

**The Tilley Award 2000.
Operation Yuletide.
Compiled by Sergeant Serena Kennedy.
Greater Manchester Police .**

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Summary.

Every year the Christmas period sees a massive increase in the numbers of people visiting Manchester City Centre for shopping, entertainment and recreation.

The large numbers of people means a corresponding increase in the opportunities for crimes and antisocial behaviour. As a result of this potential increase demands on police resources can dramatically increase and it can be difficult to meet the demands of the public. Furthermore, this has the potential to have a significant impact on crime and incident figures.

Several sources of data were used to analyse and actually define the problem. This data included

- Last years results and recommendations.
Crime Pattern Analysis data.
Footfall figures increasing during 1999
Figures of seasonal juvenile crime.

The initiative to deal with this seasonal crime was titled Operation Yuletide. It was a multi-agency initiative involving the City Council, Traders associations, Licensees and the police, aimed at combating such behaviour.

The priorities of the operation were

- Public reassurance.
- Crime and Disorder Reduction.
- Detection of offences.

The general strategies that were adopted to achieve these objectives were

- High Visibility approach by both Police and City Council staff.
- Crime prevention by use of leaflets and media.
- Referral of target groups to relevant agencies to stop re-offending.
- A positive approach against crime and disorder.

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Similar style initiatives have been carried out in Manchester city centre in the past, however, due to

- the reopening of parts of the city centre after the 1996 bombing
- the re-designation of the traffic systems within the city centre
- the opening of the biggest Marks & Spencer's in the country
- Competition from the recently-opened Trafford Centre.

this year was extremely important to all partners involved in the City Centre to increase the public perception of Manchester as a safe city in which to shop and socialise.

The operation was highly successful with reductions seen in most crime and incident categories. Anti - social behaviour was dealt with positively, leading to less violent crimes.

The impact of the initiative was measured in several ways including assessing the crime figures and the arrest figures. However, this assessment is very much police based.

One of the best measures of success was the increased footfall figures in the City Centre which showed Manchester's reopening had led to it becoming, once again, one of the busiest shopping and entertainment centres outside of London.

Objectives of the Operation

The objectives of the initiatives for all partners were to achieve:-

- 1) **Public Reassurance.**
- 2) **Crime and Disorder reduction.**
- 3) **Detection of offences.**

The problems that needed addressing had 2 distinct time zones. As a result, 2 main strategies were devised to combat them. Firstly, the daytime Retail Strategy and secondly, the Antisocial Behaviour Strategy which was concentrated between 1800 and 0300 hours.

The Retail Strategy had a number of sub-strategies which were set to deal with the following problems.

- Shoplifting.
- Auto crime.
- Thefts from handbags.
- Begging
- Unauthorised/bogus Street collects I Street Traders.
- Truancy
- Traffic Congestion.

The Antisocial Behaviour Strategy was set to deal with the following problems:-

- Robbery.
- Theft from Person.
- Assaults.
- Auto crime.
- Licensing offences.

The problems, which were highlighted in conjunction with City Centre Management and the City Council, were identified by:-

Analysis of the results and recommendations from 1998 (see appendix 1)

Looking at the crime pattern analysis to identify the key crimes and the seasonal increases.

The increased footfall each month in 1999 in the city centre.

The anticipated increase in footfall in comparison to last year due to opening of the new Marks & Spencer and other new developments within the city.

New developments within the city centre that had led to new clusters of licensed premises.

Increased security risk due to the opening of the new Marks & Spencer.

Figures on juvenile crime in November and December 1998.

Defining the problem.

Once the potential anticipated problems were identified the data that had been collated was analysed by the Operational Policing Unit, City Centre Retail Management, the City Council and Yuletide Project Managers.

Analysis of this data enabled us to identify the causes of the problems which was essential to the setting of appropriate strategies.

- 1) The increased number of people leads to more vehicles being within the city centre. This has the potential to cause several problems:-

more vehicles to be stolen

(Appendix 2 - shows the crime pattern analysis for auto crime in 1997 and 1998. Although this shows annual decreases at this time of the year, this level is still considered high and was therefore included in Operation Yuletide).

- more theft from vehicles due to property such as shopping being left in unattended vehicles (CPA revealed that the worst hotspots were on High St and Market Place car parks)

(See Appendix 3 - which shows the both CPA data for these locations and the worst car parks by order of being repeat victims).

- Congestion made worse by the re-designation of the streets in Manchester.

- 2) The increase in people also leads to busy shopping areas, this can lead to

More people for the pickpockets to target and they can work unnoticed.

Crowds mean that shoplifters can work unnoticed.

Truants are tempted to stay away from school to shop and visit the city centre because of the special events taking place. This can have several results. Firstly, these truants may be drawn into committing crimes such as shoplifting or pickpocket style crime. Secondly, these children become victims of crime themselves due to their vulnerability.

(Appendix 4 - shows the number of juvenile offenders dealt with by the A3 subdivision from 1111 - 31112198. This highlights the high number of juveniles offending on the subdivision).

The homeless and disadvantaged are drawn to the city centre because they recognise that there are more people to beg from and that people are more likely to feel sympathetic towards them at Christmas.

More authorised street collections at this time of year and therefore easier for bogus collectors to go unnoticed.

- More visitors to the city who are naive to the possibility that they may become victims of crime

(Appendix 5 - is the Crime Pattern Analysis data that shows the seasonal increases in shoplifting, begging and miscellaneous theft (theft from handbags ! coats) in the months October to January 1998 and where available 1997).

There are problems associated with evening time resulting from more people visiting the city centre to attend functions and events. Some of the causes of these problems were identified as:

- The fact that this was the Millennium meant that bigger and better Christmas events were planned meaning more visitors.
- The Millennium also meant that there were more public holidays which meant people were off work for longer and therefore able to shop and celebrate for longer.
- More vehicles in the city centre and people tend to use on-street parking in the evening as it means that they can park near to the event that they are attending. There is little security associated with on-street parking.
- Increased consumption of alcohol which has several effects.
 - It makes people more aggressive and violent leading to higher incidences of assaults.
 - People are more relaxed and therefore more susceptible to becoming victims of robberies and theft from persons.
- Visitors to city centre not aware of the surrounding and can easily end up in the high crime areas of the city centre.

(Appendix 6 - is the crime pattern analysis data that shows the seasonal increases in crime and incidents of assaults, offensive weapons, drunkenness and robberies. This includes the figures for public order which actually fell in 1998. The reason for this could possibly have been higher tolerance by the police).

The analysis of the data provided a good basis for the deployment of police resources and where partners could assist. However, there were two unknown elements. Firstly, the later opening of some of the stores than had been experienced in other years. Secondly, the new cluster of licensed premises (it was not know whether this would move hot spots from one location to this create another hot spot)

This meant that it was only possible to make provisional plans to deal with the 'unknowns'. However, it was recognised that it was important to maintain a flexible approach to adapt the plan as the operation was running.

The Strategy

Operation Yuletide ran between 8th November 1999 and 8th January 2000. Its strategies were as follows:-

Retail strategy

This was split into 3 phases with differing levels of intensity closer to Christmas.

High visibility

The aim of this was to

- provide public reassurance.
- prevent pickpockets and shoplifters being able to operate.
- deter people from begging.

The strategy was delivered by both sub-divisional and force resources working in conjunction with City Rangers (employed by the City Council) and Parking Attendants.

To maximise the impact of those involved

- High visibility jackets were worn by all staff deployed on this strategy throughout the duration of the operation.
- Variable shifts were utilised to maintain this presence.
- A crewing policy **was** introduced for the period of the operation which cut to a minimum the amount of patrol vehicles during rush hour and maximised the number of officers on foot patrol on arterial routes into the city during this time.
- Tactical Aid Unit, Metrolink and Mounted officers were utilised to support this high profile presence.
- A mobile police station, staffed by a member of the Support Staff was utilised in the main shopping area to provide an advice centre, in particular crime prevention advice. This was repositioned from where it was last year to take account of the opening of new shopping areas.

Intelligence

The local intelligence staff briefed officers on daily basis with upto dated photos and intelligence on active targets.

(See Appendix 7 for examples of the intelligence bulletins produced for Operation Yuletide).

This intelligence was also passed to retail outlets via the Store net system (which is their communication system).

The CCTV control room was also kept informed of this intelligence.

The data from the crime pattern analysis was used on a daily basis to direct patrols to the current hot spots.

Car parks

The main focus here concentrated on the local Crime and Disorder objective and placed the emphasis on deterrence and prevention.

40,000 leaflets containing vehicle crime prevention advice were distributed by Police Officers, City Centre rangers and Car Park attendants.

(see Appendix 8 for examples of this leaflet).

Sub divisional motorcyclists and divisional traffic units were directed to patrol highlighted car parks.

The police helicopter was also directed to observe highlighted car parks when flying over the city centre.

Where CPA data dictated, other resources were drafted in.

The police and National Car Parks staff identified 2 car parks which suffered the most vehicle crime. A joint approach to this was for both agencies to provide increased patrols. However, NCP have also adopted some long term solutions on these car parks in an attempt to design out the crime.

Begging

The sub divisional Crime Prevention Unit deals with the begging issue. They worked with the 'Outreach and Day Centre Forum', 'The Booth Centre' and 'Single Strategy Forum' during this Operation to provide appropriate advice to people begging and direction was given to where shelter and assistance could be obtained.

If the advice was ignored or the behaviour persisted then arrests were made but with the emphasis remaining on directing the person to a shelter.

Also, over the Christmas period a night centre was opened up (and is still running). This was a drop-in centre for advice where toiletry kits were provided.

Street collections and Traders

Enforcement staff from the City Council's Licensing Department working in conjunction with the Highways Department were monitored this aspect. They remained in direct contact with the project managers who could provide police assistance when necessary.

Truancy

This was a co-ordinated approach between the sub divisional Retail Crime Unit and the Education Welfare officers. Police and Education Welfare Officers worked together in the city centre to target likely truants.

CCTV

A police presence was maintained in the CCTV control room for the key times of both the Retail Strategy and the Antisocial Behaviour Strategy. This provided a direct link for passing information on targets to officers on the ground and the retail outlets by way of the Storennet radio system. This assisted with the reduction and detection aspects of the operation.

Traffic Congestion

The Traffic Management Unit were responsible for responding to the congestion of the city centre and deployed their officers and the traffic wardens to alleviate that congestion.

Antisocial Behaviour Strategy

High visibility

This was designed to provide a deterrent to criminal and disorderly behaviour. It was provided by various **sub divisional**, divisional and force units. High visibility jackets were utilised to increase the impact. It had been noted that many other workers around the city centre also wore high visibility clothing thus giving the impression of more police officers than was actually the case. The officers were directed in accordance with the intelligence and CPA data.

Charging policy

It is the policy of the subdivision to charge all persons arrested for public disorder offences to provide a strong message to people visiting the city centre.

Sulu Patrol

This was a road check style of operation using a mobile PNC reader unit and drugs dogs to search vehicles en route into the city on the main arterial routes.

The aim of the Sulu patrol is to deter violent gangs from coming into the city centre and to check vehicle which may be used to carry drugs and offensive weapons.

Club Entry searches

Queues outside night clubs were targeted for searches to find drugs and weapons using metal detectors and drugs dogs.

Marketing and Media

The primary objectives of this operation were reflected in the fact a high profile approach dominated the strategies.

To maximise this high profile presence employed on this strategy there was a heavy marketing campaign to the media including:-

- The launch.
- The siting of the mobile police station.
- Members of the press were invited to certain events such as Sulu and club entry searches.

200,000 leaflets, Christmas Crime Advice notices were prepared by the Manchester City Council Crime Prevention Panel, they included sponsorship from McDonalds and Odeon in the form of redeemable vouchers.

These leaflets were utilised by the organisations that the Community Safety Officer and Business Watch work with, for example Store net group, Retail Crime Unit, Pub and Club Watch and Hotel Security group. These groups then distributed the leaflets.

(see Appendix 8 for an example of this leaflet).

The two essential priorities throughout all these sub-strategies was to work with our partner agencies and to maintain a high profile presence. The responses were designed to emphasise the overall objectives of prevention and reduction.

It was felt that an operation with these priorities provided public reassurance. This means that people feel relaxed whilst visiting the city and are more likely to return. This was very important to retailers and the council.

It was hoped that this would therefore mean that there was less of a need for detection to become a priority. An overall strategy with a priority for detection and therefore arrest would mean officers would be tied up dealing in the police station therefore not in the public view.

It was also felt by the Yuletide committee that even though people may have a positive experience when the police detect the crime it still leaves them with an impression of Manchester as a crime ridden city. This also leads to negative publicity for Manchester by word of mouth.

The Yuletide committee wanted the priorities to suit all involved and not just show the excellent detecting skills of the police. Therefore the priorities were for prevention and reduction which suited all partners.

Implementation.

The analysis of the problem dictated

when it was essential to have officers on duty.

the hot spots that needed targeting.

the type of crimes that we needed to try and prevent.

which partners to work with.

the intensity of the campaign per week as Christmas approached.

which arterial routes to target.

To ensure the efficient running of Operation Yuletide and to maximise the impact of individual strategies each member of the planning team became a team leader for an individual area - e.g. A resource co-ordinator was utilised who had the role of making sure sufficient resources were available, deviating shifts to meet the needs highlighted by CPA data and co-ordinating the divisional resources.

The team leaders had responsibility to make sure that their strategy was implemented. However several methods were employed to assist with this. These being:-

Daily inputs by the Operational Policing Unit (OPU) to provide current intelligence and this was also used as a feedback mechanism.

(see Appendix 7 for examples of the types of intelligence sheets that were issued).

Tasking sheets were used, these were given to all officers involved on the Operation. They identified exactly what each officer had to do. At the end of the tour of duty each officers was required to complete the tasking sheet and return to the OPU to assist with the daily evaluations.

Daily evaluations were done by the OPU to review the Operation by monitoring the CPA data, the reported crimes and incidents and the return of tasking sheets.

(see Appendix 10 for examples of the tasking sheets and evaluation sheet).

The Operation did experience difficulties with these methods which were:-

Maintaining the daily briefings.

The turnaround of intelligence and feedback by the OPU.

The briefing and debriefing of other departments and the partner agencies.

Maintaining the motivation and momentum of the staff involved.

These difficulties were overcome by making sure that the supervisors developed enthusiasm and interest in their staff. To assist with this the OPU realised how vital their role was in maintaining the motivation so the turnaround of intelligence was given a priority as were the daily briefings including reporting the success of the Operation in these briefings.

The daily evaluations **done** by the OPU meant that there was up to date information about the impact of the Operation. It also meant that the Operation could be modified very quickly to reflect the changing crime patterns.

Assessment

Operation Yuletide was a success. All partners involved thought that the strategies adopted had worked_

(Appendix 11A shows the general crime and incidents trends that the Operation was targeting. It shows that the majority of crime was reduced over the period that the operation was running and that where positive action was implemented the number of incidents I crimes rose accordingly. The successes can be seen when comparing these graphs with those contained at Appendix 1).

(Appendix 10B shows the arrests that were made whilst the Operation was running).

The Retail Strategy

1) The number of crimes for shoplifting decreased by 0.2 %.

This and all other results might seem low but the fact that the footfall figures had increased significantly and that in the majority of cases the crime was at a higher level at the start of the operation must be taken into account when assessing the overall success.

The numbers of reports of begging also fell again due to the highly visible presence of police officers and the work that was done with partner agencies.

The number of theft from handbags/coats decreased during the operation. This is thought to be due to the highly visible presence of police officers and City Centre Rangers in the city centre.

(see Appendix 5 - shows the success of the retail strategy for shoplifting, Miscellaneous thefts and begging offences as a compared with the 1998 figures).

2) Approximately 950 people visited the mobile police station for a variety of reasons. This was an increase of 100 people from last year. This was because of the re-siting of the POD to the new part of the shopping centre which was extremely busy.

3) Both the footfall figures and takings showed that a large number of people had returned to the city centre as compared to 1998 which pleased all partners involved in Operation Yuletide. It is felt by all involved that the success of this Operation has assisted with the revival of Manchester after the bomb of June, 1996.

4) The strategy to deal with auto crime had varying success.

Theft from vehicles fell during the Operation and was reduced by 0.05% in comparison to 1998. This was due. to both the crime prevention campaign which meant that fewer people left property on view in their vehicles, the high profile presence on the car parks and the work carried out by National Car Parks.

Theft of vehicles actually rose by 0.05 % during this period. There could be several reasons for this

1) the number of extra vehicles on the city centre.

2) the high profile presence of patrols on car parks forced the car thieves onto the street where obviously the deterrent is severely reduced.

The auto crime strategy would obviously need to be adapted for an Operation in 2000.

(Appendix 2 - shows the impact of Yuletide on the Auto crime).

The amount of auto crime on High Street car park was reduced by 40% and by 88% on Market Place car park.
(see appendix 3).

The Crime Pattern Analysis data shows the long term effects that the work on these 2 car parks has had. Over a 5 month period compared with the same time period last year there was a 78% reduction in auto crime on Market Place car park (which is located on Blackfriars Street) and 52% on High Street car park (see appendix 3)

5) There were a number of arrests for begging during this period. However, the number of reported incidents of Begging fell by 25 as compared with the same time period in 1998. This was due to the highly visible presence of police officers which deterred many from begging.

The co-ordinated approach between the Police and Homeless Agencies meant that people were encouraged off the streets and this therefore meant that there was less need to use powers of arrest.

(Appendix 11B shows the number of arrests made.)

The night centre was so successful that it has continued to be opened all year round. The police are in constant liaison to support the staff that are working there.

6) Street collections - The Enforcement Officers experienced no problems with bogus / Unauthorised collections on the streets of Manchester. The only problems that were experienced were with charities contacting stores directly and being given permission to collect within the stores. This led to a meeting between the retail outlets and the city council to make sure that if charities did apply to stores, the stores also referred them to the council. This allows the enforcement department to monitor all collections.

7) Street Traders - Again, few problems were experienced with unauthorised street traders. The Enforcement Department believe that this is due to the joint approach adopted on Operation Yuletide. The Enforcement Department and the Highways Authority found that working in conjunction was so successful that they now work together every Saturday.

8) The Truancy Campaign was extremely successful and generated a good deal of positive publicity. Over a 3 day period 377 children were spoken to with various reasons being given to explain absences. 242 (64%) of these children were actually with adults. 10% of the children spoken to were identified as truants and were returned to school.

(See Appendix 12 for the results of the Truancy campaign).

Despite the increase seen in people visiting the city centre during his time, the operation still managed to decrease the number of juvenile offenders dealt with by 0.1 %. This is a slight decrease but is still seen as a success because of the increase in visitors.

(See Appendix 4 for a table of the actual figures).

9) Traffic policing - The re-designation of the streets has gone some way to alleviate the traffic congestion. However, it was quickly identified by the police that the street signage for the new layout of the streets was inadequate and was actually causing problems in itself. The police and the Highways Authority worked together to ensure this transitional period went as smoothly as possible.

The Antisocial Behaviour strategy

The action that was taken by the police meant that the number of people that were dealt with for Drunkenness and Public Order rose during the Operation and by approximately 0.4 % as compared to the number of people that were dealt with during the same time period in 1998.

This rise along with the high profile presence led to a decrease in the number of robberies and assaults which was precisely what we had hoped to achieve.

Positive action being taken by police officers for minor offences meant that the escalation to more violent offences was prevented with Robberies down by 0.3 % and assaults down by 0.1%

(See Appendix 6 shows the general trends for these crime and incidents from the CPA data as compared against 1998 and 1997).

The Marketing and Media Strategy

1) The marketing strategy led to a very successful campaign in the media with the Operation getting coverage in the local press and air time on both prime television and radio programmes.

(See appendix 13 for examples of the press cuttings).

2) The latest figures from Mcdonalds for the number of redemption's of the 200,000 crime prevention leaflets was 17,500. This figure is expected to rise when the final count is done. Mcdonalds are extremely pleased with this figure. They normally expect to get about a 5% redemption and the current figure is approaching 10%.

The Odeon have had 2,500 leaflets redeemed. Although not as good as the Mcdonalds figures management there are still pleased with the response.

Overall.

The operation was highly successful with reductions seen in most crime and incident categories. Antisocial behaviour was dealt with positively, leading to less violent crimes.

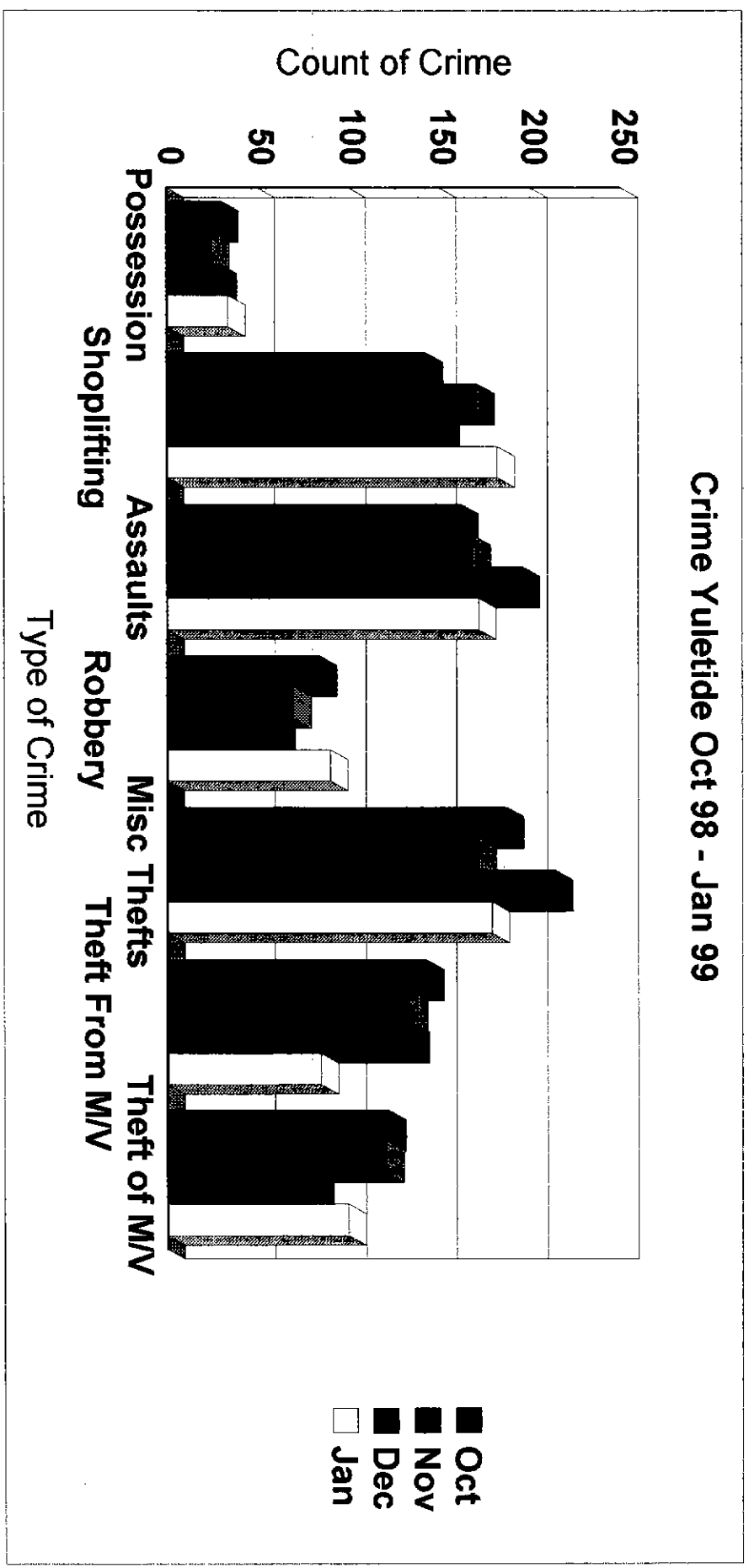
The reductions when looked at as a percentage against last years figures appear relatively small. However, when combined with the fact that the footfall figures indicate that this Christmas was far busier than in 1998 and that a lot of the categories the crime was at a higher level in October 1998 this highlights just how successful the operation was.

Probably a truer reflection of the success of the Operation is to look at Appendix 11A, this shows the reductions that were achieved month by month during the Operation.

Appendix 1 - Results and recommendations from last year.

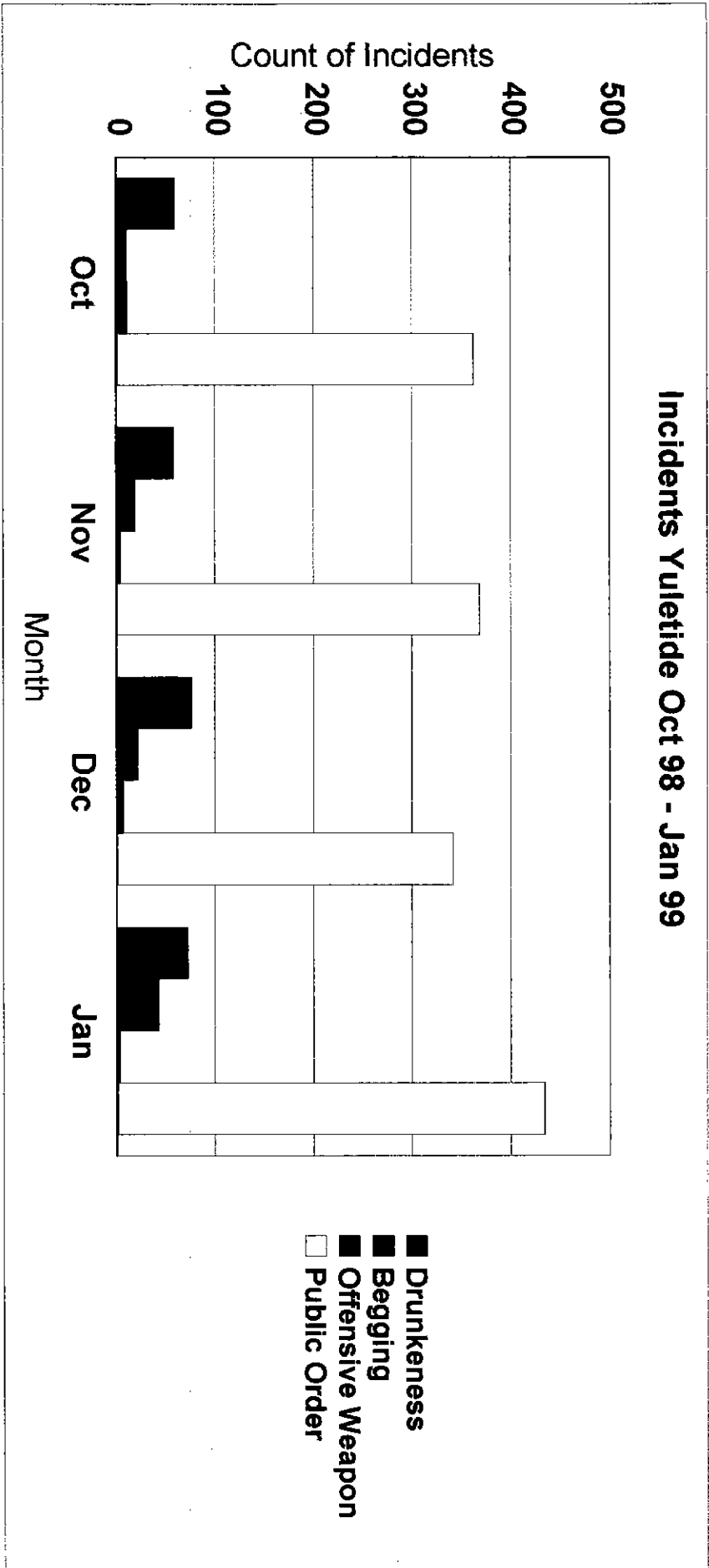
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan
Possession	30	25	29	34
Shoplifting	143	171	152	182
Assaults	162	169	196	172
Robbery	84	70	61	90
Misc Thefts	187	172	214	179
Theft From M/V	143	134	135	85
Theft of M/V	122	121	82	100

Crime Yuletide Oct 98 - Jan 99



	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan
Drunkenness	59	58	76	72
Begging	10	19	21	43
Offensive Weapon	11	4	6	3
Public Order	362	368	341	434

Incidents Yuletide Oct 98 - Jan 99



"Staff were feeling more safer and secure."

"As a whole HMV benefited as there was a reduction in theft by around 50%."

"We have had less personal threats from abusive customers in December than ever before."

5. **Recommendation**

5.1 The following recommendations are made to assist officers preparing for Christmas 1999.

- * The co-ordinating officer commences preparations on the 1 November, 1999.
- * The co-ordinating officer has computer and software skills relevant to current packages used on Division.
- * A deputy co-ordinating officer is identified to work with the co-ordinating officer and cover for Rest Days, leave, sickness, etc.

The current overlap period is changed for the length of the operation so that the early shifts commence Yuletide duties at 12-00 hrs and the overlap shifts commence patrol. This would have almost doubled the amount of time spent by A3 officer's engaged in Yuletide duties.

- * All Y08 to be covered by the Tactical Aid Unit and the 17-00 hrs - 03-00 hrs shift revert to a 12-00 hrs - 22-00 hrs on Friday and Saturdays prior to the last weekend before Christmas.
- * On Friday 18 - Saturday 19 December 1999, re-deploy as many staff as available to work between 19-00 hrs - 07-00 hrs. This weekend prior to Christmas is historically the busiest with the final working days before the Christmas holiday period. In 1998 there were more incidents of disorder, violence, robbery and thefts from the persons than at any other time during the operation.
- * With the reopening of the Manchester Marks and Spencers in late 1999 and its position as the largest store in Europe it is anticipated that more shoppers than ever before will be in Manchester for Christmas, a weakness identified this Christmas was that there is no flexibility to mount a Sunday Yuletide operation due to no overlap shift being available and to do so would incur rest day overtime. Consideration therefore needs to be given to either re-restoring a number of officer's rest days or having an overtime allocation for the Operation.

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* The daily briefing package given to all officer's should be implemented as a divisional best practice managed and presented by the Crime Management Unit Sergeant and the Field Intelligence Officer, however in order to do this a separate dedicated computer is required that has Adobe software and built in CD read/re-write facilities for production of photo cards, etc.

* A computer linked projector would be required for the parade room to enable these briefings to take place.

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* Initially it was stated that all staff would work outside on overlap periods this included the Custody Office Staff; however due to the number of prisoners brought in on overlap period's custody office staff were required to perform normal duties. It is therefore essential that an element of flexibility be built into the duties given.

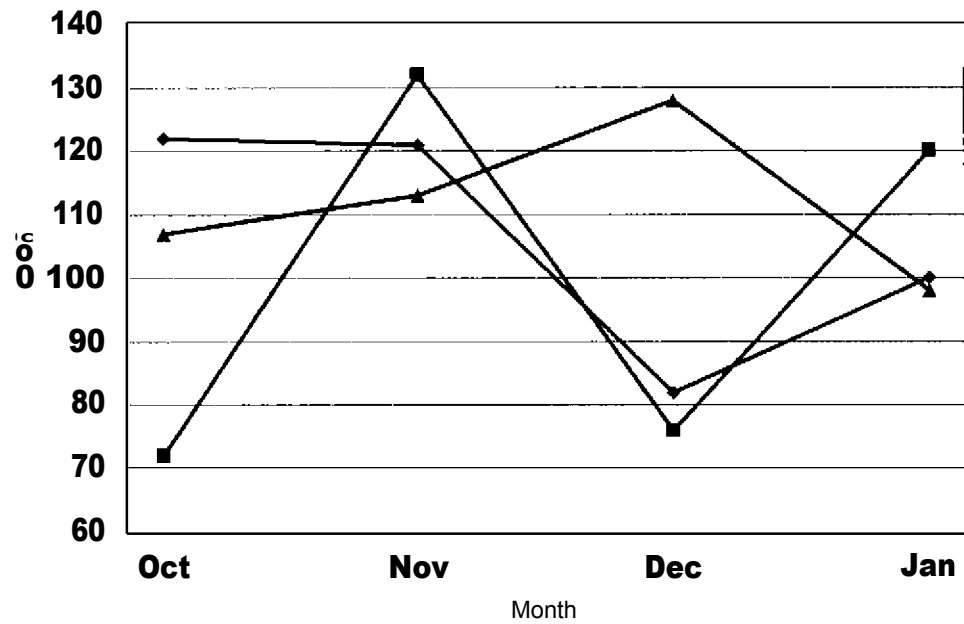
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* The Training Sergeant should be given responsibility for the production of legislative handouts and officer guides when new legislation and retraining in old legislation are identified. These could then be incorporated into the CMU package for overlap parades.

Appendix 2 - Crime figures for autocrime.

Theft of Motor Vehicle

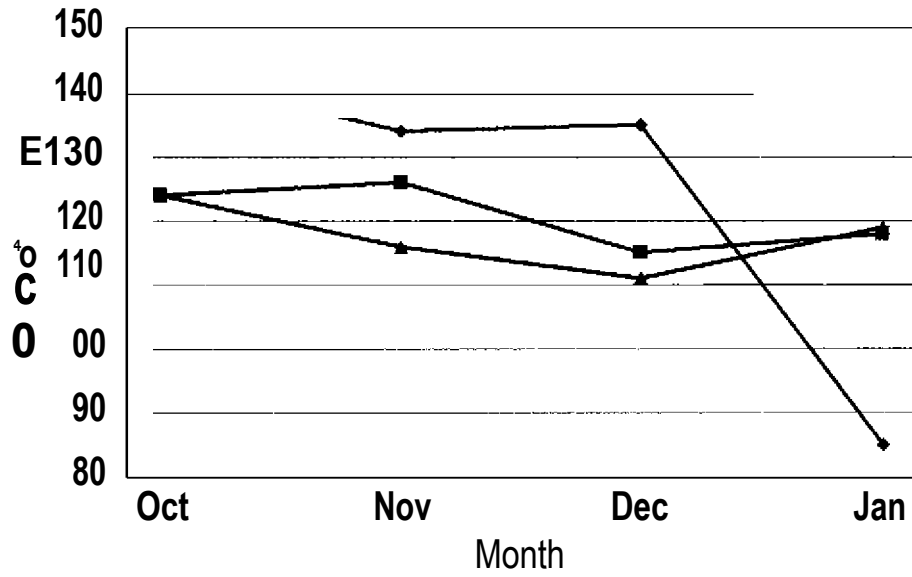


Oct 97 - Jan 98
 - -
 Oct 98 - Jan 99
 - -
 Oct 99 - Jan 00

Theft of Motor Vehicle

	Oct 97 - Jan 98	Oct 98 - Jan 99	Oct 99 - Jan 00
Oct	72	122	107
Nov	132	121	113
Dec	76	82	128
Jan	120	100	98

Theft From Motor Vehicle



Oct 97 - Jan 98
 Oct 98 - Jan 99
 Oct 99 - Jan 00

Theft From Motor Vehicle

	Oct 97 - Jan 98	Oct 98 - Jan 99	Oct 98 - Jan 00
Oct	124	143	124
Nov	126	134	116
Dec	115	135	111
Jan	118	85	119

**Appendix 3 - Crime figures for High Street and Market Place
Carpark.**

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RPT VCTMS BY LOCATION ON A3...: 1.10.99 - 7.11.99

ffence.Location	45	48	Total
KET PLACE CAR PARK, BLACKFRIARS STREET	22	4	26
HIGH STREET MULTI-STOREY, HIGH STREET	12	3	15
C M P BRIDGE ST, BRIDGE STREET	4	2	6
'XCHANGE ST'N CARPARK (ENTRANCE), CATHEDRAL APPROACH	2	2	4
AMBRIDGE ST C C M P, CAMBRIDGE STREET	1	2	3
CAR PARK PRIVATEADJ SHORTCROFT S, CITY ROAD EAST	3	0	3
CMP, WHITWORTH STREET WEST	2	1	3
HESTER ST N C F, CHESTER STREET	2	1	3
CP WHITWORTH ST, WHITWORTH STREET WEST	1	2	3
CF, BRAZIL STREET	1	2	3
SMITHFIELD SHORT STAY CAR PARK, SHUDEHILL	2	1	3
CMF, GARTSIDE STREET	2	0	2
GEORGE STREET C C M P, GEORGE STREET	0	2	2
CAT (ST JOINS BUILDING), LOWER HARDMAN STREET	2	0	2
NCP OWEN ST, CHESTER ROAD	0	2	2

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ffence.Location	45	49	Total
EXCHANGE ST'N CARPARK (ENTRANCE),CATHEDRAL APPROACH	--13	3	16
HIGH STREET MULTI-STOREY,HIGH STREET	9	0	9
C M P (LONGSTAY),LITTLE PETER STREET	1	6	7
HULME ST C C M P,HULME STREET	3	4	7
SMITHFIELD SHORT STAY CAR PARK,SHUDEHILL	0	7	7
RIDGEWATER ST C C M P,BRIDGewater STREET	2	4	6
C M P,AYTOUN STREET	1	4	5
DALE ST,DALE STREET	2	3	5
MEX-CENTRE,WINDMILL STREET	4	1	5
N.C.P, DUCIE STREET	2	3	5
ATER ST SHORT STAY C C M P,WATER STREET	2	3	5
CHURCH ST.MULTISTOREY CARPARK,CHURCH STREET	3	1	4
C M P BRIDGE ST,BRIDGE STREET	2	1	3
CHESTER ST N C P,CHESTER STREET	1	2	3
KET PLACE CAR PARK,BLACKFRIARS	2	1	3
MULTI-STOREY,CHARLES STREET	2	1	3
NATIONAL CAR PARKS LTD,15 AYTOUN STREET	2	1	3
NCP CENTRAL,LOWER MOSLEY STREET	3	0	3
NCP WHITWORTH ST,WHITWORTH STREET WEST	1	2	3
CP,BRAZIL STREET	0	3	3
PORT ST N C P,PORT STREET	0	3	3
CAMBRIDGE ST C C M P,CAMBRIDGE STREET	0	2	2
CAR PARK,LITTLE PETER STREET	0	2	2
CMP,GARTSIDE STREET	1	1	2
FAULKNER ST,FAULKNER STREET	2	0	2

FOR POLICE EYES ONLY
Beat problems report for A3 Subdivision

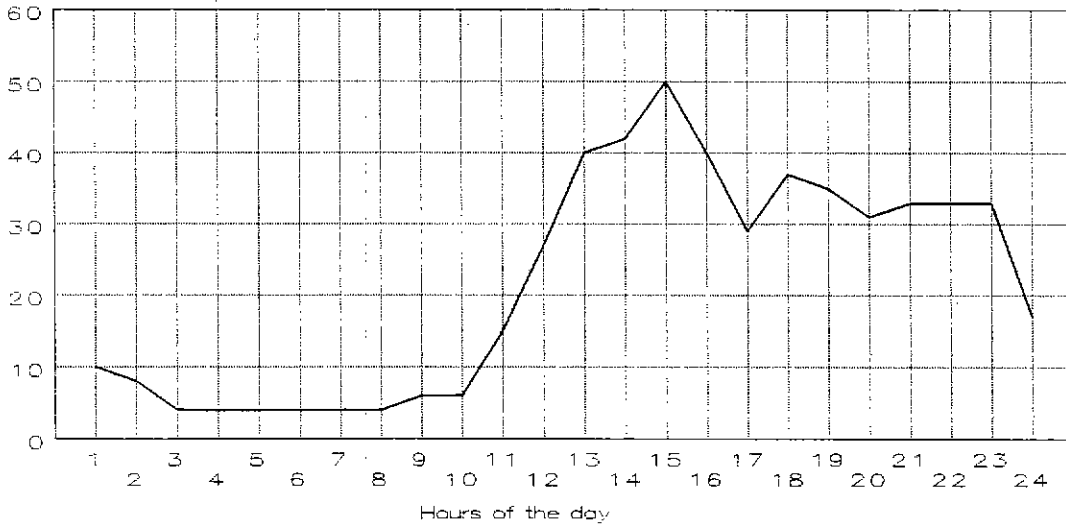
BEAT: A3N2 City centre

DATES: 25.11.98 to 30.04.99

OFFENCE: Theft from motor vehicle Theft of motor vehicle

TOTAL OFFENCES: 46 6

Crime Time Analysis Chart



REPEATED LOCATIONS:

BLACKFRIARS STREET 52

DOW: MON 6 TUE 11 WED 5 THU 3 FRI 11 SAT 8 SUN 8

FOR POLICE EYES ONLY
Beat problems report for A3 Subdivision

Special criteria = ..BLACK..

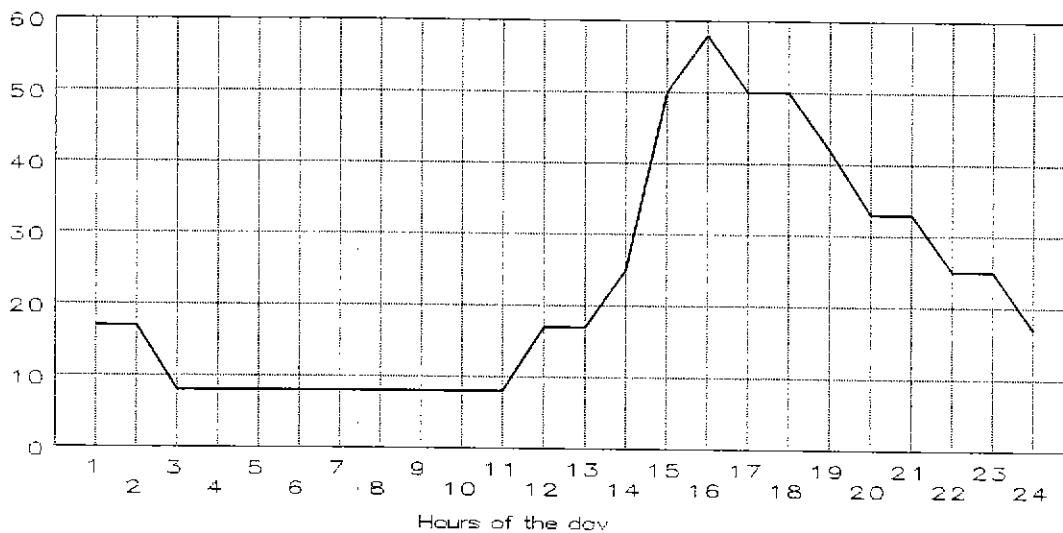
BEAT: A3N2 City centre

DATES: 25.11.99 to 30.04.20

OFFENCE: Theft from motor vehicle Theft of motor vehicle

TOTAL OFFENCES: 9 3

Crime Time Analysis Chart



REPEATED LOCATIONS:

BLACKFRIARS STREET 11

DOW: MON 1 TUE 1 WED THU 2 FRI 4 SAT 2 SUN 2

FOR POLICE EYES ONLY
Beat problems report for A3 Subdivision

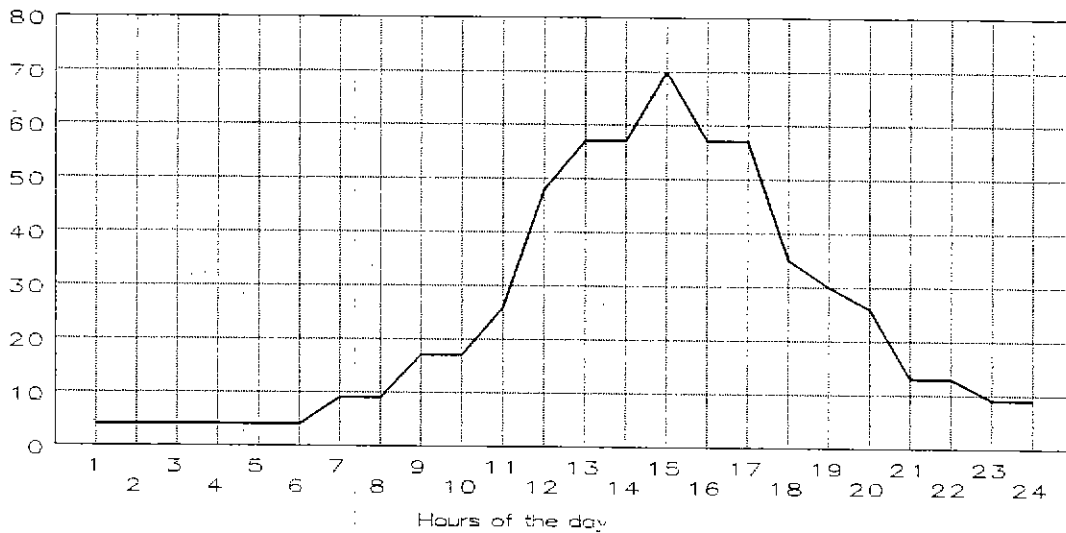
BEAT: A3N3 City centre

DATES: 25.11.98 to 30.04.99

OFFENCE: Theft from motor vehicle Theft of motor vehicle

TOTAL OFFENCES: 16 7

Crime Time Analysis Chart



REPEATED LOCATIONS:

HIGH STREET 23

DOW: MON 4 TUE 2 WED 4 THU 2 FRI 3 SAT 4 SUN 4

FOR POLICE EYES ONLY
Beat problems report for A3 Subdivision

BEAT: A3N3 City centre

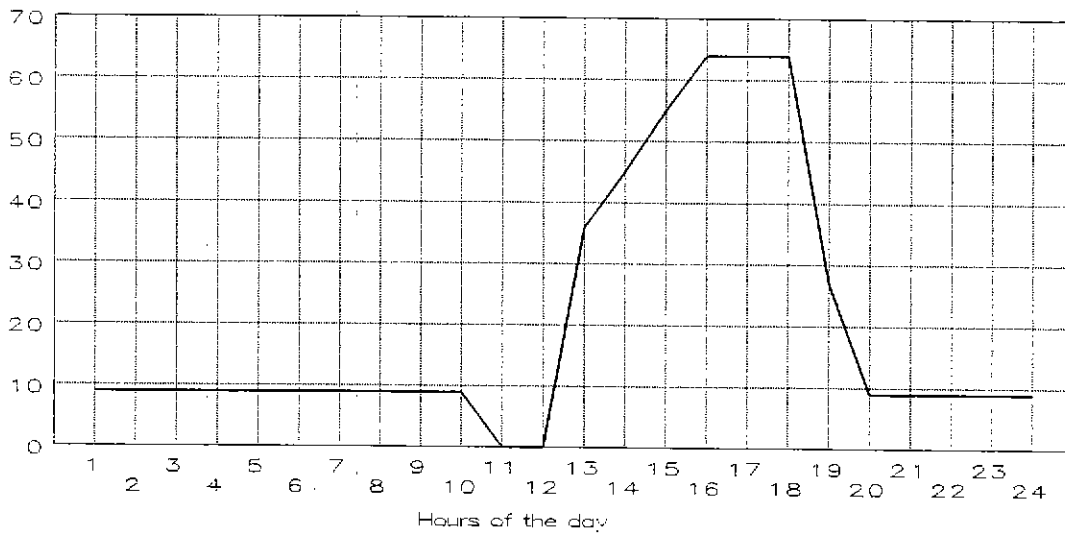
DATES: 25.11.99 to 30.04.20

OFFENCE: Theft from motor vehicle Theft of motor vehicle

TOTAL OFFENCES: 10 1

Crime Time Analysis Chart

Degree of risk



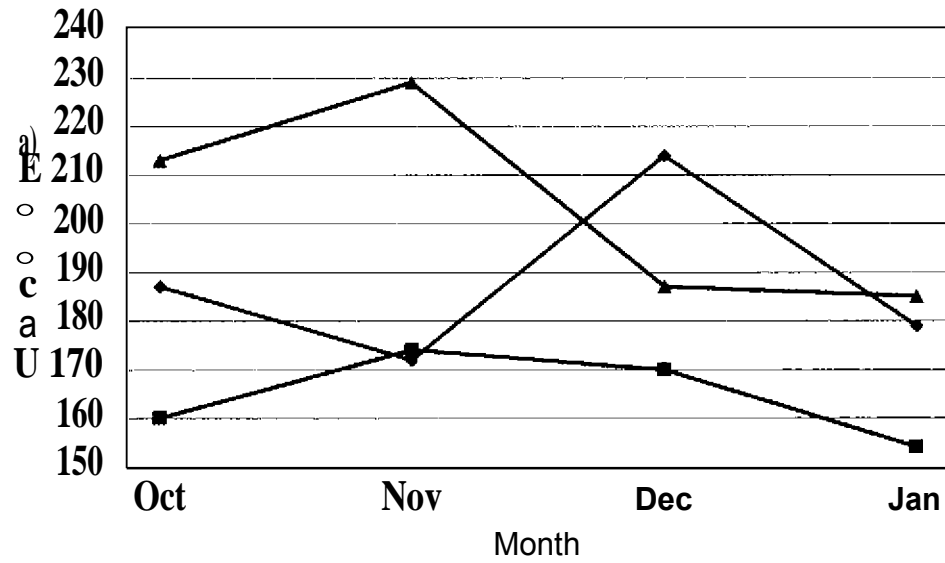
REPEATED LOCATIONS:

HIGH STREET 11

DOW: MON TUE 1 WED THU 1 FRI 5 SAT 3 SUN 1

Appendix 4 - Figures for numbers of offenders for juvenile crime.

Misc. Thefts



Oct 97 - Jan 98

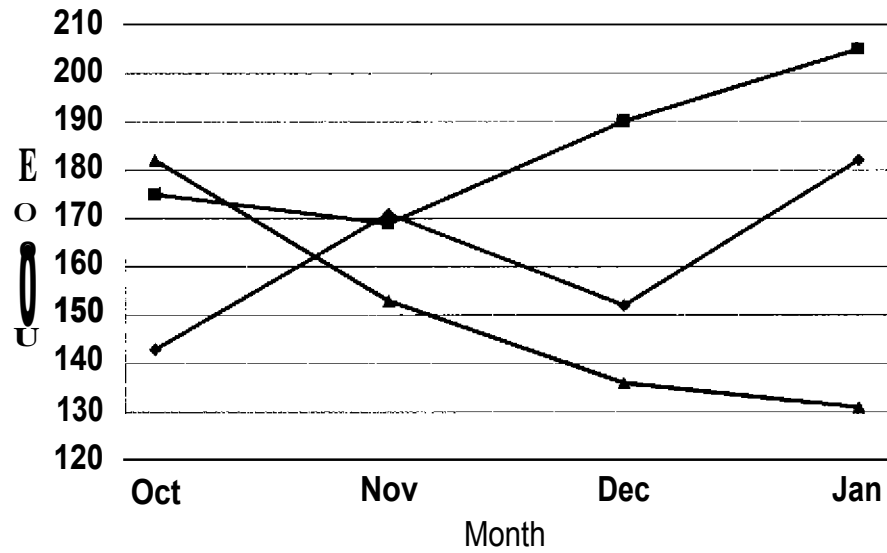
Oct 98 - Jan 99

Oct 99 - Jan 00

Misc. Thefts

	Oct 97 - Jan 98	Oct 98 - Jan 99	Oct 99 - Jan 00
Oct	160	187	213
Nov	174	172	229
Dec	170	214	187
Jan	154	179	185

Shoplifting



Oct 97 - Jan 98

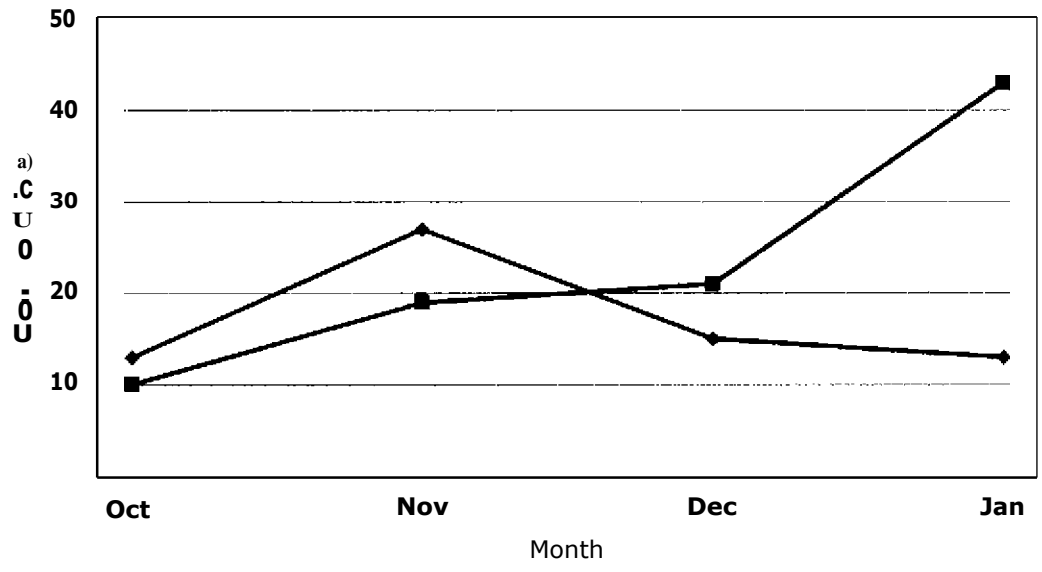
Oct 98 - Jan 99

Oct 99 - Jan 00

Shoplifting

	Oct 97 - Jan 98	Oct 98 - Jan 99	Oct 99 - Jan 00
Oct	175	143	182
Nov	169	171	153
Dec	190	152	136
Jan	205	182	131

Begging



Oct 98 - Jan 99

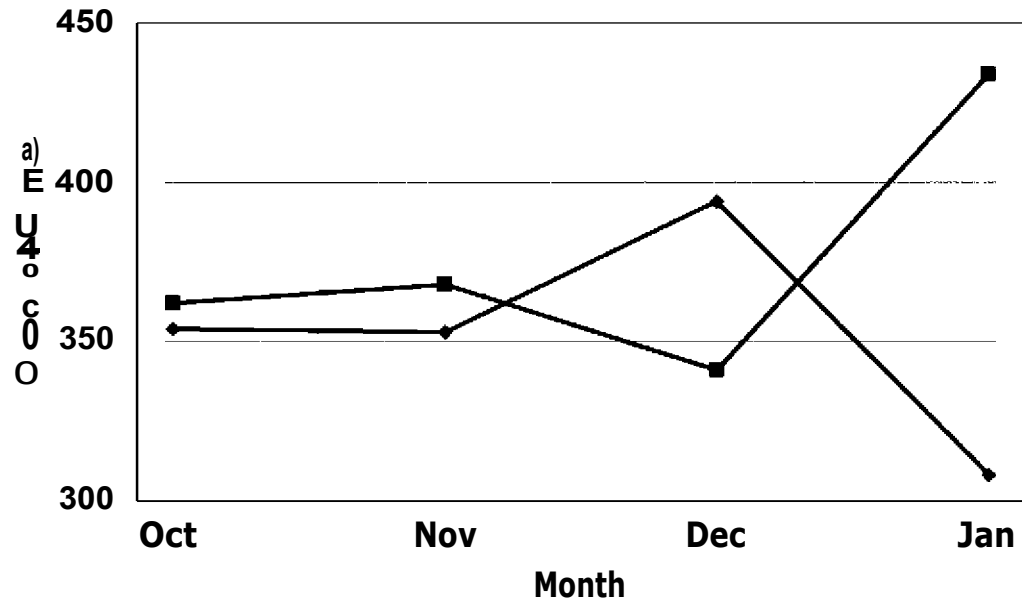
Oct 99 - Jan 00

Begging

	Oct 99 - Jan 99	Oct 99 - Jan 00
Oct	10	13
Nov	19	27
Dec	21	15
Jan	43	13

Appendix 6 - Crime / Incident figures for the night time offences.

Public Order



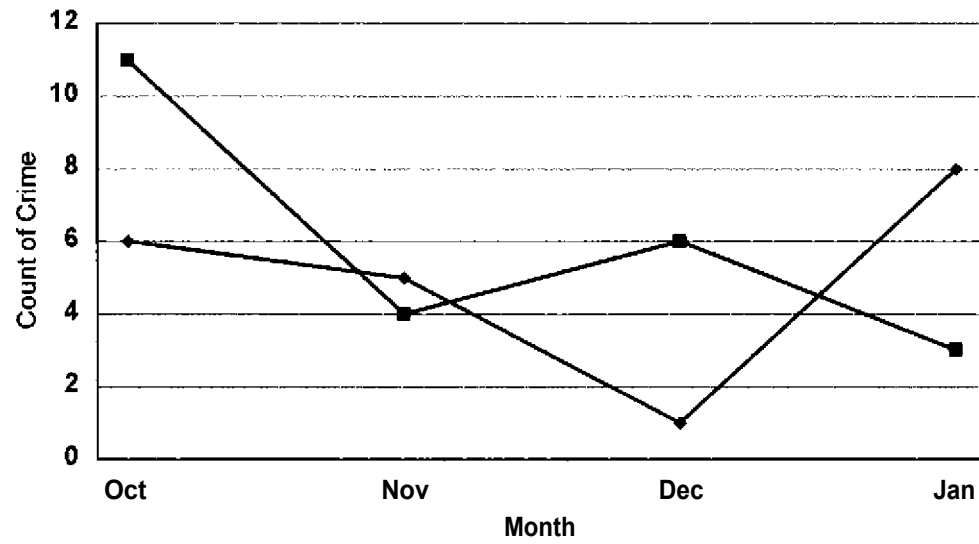
Oct 98 - Jan 99

Oct 99 - Jan 00

Public Order

	Oct 98 - Jan 99	Oct 99 - Jan 00
Oct	362	354
Nov	368	353
Dec	341	308
Jan	434	308

Offensive Weapon

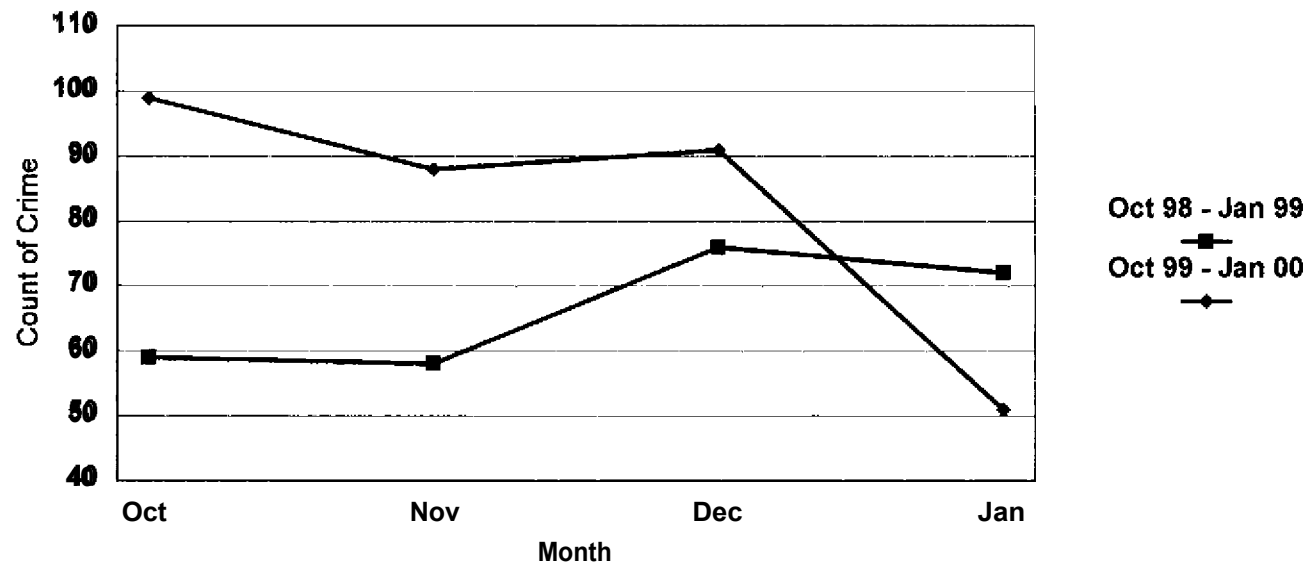


Oct 98 - Jan 99
 Oct 99 - Jan 00

Offensive Weapon

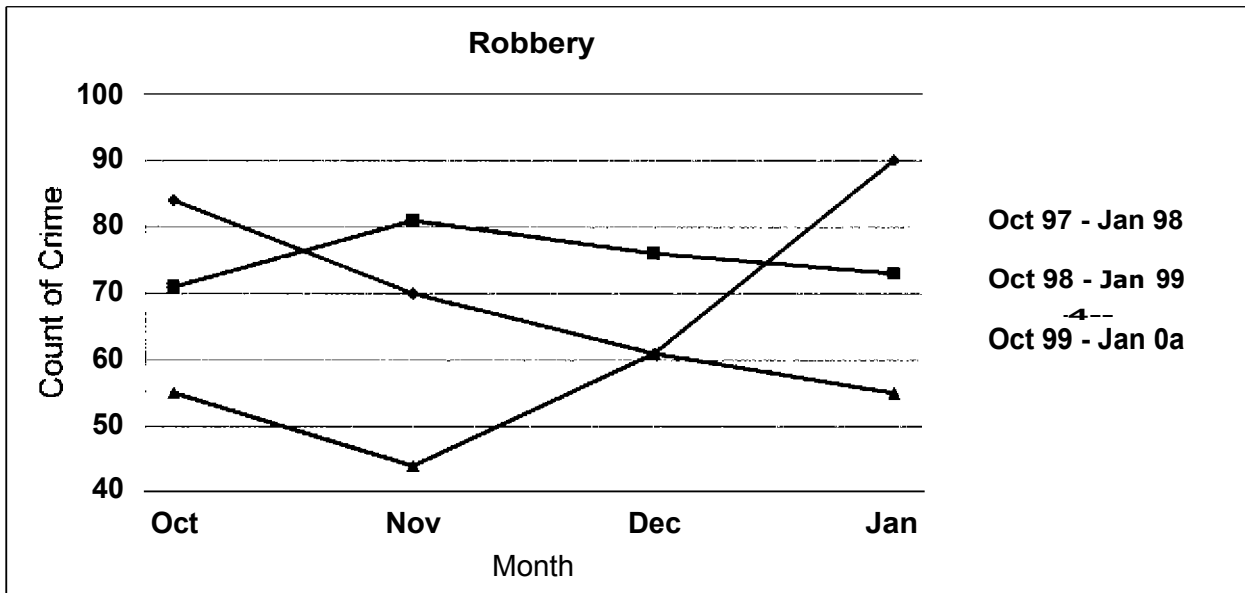
	Oct 98 - Jan 99	Oct 99 - Jan00
Oct	11	6
Nov	4	5
Dec	6	1
Jan	3	8

Drunkenness



Drunkenness

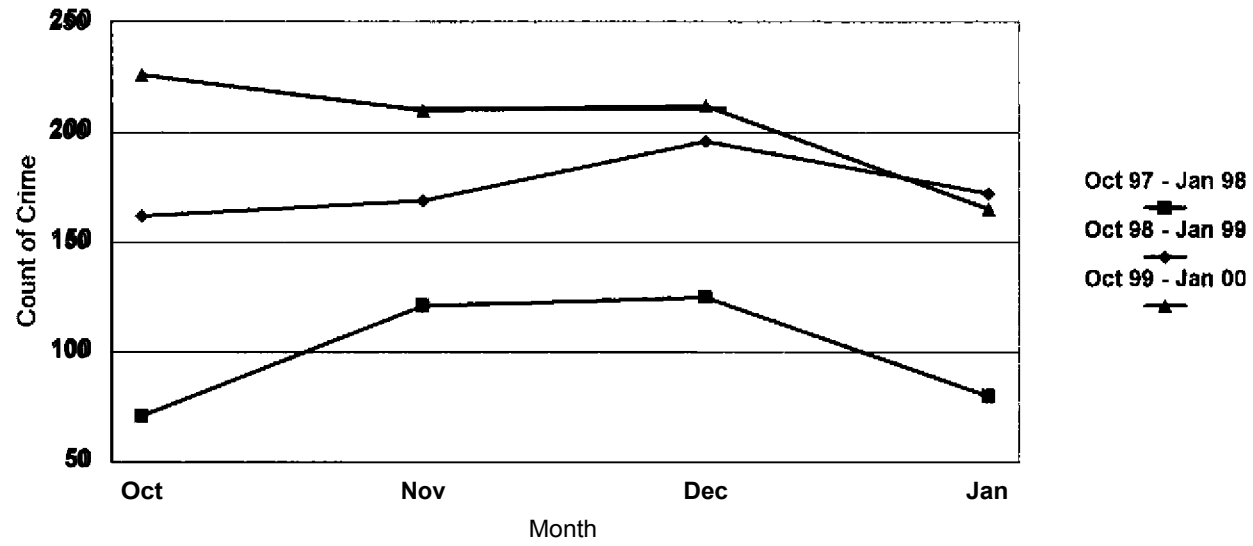
	Oct 98 - Jan 99	Oct 99 - Jan 00
Oct	59	99
Nov	58	88
Dec	76	91
Jan	72	51



Robbery

	Oct 97 - Jan 98	Oct 98 - Jan 99	Oct 99 - Jan 00
Oct	71	84	55
Nov	81	70	44
Dec	76	61	61
Jan	73	90	55

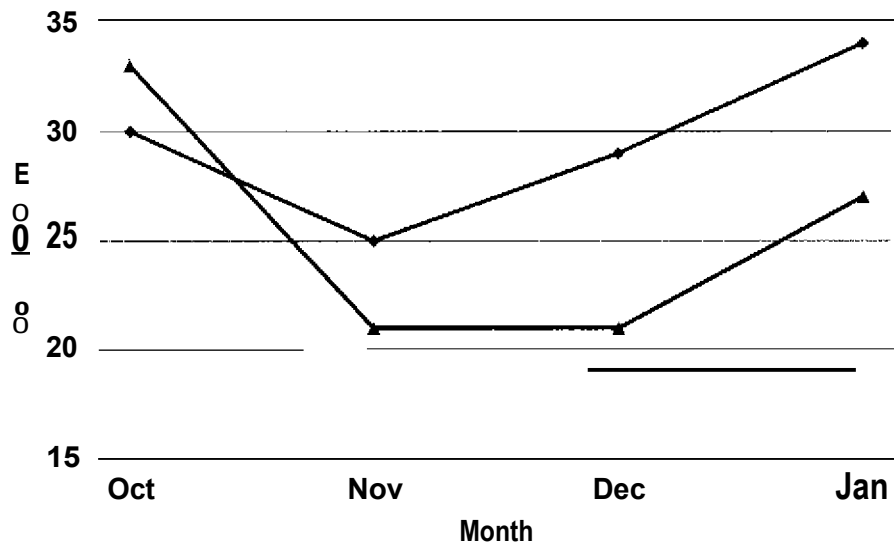
Assaults



Assaults

	Oct 97 - Jan 98	Oct 98 - Jan 99	Oct 99 - Jan 00
Oct	71	162	226
Nov	121	169	210
Dec	125	196	212
Jan	80	172	165

Possession



Oct 97 - Jan 98

Oct 98 - Jan 99

Oct 99 - Jan 00

Possession

	Oct 97 - Jan 98	Oct 98 - Jan 99	Oct 99 - Jan 00
Oct	18	30	33
Nov	16	25	21
Dec	19	29	21
Jan	19	34	27