

Note from LA: The following pages are those submitted to Brighton & Hove Licensing Authority as part of the Statement of Licensing Policy Review process. The covering letter is contained in a separate file (CI Proposal CoverLet) which should be read in conjunction.

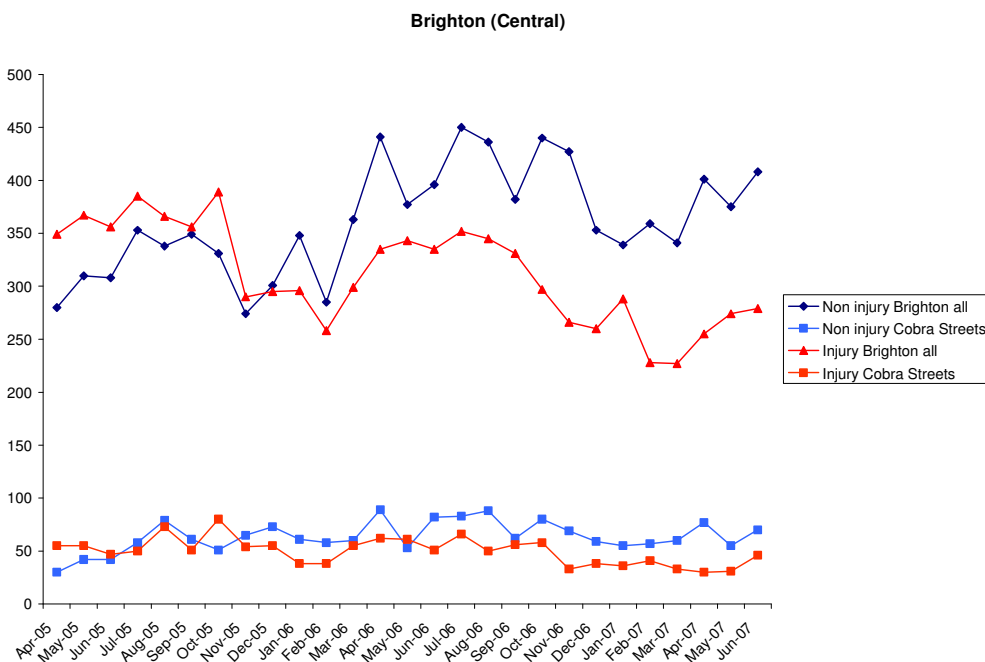
Proposed Cumulative Impact Policy

Sussex Police

PS Malcolm Wauchope CW098 Brighton & Hove Licensing Unit

Brighton & Hove

- Cobra profiles have been created and are being updated and minuted.
- The Cobra profiles are have been created jointly between the DIU violent crime analyst and ASB analyst.
- A new profile has been created for Central district (6th June 07) looking at PPVC and youth disorder.
- Profiles have been completed on a district basis, combining the streets identified by Cobra.
- Rather than just cover the identified top 20 streets, the profiles have identified hotspots within each district.
- A significant proportion of the minute sheet updates seem preoccupied with tactical detail (Op Marble, Op Athlete and short term crime updates). Updates on minutes sheets include detail such as Sip forms submitted, alcohol seized, hours of HVP and such like... not really what Cobra is about.
- Profiles are adopted as part of the TTCG process, but not necessarily discussed. Although this could be part of the problem (confusing tactical and strategic objectives).
- Overall, the Division appear to be trying hard but not achieving the key Cobra objectives. Cobra is essentially a re-badging of existing initiatives.
- The overall Analysis work is good but looking at the wrong issues/areas. The Analysts are of the opinion that Cobra is a good idea and is keen to be engaged.



Op COBRA

Summary traffic light sheet

- The figures shown are for the current quarter (Apr-Jun 07) for violent crime.
- GREEN= There has been an improvement BOTH in terms of comparisons to the last quarter (Jan-Mar 07) and the same quarter last year (Apr-Jun 06)
- AMBER= There has been an improvement EITHER in terms of last quarter's or the same time period last year's figures but not BOTH.
- RED= There has been NO improvement since the last quarter or the same time period the previous year.

	Injury	Non Injury	All violent crime
Brighton	808	1184	1992
West Street	15	41	56
Kings Road	18	16	34
Lewes Road	22	20	42
St James Street	17	35	52
Madeira Drive	8	7	15
Kings Road			
Arches	10	23	33
London Road	12	19	31
Western Road	5	41	46
Brighton Cobra	107	202	231
Eastbourne	279	364	643
Terminus Road	30	27	57
Grand Parade	9	4	13
Pevensey Road	18	1	19
Langney Road	7	10	17
Seaside	15	21	36
Eastbourne Cobra	79	63	142
Crawley	291	297	588
High Street	19	10	29
London Road	2	7	9
Crawley Cobra	21	17	38
Worthing	231	266	497
Marine Parade	9	4	13
Chapel Road	14	11	25
Worthing Cobra	23	15	38
Arun	372	330	702
The Esplanade	8	11	19
Arun Cobra	8	11	19
Hastings	339	378	717
Robertson	9	31	40

Street			
Queens Road	7	11	18
Hastings Cobra	16	42	58

Injury and Non Injury Violent Crime figure comparisons

Injury Violent Crime				Non Injury Violent Crime		
	This 1/4	Last 1/4	Same 1/4 last yr	This 1/4	Last 1/4	Same 1/4 last yr
Brighton	808	743	1013	1184	1039	1214
West Street	15	20	40	41	52	75
Kings Road	18	16	24	16	22	28
Lewes Road	22	19	20	20	18	18
St James Street	17	14	22	35	20	37
Madeira Drive	8	1	8	7	6	9
Kings Road Arches	10	16	22	23	6	17
London Road	12	13	19	19	21	12
Western Road	5	15	19	41	26	28
Brighton Cobra	107	110	174	202	172	224
Eastbourne	279	251	381	364	334	311
Terminus Road	30	15	24	27	33	34
Grand Parade	9	9	6	4	10	6
Pevensey Road	18	9	5	1	4	1
Langney Road	7	4	2	10	2	5
Seaside	15	22	15	21	13	13
Eastbourne Cobra	79	59	52	63	62	59
Crawley	291	291	307	297	273	282
High Street	19	8	15	10	15	19
London Road	2	17	20	7	11	17
Crawley Cobra	21	25	35	17	26	36
Worthing	231	236	282	266	258	236
Marine Parade	9	13	16	4	5	6
Chapel Road	14	18	8	11	11	11
Worthing Cobra	23	31	24	15	16	17
Arun	372	303	400	330	267	276
The Esplanade	8	10	13	11	8	6
Arun Cobra	8	10	13	378	392	437
Hastings	339	334	445	31	34	16
Robertson Street	9	8	11	11	12	13

Queens Road	7	6	15	42	46	29
Hastings Cobra	16	14	26			

Current Top 20 streets

Current position	Street	Previous position		Violent Crime this quarter
1	Terminus Road, Eastbourne	2	↑	57
2	West Street, Brighton	1	↓	56
3	St James Street, Brighton	12	↑	52
4	Western Road, Brighton and Hove	18	↑	46
5	Lewes Road, Brighton	11	↑	42
6	Robertson Street, Hastings	9	↑	40
7	Seaside, Eastbourne	19	↑	36
8	Kings Road, Brighton	5	↓	34
9	Kings Road Arches, Brighton	16	↑	33
10	London Road, Brighton	17	↑	31
11	High Street, Crawley	3	↓	29
12	Chapel Road, Worthing	14	↑	25
13	Pevensey Road, Eastbourne	10	↓	19
14	The Esplanade, Bognor	8	↓	19
15	Queens Road, Hastings	20	↑	18
16	Langney Road, Eastbourne	15	↓	17
17	Madeira Drive, Brighton	13	↓	15
18	Grand Parade, Eastbourne	4	↓	13
19	Marine Parade, Worthing	7	↓	13
20	London Road, Crawley	6	↓	9

Tara Romer
Violent Crime Analyst
Brighton DIU

Alcohol Related Crime

- 46% of the public place violent crime was recorded as being perceived under the influence over the past year.
- Central District recorded 57% of all the PPVC recorded on the Division over the last 12 months, this area also covers the smallest geographic area making the concentration of PPVC very high.
- On Central District over the past 12 months, 22% (274 of 1256) of the drink related PPVC occurred either inside or outside of a licensed premise.
- ABH is the most common alcohol related PPVC recorded within the hotspot areas.
- Within Central District, the main hotspot area for alcohol related PPVC is on West Street.
- West Street has the highest concentration of pubs and clubs, it alone holds 7000 patrons at one time.
- Creation and The Event on West Street recorded the most violent offences. However, this is only recorded crime and may be attributed to under reporting from other establishments.
- The summer months show an increase in PPVC incidents, this coincides with the large influx of visitors. Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays have the highest proportion of alcohol related PPVC.
- Majority of alcohol and non alcohol PPVC offenders are aged between 16 and 20.
- A third of all public place violent crime on East and West District is either alcohol or drug related, this is lower than central district where the figure is almost 50:50.
- 29% of all rapes this year (2005) were perceived under the influence.
- 89% of the rapes perceived under the influence were either stranger or acquaintance relationships, only 3 were intimate.

❖ For full details please refer to the "Enough is Enough" problem profile.

Operation Marble

Quarterly review - Period April to June 2006 / 2007

This review examines the period April to June inclusive for 2006 and 2007. (Weeks 1 to 13) It aims to compare increases or decreases in the number of overall public place violent crime (PPVC), any increases or decreases in injury and non-injury offences and any significant changes in levels of violence on Friday night, compared to Saturday night, in the Op Marble area.

Tables 1 and 2 below show the actual numbers of offences per weekend, broken down by Friday and Saturday nights, showing injury and non-injury levels. On initial examination it can be seen that PPVC offences in the Op Marble area for the first quarter of 2007 are significantly lower than for the same period in 2006. Overall offences have dropped by 49.2% (from 282 to 143).

Table 1: FRIDAY / SATURDAY NIGHT

WEEK	INJURY		NON INJURY		TOTAL	
	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007
1	5	0	3	4	8	4
2	6	0	5	4	11	4
3	1	2	6	2	7	4
4	2	4	12	1	14	5
5	2	1	0	7	2	8
6	5	1	2	1	7	2
7	7	0	3	1	10	1
8	5	2	6	1	11	3
9	5	1	8	4	13	5
10	8	1	12	6	20	7
11	2	2	5	3	7	5
12	4	2	4	3	8	5
13	7	3	7	0	14	3
TOTAL	59	19	73	37	132	56

Table 2: SATURDAY / SUNDAY NIGHT

WEEK	INJURY		NON INJURY		TOTAL	
	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007
1	8	1	4	1	12	2
2	4	3	3	4	7	7
3	3	4	11	5	14	9
4	7	3	10	2	17	5
5	5	2	6	1	11	3
6	2	1	9	2	11	3
7	6	5	7	9	13	14
8	5	1	4	4	9	5
9	6	2	5	5	11	7
10	4	9	10	4	14	13
11	7	3	7	5	14	8
12	5	2	5	3	10	5
13	2	4	5	2	7	6

TOTAL	64	40	86	47	150	87
GRAND TOTAL	123	59	159	84	282	143

Friday and Saturday night.

Figure 1: Yearly comparison of all PPVC offences on Friday and Saturday nights.

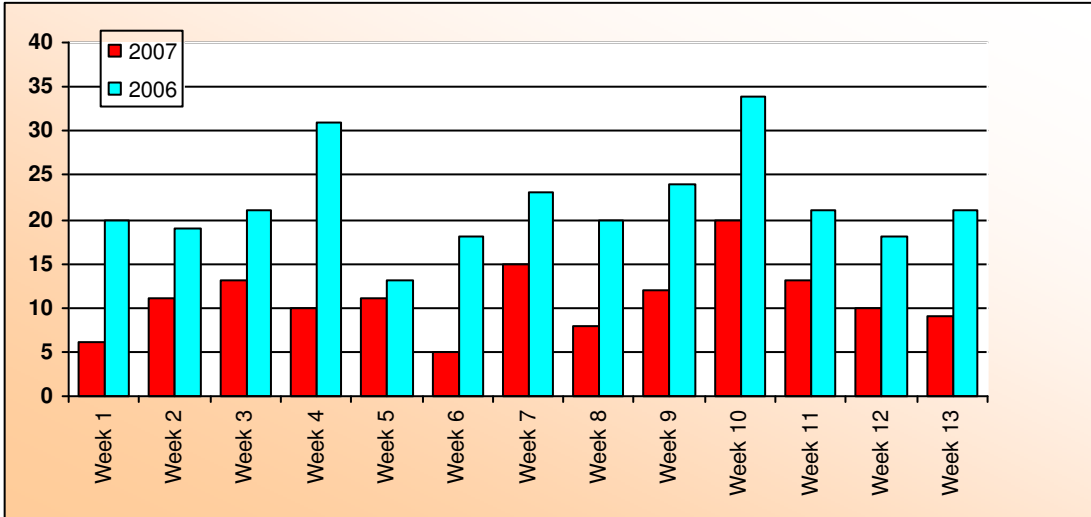
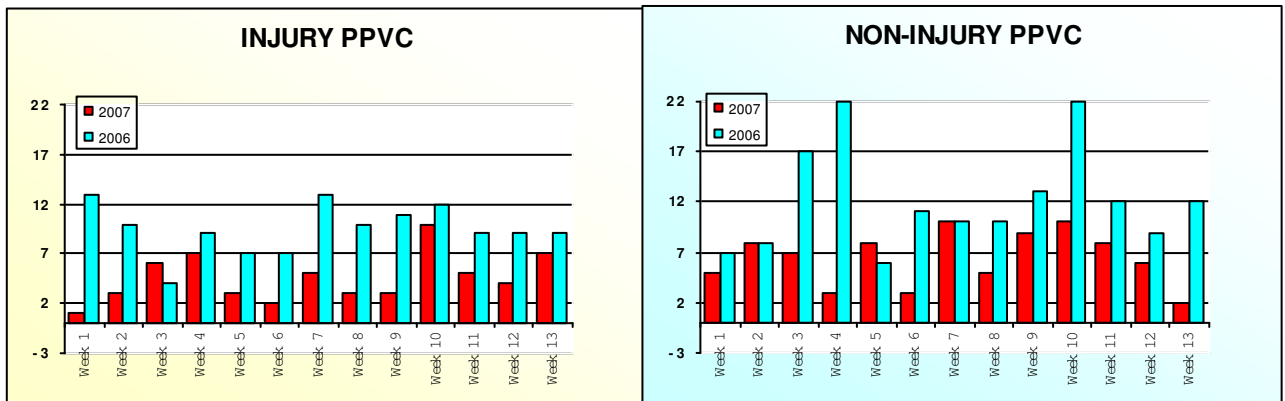


Figure 1 shows all PPVC by weekend for both Friday and Saturday nights in the Op. Marble area. Levels of violent crime in the first quarter of 2007 are seen as substantially lower than those for the same period in 2006. During the first quarter of 2007 there was a total of 142 offences which is 140 offences (49.6%) fewer than for the first quarter of 2006. This means there was an average of 10.9 offences each weekend during the first quarter of 2007, compared to an average of 21.7 offences each weekend for the same quarter in 2006.

Figures 2 and 3: Yearly comparisons of injury and non-injury PPVC offences on Friday and Saturday nights



The above 2 graphs display the same information separated into injury and non-injury offences. The vertical axis for both are set at 22 to show the difference in levels for injury and non-injury offences. There were 64 fewer injury offences in the first quarter of 2007 compared to 2006 which is a 52% drop (from 123 to 59). Non-injury offences also dropped, there were 159 in the first quarter of 2006 compared to 84 for the same period this year, which is a 47.1% reduction.

During the first quarter of 2006, injury offences accounted for 43.6% of all PPVC in the Op. Marble area, compared to 56.4% for non-injury offences. For the equivalent period in 2007, those proportions were 41.3% injury offences and 58.7% non-injury offences. These proportions are fairly similar but with a slightly higher non-injury and lower injury ratio for offences in 2007 compared to 2006.

Friday / Saturday night

Figure 4: Yearly comparison of all PPVC offences on Friday nights.

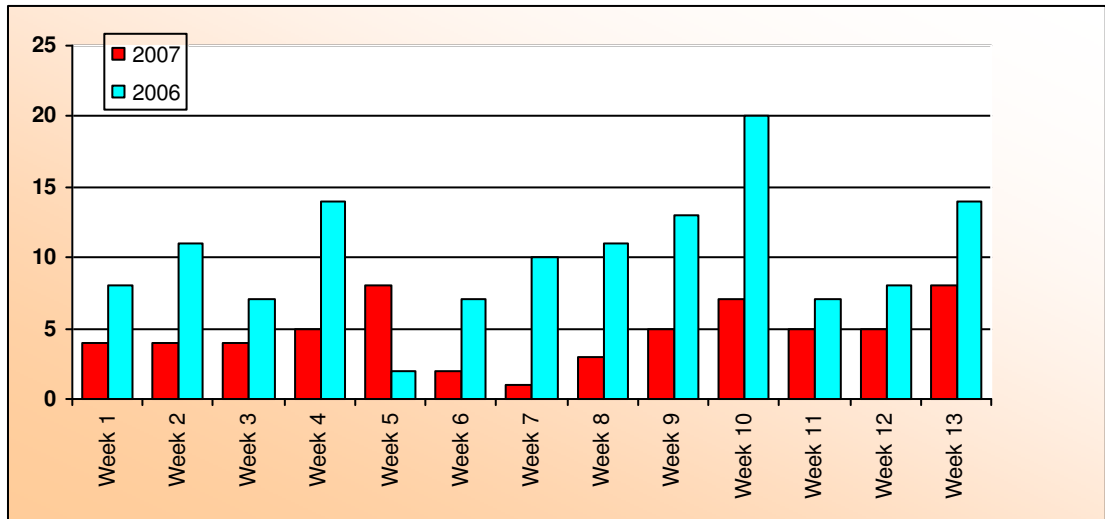
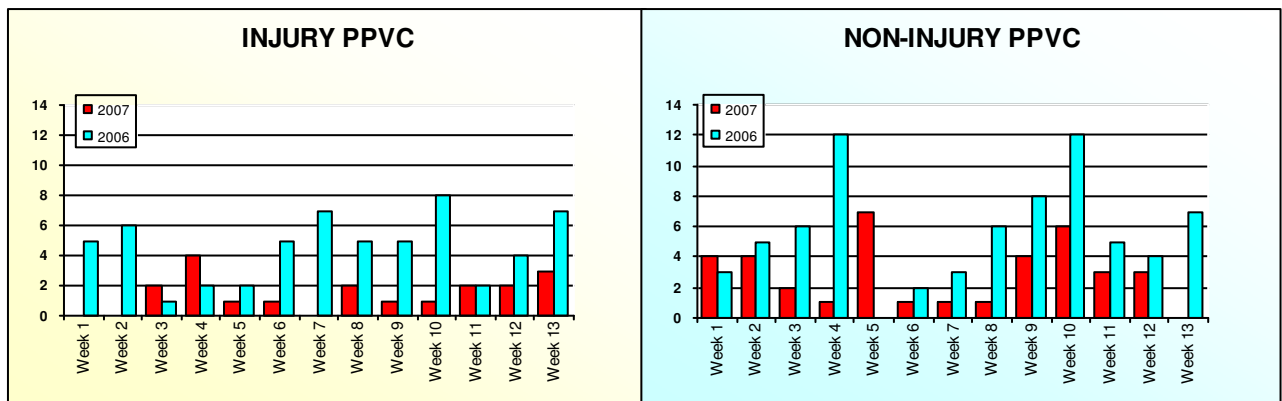


Figure 1 above, shows all PPVC by weekend for Friday nights, in the Op. Marble area. It can be seen that levels of violence are significantly lower than those for the same period in 2006. For the whole quarter, (Friday nights only), there were 76 fewer offences which is a 57.5% reduction (from 132 to 56). During the first quarter of 2006, there was an average of 10.2 offences every Friday night, compared to 4.3 offences for the first quarter of 2007. (1.4 injury and 2.9 non-injury). This equates to almost 6 offences less each weekend.

Figures 5 and 6: Yearly comparisons of injury and non-injury PPVC offences on Friday nights



Figures 5 and 6 again, look at the same information but separated into injury and non-injury offences. The vertical axes for both are set at 14 to show the difference in levels for both, i.e. there are more non-injury offences than injury. For Injury offences, there were 30 fewer

offences which is a 50.8% reduction (from 59 to 19) whilst for non-injury offences, levels dropped by 46 offences, 55.4% (from 83 to 37). Injury and non-injury PPVC offences have therefore dropped by fairly similar levels on Friday nights.

Proportionately, there was a greater number of non-injury than injury offences in the first quarter of 2007 compared to the previous year. For this year, 33.9% (19 of 56) were injury and 66.1% (37 of 56) were non-injury. This compares to 44.7% injury and 55.3% non-injury in the first quarter of 2006.

Saturday / Sunday night

Figure 7: Yearly comparison of all PPVC offences on Saturday nights.

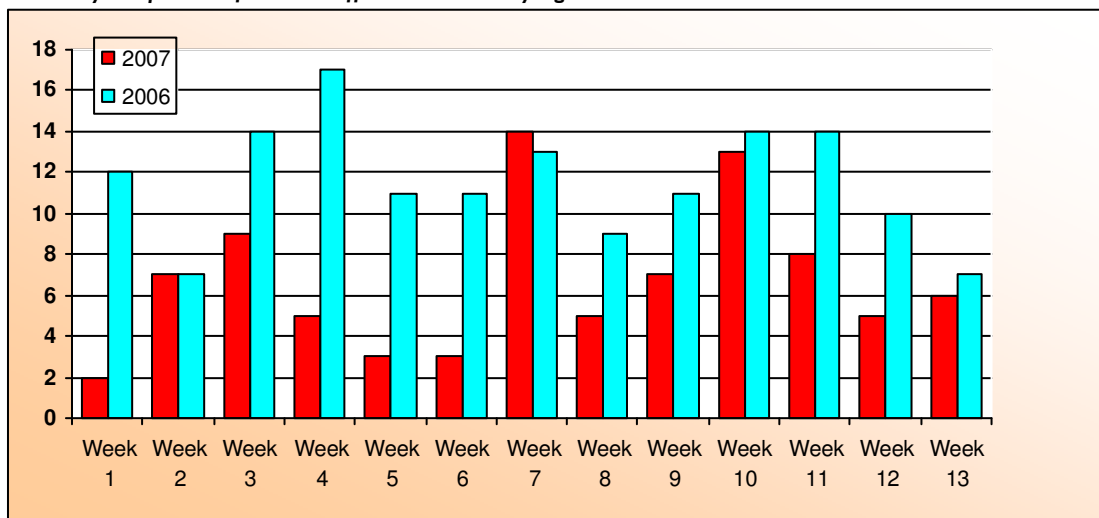
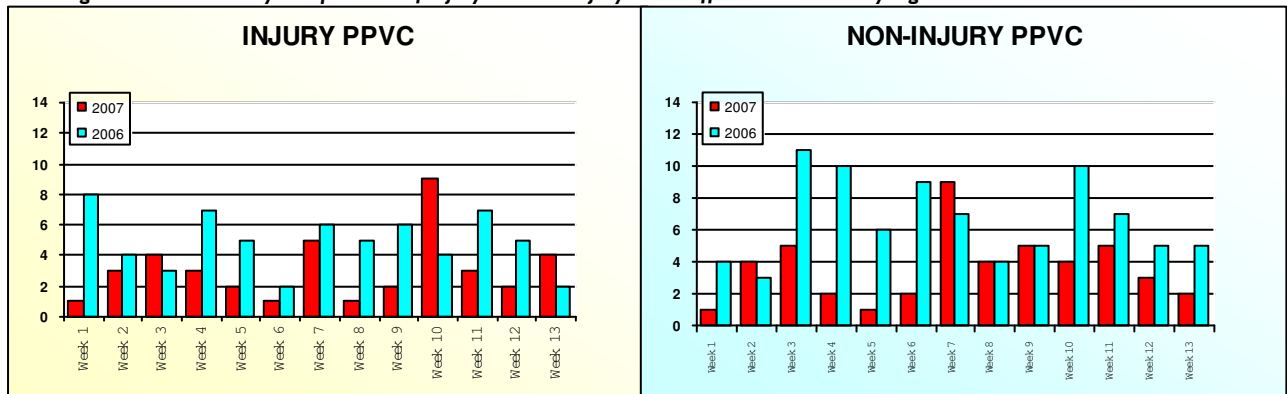


Figure 7 shows all PPVC by weekend for Saturday nights in the Op. Marble area. As with Friday night, levels of offences are much lower this year than for the same period last year. There were 63 fewer offences which is a 42% reduction compared to the same period last year (from 150 to 87). Offence levels averaged 11.5 offences for Saturday / Sunday night in the first quarter of 2006 compared to 6.7 offences for the first quarter of 2007, this is nearly 5 offences fewer.

Figures 8 and 9: Yearly comparisons of Injury and non-injury PPVC offences on Saturday nights.



The breakdown of offences by injury and non-injury are shown in Figures 8 and 9, again with the vertical axes set at 14 to show the difference in levels. There were 24 fewer injury offences this quarter which is a 37.5% reduction (from 64 to 40). Similarly, non-injury offences dropped by 39 offences, a 54.6% reduction (from 86 to 47). The reduction in injury offences was much lower than the reduction in non-injury offences for Saturday nights and also much lower than the reduction in injury and non-injury offences on Friday nights. (50.8% and 55.5% respectively).

The proportion of all PPVC offences on Saturday nights that were injury in the first quarter of 2007 was 46%, compared to 54% for non-injury. There is little difference in these proportions compared to the same period in 2006 which were 42.7% and 57.3% respectively.

Figure 10: Yearly comparison of all PPVC by day of weekend

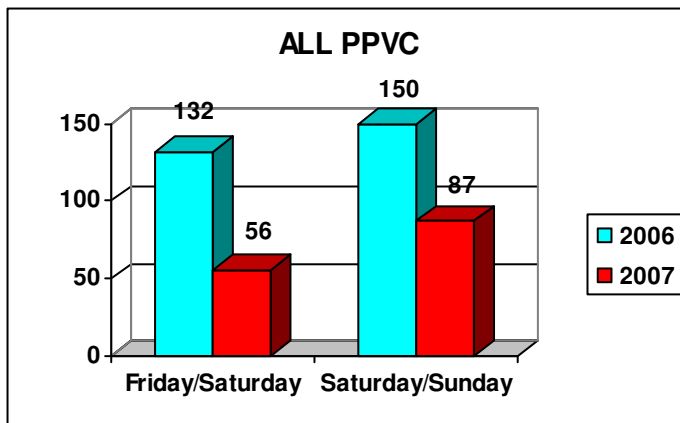
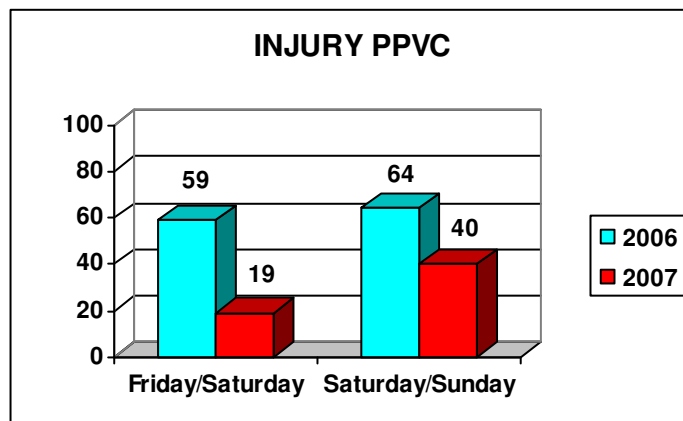


Figure 10 shows that there were 282 PPVC offences for the first quarter of 2006 in the Op Marble area compared to 143 offences for the first quarter of 2007, this is a substantial 49.2% reduction in levels this year. It can also be seen that for both years, Saturday night was busier than Friday night. In 2006, there were 13.6% more offences on Saturday night (18 offences) but for 2007, the difference is much greater with 55.3% more offences (31 offences).

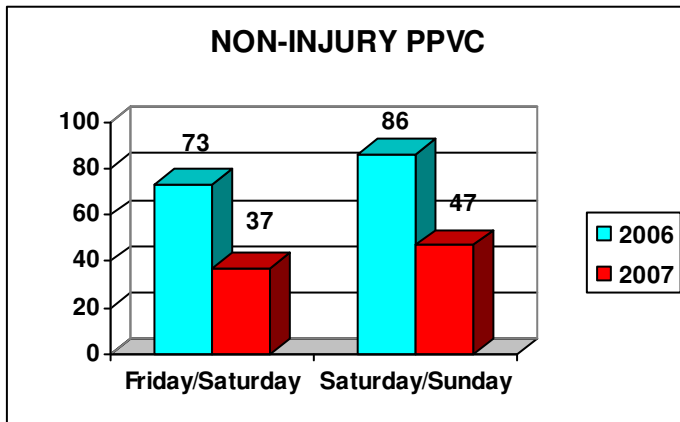
Figure 11: Yearly comparison of injury PPVC by day of weekend



Injury offences have dropped from 123 offences during the first quarter of 2006 to 59 in 2007/8 (52% reduction). In 2006, injury offence levels were spread fairly evenly over both nights. This has not been the case for 2007 however, with 32% occurring on Friday night and 68% on Saturday night. During both

quarters, Saturday night was busier than Friday night.

Figure 12: Yearly comparison of non-injury PPVC by day of weekend



Likewise, non_injury offences also dropped in 2007, by 47% (from 159 to 84 offences) which although slightly less than the reduction seen for injury PPVC is still significant. Offence distribution for both quarters is fairly even, although in both years, Saturday night was again busier than Friday night.

Figure 13: Hourly breakdown of Injury and Non-Injury PPVC for offences in 2007.

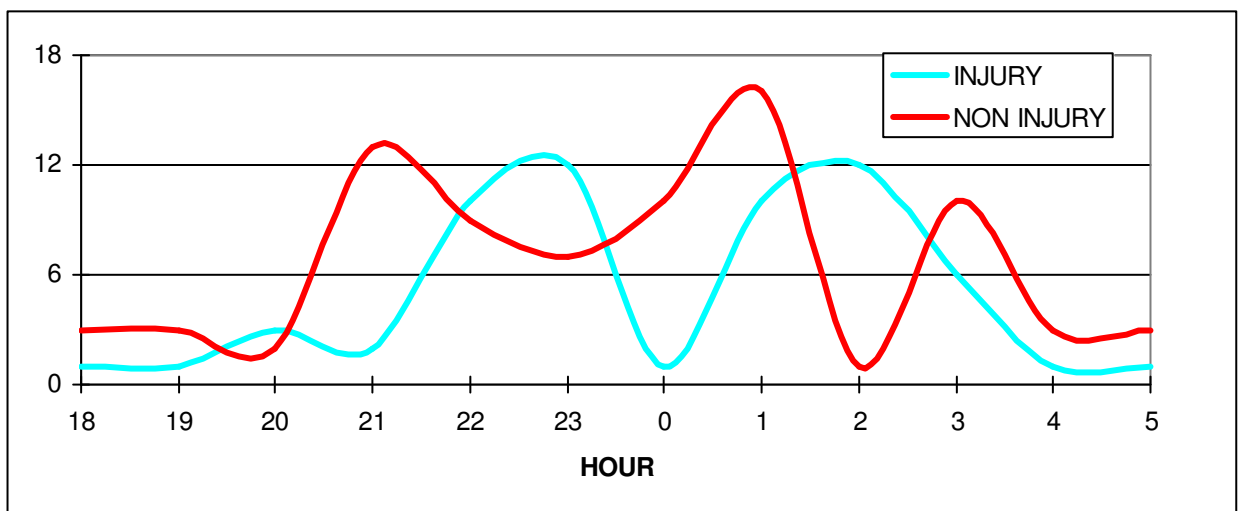


Figure 13 shows an hourly breakdown of offences by injury and non-injury PPVC. Injury offences show 2 distinct peaks, between 2200 hours and midnight, and again between 0100 and 0300 hours. Non injury offences show a peak between 2100 and 2200 hours followed by a slight lull leading to a second peak at 0100 hours. There is a trough following this but offences again escalate at 0300 hours. The peaks and troughs in injury and non-injury offences do not correspond during the busiest hours of the night from 2100 to 0300 hours.

RESTRICTED

BRIGHTON & HOVE DIVISION



OPERATION MARBLE 2006 – REVIEW
1st March 2007

Introduction

The review of Operation Marble examines the period January to December 2006 inclusive. It compares this period with the corresponding period for 2005. The first weekend in January 2006 includes the 30th and 31st December 2005, and for the corresponding period in 2005 includes the 31st December for 2004.

The first part of this report gives an overview of all PPVC in Brighton and Hove in 2006 in terms of the main geographical hot spot, aoristic day and hour analysis and beat breakdown showing the busiest beats affected by PPVC offences. Following this are tables listing each weekend period showing the number of PPVC offences in total, then separated into injury and non injury offences for both 2005 and 2006.

The report then looks at the Operation Marble area itself, firstly giving a short explanation of the tables, then looks at other issues including injury and non injury PPVC, hourly breakdowns, disposal types and crime categories.

The report finishes with a brief summery of findings and some maps showing various hot spots in the Op. Marble area based on various search parameters.

All data were extracted from the CIS data base using the violent crime offence codes and affray on beats 3, 4 and 5 and in a public place. For the Op. Marble research, the parameters were further narrowed to include only Friday/Saturday nights and Saturday/Sunday nights between the hours of 1800 and 0600 and all roads that fall within the Op. Marble area were requested. As the Op. Marble area does not fall within specific beat boundaries, a margin of error must be expected due to inaccurate input. Also, the Op. Marble boundary was changed at the end of 2006.

The data was separated into Friday and Saturday nights to show if there were marked differences in the amount of activity on the separate days, and also into Injury and non-injury, again to show any significant differences.

Aim

Operation Marble has been running since the beginning of 2006 and its objective is to reduce violence, alcohol related disorder and anti-social behaviour in Brighton and Hove. This review assesses whether Op Marble resources are effectively tackling these problems in terms of hot spots, days and times of week, injury and non-injury PPVC and any displacement that may have occurred since its initiation.

All Public Place Violent Crime in Brighton and Hove (Period 01/01/2006 to 31/12/2006)

Crime density map of all PPVC in Brighton and Hove

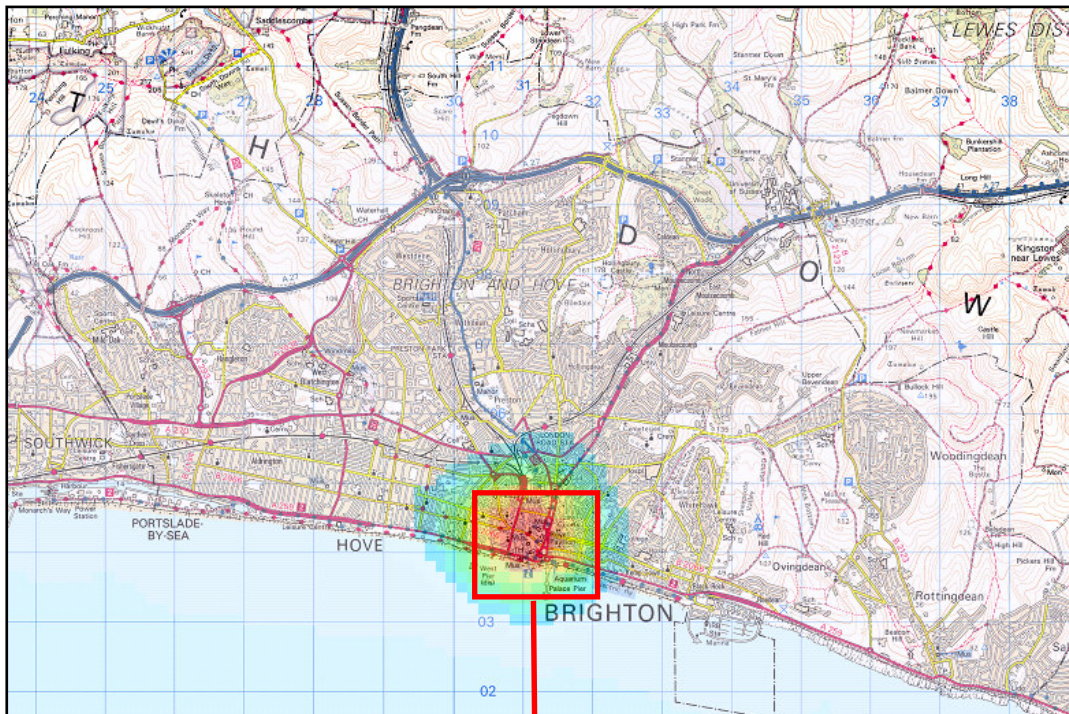


Figure 1: Brighton and Hove PPVC hot spot.

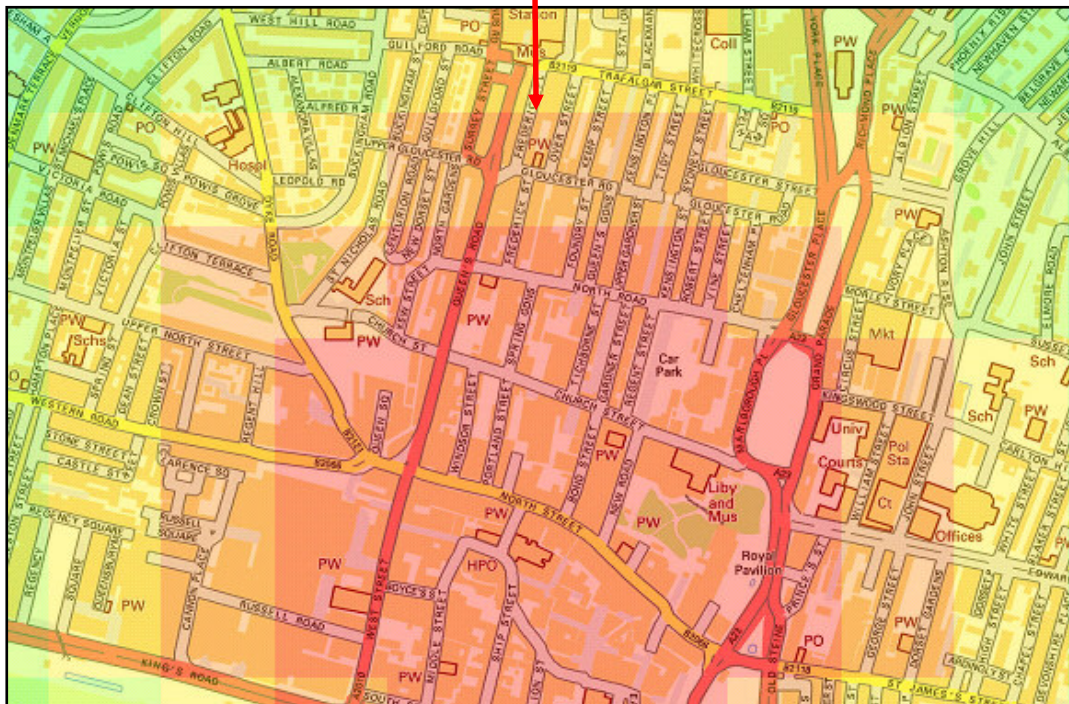


Figure 2: Close up of core of hot spot.

Figure 1 shows a very distinct hot spot in the centre of Brighton, spanning beats 3 and 4. There are no other hot spots.

Figure 2 shows that the core of the hot spot covers the area from the eastern section of Western Road to the western sections of Edward Street and St. James's Street and from the coast, northwards to North Road.

PPVC in Brighton and Hove by day of week and hour of day

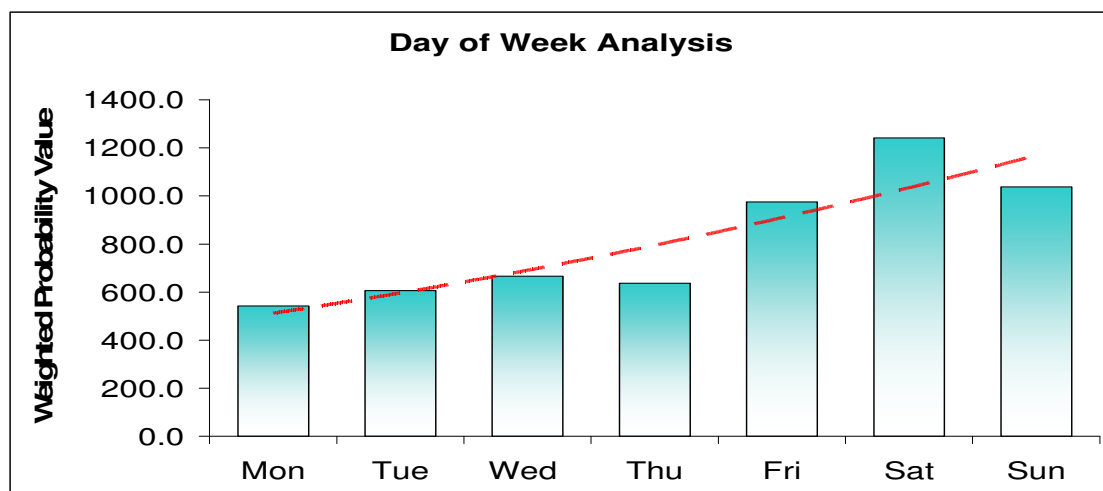


Figure 3: Day of week analysis.

- The weekend period Friday, Saturday and Sunday are the busiest days of the week.
- The majority of offences on Sunday are those committed during the early hours and therefore are part of the Saturday night night time economy activity.
- The weekend period Friday, Saturday and Sunday accounts for 57% of all PPVC offences. Of those, 61% occurred on beats 3, 4 and 5.

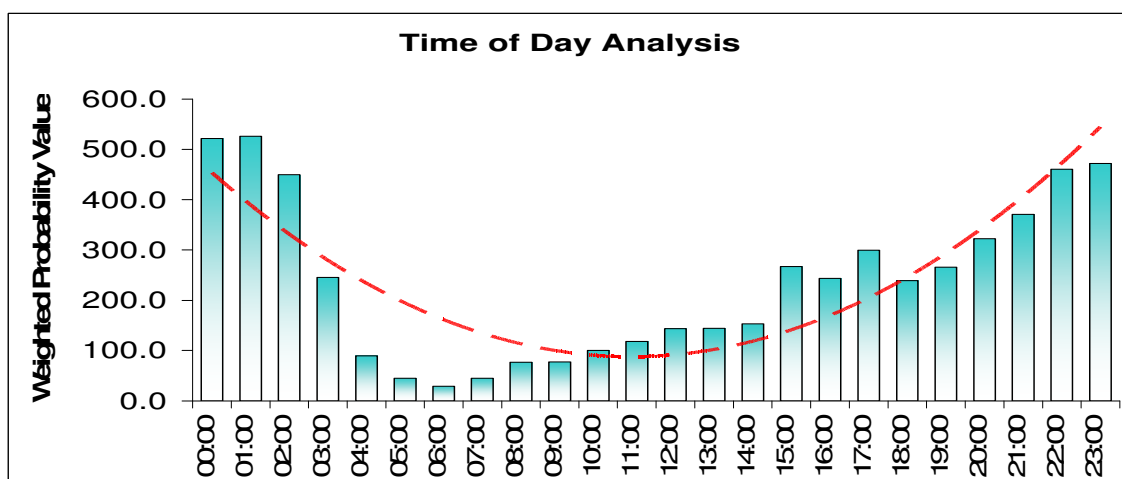


Figure 4: Hour of day analysis.

- There is an escalation in activity between 1500 and 2100 hours.
- From 2100 hours, activity increases steadily, reaching a peak between midnight and 0300 hours after which there is a distinct drop in offences.
- The slight peaks in activity shown between 1500 and 1800 hours may be attributable to youth activity after school hours.

Beat break down of PPVC offences in Brighton & Hove during 2006

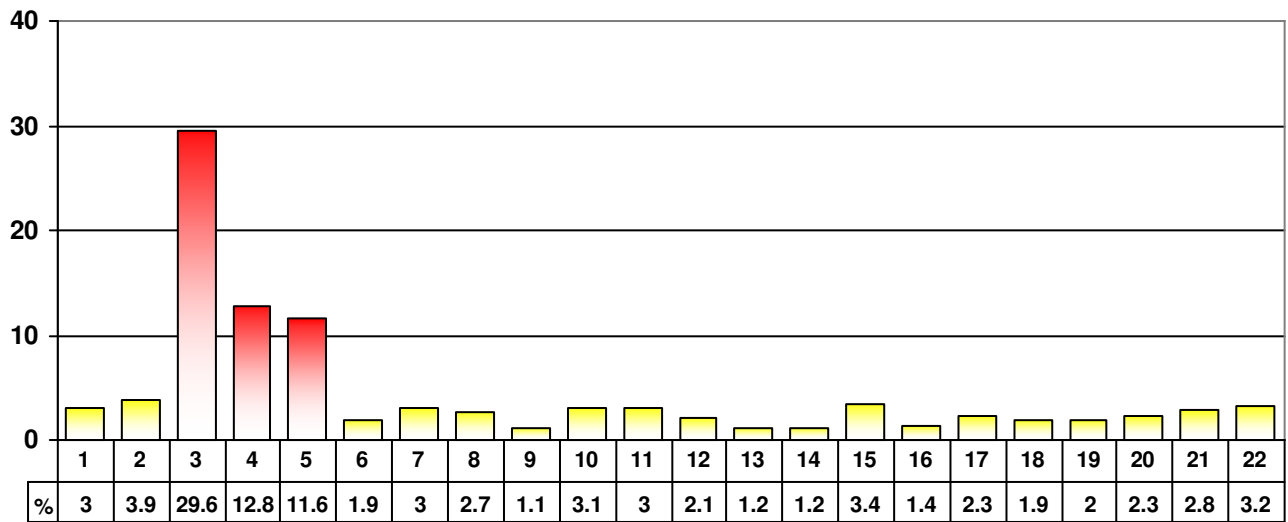


Figure 5: PPVC in Brighton and Hove during 2006.

- PPVC offences committed on Beats 3, 4 and 5 accounted for 54% (3081 of 5707) of all PPVC offences on the Division.
- Offences on beat 3 alone accounted for 29.6% (1690 offences).
- Beats 4 and 5 accounted for 12.8 and 11.6 (730 and 661 offences) respectively.

Beat break down of PPVC offences in Brighton and Hove on Friday and Saturday nights during the Op. Marble time spans.

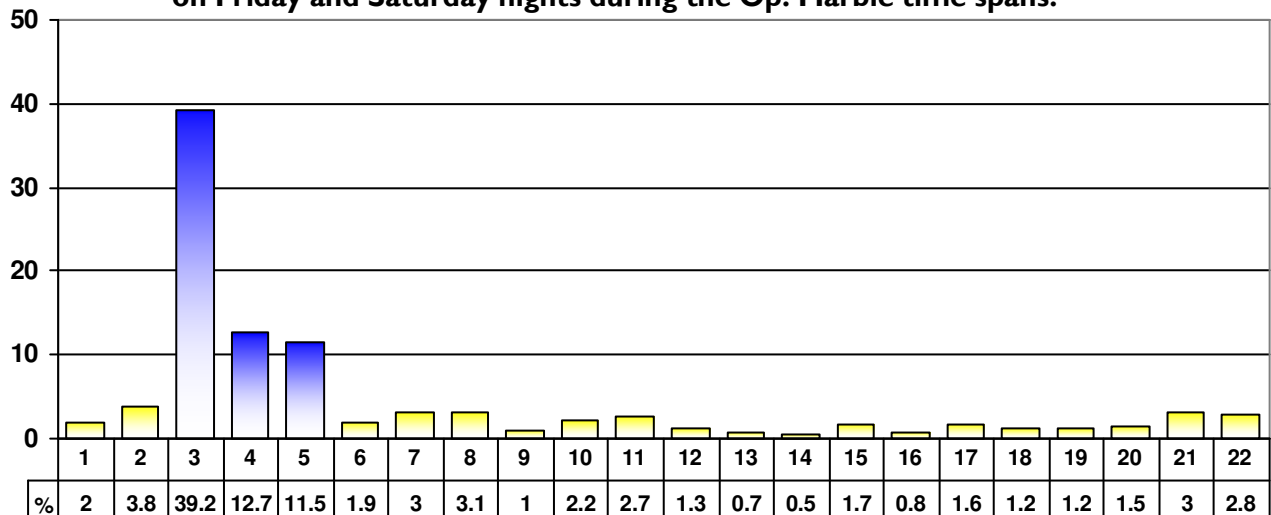


Figure 6: PPVC in Brighton and Hove in 2006 on Friday and Saturday nights during Op. Marble time spans.

- Of the 3081 offences on beats 3, 4 and 5, 68.3% (2106 of 3081) were committed on Friday and Saturday nights between 1800 and 0600 hours.
- In Figure 6, beats 3, 4 and 5 are still very noticeably the busiest beats and account for an even higher proportion of all PPVC on the Division. (63.4% - 1341 of 2106 offences).
- Beats 4 and 5 show almost identical proportions in figure 6.
- Beat 3 takes nearly 10% more PPVC offences during the weekend Op. Marble time spans – (39.2% - 828 of 2106 offences).

**All Public Place Violent Crime in Brighton and Hove
Weekend Periods- Friday/Saturday Night and Saturday Sunday Night
2006/2005
Between 18:00 and 06:00 hours.
(Equivalent weekend periods for 2005 shown in red)**

Friday	Sunday	Offences		Injury		Non Injury.	
30/12/05	01/01/06	16	17	4	11	12	6
06/01/06	08/01/06	14	10	3	5	11	5
13/01/06	15/01/06	20	18	12	12	8	6
20/01/06	22/01/06	24	21	8	14	16	7
27/01/06	29/01/06	21	12	7	9	14	3
03/02/06	05/02/06	27	15	10	10	17	5
10/02/06	12/02/06	21	11	9	7	12	4
17/02/06	19/02/06	26	13	9	8	17	5
24/02/06	26/02/06	20	16	6	11	14	5
03/03/06	05/03/06	24	6	9	3	15	3
10/03/06	12/03/06	13	12	6	9	7	3
17/03/06	19/03/06	22	8	8	5	14	3
24/03/06	26/03/06	20	11	8	8	12	3
31/03/06	02/04/06	20	18	13	12	7	6
07/04/06	09/04/06	18	13	10	7	8	6
14/04/06	16/04/06	21	16	4	12	17	4
21/04/06	23/04/06	31	14	9	9	22	5
28/04/06	30/04/06	13	11	7	8	6	3
05/05/06	07/05/06	18	15	7	5	11	10
12/05/06	14/05/06	23	15	13	10	10	5
19/05/06	21/05/06	20	13	10	8	10	5

26/05/06	28/05/06	24	18	11	9	13	9
02/06/06	04/06/06	34	15	12	7	22	8
09/06/06	11/06/06	21	18	9	14	12	4
16/06/06	18/06/06	18	13	9	9	9	4
23/06/06	25/06/06	21	19	9	9	12	10
30/06/06	02/07/06	31	12	13	9	18	4
07/07/06	09/07/06	15	18	8	8	7	10
14/07/06	16/07/06	23	25	5	12	18	12
21/07/06	23/07/06	17	19	8	9	9	10
28/07/06	30/07/06	41	20	10	13	31	7
04/08/06	06/08/06	33	15	7	9	26	6
11/08/06	13/08/06	21	4	8	3	13	1
18/08/06	20/08/06	20	8	7	4	13	4
25/08/06	27/08/06	29	8	8	5	21	3
01/09/06	03/09/06	20	11	12	8	8	3
08/09/06	10/09/06	20	20	7	5	13	15
15/09/06	17/09/06	13	9	4	4	9	5
22/09/06	24/09/06	19	19	6	12	13	7
29/09/06	01/10/06	17	7	7	4	10	3
06/10/06	08/10/06	12	7	3	5	9	2
13/10/06	15/10/06	15	9	11	8	4	1
20/10/06	22/10/06	19	11	7	6	12	5
27/10/06	29/10/06	21	6	10	1	11	5
03/11/06	05/11/06	12	13	6	6	6	7
10/11/06	12/11/06	17	12	8	7	9	5
17/11/06	19/11/06	11	3	5	2	6	1
24/11/06	26/11/06	19	10	9	5	10	5
01/12/06	03/12/06	14	9	5	6	9	3
08/12/06	10/12/06	12	16	2	7	10	9
15/12/06	17/12/06	19	15	8	6	11	9
22/12/06	24/12/06	14	8	3	3	11	5
29/12/06	31/12/06	7	7	1	4	6	3
		1061	689	410	402	651	287

Table 1:

Friday / Saturday night 2006

Friday	Saturday	Offences		Injury		Non Injury.	
30/12/05	31/12/05	6	14	2	8	4	5
06/01/06	07/01/06	8	3	2	2	6	1

13/01/06	14/01/06	8	11	5	7	3	4
20/01/06	21/01/06	15	13	4	8	11	5
27/01/06	28/01/06	15	6	6	5	9	1
03/02/06	04/02/06	11	6	3	3	8	3
10/02/06	11/02/06	11	4	4	2	7	2
17/02/06	18/02/06	7	6	2	4	5	2
24/02/06	25/02/06	9	5	4	3	5	2
03/03/06	04/03/06	9	4	1	2	8	2
10/03/06	11/03/06	7	8	3	6	4	2
17/03/06	18/03/06	14	5	5	4	9	1
24/03/06	25/03/06	9	9	2	7	7	2
31/03/06	01/04/06	8	5	5	3	3	2
07/04/06	08/04/06	11	9	6	6	5	3
14/04/06	15/04/06	7	8	1	6	6	2
21/04/06	22/04/06	14	10	2	6	12	4
28/04/06	29/04/06	2	4	2	3	0	1
05/05/06	06/05/06	7	9	5	2	2	7
12/05/06	13/05/06	10	8	7	4	3	4
19/05/06	20/05/06	11	9	5	7	6	2
26/05/06	27/05/06	13	7	5	3	8	4
02/06/06	03/06/06	20	5	8	4	12	1
09/06/06	10/06/06	7	12	2	10	5	2
16/06/06	17/06/06	8	4	4	2	4	2
23/06/06	24/06/06	14	5	7	2	7	3
30/06/06	01/07/06	11	6	5	4	6	2
07/07/06	08/07/06	7	9	5	3	2	6
14/07/06	15/07/06	12	16	1	6	11	10
21/07/06	22/07/06	7	9	3	4	4	5
28/07/06	29/07/06	21	9	6	7	15	2
04/08/06	05/08/06	14	12	3	7	11	5
11/08/06	12/08/06	12	2	4	1	8	1
18/08/06	19/08/06	9	3	4	1	5	2
25/08/06	26/08/06	7	4	0	3	7	1
01/09/06	02/09/06	10	6	5	6	5	0
08/09/06	09/09/06	7	17	2	3	5	14
15/09/06	16/09/06	9	3	4	2	5	1
22/09/06	23/09/06	7	11	3	7	4	4
29/09/06	30/10/06	8	3	2	2	6	1
06/10/06	07/10/06	7	3	1	2	6	1

13/10/06	14/10/06	8	7	5	6	3	1
20/10/06	21/10/06	7	4	2	2	5	2
27/10/06	28/10/06	14	4	8	1	6	3
03/11/06	04/11/06	7	5	5	1	2	4
10/11/06	11/11/06	3	6	3	3	0	3
17/11/06	18/11/06	5	1	1	0	4	1
24/11/06	25/11/06	11	3	5	2	6	1
01/12/06	02/12/06	1	2	0	1	1	1
08/12/06	09/12/06	5	9	0	3	5	6
15/12/06	16/12/06	8	6	3	2	5	4
22/12/06	23/12/06	10	4	2	3	8	1
29/12/06	30/12	2	1	1	0	1	1
		490	354	185	201	305	153

Table 2:

Saturday/Sunday night 2006

Saturday	Sunday	Offences		Injury		Non Injury.	
31/12/05	01/01/06	10	3	2	2	8	1
07/01/06	08/01/06	6	7	1	3	5	4
14/01/06	15/01/06	12	7	7	5	5	2
21/01/06	22/01/06	9	8	4	6	5	2
28/01/06	29/01/06	6	6	1	4	5	2
04/02/06	05/02/06	16	9	7	7	9	2
11/02/06	12/02/06	10	7	5	5	5	2
18/02/06	19/02/06	19	7	7	4	12	3
25/02/06	26/02/06	11	11	2	8	9	3
04/03/06	05/03/06	15	2	8	1	7	1
11/03/06	12/03/06	6	4	3	3	3	1
18/03/06	19/03/06	8	3	3	1	5	2
25/03/06	26/03/06	11	2	6	1	5	1
01/04/06	02/04/06	12	13	8	9	4	4
08/04/06	09/04/06	7	4	4	1	3	3
15/04/06	16/04/06	14	8	3	6	11	2
22/04/06	23/04/06	17	4	7	3	10	1
29/04/06	30/04/06	11	7	5	5	6	2

06/05/06	07/05/06	11	6	2	3	9	3
13/05/06	14/05/06	13	7	6	6	7	1
20/05/06	21/05/06	9	4	5	1	4	3
27/05/06	28/05/06	11	11	6	6	5	5
03/06/06	04/06/06	14	10	4	3	10	7
10/06/06	11/06/06	14	6	7	4	7	2
17/06/06	18/06/06	10	9	5	7	5	2
24/06/06	25/06/06	7	14	2	7	5	7
01/07/06	02/07/06	20	7	8	5	12	2
08/07/06	09/07/06	8	9	3	5	5	4
15/07/06	16/07/06	11	9	4	6	7	2
22/07/06	23/07/06	10	10	5	5	5	5
29/07/06	30/07/06	20	11	4	6	16	5
05/08/06	06/08/06	19	3	4	2	15	1
12/08/06	13/08/06	9	2	4	2	5	0
19/08/06	20/08/06	11	5	3	3	8	2
26/08/06	27/08/06	22	4	8	2	14	2
02/09/06	03/09/06	10	5	7	2	3	3
09/09/06	10/09/06	11	3	5	2	8	1
16/09/06	17/09/06	4	6	0	2	4	4
23/09/06	24/09/06	12	8	3	5	9	3
30/09/06	01/10/06	9	4	5	2	4	2
07/10/06	08/10/06	5	4	2	3	3	1
14/10/06	15/10/06	7	2	6	2	1	0
21/10/06	22/10/06	12	7	5	4	7	3
28/10/06	29/10/06	7	2	2	0	5	2
04/11/06	05/11/06	5	8	1	5	4	3
11/11/06	12/11/06	14	6	5	4	9	2
18/11/06	19/11/06	6	2	4	2	2	0
25/11/06	26/11/06	8	7	4	3	4	4
02/12/06	03/12/06	13	7	5	5	8	2
09/12/06	10/12/06	7	7	2	4	5	3
16/12/06	17/12/06	11	9	5	4	6	5
23/12/06	24/12/06	4	4	1	0	3	4
30/12/06	31/12/06	5	6	0	4	5	2
		569	336	223	200	346	136

Table 3:

Bank Holidays showing Sunday to Monday (2006)

Sunday	Monday	Offences	Injury	Non Injury.
02/01/06	03/01/06	2	1	1
14/04/06	15/04/06	14	5	8
17/04/06	18/04/06	4	3	1
01/05/06	02/05/06	7	3	4
29/05/06	02/05/06	3	1	2
27/08/06	28/05/06	7	4	3

Table 4:

Bank Holidays showing Sunday to Monday (2005)

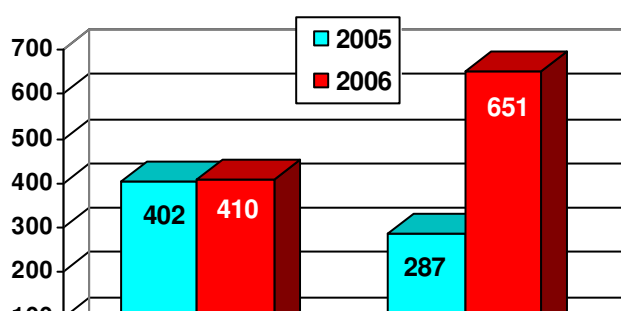
Saturday	Sunday	Offences	Injury	Non Injury.
03/01/05	04/01/05	1	1	0
25/03/05	26/03/05	13	8	5
28/03/05	29/03/05	3	3	0
02/05/05	02/05/05	1	1	0
30/05/05	31/05/05	8	3	5
28/08/05	29/08/05	8	6	2

Table 5:

Offences in the Marble Zone

- Tables 1, 2 and 3 above show the weekend periods for all of 2005/2006. Table 1 shows a combined weekend period for both Friday and Saturday nights during the Op. Marble time spans 1800 to 0600 hours. Figures for 2006 are shown in black, whilst 2005 are in red. The 3 sections show the total number of PPVC offences for each weekend, which are then separated into injury and non injury offences. Tables 2 and 3 show the same data but separated in Friday/Saturday night and Saturday/Sunday night.
- Overall offences for 2006 show an increase of 54% (372 offences) when compared to 2005. For Friday and Saturday nights the increase is from 354 to 490 offences (136 offences - 38.4%) while the increase seen in offences on Saturday nights is greater, from 336 to 569 (233 offences, 69.3%).
- There was virtually no change in injury violent crime offences in 2006 compared to 2005 - (402 from 410). However, in 2006, there was a significant increase of 364 offences (126.8%) for non-injury offences.

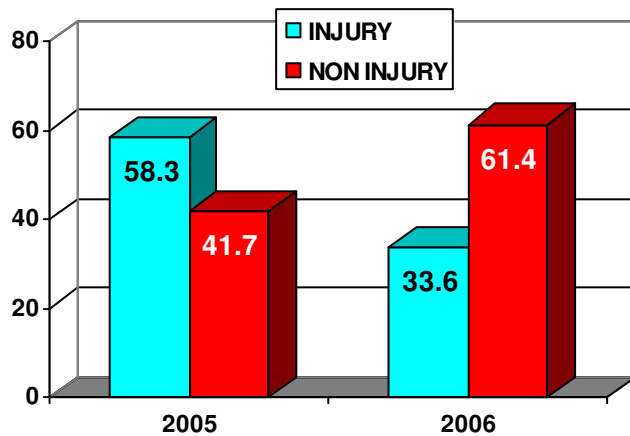
Injury and non-injury PPVC offences by year.



- There is almost no change in the number of injury offences in 2006 compared to 2005 (402 to 410).
- Non injury-offences however, show a significant increase in 2006 from 287 to 651 (126.8%).
- In 2005 injury violent crimes

Fig. 7: Annual totals of injury and non-injury PPVC offences.

Injury and non-injury violent crimes as a proportion of overall PPVC offences



- In 2005 injury violent crime accounted for the major proportion of all PPVC offences (58.3%). Non injury violent crime accounted for 41.7%.
- In 2006, proportions were reversed and non injury violent crime represented the largest proportion with 61.4% compared to 33.6% for injury violent crime.

Fig. 8: Annual proportions of injury and non_injury PPVC offences.

Hourly breakdown of offences in 2005

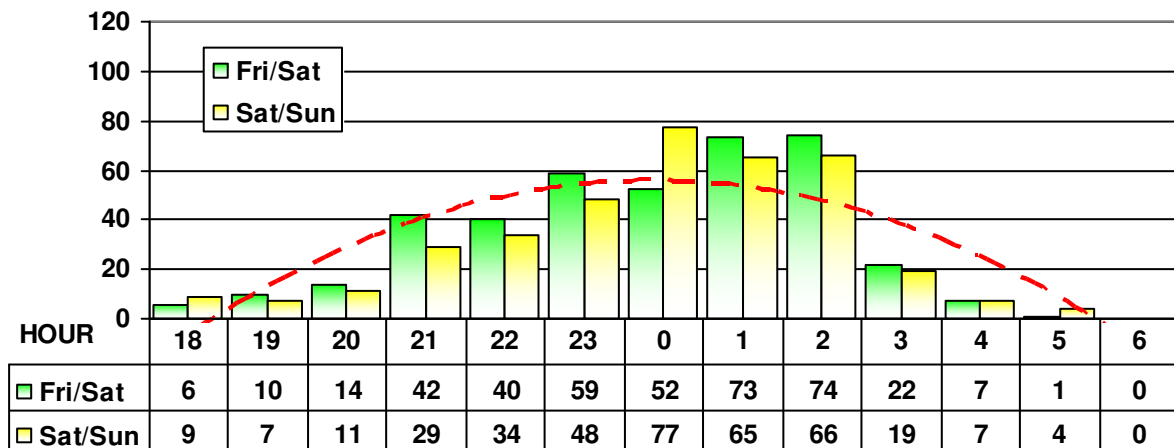


Figure 9: PPVC offences by hour in Marble area between 1800 and 0600 hours. (2005).

- Figure 9 shows that in 2005, levels of activity begin to escalate steadily from 2100 hours, reaching a peak between midnight and 0300 hours.
- There is little difference in the levels of offences recorded in each hour on Friday or Saturday night except for midnight when Saturday night shows as being much more active.
- Both Friday and Saturday nights show a distinct drop in activity after 0300 hours.

Hourly breakdown of offences in 2006

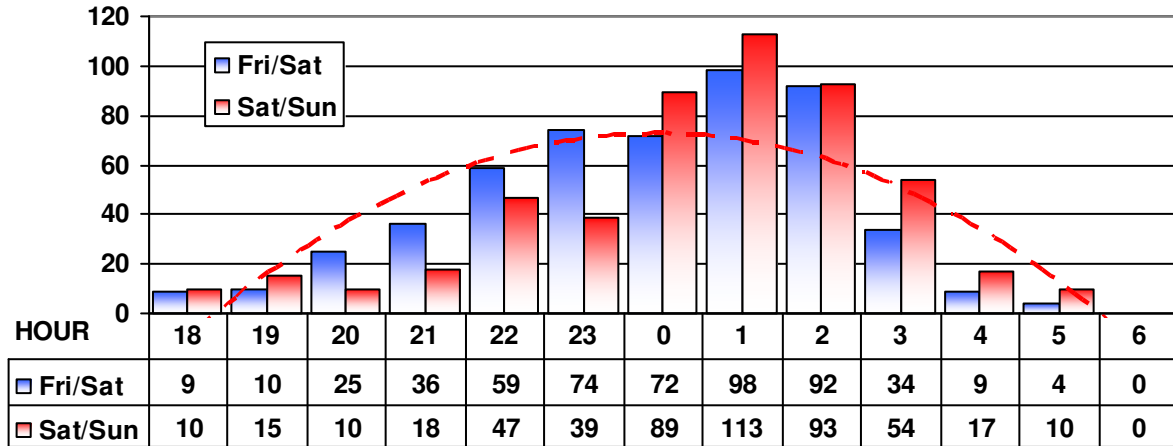


Figure 10: PPVC offences by hour in Marble area between 1800 and 0600 hours. (2006).

- Figure 10 shows that in 2006, levels of activity on Friday/Saturday nights show a gradual hour on hour increase from 2100 hours and exceed those on Saturday/Sunday nights in the earlier part of the night.
- Offences on Saturday/Sunday nights are less busy during the earlier part of the night but show a significant surge after midnight.
- Whereas offences in 2005 dropped sharply after 0300 hours, offences in 2006 are still at a relatively high level between 0300 and 0400 hours in the morning reflecting the change in licensing hours.
- The height of the trend line in 2006 is more pronounced at the peak than that in 2005, highlighting the increase in offences in 2006. (Both axes are set at 120).

Means of disposal 2005

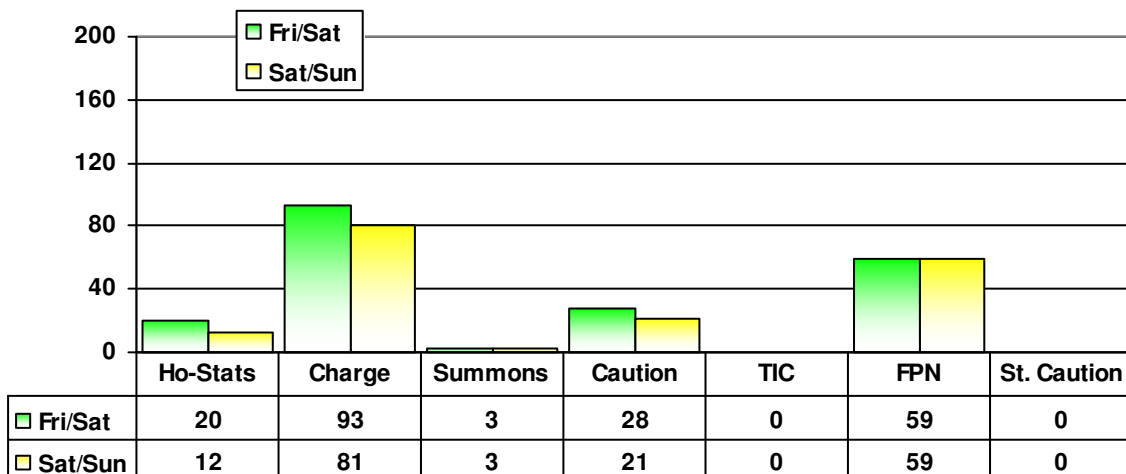


Figure 11: Disposal types for offences in 2005

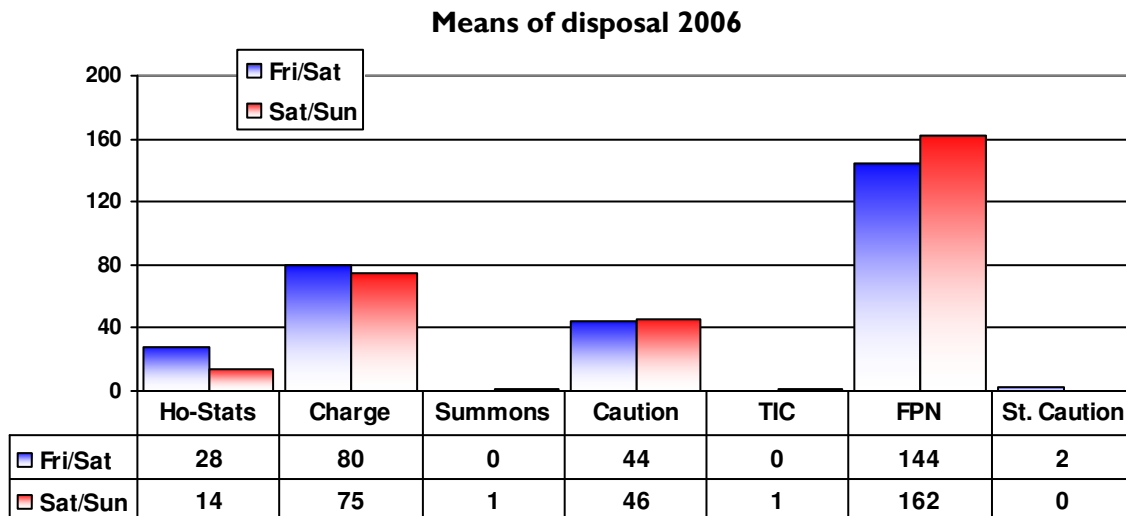


Figure 12: Disposal types for offences in 2006

- There were 379 detections in 2005. The largest proportion of these, 45.9% were by way of charge (174 detections). Ho. Stats accounted for 32 detections (8.4%), caution for 49 detections (12.9%) and summons, TIC, street caution for 6 detections (1.6%)
- In 2006 there were 597 violent crime detections in the Op. Marble area which is an increase of 218 (57.5%) when compared to 2005. The largest proportion of detections were Fixed Penalty Notices which accounted for 306 (51.3%). HO. Stats accounted for 43 detections (7.2%), charge for 155 detections (26%), caution for 90 detections (15.1%) and summons, TIC and street caution for 4 detections (0.7%)
- Although proportions of the overall detection levels show differing patterns for the 2 years, the actual numbers of the various disposal types are not so different. For instance, ho-stats, charge and summons were only marginally different. There were more cautions issued in 2006 compared to 2005 (90 compared to 49), but the most significant difference is the number of FPNs issued. In 2005 there were 118 compared to 306 in the 2006 period. This is an increase of 188 detections and accounts for the large majority of the increase in detections for 2006 - (218).

Violent crime categories in the Op Marble area in 2005

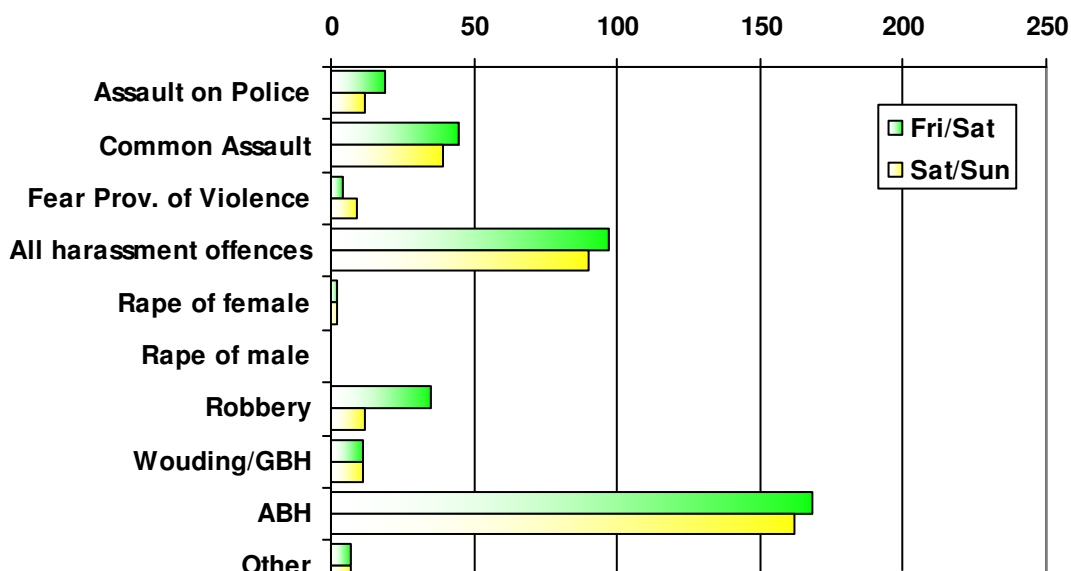


Figure 13: Violent Crime types recorded in the Op. Marble area - 2005

Figure 13 shows that ABH offences accounted for the highest proportion of PPVC offence types with 43.8%. Harassment offences represented the second highest proportion with 24.8%, then common assault with 11.2%.

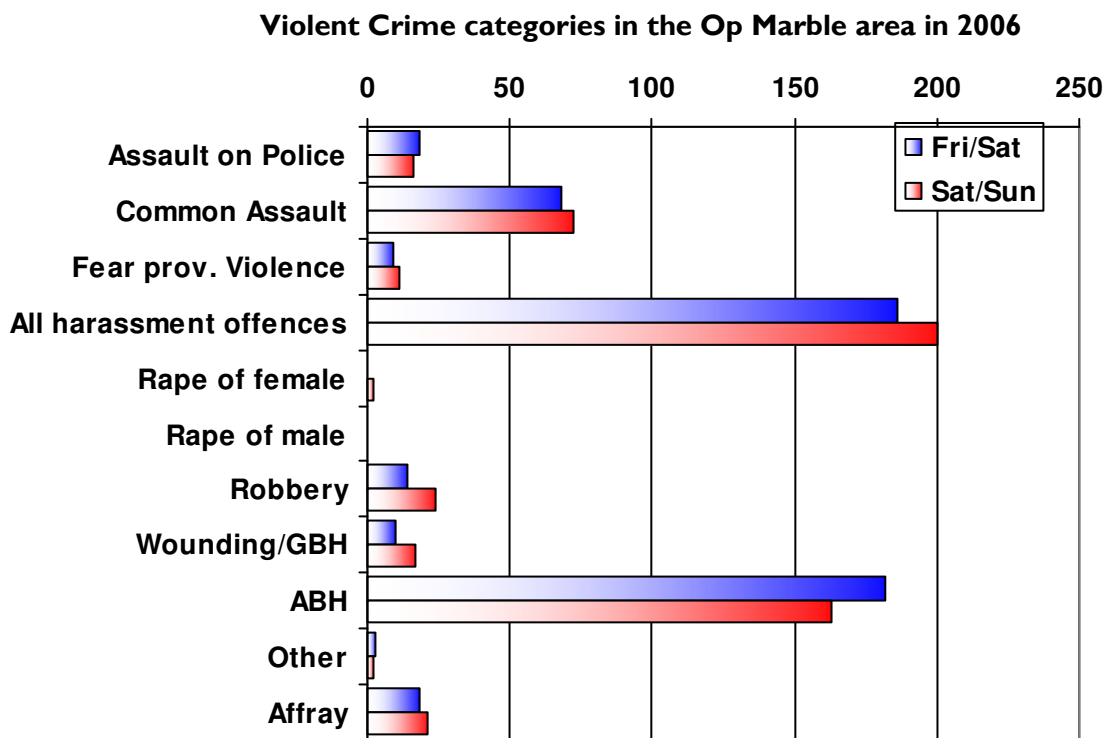
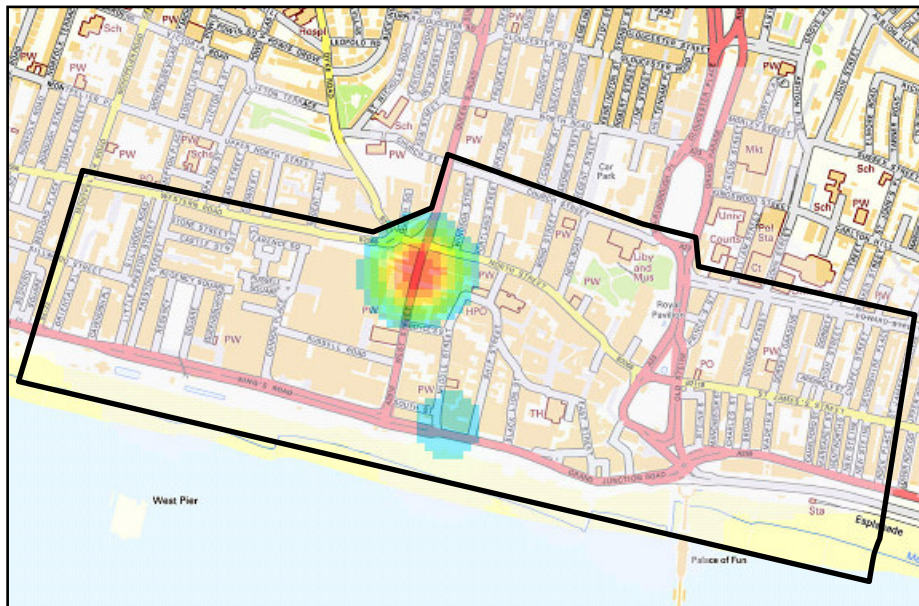


Figure 14: Violent Crime types recorded in the Op. Marble area - 2006

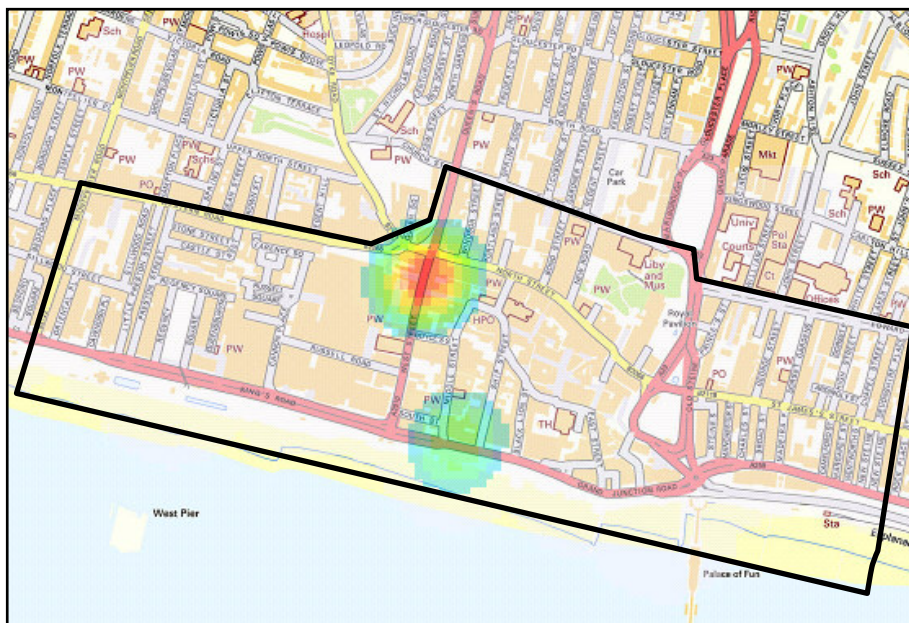
In 2006, ABH offences continued to represent a high proportion of PPVC offences with 33.3%. However, ABH offences were overtaken by harassment offences which accounted for 37.2% of all PPVC. The proportion of common assault offences has also increased from 11.2% to 13.5%.

Hot spot maps for 2005 and 2006 showing PPVC offence density in the Op. Marble area during the weekend Op Marble time spans.

2005



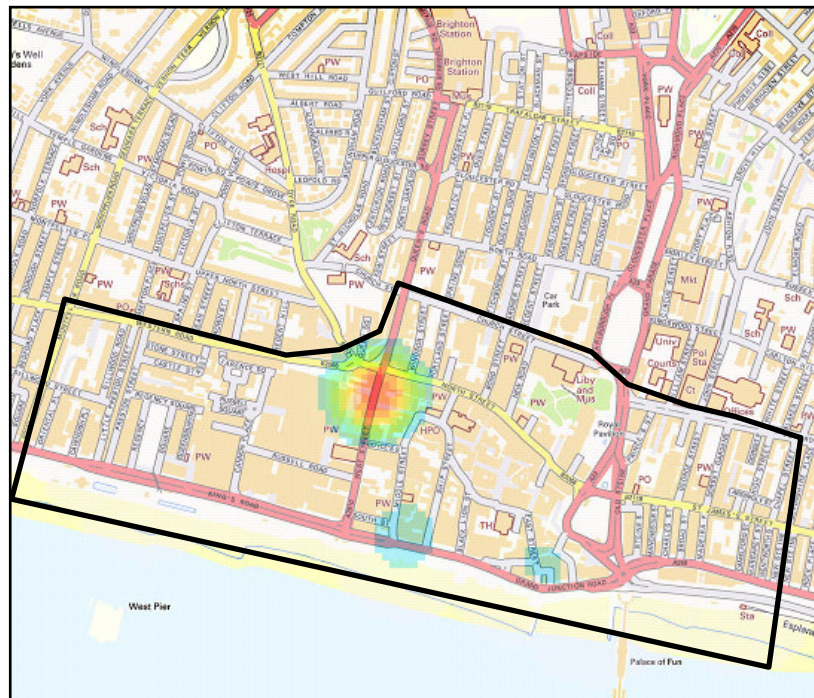
2006.



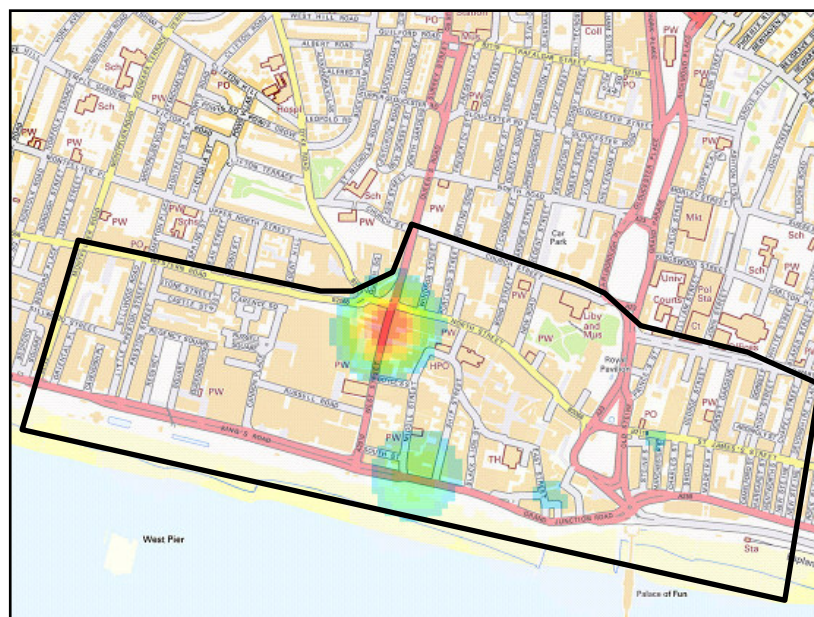
- In 2005 (top map), there is a distinct hot spot shown in West Street and a minor secondary hot spot on The Lower Esplanade between the 2 piers.
- In 2006, the main hot spot is in the same location on West Street but the secondary hot spot on The Lower Esplanade is bigger and more intense. This can be attributed to the increasing popularity of the licensed premises on this stretch of the sea front.

Hot spot maps for 2005 and 2006 showing PPVC offence density in all areas of beats 3, 4 and 5 during the Op. Marble weekend time spans.

2005



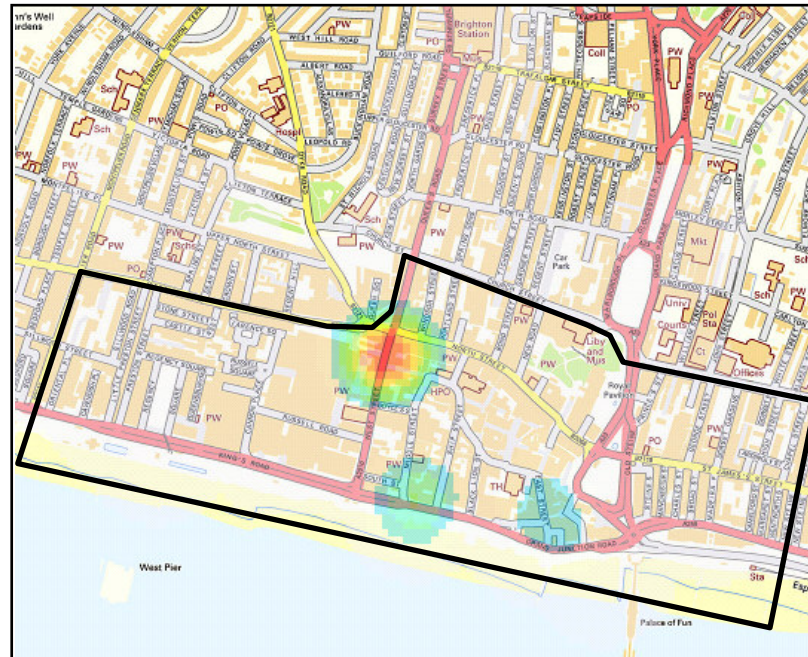
2006



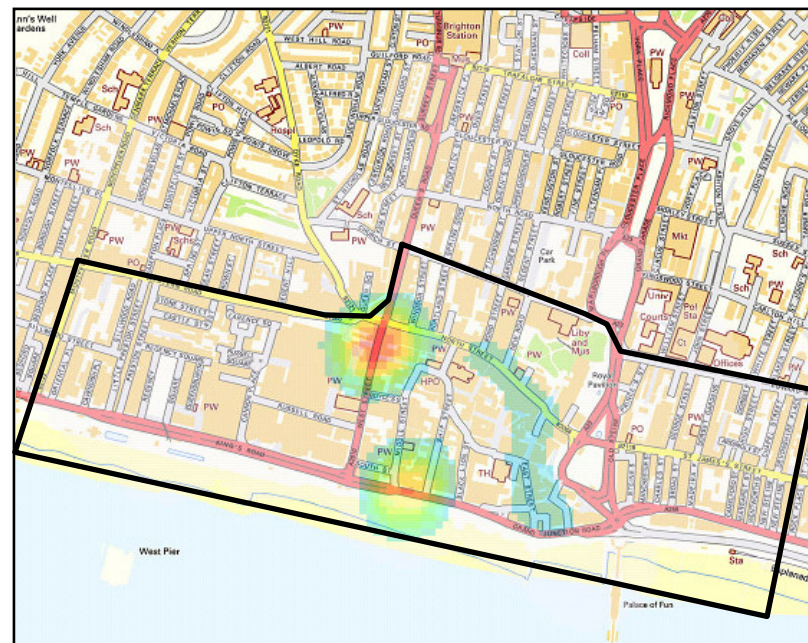
- Hot spot analysis for all areas of beats 3, 4 and 5 during the Op. Marble weekend time spans show the same distinct hot spot in West Street with a minor secondary hot spot on The Lower Esplanade increasing in 2006.
- There are also small areas of activity shown in the East Street area in 2005 and 2006 and in 2006, there is also a very small area of activity at the western end of St. James's Street.

Hot spot maps for 2005 and 2006 showing Injury Violent Crime density in the Op. Marble area during the Op. Marble weekend time spans.

2005



2006



- Hot spot analysis for injury violent crimes show the main hot spot once again as being in the West Street area with Secondary hot spots on The Lower Esplanade. During 2006, the secondary hot spot is much more intense than in 2005 and is nearly on a par with the West Street hot spot.

There are also areas of activity in the location of East Street in both hot spot maps. During 2006, the hot spot area extends all along East Street and up into North Street. This is where a lot of youth disorder has occurred during 2006.

Summary

Violent Crime (including Affray) offences in Brighton and Hove during 2006:

- The total number of violent crime offences in 2006 was 8732.
- PPVC accounted for 65.4% (5702 of 8732) of all violent crime.
- PPVC offences on Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays accounted for 57% of all PPVC offences (3259 of 5702).
- Beats 3, 4 and 5 accounted for 54% of all PPVC offences (3082 of 5707)
 - Beat 3 – 1690 offences (29.6%)
 - Beat 4 – 730 offences (12.8%)
 - Beat 5 – 661 offences (11.6%)
- PPVC offences on Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays accounted for 61.2% of all PPVC offences on beats 3, 4 and 5 (1887 of 3082).
- PPVC offences on Friday/Saturday night and Saturday/Sunday night between the hours of 1800 and 0600 account for 43.5% of all PPVC on beats 3, 4 and 5
 - Friday/Saturday night 690 offences (22.4%)
 - Saturday/Sunday night 652 offences (21.2%)

All PPVC offences:

- The core hot spot for all PPVC in Brighton and Hove covers the area of central Brighton between the eastern end of Western Road to the western end of St. James's Street and from the coast, northwards to North Road.
- A large proportion, 57%, of all PPVC offences occur during the weekend period.
- The peak in activity is between 2100 and 0300 hours.
- Beat 3 has 29.6% of all PPVC offences on the Division and 39.2% of all PPVC offences on Friday/Saturday night and Saturday/Sunday nights.

Op Marble PPVC offences:

- In 2006, PPVC offences relating to Op. Marble increased by 372 offences (54%). The increase in offences on Saturday/Sunday nights was far more significant than on Friday Saturday nights – (69.3%, 233 offences).
- The number of injury violent crimes has remained stable, 402 in 2005 and 410 in 2006. Non injury crimes however, have increased by 126.8% (287 to 651 offences).
- There are more PPVC offences on Friday/Saturday nights up until midnight after which more offences are committed on Saturday/Sunday nights.
- There were more offences after 0300 hours in 2006 compared to 2005 by 114.6% (41 to 88) reflecting the change in licensing hours.

- In 2005, more offences were detected by way of charging than any other disposal type (45.9%). In 2006, the main means of disposal was by FPN (51.3%), and has been the main contributor to the increase in detections in 2006.
- In 2005, ABH offences represented the largest proportion of PPVC offences (43.8%) whilst in 2006, the largest proportion of offences was harassment (37.2%). ABH continued to account for a large proportion (33.3%) but numbers were almost identical to the previous year. Common assault also increased in 2006.
- One of the principle reasons for the increase in PPVC offence in 2006 is due to the issuing of FPNs for harassment offences. The difference in most categories of violent crime is only slight except in the case of harassment offences which have increased substantially. The issue of FPNs has become the major disposal type for detections in 2006 and is the main contributing factor to the increase in detections. Offences of harassment are often police generated and although this provides more detections, it also increases the number of crimes. The start of the increase in harassment offences and FPN detections initially took effect from mid 2005 and there is therefore over a year's worth of data now on CIS. This means that the number of PPVC offences in 2007 should become stable.
- West Street is consistently the most significant hot spot in all the various crime density maps.
- In 2006, the secondary hot spot on The Lower Esplanade between the two piers has increased in intensity.
- For injury PPVC offences, the hot spot on The Lower Esplanade is noticeably more intense and there are other areas of activity in East Street and North Street.

Problem Profile:	Enough is Enough - B&H Central District
Requesting Officer:	Chief Insp Hobbs
Authorising Officer:	Supt. Kevin Moore
Date of authorisation:	28 th May 2006
Author(s):	Aimee Johns
Date of completion:	2 nd May 2006
Plan Owner:	Chief Insp Hobbs
Development Officer:	Insp. Bill Whitehead
URN:	CC/PP503/May06



Sussex Police Problem Profile

Distribution	
C/Supt. Jeremy Paine	<i>All problem profiles to be forwarded to regardless of subject matter.</i>
Supt. Kevin Moore	
DCI Graham Bartlett	03/05/06, V2
DI Paul Furnell	
Suzanne Straughan	
Name	Date, copy number
Chief Insp Hobbs	03/05/06, V2
Insp. Bill Whitehead	03/05/06, V2

Summary

Is the problem in line with the control strategy?	YES
Are the crimes serious arrestable offences? <i>(In line with PACE section 116)</i>	YES
Is the problem concerned with a crime series?	YES
Is the problem current?	YES

Aim:	
Reason for targeting this problem:	Operation Enough is Enough.
Operational Objectives:	To tackle violence and disorder with an emphasis towards drink related causes.

Inference:
To initiate a forcewide operation, with our partners, to alleviate public concerns regarding violence and disorder with an emphasis towards drink related causes.

Introduction

The terms of reference for “Enough is Enough” it to initiate a forcewide operation, with our partners, to public concerns regarding violence and disorder with an emphasis towards drink related causes.

The problem profile identifies the current hotspots, patterns and trends of public place violent crime, particularly alcohol related, on Central District.

Crime Pattern Analysis

What is the problem?

The level of PPVC has increased in recent years across Brighton and Hove. This is shown below in Figure 1.

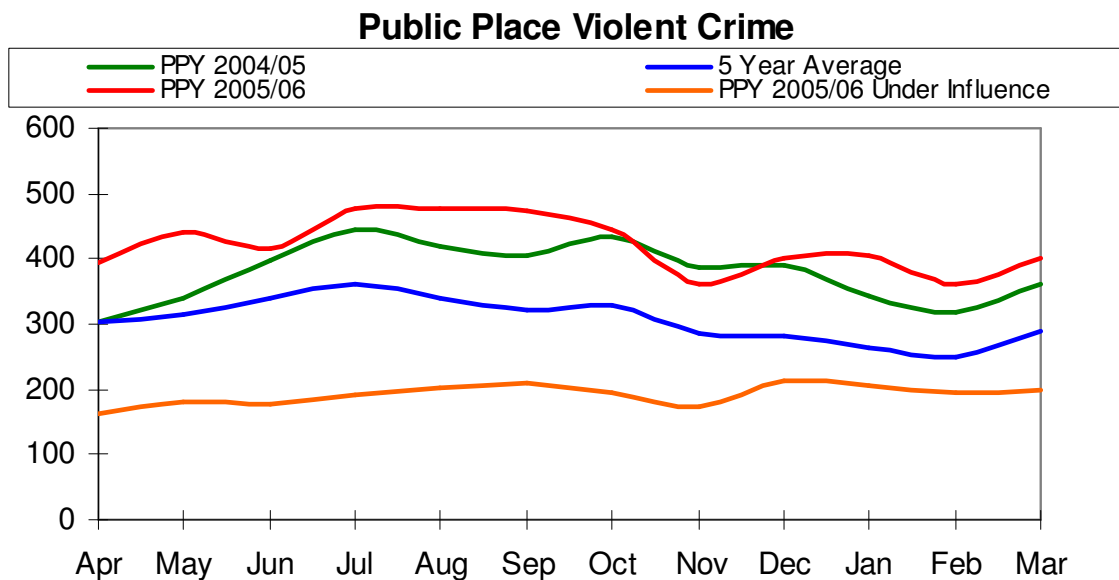


Figure 1 to show the level of Public Place Violent Crime in Brighton and Hove.

This increase has previously been attributed, in part, to a combination of compliance with the National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS); the introduction of the Crime Recording and Investigation Bureau (CRIB); and changes in the Home Office Counting Rules. See the Violent Crime Overview Problem Profile on 19/08/04 for further details¹.

Central District recorded 58% of all the PPVC recorded on the Division over the last 12 months. Central District also covers the smallest geographic area in Brighton and Hove, making the concentration of PPVC very high.

¹ Located in the Archive ASB Profile folder, in the Brighton Intelligence Report drawer.

How is the problem occurring?

On Central District, 53% of public place violent crime was recorded as being perceived under the influence. Whilst over half of all the public place violent crime on Central District is either alcohol or drug related, only 33% and 38% of PPVC offences on East and West respectively, are recorded as perceived under the influence.

Where is the problem?

The concentration of alcohol related PPVC offences on Central District is very high. See Figure 2 below. The map highlights the concentration of offences in the city centre.

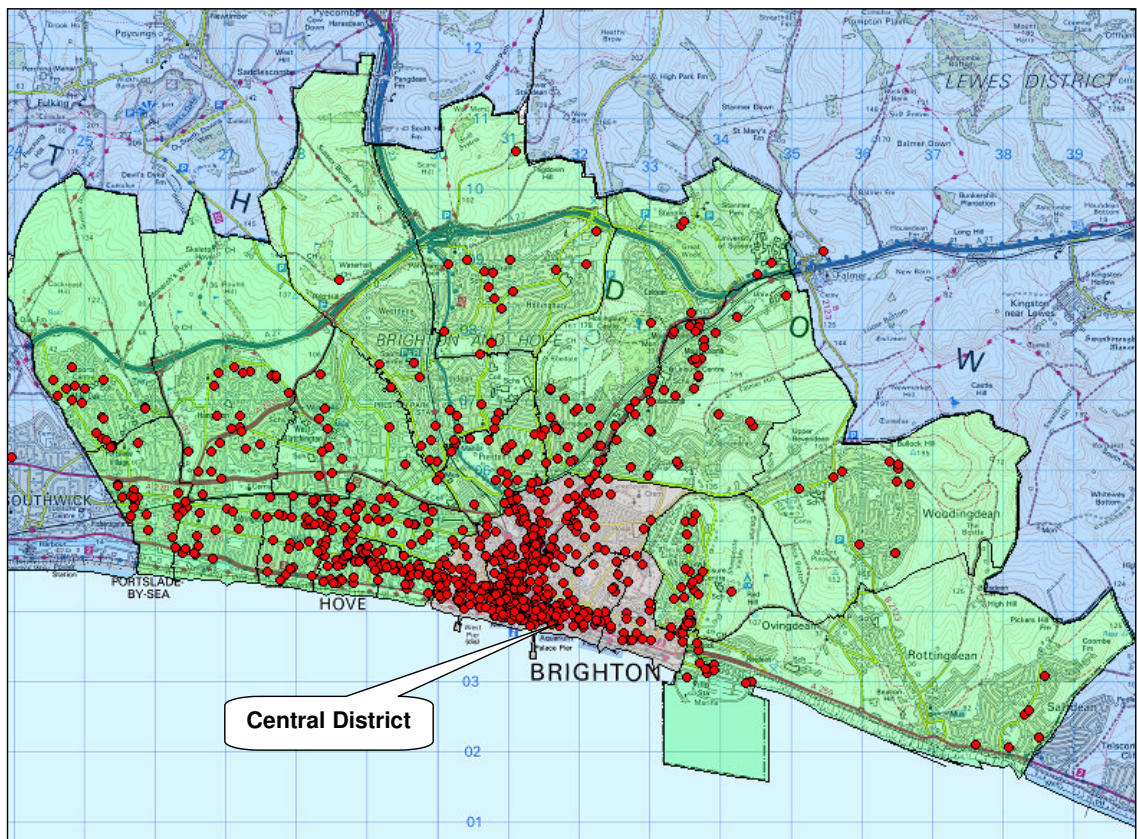


Figure 2 to show the location of public place violent crime in Brighton and Hove.

Within Central District, the main hotspot area for alcohol related PPVC is on West Street. See Figure 3 on the following page. The map shows a clear hotspot area on Central District, on West Street². This is the main street for pubs, bars and clubs on the Division and is already the focus of Operation Marble, the divisional response to alcohol related public place violent crime.

Figure 3 also shows three secondary hotspots along the Kings Road Arches, East Street and St

² The hotspot area on West Street, shown in Figure 3, is a distorted representation of actual offences. On closer analysis it is apparent that this is the result of offences being inaccurately addressed in CIS e.g. citing no building number.

Possession Of Offensive Weapons	2
Assault On A Female By Penetration	2
Rape Of A Female Aged 16 Or Over	2
Racially Or Religiously Aggravated ABH	2
Grievous Bodily Harm W/I	1
Putting People In Fear Of Violence	1

Figure 4 to show to alcohol related violent offences recorded in the identified hotspots.

On Central District over the last 12 months, 19% (289 of 1558 offences) of the public place violent crime that was drink related occurred either inside or outside a licensed premise. Specifically within the hotspot area shown above in Figure 3, Creation Nightclub accounted for 14% of all PPVC on Central District, at licensed premises, over this period. In fact, 5 of the top 10 licensed premises where high levels of violent crime have been recorded are situated in West Street. See Figure 5 below. This may be due to high levels of reporting in this vicinity as a result of increased police presence.

Licensed Premise	Violent Crimes
Creation, West St	53
The Event, West St	36
Walkabout PH, West St	16
Honey Club, Kings Rd Arches	13
Standard PH, West St	13
Beach Club, Kings Rd Arches	13
Revenge Club, Old Steine	7
Funky Buddha, Kings Rd Arches	9
Audio, Marine Parade	8
Yates' PH, West St	5

Figure 5 to show the top ten licensed premises where violent crime is recorded.

When is the problem?

During the year, the level of PPVC on Central District does not demonstrate as significant a drop in offences during the winter months, as was the trend the previous year. See Figure 6 below. This may be due to extended opening hours in some pubs and clubs in the city. There is still a distinguishable rise in PPVC during the summer months coinciding with a large influx of visitors to the area and also the warmer weather these months bring.

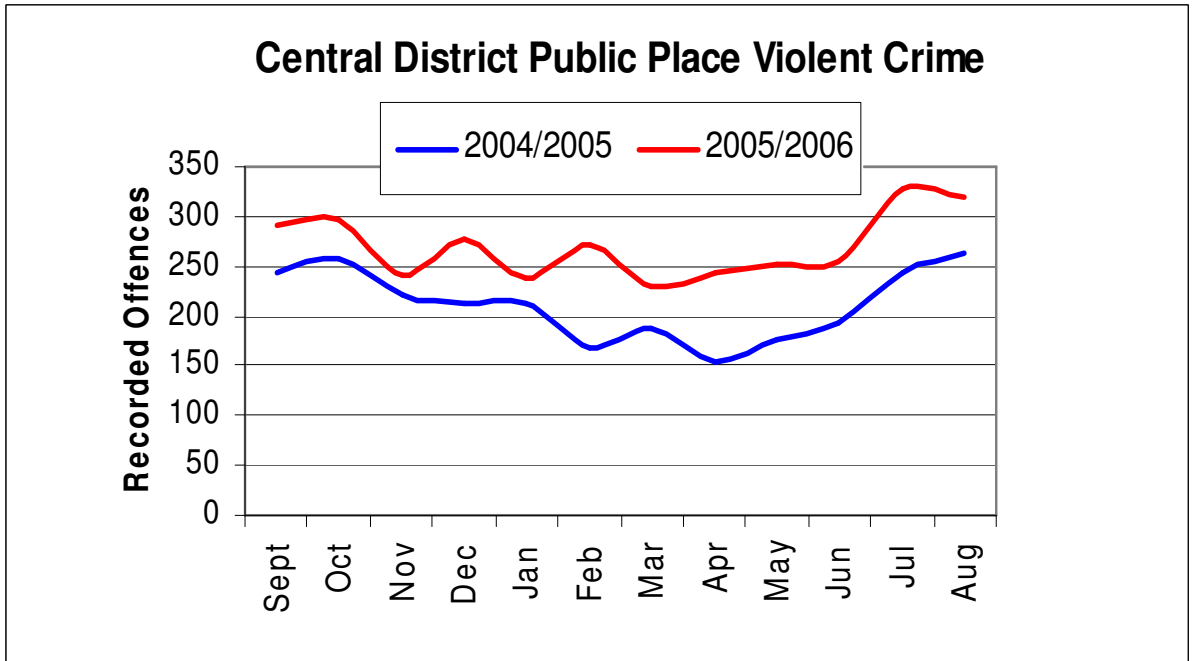


Figure 6 to show the level of public place violent crime in Central District.

The majority of the alcohol related public place violent crime on Central District is occurring on Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays. See Figure 7 below. The offences occurring on Sundays can be attributed to incidents occurring shortly after midnight on Saturday nights.

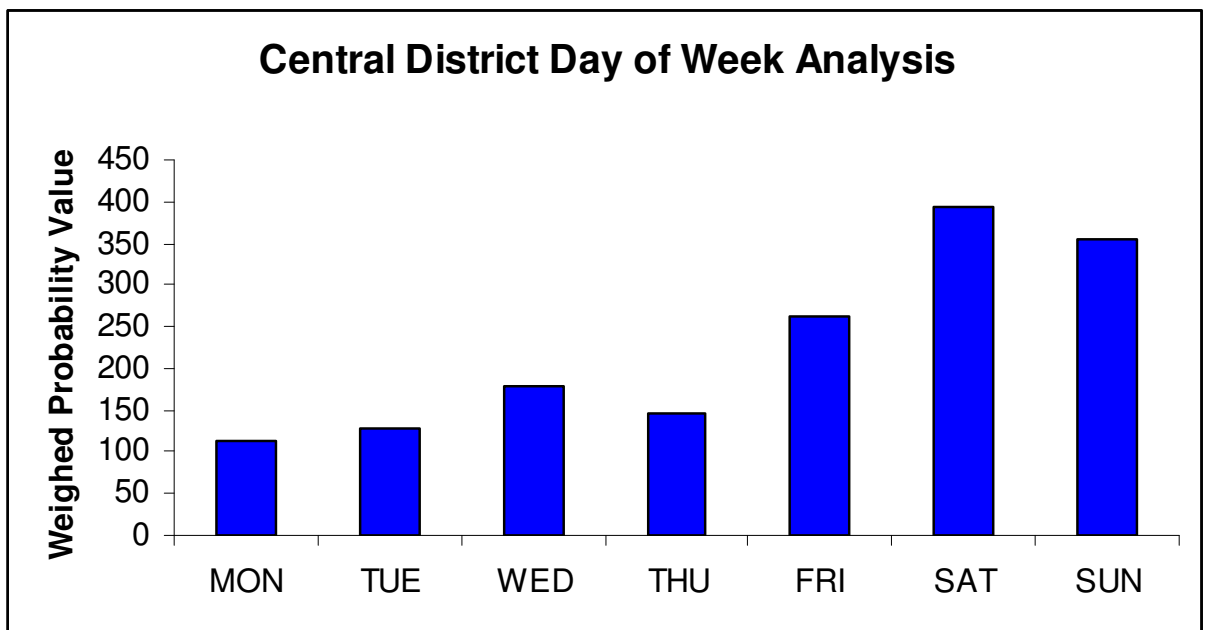


Figure 7 to show the day of week of public place violent crime over the last 12 months.

The alcohol related public place violent crime peaks between 23:00 and 03:00 hours. See in Figure 8 below. This coincides with the pub, bar and club closing times.

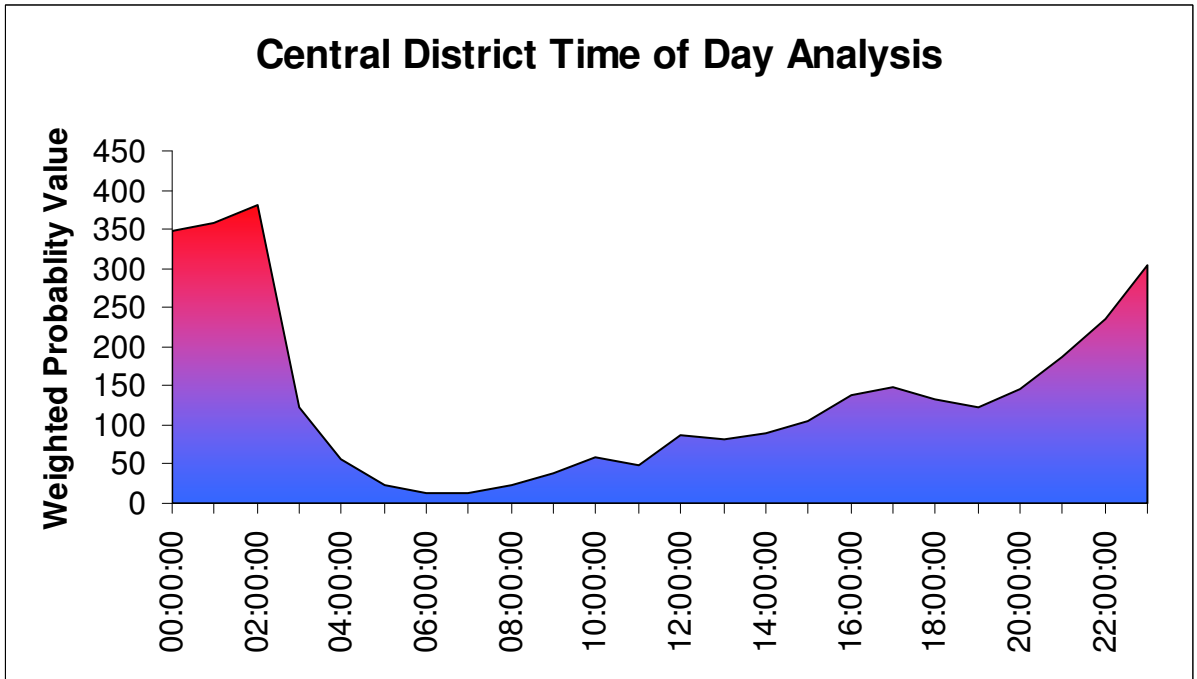


Figure 8 to show the time of day of public place violent crime over the last 12 months.

Who is causing the problem?

The majority of public place violent crime offenders on Central District are aged between 16 and 25 years old. The peak offender age for alcohol related offences on Central District is 16 to 20 years old. See Figure 9 below. This is of concern as it highlights continuing issues with underage alcohol consumption despite increased licensing activity.

This trend differs from East and West Districts where main offenders for Public Place Violent Crime are younger. ABH and Common Assault are the most common alcohol related offences on East and West Districts.

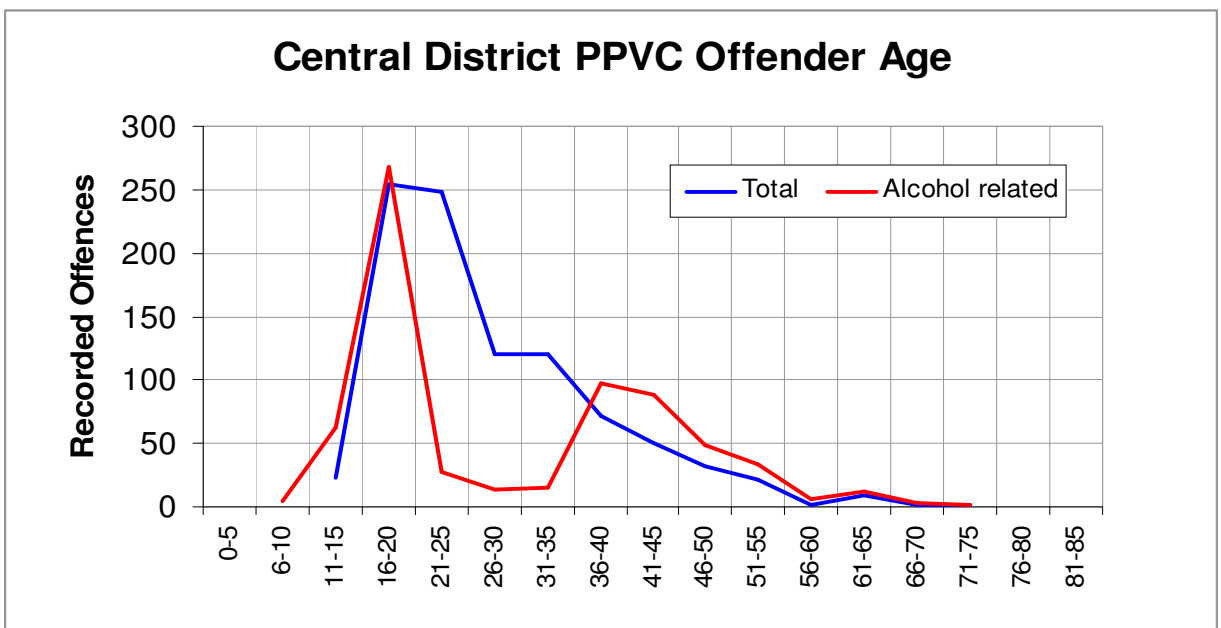


Figure 9 to show the age of public place violent crime offenders.

The majority of victims of public place violent crime are also aged between 16 and 25 years old.

The general trend for the victim age follows closely that of the offenders age for PPVC, this is distinct to Central District. See Figure 10 below.

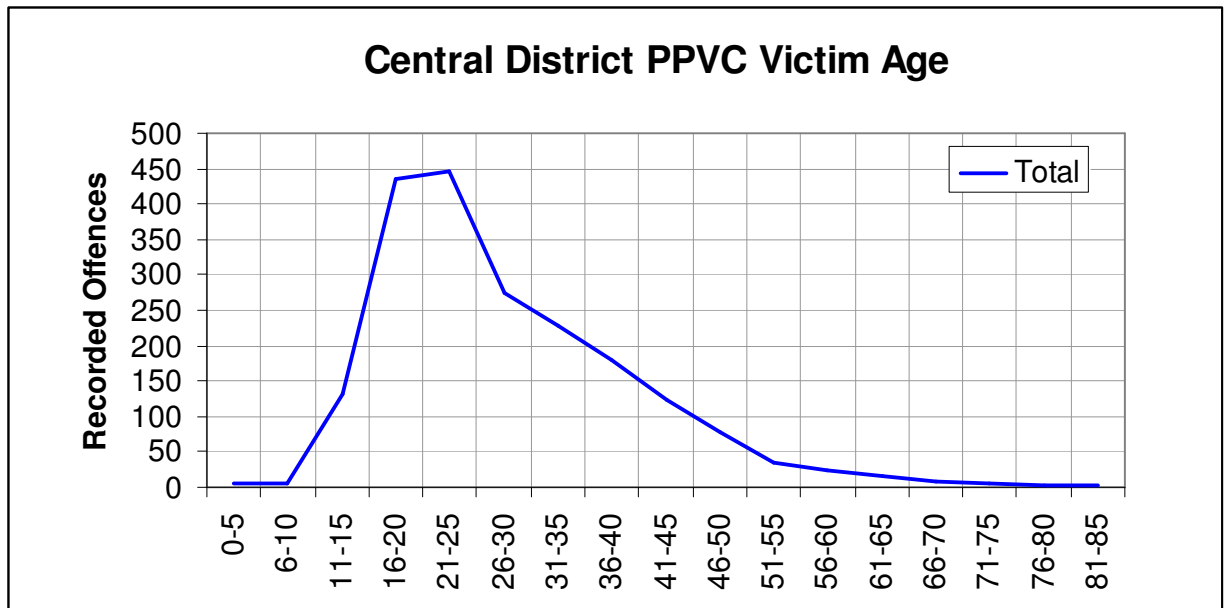


Figure 10 to show the age of the victims of alcohol related PPVC.

Conclusions

- The level of PPVC on Central District has risen over recent years.
- There are issues outside of an increase in social disorder that may be responsible for the increase in the level of PPVC.
- Over half of the PPVC recorded is alcohol or drug related.
- The main hotspot area is on West Street with secondary hotspots on the Kings Road Arches, East Street and St James Street.
- Offences relating to clubs and pubs, particularly on West Street, need to be more accurately addressed in order to aid mapping.
- ABH offences accounted for a third of all violent crime offences recorded in the hotspot areas.
- The Creation and Event nightclubs are the licensed premises which recorded the most amount of violent crimes.
- The level of PPVC rises considerably during the summer months, between June and September.
- The weekend, including Fridays, account for the majority of PPVC, with peak times between 23:00 and 03:00 hours.
- The majority of offenders of alcohol related PPVC are aged between 16 and 25 years. This highlights continued issues with underage alcohol consumption.
- The majority of the victims are also aged between 16 and 25 years.

- Analysis shows that the largest impact on Public Place Violent Crime is the period when pubs, clubs and bars close.

Minutes

Date	Activity / Result	Officer
30/09/05	Initial profile completed and distributed.	Cawthorne
04/10/05	Problem profile updated with more statistics	Cawthorne
29/04/06	Problem profile updated.	A Johns

Summary

Is the problem in line with the control strategy?	YES
Are the crimes serious arrestable offences? <i>(In line with PACE section 116)</i>	YES
Is the problem concerned with a crime series?	NO
Is the problem current?	YES

Aim:	
Reason for targeting this problem:	To identify the main public place problems in two areas of Brighton
Operational Objectives:	Identify trends and reduce offences.

Inference:
The areas around London Rd and St James Street suffer from high levels of public place incidents such as nuisance, damage and violence. These may be linked to drunk youths and street drinkers in these areas.

Introduction

The purpose of this profile is to examine public place incidents and crimes in two areas of central Brighton during the last 2 months. The first area is London Rd from Preston Circus down to Cheapside and also including the Level, the side streets leading directly off London Rd were also included. The second location is St James St from Steine St to Lavender St, including the side streets leading directly from St James St.

Data was taken from CIS crime and OIS serials³ during the period 01/09/06 to 31/10/06. All offences which occurred in a public place have been included. From CIS crime these were public place violent crime offences including robbery, ABH and common assault, public place criminal damage offences (to buildings, other and vehicles), harassment alarm or distress offences and possession of bladed article. From OIS serials resulted as nuisance, violence in a public place, begging, criminal damage, robbery, street drinking and drugs were all included.

Crime Pattern Analysis

The following two maps show the OIS data plotted in the areas of interest. The incidents were broken down by type with different symbols for each. In this way it was possible to see which incidents were the most common in these key locations. Locations with multiple incidents are shown as a single point with the number of individual incidents displayed on top. In some cases there are more than one incident type stacked on the same location, in these cases the number on top only reflects the total of one incident type.

Figure 1: OIS incidents around London Rd and the Level

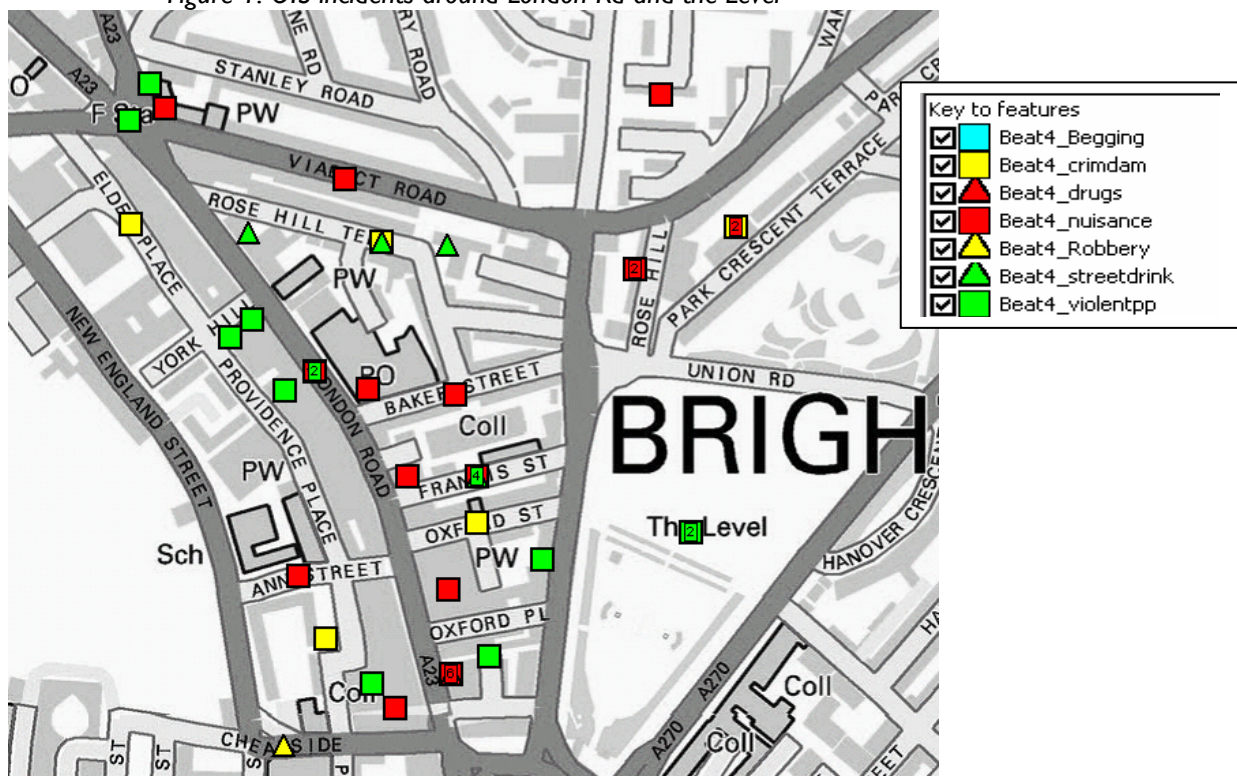
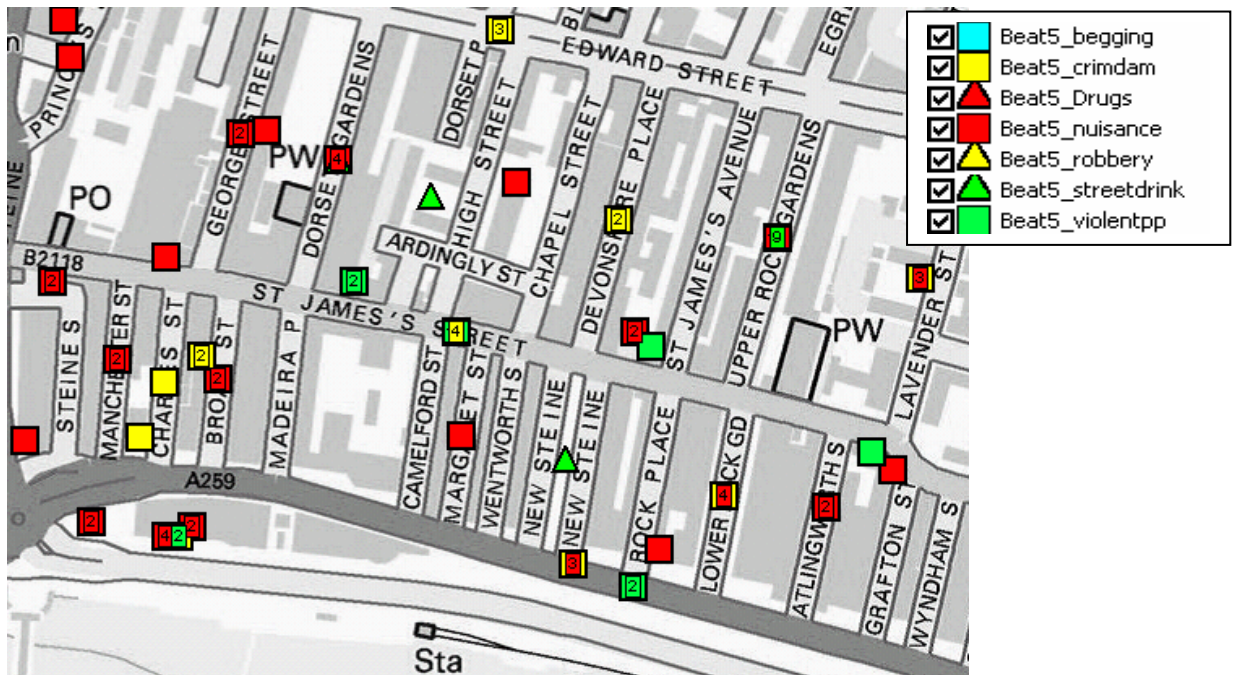


Figure 2: OIS incidents around St James Street

³ Business objects was used to transfer data from OIS relating to the relevant serial result types on beats 4 and 5. It was not possible to only transfer the relevant streets within these beats, this resulted in a high volume of data.



From the above maps it is clear that similar trends are occurring in both areas. The most common incidents reported in both cases are:

- Nuisance
- Criminal damage
- Public place violence (not including robbery as this is a separate category).

Nuisance serials were particularly high, accounting for 55% of all of the relevant incidents on beats 4 and 5 as a whole (445 out of 807 serials). The heading 'nuisance' covers a very large range of incidents and events, whilst things like criminal damage or street drinking etc refer to a more specific type of activity. It is therefore to be expected that nuisance would feature more than other incident types.

CIS crimed offences were also mapped in the same way to highlight which offences, if any, were the most common in the areas of interest. The maps on the following page show the results. Overall offences of ABH, criminal damage and common assault were the most common, however slightly different patterns were seen in each area of interest:

Around London Rd and the Level:

- Common assault was the most frequently recorded offence with 10 cases recorded (34% of the total in this area).
- ABH was just behind this with 7 offences (24%).

In the area of St James Street:

- Offences of ABH and criminal damage were equally the most common, together accounting for 65% of the total in this area (ABH 13 offences, criminal damage 12 offences).
- Common assault only accounted for 15% with 6 offences.

Figure 3: CIS Crimed incidents around London Rd and the Level

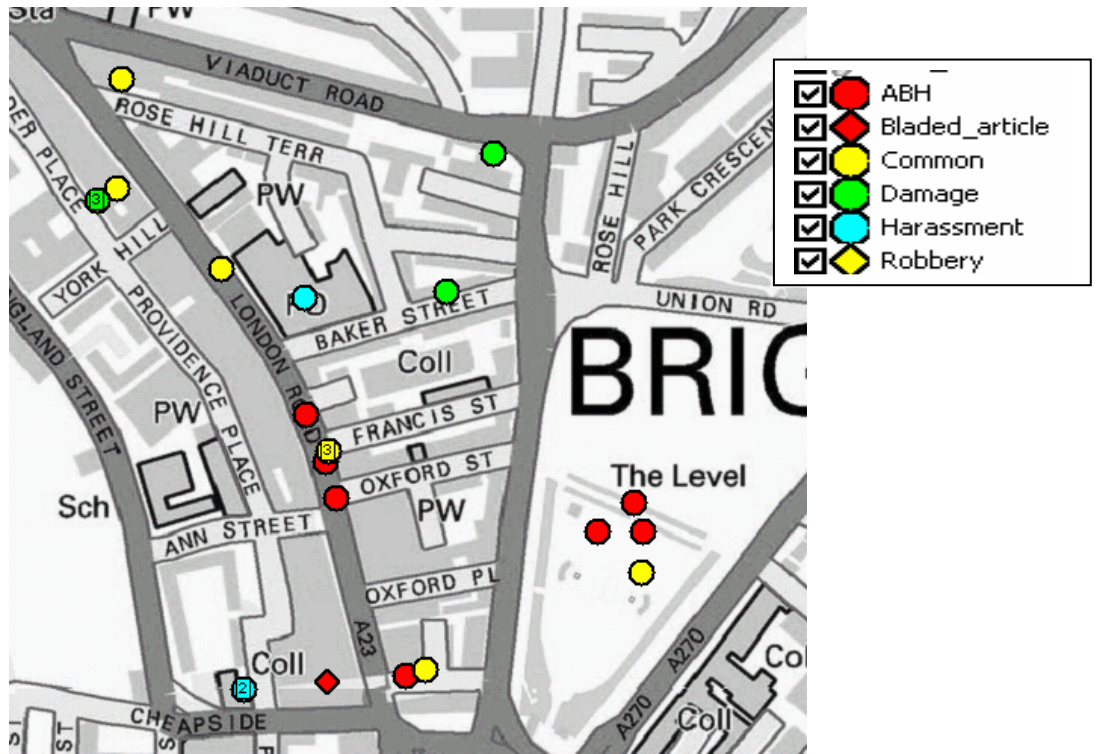


Figure 4: CIS crimed incidents around St James Street



In summary the incidents and offences of note are therefore nuisance, criminal damage , public place violence, ABH and common assault. These will now be analysed to uncover any particular types of problems occurring in the areas of interest.

London Rd and The Level

There were around 64 OIS nuisance serials in this area over the 2 month period. The majority were focused on London Rd itself and also the Level. The area outside Macdonalds featured regularly. Problems mainly related to persons causing a disturbance or being

aggressive and verbally abusive, alcohol was often involved. 10 incidents involved youths. One serial relating to Providence Place on 27/10 refers to an on-going problem with youths doing drugs and being anti-social (serial 1858 27/10/06). Unfortunately there are no suspect names detailed on the serial but if this problem is still occurring it may require further attention. On the Level problems mainly relate to groups of persons drinking and being threatening to others, street drinkers were often involved in the nuisance incidents. Of note there were several reports of street drinkers in Francis Street.

Criminal damage serials and offences mainly related to broken car windows and shop windows. There was only a small number of incidents (8 serials resulting in 5 offences) and no particular street featured.

The public place violence OIS serials were focused around London Rd, there were also 2 on the Level. Of the 12 serials recorded, 4 related to groups of youths attacking people – 2 of these were on the Level. The serials resulted in 7 crimed ABH offences and 10 common assaults. The offences also showed the same pattern with the majority being on London Rd and the Level. 5 offences involved groups of young males, again 2 of these were on the Level. There was no particular pattern in the other offences which included road rage, happy slapping, assaults on police and persons perceived under the influence.

St James Street

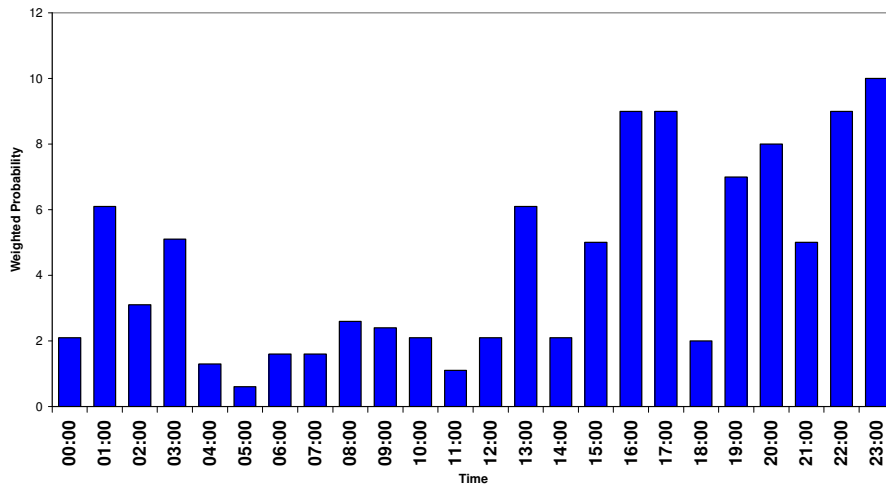
There were around 71 OIS nuisance serials in this area over the 2 month period. The Streets worst affected were St James Street itself and Upper Rock Gardens (44 incidents or 62%). In these roads the problems mainly related to groups of people – often street drinkers or drunk males - congregating and being disruptive or abusive. Only 3 of these incidents specifically referred to youths. These incidents are generally occurring late at night and in the early hours of the morning.

Criminal damage was much lower with only 15 serials which resulted in 12 crimed offences. Incidents featured in several streets with no particular road featuring as a hotspot, they were mainly damage to vehicles (broken windows) and some cases of graffiti.

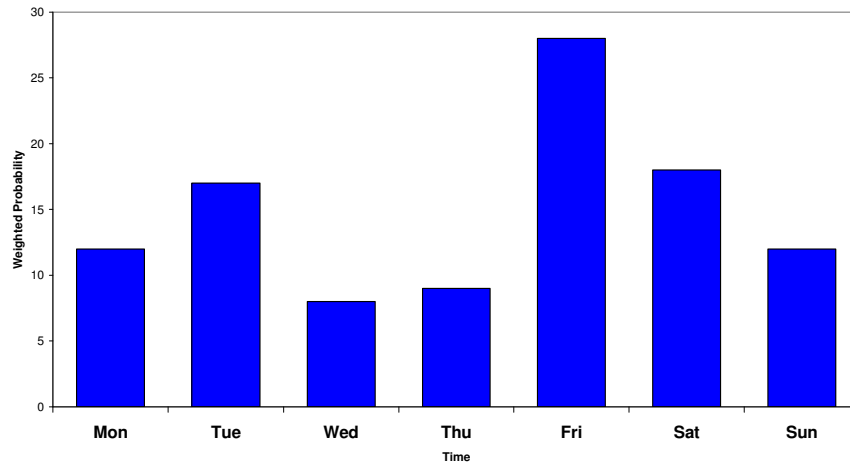
Reports of public place violence were mainly focused around St James Street itself, several related to licensed premises such as the Bulldog Tavern and the Candy Bar. Of 23 incidents 19 were in St James Street. Most of the serials referred to assaults, these resulted in 13 crimed offences of ABH and 6 common assaults. Therefore the violence in this area appeared to be closely linked to licensed premises and drinking. Reports of street drinkers were also high around St James Street and Upper Rock Gardens.

Peak time and day analysis for London Rd area

Time of Day Analysis



Day of Week Analysis

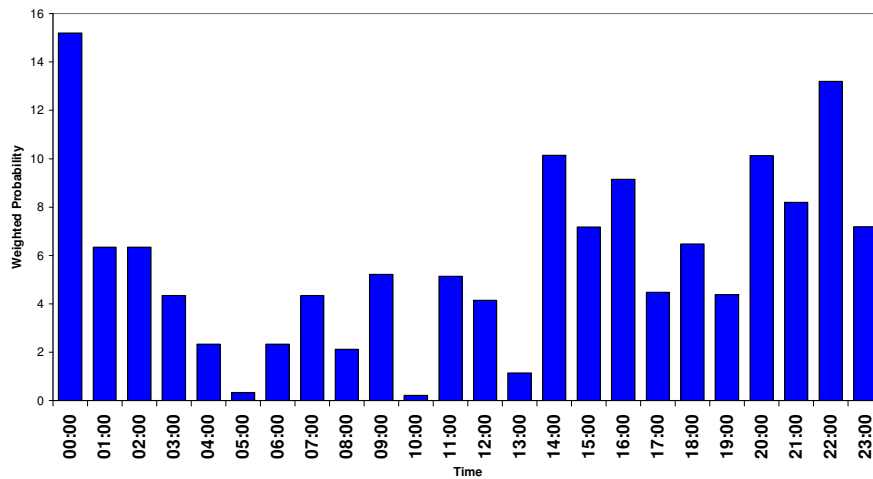


The graphs above and below show temporal analysis for the key incidents and offences in these 2 areas.

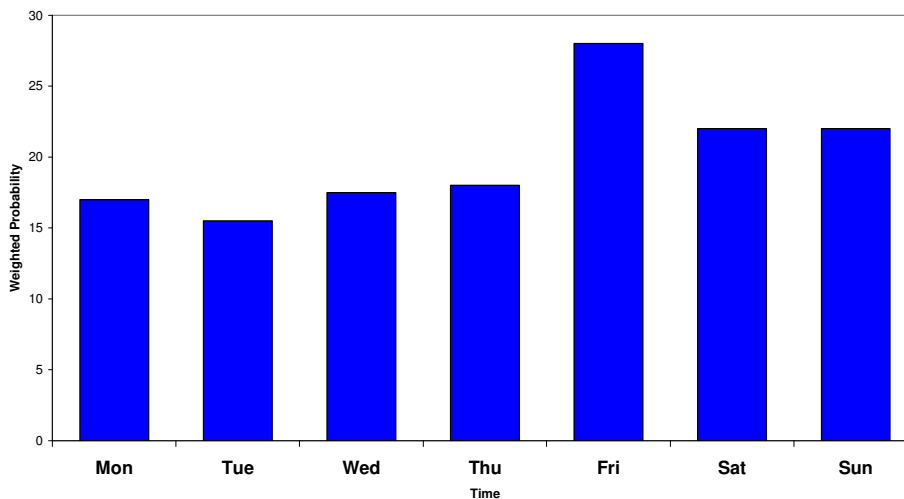
Both location show similar patterns regarding the peak times for these incidents which are occurring at night and during the early hrs from around 19:00 to 03:00. Peak day results were clearer for the London Rd area showing a strong peak on Friday and Saturday. These days also featured as slight peaks in the St James street area.

Peak time and day analysis for St James Street area

Time of Day Analysis



Day of Week Analysis



Conclusions

The main points of note are as follows:

- In both areas the main problems are caused by groups of people congregating and being violent or verbally abusive. This results in offences of common assault and ABH.
- The main streets/locations affected were London Rd, the Level, St James Street and Upper Rock Gardens.
- In the London Rd area groups of youths were often involved in these incidents, whilst around St James street it appears that street drinkers are more often involved. In most cases it appears that alcohol is a contributing factor.
- Violent incidents in St James Street were focused around licensed premises.
- Although criminal damage did feature, analysis of the OIS and CIS data showed that it was not as significant as the nuisance and violent incidents in these areas.
- Street drinkers featured highly in St James Street and Upper Rock Gardens and to a lesser degree in Francis Street.
- Most of these incidents are occurring late at night or in the early hrs of the morning at weekends.

Summary

Is the problem in line with the control strategy?	YES
Are the crimes serious arrestable offences? <i>(In line with PACE section 116)</i>	YES
Is the problem concerned with a crime series?	YES
Is the problem current?	YES

Aim:	
Reason for targeting this problem:	Operation Enough is Enough.
Operational Objectives:	To tackle violence and disorder with an emphasis towards drink related causes.

Inference:
To initiate a forcewide operation, with our partners, to public concerns regarding violence and disorder with an emphasis towards drink related causes.

Introduction

The terms of reference for “Enough is Enough” it to initiate a forcewide operation, with our partners, to public concerns regarding violence and disorder with an emphasis towards drink related causes.

The problem profile identifies the current hotspots, patterns and trends of public place violent crime, particularly alcohol related, on Central District.

Crime Pattern Analysis

What is the problem?

The level of PPVC has increased in recent years across Brighton and Hove. This is shown below in Figure 1.

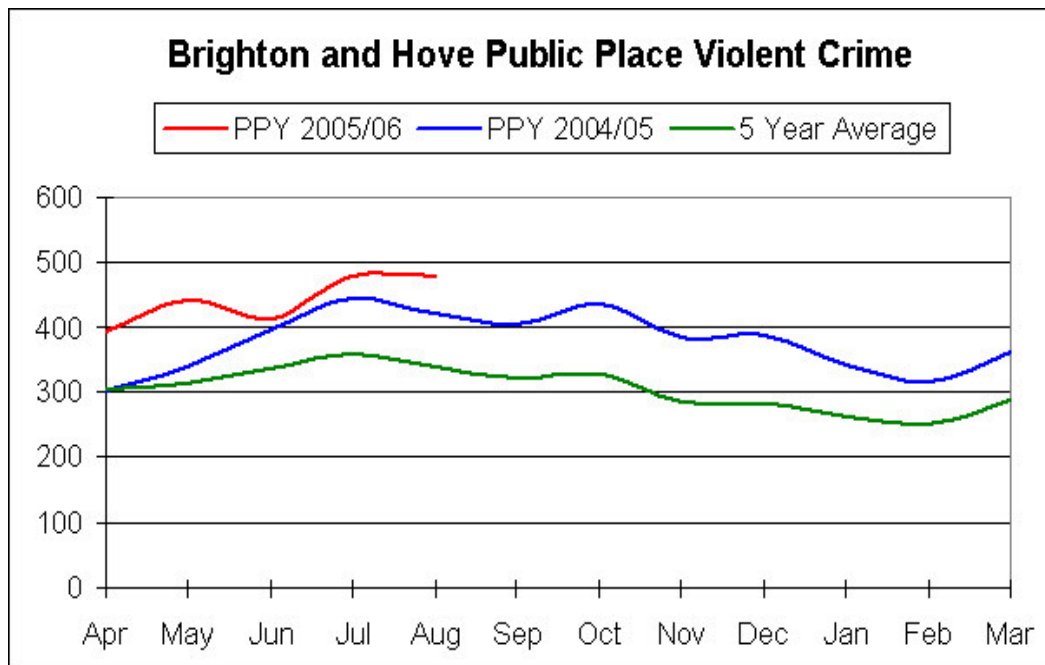


Figure 1 to show the level of Public Place Violent Crime in Brighton and Hove.

This increase has previously been attributed, in part, to a combination of compliance with the National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS); the introduction of the Crime Recording and Investigation Bureau (CRIB); and changes in the Home Office Counting Rules. See the Violent Crime Overview Problem Profile on 19/08/04 for further details⁴.

Central District recorded 57% of all the PPVC recorded on the Division over the last 12 months. Central District also covers the smallest geographic area in Brighton and Hove, making the concentration of PPVC very high.

How is the problem occurring?

46% of the public place violent crime was recorded as being perceived under the

⁴ Located in the Archive ASB Profile folder, in the Brighton Intelligence Report drawer.

influence. This basically means nearly half of all the public place violent crime on Central District is either alcohol or drug related.

Where is the problem?

The concentration of alcohol related PPVC offences on Central District is very high. See Figure 2 below. The map highlights the concentration of offences in the city centre.

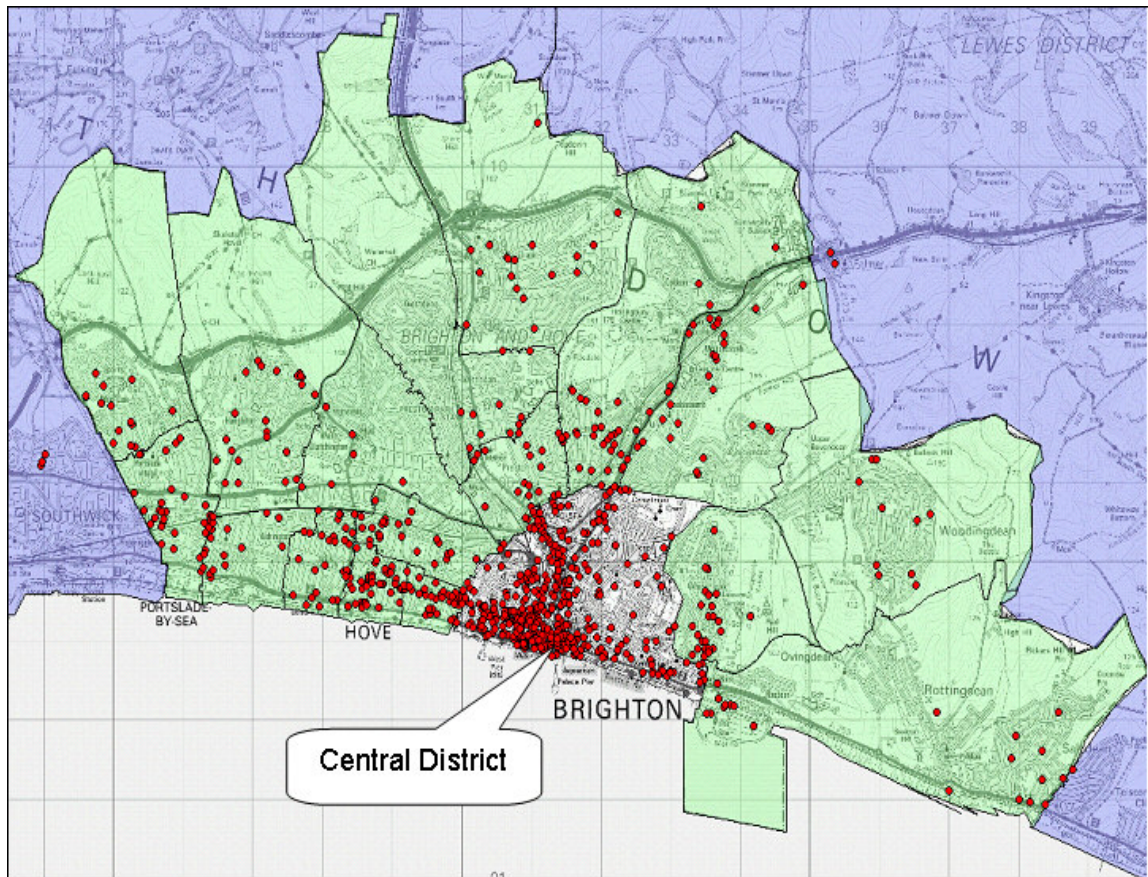


Figure 2 to show the location of public place violent crime in Brighton and Hove.

Within Central District, the main hotspot area for alcohol related PPVC is on West Street. See Figure 3 on the following page. The map shows two clear hotspot areas on Central District, both of which are on West Street. This is the main street for pubs, bars and clubs on the Division and is already the focus of Operation Marble, the divisional response to alcohol related public place violent crime.

Figure 3 also shows two secondary hotspots along the Kings Road Arches and St James' Street. These two areas are already the focus of the Seafont Team and the Kemp Town Team respectively.

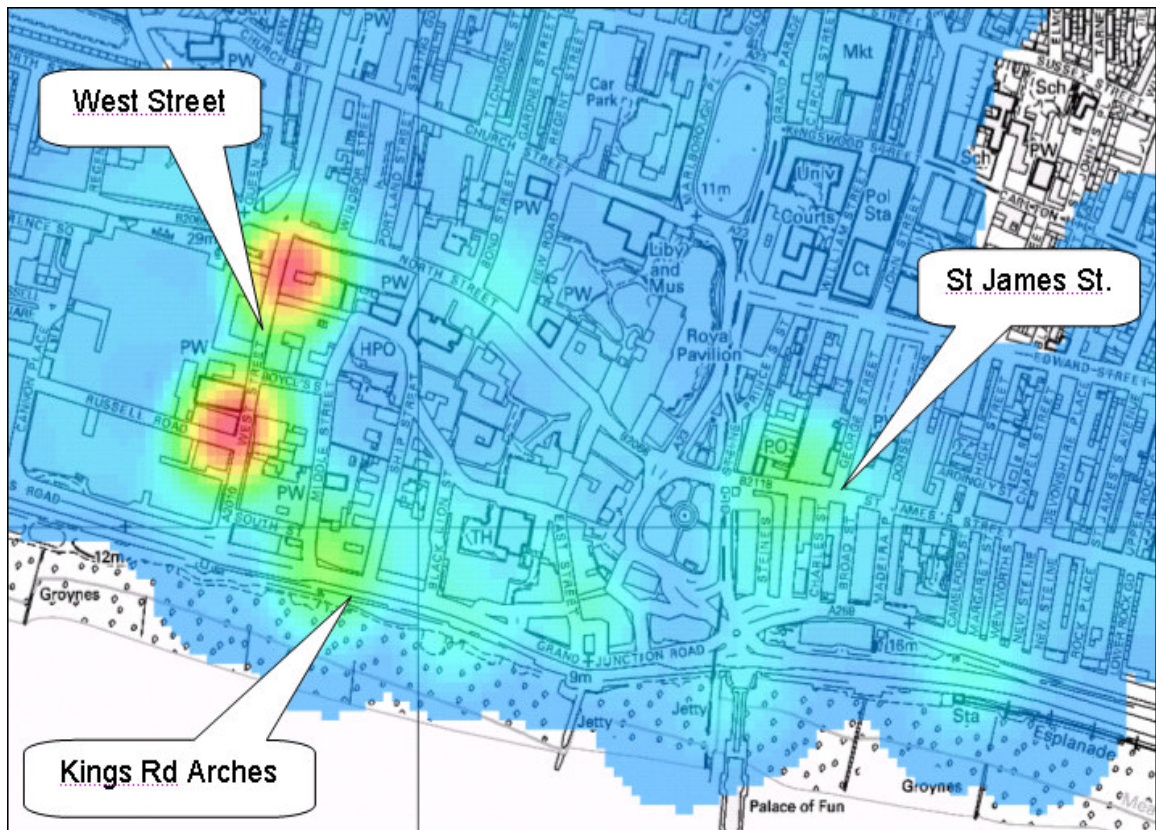


Figure 3 to show the city centre public place violent crime hotspot.

ABH was the most common alcohol related public place violent crime recorded within the hotspot areas identified; West Street; Kings Road Arches, and St James' Street. See Figure 4 below. Robberies and sexual offences feature at the bottom of the list.

Offence	Number
ABH	181
Harassment Alarm Or Distress	85
Common Assault And Battery	42
Grievous Bodily Harm	14
Assault On Constable	13
Cause Intentional Harassment Alarm Or Distress	8
Fear Or Provocation Of Violence	7
Breach Of ASBO	5
Grievous Bodily Harm W I	4
Racially Aggravated Harassment Alarm Or Distress	4
Robbery Of Personal Property	4
Indecent Assault On Woman	3
Rape Of A Female Aged 16 Or Over	3

Figure 4 to show to alcohol related violent offences recorded in the identified hotspots.

On Central District over the last 12 months, 22% (274 out of 1256) of the public place violent crime that was drink related occurred either inside or outside a licensed premise. Specifically within the hotspot area shown above in Figure 3, the most violent offences

were recorded at the Creation Nightclub on West Street. In fact, 4 of the top 10 licensed premises where violent crime is recorded are situated in West Street. See Figure 5 below.

Licensed Premise	Violent Crimes
Creation, West St	54
The Event, West St	46
Honey Club, Kings Rd Arches	19
Walkabout PH, West St	17
Standard PH, West St	15
Beach Club, Kings Rd Arches	15
Zap Club, Kings Rd Arches	11
Funky Buddha, Kings Rd Arches	5
Yates' PH, West St	4
Revenge Club, Old Steine	4

Figure 5 to show the top ten licensed premises where violent crime is recorded.

When is the problem?

During the year, the level of PPVC on Central District drops significantly during the winter months, particularly between November and May. See Figure 6 below. The high level of PPVC during the summer months coincides with a large influx of visitors to the area and also the warmer weather associated with this type of offence.

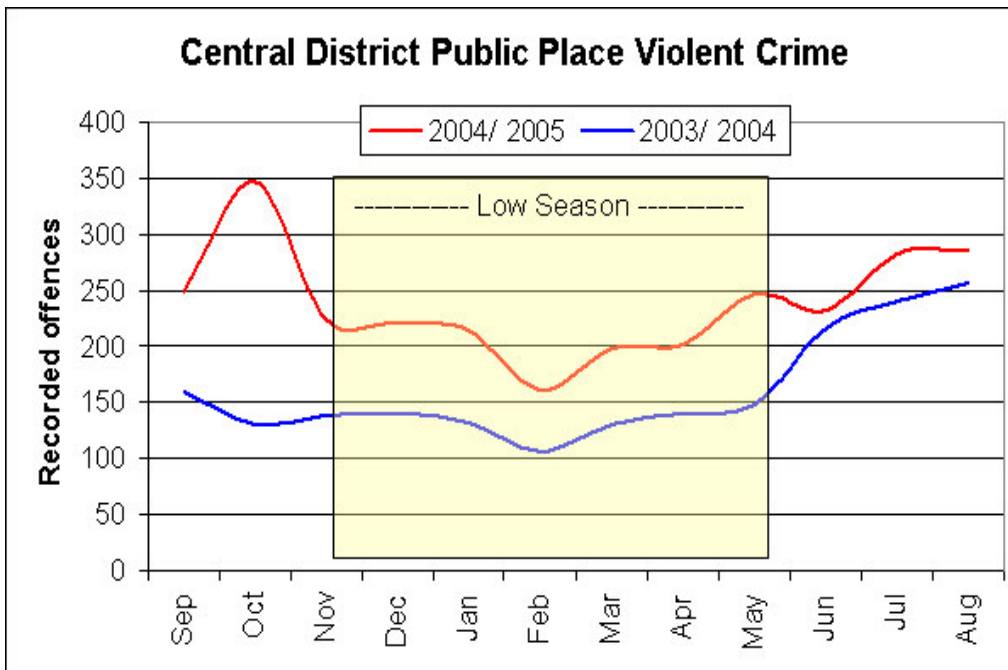


Figure 6 to show the level of public place violent crime in Central District.

The majority of the alcohol related public place violent crime on Central District is occurring on Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays. See Figure 7 below. The offences occurring on Sundays can be attributed to incidents occurring shortly after midnight on Saturday nights.

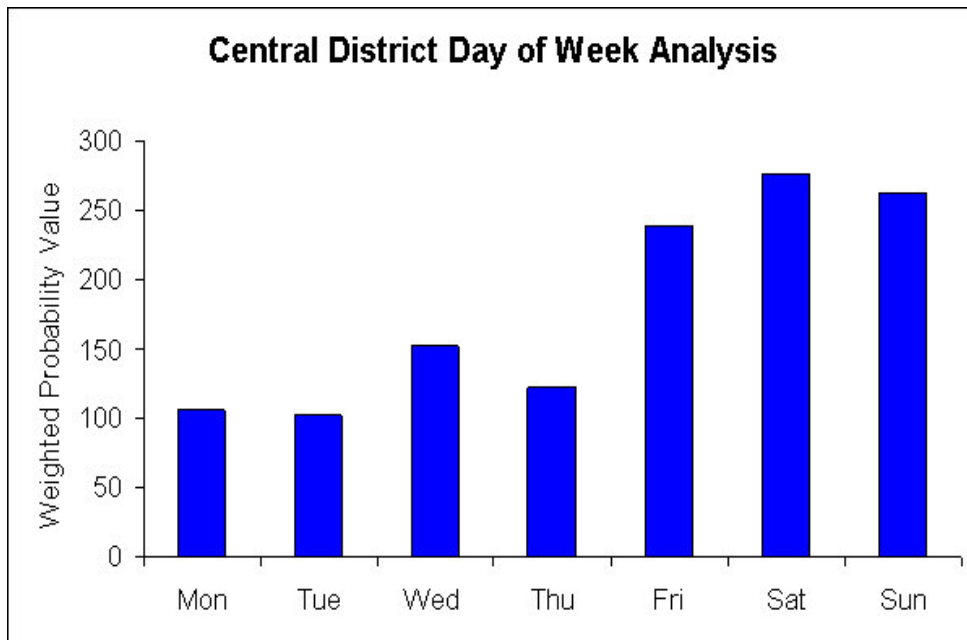


Figure 7 to show the day of week of public place violent crime over the last 12 months.

The alcohol related public place violent crime peaks between 23:00 and 03:00 hours. See in Figure 8 below. This coincides with the pub, bar and club closing times.

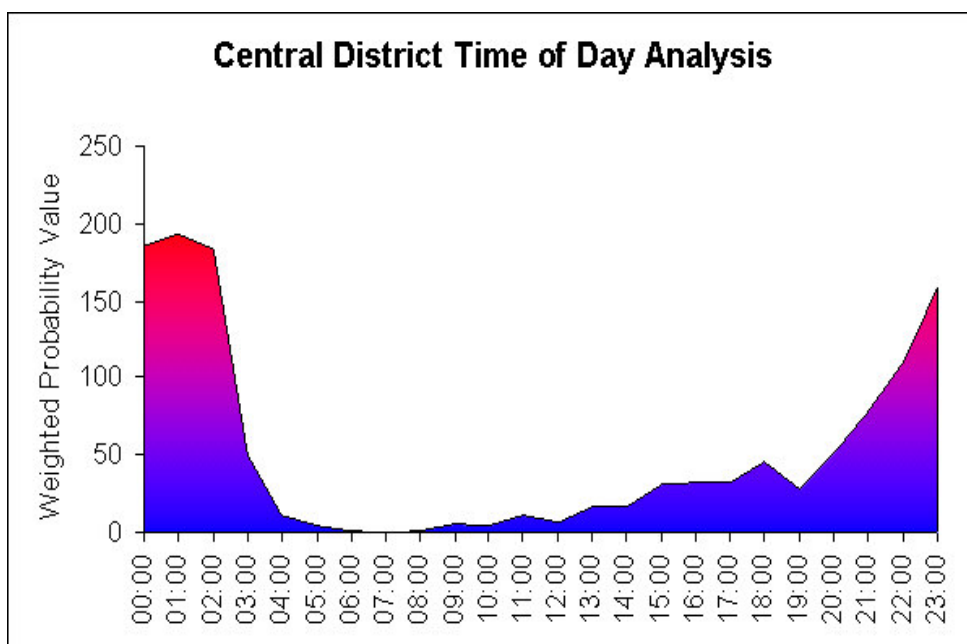


Figure 8 to show the time of day of public place violent crime over the last 12 months.

Who is causing the problem?

The majority of public place violent crime offender are aged between 16 and 20 years old. This is the same for both alcohol and non alcohol related offences. See Figure 9 below. This age group is older than the main age group of offenders recorded on East and West Districts.

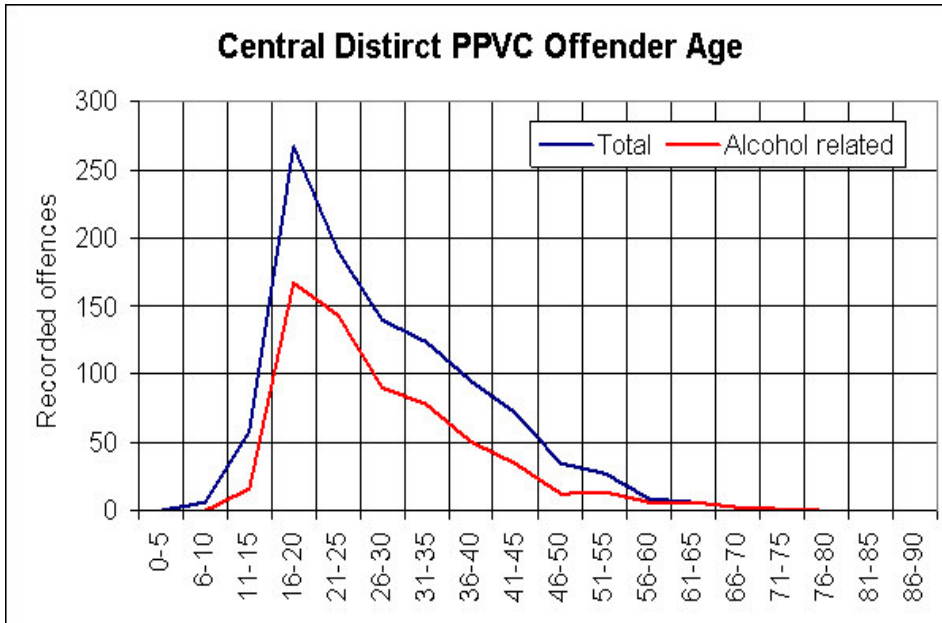


Figure 9 to show the age of public place violent crime offenders.

The victims of public place violent crime are older the offenders. The main victim age group was 21 to 25 years old. This is followed by those aged in the 16 to 20 and 31 to 35 year age group equally. See Figure 10 below.

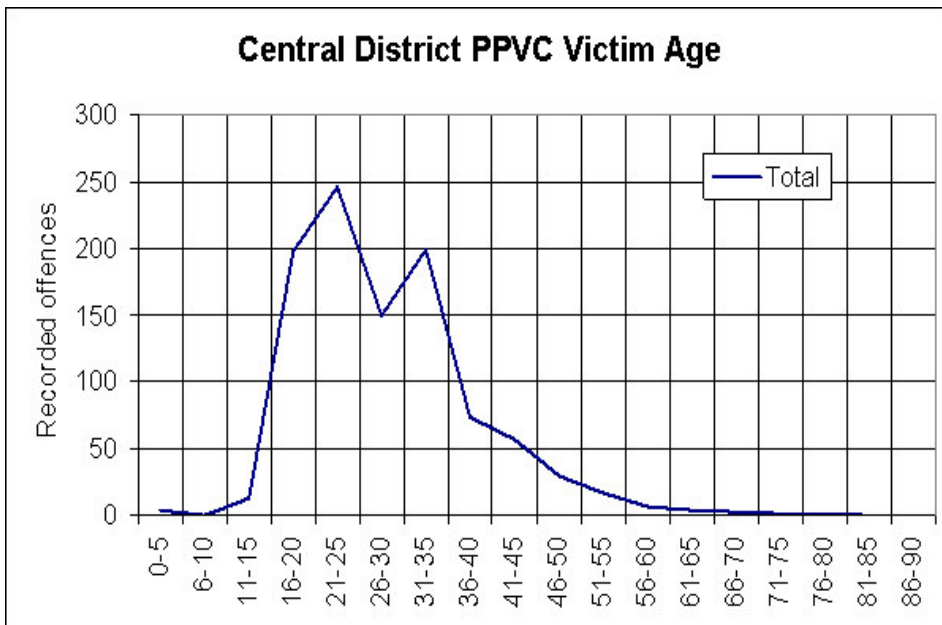


Figure 10 to show the age of the victims of alcohol related PPVC.

Conclusions

- The level of PPVC on Central District has risen over recent years.
- There are issues outside of an increase in social disorder that may be responsible for the increase in the level of PPVC.
- Nearly half the PPVC recorded is alcohol or drug related.
- The main hotspots are on West Street with secondary hotspots on the Kings Road Arches and St James Street.
- ABH offences accounted for nearly half the violent crime offences recorded in the hotspot areas.
- The Creation and Event nightclubs are the licensed premises which recorded the most amount of violent crimes.
- The level of PPVC rises considerably during the summer months, between June and October.
- The weekend, including Fridays, account for the majority of PPVC, with peak times between 23:00 and 03:00 hours.
- The majority of offenders are aged between 16 and 20 years, followed by those aged between 21 and 25 years.
- The majority of the victims are aged between 21 and 25 years, followed by those age 16 to 20 and 31 to 35 years equally.
- All the analysis shows that the biggest impact on public place violent crime on Central District is period when pubs, bars and clubs close.

Minutes

Date	Activity / Result	Officer
30/09/05	Initial profile completed and distributed.	Cawthorne
04/09/05	Problem profile updated with more statistics	Cawthorne

Summary

Is the problem in line with the control strategy?	YES
Are the crimes serious arrestable offences? <i>(In line with PACE section 116)</i>	YES
Is the problem concerned with a crime series?	YES
Is the problem current?	YES

Aim:	
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Operational Objectives:	To tackle violence and disorder with an emphasis towards drink related causes.

Inference:
To initiate a forcewide operation, with our partners, to public concerns regarding violence and disorder with an emphasis towards drink related causes.

Introduction

The terms of reference for “Enough is Enough” it to initiate a forcewide operation, with our partners, to public concerns regarding violence and disorder with an emphasis towards drink related causes.

The problem profile identifies the current hotspots, patterns and trends of public place violent crime, particularly alcohol related, on West District.

Crime Pattern Analysis

What is the problem?

The level of PPVC has increased in recent years across Brighton and Hove. This is shown below in Figure 1.

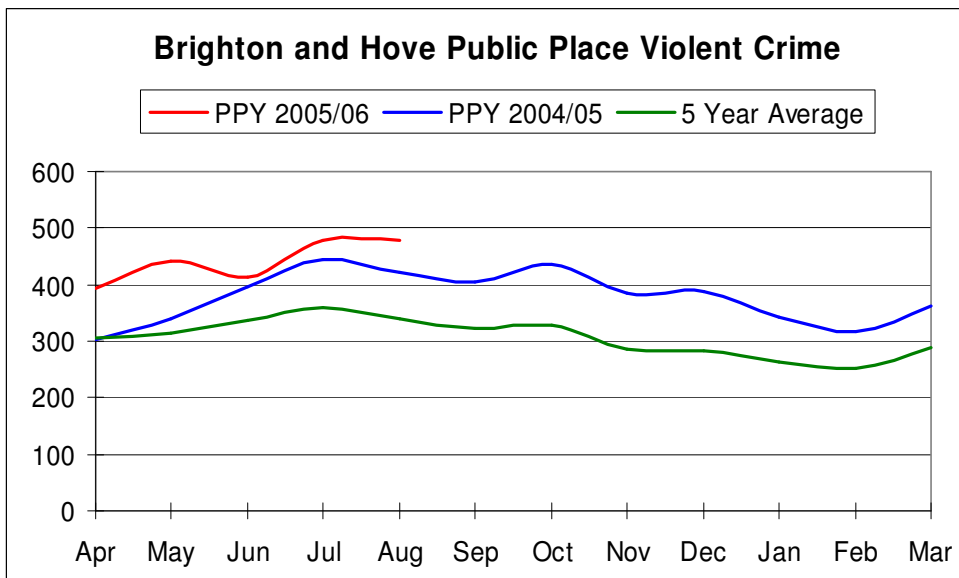


Figure 1 to show the level of Public Place Violent Crime in Brighton and Hove.

This increase has previously been attributed in part to a combination of compliance with the National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS); the introduction of the Crime Recording and Investigation Bureau (CRIB); and changes in the Home Office Counting Rules. See the Violent Crime Overview Problem Profile on 19/08/04 for further details⁵.

West District recorded 23% of the PPVC recorded on the Division over the last 12 months. West District covers a midsize area between Central and East Districts. West District slightly more PPVC than East District but far less than Central District.

How is the problem occurring?

33% of the public place violent crime was recorded as being perceived under the influence. This basically means that a third of all the public place violent crime on West District is either alcohol or drug related.

Where is the problem?

The concentration of alcohol related PPVC on West District is no way near as high as experienced in the city centre. See Figure 2 below.

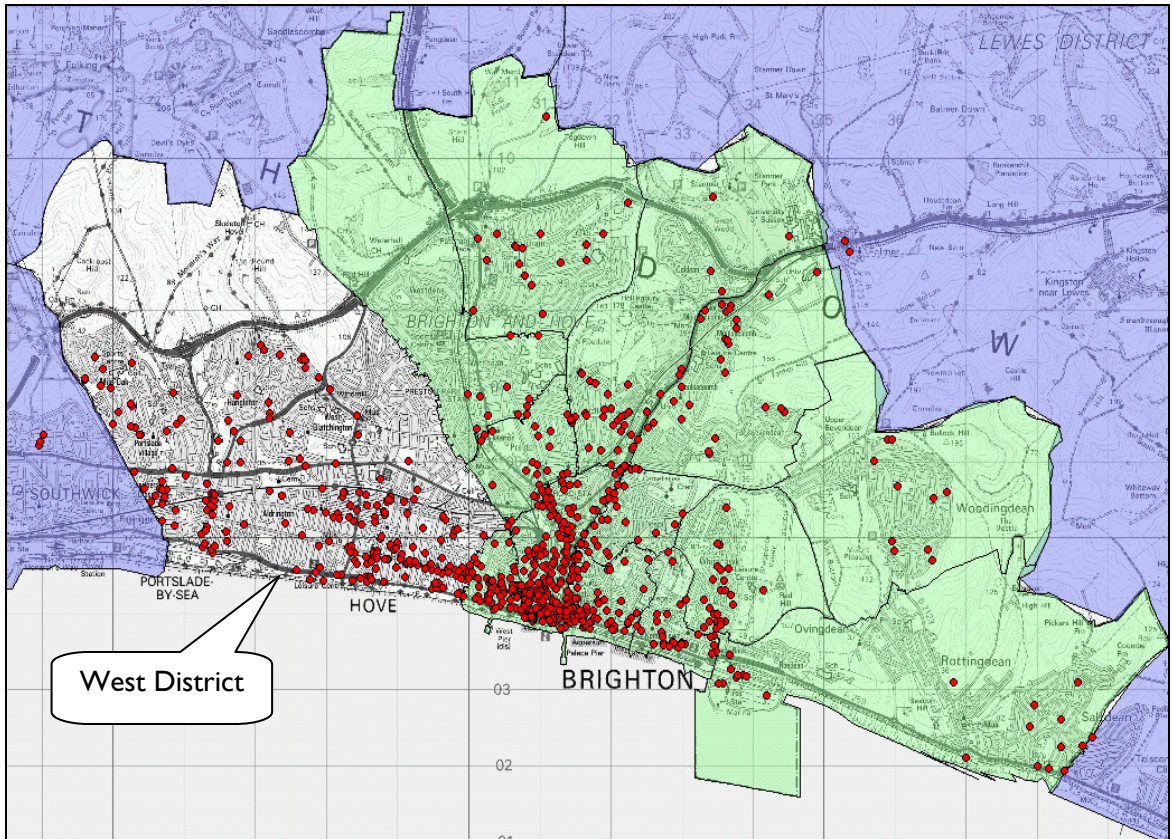


Figure 2 to show the location of public place violent crime.

Within West District, the main hotspot area for alcohol related PPVC is on Church Road, Hove. See Figure 3 on the following page. The map actually shows that there are three hotspots along Church Road. There are many bars along this road and it is also used as a route home for people having spent an evening in the city centre.

There is also a secondary hotspot in the area of Boundary Road in Portslade. Although there are not many bars in this area there are several late night food outlets and shops.

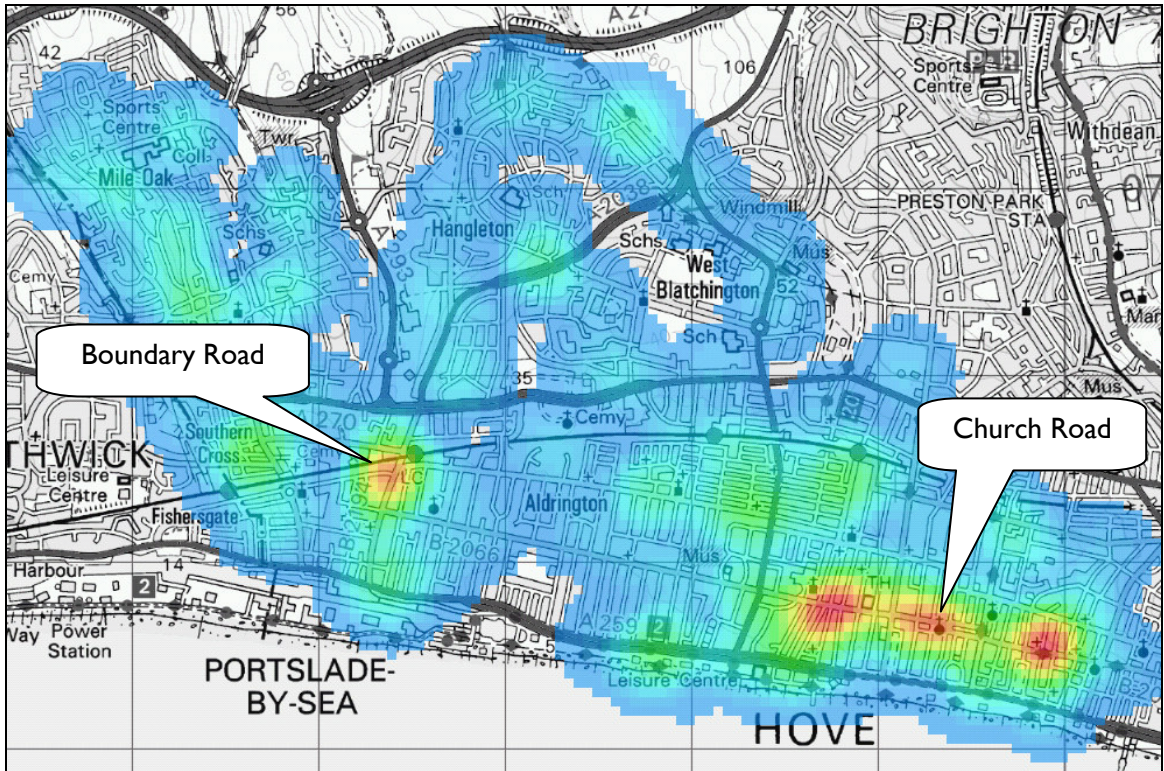


Figure 3 to show the West District hotspots for public place violent crime.

When is the problem?

During the year, the level of PPVC on West District drops significantly during the winter months, particularly between September and February. See Figure 4 below.

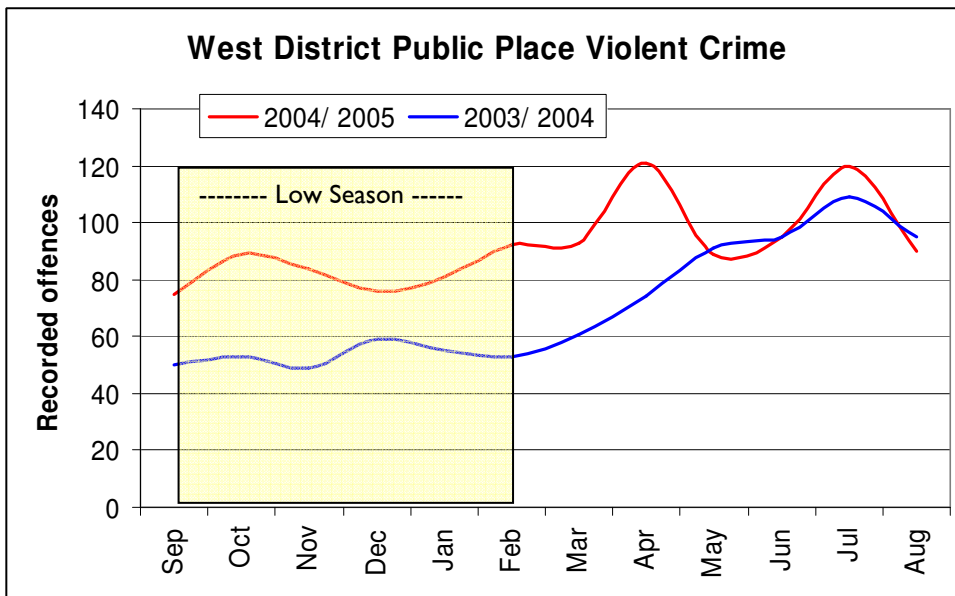


Figure 4 to show the level of public place violent crime in West District.

The majority of alcohol related public place violent crime on West District over the last 12 months has occurred on Saturdays, followed by Fridays and Sundays. See Figure 5 below. One of the explanations for the high number of offences on Sunday is due to offences occurring shortly after midnight on Saturdays.

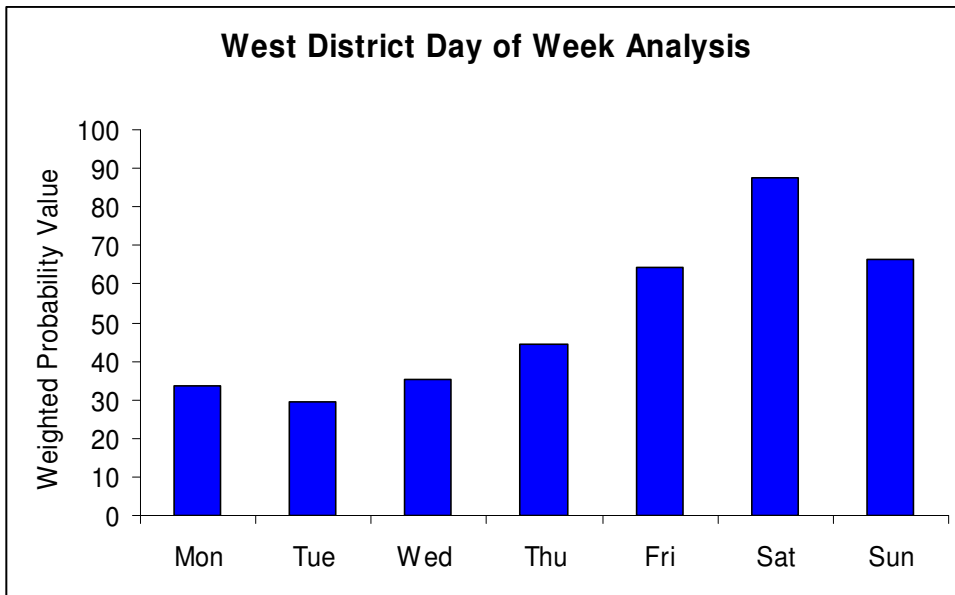


Figure 5 to show the day of week of public place violent crime over the last 12 months.

Alcohol related public place violent crime peaks at 23:00 hours on West District. See Figure 6 below. This coincides with the standard closing time of public houses.

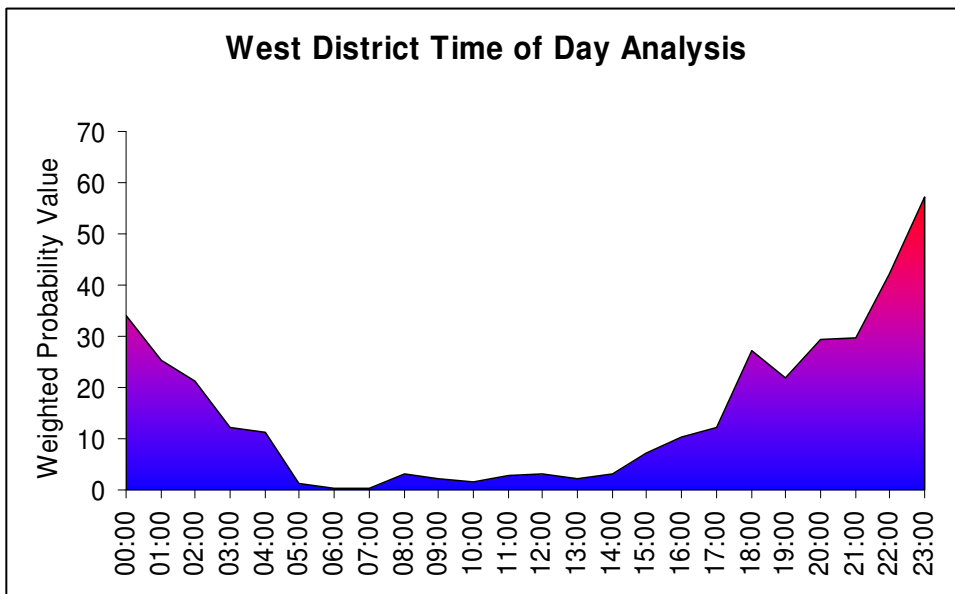


Figure 6 to show the time of day of public place violent crime over the last 12 months.

Who is causing the problem?

The majority of public place violent crime offenders are aged between 16 and 20 years old. This is the same for both alcohol and non alcohol related offences. See Figure 7 below. This is similar to both other Districts.

The next age group is those aged between 11 and 15 years old, although not for alcohol

related offences. This shows that youths are responsible for a higher proportion of the public place violent crime on West than on Central District.

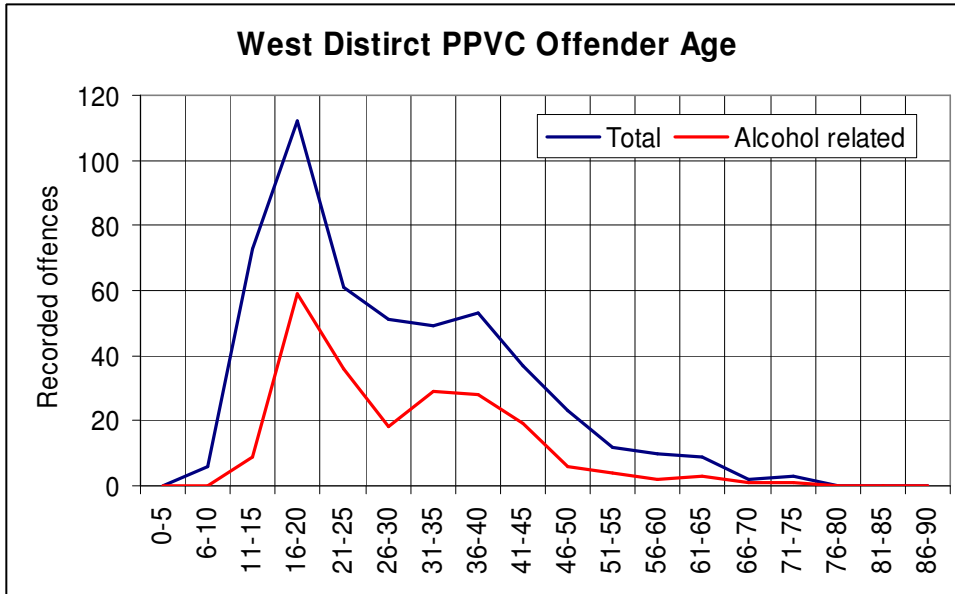


Figure 7 to show the age of public place violent crime offenders.

Conclusions

- The level of PPVC on West District has risen over recent years.
- There are issues outside of an increase in social disorder that may be responsible for the increase in the level of PPVC.
- A third of the PPVC recorded is alcohol or drug related.
- The main hotspot is on Church Road, Hove. There is a secondary hotspot at Boundary Road, Portslade.
- The level of PPVC rises considerably during the summer months, between March and August.
- Saturdays account for the majority of PPVC, with a peak times at 23:00 hours.
- The majority of offenders are aged between 16 and 20 years, followed by those aged between 11 and 15 years.

Minute Sheet

Date	Activity / Result	Officer
30/09/05	Initial profile completed and distributed.	Cawthorne

Summary

Is the problem in line with the control strategy?	YES
Are the crimes serious arrestable offences? <i>(In line with PACE section 116)</i>	YES
Is the problem concerned with a crime series?	YES
Is the problem current?	YES

Aim:	
Reason for targeting this problem:	Operation Enough is Enough.
Operational Objectives:	To tackle violence and disorder with an emphasis towards drink related causes.

Inference:
To initiate a forcewide operation, with our partners, to public concerns regarding violence and disorder with an emphasis towards drink related causes.

Introduction

The terms of reference for “Enough is Enough” it to initiate a forcewide operation, with our partners, to public concerns regarding violence and disorder with an emphasis towards drink related causes.

The problem profile identifies the current hotspots, patterns and trends of public place violent crime, particularly alcohol related, on East District.

Crime Pattern Analysis

What is the problem?

The level of PPVC has increased in recent years across Brighton and Hove. This is shown below in Figure 1.

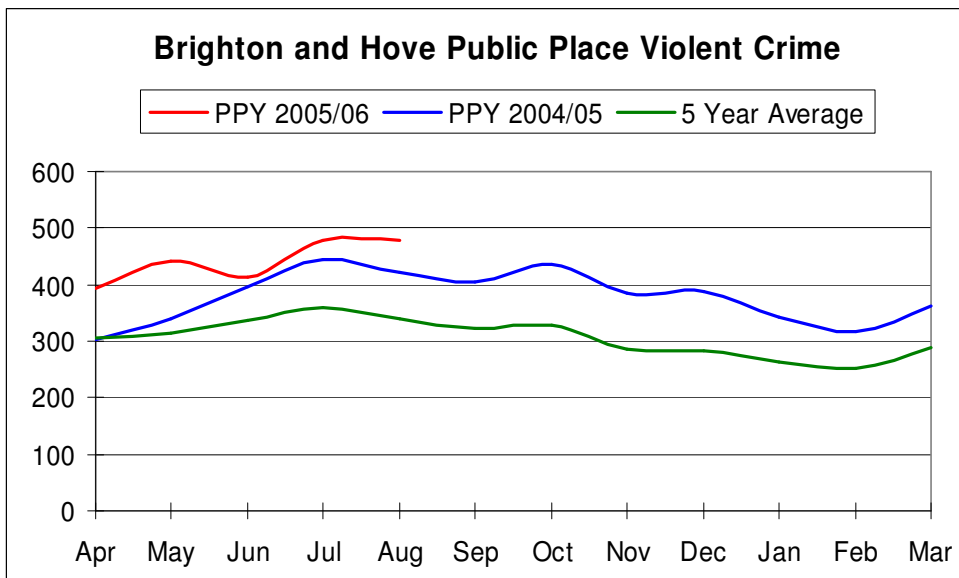


Figure 1 to show the level of Public Place Violent Crime in Brighton and Hove.

This increase has previously been attributed in part to a combination of compliance with the National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS); the introduction of the Crime Recording and Investigation Bureau (CRIB); and changes in the Home Office Counting Rules. See the Violent Crime Overview Problem Profile on 19/08/04 for further details⁶.

East District recorded 21% of the PPVC over the last 12 months in Brighton and Hove. This is the least of all the Districts. East District also has the largest geographic area in Brighton and Hove, making the concentration of PPVC low.

How is the problem occurring?

30% of the public place violent crime over the last 12 months on East District was recorded as being perceived under the influence. This basically means that nearly a third of all public place violent crime on East District is either alcohol or drug related.

This is lower than on Central District where the ratio is nearly 50:50.

Where is the problem?

The concentration of alcohol related PPVC on East District is no way near as high as experienced in the city centre. See Figure 2 below.

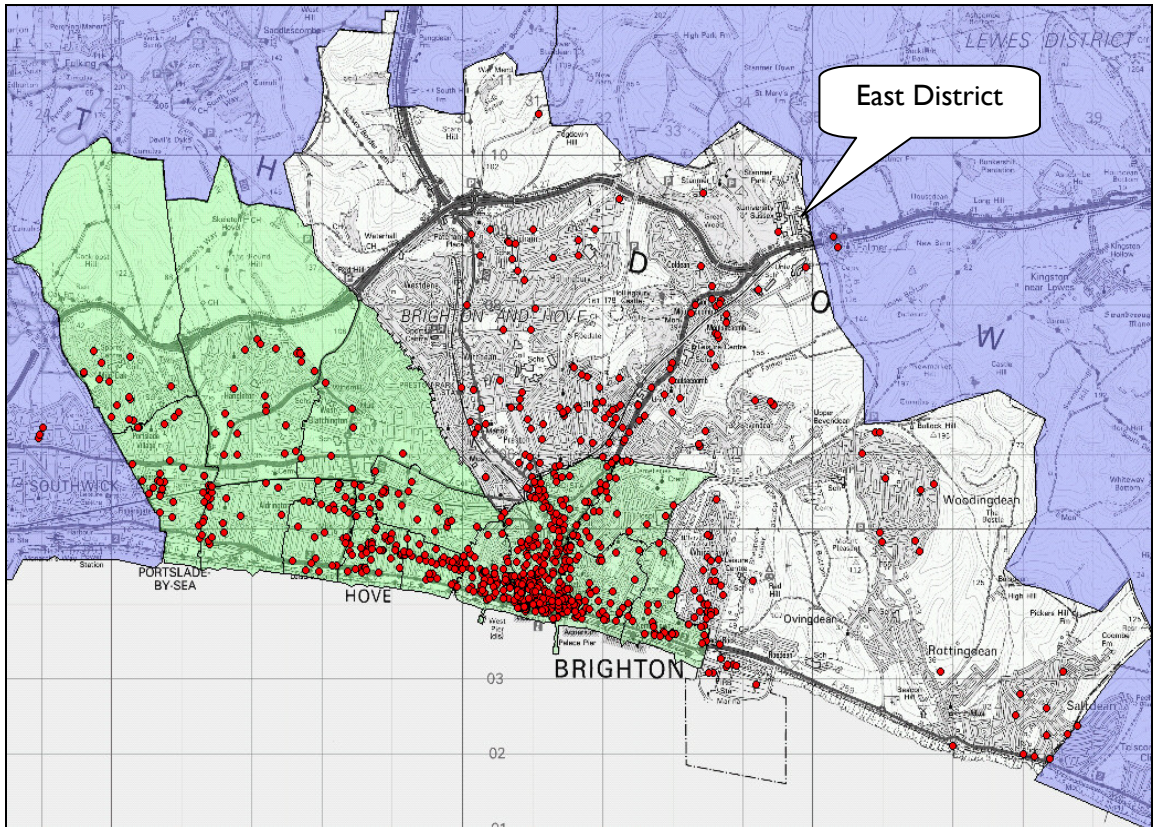


Figure 2 to show the location of public place violent crime across Brighton and Hove.

Within East District, the main hotspot area for alcohol related PPVC is at Brighton Marina. See Figure 3 on the following page. There are also secondary hotspots in the areas of Five Ways in Hollingdean and North Moulsecomb.

There is also a hotspot in the easterly part of Kemp Town. The majority of the Kemp Town area is on Central District and so does not feature in this profile⁷.

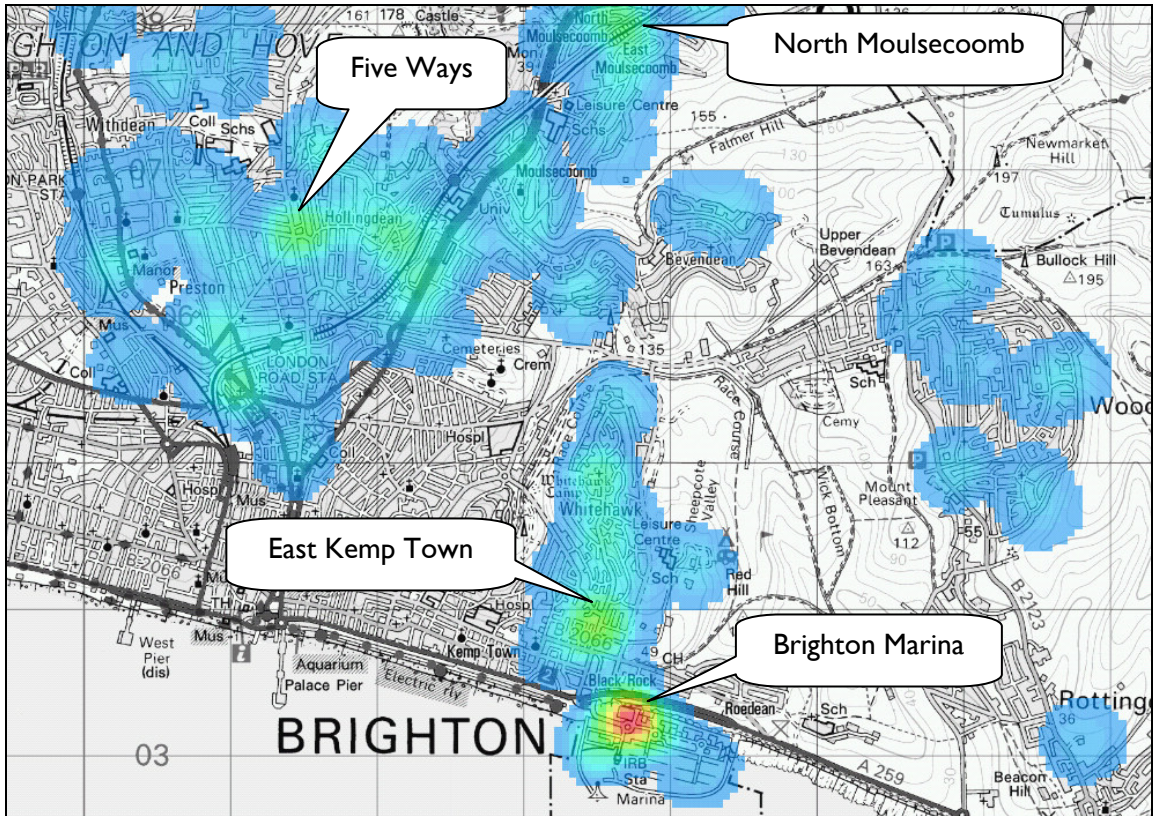


Figure 3 to show the East District public place violent crime hotspots.

When is the problem?

During the year, the level of PPVC on East District drops significantly during the winter months, particularly between October and March. See Figure 4 below.

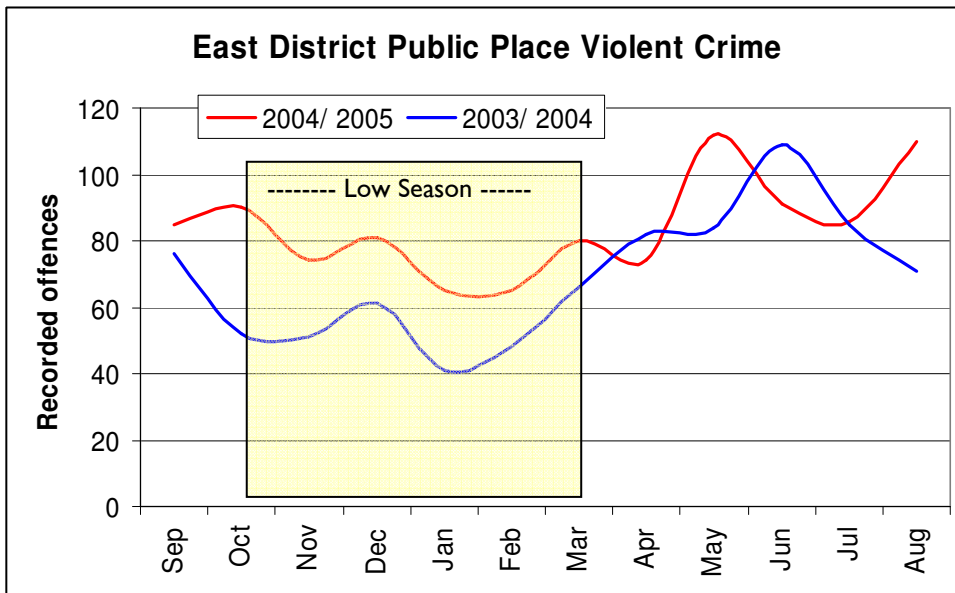


Figure 4 to show the level of public place violent crime in East District.

The majority of the alcohol related public place violent crime on East District over the last 12 months has occurred on Saturdays. This is followed by Fridays. See Figure 5 below.

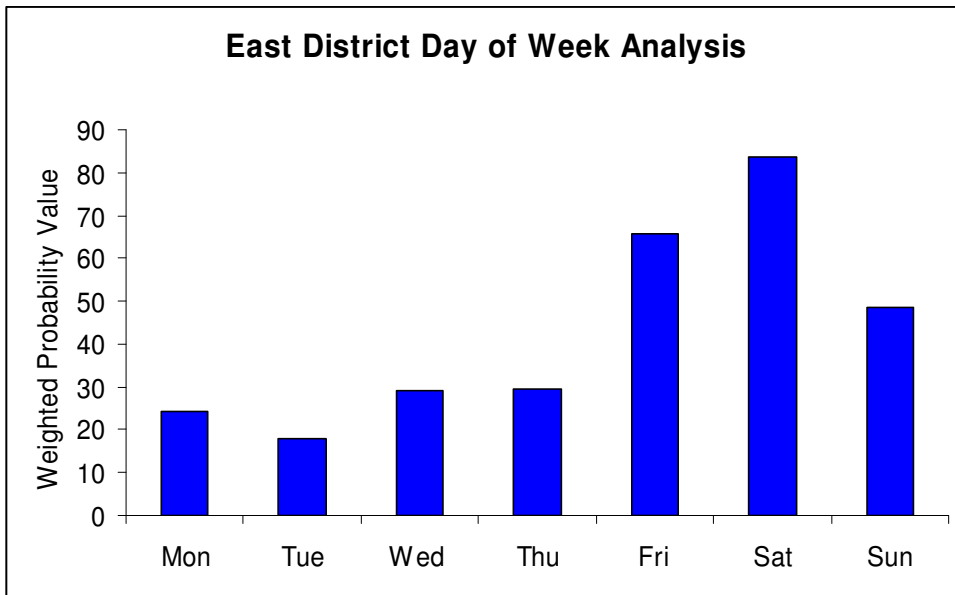


Figure 5 to show the day of week of public place violent crime over the last 12 months.

The alcohol related public place violent crime peaks during 21:00 hours and then between 23:00 and 00:00 hours. See Figure 6 below. This peak is earlier than experienced on Central District.

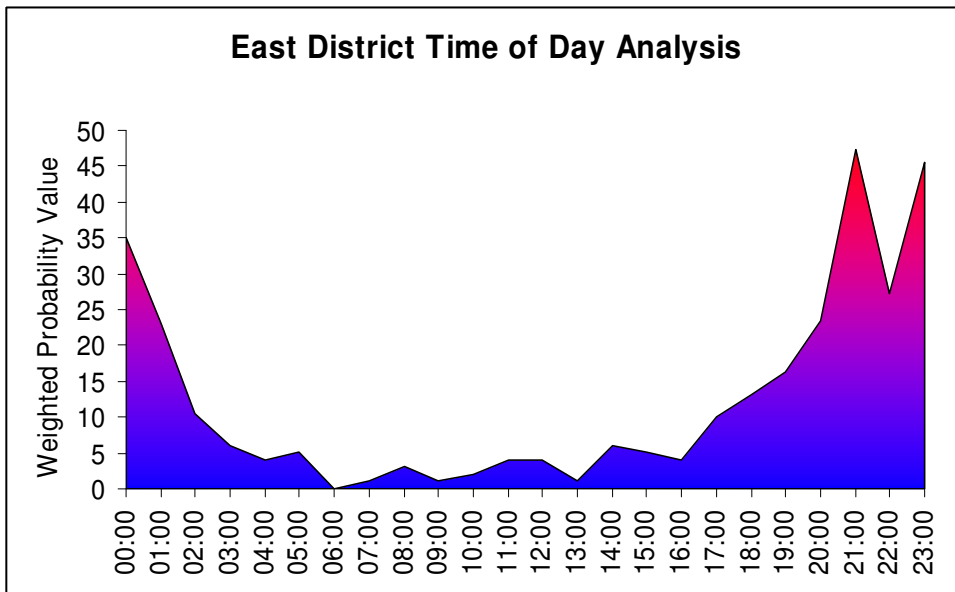


Figure 6 to show the time of day of public place violent crime over the last 12 months.

Who is causing the problem?

The majority of public place violent crime offenders are aged between 16 and 20 years old. This is the same for both alcohol and non alcohol related offences. See Figure 7.

The next age group is those aged between 11 and 15 years old, although not for alcohol related offences. This shows that youths are responsible for a higher proportion of the PPVC on East than on Central District.

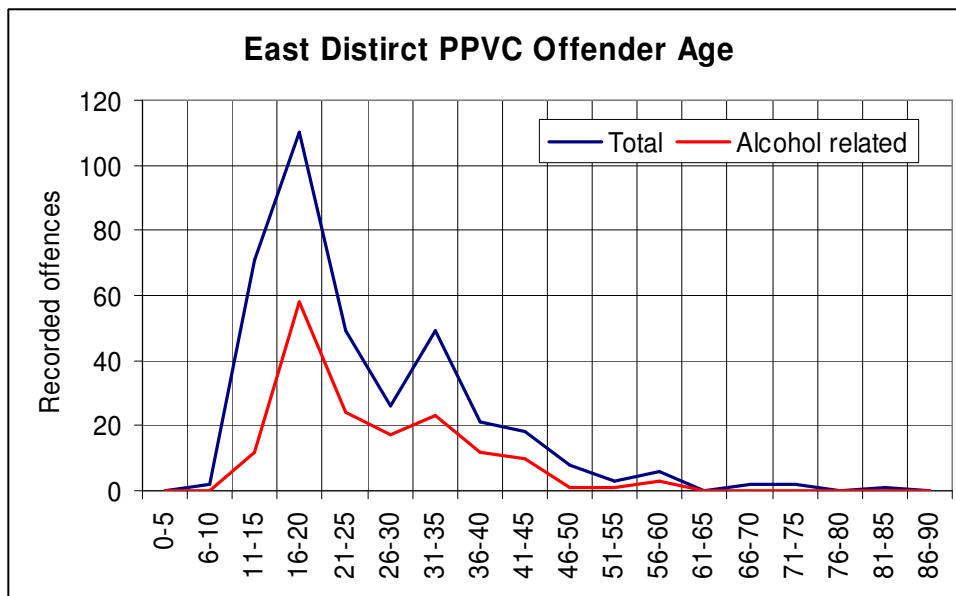


Figure 7 to show the age of public place violent crime offenders.

Conclusions

- The level of PPVC on East District has risen over recent years.
- There are issues outside of an increase in social disorder that may be responsible for the increase in the level of PPVC.
- Nearly a third of the PPVC recorded is alcohol or drug related.
- The main hotspot was at Brighton Marina, with secondary hotspots at the Five Ways and North Moulsecomb.
- The level of PPVC rises considerably during the summer months, between April and September.
- Saturdays account for the majority of PPVC, with peak times at 21:00 hours and between 23:00 and 00:00 hours.
- The majority of offenders are aged between 16 and 20 years, followed by those aged between 11 and 15 years.

Minute Sheet

Date	Activity / Result	Officer
30/09/05	Initial profile completed and distributed.	Cawthorne

