

Hampshire Constabulary

RESTRICTED

Station: Southampton Area: P&N

(Strategic Partnerships)

Department: Force Licensing Date: 2015(June)

Subject: Hampshire Constabulary evidence to SCC consultation stages of

the Statement of Licensing Policy (Cumulative Impact Policy)

FAO:

Phil Bates (Manager, SCC Licensing Dept)

Supt James Fulton (Hampshire Police, force strategic licensing lead)

To all

Background

Southampton district has a 24 hour, mixed use city centre surrounded by a vast geographical spread of residential areas. Operationally this imposes significant demands upon emergency services and the wider partnership

The demands of policing the Night Time Economy (NTE) within Southampton place a heavy demand on the police and Southampton City Council (SCC). This in terms of resources to minimise the effects of drink related crime and disorder and ensure public safety, conservative estimates placed the financial burden of policing the NTE alone at £1.6 million per annum (*Annexe 1 – LNL report 2013*)

Operation Erwood is an ongoing police campaign to cut alcohol fuelled crime and disorder in Southampton and reduce the burden on public health, it is supported by Southampton Safe City Partnership (SCP) covering a wide spectrum of partners, stakeholders and voluntary services

There are a significant number of persons who live outside the city, visiting attractions such as the theatre, restaurants and shopping complexes beyond the NTE in Southampton

The successful and vibrant NTE in Southampton attracts tourists, local residents and students into the licensed venues. There are 5 distinct Night Time Economy (NTE) zones, (Annexe 2 – Basic maps of NTE zones)

The impact of the NTE has historically has imposed a disproportionately negative impact on crime and disorder levels within the Southampton district and those 5 NTE zones. Post 2008 a vast investment from police and partners in resources has significantly reduced these levels, including the introduction of the Cumulative Impact Policy (CIP) zones within the SCC Statement of Licensing policy



The introduction of the 3 CIP areas Bedford Place (Zone 1), Above Bar Street (Zone 2) and Bevois Valley (Zone 4) has had a significant impact reducing crime and disorder, helping to promote the licensing objectives within licensed premises captured within these areas

The key signal crime types are assaults, sexual offences, robberies and alcohol related ASB

[A] Crime Data

[1] Geographical data (Southampton district)

(a) RMS & business objects

The level of crime and disorder within the Southampton, particularly its NTE zones has reduced year on year since 2008, this has mirrored local and national crime trends. There are a number of contributory factors particularly; smarter partnership approach around alcohol harm reduction, regulatory enforcement (including the CIP) and the economy down recession world wide

In the period since 2008 the Hampshire Constabulary has adapted to the crime recording and classification changes introduced by the Home Office, this makes comparative interpretation of police crime data throughout this period more difficult (Annexe 3 - Key guidance on crime data integrity)

Comparison of violence data (2014/15)

	Homicide	Violence(with injury)	Violence	Total Violence	% of Soton district 'Total Violence'
Hampshire				28323	
Southampton district	4	2686	2907	5597	
Southampton Central Sector	2	1033	913	1948	34.80% (1948 / 5597)
Southampton North Sector	0	482	581	1063	18.99 % (1063 / 5597)
Southampton East Sector	0	521	585	1106	19.76 % (1106 / 5597)
Southampton West Sector	2	650	828	1480	26.44 % (1480 / 5597)
Note : Above figures includes the below NTE figures (absorbed within the soton district total)					
NTE related (whole soton)	0	480	745	1225	21.88% total (1225 / 5597)

Figures from Hampshire Constabulary RMS business objects 01/04/2014-31/03/2015

(Annexe 4 – Screen shots from RMS Business objects ref violence data)

The 'Total Violence' figures include Domestic Assaults, Youth on Youth, Drug related and other types (not just NTE related)



The Southampton district accounts for 19.76% of the whole Hampshire Constabulary '*Total Violence*' for the performance year period of 01/04/14 to 31/03/15 [19.76% (5597 / 28323)]

The Southampton Central sector accounts for 34.80% of the '*Total Violence*' for the whole Southampton District. This is high in comparison to the other sectors; Southampton North (18.99%), Southampton East (19.76%) and Southampton West (26.44%)

The NTE accounts for 21.88% of the 'Total Violence' absorbed within the whole Southampton district total. Southampton Central sector contains <u>ALL</u> of 5 NTE zones, so a HIGH proportion 62.88% (1225/1948) of its 'Total Violence' is likely to be attributable to the NTE 'Total Violence'

A further analysis of Southampton Central sector shows its' two beat areas demonstrates how the NTE impacts disproportionately on its '*Total Violence*'

The Bargate beat area now covers the NTE zones of 'Above Bar Street' (Zone 2), Oxford Street (Zone 3) and Oceana & West Quay (Zone 5)

The Bevois beat areas now cover the NTE zones of 'Bedford Place' (Zone 1) and Bevois Valley (Zone 4)

The Bargate beat area accounts for 54.97% (1071/1948) of the 'Total Violence' for the Southampton Central sector, this also represents 19.13% (1071/5597) for the **whole** Southampton District which is on a par with the 'Total Violence' figures for both Southampton North and East sectors

The Bevois beat area accounts for 43.58% (1071/1948) of the 'Total Violence' for the Southampton Central sector, this represents 15.16% (849/5597) for the **whole** Southampton District which is fast approaching the 'Total Violence' figures for both Southampton North and East sectors

Comparison of violence within Southampton Central Sector (2014/15)

	Homicide	Violence (with injury)	Violence	Total Violence	% of Soton Central Sector 'Total Violence'
Hampshire				28323	
Southampton District	4	2686	2907	5597	
Southampton Central Sector	2	1033	913	1948	100%
Bargate Beat	0	573	496	1071	54.97%
Beavois beat	0	449	400	849	43.58%
SC admin "bucket code"	0	0	28	28	0.01%
Note : Above figures includes the below NTE figures					
NTE related (whole soton)		480	745	1225	62.88% total (1225 / 1948)



Figures from Hampshire Constabulary RMS business objects 01/04/2014-31/03/2015 (b) Research & Analysts 2014/15 document

(Annexe 5 – Research & Analysts 2014/15 document)

Also refer to annexe 2 on how this document was prepared and the reports limitations, which will not give a 100% accurate account of all crime and ASB linked to the NTE

The figures in (a) from RMS / Business objects are more accurate, the reports explore aspects around aggravating factors such as weapons used and what proportion were alcohol related.

The key trends around geographical locations are mirrored in this report identified specifically;

- 1940 occurrences (not just violence offences) between 01/04/14 and 31/03/15 linked to the NTE bus/org (whole Southampton district) occurring between 1900 and 0700hrs
- 739 (38%) relate to violent crimes which occurred during NTE hours. 634 of these occurrences occurred in a public place
- Southampton Central sector records the highest number of violent crime offences, 605 (82%) of all incidents within Southampton.
- Half of the NTE violent crime (368) occurred in the Bargate beat. 205 (56%) of these
 incidents occurred on a Saturday and Sunday; the majority of offences taking place
 between the hours of 0000 and 0500hrs. In this beat, the zones that experienced the
 highest number of violent crime were West Quay Road/ Leisure World (zone 5) and
 Above Bar/ Vincents Walk (zone 2).
- Bevois beat experienced the second highest number of violent crime offences during this
 period, with 233 occurrences. 174 (47%) of these occurrences took place between Friday
 and Sunday, with a peak timeframe between 2200 and 0500 hours. Within this beat zone
 1 (London Road/Bedford Place) experienced the highest number of violent crime
- 17 incidents (2%) were flagged as serious violence, with 9 being linked to a license premises
- Bevois beat had the highest number of incidents involving serious violence (11), with 3 occurring at 90 Degrees in Zone 1 (London Road/Bedford Place

(c) Sexual Offences & Robbery within the NTE

- Sexual offences and robbery offences during NTE hours in 2014/15 account for 3% (58) of all occurrences
 - Sexual offences: 30 of the 58 incidents are sexual offences
 - 11 sexual offences are linked to license premises 3 at Oceana/Ice House and 2 at Kelly's bar
 - 13 sexual offences occurred in Bargate beat, primarily around Above Bar/Vincents Walk (zone 2)
 - 8 are linked to Bevois beat; 3 in Bevois Valley/St Marys and 2 in London Road/Bedford Place



- Robbery; The remaining 28 occurrences relate to personal robbery
- Incidents occurred at a range of locations including shops, a park, nightclubs and a petrol station
- Both Bevois and Bargate beat are linked to 11 incidents each. Bevois Valley/St Marys (zone 4) experienced the highest number of robberies

[2] Temporal data (Southampton district)

(a) Research & Analysts documents

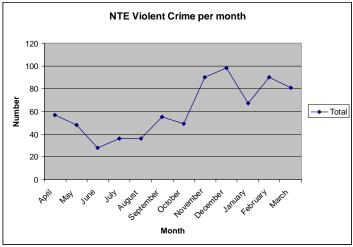
(Refer again to Annexe 5) (Annexe 6 – NTE S district 010413-310114 v2)

As stated earlier the scope of these reports for Southampton district NTE is limited beyond its raw statistical analysis of trends and patterns from temporal and geographical data

The 2013/14 report covers the first 9 months of the performance year only, it was produced early to assist and inform the Late Night Levy consultation and subsequent implementation

The 2014/15 report covers the full performance year, however, the ASB figures contained are not fully representative of the NTE related ASB (so will be an under representation)

(i) Seasonal / Monthly



Line graph of NTE violent crime by month

 Violent crime offences increased in September 2014, remaining higher until a dip in January. This trend coincides with start of academic year (40,000 + students)



(ii) Day / Hour

Southampton District NTE violent crimes overnight by day and hour

2013/14

	19:00 - 19:59	20:00 - 20:59	21:00 - 21:59	22:00 - 22:59	23:00 to 23:59	00:00 - 00:59	01:00 - 01:59	02:00 - 02:59	03:00 - 03:59	04:00 - 04:59	TOTALS
Mon into Tue	27	22	13	11	12	26	8	8	8	3	138
Tue into Wed	29	14	16	11	11	23	25	31	16	8	184
Wed into Thu	16	15	20	6	9	12	4	6	8	3	99
Thu into Fri	15	23	23	10	8	34	13	13	14	6	159
Fri into Sat	13	29	23	34	19	50	40	48	34	22	312
Sat into Sun	14	11	22	36	47	69	54	51	44	10	358
Sun into Mon	18	19	17	20	20	31	11	9	5	2	152
											14

2014/15

	19:00 - 19:59	20:00 - 20:59	21:00 - 21:59	22:00 - 22:59	23:00 to 23:59	00:00 - 00:59	01:00 - 01:59	02:00 - 02:59	03:00 - 03:59	04:00 - 04:59	TOTALS
Mon into Tue	4	3	3	1	1	2	6	5	3	7	35
Tue into Wed	3	5	10	3	3	13	13	13	9	14	86
Wed into Thu	0	1	4	4	3	8	8	10	4	2	44
Thu into Fri	1	1	2	5	3	13	11	13	14	4	67
Fri into Sat	2	5	6	5	18	34	29	37	43	12	189
Sat into Sun	10	9	8	16	23	29	45	25	27	30	222
Sun into Mon	7	4	4	7	2	3	4	4	3	3	41

2013/14

- 48% of Violence data relates to purely Fridays and Saturdays.
- Friday data (312) represents 22% of total occurring between 1900 to 0500 hrs
- Saturday data (358) represents 26% of total occurring between 1900 to 0500 hrs
- Tuesday data (184) represents 13% of total occurring between 1900 to 0500 hrs
- Sunday data (152) represents 10.5% of total occurring between 1900 to 0500 hrs

2014/15

- 59% of Violence data relates to purely Fridays and Saturdays.
- Friday data (189) represents 27% of total occurring between 1900 to 0500 hrs
- Saturday data (222) represents 32% of total occurring between 1900 to 0500 hrs
- Tuesday data (86) represents 13% of total occurring between 1900 to 0500 hrs
- Sunday data (41) represents 6% of total occurring between 1900 to 0500 hrs



Trends

- <u>14.93% decrease</u> in NTE related violence in 2014/15 compared to previous year [*Total figures from both reports 1440 (2013/4) down to 1225 (2014/15*)]
- 2015 shows proportion occurring on weekend nights risen from 48% to 59%, however, actual commission figures show 24% drop on those weekend nights (542 down to 411)

2015 violence figures 24 hr breakdown (Annexe 7 – 2014to2015 all VIOLENCE on different graphs (MASTER)

The report (read in conjunction with the analyst reports) highlights peak times;

- Friday mornings between midnight and 0400hrs.
- Friday evenings into Saturday morning from 2300 until 0400hrs.
- Saturday evenings into Sunday morning from 2200 until 0500hrs.
- Tuesday nights from 2100 until 0500hrs on a Wednesday.
- The majority of incidents were linked to West Quay Road (Ocean/Leisure World)

[3] Zones, venues & locations (Southampton district)

- There are a number of premises that recorded more than 10 incidents:
 - Zone 5: Oceana is top with 67 violent incidents reported; with a further 24 linked to Leisure World and 15 at Ice House, taking the total to 106 incidents
 - Zone 1: The clubs around Vernon walk, 90 Degrees, Orange Rooms, Tokyo & Milan, Buddha Lounge and Popworld account for 38 incidents collectively
 - Zone 2: Café Parfait accounts for 23 incidents and Switch a further 16
 - Zone 4: The Edge Nightclub with 15 incidents
- The majority of incidents that occurred between Friday and Sunday took place in the following locations:
 - West Quay Road (zone 5) with 71 incidents. 63 of these occurred at Oceana/Leisure World/Ice House.
 - Above Bar Street (zone 2) with 64 occurrences; 17 linked to Café Parfait and 15 at Switch
 - London Road/Bedford Place (zone 1) is linked to 48 incidents. 8 of these occurred at Kelly's bar
- West Quay Road also experienced the highest number of incidents on a Wednesday, with the majority occurring in Oceana/Leisure World



[B] ASB Data

[1] Geographical data (Southampton district)

(a) RMS & business objects

(Annexe 8 –screen shots of asb)

The level of ASB within the Southampton, particularly its NTE zones has reduced year on year since 2008, as stated in [1](a) this has mirrored local and national crime trends

Comparison of ASB data (2014/15)

		% of Soton district
	ASB	'ASB'
Hampshire	58537	
		21.26%
Southampton district	12449	(12449/58537)
		27.14%
Southampton Central Sector	3393	(3393/12449)
		20.04%
Southampton North Sector	2496	(2496/12449)
		20.65%
Southampton East Sector	2571	(2571/12449)
		32.44%
Southampton West Sector	4039	(4039/12449)
Note : Above figures		
includes the below NTE		
figures		
		O.02% total
NTE related (whole soton)	328	(328/12449)

Figures from Hampshire Constabulary RMS business objects 01/04/2014-31/03/2015

The Southampton district accounts for 21.26% of the whole Hampshire Constabulary ASB for the performance year period of 01/04/14 to 31/03/15 [21.26% (12449/58537)] The Southampton Central sector accounts for 27.14% of the ASB for the whole Southampton District. This is lower in comparison to Southampton West (32.44%) which crucially does NOT have any NTE zones within its geography.

The figure is higher in comparison to the other sectors; Southampton North (20.04%) and Southampton East (20.65%)

The Bargate beat area now covers the NTE zones of 'Above Bar Street' (Zone 2), Oxford Street (Zone 3) and Oceana & West Quay (Zone 5).

The Bevois beat areas now cover the NTE zones of 'Bedford Place' (Zone 1) and Bevois Valley (Zone 4)



The Bargate beat area accounts for 58.97% (1995/3393) of the ASB for the Southampton Central sector, this also represents 16.02% (1995/12449) for the **whole** Southampton District which is just below the levels for both Southampton North and East sectors. The Beavois beat area accounts for 40.05% (1359/3393) of the ASB for the Southampton Central sector, this represents 10.91% (1359/12449) for the **whole** Southampton District

Comparison of ASB within Southampton Central Sector (2014/15)

	ASB	% of Soton Central sector 'ASB'
Hampshire	58537	
Southampton District	12449	
Southampton Central Sector	3393	
Bargate Beat	1995	58.97%
Beavois beat	1359	40.05%
SC admin "bucket code"	39	0.01%
Note : Above figures includes the below NTE figures		
NTE related (whole soton)	328	0.02% total (328/12449)

Figures from Hampshire Constabulary RMS business objects 01/04/2014-31/03/2015

(b) Research & Analysts

(Refer again to Annexe 5)

ASB makes up 17% of all NTE occurrences linked to the NTE business organisation

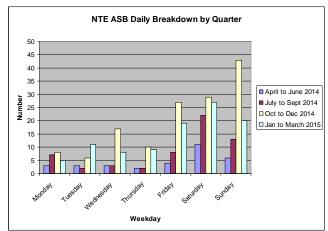
- 15 (5%) NTE ASB reports resulted in a Dispersal Notice.
- The data is NOT fully representative of the "pure" NTE related ASB, the changes in the home office classifications made any manual linking to the NTE business organisation extremely difficult

[2] Temporal data (Southampton district)

(Refer again to Annexe 5)

- (a) Research & Analysts
- (i) Seasonal / Monthly





Bar Chart NTE violent crime daily breakdown by quarter

A breakdown of NTE ASB by quarter (see table above) shows:

- October to December experienced the highest number of offences (140), followed by January to March (99).
- Saturdays and Sundays are the peak days for offences in each quarter

(ii) Day / Hour

- There are 328 ASB incidents linked to the NTE bus/org that between 01/04/14 and 31/03/15 and between the hours of 1900 and 0700hrs
- A review (328 incidents) for peak times shows the reports per hour varies from 4 to 53

The table below shows the peak days/times to be:

- Saturdays and Sundays, with Fridays also experiencing a high number.
- Friday night into Saturday morning (until 5am) and Saturday evening from 2300 through to 0400hrs on Sunday morning remain peak times for ASB incidents.
- There's also a slight increase in reports between 0200 and 0300hrs on a Friday morning.
- A small peak occurred between 2300hrs on a Tuesday until 0200hrs on a Wednesday.

		Occurrence Start Hour										
Occurrence Start Day of Week	19:00- 19:59	20:00 - 20:59	21:00- 21:59	22:00 - 22:59	23:00 - 23:59	00:00 - 00:59	01:00 - 01:59	02:00 - 02:59	03:00 - 03:59	04:00 - 04:59	05:00 - 05:59	06:00- 06:59
Monday	1	4	2	2	2	3	3	1	2	2		1
Tuesday		3	2	2	6	5		2	1		1	
Wednesday		2	4	3	2	8	5	2	3	2		
Thursday	4		1		4	4	4	1	2	2	1	
Friday	1	6	7	6	14	2	5	10	3	2	1	1
Saturday	1	6	6	7	14	14	19	7	8	4	1	2
Sunday	3	3	4	5	3	12	17	11	12	6	6	

All ASB incidents by day and hour between 1900 - 0700hrs

[3] Zones, venues & locations (Southampton district)



- 239 (73%) ASB incidents occurred within the Southampton Central sector 142 in Bargate and 97 in Bevois beat.
 - When the types of ASB reported in Southampton Central are reviewed, 183 (77%) relate to Rowdy & Inconsiderate behaviour.
 - The majority of reports in Bargate beat are linked to Above Bar Street and West Quay Road.
 - In Bevois beat, reports are concentrated around London Road/Bedford Place/Lower Banister Street and Vernon Walk. St Mary's Road, primarily around The Edge Nightclub is also a problem location for ASB

[D] Conclusion

[1] Existing CIP areas

The presence of a vibrant NTE, in Southampton district, places a disproportionate burden on police and partnership resources

The body of this report demonstrates that the analytical data demonstrates the peak impact times for demand on the Night Time Economy of Southampton, the statistics clearly show that there are definite peaks in crime and ASB at these times linked to the licensed venues operating in the city centre beyond midnight **and also linked to NTE zones**

This is evidenced within the geographical, temporal and location trends. These show that Southampton central sector, which contains ALL five of the NTE zones, has the highest 'total violence' levels and its' component beat areas also suffer 'total violence' levels to same extent as other <u>sectors</u> within the Southampton district

The NTE continues to draw Police resources into the city centre to deal with violence and anti-social behaviour. London Road/Bedford Place (zone 1), West Quay Road/Leisure World (zone 5) and Above Bar/ Vincents Walk (zone 2) have been identified as the most problematic areas.

The parameters of Zone 5 are primarily upon a large venue complex Oceana and its component parts. This venue works proactively with police and partners to support the licensing objectives, it has a 3000 person capacity and has recently introduced 100% scanning as a condition of entry to enhance its operating practices

While the NTE continues to exist, there will remain a need for police to resource the crime and ASB that results, the introduction and imminent implementation stage of the Late Night Levy within Southampton will help sustain the existing partnership resources that underpin the NTE infrastructure

Recommend: This is persuasive argument to justify the existing 3 CIP areas being maintained



[2] Extending Bevois Valley CIP area

The body of this report demonstrates that the Bevois Valley CIP needs to be extended to cover St Mary's, the analysis shows increases within the Bevois beat around 'total violence', St Mary's has also experienced the highest number of robberies of any beat within Southampton NTE zones with violence offences occurring inside or near the EDGE nightclub **Recommend:** This is persuasive argument to justify the extension of the Bevois valley CIP to include St Marys

[3] Oxford Street

The body of this report demonstrates that Oxford Street (Zone 3) does not experience NTE crime or ASB to the extent of other zones, this zone has a higher number of restaurants and attracts a different demography and age range of footfall compared to the other zones

This zone doesn't receive the same level of police and partnership presence, however, funds have been secured to introduce enhanced CCTV coverage within this zone

Recommend: This is persuasive argument to justify NOT creating a CIP for Oxford Street

[4] New Cultural Quarter

The impact of the new cultural quarter on the NTE cannot be assessed at present, it is located at the heart of zone 2. There is early consultation on whether to relocate a taxi rank to this area due to the increased footfall levels (post opening of Switch nightclub)

Recommend: Analyse impact of new Cultural Quarter on the NTE in next 12-18 months

[5] Shirley High Street

There has been a community priority within the Southampton West sector around Shirley High Street and its surrounding vicinity, this was also escalated to the Southampton Safe City Partnership (SCP). Concerns were focussed on the crime and ASB, linked to street drinkers and availability of cheap alcohol from the high concentration of its off licences.

The levels of crime and ASB in this area has not reached the levels of the existing NTE zones, however, the Southampton West sector does experience the highest level of ASB within the district (32.44%)

<u>Recommend:</u> Set up more bespoke search criteria to assess the impact of Shirely High Street and its surrounding vicinity, comparing its crime and ASB levels to existing CIP zones

Submitted for your consideration

(N/belo2841



Inspector 2841 Justin Roberts, Force Licensing & Alcohol Harm Reduction Team, Hampshire Constabulary



Hampshire Constabulary

Station: Southampton Central Area: Western

Department: Licensing Date: 26 February 2014

Subject: Late Night Levy consultation matters relating to the Southampton

City NTE policing operation

FAO: Chief Superintendant Thomas

Sir

As requested I have set out the crime statistics and policing costs in the format set out within the Newcastle consultation process;

Cost of policing in connection with late-night supply of alcohol

Hampshire Police have calculated that it costs £1.6 million per annum to police the NTE (Night Time Economy) area between midnight and 6am within Southampton City centre.

The costs relate to officers deployed for the whole NTE operation and include an element of custody, investigation and a small element of vehicle/transport costs. These ancillary costs have been adjusted downwards to reflect absorbed costs for other policing functions by those officers in those time periods.

The core hours between midnight and 6am costs £588,829 alone in officer costs for high visibility patrols in the Southampton NTE alone.

In addition there will be costs in relation to areas outside of the City Centre but it has not been possible to identify the element associated with the NTE.

The Home Office has said:

"Alcohol-related crime and disorder causes a large cost to the police. According to the British Crime Survey, 16% of violent crime occurs between midnight and 6am (British Crime Survey, 2010-2013). In addition to the direct effects, the police are, for example, required to carry out follow-up activities such as investigations and arranging custody. Furthermore, in 44% of all violent incidents, the victim believed the offender to be under the influence of alcohol. When 38 police authorities were asked about overtime arrangements, 22 said that the

alcohol. When 38 police authorities were asked about overtime arrangements, 22 said that the NTE was a major cause of their overtime payments."

[Source: Impact Assessment -9/5/12 - "Dealing with the problem of late night drinking – implementation of secondary legislation."]



Extent of crime and disorder in connection with the late-night supply of alcohol

In order to put the costs into context and explain the need for them, Hampshire Police have provided statistics showing recorded crimes and ASB incidents for the **last 9 months** within Southampton City centre.

These are those linked to a licensed premise or have occurred in a public place covering the 5 zones relating to the NTE between 01/04/13 and 31/01/14 and between the hours of **1900** and **0700** hours.

- There are 1440 Violence Against the Person incidents linked to a licensed premise or have occurred in a public place between 01/04/13 and 31/01/14 and between the hours of 1900 and 0700 hours (53% or 772 occur between midnight and 6am)
- There are 5398 ASB incidents reported between 01/04/13 and 31/01/14, that were reported between 1900 & 0700 hours; these will not all be linked to the NTE. There are 1452 incidents that have occurred in the main Southampton Central safer neighbourhood area (44% or 648 occur between midnight and 6am)

Alcohol related

438 (30%) of the 1440 Violence Against the Person crimes are linked as having an offender
in drink at the time of the incident. The number of offenders in drink is likely to be higher
than recorded, particularly if no offender is identified, so this assessment cannot be made.
There is no figure for victims in drink available due to limitations of the recording

Southampton City Centre (Midnight to 6am)

These have been split by day and hour and shown in the following tables;

1. All Violence against Person crimes by day and hour (based on time from)

Violence Against Person	Reporte	Reported Hour							
Occurrence Start Day of Week	Midnight	1am	2am	3am	4am	5am	Grand Total		
Monday	31	11	9	5	2		58		
Tuesday	26	8	8	8	3	2	55		
Wednesday	23	25	31	16	8	1	104		
Thursday	12	4	6	8	3		33		
Friday	34	13	13	14	6	2	82		
Saturday	50	40	48	34	22	11	205		
Sunday	69	54	51	44	10	7	235		
Total	245	155	166	129	54	23	772		

2. All ASB Incidents by day and hour (based on time from)



ASB										
	Reporte	Reported Hour								
Occurrence Start Day of Week	Midnight	1am	2am	3am	4am	5am	Grand Total			
Monday	16	10	7	5	5	2	45			
Tuesday	13	13	16	6	3	6	57			
Wednesday	19	19	10	18	16	8	90			
Thursday	14	11	6	7	5	1	44			
Friday	23	19	12	10	14	4	82			
Saturday	33	33	19	21	23	7	136			
Sunday	41	49	36	25	27	16	194			
Total	159	154	106	92	93	44	648			

There is also a clear spike in reported Violence Against the Person and ASB on Tuesday evenings into Wednesday, this is attributable to a vibrant student population where venues cater for that market on each Tuesday. There are 3 officers assigned to do VCS high visibility patrols throughout the academic year.

An important point to also note is that the above figures are unlikely to be a fully accurate reflection of violence within the NTE, several crime types and incidents that occur outside of licensed premises but within the Night Time Economy Zones will not be included in the analytical review.

There are also likely to be other crime types and incidents occurring in a public place during this time period that is not related to alcohol consumption or the NTE, but due to data quality it is not possible to exclude all these offences at this time.

Although these figures are not precise, it is nevertheless clear that both the police and Southampton City Council incur substantial costs in relation to the reduction or prevention of crime and disorder, in connection with the supply of alcohol between midnight and 6am.

There is a clear spike in reported Violence Against the Person and ASB on Tuesday evenings into Wednesday, this is attributable to a vibrant "student Tuesday" such that 3 officers are assigned to do VCS high visibility patrols.

This has to be weighed against the economic benefits that the NTE provides to the City.

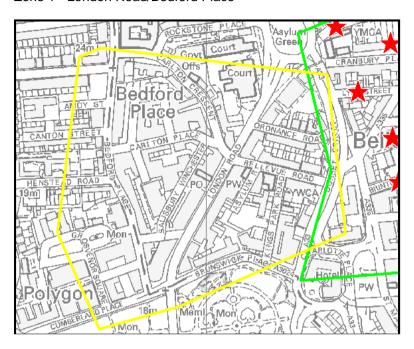
Justin Roberts Community Safety and Licensing Inspector, Western Area

Attached;

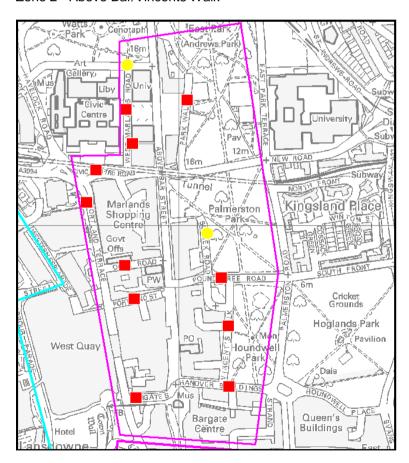
*Annex 1 - NTE S district 010413-310114 v2)

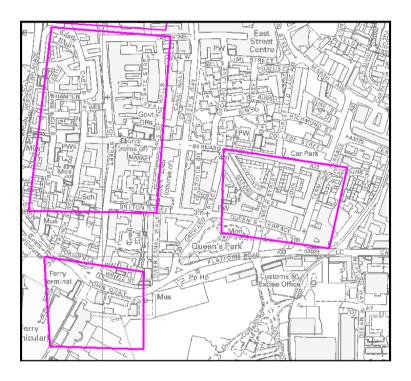
Appendix A: Maps of NTE zones

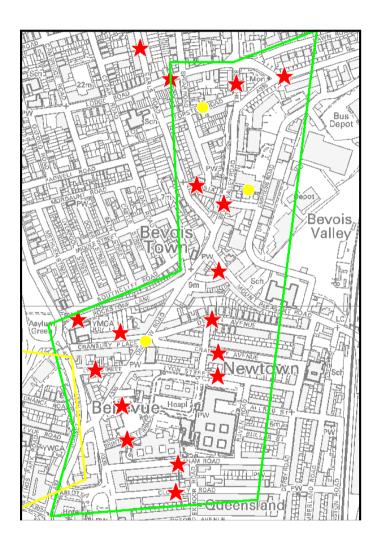
Zone 1 - London Road/Bedford Place



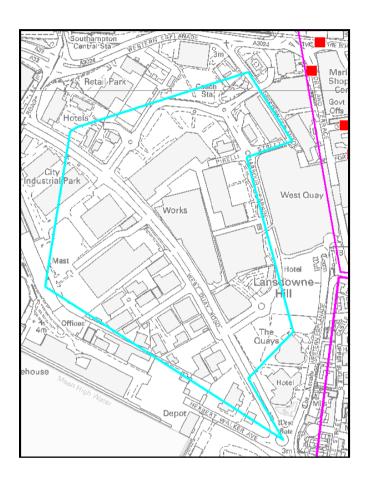
Zone 2 - Above Bar/Vincents Walk







Zone 5 - West Quay Road/Leisure World



Crime and Disorder (police data)

Key aspects

- The police system used to record occurrences is called RMS (Record Management System) which was introduced to Hampshire Constabulary in 2005. Crimes and noncrime occurrences are recorded, all results can be filtered to allow for temporal and location analysis
- "Business Objects" search criteria is a facility used for the retrieval and analysis of data from a range of Hampshire Constabulary source systems, primarily RMS
- ➤ The Home Office crime classifications changed in 2014. All recorded Violence against the Person crimes are presented at HMIC Crime Tree level [Homicide, Violence with Injury (offences of ABH and above) and Violence without Injury] Due to these changes, it is not possible to accurately compare violent crime figures from April 2014 onwards with those from previous years
- ➤ In April 2011 new national definitions for Anti-Social Behaviour were introduced, In June 2011, Hampshire introduced a combined definition reviewing risk and behaviour. The ASB data from April 2011 is set in terms of both the risk (Personal, Nuisance, Environmental) and the behaviour (based on Hampshire categories, developed using the previous National Category Incident List (NICL)
- ➤ Hampshire Constabulary went through an "Operational Change Process" (OCP) on lead up to April 2015. This meant all geographical boundaries were changed or merged to co-align to local authority districts, Due to these changes, it is not possible to compare location figures from April 2014 onwards with those from previous years (for all Crime and ASB)
- The reports published by the 'Research and Analysis' department (Hampshire Police) are produced from raw data extracted from RMS, they are completed by members of police staff with NO licensing background so the scope of the report is limited beyond its raw statistical analysis of trends and patterns from temporal and geographical data
- > The reports published by the 'Research and Analysis' department are focussed purely on violence offences and ASB (note: there is reference to SOA and robbery offences). The level of assaults and ASB in the NTE are the two key concerns of local residents
- The reports attempt to draw patterns and trends from temporal and geographical data, the NTE zones cut across different beats so a precise analysis of purely NTE crime and ASB can never be 100% accurate
- ▶ I introduced a process in April 2014 to more accurately capture Night Time Economy and licensing related occurrences (Crime, ASB and non crime occurrences) for the whole Southampton district. This system is called a "business organisation" whereby overnight searches of RMS are conducted by licensing staff, any NTE occurrences are manually to this organisation. Although not 100% reliable, it is more accurate than previous analysis which was limited to geographical boundaries that have been subject to further changes. [Note: Further work is ongoing to refine process to allow for NTE and licensing data to be extracted relating specifically to each of the 5 NTE zones (within soton)]
- Crime classification is now conducted by the attending officer, it is then verified by that officers line manager. Crime data integrity training was introduced after the OCP within Hampshire Constabulary, pre change a dedicated unit of police staff completed this task
- The new crime data integrity drive across force means we are actually more rigorous reporting crime compared to previous years the crime figures across whole force (and crime types) have shown an increase
- The <u>2013/14</u> report is for **9 month** period only recording <u>1440</u> violence related crimes (produced early for the late night levy consultation). This compares to a **full year 2014/15** which records 1225 violence related crimes
- The ASB figures for 2014/15 are considerably lower. The report for 2013/14 was erroneously covered alcohol related ASB for the whole of the Southampton district, whereas the 2014/15 report captures alcohol related ASB linked to occurrences within NTE zones or within licensed premises across Southampton district. Pre 2015

- figures would have erroneously captured alcohol related occurrences, for example within local authority housing residences by tenants (NOT NTE related)
- Stats provided relate to reported occurrences in the, there will be "hidden violence" or other offences not reported by individuals for a myriad of reasons
- Data collation anomalies could also account for the figures being adjusted downwards, these could include:
 - (a) Occurrences reported the following day after an incident by victims or
 - (b) Occurrences where the offence location is outside the NTE, however, the offence is still related to drunkenness / intoxication from the NTE (eg serious sexual offences, victims of robbery followed from the NTE zones)
- The returns provided are adjusted downwards, this to centre on assault and ASB in the NTE zones of Southampton
- > The views of local residents and any fear of crime, in terms of public confidence is naturally difficult to fully quantify
- The negative effects of a vibrant NTE can be represented by the adverse impact it has on the "quality of life" issues suffered through ASB (damage, noise, graffiti and other ASB)
- A successful and vibrant NTE in Southampton attracts tourists, local residents and students into the licensed venues.
- The levels of crime and disorder linked to taxis and fast food establishments is significantly lower than those linked to licensed premises, closer analysis of those figures would undoubtedly show that a significantly high proportion would be linked to individuals being intoxicated / leaving licensed premises

CONCLUSION

The crime and ASB commission figures demonstrate that this time period specified is the peak impact times for demand on the Night Time Economy of Southampton, the statistics clearly show that there are definite peaks in crime and ASB at these times linked to the licensed venues operating in the city centre beyond midnight [also linked to NTE zones]

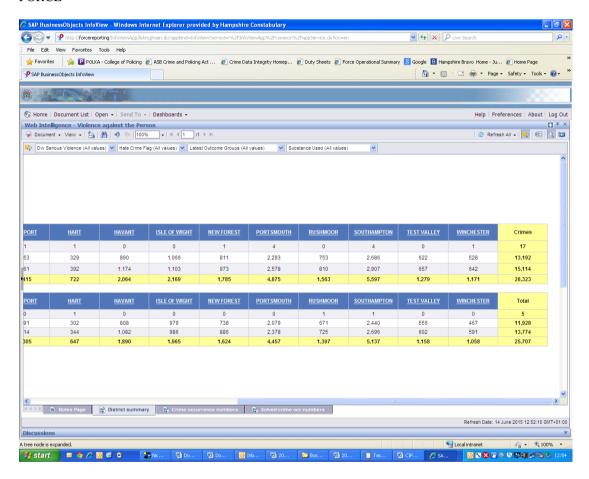
Inspector 2841 Justin Roberts
Force Licensing & Alcohol Harm Reduction Team

Soton 2014-2015

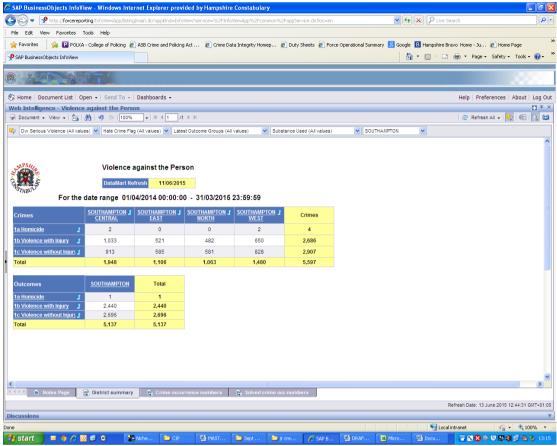
Note:

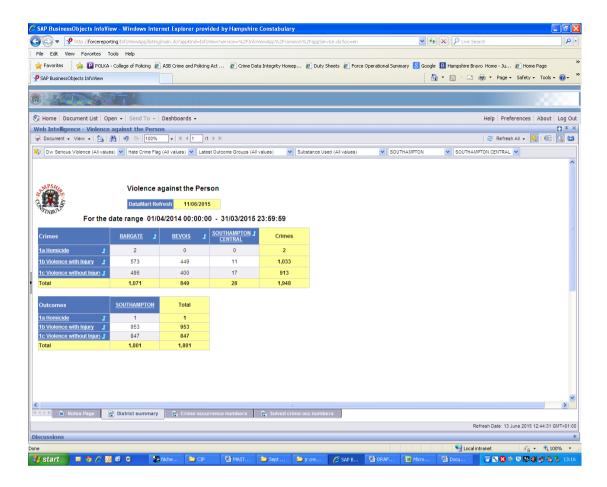
All recorded Violence against the Person crimes and outcomes, within a user specified date range. Presented at HMIC Crime Tree level, Homicide, Violence with Injury (offences of ABH and above) and Violence without Injury All Violence against the Person offences, presented at HMIC Crime Tree level, greater granularity for each Violence grouping can be obtained by clicking on the underlined HMIC Crime Tree Grouping, e.g. Violence with Injury

FORCE

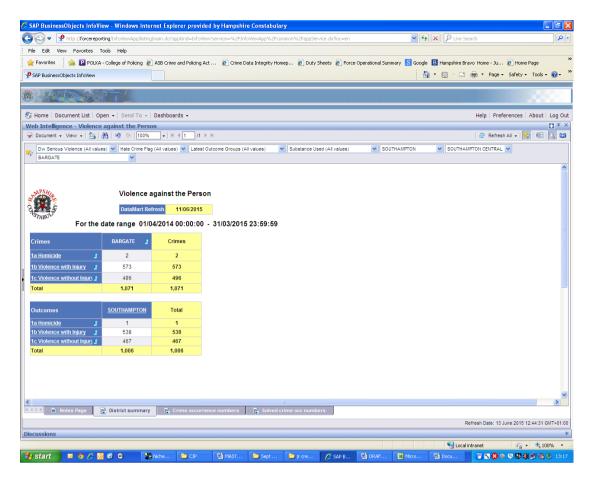


Soton

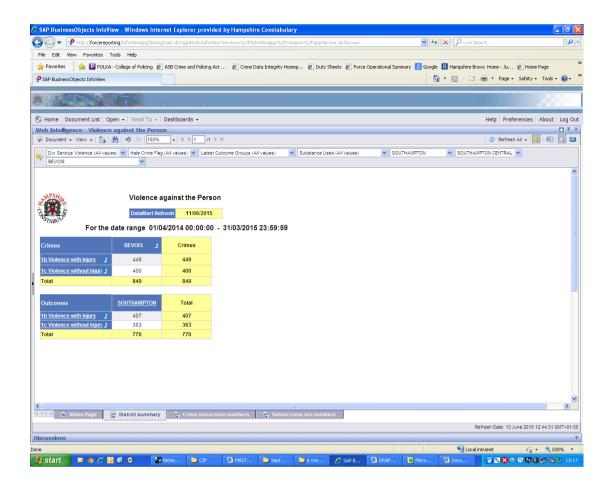




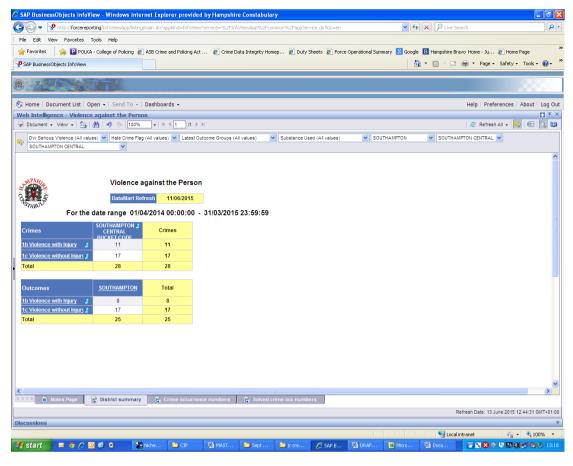
Beavois



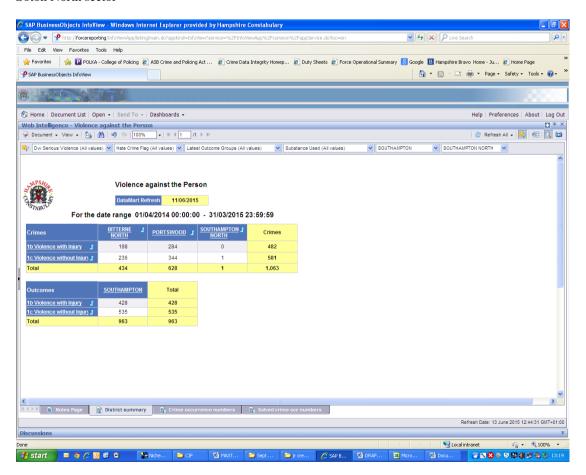
Bargate



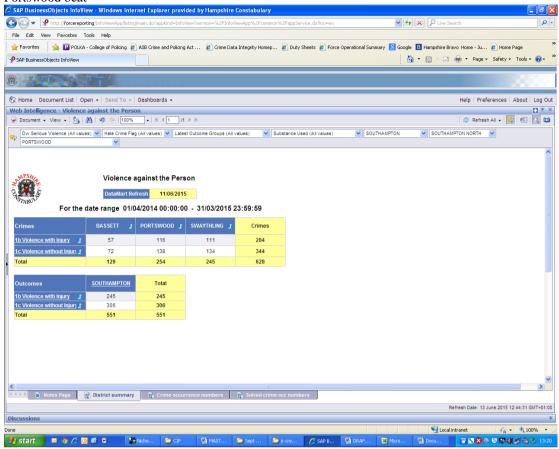
Soton Central beat



Soton North sector



Portswood beat





PROBLEM SUMMARY – NTE Southampton District

Produced by: 15662 Cradock Date produced: 01/05/15
Produced for: Insp 2841 Roberts Last updated: 01/05/15

BRIEF SUMMARY OF ISSUE(S): What is the problem and how is it occurring?

The Night Time Economy (NTE) remains a priority for Southampton due to continued offending within the city centre that is linked to alcohol consumption. It is clear from the figures that this issue is within the city centre where licensed premises are highly concentrated.

The majority of these offences take place between the early hours of Friday morning and the early hours of Sunday. The early hours of Wednesday also experiences a peak in offences which is likely to link to an event at where drinks are from £1.00.

London Road/Bedford Place (zone 1), West Quay Road/Leisure World (zone 5) and Above Bar/Vincents Walk (zone 2) are highlighted as the most problematic areas for NTE offending.

In order to produce this report data has been obtained from the Western Area NTE 2014 bus/org on RMS¹. This method of recording information relies on Police Officers and Staff manually linking records to the bus/org occurrence. As a result, the figures outlined in this report may not provide a true representation of crime and ASB linked to the NTE.

This report reviews both Violence and Anti Social Behaviour (ASB) within the hours of 1900 and 0700 to establish what impact the NTE has on these issues.

Violence

- 1940 occurrences linked to the NTE bus/org between 01/04/14 and 31/03/15 occurred between the hours of 1900 and 0700hrs.
- 739 (38%) relate to violent crimes² which occurred during NTE hours. 634 of these occurrences occurred in a public place.

Violent Crime	Total
Violence Against the Person	623
Public Order Offences	108
Possession of Weapons Offences	8
Total	739

Table 1: Violent Crime by PRT Class of Offence

- 304 public place violent crimes are linked to a license premises.
- 20 (3%) violent crime occurrences resulted in a Dispersal Notice.
- With 14% of all NTE violent crime occurring at this location. However, it is possible that the premises linked as the occurrence address for the violent

¹ ID#: 2360500

² Includes Possession of Weapons Offences; Violence Against the Person; Public Order Offences

³ Includes occurrences linked to

incident does not accurately reflect the true location of the incident – it may be the best landmark to link to reflect the occurrence location rather than the persons involved in the incident actually having frequented that establishment.

- 49 (7%) violent crimes are linked as having a weapon used:
 - 22 incidents are linked to having a "Glass" used as a weapon
 - 17 incidents involving a non-bladed implement
 - 9 involved a bladed implement
 - 1 incident involved the use of a firearm⁴
- 378 (51%) violent crimes are linked as having an offender in drink at the time of the incident. 25 (4%) affected by drink and drugs and less than 1% affected just by drugs. It is likely the number of offenders under the influence of drink or drugs is higher than recorded, particularly if no offender is identified, this assessment cannot be made. There is no figure for victims in drink available.
- Half of the NTE violent crime (368) occurred in the Bargate beat. 205 (56%) of these incidents occurred on a Saturday and Sunday; the majority of offences taking place between the hours of 0000 and 0500hrs. In this beat, the zones that experienced the highest number of violent crime were West Quay Road/Leisure World (zone 5) and Above Bar/Vincents Walk (zone 2).
- Bevois beat experienced the second highest number of violent crime offences during this period, with 233 occurrences. 174 (47%) of these occurrences took place between Friday and Sunday, with a peak timeframe between 2200 and 0500 hours. Within this beat zone 1 (London Road/Bedford Place) experienced the highest number of violent crime.

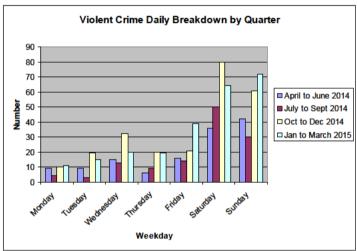


Figure 1: Bar Chart NTE violent crime daily breakdown by quarter

A breakdown of violent crime by quarter shows:

- October to December experienced the highest number of offences (243), followed by January to March (240).
- Saturdays and Sundays were the peak days for offences in each quarter.

Violent Crime by Type

The table below shows the top 5 violent crimes.

Violence Category	Total
ABH	358
Common Assault	191
Section 5 Public Order	39
Malicious Wounding:	
wounding or inflicting GBH	29
Section 4 Public Order	24

Table 2: Violent Crime by HO Description

⁴ Victim reports being tasered outside venue. Injuries were consistent with a taser injury. Victim would not support police action.

- The majority of incidents (48%) are classified as ABH. 173 (48%) of all ABH incidents are linked to a licensed premise or have occurred in a public place.
- 17 incidents (2%) were flagged as serious violence, with 9 being linked to a license premises.
 - Bevois beat had the highest number of incidents involving serious violence (11), with 3 occurring at Incidents in Zone 1 (London Road/Bedford Place).

Seasonal Issues

- Violent crime offences increased in September 2014, remaining higher for the rest of the year until a dip in January.
- A peak in incidents in December is likely to be linked to Christmas celebrations and an increased number of people out in the NTE.
- It's likely that the reduction in offences in January is due to people having less money to spend in this month.

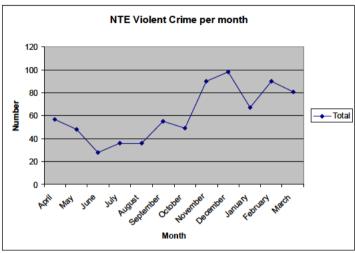


Figure 2: Line graph of NTE violent crime by month

- Of note, sexual offences and robbery offences during NTE hours account for 3% (58) of all occurrences.
 - o 30 of the 58 incidents are sexual offences.

 - 13 sexual offences occurred in Bargate beat, primarily around Above Bar/Vincents Walk (zone 2).
 - 8 are linked to Bevois beat; 3 in Bevois Valley/St Marys and 2 in London Road/Bedford Place.
 - o The remaining 28 occurrences relate to personal robbery.
 - Incidents occurred at a range of locations including shops, a park, nightclubs and a petrol station.
 - Both Bevois and Barget beat are linked to 11 incidents each. Bevois Valley/St Marys (zone 4) experienced the highest number of robberies.

TEMPORAL ANALYSIS

 The largest volume of incidents occurred on Saturdays and Sundays, but Fridays and Wednesdays also experienced a high number.

The table below shows the peak times to be:

- Friday mornings between midnight and 0400hrs.
- Friday evenings into Saturday morning from 2300 until 0400hrs.

- Saturday evenings into Sunday morning from 2200 until 0500hrs.
- Tuesday nights from 2100 until 0500hrs on a Wednesday. The majority of incidents were linked to West Quay Road (Leisure World). It's likely that this increase is linked to the "Drinks from £1.00" night at a Tuesday from 2100 until 0300 hours.

	Occurrence Start Hour									
Occurrence Start Day of Week	19 00 - 19 59	20 00 - 20 59	21:00 - 21:59	22:00 - 22:59	23:00 to 23:59	00:00 - 00:59	01:00 - 01:59	02:00 - 02:59	03:00 - 03:59	04:00 - 04:59
Monday	4	3	3	1	1	3	4	4	3	3
Tuesday	3	5	10	3	3	2	6	5	3	7
Wednesday	0	1	4	4	3	13	13	13	9	14
Thursday	1	1	2	5	3	8	8	10	4	2
Friday	2	5	6	5	18	13	11	13	14	4
Saturday	10	9	8	16	23	34	29	37	43	12
Sunday	7	4	4	7	2	29	45	25	27	30
Total	27	28	37	41	53	102	116	107	103	72

Table 3: All violent crime incidents by day and hour from 1900 – 0700hrs

- The majority of incidents that occurred between Friday and Sunday took place in the following locations:
 - West Quay Road (zone 5) with 71 incidents. 63 of these occurred at
 - Above Bar Street (zone 2) with 64 occurrences; 17 linked to
 and 15 at
 - London Road/Bedford Place (zone 1) is linked to 48 incidents. 8 of these occurred at bar.
- West Quay Road also experienced the highest number of incidents on a Wednesday, with the majority occurring in

PROBLEM LOCATION(S): Licensed Premises

- Southampton Central sector records the highest number of violent crime offences, 605 (82%) of all incidents within Southampton.
- There are a number of premises that recorded more than 10 incidents:
 - Zone 5: see is top with 67 violent incidents reported; with a further 24 linked to incidents.
 and 15 at see incidents, taking the total to 106 incidents.
 - Zone 1: The clubs around Vernon walk, account for 38 incidents collectively.
 - Zone 2: accounts for 23 incidents and a further 16
 Zone 4: with 15 incidents

have been engaging with the Police licensing team and encouraged to report incidents to Police. This may have contributed to the number of occurrences linked to these premises. Positive engagement with the establishments should be encouraged and therefore the high numbers are not always a negative, but should continue to be monitored.

The capacity of this venue is around people, so the footfall within this premise is frequently higher than that of the other licensed premises in Southampton. Therefore, it may be expected that the number of violent crime incidents linked to this premises are higher.

This premises also recorded the highest amount of sex offences linked to a NTE premise, with 3 incidents linked as occurring in the premise⁵.

- There are 328 ASB incidents linked to the NTE bus/org that between 01/04/14 and 31/03/15 and between the hours of 1900 and 0700hrs.
- ASB makes up 17% of all NTE occurrences linked to the bus/org.
- 15 (5%) NTE ASB reports resulted in a Dispersal Notice.
- 239 (73%) ASB incidents occurred within the Southampton Central sector 142 in Bargate and 97 in Bevois beat.
 - When the types of ASB reported in Southampton Central are reviewed, 183 (77%) relate to Rowdy & Inconsiderate behaviour.
 - The majority of reports in Bargate beat are linked to Above Bar Street and West Quay Road.
 - In Bevois beat, reports are concentrated around London Road/Bedford Place/Lower Banister Street and Vernon Walk. St Mary's Road, primarily around is also a problem location for ASB.
- A review of the 328 incidents for peak times shows the number of reports per hour varies from 4 to 53.

The table below shows the peak days/times to be:

- · Saturdays and Sundays, with Fridays also experiencing a high number.
- Friday night into Saturday morning (until 5am) and Saturday evening from 2300 through to 0400hrs on Sunday morning remain peak times for ASB incidents.
- There's also a slight increase in reports between 0200 and 0300hrs on a Friday morning.
- Another small peak in reports occurred between 2300hrs on a Tuesday until 0200hrs on a Wednesday.

	Occurrence Start Hour											
Occurrence Start Day of Week	19:00- 19:59	20:00 - 20:59	21:00- 21:59	22:00 - 22:59	23:00 - 23:59	00 00 - 00 59	01:00 - 01:59	02 00 - 02:59	03 00 - 03 59	04 00 - 04 59	05:00 - 05:59	06 00- 06 59
Monday	1	4	2	2	2	3	3	1	2	2		1
Tuesday		3	2	2	6	5		2	1		1	
Wednesday		2	4	3	2	8	5	2	3	2		
Thursday	4		1		4	4	4	1	2	2	1	
Friday	1	6	7	6	14	2	5	10	3	2	1	1
Saturday	1	6	6	7	14	14	19	7	8	4	1	2
Sunday	3	3	4	5	3	12	17	11	12	6	6	

Table 4: All ASB incidents by day and hour between 1900 – 0700hrs

A breakdown of NTE ASB by quarter (see table below) shows:

- October to December experienced the highest number of offences (140), followed by January to March (99).
- Saturdays and Sundays are the peak days for offences in each quarter.

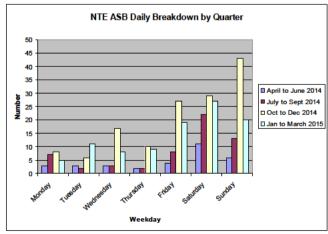


Figure 3: Bar Chart NTE violent crime daily breakdown by quarter

Top repeat premises linked to ASB incidents:

Premises	No of ASB incidents linked
	9
	8
	6
	5
	5
	5
	5
	4
	4
	4
	4
	4

Table 5: Top repeat premises linked to ASB incidents between 1900 - 0700hrs

- have the most ASB incidents linked to it with the majority of reports linked to drunk persons. All but one incident occurred between the hours of 0100 and 0500. Most offences occur in the early hours of Thursday, Saturday and Sunday. Reports in the early hours of Thursday are likely to be linked to the Student night on a Wednesday night between 2230 – 0400hrs.
- in Lower Banister Street reports the highest number of ASB occurrences. All reports were made between 2300hrs and 0400hrs, with most reports being made in the early hours of Saturday and Sunday. The majority of these are linked to disputes between groups or drunk persons from the NTE. 1 report relates to a noise complaint.
- 5 of the 6 ASB reports linked to in Terminus Terrace occurred between 2300 and 0500hrs with reports over the weekend and during the week. All reports relate to persons refusing to leave the area and verbal altercations.

DISPERSAL NOTICES

Of the 1940 occurrences linked to the NTE bus/org, 92 (5%) incidents resulted in a Dispersal Notice being issued.

The table below provides a breakdown of the number of Dispersal Notices per zone; this shows:

- The majority of Dispersal Notices (33) have been issued within the London Road/Bedford Place area of Bevois beat between the hours of 2300 and 0300hours.
- This is closely followed by West Quay Road/Leisure World (23) in Bargate beat where the highest number of notices between 0100 and 0400hours.

	Breakdown by Quarter							
Zone	April to June 2014	July to Sept 2014	Oct to Dec 2014	Jan to March 2015	Total			
London Road / Bedford Place	4	12	9	8	33			
Above Bar / Vincents Walk	8	5	3		16			
High St/ Oxford St/ Town Quay	1	5	2	1	9			
Bevois Valley / St Marys	0	3	0	0	3			
West Quay Rd/Leisure World	10	11	1	1	23			
Total	23	36	15	10	84			

Table 6: NTE Dispersal Notices issued per zone in each quarter

- July to September experiences the highest number of Dispersal Notices.
- Saturdays and Sundays are the peak days for Dispersal Notices in each quarter.

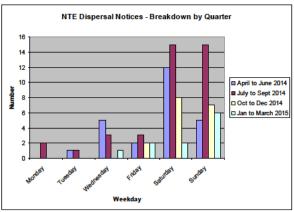


Figure 4: Bar Chart NTE Dispersal Notices daily breakdown by quarter

CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

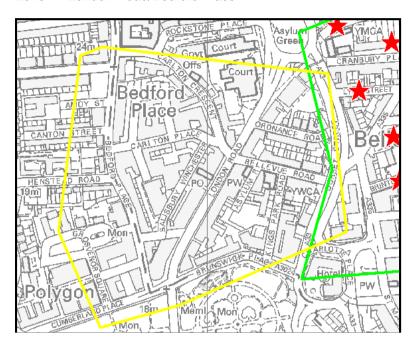
The NTE continues to draw Police resources into the city centre to deal with violence and anti-social behaviour. London Road/Bedford Place (zone 1), West Quay Road/Leisure World (zone 5) and Above Bar/Vincents Walk (zone 2) have been identified as the most problematic areas.

A breakdown by quarter shows October to December to be the busiest period during this review. This is likely to coincide with the return of students to the City in October and Christmas celebrations during the month of December. The weekend remains particularly busy, especially on the weekend and a Wednesday in the early hours.

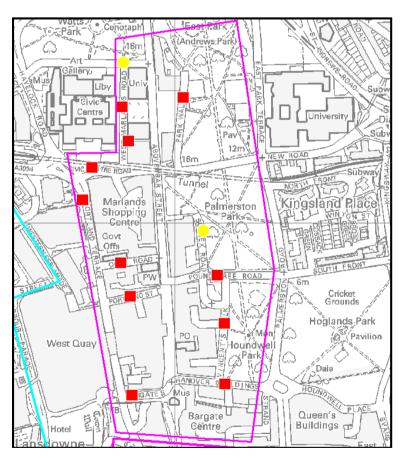
While the NTE continues to exist, there will remain a need for police to resource the crime that results from this.

Appendix A: Maps of NTE zones

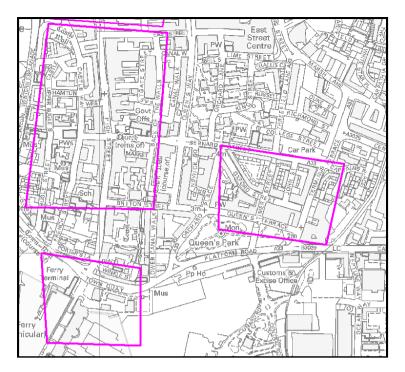
Zone 1 - London Road/Bedford Place



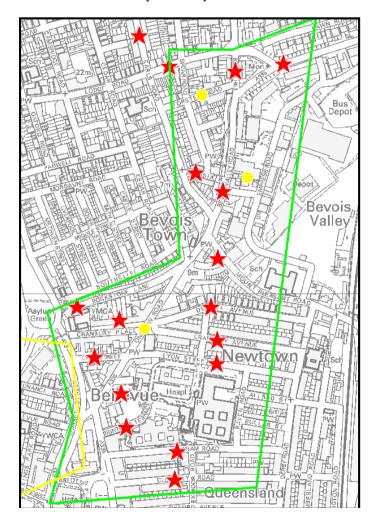
Zone 2 - Above Bar/Vincents Walk



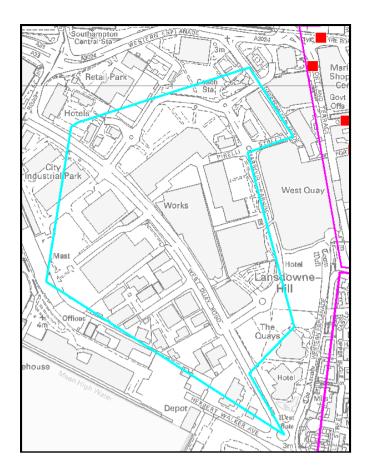
Zone 3 - High St/ Oxford St/ Town Quay



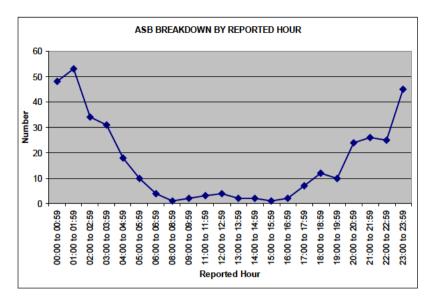
Zone 4 - Bevois Valley / St Marys

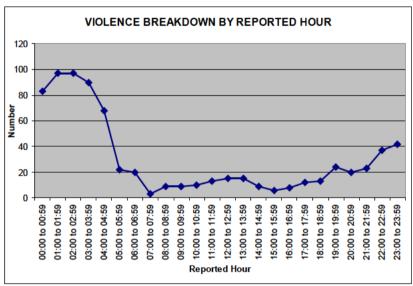


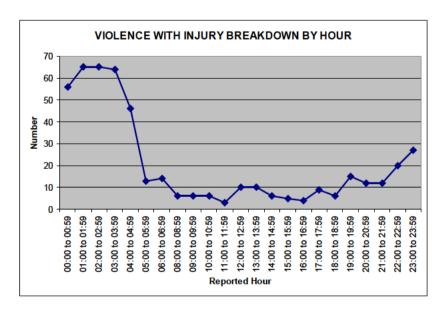
Zone 5 - West Quay Road/Leisure World



ANNEXE 2
GRAPHS FOR ASB, VIOLENCE AND VIOLENCE WITH INJURY BY REPORTED HOUR







PROBLEM SUMMARY – NTE S District

Produced by: 11930 JERRAM Date produced: 11/02/14

Produced for: Insp Roberts Last updated:

BRIEF SUMMARY OF ISSUE(S): What is the problem and how is it occurring?

The NTE remains a priority for Southampton due to continued offending within the city centre that is linked to alcohol consumption. It is clear from the figures that this issue is within the city centre where licensed premises are highly concentrated.

The majority of these offences occur over the weekend (Saturday and Sunday) and also on a Wednesday in the early hours (linked to Tuesday Student nights).

A recent Sexual Offences report found that offences linked to the NTE had increased in 2013/14, particularly between October and December 2013. 16% overall occurred within a Licensed premise¹.

This report reviews both Violence Against the Person (VAP) and Anti Social Behaviour (ASB) within the hours of 1900 and 0700 to establish what impact the NTE has on these issues.

VAP INCIDENTS

- 1440 VAP incidents are linked to a licensed premise or have occurred in a public place between 01/04/13 and 31/01/14 and between the hours of 1900 and 0700hrs.
- This is a reduction on the figures for the same period the year before of 206 incidents, or 12%, however, less incidents are linked to licensed premises, 379 (23%) than in the current period.
- Just under a third of 2013/14 public place VAP incidents, 444 (31%), are linked to a licensed premises. This increase is likely to be due to better recording.
- 55 incidents of most serious violence recorded overall, 14 (25%) linked to a licensed premises.
- is the most frequently linked licensed premise 7% of all VAP
- Overall, 7% (111) VAP occurrences are linked as having a weapon used;
 - 25 incidents are linked as having a "Glass" used as a weapon.
 - 34 incidents involved a bladed implement
 - 51 involved a non-bladed implement
- 438 (30%) incidents are linked as having an offender in drink at the time of the
 incident. It is likely the number of offenders in drink is higher than recorded,
 particularly if no offender is identified, this assessment cannot be made. There is
 no figure for victims in drink available.

It should be noted that this is unlikely to be an accurate reflection of violence within the NTE as several incidents that occur outside of licensed premises but within the Cumulative Impact Areas (CIA) will not be included in this review. There are also likely to be incidents of public place violence during this time period that is not related

¹ Western Area NTE serious sexual offences profile April –Dec Author Vicky QUICK Date: 20/01/14 Produced by: Produced for: Date produced:

to alcohol consumption or the NTE, but due to data quality it is not possible to exclude all these offences at this time.

The possibility that premises linked to the violence incidents do not accurately reflect where the incident has occurred is also very real – it may be the best landmark to link to reflect the occurrence location rather than the persons involved in the incident actually having frequented that establishment.

It is suggested that a business/organisation be created in RMS to enable the linking of NTE related incidents in order to gain a better understanding of the issues within this environment.

Seasonal Issues

- Offences linked to licensed premises increased in September 2013, remaining higher for the rest of the year until a dip in January. This differs from the year before when there was an actual reduction in offences in September that continued until a spike in November.
- The December increase in incidents occurs in both years and is likely to be linked to Christmas celebrations increasing the number of people out in the NTE.
- The reduction in January occurs in both years, as may be expected as people have less money to spend in this month.
- The increase in offences linked to licensed premises in 2013/14 may be due to continued engagement the licensing teams have with these establishments to encourage them to report incidents on their premises, as well as the team correcting occurrence locations on RMS when they become aware of errors. Therefore, a more accurate picture is represented.

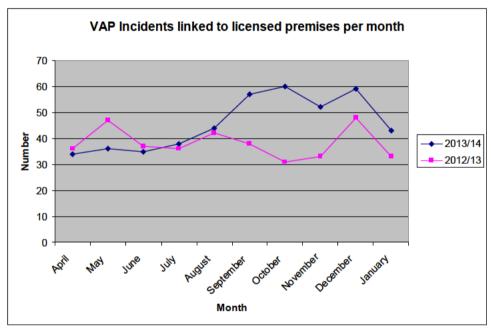


Figure 1: Line graph of VAP incidents linked to a licensed premises on RMS by month

Violent Crime by Type

Violence Category	Total
1 Common assault	360
2 Harassment	235
3 Serious	743
4a On police	50
6 Sex offence	52

- The majority of incidents are ABH or above (743, 52%)
- 55 (4%) incidents are MSV
- When all offences linked to a licensed premise are reviewed, the number of incidents of ABH or above is slightly higher at 60%, or 275 offences.

VAP by category

Produced by: Produced for: Date produced: 14 incidents of MSV are linked to a licensed premises, a quarter (25%) of all MSV occurring during the review period, and 3% of all VAP that is linked to these establishments.

TEMPORAL SUMMARY: When is the problem occurring? Peak times/days?

- The largest volume of incidents occurrence on Saturdays and Sundays but Wednesday mornings are also higher.
- Wednesday mornings between 0100-0400hrs
- Saturday mornings between midnight and 0300hrs
- Saturday evenings into Sunday morning from 2300 until 0400hrs
- Mondays appear to have a number of incidents at (5) and
- Wednesdays
 - there have been 7 reports at
 - o 9 at
 - o 22 at
- Thursday; 5 at
- Weekends:

		Occurrence Start Hour						
Occurrence Start Day of Week	11pm	Midnight	1am	2am	3am	4am	5am	6am
Monday	12	31	11	9	5	2		1
Tuesday	11	26	8	8	8	3	2	2
Wednesday	9	23	25	31	16	8	1	1
Thursday	8	12	4	6	8	3		1
Friday	19	34	13	13	14	6	2	1
Saturday	47	50	40	48	34	22	11	4
Sunday	20	69	54	51	44	10	7	1
Grand Total	126	245	155	166	129	54	23	11

Table 2: All VAP incidents by day and hour from 2300hrs

This table shows the peak times to be:

- Early hours of Saturday and Sunday morning from midnight to 4am, with Saturdays around 11pm also a peak time.
- Early hours of Wednesday morning and to a lesser extent Monday & Friday mornings.

When this the occurrences times are reviewed for incidents linked to a licensed premises only, a similar pattern is recorded, with Sunday mornings recording the most incidents between midnight and 4am, closely followed by Saturdays between midnight and 3m.

Wednesday mornings also remain busy with peak times between 1am and 3am.

		Occurrence Start Hour						
Occurrence Start Day of Week	11pm	Midnight	1am	2am	3am	4am	5am	6am
Monday	1	11	6	7	3			
Tuesday	3	3	2		4			
Wednesday	3	9	17	21	12	1		
Thursday	2	2	2	2	3	3		
Friday	6	10	6	3	7	2	1	
Saturday	16	20	28	25	12	5	1	1
Sunday	6	35	24	22	22	3	1	
Grand Total	37	90	85	80	63	14	3	1

Table 3: All VAP incidents linked to a licensed premises as occurrence address by day and hour from 2300hrs

PROBLEM LOCATION(S): Licensed Premises

- SW sector records the highest number of offences, 578, 40% of all incidents within Southampton.
- There are a number of premises that record more than 10 incidents since April:
 - is top with 56 VAP incidents reported; with a further 35 linked to and 9 at the state of all licensed premises linked VAP.
 - o accounts for 25 incidents

Produced by: Produced for:

Date produced:

- a further 21, with another 20
 , also in the Bedford Place/London Road area had 15 incidents linked
- The clubs around Vernon walk, account for 19 incidents collectively

Both have been engaging with the Police licensing team and encouraged to report incidents to Police. This may have contributed to the number of occurrences linked to these premises. Positive engagement with the establishments should be encouraged and therefore the high numbers are not always a negative, but should continue to be monitored.

The capacity of this venue is around people, so the footfall within this premise is frequently higher than that of the other licensed premises in Southampton. Therefore, it may be expected that the number of VAP incidents linked to this premises are higher.

This premises also recorded the highest amount of sex offences linked to a NTE premise, with 9 incidents linked as either occurring in the premise or the victim and offender meeting at the location².

ASB

- There are 5398 ASB incidents reported between 01/04/13 and 31/01/14, that were reported between 1900 & 0700 hours; these will not all be linked to the NTE.
- There are 1452 incidents that have occurred in SC, the main NTE area, 27% of ASB during this time period.
- For the purposes of this review, only SC incidents have been further reviewed.
- When the types of ASB reported are reviewed, just over half of all incidents in SC (808, or 56%) are Rowdy & inconsiderate behaviour calls.
- Neighbour nuisance is next with 265 calls, or 18%
- When the 1452 incidents are reviewed for peak times, incidents vary in number per hour from 1 to 35.
- There are higher volumes across the whole week between 7pm and 2am.
- Friday night into Saturday morning (til 2am) and Saturday evening from 7pm through to Sunday morning 5am remain peak times for ASB incidents in the SC area.
- Incidents are also slightly increased Friday evening until 1am.
- The highest concentration of incidents is recorded on a Sunday morning between midnight and 3am, but higher volumes of occurrences continue until 6am on this day.

	Reporte	ed Hour					
Occurrence Start Day of Week	Midnight	1am	2am	3am	4am	5am	6am
Monday	16	10	7	5	5	2	2
Tuesday	13	13	16	6	3	6	2
Wednesday	19	19	10	18	16	8	
Thursday	14	11	6	7	5	1	
Friday	23	19	12	10	14	4	3
Saturday	33	33	19	21	23	7	3
Sunday	41	49	36	25	27	16	8

Repeat premises linked to ASB incidents:

Produced for:

Date produced:

² Western Area NTE serious sexual offences profile April –Dec Author Vicky QUICK Date: 20/01/14 Produced by:

Premises	No of ASB incidents
	linked
	34
	25
	23
	17
	14
	14
	14
	12
	11
	10
	10
	8

• Both in the CIA around Bedford Place/London Road report high numbers of ASB occurrences. The majority of these are linked to vagrants, however, although there are a number of incidents linked to drunk persons from the NTE as well.

As Again, has the most As incidents linked to it for any licensed bar or club. 18 of the 25 incidents occurred between 1am and 5am

Table 4: All ASB incidents by day and hour from 2300hrs

- and also feature highly in relation to VAP offences.
- All the incidents linked to are reported after midnight, up until 5.34hrs. The
 majority, 15, occur between 2am and 5am. Most of these incidents are reports
 of issues with the door staff or the door staff reporting incidents of customers
 causing problems.
- does feature in the top 12 but more VAP incidents are linked to the premise. 6 of these occur between 1am and 3.30am
- Of the 17 incidents at the properties of the second seco

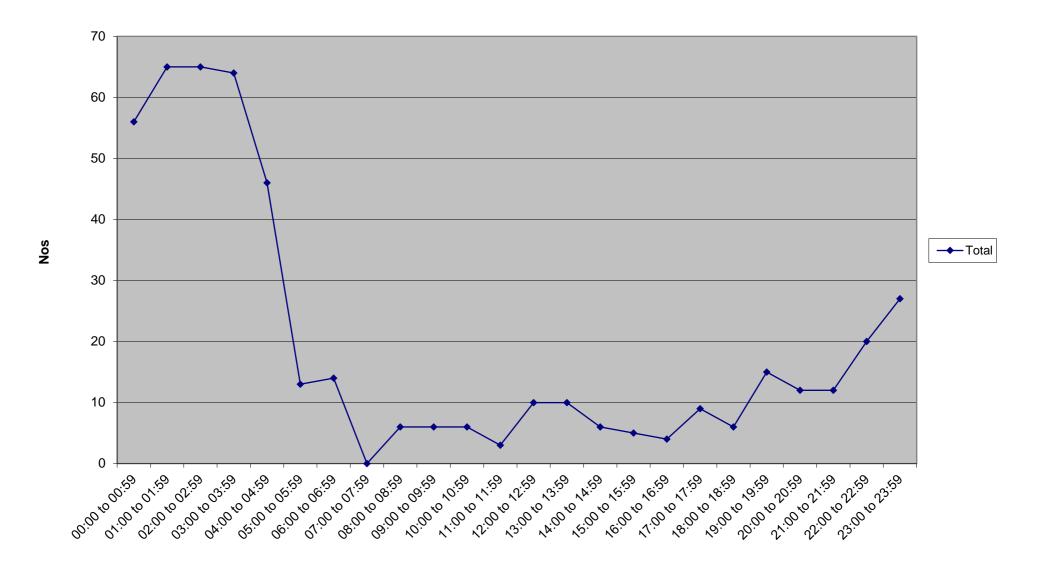
CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

The NTE continues to draw Police resources into the city centre to deal with violence and anti-social behaviour. The weekend remains particularly busy, especially the early hours of Friday and Saturday mornings.

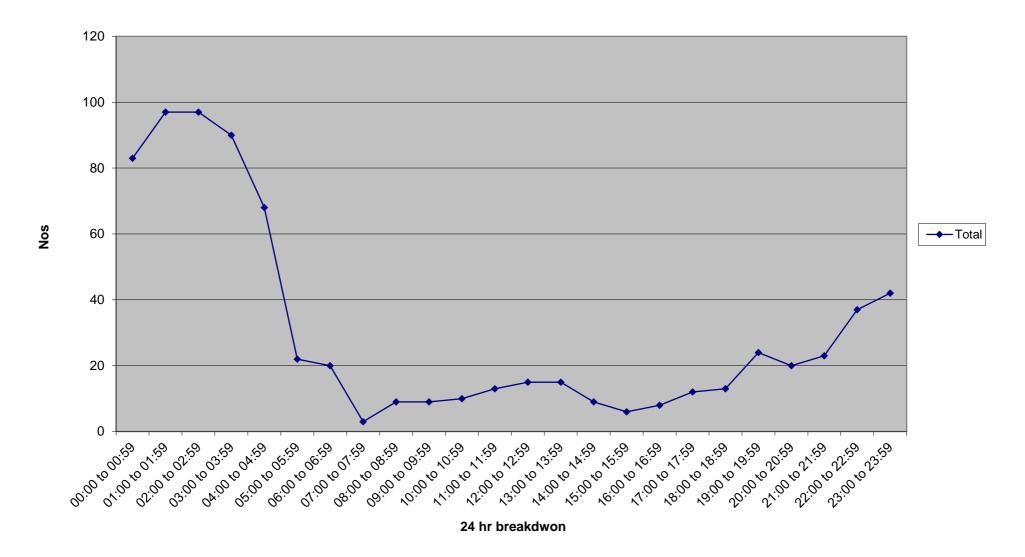
Despite reports of lower footfall in these pubs and clubs, they are still linked to nearly a third of all VAP reported in the whole of Southampton between 1900 & 0700 hours. The number of VAP incidents linked to alcohol consumption is likely to be a lot higher than currently recorded due to issues discussed above. While the NTE continues to exist, there will remain a need for police to resource the crime that results from this.

There is currently no accurate recording of crime and ASB linked to the NTE; a bus/org on RMS may assist providing a better picture of the issue and where resources are most needed.

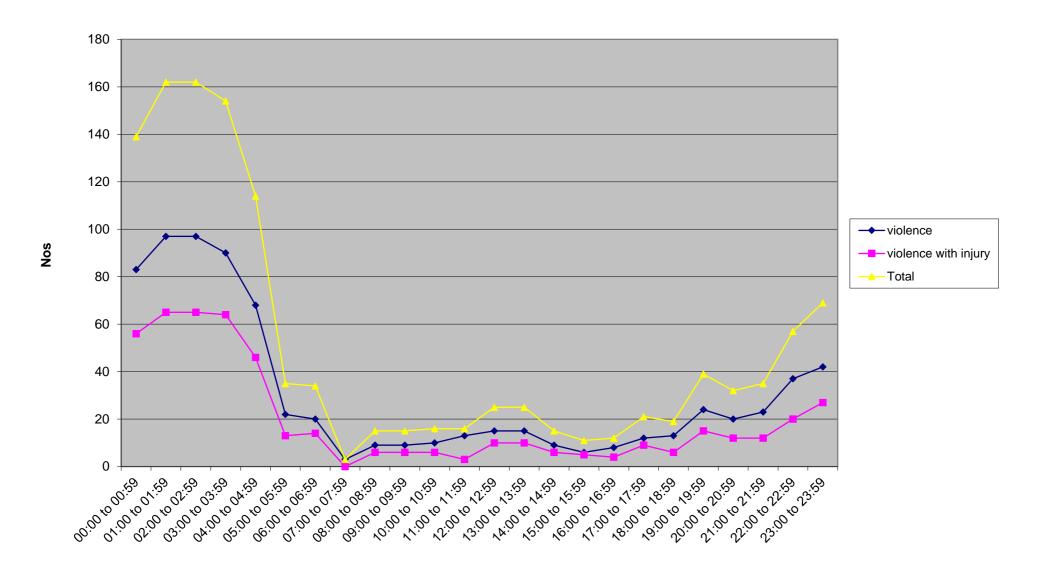
Violence with injury 2014/15



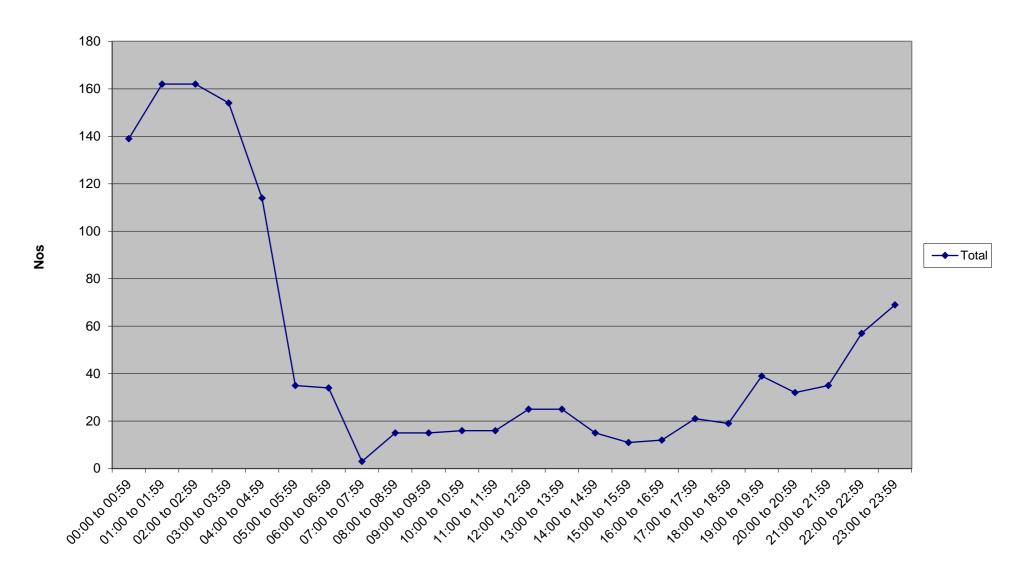
Violence 2014/15



Combined 2014/15 (violence & violence with injury)



Cumulative totals only 2014/15 (violence & violence with injury)



Violence 2014/15

Violence with injury 2014/15

Reported H	Total
00:00 to 00	83
01:00 to 01	97
02:00 to 02	97
03:00 to 03	90
04:00 to 04	68
05:00 to 05	22
06:00 to 06	20
07:00 to 07	3
08:00 to 08	9
09:00 to 09	9
10:00 to 10	10
11:00 to 11	13
12:00 to 12	15
13:00 to 13	15
14:00 to 14	9
15:00 to 15	6
16:00 to 16	8
17:00 to 17	12
18:00 to 18	13
19:00 to 19	24
20:00 to 20	20
21:00 to 21	23
22:00 to 22	37
23:00 to 23	42

Total
56
65
65
64
46
13
14
0
6
6
6
3
10
10
6
5
4
9
6
15
12
12
20
27

Combined 2014/15 (violence & violence with injury)

Cumulative totals only 2014/15 (violence & vic

Reported F	violence	violence wi	Total
00:00 to 00	83	56	139
01:00 to 01	97	65	162
02:00 to 02	97	65	162
03:00 to 03	90	64	154
04:00 to 04	68	46	114
05:00 to 05	22	13	35
06:00 to 06	20	14	34
07:00 to 07	3	0	3
08:00 to 08	9	6	15
09:00 to 09	9	6	15
10:00 to 10	10	6	16
11:00 to 11	13	3	16
12:00 to 12	15	10	25
13:00 to 13	15	10	25
14:00 to 14	9	6	15
15:00 to 15	6	5	11
16:00 to 16	8	4	12
17:00 to 17	12	9	21
18:00 to 18	13	6	19
19:00 to 19	24	15	39
20:00 to 20	20	12	32
21:00 to 21		12	35
22:00 to 22	37	20	57
23:00 to 23	42	27	69

Reported H	Total
00:00 to 00	139
01:00 to 01	162
02:00 to 02	162
03:00 to 03	154
04:00 to 04	114
05:00 to 05	35
06:00 to 06	34
07:00 to 07	3
08:00 to 08	15
09:00 to 09	15
10:00 to 10	16
11:00 to 11	16
12:00 to 12	25
13:00 to 13	25
14:00 to 14	15
15:00 to 15	11
16:00 to 16	12
17:00 to 17	21
18:00 to 18	19
19:00 to 19	39
20:00 to 20	32
21:00 to 21	35
22:00 to 22	57
23:00 to 23	69

plence with injury)

