

APPENDIX 2

Proposed Expansion of the Nottingham City Centre Cumulative Impact policy (Saturation Zone)

1.0 PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 To present to the City Council Leadership, stakeholders and interested parties the available analysis of crime and disorder for the three proposed areas of change for the city centre saturation zone (expansion east, west and potential retraction north; see Figure 3 below) and recommendations on the same.
- 1.2 To outline the role of cumulative impact policies in the effective management of the city centre in terms of reducing crime, as well as in support of strategic planning.

2. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 2.1 Based on the analysis of the available data it is recommended that the City Council and partners seek to expand the existing saturation zone in regards to SZ1 and SZ2 (see Figure 3) as there is either increasing night-time economy violence or evidence of previous issues in an area that would benefit from the increased management represented by its inclusion within the saturation zone. The expansion on the saturation zone into these areas will provide an opportunity to better control the type and nature of any future premises which may seek to establish themselves in these areas. The extension in to those areas would also compliment the City Centre's Time and Place plan which seeks to establish defined zones that capitalise on the city's touristic and cultural assets. Whilst the Time and Place Plan does not represent a statutory responsibility of the City Council the strategic direction for planning it represents will be incorporated into the Council's Land and Planning Policy (LAPP) document.
- 2.2 It is recommended that the proposal to remove a part of the saturation zone (SZ3) (Figure 3) not be pursued as there is evidence of increasing night-time economy violence within that area. As a result it would be considered imprudent, at this time, to remove the existing saturation policy that enables the restriction of potentially problematic premises from gaining a license. It is felt that the continuation of the policy in SZ3 would not run counter to the City's strategic objectives, expressed within the LAPP document and as outlined in the City Centre Time and Place Plan, which aims to see this area developed as the late night entertainment area. It is felt that the saturation zone affords added protection in ensuring that premises tailored towards the late-night entertainment sector are based on responsible management practices.

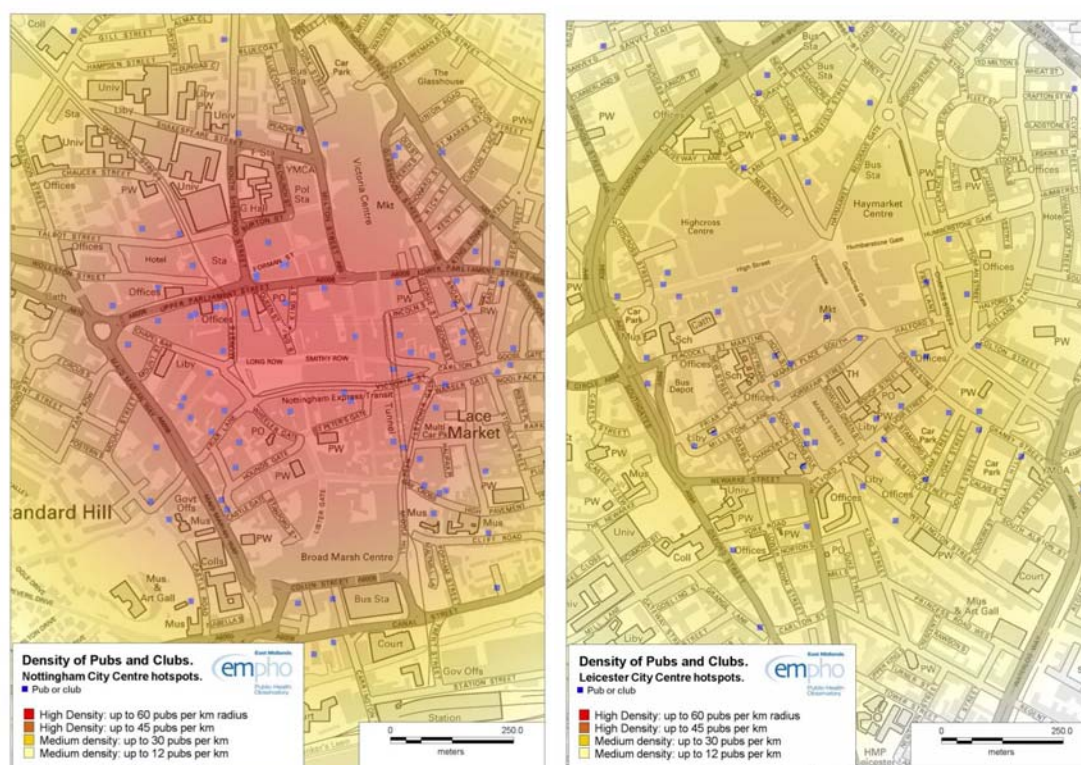
3.0 BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The relationship between alcohol and crime is well established internationally, nationally and locally.¹

¹ *The Government's Alcohol Strategy* HM Government 2012

- 3.2 The Partnership Alcohol Needs Assessment identified in 2012 the very high concentration of licensed premises in the city centre, and one of the highest in the country.
- 3.3 Nottingham has a large and highly concentrated city centre night-time economy drawing in up to 50,000 visitors in one night from around the region and beyond. In 2011, the East Midlands Public Health Observatory produced a report on pub and club density in the region. This report identified Nottingham as containing exceptionally high density of on-licensed premises compared with the East Midlands and England, where only output areas in London have a similar density of pubs². The map below presents clusters of pubs and clubs in Nottingham city centre within four bands shaded from yellow (lowest density) to red (highest density). A map of Leicester has also been included to provide a comparison.
- 3.4 There are approximately 1,258 licensed premises in the city³, approximately 950 of which are authorised to sell alcohol for consumption on the premises. This marks a 9.5% growth in licensed premises since March 2007. The industry has remained stagnant in the past year (2011/12), however, seeing a much more conservative 0.3% growth.⁴
- 3.5 As with pubs and clubs, Nottingham also has a high density of off-licensed premises, although Leicester has the highest density in the region. There are currently 300 off-licensed premises across the city.

Figure 1: Alcohol Outlet Density in Nottingham 2011/12 with Leicester for Comparison



² 'Pub, club and off-licence density in the East Midlands', John Langley & Verity Bellamy, East Midlands Public Health Observatory, April 2011

³ At end October 2011, Nottingham City Council, Community Protection

⁴ Nottingham City Council, Community Protection, November 2011. Total number of premises licences in force by end March 2011 was 1253.

- 3.6 The government's 2012 alcohol strategy specifically cites the impact of the concentration and volume of alcohol licensed premises on harm to citizens:
- “There is evidence of a link between the number of venues selling alcohol in one area and levels of harm, whether this is crime, damage to health, or harm to young people. We therefore believe local communities should be able to limit the density of premises where this is contributing to the major types of harm. Cumulative Impact Policies (CIPs) can do this to tackle certain issues.”⁵
- 3.7 The city's 2012 alcohol strategy *Safe, Responsible, Healthy: Nottingham's Approach to Alcohol* is based on the national strategy and on the evidence of the local alcohol needs assessment. The strategy includes commitments to manage the availability of alcohol and types of venue prevalent in the city centre, the effective use of licensing as well as planning instruments are key leavers in the delivery of this approach.
- 3.8 The city has demonstrated its commitment to tackling crime and disorder through the management of the availability of alcohol in a number of ways; through the introduction and effective use of Designated Public Place Orders (DPPOs), work to reduce super strength cheap alcohol in off-licenses as well as through a Cumulative Impact Policy (or Saturation Zone) for the city centre in 2005.
- 3.9 Nottingham City Council, Nottinghamshire Police and the city's broad partnership of agencies have been highly successful in reducing crime in recent years.
- 3.10 Crime and anti-social behaviour (ASB) have fallen significantly across the city since 2006 (-49% and -46% respectively⁶). This context makes the identification of the direct effectiveness of a single intervention difficult to assess, however it is suggestive of the strength of the broad approach.
- 3.11 While the city's approach has been successful there are still considerable challenges to be faced in terms of crime and disorder, especially in the night-time economy (NTE) and within the city centre. The city centre still represents a concentration of violent offending within the city, with by far the greater proportion of this in the NTE. NTE violence is understood as being alcohol driven according to local problem profiling⁷.

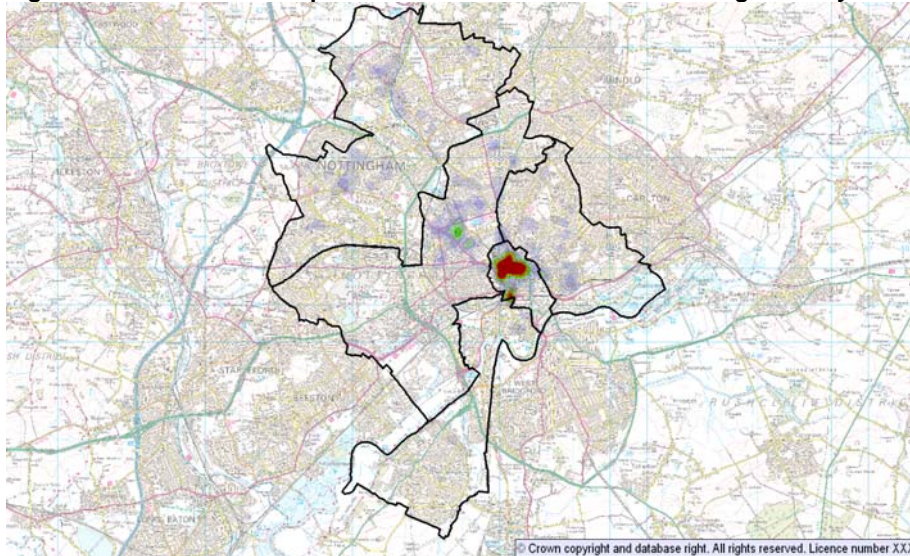
⁵ *The Government's Alcohol Strategy* HM Government 2012

See also: *Hours and days of sale and density of alcohol outputs: Impacts on alcohol consumption and damage: A systematic review.* Alcohol and Alcoholism Vol. 44, No. 5, pp500-516 S Popova, N Giesbrecht, D Bekmuradov and J Patra 2009

⁶ Last 12 months ending Feb 2014 compared to 2006/07.

⁷ Nottingham Crime & Drugs Partnership Strategic Assessment, (footnote 104) Nottinghamshire Police agreed recording practice for NTE violence uses 1800 - 0600 violence in key beats and licensed premises as a measure of offending which can be attributed to alcohol consumption due to the volume of individuals in areas and at times where the consumption of alcohol is the overwhelmingly predominant activity. This is also robustly demonstrable from police intelligence. See the senior officer statements at section 6 of this document

Figure 2: All Violence Hotspot 01/04/2013 to 28/02/2014 in Nottingham City

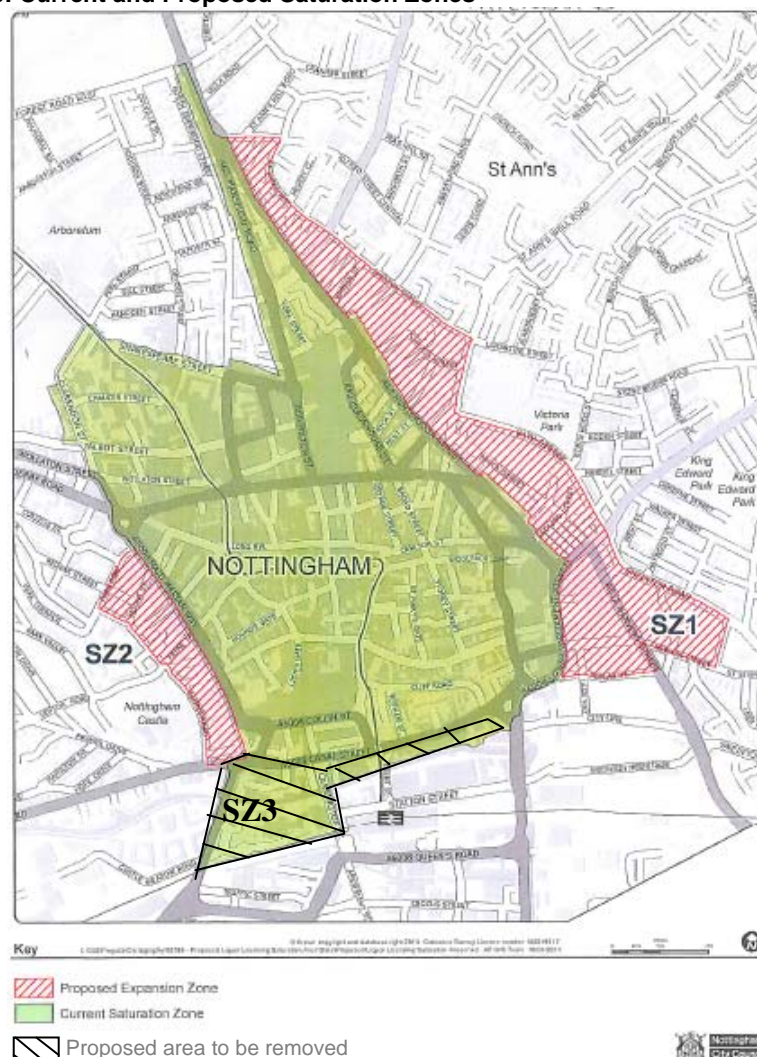


3.12 Citizen perceptions of this issue are also a key concern with only 48% of those surveyed by the 2013 Respect Survey indicating they feel very or fairly safe in the city centre after dark. While this represents an improvement on 2011 (up 3%), consistent with the progress towards a safer city, it still represents a considerable challenge.

4. Aligning the Saturation Zone to the City Centre Time and Place Plan

4.1 The emerging City Council LAPP policies represent a more formal reflection of the principles which are reflected in the Time and Place Plan. The Time and Place Plan (Consultation Draft 2013) provides a framework for how various areas of the city centre can be used in different ways to meet the needs of the whole community; a document that brings together a shared vision for planning, licensing and other controls. The framework is based on a retail core surrounded by quarters, distinctive areas within the city centre that are connected by links, making it easy to get around and access all parts of the City Centre. It is proposed that the saturation zone be amended in order to help fulfil the objectives of the Time and Place Plan. Figure 3 outlines the proposed changes and section 5 outlines the proposals in more detail. The Time and Place plan aims to maximise the city centre offer by dividing the city up in to distinct zones that capitalise on the City's natural and built environment.

Figure 3: Current and Proposed Saturation Zones



- 4.2 **The Canal Quarter** is to be a new employment, leisure and residential district based around the historic canal and new train, tram and bus interchange.
- 4.3 First impressions when arriving at the city centre are currently poor but the Canal Quarter will provide a more vibrant and attractive environment for businesses and visitors alike, whilst also allowing appropriate residential development to be incorporated as part of this mixed use area.
- 4.4 The area around the canal itself has already proved popular for night time entertainment. These bars and clubs, and the vitality associated with these uses, particularly adjacent to the canal, will be encouraged. Late night bars and clubs will be acceptable in some areas, being close to excellent transport connections and with the potential of designing in some noise and nuisance mitigation in new buildings.
- 4.5 Ultimately the aim is to develop the area near the Canal Quarter as the main transport hub. Developing the leisure district within the train, tram and bus interchange will make it much easier to facilitate the dispersal of people from the night-time economy. Fast and effective dispersal of people from the night-time economy is essential in the reduction of violence. The City Centre Time and Place Plan will help move users of the night-time economy to a location

more conveniently equipped to enable their safe dispersal. Additionally, the Canal Quarter offers more development opportunity in terms of designing bars and clubs that are more suitable for that purpose (i.e. venues with sufficient space and designed to avoid 'flash points' where conflicts can occur).

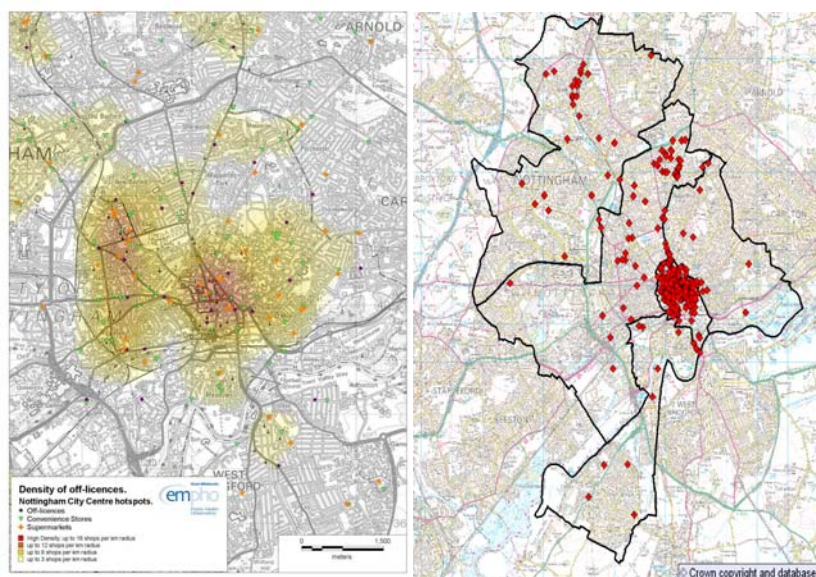
- 4.6 **The Castle Quarter** provides the setting for an improved high-quality tourism and leisure offer, complementing the retail core and providing more reasons to visit and stay in the city centre.
- 4.7 To the north, the historic General Hospital and its surrounding buildings now house a mixed use development of apartments, offices, restaurants and hotels. The quarter is characterised by high quality bars and restaurants, together with professional services, including solicitors, accountants and surveyors. The area, which has a calm and dignified atmosphere, is worthy of protection. However, were it to be subject to pressure from other uses including student accommodation and 'standing' bars, these would not be appropriate in the most sensitive parts of the quarter, particularly in smaller buildings more suited to tourism uses. In the south, the Castle dominates. The area immediately around the Castle contains the largest concentration of surviving 18th century buildings in the city. These buildings are hugely important for tourism, but the area does not meet its tourism potential because facilities are not yet good enough and also because the quarter is severed from the rest of the city centre by Maid Marian Way.
- 4.8 The existing licensing Saturation Zone (Figure 3) may potentially be at odds with the aspirations for these two quarters by:
- Extending southwards to the canal and therefore potentially precluding the development of an attractive and vibrant night time economy environment, with late night bars and clubs
 - Excluding the area around the Castle and therefore potentially allowing the night time economy to inappropriately expand into a heritage rich tourist area with calm and dignified atmosphere
- 4.9 Removing the saturation zone from Canal Street (SZ3, Figure 3) and expanding it to the west of Maid Marian Way (SZ 2, Figure 3) would therefore align with the framework of the Time and Place Plan and its aspirations for the Canal and Castle Quarters respectively.

5.0 PROPOSED EXTENSION OF THE SATURATION ZONE

- 5.1 While violent offending has reduced considerably across the city over the lifetime of the saturation zone, there has been a greater reduction in the city centre, and within the saturation zone (see Appendix A).
- 5.2 Further to the national policy direction and informed by local priorities, it is proposed that the successful delivery undertaken by partners for the city centre be maintained and where appropriate, expanded.
- 5.3 The expansion of the city centre saturation zone will form part of this approach where it puts in place a framework within which the crime and ASB implications of new licensed premises applications are rigorously assessed.

- 5.4 Nottinghamshire Police and the Crime & Drugs Partnership use city centre violent offences between 18.00 and 06.00 as a proxy measure of alcohol related violence⁸. The Home Office refers local agencies to the evidence linking NTE violence to the consumption of alcohol from on-licensed premises.⁹ Despite the long-term reductions in violence there is still a considerable level of violence in this time period, a situation which is exacerbated by the high volume of alcohol outlets (Appendix A1). Night-time violent crime over the last year (2013) has actually seen an increase (compared to 2012) of 1% across the division but the violence in the saturation zone continues to fall (-7%). It is not possible to attribute this reduction solely to the saturation zone but undoubtedly it is an important facet of the city's approach to tackling violent crime.
- 5.5 The correlation between the density of licensed premises in the city and the concentration of NTE violence is highlighted by the maps below.

Figure 4: Density of Licensed Premises 2011 and NTE Violence at February 2014



- 5.6 Figure 3 outlines the proposed expansion of the saturation zone (SZ1 & SZ2) and the removal of one area from the existing zone (SZ3). The proposed expansion (SZ1 & SZ2) is intended to serve two purposes for the city. Firstly to address the level of crime that is apparent in these areas, especially Zone 1. Secondly, it is intended that this amended profile for the wider saturation zone area will support the city's zoning approach (outlined in section 4).
- 5.7 Appendix A details all of the currently available crime and ASB data pertinent to the areas for proposed change¹⁰. The data provide an indication of the alcohol-relatedness of offending although a direct relationship is difficult to establish without control areas (which is not possible as only one city centre exists). The background of considerable reductions in crime and

⁸ See footnote 7.

⁹ Home Office Research Study 214 citing Allen et al. 2003, Graham et al. 1998, Murdoch et al. 1990

¹⁰ Nottinghamshire Police recorded 18.1% of all crime in the Force Area in 2012/13 as alcohol related. This measure is reliant on the marking of alcohol within the crime recording system which is known not to represent a full measure of the issue due to data management issues which are currently being addressed. The Crime Survey of England and Wales has indicated that 47% of victims of crime believed that their attacker was under the influence of alcohol at the time of the offence. This measure while not direct allows therefore an understanding of the impact of alcohol on offending and can be used to assess the impact of alcohol in terms of offending by proxy.

comparatively lower volumes of recorded offences in the proposal areas also make direct causal attribution of effects to the saturation zone policy difficult.

- 5.8 It is suggested however, that the evidence of the wider impact of alcohol outlet density detailed above, alongside the commitments of the City Council and its partners to a safe, well managed city provides a sound basis upon which to bring forward the proposals below.

Proposal SZ1 – Expansion East

- 5.9 Whilst this area has seen a reduction in offending in the time period since the introduction of the saturation zone it has seen an increase in offending over 2012 with all crime having risen by 28% (compared to -2% citywide) and a 57% increase in night time violence (compared to +1% city-wide).
- 5.10 **It is recommended that the zone be expanded into this area** as it will allow for the best possible management of licensing applications and serve the aim of reducing offending through the effective management of the availability of alcohol.

Proposal SZ2 – Expansion West

- 5.11 This area of historic importance to the city is not currently experiencing an increase in offending. Due to the relatively small area, the volume of offences is low but, nonetheless, violent crime offences reduced from 26 offences in 2012 to 18 in 2013 (-31%). This reduction can partly be explained by the closure of BZR which has since re-opened as the Crafty Crow which appears to now be targeted at a different demographic. BZR had on average 4 violent crime offences per year directly attributable to the venue (and recorded on the Police Licensing database: Inn Keeper). In reality some of the other violent crime offences committed in SZ2 are likely to have been linked to BZR and, therefore, its closure a key contributor to the reduction seen in 2013. So whilst the crime data, on the face of it, does not support the expansion it is arguable that the saturation zone could of prevented the opening of such a venue in the first instance. It is precisely these circumstances for which the expansion of the saturation zone is being sought.
- 5.12 To support this area in its development towards a tourist and visitor friendly area and reduce the number of inappropriate alcohol outlets, **an expansion of the saturation zone is recommended.** The expansion would help achieve the objectives and outcomes of the City Centre Time and Place Plan (Section 4). The expansion would help the discouragement of vertical drinking establishments, that are associated with violence and run counter to the objective of developing and preserving the historic and tourist based attractions. The Time and Place Plan aims to see the Canal Quarter developed as the main late-night entertainment area and also the city's main transport hub enabling the fast and efficient dispersal of people from the city at night.

Proposal SZ3 – Retraction North

- 5.13 The final proposal is that an area actually be removed from the saturation zone. Assessment of this area shows that violence continues to increase (+25 violence offences over the last 12 months, equating to +40%) and, therefore, **it is recommended that this area not be removed from the saturation**

zone. The ultimate aim of the City Centre Time and Place Plan is to develop this area (The Canal Quarter) as the late night-time entertainment zone. This would entail allowing this less residential area to accommodate more appropriate on-licensed premises and would situate visitors to the late night economy close to the main transport hub allowing fast and efficient dispersal.

- 5.14 It is felt that the continuation of the policy in SZ3 would not run counter to the City's strategic objectives, outlined in the City Centre Time and Place Plan, which aims to see this area developed as the late night entertainment area. It is felt that the saturation zone affords added protection in ensuring that premises tailored towards the late-night entertainment sector are based on responsible management practices.

6.0 STATEMENTS OF SUPPORT

Chief Inspector Linda McCarthy – Alcohol Lead, Nottinghamshire Police

- 6.1 Nottinghamshire Police is strongly committed to tackling alcohol related crime, including violence. We support the use of Cumulative Impact Policies to help manage the availability of alcohol, a major driver of violence. This commitment is expressed in the Force's substance misuse strategy, in the Police and Crime Commissioner's alcohol strategy as well as in the partnership approach being taken to address alcohol related harm across the city and county.
- 6.2 We are also committed to the long-term vision for Nottingham outlined in the Nottingham Plan. To achieve a safer, healthier, world class city by 2020 it will be vital to have a well managed city centre, suited to a diverse range of uses and needs. 'Zoning' as part of the Time and Place Plan will help the city move towards this vision and will assist in continuing to deliver the positive crime and disorder impacts that a well managed city centre brings. I support the proposal to expand and amend the city centre saturation zone.

Chief Inspector Shaun Ostle – Head of City Centre & NTE Lead Community Protection / Nottinghamshire Police

- 6.3 As the Head of City Centre Services I am able to authoritatively point to the high availability of alcohol within the city centre as having a major impact on crime and disorder. The volume of alcohol licensed premises in the city centre creates a continual challenge to our work to protect citizens as well as a substantial cost to Nottingham City Council, Nottinghamshire Police and to partners.
- 6.4 The alcohol industry in Nottingham does however provide a considerable source of revenue and employment and is, when well managed, a valuable asset to the city. Interventions such as Cumulative Impact Policies and good strategic planning of the kind represented by the Time and Place plan are legitimate and effective tools to ensure that the city centre remains a safe, enjoyable resource for all of our citizens, visitors and tourists. The proposal to expand the saturation zone east and west are welcome additions to the approach. The zoning policies are also a useful mechanism in delivering an effectively managed city centre and should be supported by the saturation zone amendment.

Rob Percival – Principle Planning Officer

- 6.5 The government's national alcohol strategy also gives support for local authorities to use zoning appropriately to manage city centres. The strategy states that local authorities: "[C]an reflect the needs of their local area by using measures such as fixed closing times, staggered closing times and zoning where they consider them to be appropriate."¹¹
- 6.6 Nottingham, as part of its growth agenda and in support of policies designed to ensure a well managed city centre, including night time economy has chosen to pursue a zoning model as part of its Time and Place Plan.

APPENDIX A

**Data Produced by Linda Robertson
Nottingham Crime & Drugs Partnership
March 2014**

Methodology and Data Limitations

All Crime data has been extracted from the Police Crime Recording System using Business Objects. Data was requested from January 2003 to December 2013. However, due to changes in Crime Recording Systems within the Police Service full data was only available from January 2004.

¹¹ *The Government's Alcohol Strategy* HM Government 2012

Incident data relating to Anti-Social Behaviour has been extracted from the Police Incident recording system for the period January 2012 to December 2013. This covers a shorter period due to changes in recording practises for ASB incidents.

In order to establish whether crimes and incidents occurred within the Saturation Zone or Proposed areas, it was necessary to run all the data through the Police Mapping System (Prophecy). It was necessary to create polygons for the Saturation Zone and each of the proposed areas. It is possible that the boundaries lines may vary slightly from the original copy provided to the analyst.

The Mapping System is unable to process data prior to January 2005, so it wasn't possible to process the crime data for 2004. As the saturation zone was first implemented in July 2005, it has not been possible due to system restrictions to provide a before and after comparison of the data.

Data has also been extracted from the Police Innkeeper System which records all incidents occurring at licensed premises. This has been extracted for the period January 2003 to December 2013. The extracted data does not provide co-ordinates so Licensing Officers have gone through the data manual to append the information relating to which area the premises fall into.

Analysis

Long Term Comparison

As mentioned above, due to system limitations, it has not been possible to measure crime or anti-social behaviour levels prior to the introduction of the Saturation Zone in July 2005, or show a comparison before and after. The tables below show the percentage change in All Crime and Violent Crime on the areas comparing Crime levels in 2013 to levels in 2005. Crime levels have reduced considerably during that period, and it should be noted that volume in the Proposed Zones is relatively low, so percentage change may be exaggerated.

All Crime	Day	Night	Total
City Centre	-34%	-37%	-35%
Division	-51%	-56%	-54%
Saturation Zone	-28%	-33%	-30%
Proposal 1	-46%	-57%	-52%
Proposal 2	-75%	-66%	-70%
Proposal 3	-24%	-50%	-40%

Violence	Day	Night	Total
City Centre	-23%	-43%	-38%
Division	-17%	-37%	-30%
Saturation Zone	-23%	-43%	-38%
Proposal 1	-28%	-37%	-34%
Proposal 2	-45%	-63%	-58%
Proposal 3	19%	-10%	2%

Short Term Comparison

In the short term, night-time crime continues to reduce in the City Centre and Saturation Zone, despite an increase in Violent Crime across the Division.

All Crime	Day	Night	Total
City Centre	15%	-15%	-2%
Division	2%	-5%	-2%
Saturation Zone	18%	-7%	4%
Proposal 1	39%	18%	28%
Proposal 2	-35%	-46%	-42%
Proposal 3	-15%	-9%	-12%

Violence	Day	Night	Total
City Centre	17%	-11%	-4%
Division	12%	1%	6%
Saturation Zone	15%	-7%	-2%
Proposal 1	27%	57%	43%
Proposal 2	20%	-43%	-31%
Proposal 3	65%	22%	40%

Anti-Social Behaviour has also reduced considerably compared to the last calendar year. The Saturation Zone has seen a greater reduction than the Division as a whole. Two of the Proposed Areas have also seen greater reductions but again, volume is low.

Full figures are available in the Appendix at the end of the report.

ASB	Day	Night	Total
City Centre	-22%	-25%	-24%
Division	-8%	-14%	-12%
Saturation Zone	-22%	-29%	-26%
Proposal 1	-33%	-34%	-34%
Proposal 2	-5%	-15%	-11%
Proposal 3	-40%	-36%	-38%

From the data extracted from Innkeeper in respect of incidents at licensed premises, the premises with the highest number of incidents are all currently within the Saturation Zone, but in order to analyse this further, it would be necessary to know the capacity of the premises and other factors relating to the incidents.

The reductions seen in the Proposal Zone 2 need to take into account the relatively low volume in those areas, and the qualitative information in relation to the specific premises. For example Bar BZR suffered an average of 4 violence/alcohol related incidents per year at weekend until 2013 when there were none. This is likely to be due to the fact that it was closed for a lengthy period and has now re-opened as the Crafty Crow, which will attract a different clientele.

Appendix A1

Data Tables

The tables below show All recorded crime on the left split into Day and Night offences. For the purpose of this report Night relates to all offences occurring between 18:00 hours and 05:59 am. The figures on the right show the percentage change on the previous year.

All Crime Jan- Dec 2005			
All Crime	Day	Night	Total
City Centre	5432	6010	11442
Division	29917	35001	64918
Saturation Zone	4212	4217	8429
Proposal 1	339	406	745
Proposal 2	128	143	271
Proposal 3	138	248	386

All Crime Jan- Dec 2006			
All Crime	Day	Night	Total
City Centre	5468	6150	11618
Division	27221	32829	60050
Saturation Zone	4496	4388	8884
Prop 1	310	375	685
Prop 2	120	176	296
Prop 3	149	229	378

All Crime Jan- Dec 2007			
All Crime	Day	Night	Total
City Centre	5288	6014	11302
Division	25029	29981	55010
Saturation Zone	4289	4219	8508
Proposal 1	326	374	700
Proposal 2	142	221	363
Proposal 3	147	199	346

All Crime Jan- Dec 2008			
All Crime	Day	Night	Total
City	4610	4966	9576
Division	22354	26713	49067
Saturation Zone	3768	3438	7206
Proposal 1	222	255	477
Proposal 2	120	186	306
Proposal 3	85	83	168

All Crime Jan- Dec 2009			
All Crime	Day	Night	Total
City	4483	3768	8251
Division	21923	19395	41318
Saturation Zone	3587	2653	6240
Proposal 1	194	217	411
Proposal 2	78	93	171
Proposal 3	103	110	213

All Crime % Change on Previous Year			
All Crime	Day	Night	Total
City Centre	1%	2%	2%
Division	-9%	-6%	-7%
Saturation Zone	7%	4%	5%
Proposal 1	-9%	-8%	-8%
Proposal 2	-6%	23%	9%
Proposal 3	8%	-8%	-2%

All Crime % Change on Previous Year			
All Crime	Day	Night	Total
City Centre	-3%	-2%	-3%
Division	-8%	-9%	-8%
Saturation Zone	-5%	-4%	-4%
Proposal 1	5%	0%	2%
Proposal 2	18%	26%	23%
Proposal 3	-1%	-13%	-8%

All Crime % Change on Previous Year			
All Crime	Day	Night	Total
City Centre	-13%	-17%	-15%
Division	-11%	-11%	-11%
Saturation Zone	-12%	-19%	-15%
Proposal 1	-32%	-32%	-32%
Proposal 2	-15%	-16%	-16%
Proposal 3	-42%	-58%	-51%

All Crime % Change on Previous Year			
All Crime	Day	Night	Total
City Centre	-3%	-24%	-14%
Division	-2%	-27%	-16%
Saturation Zone	-5%	-23%	-13%
Proposal 1	-13%	-15%	-14%
Proposal 2	-35%	-50%	-44%
Proposal 3	21%	33%	27%

All Crime Jan- Dec 2010			
All Crime	Day	Night	Total
City	3471	4364	7835
Division	16550	19980	36530
Saturation Zone	2831	3123	5954
Proposal 1	160	182	342
Proposal 2	52	101	153
Proposal 3	110	129	239

All Crime % Change on Previous Year			
All Crime	Day	Night	Total
City Centre	-23%	16%	-5%
Division	-25%	3%	-12%
Saturation Zone	-21%	18%	-5%
Proposal 1	-18%	-16%	-17%
Proposal 2	-33%	9%	-11%
Proposal 3	7%	17%	12%

All Crime Jan- Dec 2011			
All Crime	Day	Night	Total
City	3245	4352	7597
Division	15670	18997	34667
Saturation Zone	2671	3126	5797
Proposal 1	154	196	350
Proposal 2	53	99	152
Proposal 3	110	169	279

All Crime % Change on Previous Year			
All Crime	Day	Night	Total
City Centre	-7%	0%	-3%
Division	-5%	-5%	-5%
Saturation Zone	-6%	0%	-3%
Proposal 1	-4%	8%	2%
Proposal 2	2%	-2%	-1%
Proposal 3	0%	31%	17%

All Crime Jan- Dec 2012			
All Crime	Day	Night	Total
City	3118	4451	7569
Division	14451	16061	30512
Saturation Zone	2576	3063	5639
Proposal 1	131	148	279
Proposal 2	49	91	140
Proposal 3	123	137	260

All Crime % Change on Previous Year			
All Crime	Day	Night	Total
City Centre	-4%	2%	0%
Division	-8%	-15%	-12%
Saturation Zone	-4%	-2%	-3%
Proposal 1	-15%	-24%	-20%
Proposal 2	-8%	-8%	-8%
Proposal 3	12%	-19%	-7%

All Crime Jan- Dec 2013			
All Crime	Day	Night	Total
City	3600	3785	7385
Division	14733	15240	29973
Saturation Zone	3049	2838	5887
Proposal 1	182	175	357
Proposal 2	32	49	81
Proposal 3	105	125	230

All Crime % Change on Previous Year			
All Crime	Day	Night	Total
City Centre	15%	-15%	-2%
Division	2%	-5%	-2%
Saturation Zone	18%	-7%	4%
Proposal 1	39%	18%	28%
Proposal 2	-35%	-46%	-42%
Proposal 3	-15%	-9%	-12%

All Crime % Reduction from 2005 to 2013			
All Crime	Day	Night	Total
City Centre	-34%	-37%	-35%
Division	-51%	-56%	-54%
Saturation Zone	-28%	-33%	-30%
Proposal 1	-46%	-57%	-52%
Proposal 2	-75%	-66%	-70%
Proposal 3	-24%	-50%	-40%

The tables below show all Violent Crime recorded on the Police system, again broken down into day and night. The figures on the right show the percentage change year on year.

Violent Crime Jan-Dec 2005			
Violence	Day	Night	Total
City Centre	572	1795	2367
Division	3587	6287	9874
Saturation Zone	458	1451	1909
Proposal 1	46	75	121
Proposal 2	11	32	43
Proposal 3	36	50	86

Violent Crime Jan-Dec 2006			
Violence	Day	Night	Total
City Centre	500	1843	2343
Division	3294	6475	9769
Saturation Zone	399	1466	1865
Prop 1	39	76	115
Prop 2	9	39	48
Prop 3	40	51	91

Violent Crime Jan-Dec 2007			
Violence	Day	Night	Total
City Centre	500	1672	2172
Division	3330	5971	9301
Saturation Zone	406	1340	1746
Proposal 1	41	80	121
Proposal 2	6	40	46
Proposal 3	43	39	82

Violent Crime Jan-Dec 2008			
Violence	Day	Night	Total
City	420	1398	1818
Division	2966	5588	8554
Saturation Zone	345	1055	1400
Proposal 1	38	68	106
Proposal 2	7	39	46
Proposal 3	25	32	57

Violent Crime Jan-Dec 2009			
Violence	Day	Night	Total
City	684	1294	1978
Division	3624	4346	7970
Saturation Zone	547	1024	1571
Proposal 1	30	42	72
Proposal 2	10	21	31
Proposal 3	27	37	64

Violent Crime % Change on Previous Year			
Violence	Day	Night	Total
City Centre	-13%	3%	-1%
Division	-8%	3%	-1%
Saturation Zone	-13%	1%	-2%
Proposal 1	-15%	1%	-5%
Proposal 2	-18%	22%	12%
Proposal 3	11%	2%	6%

Violent Crime % Change on Previous Year			
Violence	Day	Night	Total
City Centre	0%	-9%	-7%
Division	1%	-8%	-5%
Saturation Zone	2%	-9%	-6%
Proposal 1	5%	5%	5%
Proposal 2	-33%	3%	-4%
Proposal 3	8%	-24%	-10%

Violent Crime % Change on Previous Year			
Violence	Day	Night	Total
City Centre	-16%	-16%	-16%
Division	-11%	-6%	-8%
Saturation Zone	-15%	-21%	-20%
Proposal 1	-7%	-15%	-12%
Proposal 2	17%	-3%	0%
Proposal 3	-42%	-18%	-30%

Violent Crime % Change on Previous Year			
Violence	Day	Night	Total
City Centre	63%	-7%	9%
Division	22%	-22%	-7%
Saturation Zone	59%	-3%	12%
Proposal 1	-21%	-38%	-32%
Proposal 2	43%	-46%	-33%
Proposal 3	8%	16%	12%

Violent Crime Jan-Dec 2010			
Violence	Day	Night	Total
City	365	1296	1661
Division	2493	4415	6908
Saturation Zone	280	1019	1299
Proposal 1	32	37	69
Proposal 2	5	23	28
Proposal 3	32	42	74

Violent Crime % Change on Previous Year			
Violence	Day	Night	Total
City Centre	-47%	0%	-16%
Division	-31%	2%	-13%
Saturation Zone	-49%	0%	-17%
Proposal 1	7%	-12%	-4%
Proposal 2	-50%	10%	-10%
Proposal 3	19%	14%	16%

Violent Crime Jan-Dec 2011			
Violence	Day	Night	Total
City	392	1322	1714
Division	2645	4379	7024
Saturation Zone	318	1058	1376
Proposal 1	23	36	59
Proposal 2	4	26	30
Proposal 3	40	48	88

Violent Crime % Change on Previous Year			
Violence	Day	Night	Total
City Centre	7%	2%	3%
Division	6%	-1%	2%
Saturation Zone	14%	4%	6%
Proposal 1	-28%	-3%	-14%
Proposal 2	-20%	13%	7%
Proposal 3	25%	14%	19%

Violent Crime Jan-Dec 2012			
Violence	Day	Night	Total
City	375	1156	1531
Division	2663	3901	6564
Saturation Zone	306	897	1203
Proposal 1	26	30	56
Proposal 2	5	21	26
Proposal 3	26	37	63

Violent Crime % Change on Previous Year			
Violence	Day	Night	Total
City Centre	-4%	-13%	-11%
Division	1%	-11%	-7%
Saturation Zone	-4%	-15%	-13%
Proposal 1	13%	-17%	-5%
Proposal 2	25%	-19%	-13%
Proposal 3	-35%	-23%	-28%

Violent Crime Jan-Dec 2013			
Violence	Day	Night	Total
City	439	1032	1471
Division	2981	3947	6928
Saturation Zone	353	830	1183
Proposal 1	33	47	80
Proposal 2	6	12	18
Proposal 3	43	45	88

Violent Crime % Change on Previous Year			
Violence	Day	Night	Total
City Centre	17%	-11%	-4%
Division	12%	1%	6%
Saturation Zone	15%	-7%	-2%
Proposal 1	27%	57%	43%
Proposal 2	20%	-43%	-31%
Proposal 3	65%	22%	40%

Violent Crime % Change comparing 2005 to 2013			
Violence	Day	Night	Total
City Centre	-23%	-43%	-38%
Division	-17%	-37%	-30%
Saturation Zone	-23%	-43%	-38%
Proposal 1	-28%	-37%	-34%
Proposal 2	-45%	-63%	-58%
Proposal 3	19%	-10%	2%

The tables below show all violent crime recorded year on year for each area, but only includes offences that have occurred on weekend nights. For the purpose of this report the following days and times are included:

Friday : 18:00 hours to midnight

Saturday: Midnight to 05:59 and 18:00 to midnight.

Sunday: Midnight to 05:59

Weekend Violent Crime									
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
City Centre	1011	950	858	688	814	668	702	642	557
Division	2778	2542	2421	2188	2108	1781	1830	1650	1584
Saturation Zone	834	744	696	513	646	533	564	506	454
Proposal 1	35	31	38	28	19	18	18	17	28
Proposal 2	20	21	19	19	14	11	16	13	5
Proposal 3	22	19	12	10	17	19	22	16	15

Weekend Violent Crime - % Change Year on Year								
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
City Centre	-6%	-10%	-20%	18%	-18%	5%	-9%	-13%
Division	-8%	-5%	-10%	-4%	-16%	3%	-10%	-4%
Saturation Zone	-11%	-6%	-26%	26%	-17%	6%	-10%	-10%
Proposal 1	-11%	23%	-26%	-32%	-5%	0%	-6%	65%
Proposal 2	5%	-10%	0%	-26%	-21%	45%	-19%	-62%
Proposal 3	-14%	-37%	-17%	70%	12%	16%	-27%	-6%

The tables below show Anti-Social Behaviour reported to the Police over the last 2 years, and the percentage change compared to last year.

Anti-Social Behaviour Jan-Dec 2012			
ASB	Day	Night	Total
City	1230	1911	3141
Division	6636	10674	17310
Saturation Zone	786	1382	2168
Proposal 1	201	189	390
Proposal 2	22	41	63
Proposal 3	15	14	29

Anti-Social Behaviour Jan-Dec 2013			
ASB	Day	Night	Total
City	957	1424	2381
Division	6090	9203	15293
Saturation Zone	616	983	1599
Proposal 1	134	125	259
Proposal 2	21	35	56
Proposal 3	9	9	18

Anti-Social Behaviour % Change from Previous Year			
ASB	Day	Night	Total
City Centre	-22%	-25%	-24%
Division	-8%	-14%	-12%
Saturation Zone	-22%	-29%	-26%
Proposal 1	-33%	-34%	-34%
Proposal 2	-5%	-15%	-11%
Proposal 3	-40%	-36%	-38%

Weekend Anti-Social Behaviour			
	2012	2013	% Change
City Centre	896	648	-28%
Division	4368	3841	-12%
Saturation Zone	656	457	-30%
Proposal 1	61	47	-23%
Proposal 2	25	13	-48%
Proposal 3	9	2	-78%

The table to the left shows Anti-Social Behaviour reported to the Police over the last two years that has occurred over weekend nights (as per days and times mentioned above)