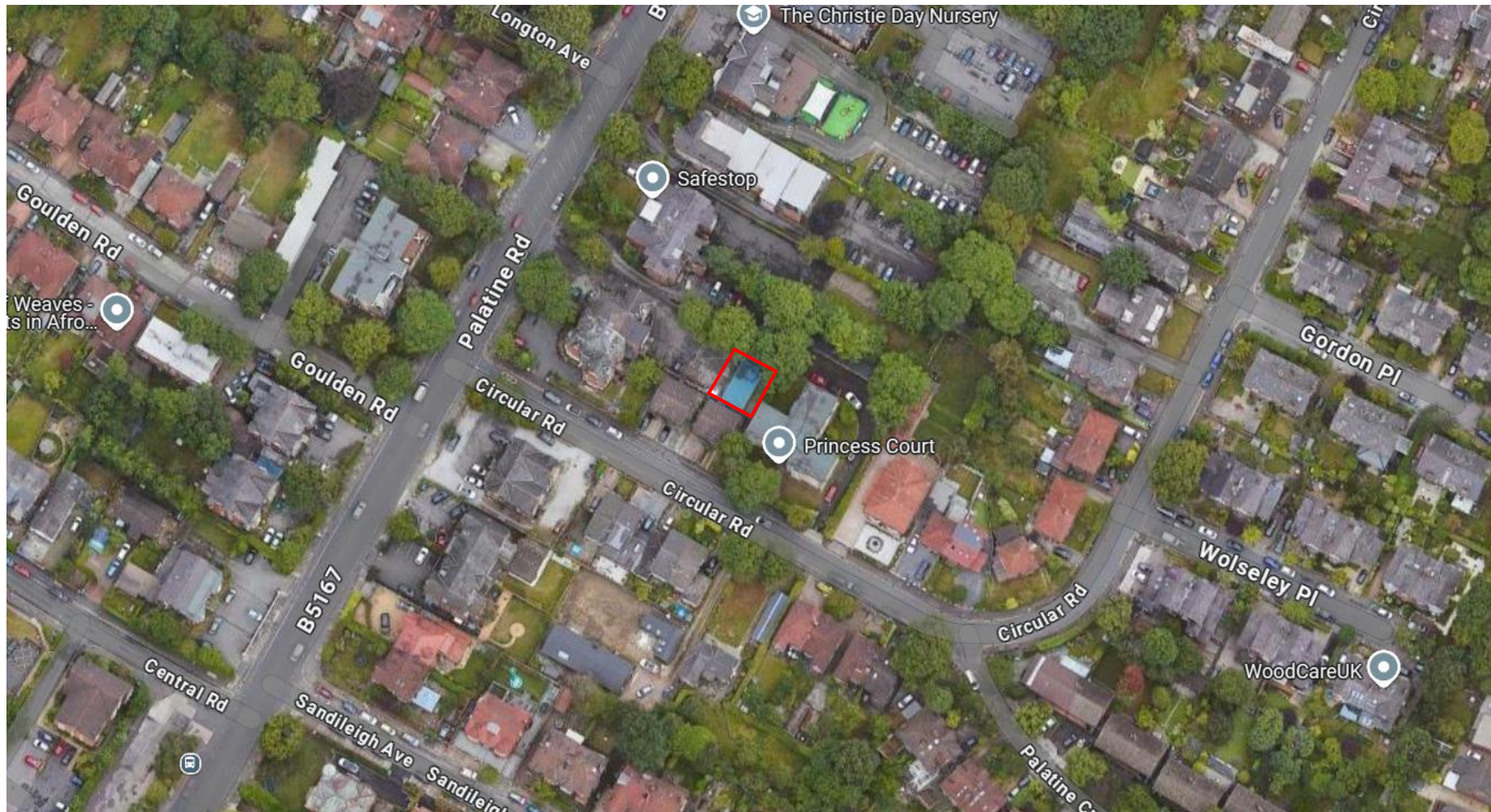


73a Palatine Road, Manchester.



Source: Google Earth

Addendum to Crime Impact Statement

v1.0

February 2025

This addendum to the previously submitted Crime Impact Statement, reference APM 0101.25, should be read in conjunction with that document. As a result of a Freedom of Information Act application to Greater Manchester Police requesting the crime types and numbers of recorded crimes between 1st November 2021 and 30th November 2024, broken down so each year is shown separately for the beat within Didsbury West that covers no. 73A Palatine Road, the following response has been received:

Result of Searches

Following receipt of your request searches were conducted within Greater Manchester Police (GMP) to locate information relevant to your request. I can confirm that the information you have requested is held by GMP.

CAVEATS

In July 2019, GMP implemented one of the largest IT infrastructure changes in UK policing. The systems are in continual development and the data provided for this request is what the systems currently hold. This data contains crimes with a created date between 1st November 2021 and 30th November 2024, within crime location within the beat "Didsbury West", excluding cancelled crimes. Further information about cancelled crimes can be obtained from the Home Office Counting Rules.

We are aware of various issues affecting committed at locations for some crimes. These issues mean that data for a specific location may include crimes that did not happen in that location and/or exclude crimes that did.

- *Some crimes do not have a beat code, which means that they cannot be mapped to other geographies e.g. districts.*
- *Some crimes have an incorrect beat code, which means that they are mapped to the wrong geographies.*
- *Some crimes do not have an address because e.g. the address has been recorded in a non-standard format or as map coordinates.*

Due to low numbers being returned for some crimes, some of the totals have been replaced with X, as by providing exact figures as you have requested would significantly increase the likelihood of identifying the individual(s) concerned, and as such the exemption under S40(2) – Personal Information, would be engaged and result in information being refused. By replacing this data in this way, it can be provided in its entirety.

Crime Tree Level Four	2021	2022	2023	2024	Totals
All other theft offences	10	36	43	24	113
Bicycle theft	5	12	15	10	42
Business and community burglary	X	8	6	X	16
Criminal damage and arson offences	X	40	31	23	95
Miscellaneous crimes against society	X	8	6	X	16
Other sexual offences	X	9	5	X	16
Possession of drugs	0	10	8	X	19
Possession of weapon offences	0	5	7	7	19
Public order offences	9	61	51	55	176
Rape	X	6	5	7	19
Residential burglary	17	52	20	25	114
Robbery of business property	X	X	X	0	3
Robbery of personal property	X	6	5	X	13
Shoplifting	X	73	108	69	251
Stalking and harassment	8	56	61	44	169
Theft from the person	X	6	X	X	9
Trafficking of drugs	0	5	X	X	7
Vehicle offences	5	70	53	32	160
Violence with injury	8	26	30	28	92
Violence without injury	13	60	69	47	189
Total recorded crimes per year	84	550	526	378	1538

Based on the explanation from GMP in relation to crimes identified with 'X,' one crime has been added to the totals for each, however, in all likelihood there has actually been more than a single crime recorded, perhaps with repeat victims, so the data should be viewed in this context.

When analysing the data, 2022 and 2023 are the only 12 month periods, however, if the totals from 2021 and 2024 are added together then they provide an approximate figure for another 12 month period. Using this rationale crime levels have reduced year on year over the past 3 years for this policing beat covering the address of the property subject of the resubmitted planning applications.

Over the 3 year period, violent crime both with and without injury (281 recorded crimes), shoplifting (251), public order offences (176), and stalking and harassment (169) have been the main issues in the area, not unlike the majority of areas within the Greater Manchester Police area (based on a number of Crime Impact Statements previously produced).

The types of recorded crime which could affect residential properties, i.e. residential burglary (114 recorded crimes), vehicle offences (160), and criminal damage and arson (95) are not particularly excessive for a densely populated area close to the city centre, but they should not be ignored, because one crime recorded is one crime too many. Using the previous rationale, vehicle offences are showing a clear downward trend, along with criminal damage and arson offences. Residential burglaries reduced significantly between 2022 and 2023 but have shown a slight upward trend since the beginning of 2024.

Conclusion

Analysis of recorded crime and disorder in the policing beat which covers the application address, and which forms part of the wider Didsbury West community policing area, has revealed high levels but this is not particularly unusual for an area so close to Manchester city centre, the wider borough having the highest crime rate of the ten local authority areas, and the worst crime rate of similar policing areas across the country, even though levels in the quarter ending June 2024 were lower than the corresponding quarter in 2022.

The boundaries of the policing beat containing the application address are not known, however, the likes of The Christie NHS Foundation Trust hospital is nearby, which probably results in vehicles being left unattended for long periods of time throughout the day and night, whether they be in car parks or on street. If this is included in the policing beat, then it could explain the vehicle crime statistics. The fact that the area is also densely populated with a mix of properties including high class high value housing, along with large properties divided into apartments, similar to no. 73 Palatine Road, would also explain the residential burglaries, and there must also be retail premises within the beat due to the high number of recorded shoplifting offences. Though the statistics do not document the modus operandi (M.O. - how criminals commit offences), these do in fact tend to change regularly even if the types of crime do not.

As previously stated in the Crime Impact Statement, part of the reason for refusal of retrospective planning permission for the previous submission referred to the building itself only being overlooked by the rear of surrounding properties. Realistically, the same could be said for the majority of residential properties across the country, especially those that have a high and fully enclosed perimeter making them invisible from the street. The dwelling can be partially seen from Palatine Road and is overlooked by a number of properties /rooms within thus providing acceptable levels of natural surveillance when judged against other residential properties in the area. Again, it would have been useful to have had sight of Greater Manchester Police's rationale for not supporting the application because, although this is a high crime risk area, there does not appear to be a specific crime risk which could affect the dwelling, above and beyond the crime risk for any other existing or proposed residential development/backland development/extension, and the dwelling does actually benefit from surveillance opportunities, which if taken in conjunction with the previous recommendations, make it no more likely to crime.



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