



Crime Pattern Analysis

Alcohol Related Crime, ASB and PSW Occurrences
within the City of York CIZ area 2017/18



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Introduction

This report has been commissioned by North Yorkshire Police (NYP) to provide an objective analysis of calls for police service including Alcohol Related Crime, Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) and Public, Safety and Welfare (PSW) occurrences reported within the City of York Cumulative Impact Zone (CIZ) area.

Please refer to [Appendix A](#) for a list of Occurrence Types included for analysis and [Appendix B](#) for maps.

Methodology

Data within this review will focus on the following period; 01/04/2017 to 31/03/2018. Activity will be compared with a previous report; 'York CIZ 2017' published in September 2017, which reviewed activity within the City of York CIZ between 01/04/2016 and 31/03/2017. This will assist in identifying trends, patterns and hot spot areas associated with alcohol-fuelled disorder attributed to licensed premises. The analysis is relevant in order to liaise with the City of York authority for the purpose of reviewing the CIZ boundary as per the Statement of Licensing Policy.

For the purpose of this report, alcohol-fuelled disorder during the day-time economy period is identified as between the hours of 0600 and 1759 and alcohol-fuelled disorder during the night-time economy period, between 1800 and 0559.

Report Constraints

Data quality is an important aspect in analysis to be able to draw inferences and hypotheses as well as occasional conclusions. It should be noted that NYP systems are currently designed to facilitate the collection of data to inform and manage short-term policing activities rather than support research and analysis.

Every effort has been made to accurately extract the relevant information. As with all reports, accuracy of data is dependent upon the correct and detailed completion of NYP records. Consequently some specialist data, for example that relating to alcohol is likely to be a conservative estimate.

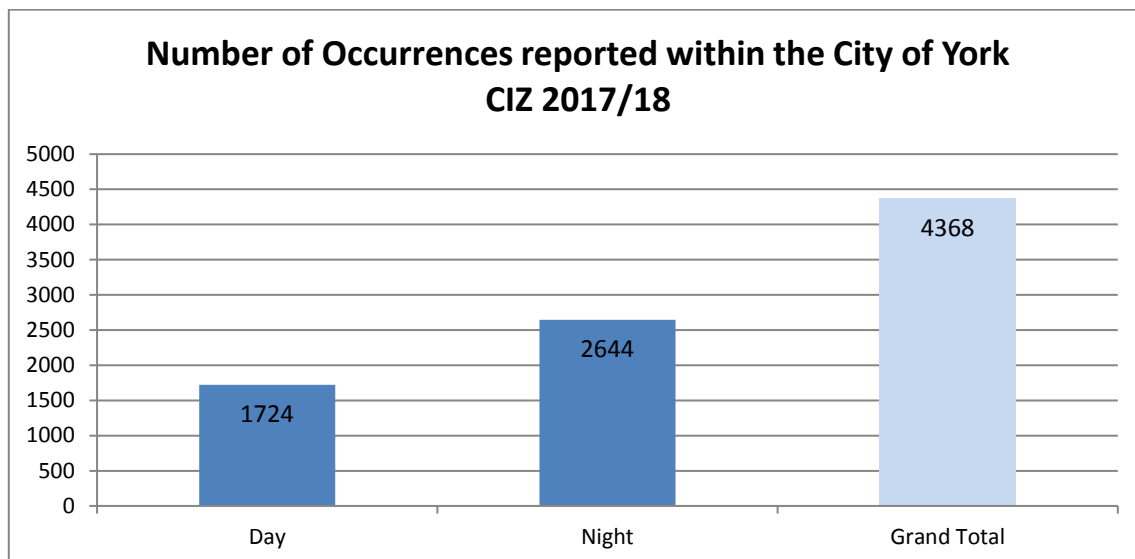
Key Findings

- Whilst the majority of incidents within the City of York Cumulative Impact Zone (CIZ) are reported during the night-time economy period there is an identified period during Saturday afternoons.
- Overall, levels of Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) have decreased by 10% in 2017/18 compared with 2016/17.
- ASB Nuisance is the most prevalent occurrence type representing no change compared with 2016/17. Almost half of occurrences (47%) are reported across the weekend; over two-thirds of weekend incidents are reported during the night-time economy period.
- Crime Violence occurrences also feature highly with an increase evident compared with 2016/17. Correspondingly, alcohol related Crime Violence also shows an increasing trend. Similar to ASB Nuisance, half of occurrences are reported across the weekend with three-quarters of violent weekend incidents reported during the night-time economy period.
- Violence Against the Person, Arson & Criminal Damage together with Public Order crimes predominate. Violence Against the Person and Public Order offences have increased this year compared with the last.
- Within the Violence Against the Person category, Assault Occasioning Actual Bodily Harm (AOABH) and Common Assault feature most highly - no change from 2016/17. Both offences have increased this latter year. Over half of offences are reported across the weekend - primarily during the night-time economy period.
- Racial/Religious assaults are also evident and have almost doubled compared with 2016/17, increasing from seven reports to 13.
- The highest concentration of occurrences is within areas where footfall is high. These zones encompass a higher concentration of public houses, off-licenses, late night eateries and cafes as well as hotel and retail premises.
- Micklegate, Blake Street and Clifford Street are consistently highlighted as areas with high levels of crime and ASB.
- Calls for police service are at their highest on weekends; Saturday and Sunday. This is consistent with previous years.
- Overall, reports are highest between 1400 and 1900 followed by a further increase between 2300 and 0400 - the traditional night-time economy period - and this pattern is mirrored across both years.
- Saturday afternoons also feature with increased visitation to the city by revellers, particularly from the North East and South Yorkshire, which has proven to impact on police and partner resources as well as affecting the perception of tourists and local families when visiting York during this period.
- Reported occurrences in 2017/18 are highest in March/April and July through to September. Isolated increases are also evident in October and December. Increased reporting during these periods is likely influenced by increased footfall to the city from tourists/visitors during school and bank holidays, York Races and other sports fixtures together with seasonal festivities such as the traditional Christmas Fair.

Performance

Occurrences

1. The majority of incidents reported within the City of York Cumulative Impact Zone (CIZ) are during the Night-Time Economy period (NTE).



2. 4368 occurrences have been reported within the CIZ in 2017/18. The top tier of occurrence types is exemplified within the table below.

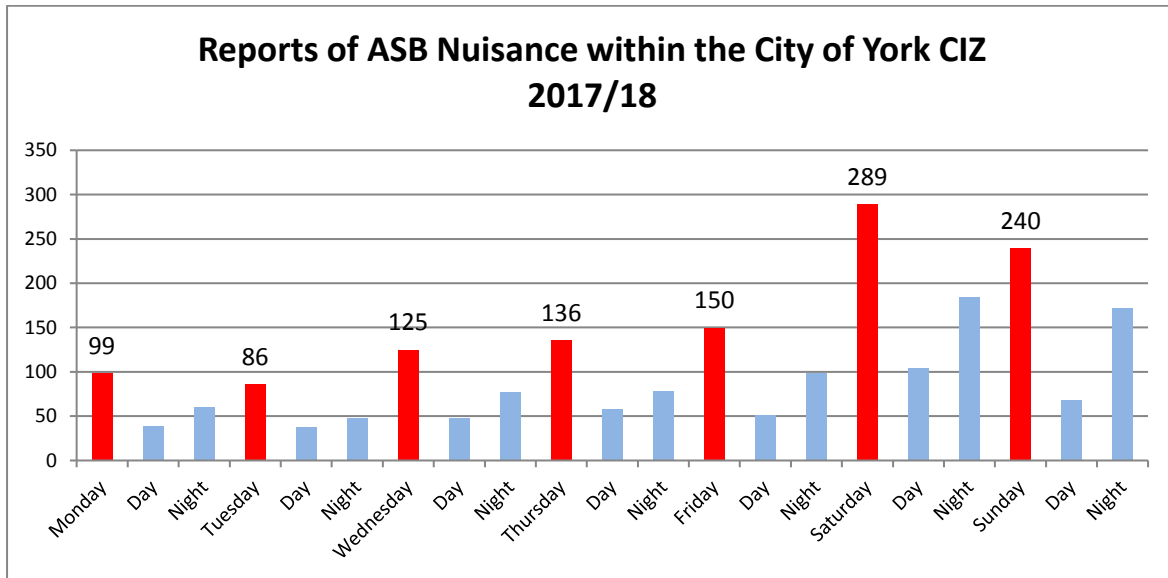
| OCURRENCE - Top 5 Reported Types | Count |
|--|-------|
| ASB Nuisance | 1125 |
| Crime Violence | 710 |
| PSW ¹ Concern for Safety/Collapse/ Injury/Illness/Trapped | 592 |
| PSW Suspicious Circumstances/Insecure Premises/Vehicle | 534 |
| Admin Duplicate | 205 |

3. ASB Nuisance continues as the most prevalent occurrence type representing no change from 2016/17 with almost half of occurrences (47%) reported across the weekend². Over two-thirds of weekend incidents are reported during the night-time economy period. These reports encompass complaints of begging and vagrancy, urination in public places and rowdy behaviour for example fighting, verbal abuse and youth related activity. It is estimated that 45% of ASB Nuisance occurrences are thought to be alcohol related although this is likely to be a conservative figure.³

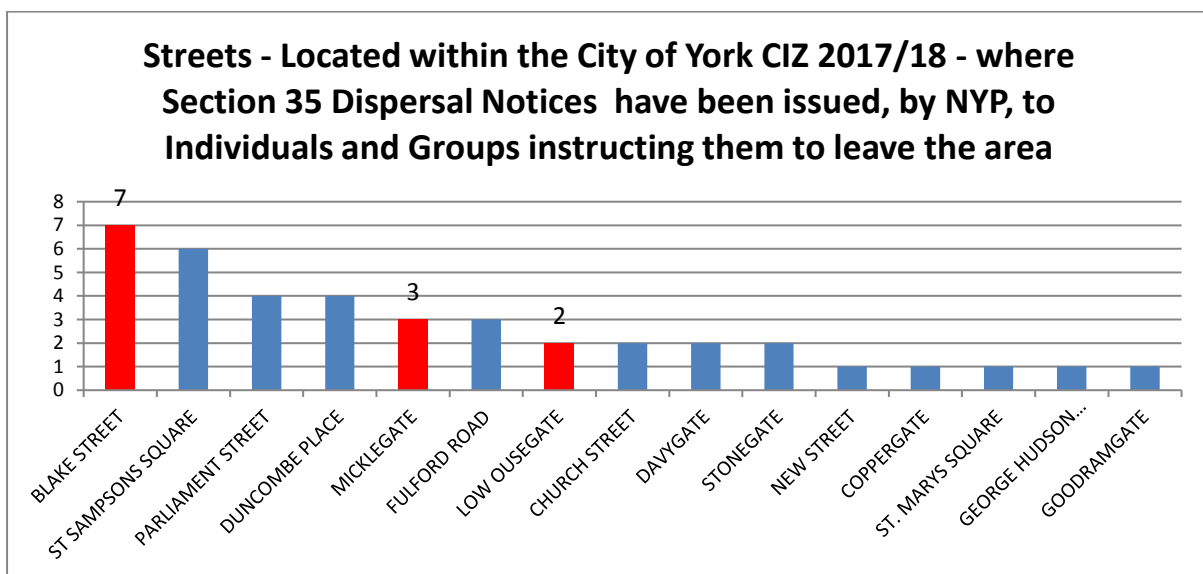
¹PSW: Public Safety Welfare

² Saturday and Sunday

³ National Incident Category List (NICL Code) specified as 'Alcohol' within the occurrence/crime data



4. ASB Dispersal Notices⁴ are also included within the ASB Nuisance category. Forty 'Section 35 Dispersal Notices' were issued by police officers for behaviour related incidents within the CIZ during 2017/18 where individuals, and groups, were instructed to leave the city. This represents a 29% increase compared with 2016/17 (31). Almost three quarters (70%) were issued across the weekend period (day and night) and 30% issued within the top five streets highlighted within the 'Location' section of this document.



5. Overall, levels of ASB Nuisance, ASB Personal and ASB Environment have decreased this year compared with 2016/17.

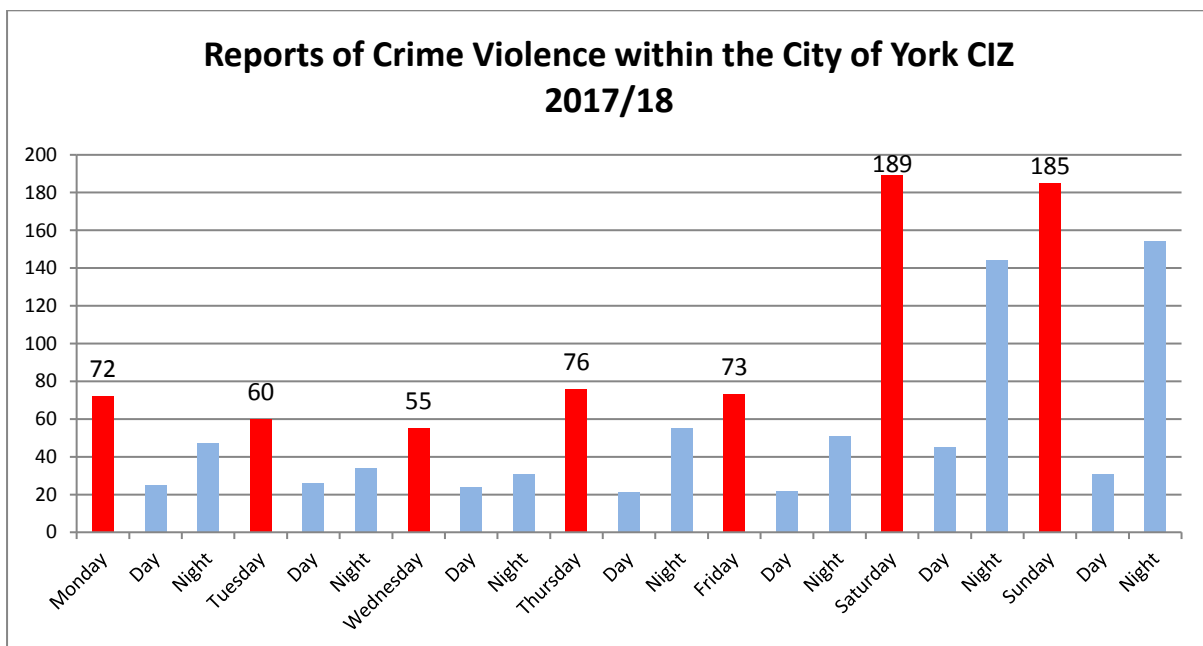
⁴ Under the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014, Officers can disperse people who they believe are likely to commit crime or disorder, or behave anti-socially.

| ASB OCCURRENCE TYPE | 2016/17 | 2017/18 |
|---------------------|---------|---------|
| ASB Nuisance | 1237 | 1125 |
| ASB Personal | 98 | 76 |
| ASB Environmental | 55 | 47 |

- The police and City of York Council (CYC) Community Safety Hub - co-located within the council offices - generally manage ASB complaints. The introduction of this Hub in 2014, together with the introduction of CYC Neighbourhood Enforcement Officers (NEOs) and York Business Improvement District (BID) Street Rangers has likely contributed towards the decrease in overall ASB.
- Similar to 2016/17, Crime Violence continues to feature highly with an increase evident compared with the previous year (+24%).

| OCCURRENCE TYPE | 2016/17 | 2017/18 |
|-----------------|---------|---------|
| Crime Violence | 572 | 710 |

- Over half of Violence occurrences (52.7%) are reported across the weekend. Eighty% of weekend violence incidents are reported during the night-time economy period. It is estimated that almost half (47.7%) are likely to be alcohol related with an increase in related reports from 250 to 339 in 2017/18.



- In addition to ASB Nuisance and Crime Violence, PSW Concern for Safety and PSW Suspicious Circumstances are also recorded within the top tier of occurrences. Levels remain relatively stable compared with 2016/17. Calls for Concern predominate and relate to people with vulnerabilities - adults and youths - by way of mental health problems or people in drink or affected by drugs and those potentially vulnerable because of circumstances such as rough sleeping or apparent injury.

| OCCURRENCE TYPE | 2016/17 | 2017/18 |
|--|---------|---------|
| PSW Concern for Safety/Collapse/Injury/Illness/Trapped | 608 | 592 |
| PSW Suspicious Circumstances/Insecure Premises/Vehicle | 502 | 534 |

Crime

10. 1127 crimes have been reported within the CIZ in 2017/18. The top tier of Crime Groups exemplified within the table below account for 91.7% of crimes reported.

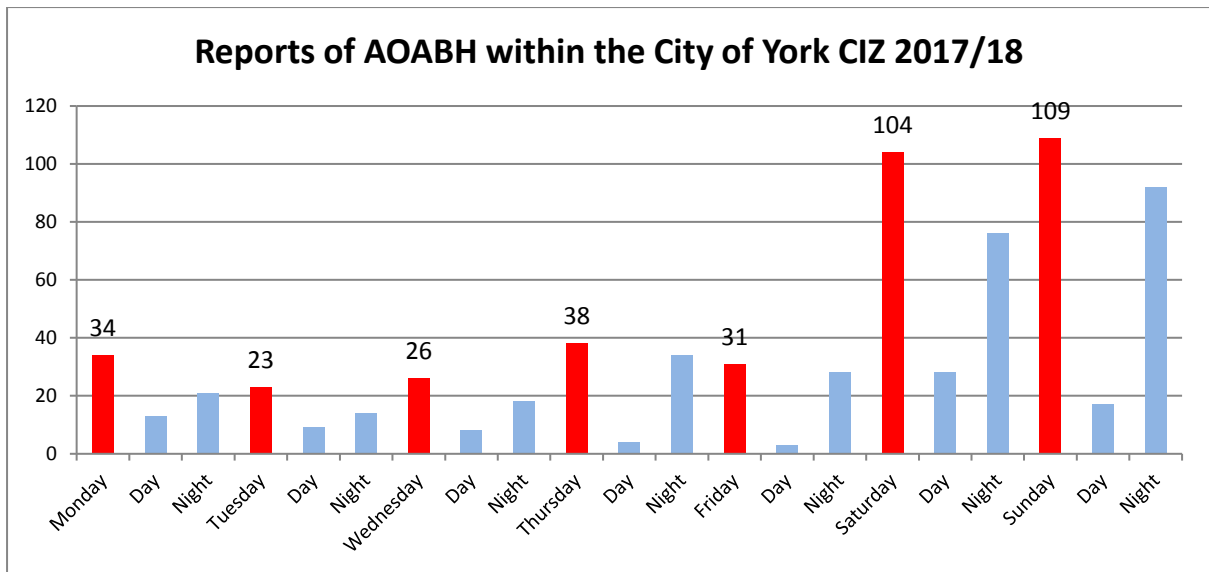
| OCCURRENCE - Top 5 Crime Groups | 2016/17 | 2017/18 |
|---------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Violence Against the Person | 502 | 665 |
| Arson & Criminal Damage | 141 | 128 |
| Public Order Offences | 108 | 116 |
| Drug Offences | 46 | 79 |
| Sexual Offences | 39 | 46 |

11. The most reported crime types within the CIZ are;

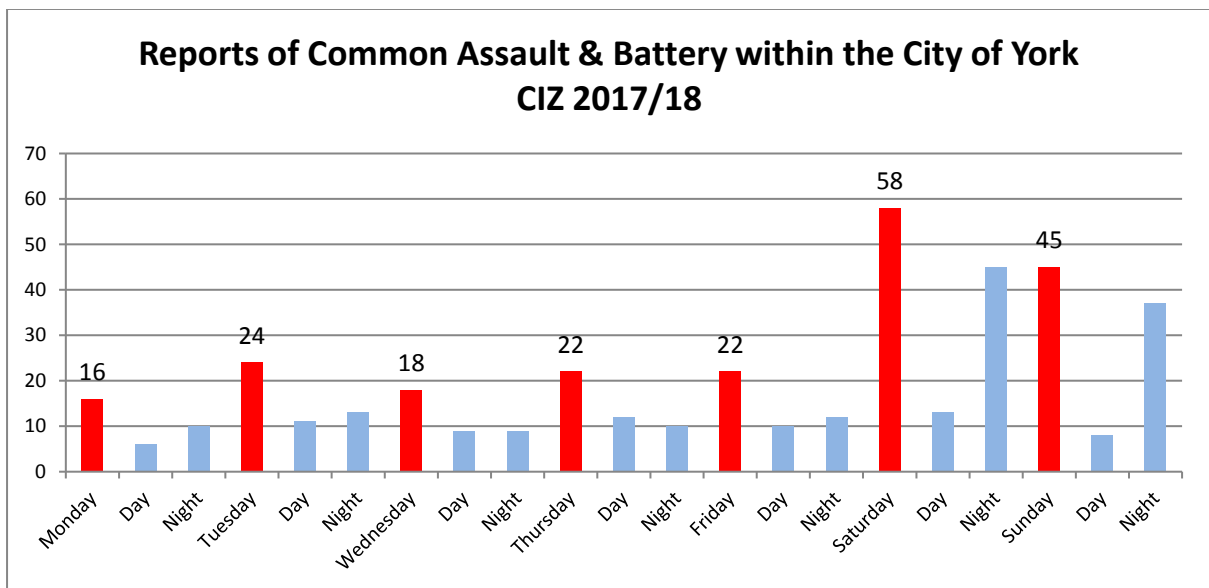
| OCCURRENCE - Top 5 Crime Types | 2016/17 | 2017/18 |
|--|---------|---------|
| Assault Occasioning Actual Bodily Harm (AOABH) | 250 | 365 |
| Common Assault and Battery | 175 | 205 |
| £5000 or under - Criminal Damage to a building other than a dwelling | 82 | 73 |
| Having Possession of Cannabis | 16 | 36 |
| Fear or Provocation of Violence | 24 | 34 |

12. Recorded alcohol related crime has increased from 351 to 439 occurrences in 2017/18.

13. Violence Against the Person offences have increased notably (+163) when compared with 2016/17 and this is reflected by corresponding increases in AOABH and Common Assault. Both crime types have featured highly across previous years. Over half of these violence offences are reported across the weekend - primarily across the night-time economy period.



14. Racial/Religious assaults are also evident - occurrences have almost doubled compared with 2016/17, increasing from seven reports to 13.

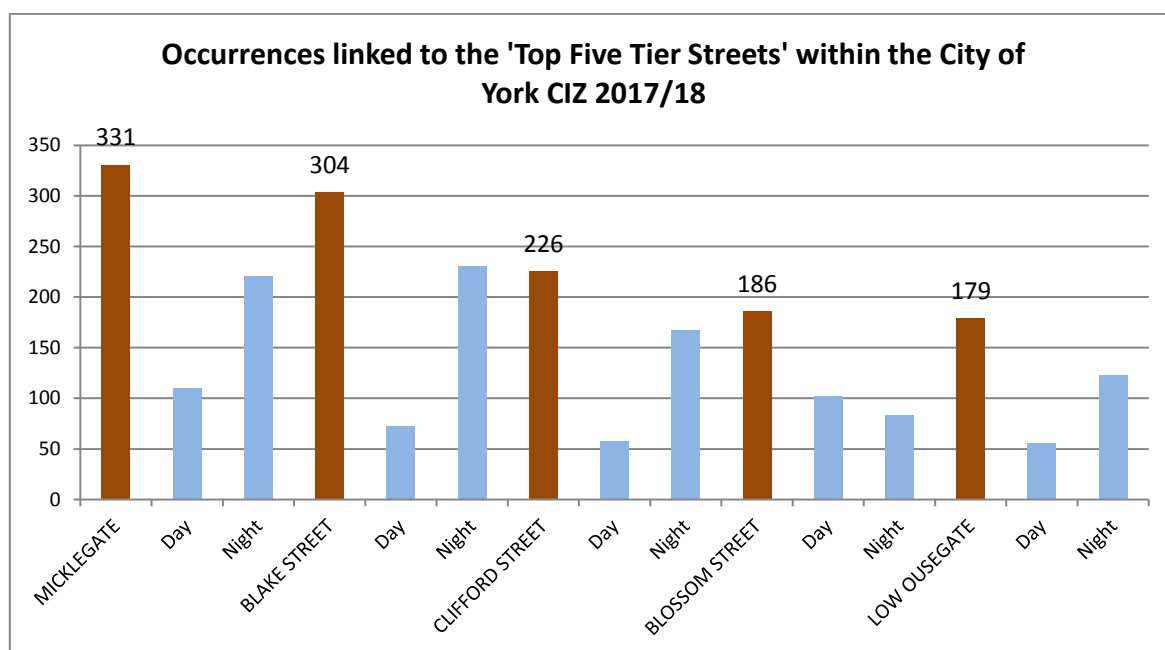


15. Public Order offences comprise primarily of Section 4, Section 5 and Affray offences (85%) which are committed mainly during the night-time period. These offences encompass behaviour in a public place including verbal abuse, verbal threats, spitting, shouting and swearing, urination and on one occasion, walking a seagull on a lead down a main thoroughfare.

16. Sexual offences have also recorded an increase compared with 2016/17 albeit the increase is in singular figures (+7). Reports of Sexual Assault on a female account for the highest level of offences within this crime group (21) followed by Rape of a Female aged 16 or over (13). Sexual assaults are reported primarily across the weekend period specifically on Saturdays (day and night) with remaining reports across the week in general. Reported offences of Rape show no specific pattern and are consistent throughout the week.

Location

17. The 'Top Five Tier Streets', within the CIZ, that record the highest level of occurrences, are evidenced within the graph below. Micklegate, Blake Street and Blossom Street have been highlighted across previous years. These localities encompass a high concentration of licensed premises, off-license express supermarkets, late night eateries and cafes as well as hotel and retail premises. Consequently footfall is high.



18. The level of reported occurrences, within the above localities, is highest during the night-time economy period on weekends.

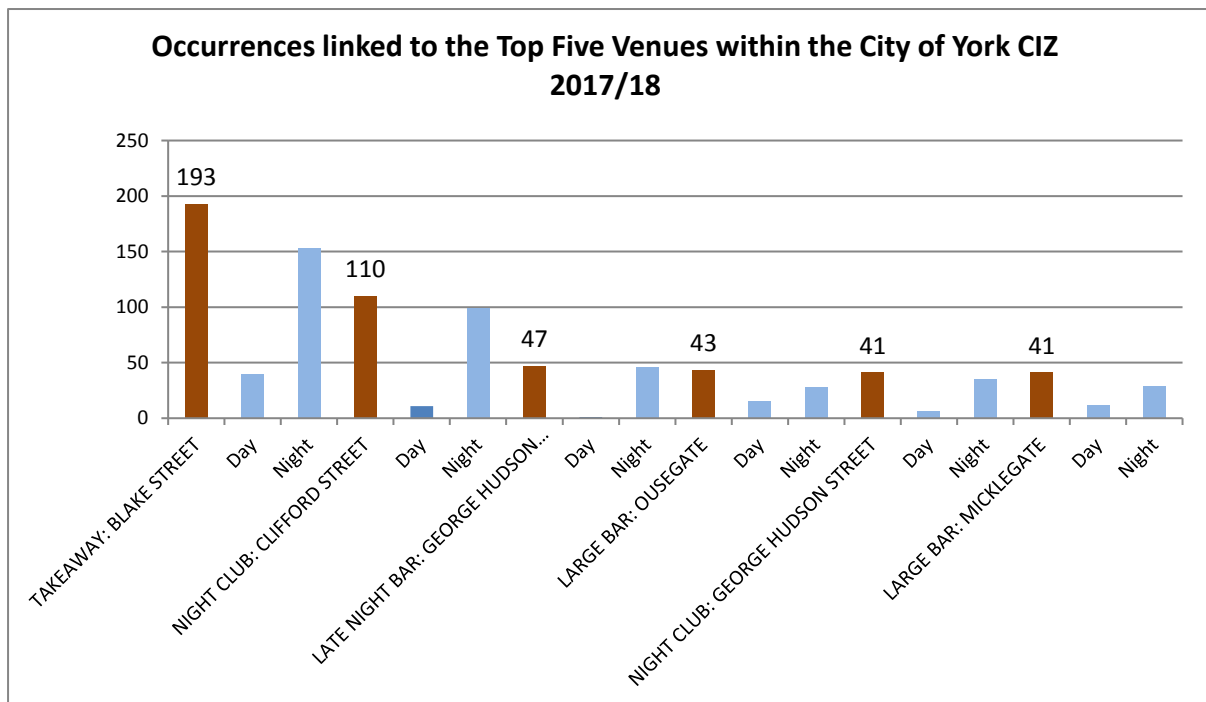
19. Local, anecdotal information suggests that high footfall in Micklegate is partly attributable to large crowds of pedestrians congregating outside a licensed premise, encouraged - in most part - by a hole-in-the-wall ATM machine. Additionally, two licensed premises located along this street are highlighted within the 'Top Five Venues' for 2017/18. Both factors are likely to have contributed to the high level of occurrences recorded.

20. Blake Street is consistently highlighted for high levels of occurrences. A takeaway restaurant is situated within this area and this premise also features within the 'Top Five Venues' list. Police resources have frequently been called to the area this year by recurring incidents of disorder and ASB from gangs of youths travelling into the city from outside of York and North Yorkshire. These gangs of youths have also caused disorder along High Ousegate in the vicinity of another local restaurant and this is also likely to have impacted on the level of occurrences in this street, highlighting it as a top tier location for 2017/18. ASB Dispersal Notices have been utilised on a number of occasions to address this specific issue.

21. Similar to Micklegate, a nightclub located on Clifford Street - and listed within the top 'Top Five Venues' list - is likely to have impacted on the level of occurrences reported within this locality.

High footfall drawn by these venues results in increased demand for service from both the police and partners.

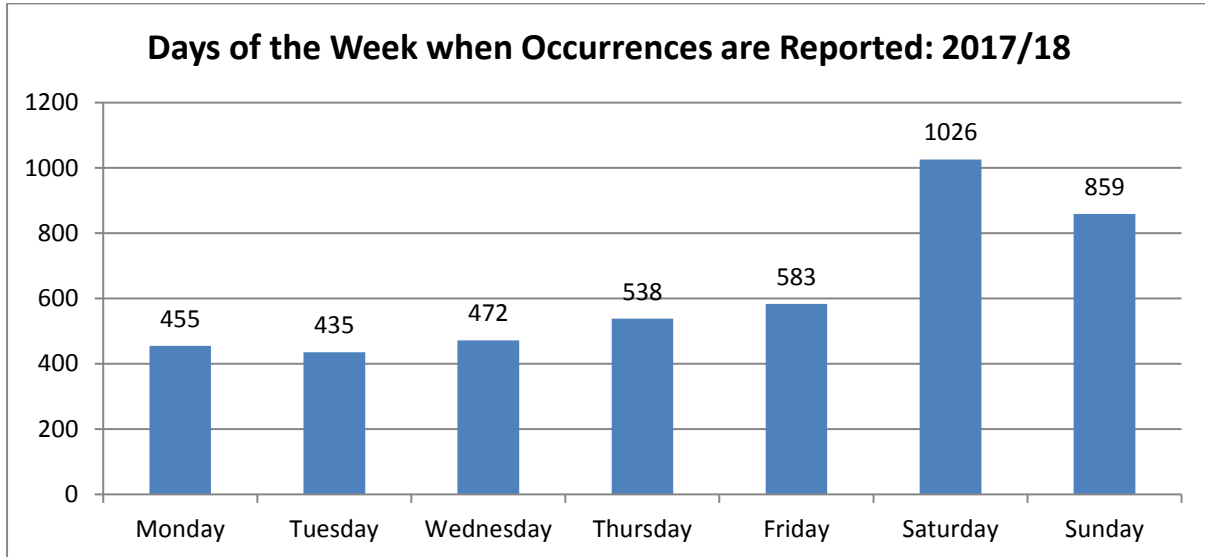
| LOCATION - Top 5 Venues | 2017/18 |
|---|---------|
| Takeaway Restaurant: Blake Street | 193 |
| Night Club: Clifford Street | 110 |
| Late Night Bar: George Hudson Street/Micklegate | 47 |
| Large Bar: Ousegate | 43 |
| Night Club: George Hudson Street | 41 |
| Large Bar: Micklegate | 41 |



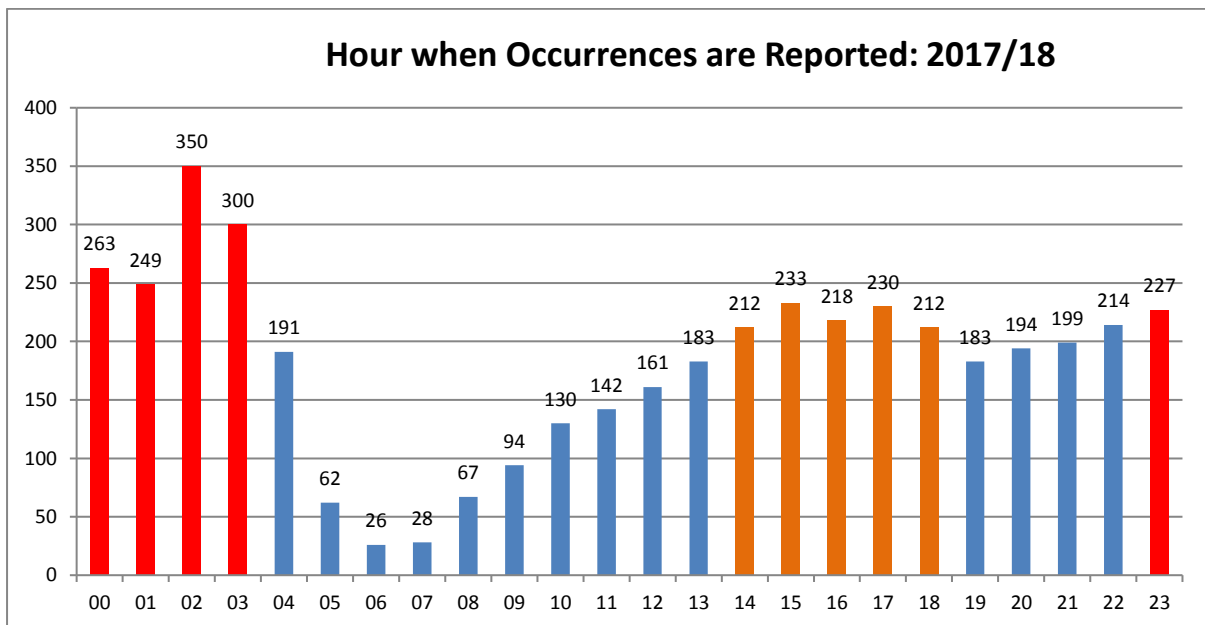
22. Occurrences in Blossom Street - in contrast with the remaining four 'top tier' streets - are reported mainly during the day-time economy period, likely influenced by reports linked to a local drug and alcohol integrated recovery service together with a cinema, newsagent and pharmacy. Several licensed premises and takeaway venues are also located along this street.

Temporal Information

23. Calls for police service are at their highest on weekends; Saturday and Sunday. This is consistent with previous years.



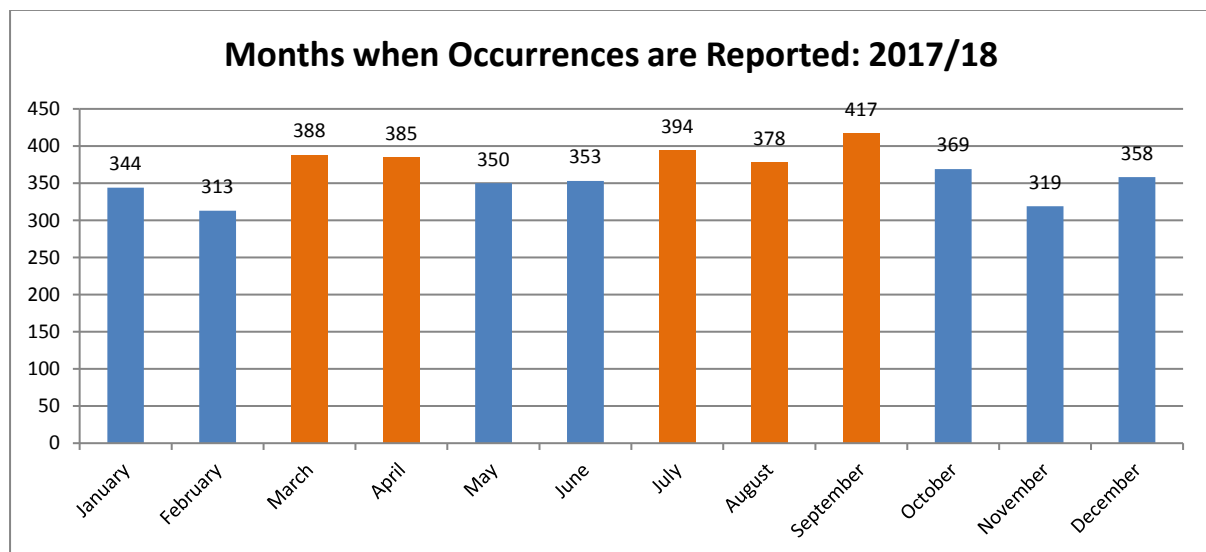
24. Overall, occurrences are at their minimum between 0500 and 1000 and this is mirrored across both years. During the daytime, the peak period for reported occurrences is between 1400 and 1900 followed by a further peak period between 2300 and 0400 - the traditional night-time activity period.



25. The daytime pattern can be attributed to a specific influx of revellers travelling in from other regions such as the North-East of England and South Yorkshire to enjoy the leisure facilities/activities offered in York during this time. These revellers include Hen and Stag parties.

Revellers generally arrive at York Railway Station late morning and return back to their home towns during the evenings. Licensed premise representatives have previously reported a lull after the departure of these visitors until local revellers begin to emerge later in the night to enjoy activities and this pattern supports this theory.

26. The consequence of this temporal pattern means that traditional night-time economy hours have been superseded by a greater influx of visiting revellers into the City of York during Saturday afternoons which has resulted in traditional shopping activities of families and tourists - on a weekend - being affected by the ASB activities of the revellers as well as increasing resource implications for, not only NYP, but also partner agencies including British Transport Police (BTP) and respective train companies. External research in 2014 by Planning Express⁵ indicated that standards of behaviour in the city centre, whilst not reported as ASB or constituting a crime, can be perceived by residents and visitors as inappropriate.
27. Similar to many other towns and cities in England and Wales, a pre-loading culture also exists in the City of York and this includes consumption of alcohol on many of the trains bringing revellers into the city from surrounding counties albeit periodic 'dry trains' have been implemented on Saturdays by the rail networks in an attempt to control behaviour prior to arrival in York.
28. Operation Erase and Operation Safari - led by NYP - continue to operate within the city centre on Saturday afternoons and during the night-time economy period.
29. Reported occurrences in 2017/18 are relatively consistent across all months with increases evident March - April and July - September. Isolated increases are also evident in October and December.
30. The months highlighted above incorporate school and Bank Holiday periods and - commencing May - the onset of the seasonal increase in tourists/visitors to the City attending recurrent events such as York Races. Increases during December are likely influenced by increased footfall to the city attending events such as Christmas Fairs and other associated festivities as well as increased social activities at licensed venues as a consequence of Christmas and New Year.



⁵ North Yorkshire Police and Crime Commissioner (NYPCC) Report 'Reducing the Risk of Harm to Vulnerable People in York's NTE, 28 October 2014

Acknowledgements

North Yorkshire Police

- PS133 Jackie Booth, Partnership Sergeant - York
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City of York Council

- Lesley Cooke, Licensing Manager

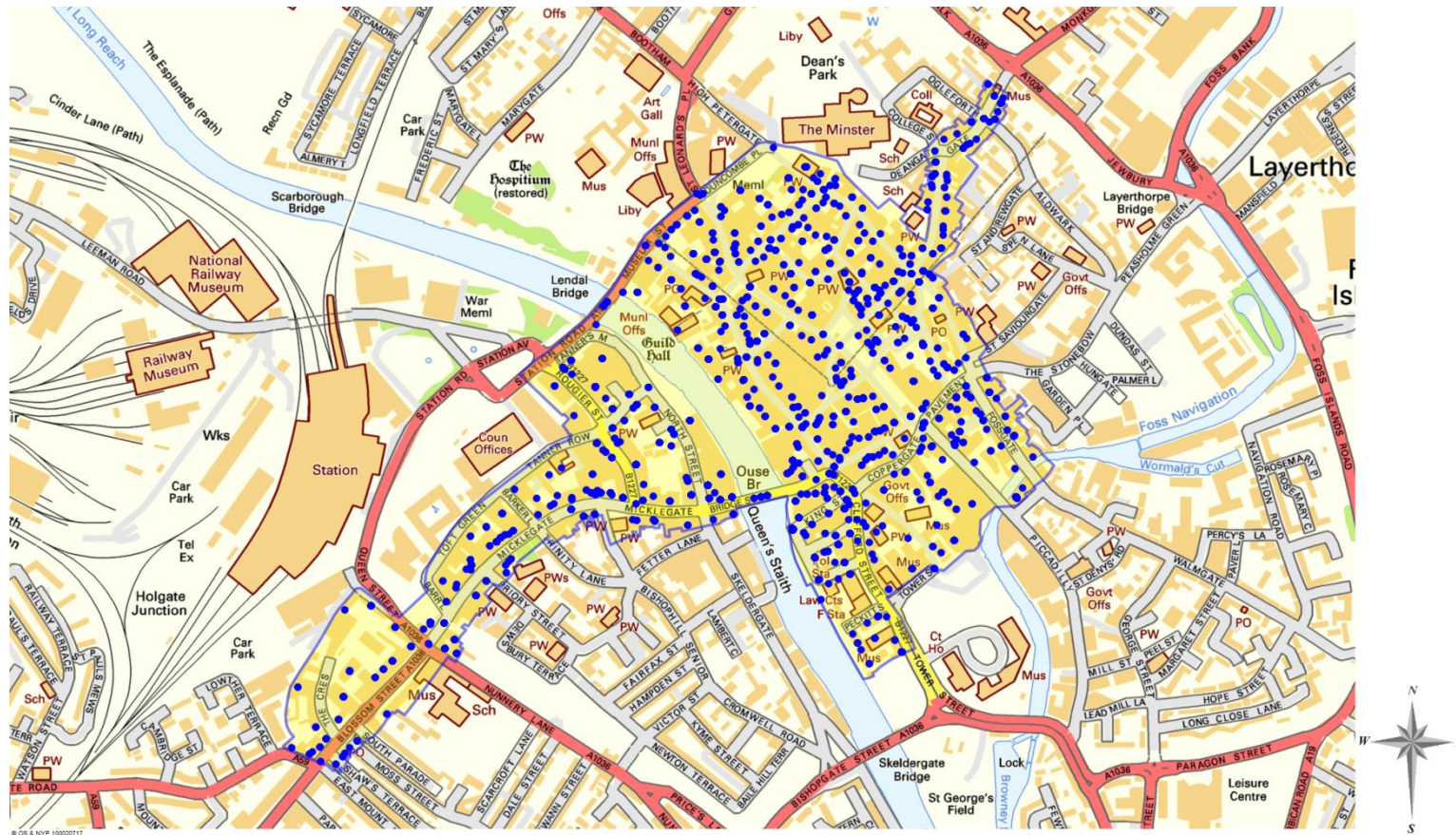
Appendices

Appendix A: List of Occurrences included within the analysis of the report - those highlighted within the table have not been included

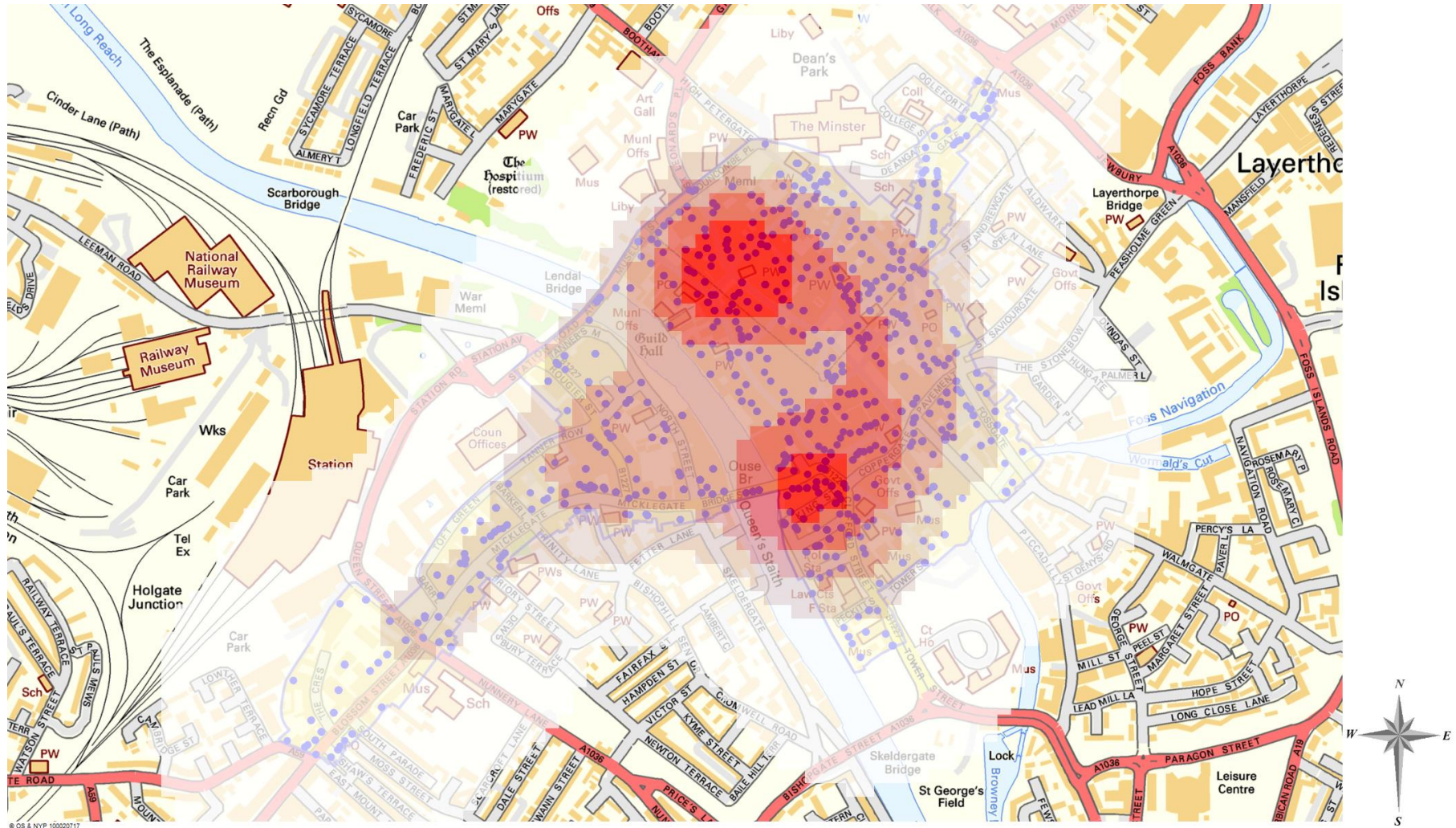
| Occurrence Type | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| | Admin Police Generated Resource Activity | Admin Lost/Found Property / Found Person | RTC - Death/Injury |
| ASB Nuisance | PSW Abandoned Call | Crime Drugs | Admin Pre-Planned Events |
| Crime Theft General | Crime Criminal Damage | Crime Other Offences | Crime Burglary Residential |
| PSW Concern for Safety/Collapse/Injury/Illness/Trapped | Road Related Offence | Crime Sexual Offence | Admin Messages |
| PSW Suspicious Circumstances/Insecure Premises/Vehicle | RTC - Damage Only | Highway Disruption | PSW Missing Person |
| Crime Violence | ASB Personal | PSW Hoax Calls | PSW Multi Agency Info Sharing |
| PSW Absconder/AWOL/Wanted Persons/Police Court Orders/Bail | Crime Crime related incident | PSW Civil Dispute | Crime Autocrime |
| Admin Contact Record | PSW Alarm | Crime Burglary Business and Community | Crime Fraud & Forgery |
| Admin Duplicate | PSW Domestic Incident | ASB Environmental | PSW Animals/Wildlife |
| PSW Safeguarding (Children) | Crime Robbery | PSW DVDS | PSW Firearms |
| PSW MARAC | Crime SMV | Admin Problem Solving Plan | Admin Test/Training |
| PSW Suspicious Package/Object | Admin Cancel/Exit/Error | PSW Natural Disaster/Incident/Warning | PSW Safeguarding (Adults) |
| PSW Sudden Death | PSW Licensing | PSW Protest/Demonstration | PSW Industrial Incident/Accident |
| Complaints Against Police/Dissatisfaction with Service | PSW Immigration | Crime Arson | Rail/Air/Marine Incident Not Recorded Elsewhere |

Appendix B: Maps

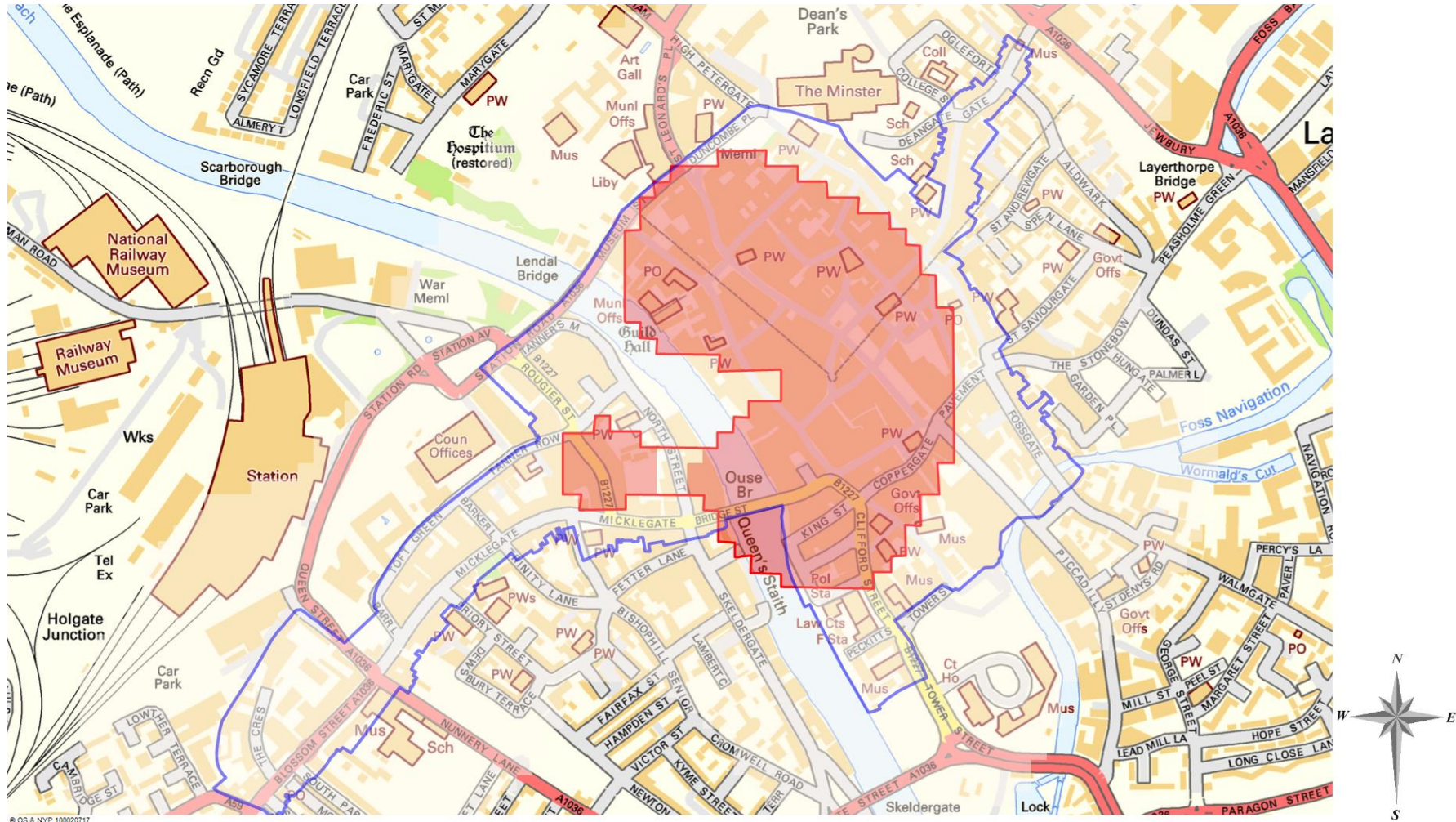
1. Map of the City of York showing the Cumulative Impact Zone as indicated by the blue boundary lines together with all occurrences and crimes (represented by blue dots) committed within the CIZ between 01/04/2017 and 31/03/2018.



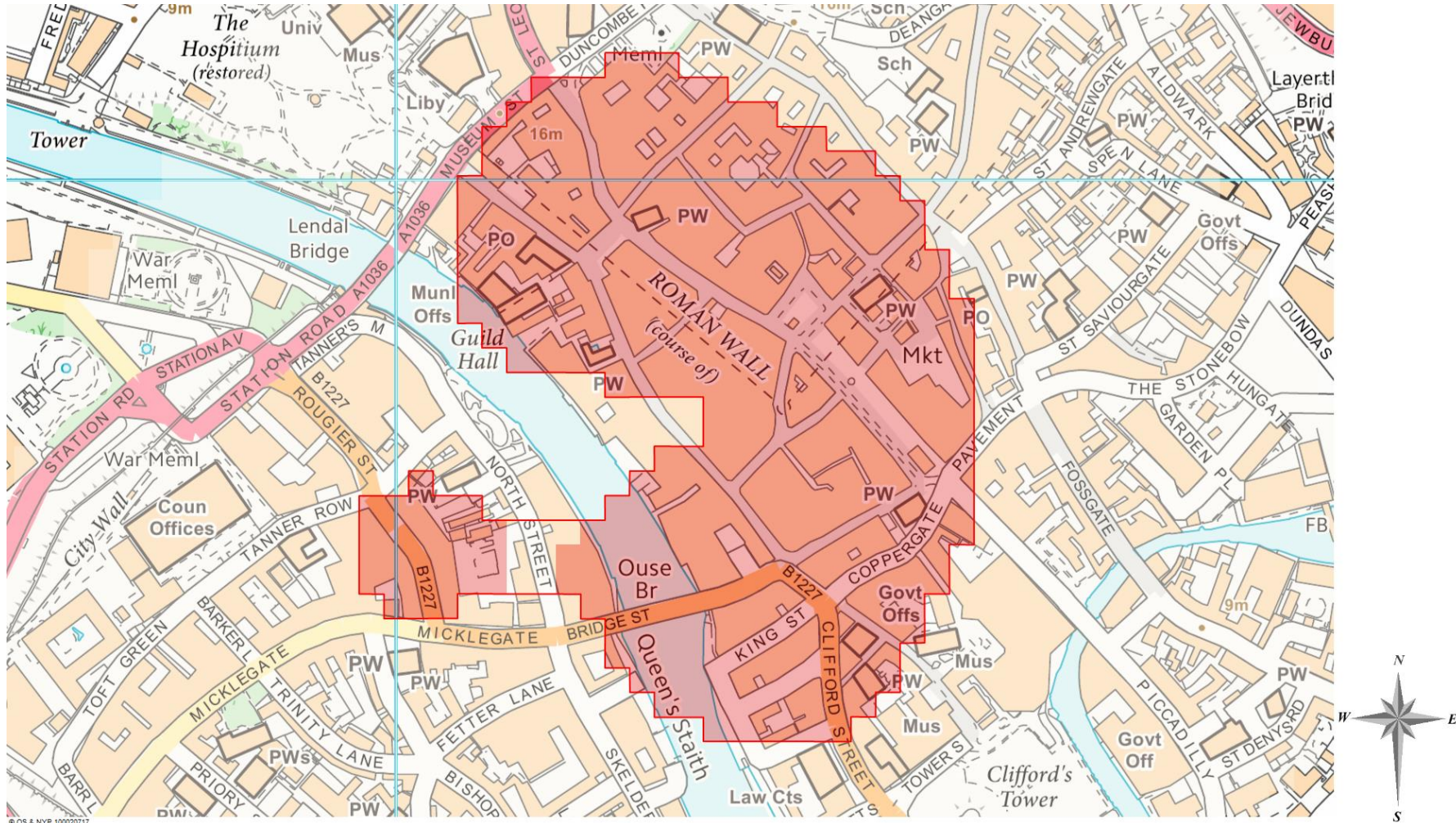
2. Hot Spot Map showing the concentration of occurrences within the City of York Cumulative Impact Zone between 01/04/2017 and 31/03/2018. Red shading indicates highest density and graduating red / pink / white shading showing lowest density of occurrences.



3. Hot Spot Map showing the highest density of occurrences within the City of York Cumulative Impact Zone between 01/04/2017 and 31/03/2018 - as indicated by the red shading.



4. Enlarged Hot Spot Map showing the highest density of occurrences within the City of York Cumulative Impact Zone between 01/04/2017 and 31/03/2018 - as indicated by the red shading.



5. Map of the City of York showing the proposed Cumulative Impact Zone as indicated by the blue boundary lines. Changes in the boundary area are highlighted by the two red circles.

