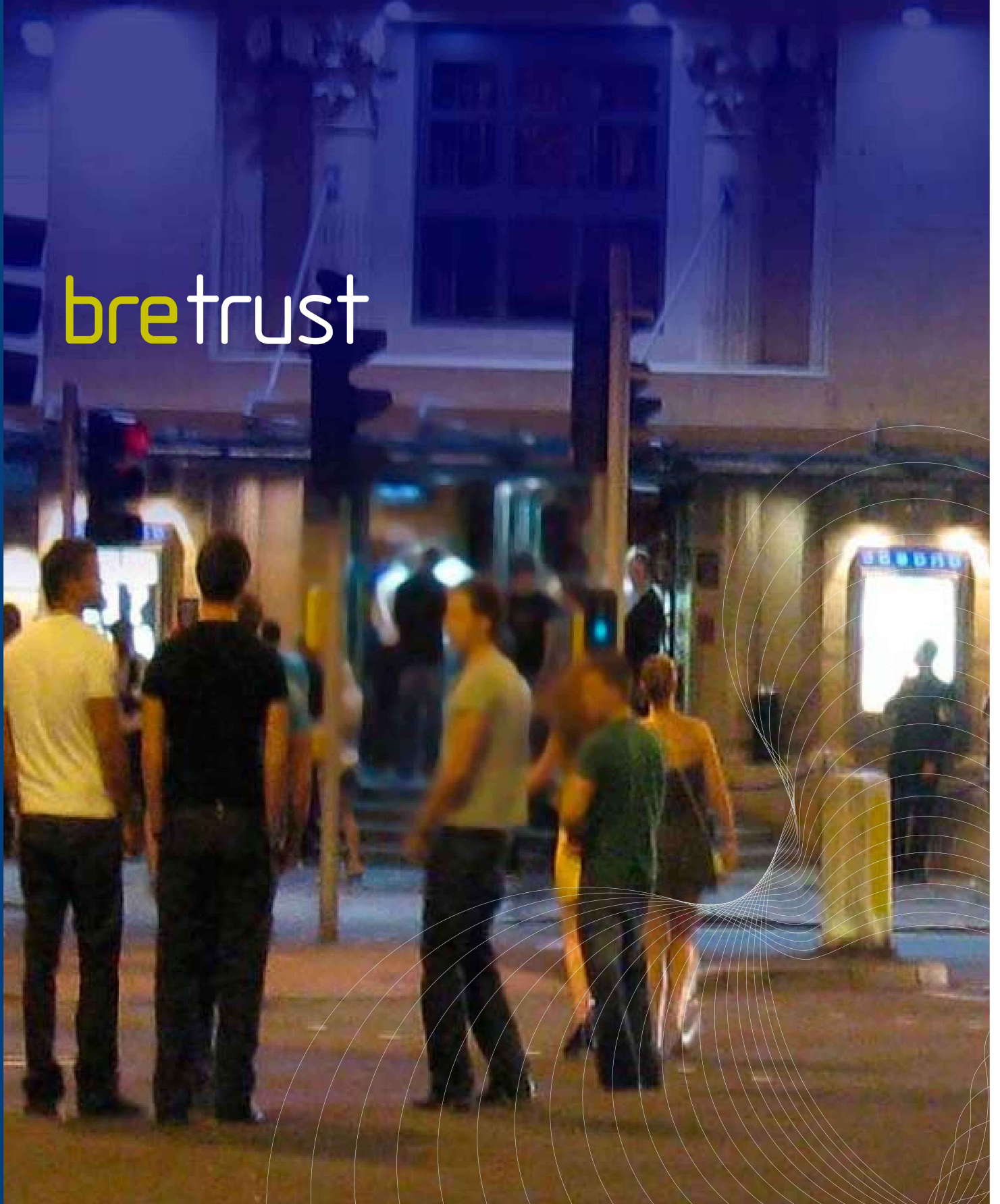


SAFE AND SECURE TOWN CENTRES AT NIGHT TOOLKIT

bretrust



BRE client report number 242885

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INTRODUCTION

This project was funded by the BRE Trust and its free use is approved by the BRE Trust.

The tool is intended to provide stakeholders in the night-time economy with a structure for measuring the issues involved in alcohol-related violence and disorder in town centres at night, identifying priorities and taking action to deal with them. The toolkit provides a benefit to managers of the night-time economy by supplying a framework for evaluating policies and procedures. Through implementation of the suggestions included in the toolkit it should also provide benefit to users of the night-time economy by allowing them to have a safer night out.

It is based on extensive research by the BRE, including Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED), case studies, interviews with key stakeholders, steering group meetings, observations and literature reviews.

The toolkit stresses the need for joined-up thinking on a wide range of policies in the management of town centres at night involving a diverse range of representatives with responsibility for lighting, CCTV, planning, health, transport, licensing of premises, street vendors and taxis, police, street maintenance, licensing trade, youth workers, etc.




This tool needs to be applied with careful consideration of the suggestions. There are no generally applicable solutions; what works in one town centre may not work in another. It is essential therefore to consider the context and the unique characteristics of the locality. However, the scoring method at the end of the form can provide a starting point for responsible stakeholders to assist in tackling the issues involved in alcohol-related violence and disorder in town centres at night through appropriate action.

It is hoped that this toolkit will encourage much thought and action and also stimulate debate. As town centre legislation and knowledge are in a continuous state of change, the toolkit will be modified and updated on a regular basis. If you have any comments please send them to Sharon Monahan, email monahans@bre.co.uk.

HOW TO FILL IN THE TOOLKIT

The checklist is split into 13 categories that cover all aspects of the night time economy known to affect crime levels and alcohol related violence. Within each category there are a number of actions that can be taken. These actions have different levels of importance, as illustrated by the colour and dot rating shown in the table below. Hence the actions at the beginning of each category are considered to be more important than those lower down the list.

Levels of importance for actions

	Essential	These actions are essential and urgent, immediate action is required to implement them.
	Important	These actions are important and should be considered as soon as possible
	Desirable	These actions are desirable and are a bonus if implemented.

The person filling in the checklist will need to consider each of the actions listed to determine whether they have been:

- Already implemented, with evidence to support that implementation
- Considered and intending to implement
- Considered but not applicable
- Not considered.

In each case, the answer should be a truthful account of the current situation in the town centre economy to which it is applied. If there is no information available for a given action then the action should be rated as not considered. The responses can then be transferred to the score sheet at the end of the toolkit.

PARTNERSHIP WORKING		Implemented and evidenced	Considered and intending to implement	Considered, but not applicable	Not considered
●●●	There is a dedicated town centre crime reduction group who can take a holistic view of day and night-time issues.				
●●●	A diverse range of member involvement, members will be variable depending on need. Key members in each organisation are identified and included in group. Group should be led by the LA. Examples of members could include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Authority • Police • Probation Service • Health Authority • Youth Offending Team • Drug and Alcohol Team • Local residents • Transport • Fire and Rescue • Door staff 				
●●●	There are 'champions' of the night-time economy, dedicated to reducing crime and disorder with overall responsibility for the group.				
●●●	Agreed and understood policies to reduce crime and disorder, with measurable goals on a short, medium and long-term basis. To be linked to PSA targets.				
●●●	Effective, co-ordinated and proactive management of the public domain, e.g. lighting, transport etc.				
●●●	Joint performance, action and evaluation take place at regular intervals.				
●●●	A high rate of pro-activeness amongst members. Evidenced by regular informal meetings. Regular contact, both formal and informal, with parties outside the core group.				
●●	A representative from the local Pubwatch scheme is included in the partnership and licensed premises managers have a strong and effective voice.				

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PARTNERSHIP WORKING		Implemented and evidenced	Considered and intending to implement	Considered, but not applicable	Not considered
●●	The partnership has an education strategy. It is actively engaged in promoting safety education messages to visitors to the night-time economy. Promotional material is available and police and partners visit universities and sixth forms/colleges and schools to advise on the dangers of alcohol abuse/misuse and in relation to improving personal safety.				
●	All partners receive training on the issues involved in crime and disorder in the night-time economy.				
●	A media strategy is in place. Positive effort to engage with the local press and radio, building a good working relationship to promote the work in reducing crime in the night-time economy and to discourage 'sensationalist' reporting of incidents. Promote good news stories of successful operations, but taking care not to be counter-productive & increase fear.				

DATA AND INFORMATION SHARING		Implemented and evidenced	Considered and intending to implement	Considered, but not applicable	Not considered
●●●	Crime and anti-social behaviour data is robust and detailed and hotspots are regularly identified and analysed.				
●●●	The NHS/Primary Care Trust is involved in intelligence gathering and information sharing. There is a data sharing agreement between health department and local authority, anonymised information, including data from local A&E departments and the Ambulance Service, is shared as a matter of course. Information is analysed, prioritised, tasked, actioned and followed-up with evaluation.				
●●●	There is a dedicated research and information co-ordinator to analyse data and prioritise tasks.				
●●	There are standardised forms that guarantee anonymity for staff in A&E to complete for all victims of violent crime. These can provide valuable information on location, times, weapons used, injuries sustained and involvement of alcohol.				
●●	Data is supplied in 'real time' to allow for policing/partnership strategies to adapt to changes in night-time economy.				
●●	Qualitative data collection techniques are in use, e.g. walking around the site, photographing evidence of signs of urination, litter, glass etc.				
●	A footfall count is in operation to assist in the provision of more meaningful crime data.				

LICENSED PREMISES		Implemented and evidenced	Considered and intending to implement	Considered, but not applicable	Not considered
●●●	<p>Consideration has been given to the appropriate number and/or type of licensed premises in the town centre.</p> <p>e.g. through the use of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Cumulative Impact Policy • Planning: Planning and Licensing Dept. liaising, Supplementary Planning Guidance, Local Area Plan • Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 which states that local authorities have a duty to consider crime and disorder implications and do all they reasonably can to prevent crime and disorder in its area. 				
●●●	Proactive and well run premises are encouraged.				
●●●	There is a comprehensive licensing database available to monitor licensees and licensed premises. Recording procedures for violent crime are linked to specific licensed premises for evidential purposes, tasking and co-ordination.				
●●●	Top ten premises with problems are identified and an array of interventions implemented, involving police, fire and rescue, local authority etc. A traffic light system is in use in which problem premises are identified and interventions implemented. This is not available in the public realm unless the premises goes to review.				
●●●	A 'Quality Charter Mark', such as Best Bar None or similar, is used to set a standard of operation for managers of licensed premises. Regular checks on the standard are carried out.				
●●●	There is a licensee's forum or Pubwatch to provide a stronger voice for licensees to air their concerns.				
●●●	There is a Night Net Radio/paging system for all pubs and clubs in close proximity. To allow for a rapid response from the police to problems, the systems should also be directly linked to whoever monitors the public CCTV system.				

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LICENSED PREMISES		Implemented and evidenced	Considered and intending to implement	Considered, but not applicable	Not considered
●●●	Police and/or Local Authority licensing officers make routine, regular contact with licensee representatives in hot spot areas.				
●●	Compliance with the minimum standards set out in Secured By Design (SBD).				
●●	Staggered closing times are encouraged by licensing authority.				
●●	'Vertical drinking' premises are discouraged.				
●●	'Happy Hours' and drinks promotions are discouraged. Premises who run these promotions receive focussed attention.				
●●	There is a 'banned from one, banned from all' scheme in operation.				
●●	Demonstrated evidence gathering. e.g. police or licensing officers make overt video recordings to use as evidence for prosecutions, reviews and prosecutions of licensed premises. They film patrons leaving licensed premises and use evidence of poor practice to liaise with licensees, door supervisors and area managers. Examples of poor practice include people leaving with bottles and glasses, people leaving in an obvious drunken state etc.				
●●	There is effective management and control of outside smoking space and entry and exit points. Including for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No alcoholic drinks are permitted outside • CCTV coverage or alternative surveillance • CCTV is not obstructed by umbrellas etc • Provisions for cigarette butts • Use of safety glassware • Safe ashtrays, should be fixed (in particular not glass and not heavyweight) • Noise reduction measures 				

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LICENSED PREMISES		Implemented and evidenced	Considered and intending to implement	Considered, but not applicable	Not considered
●●	Pavement licensed areas are effectively managed and controlled, Including for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kept clean and tidy Tables and chairs removed when necessary Use of safety glassware Under surveillance Patrons who are sitting are clearly separated from those passing through 				
●●	Effective drugs management policies are in place, for example on search, seizure and reporting and the provision of drug amnesty safe.				
●●	Use of alternatives to glass, e.g. polycarbonate drinking vessels and PTE bottles, to reduce their use as weapons and accidental injuries.				
●●	Door staff on the front door and inside the venues wear high visibility clothing/arm bands and display SIA licenses to make them easily recognisable.				
●●	A log of door staff is maintained to record who is working and the incidents that occur. The log is accessible to LA and Police.				
●●	Toilets are under monitoring and supervision.				
●	Body worn video systems for door staff. There are risk assessment, management procedures and training for use of the system. These can record incidents and protect staff against false accusations.				
●	Promotion of anti-tamper devices to reduce likelihood of drink spiking (but not those that promote the use of a straw).				
●	Provide a 'chill out' time; internal noise levels and tempo are lowered towards the end of the evening and soft drinks, coffee, water etc supplied.				
●	Consider use of Data-scan membership/entry systems to licensed premises.				

POLICING STRATEGIES		Implemented and evidenced	Considered and intending to implement	Considered, but not applicable	Not considered
●●●	There is a highly visible police presence at an appropriate level with a core of town centre dedicated officers having local knowledge				
●●●	There are designated public places orders that are subject to robust policing and enforcement, especially at peak times.				
●●●	Hot spot areas are subject to positive policing, especially during peak times.				
●●●	Evidence of counter terrorism issues being addressed. (The government's countering terrorism strategy is available via the Home Office website)				
●●●	Early interventions, including use of fixed penalty notices for Section 5 public order offences, for certain types of anti-social or criminal behaviour which often act as a precursor to violence, such as urinating in the street, throwing bottles and litter, using obscene profane language in the street.				
●●●	Records are kept of where individuals who are arrested for alcohol-related offences had their last drink, allowing the identification of premises that may be serving alcohol irresponsibly. Information is fed into the licensing database.				
●●	Effective drugs policies are in place, including deployment of passive drugs dogs.				
●●	Use of generic, comprehensive feedback sheet for officers or Duty Sergeant operating in the night-time economy during peak times. These to be fed to the licensing team and ASBU to provide a holistic view of occurrences and influence the next tasking and co-ordination.				
●●	Evidence of proactive use of Section 27 of the Violent Crime Reduction Act 2006 – directions to individuals who represents a risk of disorder to leave the locality and not return within a fixed time period.				
●●	Use of restrictive police bail conditions, i.e. not to enter town centre after 10 o'clock, to moderate future behaviour.				

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●●● Essential	●● Important	● Desirable
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POLICING STRATEGIES		Implemented and evidenced	Considered and intending to implement	Considered, but not applicable	Not considered
●●	Knife policies are in place, e.g. S60 of the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act, searching for weapons by police or premises.				
●	Dispersal strategies are in place – e.g. Handing out Lollipops & “Smile you’re on CCTV” cards.				
●	Use of alcohol-related conditional cautions, e.g. attending alcohol referral schemes or sweeping streets for an hour.				
●	Officers patrol with Body Worn Video. Risk assessment, management procedures for the system and training in use of system are in place.				
●	Use of Anti-Social Behaviour Orders (ASBOs), Acceptable Behaviour Contracts (ABCs) and Dispersal Orders to tackle aggressive and drunken forms of ASB.				
●	Use of mobile police cell bus in high demand areas.				
●	Victimless prosecutions where admissible evidence is available, e.g. CCTV where the victim will not prosecute (but provide for the danger of double counting of offences).				

CAPABLE GUARDIANS AND STREET WELFARE		Implemented and evidenced	Considered and intending to implement	Considered, but not applicable	Not considered
●●	Street marshals/wardens are deployed to provide high profile capable guardians in the town centre. These need to be additional to police presence. Marshals to be SIA licensed, possible use of door supervisors.				
●●	Presence of other capable guardians, e.g. street pastors, including multi-faith. Training to be provided by, for example, the police.				
●●	Diversity of use - local planning policies encourage a wide range of complementary evening and night-time economy uses that appeal to different ages and social groups to reduce the potential youth domination of the night-time economy. Cinemas, shops, museums, theatres and other cultural attractions stay open later and a café culture is encouraged. Consideration has been given to the introduction of residential use above shops and safe access.				
●●	Active policy on street begging.				
●●	Active policy on street traders.				
●●	Active policy on external and internal ATMs to reduce opportunities for robbery.				
●	A mobile triage/A&E centre/SOS bus is used at major pre-planned events and seasonal peaks. This reduces the burden on hospital and ambulance resources and the deployment of police to violent incidents at A&E.				
●	Joint Paramedic and Police patrols to provide support for Ambulance personnel in potentially volatile situations allowing quicker patient care. Provide Police with early scene/witness preservation and offender identification & free up resources from both services. (Can also include St John's Ambulance staff for minor injuries)				
●	Use of temporary pedestrian zones surrounding high concentrations of night time economy premises. Resources are dedicated, such as police and traffic wardens, to this area. This will improve safety for egress by patrons and prevent disputes over passing taxis.				
●	'Meet & Greet' patrols are provided.				
●	Town centre help points are provided, linked to CCTV.				

●●● Essential	●● Important	● Desirable
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CCTV	Implemented and evidenced	Considered and intending to implement	Considered, but not applicable	Not considered
<p>●●●</p> <p>CCTV (internal and external) should be fit for purpose. i.e.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The operational requirements for the CCTV have been taken into consideration. • All the main areas of the night-time economy are covered by CCTV. • Picture quality and detail is sufficient to allow the identification of an individual to be established beyond reasonable doubt. The ideal for identification purposes is an image size of 120% screen height. • CCTV is linked to the police and integrated with night-net radio system. • Camera placement is based on achieving the optimum view with no obstructions, cameras should not be too far away nor be at too wide an angle • Light levels should be considered. • System should be accredited to NSI, SSAIB or SISH. • Should be registered and comply with code of practice. • CCTV is vandal resistant. • Consider slave monitor in police station and a police officer in the CCTV room. • There is regular maintenance of the CCTV system. • In licensed premises: as a minimum, cameras should be on entrances and exits, cloakroom and entrance to dance floor. Some fixed , others not, but should be fixed on entrances and exits; cameras should be at eye level. • External cameras on all entries and exits to licensed premises. <p>A separate, detailed survey of CCTV is recommended. .</p>				
<p>●</p> <p>Talking CCTV cameras used where appropriate.</p>				
<p>●</p> <p>Mobile CCTV van used.</p>				
<p>●</p> <p>Flat screens on wall so patrons can see CCTV footage, to act as a deterrent.</p>				

LIGHTING		Implemented and evidenced	Considered and intending to implement	Considered, but not applicable	Not considered
●●●	Lighting levels are fit for purpose and conform to the appropriate British Standard.				
●●●	Lighting promotes feelings of security and well-being for pedestrians.				
●●	Lighting is unobstructed, for example by trees, foliage or signage.				
●●	Metal halide or similar white light source is in use, as this provides better colour definition.				
●●	The lighting in the area is appropriate, i.e. is as bright and even as possible, without being too bright.				
●	Regular maintenance of lighting.				
●	Lighting is vandal resistant.				

UNDERAGE DRINKING		Implemented and evidenced	Considered and intending to implement	Considered, but not applicable	Not considered
●●●	Test purchases are conducted at licensed and off-licence premises by the local authority trading standards officers and/or police, based on intelligence of under age sales.				
●●●	Evidence of targeting under-age drinking.				
●●	Challenge 21/25 scheme is in operation. Adequate signage is in place.				
●●	Evidence of Police and Trading Standards working with the trade to reduce underage drinking.				
●	Refusal logs are maintained by licensed premises.				
●	Under-age, non-alcohol drinks nights are controlled and managed effectively.				
●	Staff training is provided, auditable training records are kept.				

TRANSPORT		Implemented and evidenced	Considered and intending to implement	Considered, but not applicable	Not considered
●●●	Taxi marshals are deployed at taxi ranks, bus stops and train stations, as appropriate, to provide high profile capable guardians and to co-ordinate use of taxis.				
●●●	Taxi ranks are covered by CCTV.				
●●●	The town centre manager has links with the transport operators to liaise over whether transport is sufficient for the needs of visitors to the town centre.				
●●	Provision of public transport at peak times during the night, either at the normal rate or subsidised by licensee forums or CDRPs. The transport system should have surveillance.				
●●	Taxi drivers are connected to the radio/night-net systems.				
●●	Additional measures are deployed to control taxi queues, such as railings.				
●●	Taxi firm offices have a radio-link to CCTV control rooms.				
●●	No fast food outlets are located near taxi ranks.				
●●	Taxi marshals provide information, estimated waiting times etc. Alternative is plasma screens that display customer information.				
●	CCTV is installed in taxis and is fit for purpose. The use of taxis with CCTV is promoted and recommended by Pubwatch members.				
●	Evidence of test purchase operations to combat illegal flagging by private hire and rogue cabs.				
●	Taxi-watch scheme.				
●	Mini-cab booking kiosks are provided in a convenient location near licensed premises, or inside licensed premises where people can order taxis and then wait, possibly provide free phone. Design issues need to be taken into consideration.				

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TRANSPORT		Implemented and evidenced	Considered and intending to implement	Considered, but not applicable	Not considered
●	Matrix messaging on way into town centre advising of SBD car parks to use.				
●	Non-cash payment schemes for taxis, consider pre-payment schemes.				
●	Provide good, clear advice and signage on parking in the town centre. Increase awareness of possibilities of criminal damage. Consider needs of staff parking.				

OFFENDERS AND VICTIMS		Implemented and evidenced	Considered and intending to implement	Considered, but not applicable	Not considered
●●	Convictions for offenders in the night-time economy are publicised to act as a deterrent to other potential offenders, to re-assure the public that the authorities are taking the matter seriously and to act as motivation for staff. This information needs to be balanced with good news stories.				
●●	Pubwatch schemes adopt a name and shame policy of offenders. (Only names of barred persons are displayed in public). Photo sharing of offenders with Pubwatch, data protocols in place.				
●●	Proactive intervention of ASBU to warn offenders of consequences of repeat behaviour and also to assist in the identification of repeat offenders.				
●	Alcohol arrest referral schemes are in use.				
●	Partnerships examine issues of repeat offenders and victims in the night-time economy.				
●	Poster advertising is displayed in A&E to advise victims of violence on available Victim Support services.				
●	A corporate calendar of media campaigns to make potential victims aware of the risks associated with drunkenness.				

VISUAL CUES IN THE TOWN CENTRE		Implemented and evidenced	Considered and intending to implement	Considered, but not applicable	Not considered
●●●	A positive visual impression of the town centre is provided. Including for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimal levels of litter and graffiti in the main centre of the night-time economy. Active management of litter and graffiti removal in place 				
●●●	Secure glass and bottle banks are provided. Regular monitoring and emptying are important, keeping streets generally clear. Their use should be actively promoted, particularly in high-risk disorder areas.				
●●	Refuse collectors are deployed at peak times to remove rubbish and litter that may be used as a weapons, e.g. bottles and glasses. The presence of the refuse collectors would also increase the level of capable guardians or 'eyes on the street' in the town centre.				
●●	To reduce street fouling - public toilets are provided, with extended opening hours. Mobile and pop-up toilets can also be used as an alternative. Legal powers should be implemented to prosecute offenders. Consider liaising with some outlets to permit use of their toilet facilities.				
●●	Use Section 215 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 to control the appearance of the town centre, including boarded up properties, grilles, shutters etc. This provides a local planning authority with the power to take steps to clean up land and buildings when their condition adversely affects the amenity of the area.				
●	Appropriately designed rubbish bins are provided, which should be vandal and arson proof.				
●	Long-term plans in place to improve frontages. Remove recessed doorways where possible, for example through the opportunity created when there is a change of use of premises.				
●	Street furniture is robust and secure and is regularly maintained in good order.				
●	Reduce street clutter, for example encourage use of lamp posts for signage, CCTV etc.				

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VISUAL CUES IN THE TOWN CENTRE		Implemented and evidenced	Considered and intending to implement	Considered, but not applicable	Not considered
●	Use Cleaner Neighbourhoods Act where necessary. This provides authorities with more effective powers and tools to tackle environmental issues and anti-social behaviour, e.g. nuisance, noise, graffiti and litter.				
●	When road works, holes in pavement etc. require action consider leasing the street to the contractor for a fixed period – cost to them means they tend to finish within timescale.				

FAST FOOD OUTLETS		Implemented and evidenced	Considered and intending to implement	Considered, but not applicable	Not considered
●●●	Monitoring of fast food outlets by Police and partner agencies.				
●●	Encourage the use of Door Supervisors where appropriate.				
●●	Use of CCTV systems to monitor incidents inside and outside the premises.				
●●	A robust approach to reviewing licenses is adopted when appropriate.				
●	A traffic light system is in use in which problem outlets are identified and interventions implemented.				
●	Fast food outlets encouraged to close earlier.				
●	Investigate a possible link between fast food outlets and drugs.				
●	Training for staff on conflict management and personal protection.				

ACCESS ROUTES AND SPACE ALLOCATION		Implemented and evidenced	Considered and intending to implement	Considered, but not applicable	Not considered
●●●	<p>Primary routes There should be a combination of high profile patrols, CCTV and improved lighting along specific routes to transport nodes and out of the area to create safe routes.</p> <p>For example these routes should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have appropriate lighting. • Have appropriate surveillance, for e.g. CCTV or regular patrols by capable guardians. • Be clearly visible, have appropriate visual cues and be well sign-posted. • Environmental cues have been considered, e.g. there are minimal levels of litter, rubbish and graffiti. • Vegetation is kept clear and cut back. • Co-ordinated rubbish collections. • Awareness campaigns have been carried out to increase public awareness and use of the main access routes. 				
●●	<p>Alleyways Ensure the alleyways are not acting as fear generators.</p> <p>For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are gated where appropriate • Are not used as urinals • Do not have hiding places • Do not contain litter, rubbish or graffiti • Have clear visibility and are well-lit where appropriate 				
●●	<p>Underpasses Eliminate underpasses where possible, consider blocking off where appropriate. Where present ensure the underpasses are not acting as fear generators, For example: Have clear visibility and are well lit Are not used as urinals Do not contain rubbish, litter or graffiti</p>				
●●	<p>Private/public space Provide clear differentiation and robust separations between private, public and semi-public space, for example service areas, storage areas. Establish ownership of, and responsibility for, semi-public space.</p>				

SCORE SHEET

●●● ESSENTIAL ACTIONS	Implemented and evidenced	Considered and intending to implement	Considered, but not applicable	Not considered	Total possible points
Partnership working					7
Data and information sharing					3
Licensed premises					8
Policing Strategies					6
Capable guardians and street welfare					0
CCTV					1
Lighting					2
Underage drinking					2
Transport					3
Offenders and victims					0
Visual cues in the town centre					2
Fast food outlets					1
Access routes and space allocation					1

●● IMPORTANT ACTIONS	Implemented and evidenced	Considered and intending to implement	Considered, but not applicable	Not considered	Total possible points
Partnership working					2
Data and information sharing					3
Licensed premises					13
Policing Strategies					5
Capable guardians and street welfare					6
CCTV					0
Lighting					3
Underage drinking					2
Transport					5
Offenders and victims					3
Visual cues in the town centre					3
Fast food outlets					3
Access routes and space allocation					3

● DESIRABLE ACTIONS	Implemented and evidenced	Considered and intending to implement	Considered, but not applicable	Not considered	Total possible points
Partnership working					2
Data and information sharing					1
Licensed premises					4
Policing Strategies					6
Capable guardians and street welfare					5
CCTV					2
Lighting					1
Underage drinking					3
Transport					9
Offenders and victims					4
Visual cues in the town centre					6
Fast food outlets					4
Access routes and space allocation					0

SCORE SHEET INTERPRETATION

Consider the Essential table.

If the majority of responses are “Not considered” or “Considered and intending to implement” then a time scale for consideration and/or implementation is required.

If the majority of answers are “Considered but not applicable”, then these should be reconsidered to see if any changes in circumstances makes them more applicable. These items should be given highest priority in terms of implementation. If they remain “not applicable” it may be necessary to seek external consultancy advice as to why they remain “not applicable” and whether there are any advantages expected from implementation of these or other actions.

If the majority of responses are “Implemented and evidenced”, then consider implementing the other essential items, and then go onto the important actions.

Consider the Important table.

Ensure that as many essential actions as possible have been implemented.

If the majority of responses are “Not considered” or “Considered and intending to implement” then a time scale for consideration and/or implementation is required.

If the majority of answers are “Considered but not applicable”, then these should be reconsidered to see if any changes in circumstances makes them more applicable. These items should be given highest priority in terms of implementation. If they remain “not applicable” it may be necessary to seek external consultancy advice as to why they remain “not applicable” and whether there are any advantages expected from implementation of these or other actions.

If the majority of responses are “Implemented and evidenced”, then consider implementing the other important items, and then go on to the desirable actions.

Consider the Desirable table.

Ensure that as many essential and important actions as possible have been implemented. If there is still an issue consider the following actions.

If the majority of responses are “Not considered” or “Considered and intending to implement” then a time scale for consideration and/or implementation is required.

If the majority of answers are “Considered but not applicable”, then there may be little advantage in trying to implement them.

If the majority of responses are “Implemented and evidenced”, then it is essential that you obtain independent consultancy to determine why there is still a crime and alcohol related violence issue in your area.

Irrespective of the outcomes above, you may still benefit from an independent assessment of your night time economy risks, as this may highlight issues specific to your particular town centre, and the best recommendations for carrying out appropriate actions.

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