



CARDIFF NIGHT TIME ECONOMY UPDATE:

A REPORT ON COMMUNITY SAFETY ISSUES WITHIN CARDIFF CITY CENTRE DURING THE NIGHT TIME ECONOMY

Year 2018/19

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A colorful silhouette graphic of the Cardiff skyline and city life, including a dragon, a clock tower, a person on a bicycle, and a banner with Welsh text. The banner reads: 'CRE V GWIR IN THESE STONES FEL GW YDR HORIZONS OF WR NALS AWENSING'.

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Gweithio dros Gaerdydd, gweithio gyda'n gilydd
Working for Cardiff, working together



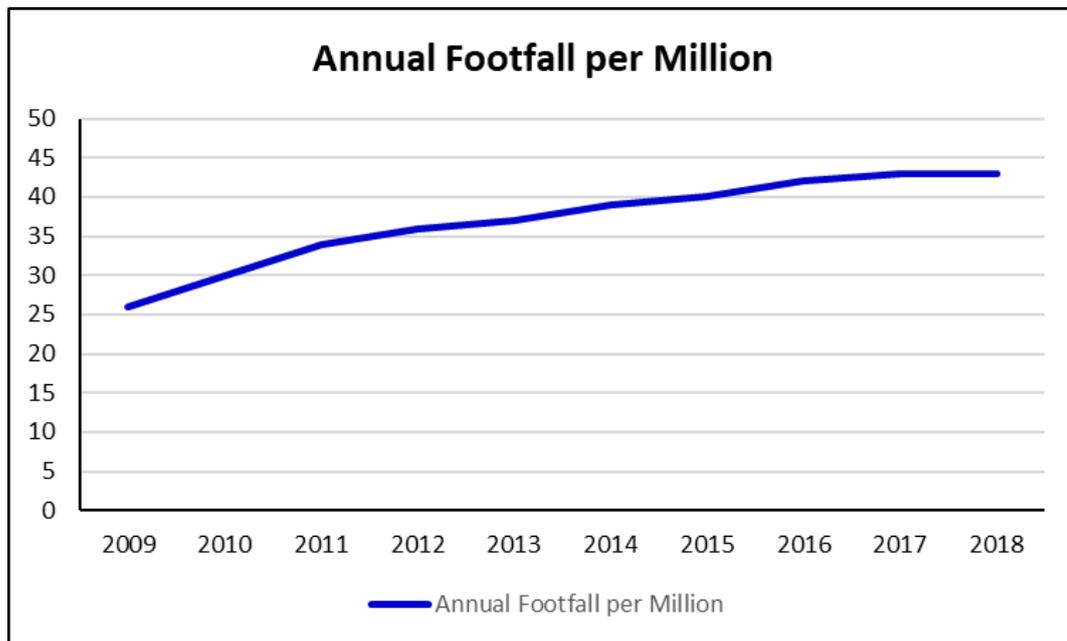
#gweithiogydangilydd
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Historically the City centre of Cardiff has attracted a vibrant night time economy with high levels of crime and anti-social behaviour being linked to the night time economy.

Since the last report there have been slight changes to the number of premises within the City Centre, there are currently 294 licensed premises a reduction of 5 when compared to the previous report. The way in which the premises are recorded have changed slightly due to a new IT system. 34.3% or 103 of these are licensed as Pub, Club or Bar. A further 35.3% or 104 are licensed as Restaurant/ Cafe with a further 3.74% or 11 relating to Takeaway premises. 5.4% or 16 relate to hotels and guest houses, 10.2% or 30 relating to Supermarkets, Off Licences and Shops. Two further licences relate to Sports Clubs. Five licences relate to cinemas and theatres. The final 8.5% or 25 relate to miscellaneous licenses such as for hairdressers, galleries etc.

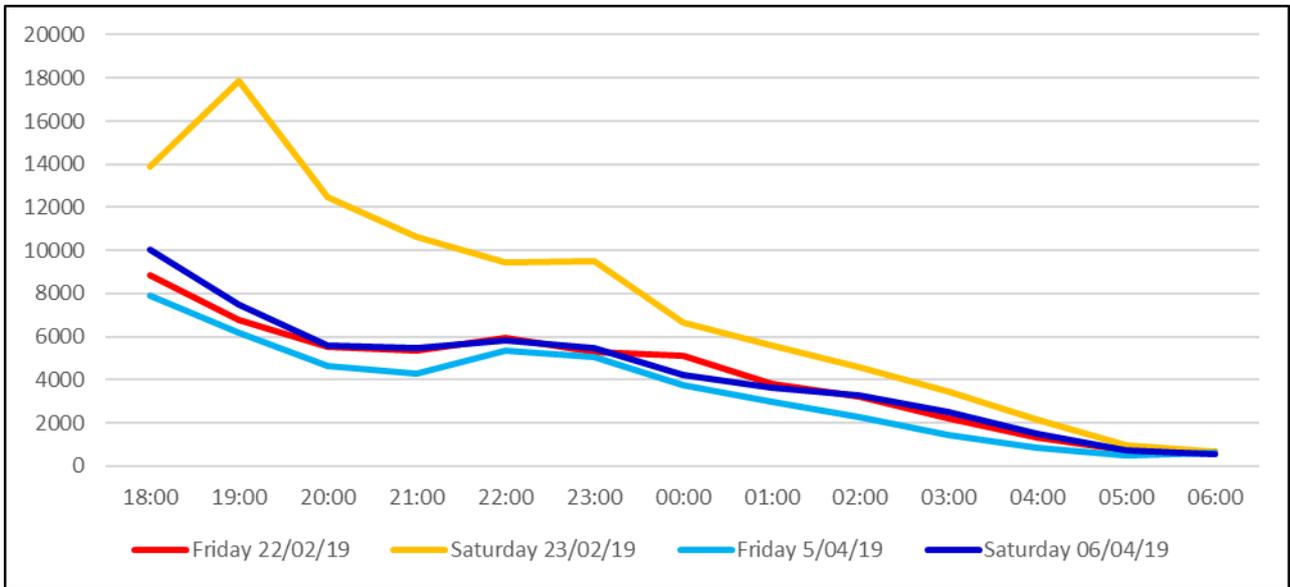
The annual footfall within the City Centre has steadily increased from 26million in 2009 to 43million in 2018, which is an increase of 65%. Analysis on the Springboard website reveals that in 2018 the footfall within the night time economy was 10.3 million accounting for 24% of overall footfall. This is an increase of approximately 6.2% in the footfall number when compared to 2016 but no change in the percentage of overall footfall.



Source: Springboard

In 2011, the Economy and Culture Scrutiny Committee of Cardiff Council wrote a report on the Cardiff Night Time Economy. Within this report, further analysis was carried out into the footfall within Queen Street and the report states that on an average weekend the night time economy footfall ranges between 30,000 and 40,000 and on event days between 65,000 to 100,000 with the peaks being on a Saturday night into a Sunday Morning.

In order to compare footfall in the City Centre during the night time economy on a Friday and Saturday when an event is on and a similar period when no event is on data has been obtained from the Springboard Database in respect of Friday 22nd February 2019 and Saturday 23rd February 2019. This being the weekend when Wales played England in the Six Nations with the event taking place on the Saturday at 16:45 hrs and on Friday and Saturday the 5th & 6th April 2019 when no event was taking place.



It was noted from this analysis that not surprisingly the footfall on the Saturday when the event took place was considerably higher, however it was noted that on the Friday before the event the footfall was similar to a weekend when there was no event took place. The total footfall between 18:00 hours and 06:00 hours on the days in question were compared and it was found that on an event day the footfall was 74% higher than on a Saturday when no event was taking place.

Global Tourism Solutions (UK) Ltd also prepares a STEAM (Scarborough Tourism Economic Activity Monitor) report, for Cardiff Council, which supplies economic information on the Cardiff Visitors economy and forms part of key performance indicators for Cardiff Council. The most recent report Available is for the year 2018.

The first chart, which has been obtained from this report, shows the visitor numbers for Cardiff as a whole it will be noted that there was a significant increase in 2010 with a 25% increase in visitor numbers this correlates with the opening of the St David’s two shopping centre. It will be noted that 2018 saw a slight increase of 0.5% in visitor numbers when compared to the previous year. A comparison between 2008 and 2018 shows that visitor numbers have increased by 70.5%.

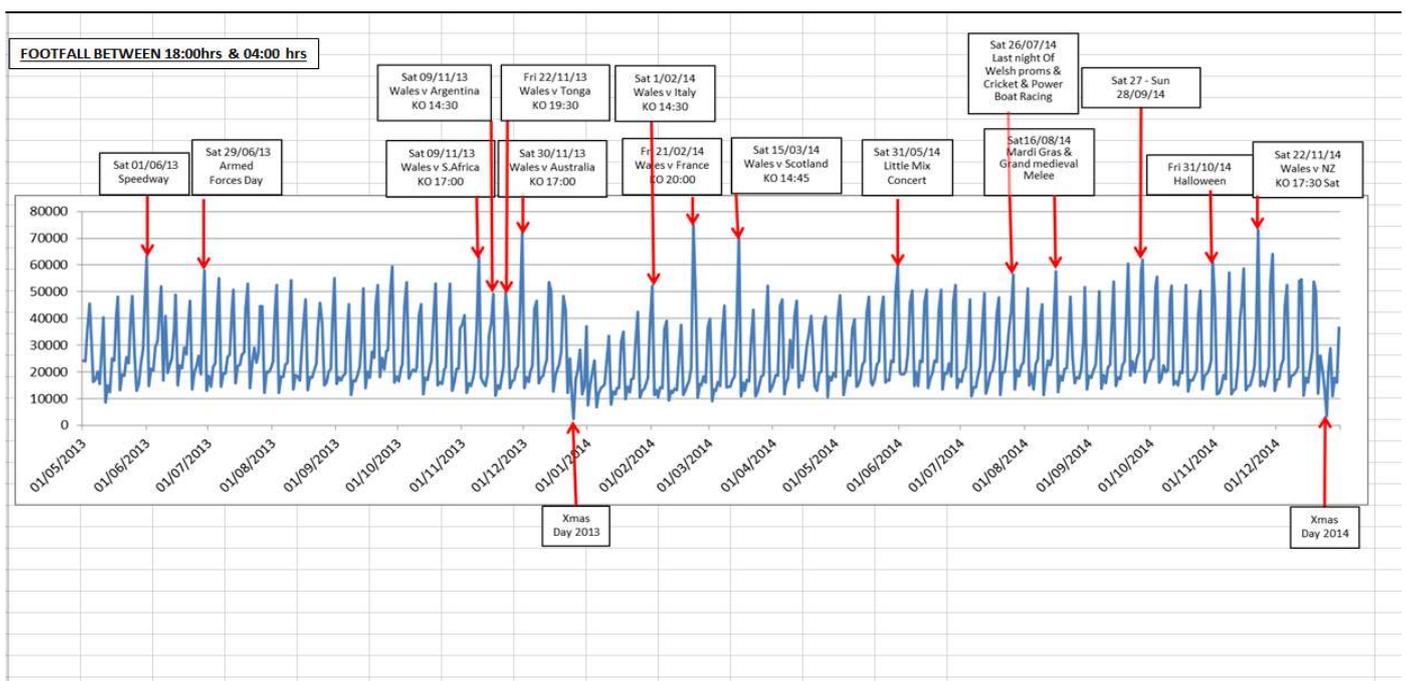


The next chart shows visitors numbers in Serviced accommodation, which relates to visitors staying at hotels within the city. It will be noted that there has been a significant increase in the number of visitors staying within hotels within Cardiff. If 2008 is compared with 2018, it will be noted that there has been a significant rise in the number of people staying in hotels within Cardiff with a rise a rise of over 57%



It will be noted from the above statistics that over recent years there has been a significant increase in the number of visitors to the city, which will in turn have an impact on the night time economy. With the future development of Central Square and the introduction of the BBC headquarters, it is likely that visitor numbers will continue to rise in the City Centre.

Previous analysis has taken place into footfall in relation to major events the following chart shows the peaks for footfall during the hours of 18:00 and 04:00 over a 20-month period and the trends are shown in the following chart.

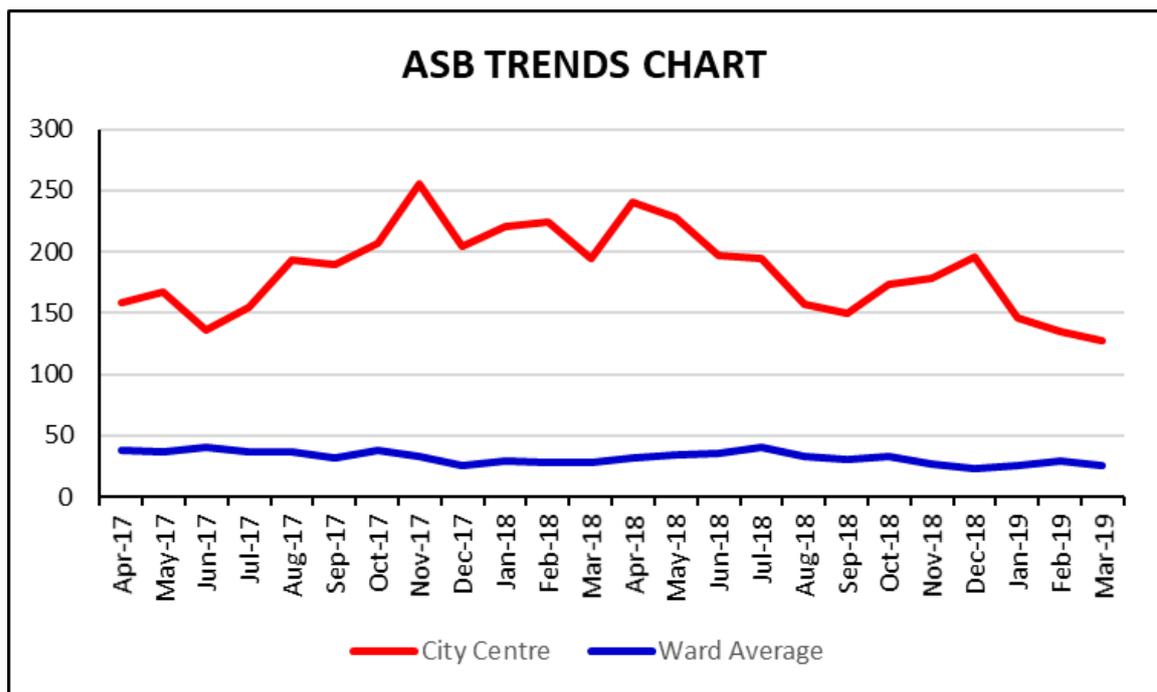


In relation to Crime and Anti-social behaviour statistics, it should be noted that over the years, there have been changes to the way in which crime and anti-social behaviour has been recorded. One of the main impacts is the implementation of NICHE by South Wales Police as their Crime recording system in 2007. In addition to this, there have been various changes to both the National Standards of Incident Recording (NSIR) and the National Crime Recording Standards (NCRS) over the years. In relation to anti-social behaviour, the incident classifications changed in 2011 from 14 different classifications to three. Crime and incident data has been obtained from the South Wales Police Business Intelligence Unit and from the Police Crime & Incident recording system (NICHE) and this data has been used to complete the information on crime & disorder contained within this report.

The City centre is in fact part of the Cathays Ward however, by using the geography of the police beats within the City Centre it has been possible to identify crime and ASB which has occurred specifically within the City Centre.

Anti- Social behaviour has always been high within the Cardiff City Centre. The following chart shows a comparison of trends in relation to ASB. The blue line shows the number of incidents of ASB on a monthly basis from April 2017 to March 2019 this is compared to the red line which shows the ward average across Cardiff where the monthly total ASB for Cardiff has been divided by 29 which is the number of wards which then gives a ward average.

It will be noted from this trends chart that the number of ASB incidents, which occurred in the City Centre, has consistently been significantly above the Ward average. It will also be noted that whilst the ward average has remained fairly constant the ASB incidents within the city centre have fluctuated significantly over the period from a high in November 2017 of 256 to a low in March 2019 of 127. The total ASB in the city centre for 2017/18 was 34.8% higher than in 2018/19

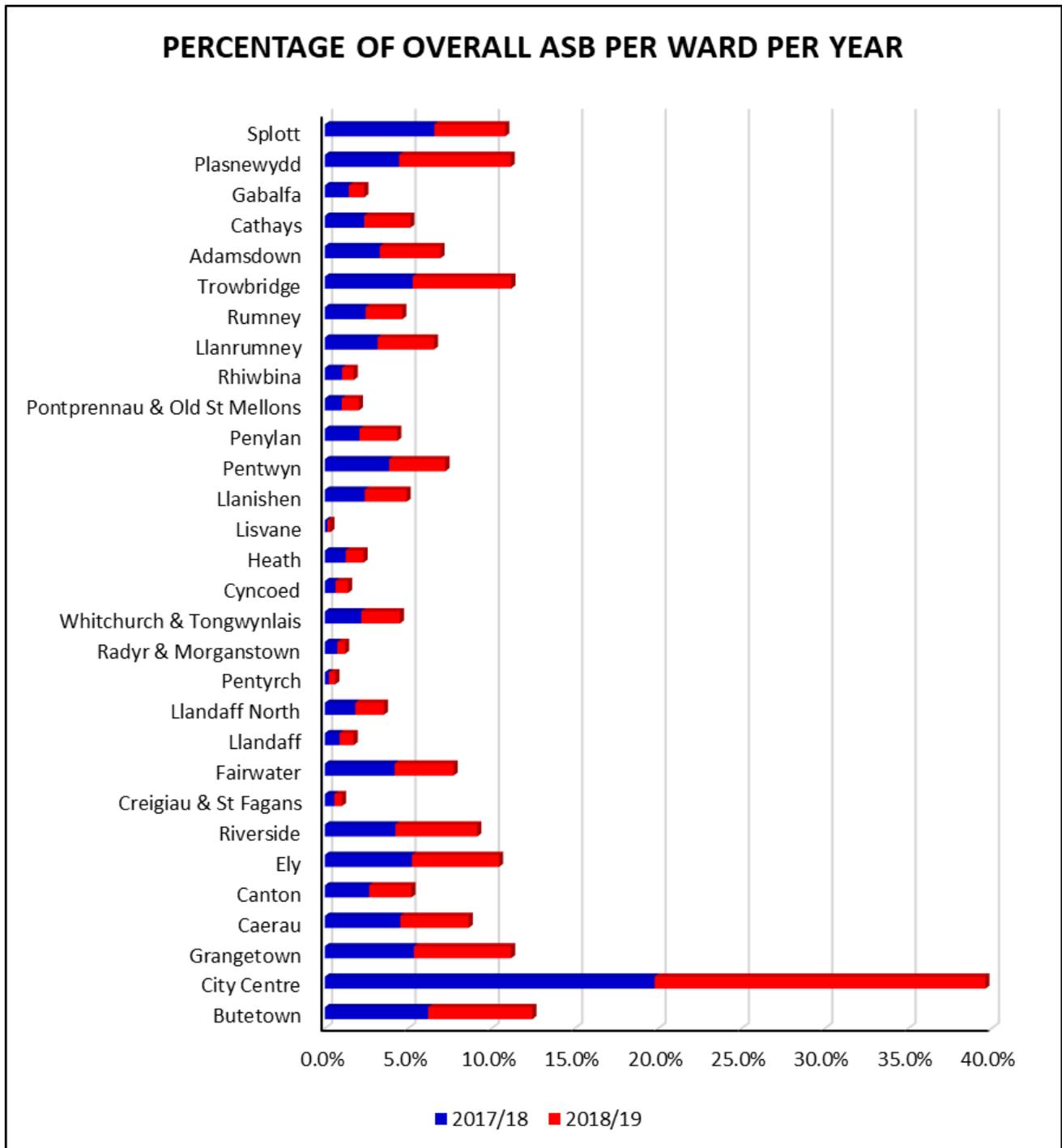


Over the eight year period from April 2011 to March 2019, the City Centre has accounted for 13.4% in 2011/12, 18.6% in 2012/13, 17.8% in 2013/14, 16.5% in 2014/15, 17.4% in 2015/16, 17.1% in 2016/17, 23.6% in 2017/18 and 16.7% in 2018/19 of the total ASB within Cardiff. If a comparison is made to the other wards, it will be noted that the ward with the next highest percentage is the Ely Ward, which accounts for 5.7% in 2011/12, 5.6% in 2012/13, 4.8% in 2013/14, 6.0% in 2014/15, 6.7% in 2015/16, 6.0% in 2016/17, 5.5% in 2017/18 and 6.2% in 2018/19.

From this comparison, it is evident that the percentage of ASB, which occurred in the City Centre, is considerably higher than in any other ward within the City. From further analysis, it will be seen that the percentage of ASB that the City centre accounts for has increased in the last eight years from 13.4% in

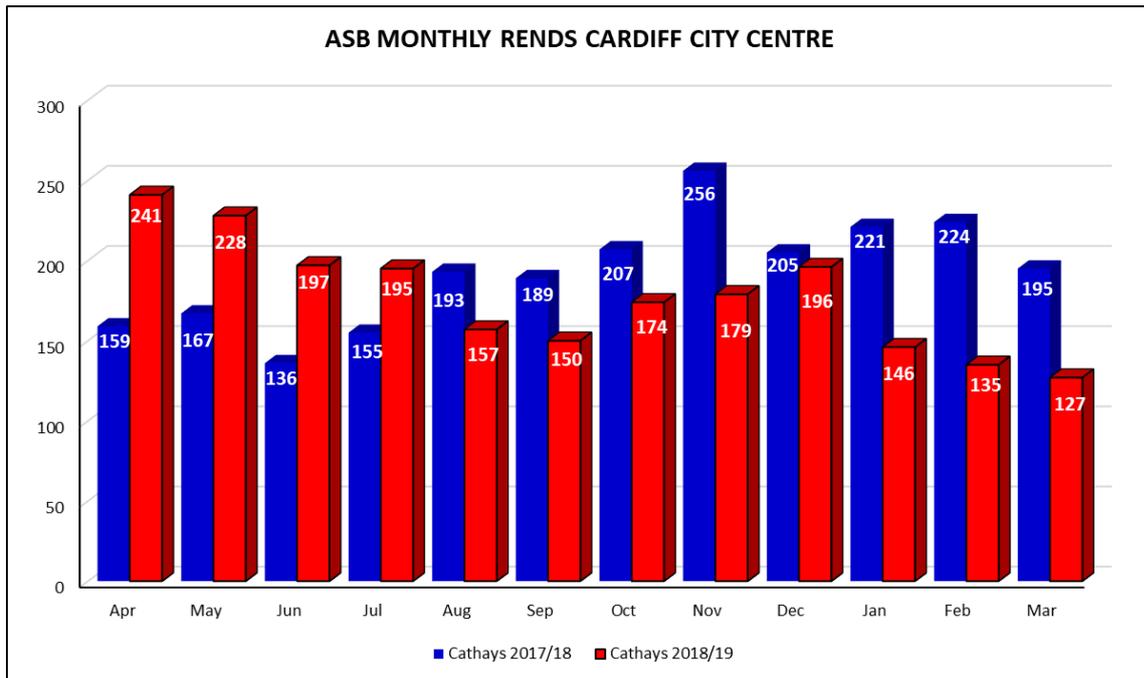
2011/12 to 16.7% in 2018/19. This would lead to the assumption that whilst the overall number of ASB incidents in Cardiff has decreased the percentage which has occurred in the City centre has increased by some 3.3%.

The next chart shows a comparison in the percentage of overall ASB incidents which each ward accounts for against the Cardiff total for the last two years. It will be noted that The City Centre area of the Cathays ward is consistently higher than the other wards across Cardiff.

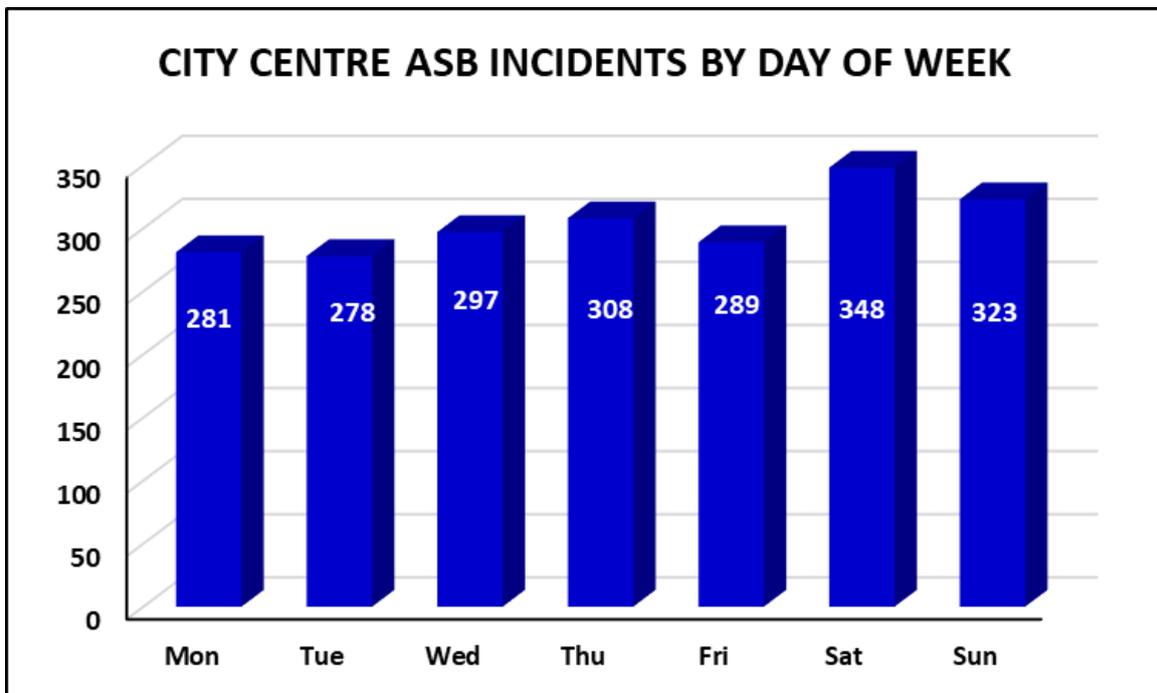


From 1st April 2018 to the end of March 2019 there were 2125 incidents of ASB within the City Centre. When compared to the same period for 2017/18 this equates to a reduction of 7.9% whilst the overall reduction for Cardiff as a whole for the same period was 8.2%.

The following chart shows the monthly totals for incidents of anti-social behaviour within the city centre for 2017/18 with a comparison to 2018/19.

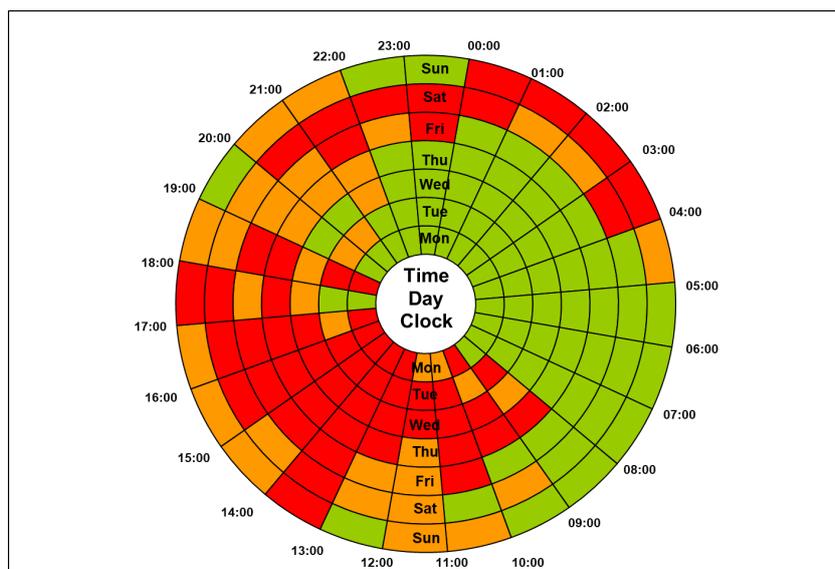


The next chart shows a breakdown of these incidents by the day in which they occurred it will be noted that a Saturday and Sunday recorded the highest total.



Further analysis has been carried out and the following chart shows the time and day that these offences occurred the green areas are where 0 to 10 incidents occurred, Amber is where 10 to 15 incidents occurred and Red is where more than 15 incidents occurred.

It will be seen from this chart that the hotspot times during weekdays are between Noon and 1800hours however, on a Saturday and Sunday this extends into the overnight period i.e. from 21:00 hrs on a Friday to 04:00 on a Saturday and from 20:00 hours on a Saturday to 04:00 hours on a Sunday



Further analysis into the times these incidents occurred reveals that 38.7% of the incidents of ASB within the City Centre occur between the hours of 18:00 and 06:00 hours.

In relation to the ASB incidents, which have occurred between the hours of 18:00 and 06:00 in the City Centre during 2018/19 it was found that the incidents of ASB were recorded as occurring at 77 different locations within the City Centre. The following table shows the top 34 streets where six of more incidents have occurred.

Street name	Total	Street name	Total	Street name	Total
ST MARY STREET	183	MARY ANN STREET	17	BUTE TERRACE	7
QUEEN STREET	98	GORSEDD GARDENS ROAD	16	COLUM ROAD	7
GREYFRIARS ROAD	69	KINGSWAY	14	DUMFRIES PLACE	7
CAROLINE STREET	28	WOMANBY STREET	12	HIGH STREET	7
MILL LANE	26	ST JOHN STREET	10	NEWPORT ROAD	7
PARK PLACE	25	TREDEGAR STREET	10	NORTH ROAD	7
CASTLE STREET	23	BUTE PARK	9	ADAM STREET	6
CHURCHILL WAY	22	CHURCH STREET	9	CENTRAL SQUARE	6
QUEENSWEST	19	WORKING STREET	9	CHARLES STREET	6
WESTGATE STREET	19	BRIDGE STREET	8	MILLENNIUM PLAZA	6
QUAY STREET	18	THE FRIARY	8		
THE HAYES	18	ADAMSCROFT PLACE	7		

Further analysis has been carried out into criminal offences, which have occurred within the City Centre. As highlighted previously it should be noted that over the years there have been significant changes to the Home office rules for recording of crime (NCRS) and these need to be considered when comparing data year on year. The following chart shows a two year comparison of crime within the City centre.

From the following chart it will be noted that two offence groups Other Thefts and Violence Against The Person account for 82% of the overall crime within the City Centre in 2017/18 and 2018/19.

In the last two years, the City Centre has accounted for 18.3% to 16.6% of the overall crime within Cardiff. There are two specific offence groups, which have a significant impact on crime in the City Centre and have an impact on the night time economy and further analysis has been carried out into these offence groups for the year 2018/19.

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Burglary of Residential	26	23	12	8	16	10	17	18
Burglary of Business & Community	154	117	85	127	113	108	110	150
Criminal damage	314	291	278	239	282	258	311	265
Drug trafficking	25	19	34	25	10	24	21	35
Other drugs offence	194	192	187	185	180	190	224	219
Fraud or forgery	88	133	5	1	2	6	5	10
Other notifiable offence	89	92	150	97	117	134	142	121
Other theft	3736	3795	3603	3545	3383	3236	3538	3165
Robbery	41	25	20	34	35	27	53	49
Sexual offence	38	45	47	82	91	132	198	194
Theft from motor vehicle	140	133	140	81	102	121	140	109
Theft of motor vehicle	18	14	9	11	9	11	19	12
Violence against the person	1534	1405	1470	1687	1835	1846	2116	2271
Grand Total	6397	6284	6040	6122	6175	6103	6894	6618

The offence group Other Thefts recorded in 2018/19 consists of eleven different offence categories as shown below

Crimsec Description	Total	Crimsec Description	Total
Shoplifting	1581	Theft in a Dwelling other than from an Automatic Machine or Meter	8
Other Theft	672	Theft from an Automatic Machine or Meter	6
Theft or Unauthorised Taking of a Pedal Cycle	512	Interfering with a Motor Vehicle	3
Theft from the Person	336	Handling Stolen Goods	3
Making Off Without Payment	33	Profiting from or concealing knowledge of the proceeds of crime	1
Theft by an Employee	10		

A number of these offence categories would have an impact on the daytime economy but not on the night time economy. In order to try to identify the offences which would impact on the night time economy the following chart shows the number of offences under each of the above categories which were reported between 18:00hrs and 06:00 hours giving a total of 792 offences.

Crimsec Description	Total	Crimsec Description	Total
Shoplifting	213	Making Off Without Payment	27
Other Theft	228	Theft in a Dwelling other than from an Automatic Machine or Meter	3
Theft from the Person	113	Theft from an Automatic Machine or Meter	2
Theft or Unauthorised Taking of a Pedal Cycle	206	Total	792

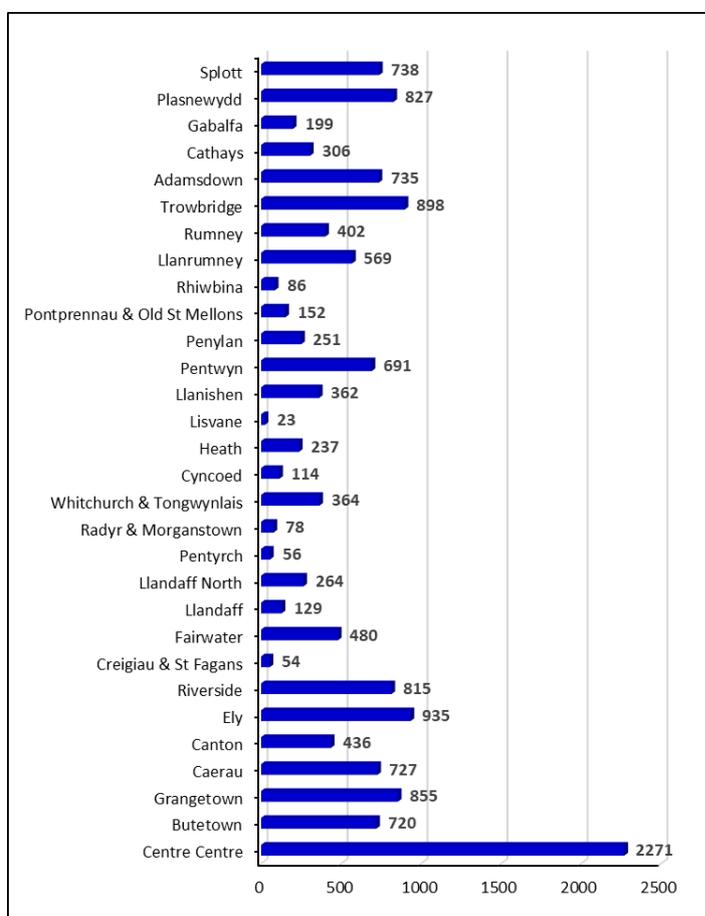
The two main categories of offence during these hours are Other Thefts and Theft or unauthorised taking of a pedal cycle. The offences of Other Theft relate to the Theft of Unattended Property.

In relation to the offences of Theft that have been reported between 18:00 hours and 06:00hrs the offences occurred within 72 different locations within the City centre, the following table shows the top 36 locations where 4 or more offences occurred.

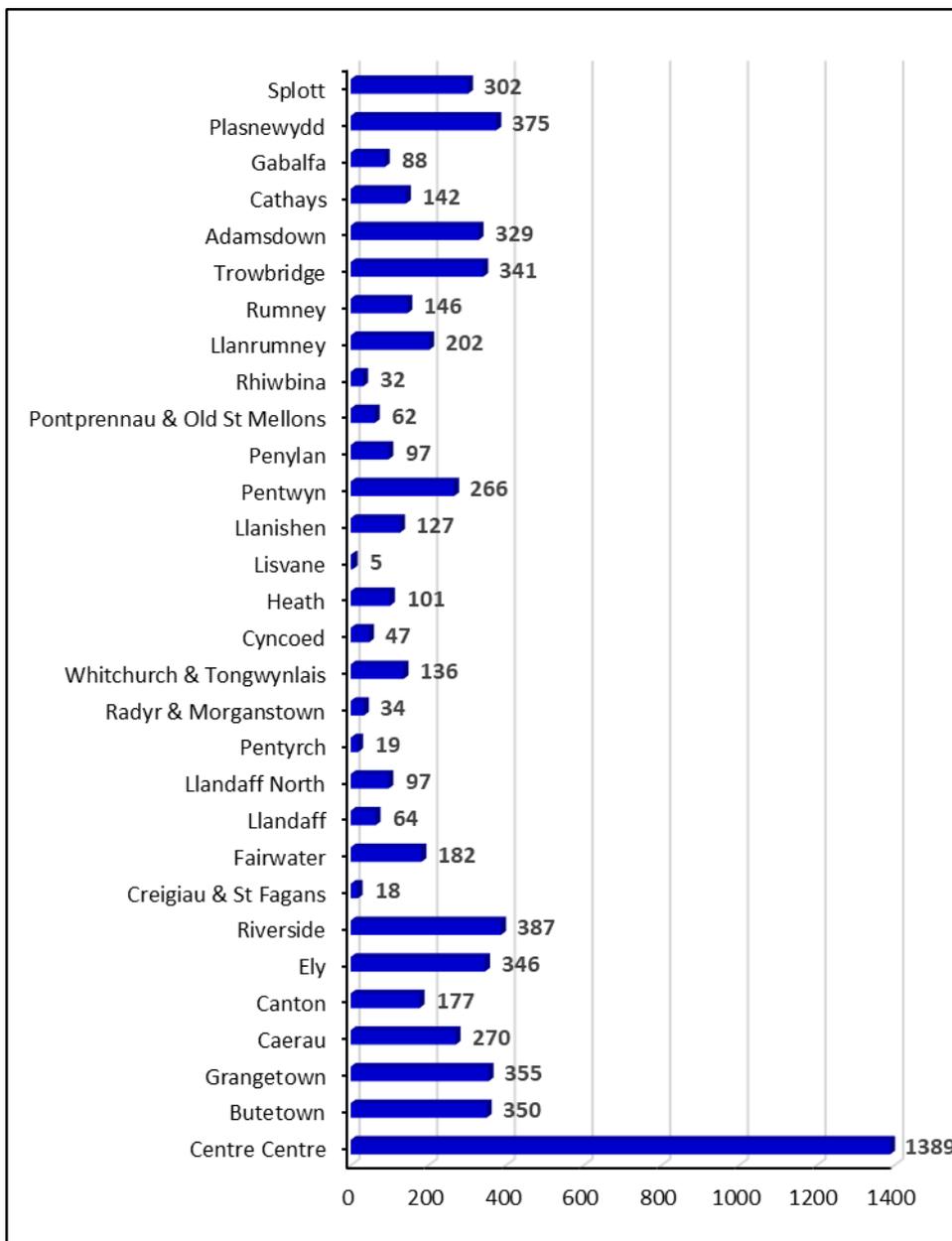
Street name	Total	Street name	Total	Street name	Total
ST MARY STREET	131	PARK PLACE	13	ST DAVIDS 2	6
QUEEN STREET	119	CAPITOL ARCADE	12	STADIUM PLAZA	6
THE HAYES	86	BRIDGE STREET	11	STATION TERRACE	6
GRAND ARCADE	45	ST JOHN STREET	11	BUTE TERRACE	5
CASTLE STREET	34	CAROLINE STREET	10	CUSTOM HOUSE STREET	5
ST DAVIDS WAY	30	THE FRIARY	10	MAINDY ROAD	5
MILL LANE	24	WINDSOR PLACE	10	TREDEGAR STREET	5
GREYFRIARS ROAD	21	WOOD STREET	10	ADAM STREET	4
MARY ANN STREET	16	NORTH ROAD	9	CENTRAL SQUARE	4
MILLENNIUM PLAZA	16	KINGSWAY	8	CHARLES STREET	4
CHURCHILL WAY	15	COLUM DRIVE	6	GORSEDD GARDENS ROAD	4
WESTGATE STREET	14	DUKE STREET	6	HIGH STREET	4

As stated previously the Violence Against The Person Offence Group showed a total of 2271 offences occurring within the City Centre of these 1389 or 6.2% were reported between 18:00hrs and 06:00 hrs.

During 2018/19, the City Centre accounts for 15.4% of the Cardiff Total Violence Against The Person offences. The following chart shows the number of offences, which have occurred within each ward it, will be noted that The City Centre area of the Cathays ward is considerably higher than the other wards within the City.



In addition to the above further analysis was carried out into offences of Violence against The Person, which occurred between 18:00 and 06:00 hours. The following chart shows the total number of offences which have occurred within each ward during this period once again it will be noted that the number of offences within the City Centre is significantly higher than the other wards within the City.

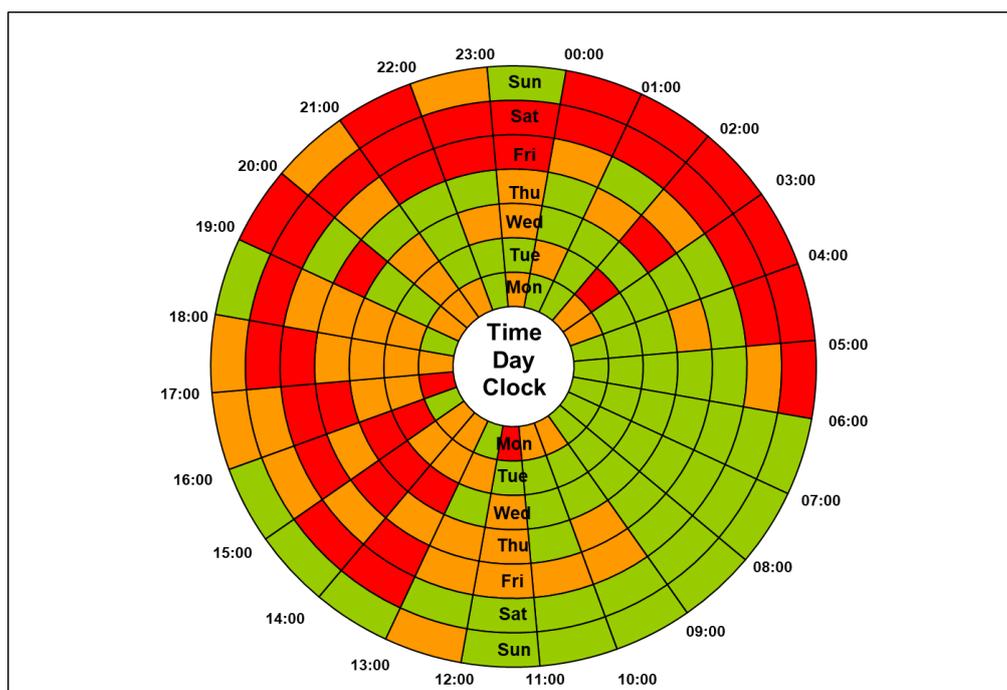


During the hours of 18:00 and 06:00 6486 offences of Violence Against the person occurred across Cardiff, these offences were recorded under 25 different offence categories. 1389 of these occurred within the City Centre, the following table shows the categories of offence which occurred within the City Centre.

Crimsec Description	Total	Crimsec Description	Total
Assault with injury	506	Harassment	12
Assault without injury	479	Possession of other weapons	10
Public fear, alarm or distress	229	Racially or religiously aggravated assault with injury	7
Racially or religiously aggravated public fear, alarm or distress	32	Stalking	6

Assault with intent to cause serious harm	26	Racially or religiously aggravated assault without injury	3
Malicious Communications	23	Threats to kill	3
Assault without injury on a constable	22	Cruelty to children/ young persons	1
Possession of article with blade or point	17	Kidnapping	1
Assault with injury on a constable	12		

The following chart is a Day/Time range chart, which shows the times of day when the offences are reported, within the City Centre. The green areas are where there are under 10 offences reported, Amber is where between 10 and 15 offences are reported and the Red areas are when more than 15 offences have been reported.



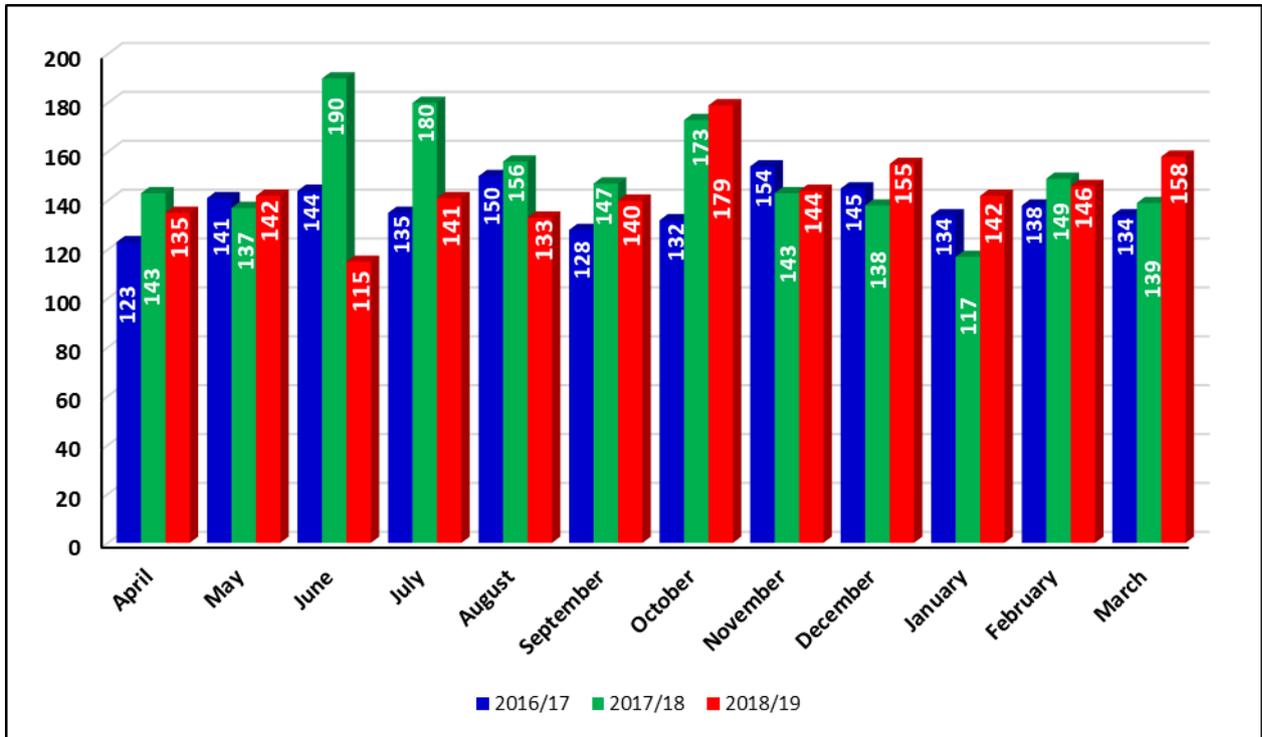
It will be noted that there are various hotspot times throughout the week however the main periods are between 21:00 hours on a Friday and 05:00 on a Saturday and between 17:00 hours on a Saturday and 06:00 hours on a Sunday. Another two hotspot periods are from 2am to 3am on a Tuesday and Thursday.

The offences, which took place between 18:00 hours and 06:00 hours within the City Centre occurred at 83 different locations within the City centre, the following table shows the top 26 streets where ten or more offences occurred.

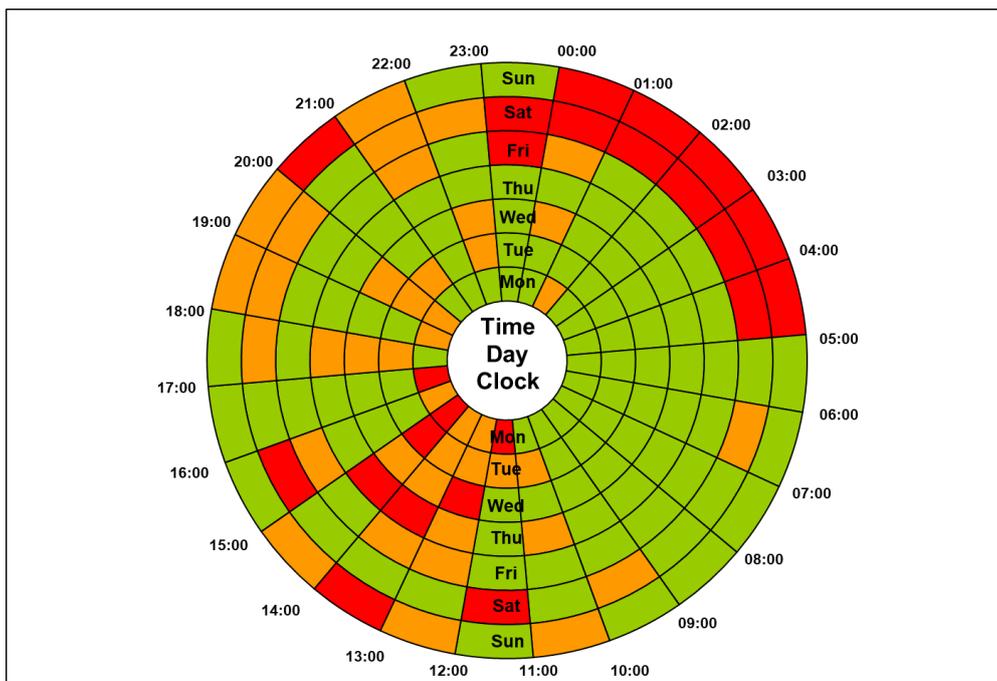
Street name	Total	Street name	Total	Street name	Total
ST MARY STREET	327	CAROLINE STREET	34	NORTH ROAD	14
QUEEN STREET	155	THE HAYES	28	WINDSOR PLACE	13
GREYFRIARS ROAD	87	MARY ANN STREET	23	NEWPORT ROAD	12
MILL LANE	75	ST DAVID'S SHOPPING CENTRE	21	THE FRIARY	12
CHURCHILL WAY	64	KINGSWAY	18	HIGH STREET	10
WESTGATE STREET	63	KING EDWARD VII AVENUE	17	KNOX ROAD	10
CASTLE STREET	55	CHURCH STREET	15	STATION TERRACE	10
PARK PLACE	52	ST JOHN STREET	15	WOMANBY STREET	10
QUEENSWEST	46	BUTE TERRACE	14		

In addition to the above data, which was obtained from South Wales Police, data has been obtained from the Cardiff University Health Board in relation to persons attending the Accident & Emergency Unit (A&E) because of an assault.

For 2018/19, there have been 1730 patients who have attended the Accident & Emergency Unit because of an Assault, this compares to 1812 for the same period in 2017/18, which is a reduction of 4.5%. The following chart shows the number of patients attending A & E per month in 2018/19 with a comparison to the previous two years.

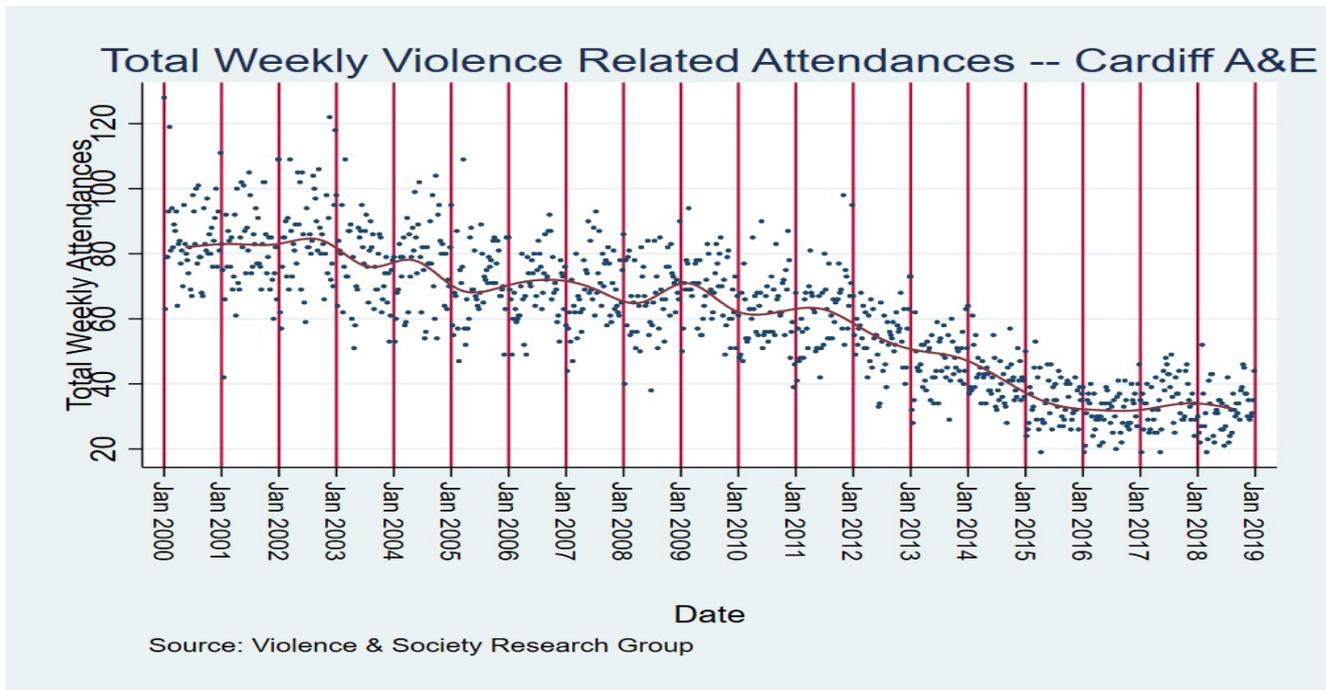


The following chart shows the time and day that patients attended the A&E department during 2018/19 as a result of an assault. The red areas are where 15 or more patients have attended whereas the Amber areas show where 10 to 15 patients attended and green is where less than 10 patients attended.

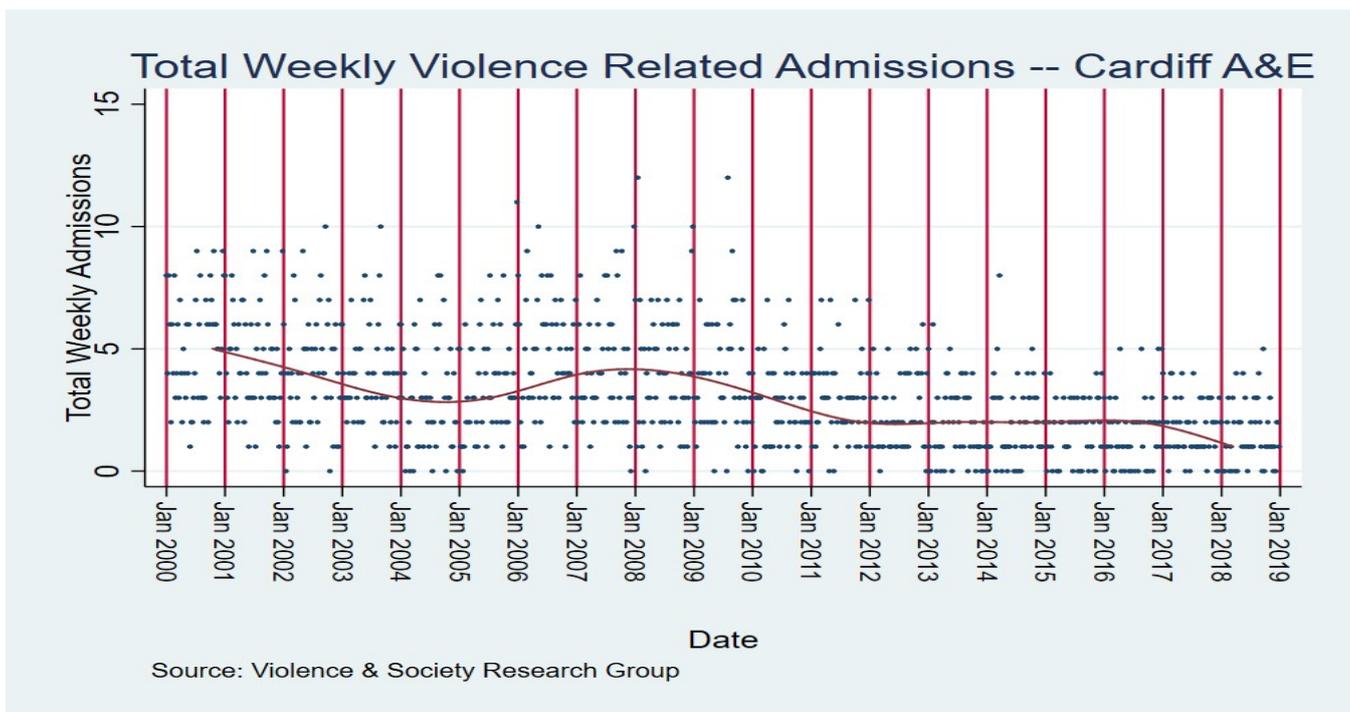


It will be noted from the above that the peak periods are between 23:00hrs on a Friday and 05:00 on a Saturday and 23:00 hours on a Saturday and 05:00 hours on a Sunday.

Further analysis has been carried out by the Cardiff University Violence in Society Research Group into the number of patients attending A&E because of an assault. The following charts show weekly violence related attendances at Cardiff University Hospital Accident & Emergency Department it will be noted that since January 2000 there has been a steady decrease in the number of attendees. However, after a slight rise in 2017 there has been a slight decrease in 2018.



The next chart shows the weekly number of patients who have been admitted to the hospital because of violence. It will be noted that there has not been the same significant change in the number of admittances although the number of weekly admissions has never been above five and has remained the same since 2013. During 2017 there has been a decrease in the number of people being admitted to hospital as a result of an assault.



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