



EASTBOURNE CRIME REDUCTION
PARTNERSHIP

Cumulative Impact Zone Analysis

Introduction

This report contains information on Crime and Disorder in Eastbourne and in particular the area in the town centre that had been highlighted as the **Cumulative Impact Zone**. It focuses on data covering two twelve month periods from October 2005 to September 2007.

Methodology & Data Used

Offence Data: The data used in the report is “Operational Data” provided by Sussex Police, which has been depersonalised and sanitised, using systems previously developed by CADDIE, solely for purposes of analysis and problem solving. Therefore the offences/incidents used are sanitised, in other words locations have been aggregated to comply with data protection, thereby allowing the information to be shared with outside agencies. Only offences/incidents where there are addressable details are included in the data, so for example offences where the location is recorded as “Eastbourne or elsewhere” are not included as there is insufficient information to accurately map the offence location. The information contained is not official Performance Data and should not be treated as such or published in the public domain. It is analytical information aimed at problem solving and to enable partnerships to make better informed decisions.

Data has been selected for Eastbourne as a whole and the designated zone which is defined below. Types of Crime analysed are those most associated with the night time economy and alcohol in particular namely Public Place Violent Crime (PPVC) and Criminal Damage.

ASB Incident Data: The data used is based on Sussex Police Incident data, which are made up of calls made to Sussex Police which have not been recorded as a crime. ASB incidents have been extracted based on Police definitions (Signal Insecurities) and include the following:

- **Social Disorder** which is made up of rowdy and/or nuisance behaviour such as general drunken behaviour, gatherings in public places, shouting and swearing, rowdy and noisy behaviour, litter, fly tipping, inappropriate use of fireworks and nuisance neighbours
- **Noise Nuisance** includes noise from businesses, pubs, clubs, alarms etc
- **Street Nuisance** such as street drinking, begging, prostitution, vehicle related nuisance (which includes parking related nuisance , mini motos, street cruising etc)
- **Physical Disorder** made up of calls reporting potential abandoned vehicles
- **Significant Events** which are made up of non crime incidents involving race, religion, disability, Sexual Orientation or age related.

All data used has been depersonalised and sanitised to comply with Data Protection.

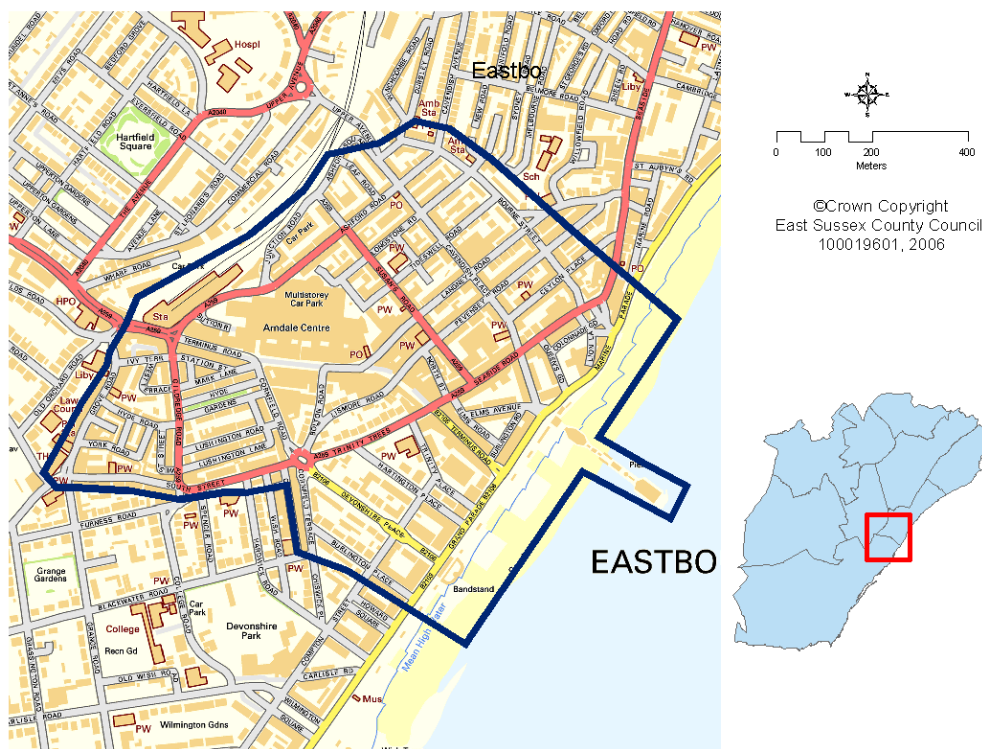
Area Analysed

The map below shows the Cumulative Impact Zone area that has been analysed for the purpose of this report

The area covers 0.7km² and includes 37 licensed pubs and clubs, over half (51%) of the total for Eastbourne as a whole.¹ The border of the area are as follows: from Grande Parade at it's junction with Burlington Place, along to Marine Parade at its junction with Bourne Street, up Bourne Street to Ashford Road, along Ashford Road to Terminus Road, along Terminus road to Grove Road, along Grove Road to South Street, along South Street to Cornfield Terrace, along Cornfield Terrace to Burlington Place

The area includes the most common streets where crime occurred within Eastbourne, namely Terminus Road, The Arndale Centre, Grand Parade, Langney Road, Grove Road, Pevensey Road, Seaside Road, Cavendish Place, Susans Road, South Street, Cornfield Road and Marine Parade. It also included the Pier and Railway Station.

Map 1: Cumulative Impact Zone Analysed Area

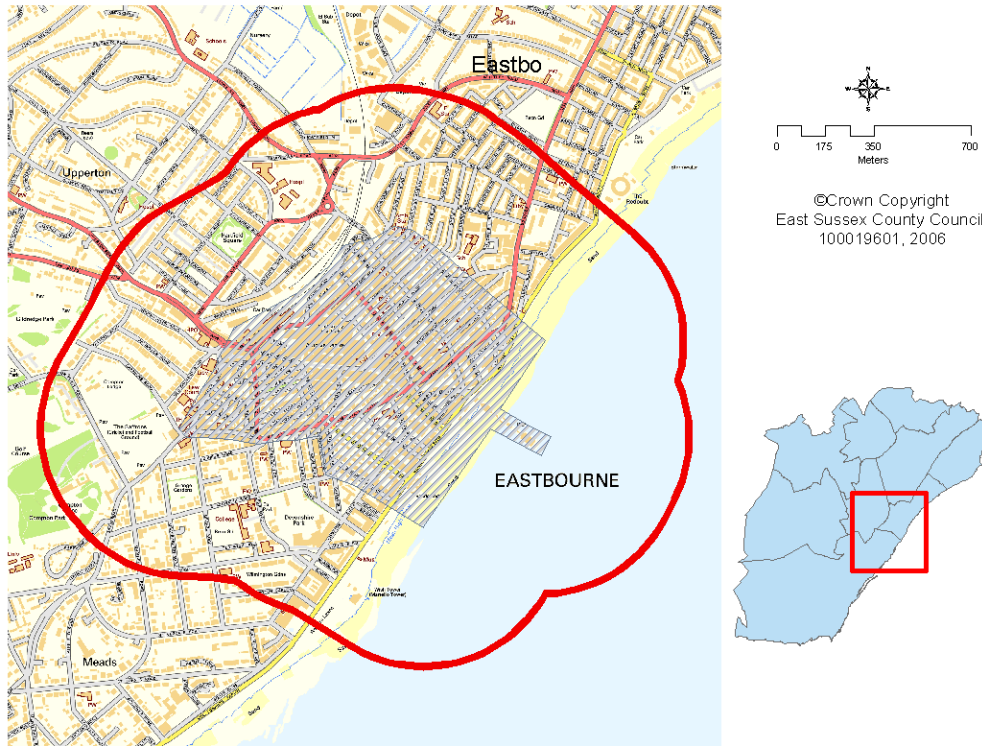


Buffer Area: In order to assess levels of Crime and Disorder around the Cumulative Impact Zone, a 500m buffer has been drawn around the zone. This buffer are is shown in the map below and includes: all or parts of: Seaside, Pevensey Bay Road, Jevington Gardens, Royal Parade, The Avenue, Firle Road, Compton Street, Leslie Street,

¹ Based on data received from “Flare Database”, Environmental Health , Eastbourne Borough Council, Feb 2006

Whitley Road, Upper Avenue, St Anne’s Road, Southfields Road, Hardwick Road and Blackwater Road.

Map 2: 500m Buffer Area around Cumulative Impact Zone



Context of Analysed Crime in Cumulative Impact Zone

As seen above the geographical size of the Cumulative Impact Zone is very small, however the volume of crime is high. 48% of PPVC in the last 12 months took place in the Cumulative Impact Zone, with Criminal Damage lower at 17%. The lower proportion of Criminal Damage reflects the nature of this offence type, which generally has a greater geographical spread than violent related crime. However it remains the area where Criminal Damage offences are consistently most concentrated.

Table 1: Analysed Offences in the Cumulative Impact Zone and Eastbourne as a whole

Offence/Time Period	Last Year	This Year
	Oct 2005-Sept 2006	Oct 2006-Sept 2007
PPVC	707	752
% of Eastbourne Total	43%	48%
Criminal Damage	361	359
% of Eastbourne Total	17%	17%

Public Place Violent Crime (PPVC)

The number of PPVC offences that occur in the designated zone is particularly high. In the last 12 months 752 PPVC offences were located in this area, 48% of the Eastbourne Total. In other words nearly half of all PPVC offences in Eastbourne occur in the small analysed area.

The number of offences has risen when compared with the previous 12 months. There was a 6% rise in PPVC in the area between October 2006 and September 2007 compared to the 12 months from October 2005 to September 2006, an increase of 45 offences. This is in contrast to a decrease of 2% in Eastbourne as a whole during the same period.²

However this increase in PPVC is tempered somewhat when broken down into injury and non injury related PPVC. This shows a fall in injury related PPVC, with the rise overall being due to an increase in non injury offences, in particular the offence of “Harassment, alarm or distress” which rose by 62% (76 more offences recorded). This particular crime includes the use of threatening, abusive or insulting words or behaviour, with offences often detected by the issuing of a Fixed Penalty Notice. This shift in Non Injury Related PPVC can be seen as a consequence of earlier intervention, greater police presence and measures put into place in Eastbourne Town Centre in regards to licensing etc which mean incidents do not escalate in to more serious offences. These offences often involve words used, directed towards Police Officers, members of the public and door staff.

Injury related PPVC has decreased with 56 fewer crimes, a 15% decline. The most notable reduction occurred in the offence of “Assault occasioning actual bodily harm” with 53 fewer offences (17%).

Table 2: Changes in PPVC over the Last Two Years in the Cumulative Impact Zone

Offence/Time Period	Last Year	This Year	Change	
	Oct 2005-Sept 2006	Oct 2006-Sept 2007	No.	Percentage
Injury	376	320	-56	-15%
Non Injury	331	432	101	31%
All PPVC	707	752	45	6%

In the 500m buffer area around the Cumulative Impact Zone there were an additional 161 offences in the current 12 month period (October 2006 to September 2007), with numbers decreasing compared to the previous 12 months. Non Injury related PPVC decreased at a faster rate than Injury related offences in the area around the Cumulative Impact Zone, though the number of offences was relatively low, especially when compared to the central area. The number of offences in the buffer area accounted for 10% of Eastbourne PPVC offences, this proportion being higher than all ward totals outside the Town Centre area (for example Hampden Park accounted for 9% and Langney 7% of the total in the latest 12 month period). The decrease in offences in the buffer area would suggest no great displacement effect from the implementation of the zone, however there remains a noticeable number of offences in this area. This would require further analysis but intuitively one would

² Source: “Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership - by crime type” Sussex Police, HQ Performance Information

expect many to involve those coming away from the town centre or issues linked to the general town centre area.

Table 3: Changes in PPVC over the Last Two Years in the Buffer Area around the Cumulative Impact Zone

Offence/Time Period	Last Year	This Year	Change	
	Oct 2005-Sept 2006	Oct 2006-Sept 2007	No.	Percentage
Injury	82	78	-4	-5%
Non Injury	98	83	-15	-15%
All PPVC	180	161	-19	-11%

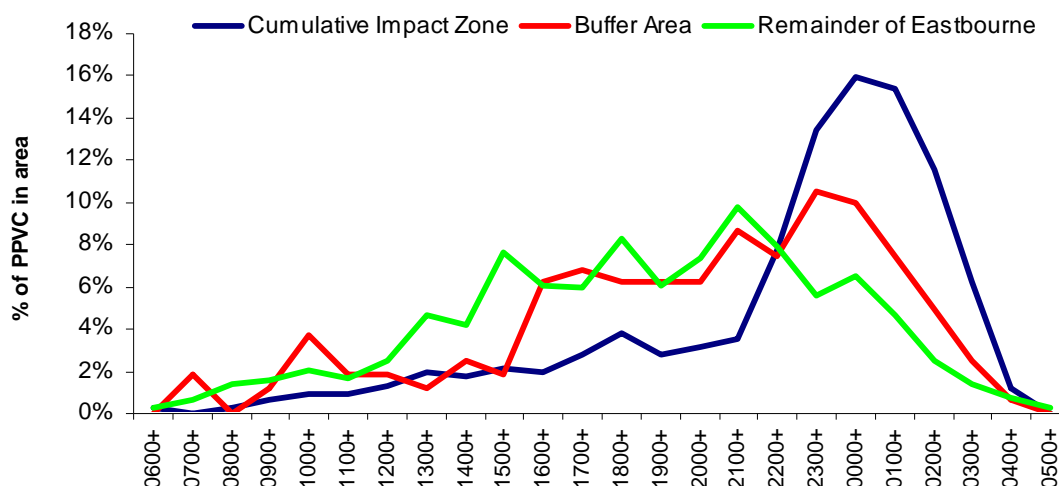
PPVC Time and Day Pattern:

Offences in the designated zone are concentrated at night and at weekends. The inference from this is that PPVC in the area is linked to the night time economy. This is in contrast to the remainder of Eastbourne, which has an earlier peak time and less weekend concentration.

The chart below shows the time of offences, as a proportion of the total, for the last 12 months in the Cumulative Impact Zone, Buffer Area and Remainder of Eastbourne.

From this it can be seen that there is a distinct difference. PPVC in the designated zone clearly peaks between 11pm to 3am, accounting for nearly two thirds of all PPVC (63%). In contrast the rest of Eastbourne shows a peak from around 9pm with lesser peaks around 6pm, 4pm and Midnight, with the period from 11pm to 3am only accounting for 21% of offences. From this it is clear that the proliferation of pubs and clubs in the designated zone affects the pattern of PPVC. In the buffer area around the Cumulative Impact Zone there is a mixture of the two patterns. In the buffer area there can be seen a night-time peak, reflecting the night time economy and the movement out of The Town Centre. However this night time peak is not as pronounced as in the town centre area and there are also peaks at 9pm and around 4pm.

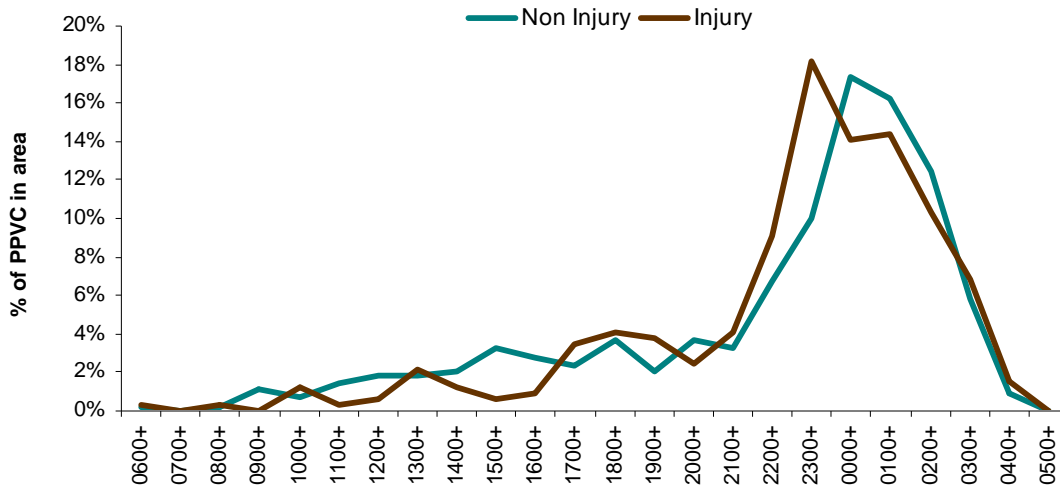
Chart 1: PPVC Times Oct 2006 to Sept 2007



This time pattern of Injury and Non Injury related PPVC in the Cumulative Impact Zone is shown in the chart below. It demonstrated that both types of PPVC have a strong night time peak, with Non Injury related offences peaking later around Midnight and 1pm whilst Injury related PPVC peaks at 11pm. However the general

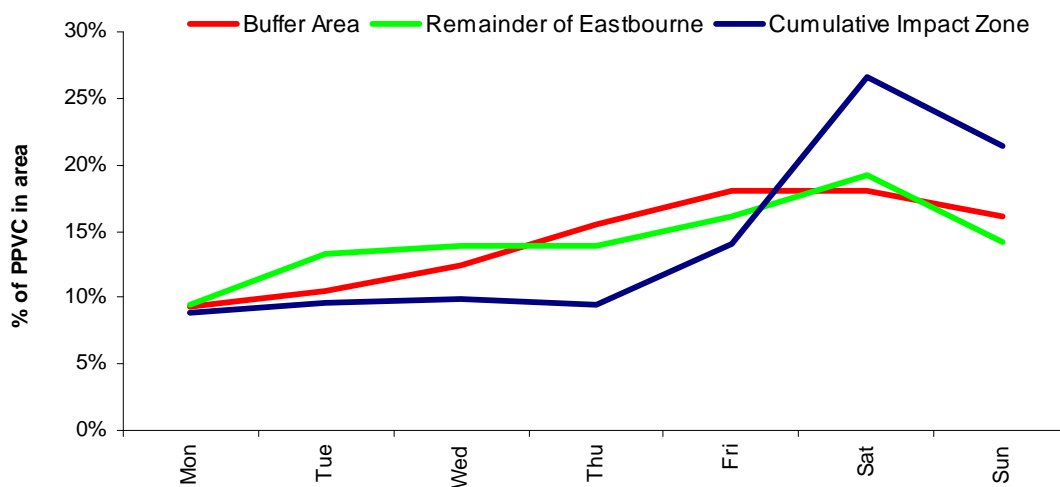
proportions of each type of PPVC occurring at the peak hours relating to the night time economy remain similar and high for both.

Chart 2: Injury & Non Injury PPVC Times in Cumulative Impact Zone Oct 2006 to Sept 2007



Days of offences also infer a link to the night time economy in the designated zone. The chart below shows the day of offences, as a proportion of the total, for the last 12 months in the Cumulative Impact Zone, Buffer Area and Remainder of Eastbourne. From the chart it can be seen that there is a greater concentration of offences on Saturdays and Sundays³ in the designated zone. 62% of offences in the Cumulative Impact Zone take place between Fridays and Sundays. In the Buffer Area, 52% take place at weekends whilst in the remainder of Eastbourne around 49% occur at weekends. This emphasises the importance of the night time economy in the Cumulative Impact Zone and to a lesser extent the Buffer Area around it, with a strong night time peak on the weekends.

Chart 3: PPVC Oct 2006 to Sept 2007



³ Most offences on Sundays occur in the early hours of the morning i.e. a continuation of Saturday night

PPVC: Perceived Under the Influence (PUI)

The following is based on a marker on police records relating as to whether an offender is perceived to be under the influence of intoxicating substances. This can refer either to alcohol or drugs, however with the time and day pattern to PPVC it is generally perceived that alcohol is the most common substance.

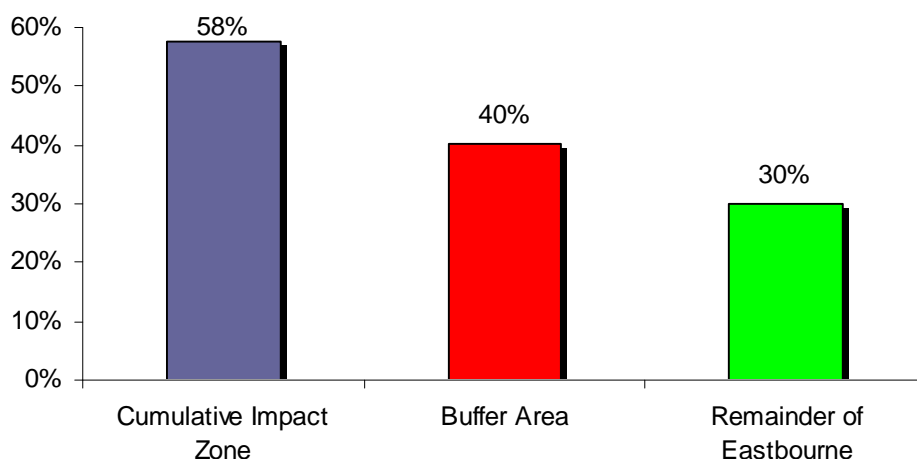
The definition of PUI offences is:

An act of violence which is perceived by the victim(s) and/or a witness(es) and/or police officer(s) to be committed by offender(s) under the influence of an intoxicating substance (legal or otherwise). Any offence is counted under this definition if it was known that the offender had consumed intoxicating substances prior to the incident in a way that influenced their behaviour; or at the time of the offence, victim or witnesses perceived that the behaviour/demeanour of the offender was influenced by the consumption of intoxicating substances.

Note: Due to changes in data availability resulting from the move and changed role of CADDIE, PUI data is currently only available for the calendar year 2007 (Jan to Sept at the time of this report).

For the 9 month period analysed the proportion of offences flagged where an offender is perceived to be under the influence of intoxicating substances stands at 58% in the Cumulative Impact Zone again emphasising the role of alcohol and the night time economy in the area. The proportion in the remainder of Eastbourne is lower at 30% reflecting a more mixed type of PPVC whilst in the Buffer Area around The Cumulative Impact Zone, 40% were flagged as PUI, reflecting the in between nature of offences in this area with a larger proportion (than the rest of Eastbourne) linked to the night time economy (as seen in the day and time pattern) but not as substantial as the Cumulative Impact Zone.

Chart 4: % of PPVC flagged where offender Perceived Under the Influence (Jan-Sept) 2007



PPVC: Vicinity Licensed Premises Marker

The following is based on a marker on police records relating as to whether an offence took place in the vicinity of a Licensed Premises⁴. As soon as an HO class for violence against the person is selected when recording crime the "Vicinity of Licensed Premises" field is activated. This field is also activated for crimes of violence in a public place. The appropriate value is entered in the record either Yes,

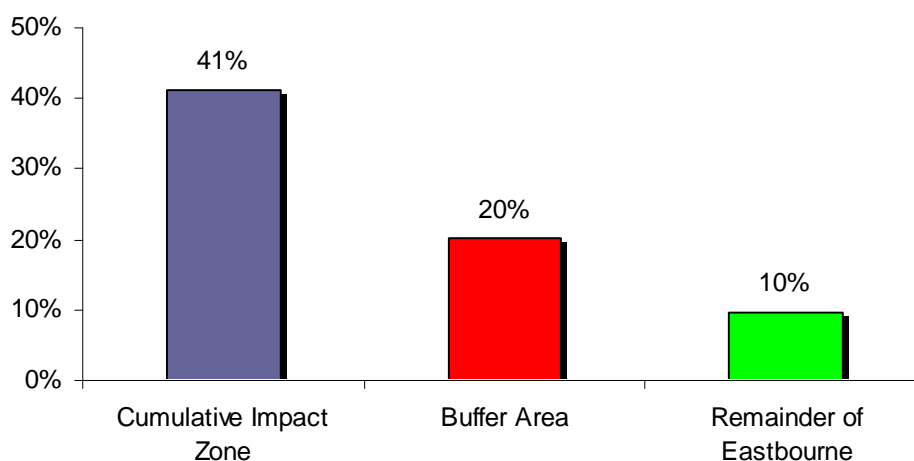
⁴ Licensed Premises refers to pubs, clubs, and bars

No or Not Validated (Information not available at time of input).

Note: Due to changes in data availability resulting from the move and changed role of CADDIE, Vicinity Licensed Premises data is currently only available for the calendar year 2007 (Jan to Sept at the time of this report).

For the 9 month period analysed the proportion of offences flagged as taking place within the Vicinity Licensed Premises stands at 40% in the Cumulative Impact Zone again emphasising the role of alcohol and the night time economy in the area. The proportion in the remainder of Eastbourne is lower at 10% reflecting a more mixed type of PPVC whist in the Buffer Area around The Cumulative Impact Zone 20% were flagged again emphasising the fact that PPVC in this area has a greater link than the rest of Eastbourne to the night time economy but not as substantial as the Cumulative Impact Zone.

Chart 5: % of PPVC flagged as taking place in the vicinity of Licensed Premises (Jan-Sept) 2007



PPVC: Location of Offences

The location of offences in the Cumulative Impact Zone is dominated by a number of streets, principally Terminus Road followed by Pevensy Road

Table 4: Most Common Streets where PPVC Occurred Oct 2006 to Sept 2007

Street	Total
Terminus Road	204
Pevensy Road	127
Grand Parade	81
Langney Road	70
Seaside Road	48

By its very nature most PPVC takes place on a road or street. However as seen above a significant proportion in Cumulative Impact Zone took place in, in the vicinity or directly outside a licensed premises. The table below shows the most common Licensed Premises where offences occurred both inside the venue and directly outside it for the 12 month period of October 2006 to September 2007.

Table 5: Most Common Licensed Premises where PPVC Occurred Oct 2006 to Sept 2007

Location	In Licensed Premises	Outside	Total
Funktion Rooms Nightclub	17	31	48
Kings Night Club	16	17	33
TJs	11	14	25
Atlantis Nightclub	14	2	16
BN21	6	9	15
The Pier		12	12
Slater's Wine Bar	6	4	10
Flava	2	5	7
Gildridge Public House	6		6
Maxim's	5		5

Not surprisingly the Town Centre's main nightclubs feature prominently, though in terms of numbers relatively low. The Funktion Rooms had the greatest number of offences, though the vast majority of these took place outside the venue. It should be noted that such offences can be as a direct result of appropriate management of these venues such as refusing admission. For example in the case of The Funktion Rooms, the majority of offences were non injury related, with the offence of "Harassment, alarm or distress" most common, often the use of words and aimed at door staff or attending police officers.

Only 5 offences located in or outside a Licensed Premises involved victims aged 17 or under, whilst 10 offences involved an offender or suspect aged 17 or under, out of a total of 220 such offences.

Criminal Damage

The number of Criminal Damage offences that occur in the designated zone is significant though not as high as PPVC. In the last 12 months 359 Criminal Damage offences were located in this area, 17% of the Eastbourne Total.

The number of offences has remained stable with a very small decrease (-2, -0.6%) when compared with the previous 12 months. This is a slightly lower reduction than occurred in Eastbourne as a whole during the same period, where there was a 1.1% fall in offences.⁵

In the 500m buffer area around the Cumulative Impact Zone there were an additional 236 offences in the current 12 month period (October 2006 to September 2007), with numbers decreasing compared to the previous 12 months (-64, -21%). The number of offences in the buffer area accounted for 11% of Eastbourne Criminal Damage offences, this proportion being higher than most ward totals outside the Town Centre area (only Hampden Park and Langney had a higher proportion in the latest 12 month period).

⁵ Source: "Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership - by crime type" Sussex Police, HQ Performance Information

Criminal Damage: Time and Day Pattern:

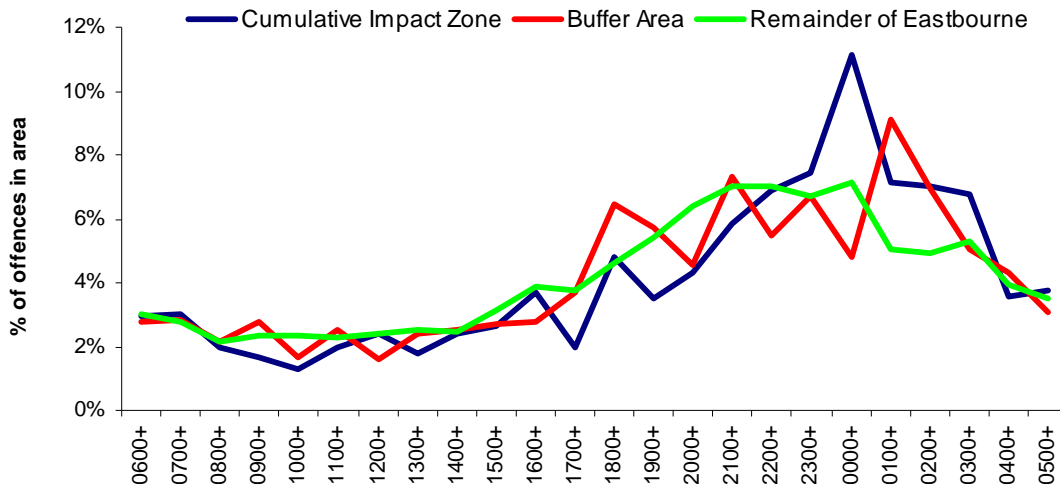
Offences in the designated zone are concentrated at night and at weekends. The inference from this is that like PPVC, Criminal Damage in the area is linked to the night time economy. The night time economy is a factor in other areas but plays a much greater crime generating role in the Cumulative Impact Zone.

Defining a time (and day) for Criminal Damage is problematic as often there is no set time when offences took place. A weighted (aoristic) probability method is used to overcome this. The chart below shows the time of offences, as a proportion of the total, for the last 12 months in the Cumulative Impact Zone, Buffer Area and Remainder of Eastbourne.

From this it can be seen that there is a difference in time pattern between the areas analysed. Offences in the designated zone clearly peak around Midnight with a peak time period from 10pm to 3am. This peak period accounted for nearly half of all Criminal Damage (46%). In contrast the rest of Eastbourne shows a less concentrated peak. Times peak from around 9pm through to the early hours, though much less clustered around midnight. In the buffer area around the Cumulative Impact Zone there is a mixture of the two patterns, with a late night peak, reflecting the night time economy and the movement out of The Town Centre. However this night time peak is not as pronounced as in the town centre area and there are also lesser peaks at 9pm and around 6pm.

Weekends are the peak days for Criminal Damage offences in all areas analysed

Chart 6: Criminal Damage Times Oct 2006 to Sept 2007



Criminal Damage: Location of Offences

The location of offences in the Cumulative Impact Zone shows the greatest number in the main streets such as Terminus Road, Langney Road and Grand Parade. There are also clusters in smaller roads, such as Elms Avenue caused by offence sprees (a number of similar offences on the same day) or a possible route to/from a venue such as a nightclub.

Sussex Police ASB Incidents

In the last 12 months there were 1,470 ASB/Signal Incidents were located in the Cumulative Impact Zone, 23% of the Eastbourne Total. The number of ASB/Signal

Incidents that occur in the area is significant; higher than Criminal Damage but not as substantial as PPVC.

The number of incidents has increased when compared with the previous 12 months with 56 more incidents a 4% rise. This is the same percentage increase as Eastbourne as a whole.

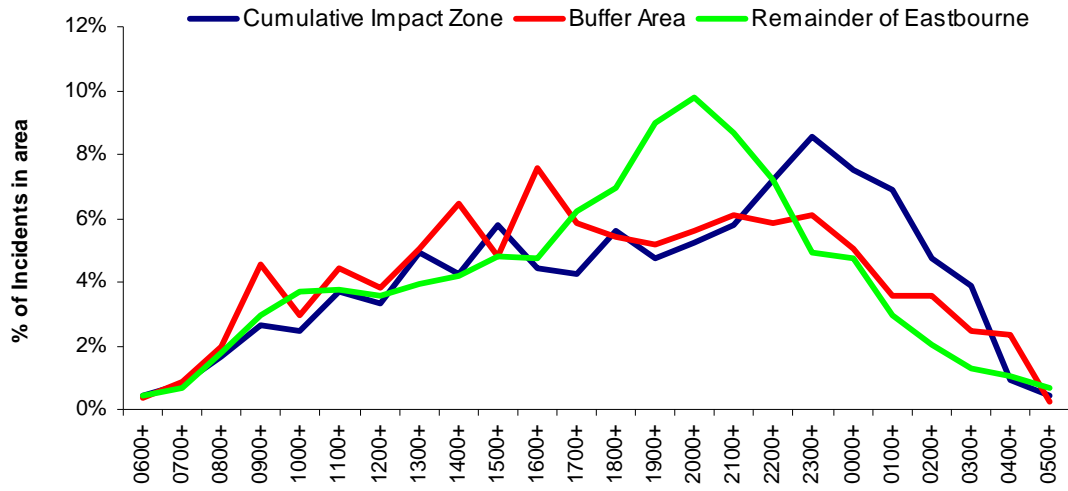
In the 500m buffer area around the Cumulative Impact Zone there were an additional 817 incidents in the current 12 month period (October 2006 to September 2007), with numbers increasing compared to the previous 12 months (73, 10%). The number of incidents in the buffer area accounted for 13% of the Eastbourne Total, this proportion being higher than most wards outside the Town Centre area (only Hampden Park had a higher proportion in the latest 12 month period).

Social Disorder Incidents were the most common type of ASB/Signal Incidents, making up around 80% of incidents analysed. This includes rowdy and/or nuisance behaviour such as general drunken behaviour, gatherings in public places, shouting and swearing, rowdy and noisy behaviour, litter, fly tipping, inappropriate use of fireworks and nuisance neighbours. These incidents increased in both the Cumulative Impact Zone (+2%) and the buffer area around it (+11%), but have decreased in the remainder of Eastbourne (-2%).

Incidents in the Cumulative Impact Zone were concentrated at the weekend, with Fridays and Saturdays being the peak days. 47% of ASB incidents (49% of Social Disorder incidents) in the area took place from Friday to Sunday, a higher proportion than the remainder of Eastbourne (45% of all ASB/Signal Incidents, 46% of Social Disorder).

The chart below shows the time of incidents, as a proportion of the total, in the area analysed (designated zone), 500m buffer around this zone and the remainder of Eastbourne. From this it can be seen that there is a distinct difference. ASB in the designated zone clearly peaks around 11pm with the hours of 10pm to 2am being the peak period, accounting for 35% of ASB Incidents in the area. In contrast the rest of Eastbourne shows a peak between 6pm and 10pm, with the period from 10pm to 2am only accounting for 20% of incidents. From this it is clear that the proliferation of pubs and clubs in the designated zone affects the pattern of ASB Incidents. These patterns are more entrenched when analysing only social disorder related incidents. Incidents in the buffer area around the Cumulative Impact Zone again show a mixture of characteristics with peaks around 4pm then 9pm to Midnight (with social disorder incidents showing the greatest concentration at night between 9pm and Midnight). Incidents also show a strong weekend peak with 49% of Social Disorder taking place from Monday to Fridays.

Chart 7: Times of ASB Incidents Oct 2006 to Sept 2007



Appendix

Sub Categories of Violent Crime

Beneath this overarching definition of Violent Crime there are several sub categories

Public Place Violent Crime (PPVC): PPVC is any Violent Crime that takes place in a location accessible to the public. A Public Place is defined as any place to which at the material time the public, or any section of the public, has access, on payment or otherwise, as of right or by virtue of express or implied permission.

Non Public Place Violent Crime (NPPVC): Violent Crime that takes place in a location that has not been flagged as being a public place has been termed for the purpose of this report as “Non Public Place Violent Crime” (NPPVC).

Injury Related Violent Crime: This is Violent Crime where the victim has sustained an injury. Violent Crimes Against the Person that are included are Murder, Attempted murder, Threat or conspiracy to murder, Manslaughter, Infanticide, Child destruction, Causing death by dangerous or careless driving (inc. under influence), Cause/allow death of child or vulnerable person, Wounding or other act endangering life, Endangering railway passenger and Causing death by aggravated vehicle taking. Robbery and Sexual Offences have also been included in this category.

Offences such as Murder and Manslaughter etc are rare indeed. The most common type of offences in this category are “Wounding” which includes "Wounding or other act endangering life" (including viciously intending to cause grievous bodily harm to another person), "Other Wounding" (including maliciously inflicting grievous bodily harm, with or without a weapon; also assaulting someone and causing him or her actual bodily harm) and Racially or religiously aggravated other wounding. The most common offences within Wounding are Actual bodily harm (ABH) and Grievous bodily harm (GBH):

Grievous bodily harm (GBH) is an act of violence that causes a serious injury. It covers injuries like broken bones and also includes long-term injuries, such as brain damage, or the loss of an eye. **Actual bodily harm (ABH)** is an act of violence that causes an injury. This applies to an assault more serious than common assault whereby some pain, perhaps bruising and swelling but short of wounding occurs

Non Injury Related or Less Serious Violent Crime: This is made of the remaining offences, where victims experience no or very minor injury. The most common types of these offences are Common Assault and Harassment.

Common assault is an act of violence on another person. It usually applies to more minor assaults such as pushing or slapping where no visible injury is apparent.

A person is guilty of **Harassment** if he:

- uses threatening, abusive or insulting words or behaviour, or disorderly behaviour; or
- displays any writing, sign or other visible representation which is threatening, abusive or insulting, within the hearing or sight of a person likely to be caused harassment, alarm or distress thereby. (Public Order Act 1986 Sec 5)

These offences do not involve physical violence. Furthermore, such offences are often detected by the issuing of a Fixed Penalty Notice. Use of this method of detection has been encouraged as a means of early intervention; and increased police activity in this area has increased *recording* of the offence of harassment.