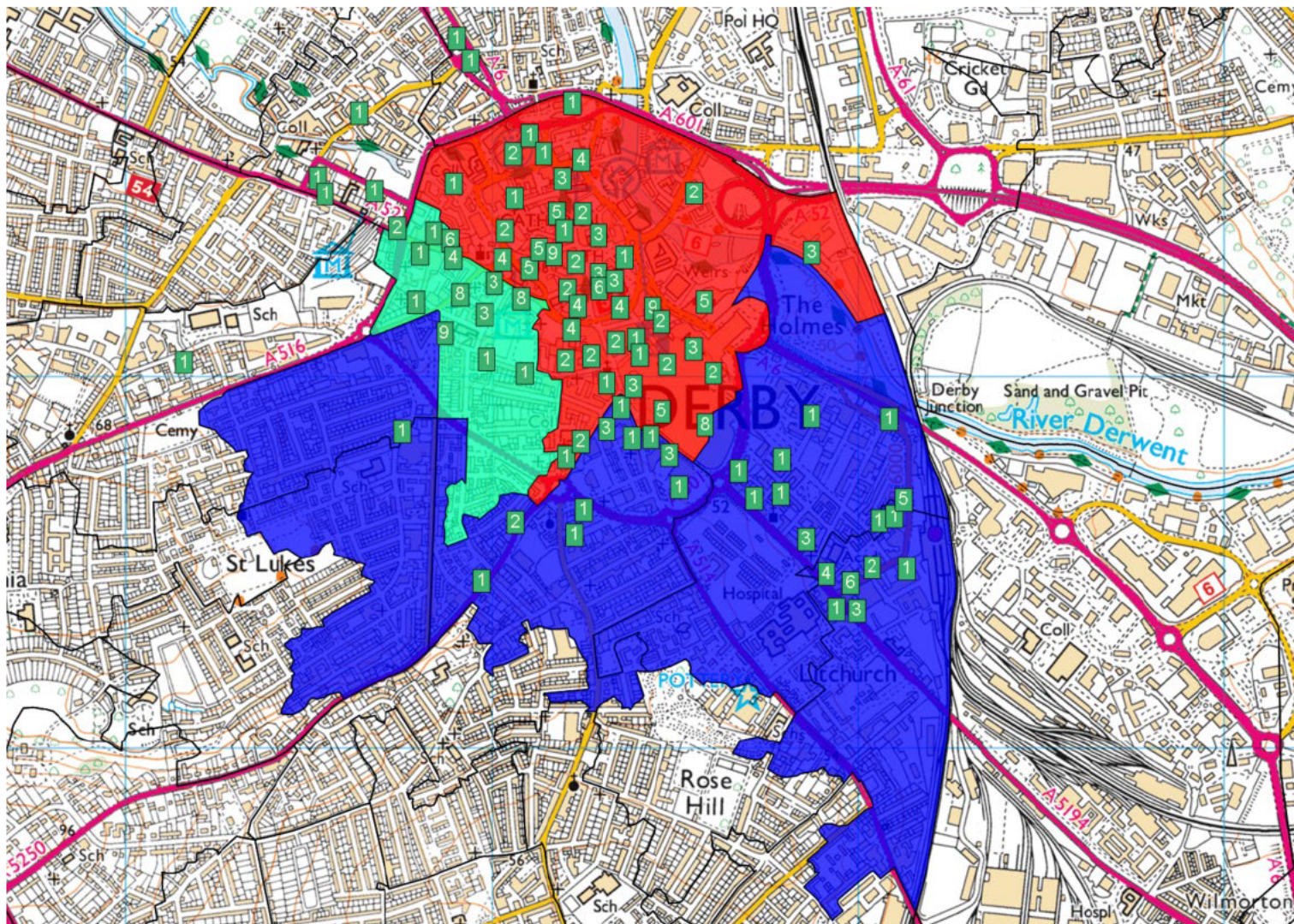
We welcome the opportunity to support the Council in developing the CIA and contributing to the consultation process.

Appendix A

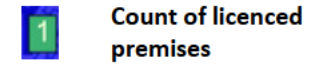
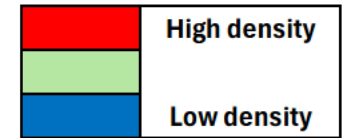
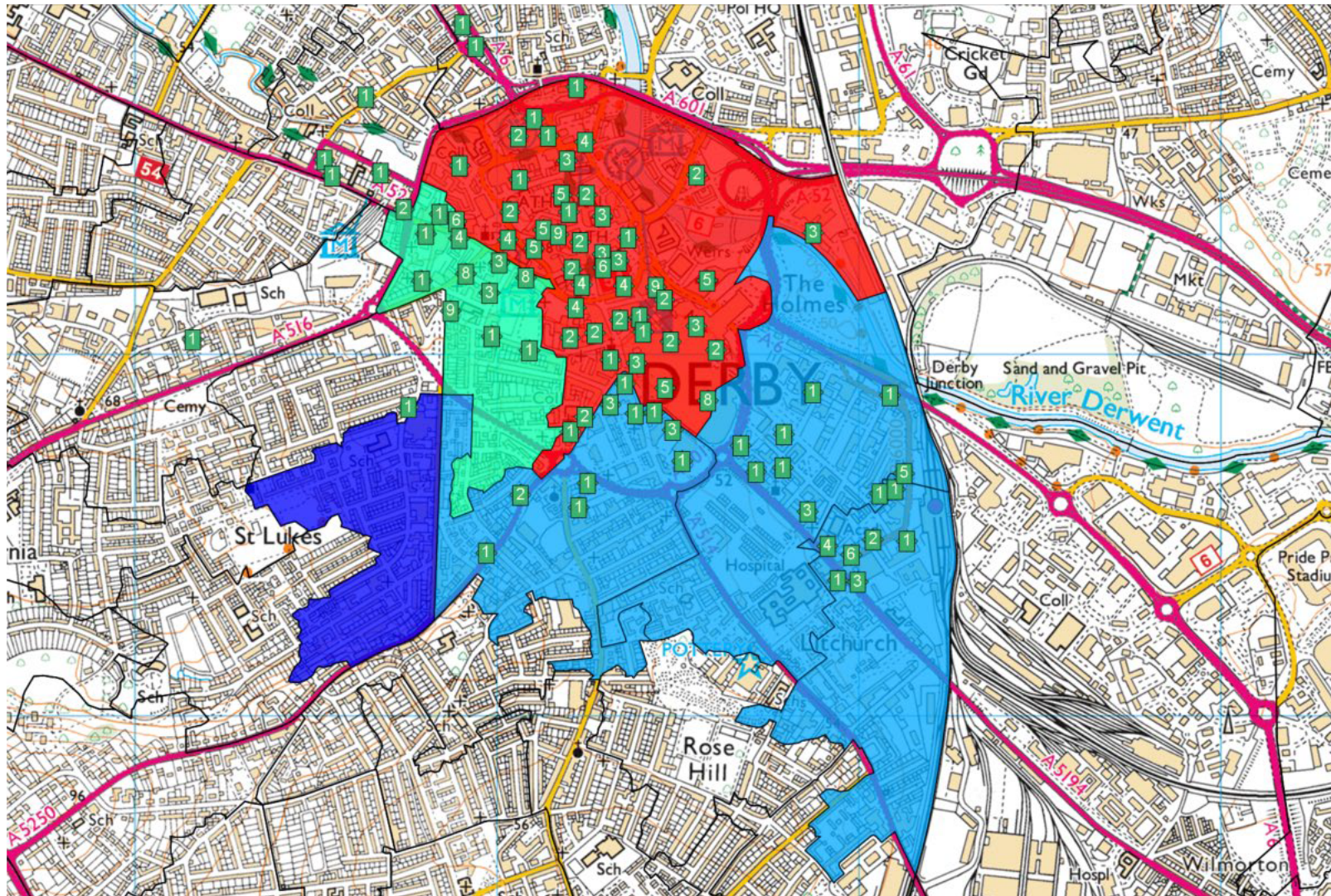
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Night Time Economy Crimes April 2022 to March 2025 – Derby City



Night Time Economy ASB April 2022 to March 2025 – Derby City



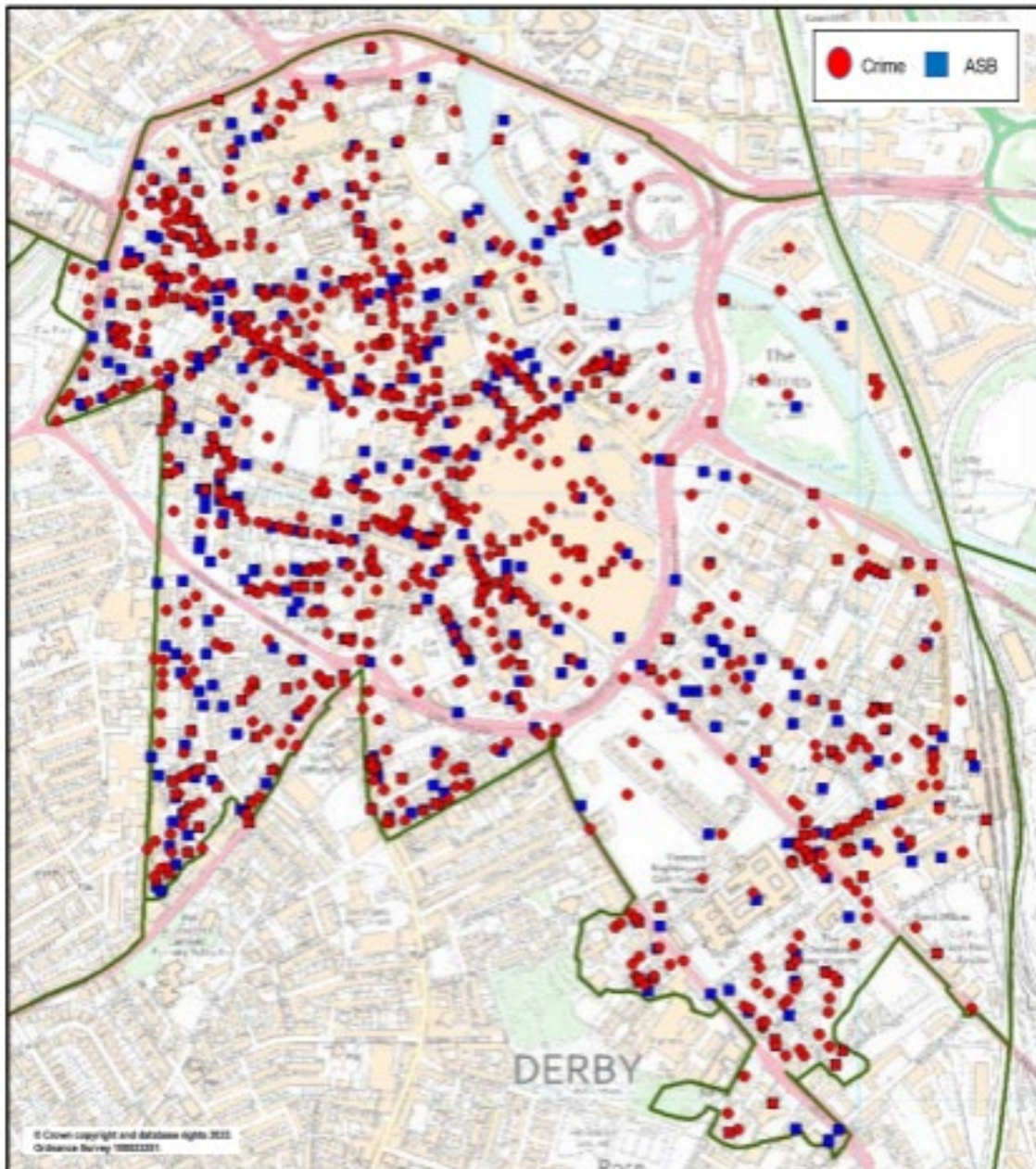
Appendix B

Making Derbyshire Safer **Together**



Derby City (Local Policing area 'SN03')

NTE crime (September 2020 – 25th August 2023) and NTE ASB (September 2020 – 25th August 2023)



Map 2 - Derby City NTE Crime (Sept. 2020 - 25 Aug 2023) and NTE ASB (Sept. 2020-25 Aug 2023)

Appendix C

Making Derbyshire Safer **Together**



FROM Chief Inspector Chris Thornhill
Operations – South Division

OUR REF

YOUR REF

TO Inspector Daniel Handley-Farrell
Prevention and Partnership

TEL NO

DATE 05/06/2025

SUBJECT Recommendation for Renewal of a Cumulative Impact- Chief Inspector Chris Thornhill

As Chief Inspector of Operations for South Division of Derbyshire Constabulary, I am writing to express my full support for the renewal of the Cumulative Impact Area (CIA) designation for Derby City Centre.

The CIA has been a critical tool in helping us manage the challenges associated with a high concentration of licensed premises in a relatively compact urban area. From a policing perspective, the CIA provides a framework that supports proactive and preventative approaches to public safety, crime reduction, and community reassurance.

Key operational benefits of the CIA include:

- **Enhanced Resource Planning:** The CIA allows us to anticipate and allocate policing resources more effectively during peak times, particularly during the night-time economy hours. This has led to more efficient deployment of officers and improved response times.
- **Crime and Disorder Reduction:** Since the implementation of the CIA, we have observed a stabilisation in levels of alcohol-related crime and anti-social behaviour in the city centre. The policy has contributed to a more manageable and safer environment for both the public and our officers.
- **Licensing and Partnership Working:** The CIA strengthens our ability to work collaboratively with the local authority and other partners in reviewing and challenging new licence applications that may contribute to cumulative impact. This has been instrumental in maintaining a balanced mix of venues and reducing the risk of saturation.
- **Public Confidence and Safety:** The visible presence of officers, supported by the CIA framework, has helped to reassure residents, visitors, and business owners. It also supports our broader objectives around violence prevention, safeguarding, and community wellbeing.

In summary, the renewal of the Cumulative Impact Area is essential to sustaining the progress we have made in managing Derby City Centre's night-time economy. It remains a vital component of our strategic approach to policing and public safety.

I strongly recommend the continuation of this policy and reaffirm Derbyshire Constabulary's commitment to working in partnership to ensure its effective implementation.

COPY TO

Appendix D

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CIA Community Safety

From Arron Kirkham [REDACTED]

Date Thu 05/06/2025 15:44

To Handley-Farrell, Daniel, 14273 [REDACTED]

Caution: This email originated from outside of the organisation. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

A cumulative impact area (CIA) is a designated zone where evidence suggests that the number, type, or density of licensed premises is negatively affecting the city's licensing objectives.

These objectives include crime and disorder, public safety, public nuisance, and protecting children from harm.

Historically, Derby's early evening and nighttime economy was dominated by venues that prioritised profitability over diversity. This led to a surge in alcohol-related crime and disorder, resulting in limited options.

The introduction of the CIA played a pivotal role in addressing this issue and improving the city's perception of safety and tourism.

The CIA's impact has been transformative, encouraging a broader spectrum of licensed premises to establish themselves in the city centre including a new state of the art venue and a redesigned and relaunch of the city's market hall also well as new cafes and restaurants with more of a street café culture.

Rather than being restrictive, the CIA has facilitated Derby's development of a night-time economy beyond the confines of "vertical drinking establishments" or bars.

This diversification has enabled Derby City Council and its partners to secure the prestigious "Purple Flag" status.

This recognition underscores the vibrant and thriving night-time economy Derby now offers, making it an attractive destination for both residents and visitors.

The renewal of Derby's Purple Flag status is contingent upon a key performance indicator (KPI) of complaints related to anti-social behaviour.

Safety remains a paramount concern, with recorded crime serving as a crucial measure.

It's important to note that the CIA could jeopardise Derby's Purple Flag status if repealed.

The CIA stands as a critical policy that has made a significant impact in mitigating alcohol-related crime. It represents a valuable tool for responsible authorities, enabling the promotion of competently managed premises that offer a diverse range of services across the city.

Every city grapples with the consequences of large-scale alcohol consumption in the night-time economy.

This resource-intensive and costly undertaking strains even more our already stretched emergency services.

Derbyshire Police, East Midlands Ambulance Service (EMS), street pastors, and taxi marshals collaborate seamlessly to support vulnerable individuals who have consumed excessive alcohol or become victims of alcohol-related violent crime.

As Derby City Councils Community Safety Manager, I firmly believe that the Cumulative Impact Area should remain in place for the continued benefit of Derby City residents and visitors to our great city.



Arron Kirkham MSc REnvH MCIEH MIOl MInstLM | Community Safety Manager | Community Safety & Locality Working | Public Protection & Streetpride | Communities & Place Directorate | Derby

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Mobile [REDACTED] | Minicom [REDACTED] www.derby.gov.uk
I'm #MadeByDyslexia – expect creative thinking & creative spelling.



A yellow banner with black and white text. On the left, it says 'SUPPORTING YOU WITH THE COST OF LIVING'. On the right, it says 'FOR SUPPORT CALL 01332 346266, TEXT 07490 341584 OR VISIT derby.gov.uk/costofliving'. There are also logos for Derby City Council, Community Action, and Derby Town.

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