

# REVIEW OF NIGHT TIME ECONOMY SAFETY PROVISION IN NOTTINGHAM

MARCH 2022

PRODUCED FOR THE OFFICE OF THE  
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE POLICE AND CRIME  
COMMISSIONER

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# CONTENTS

CONTENTS	PAGE NO.	CONTENTS	PAGE NO.
<b>GLOSSARY</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4. CURRENT INTERVENTIONS</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4.1</b> Enforcement and reassurance	
<b>1. INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4.2</b> Guardianship and care	
<b>1.1</b> Scope and purpose		<b>4.3</b> Infrastructure, technology and tools	
<b>1.2</b> About the Late Night Levy		<b>4.4</b> Standards schemes	
<b>2. METHODOLOGY</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4.5</b> Strategic, intelligence and partnership	
<b>2.1</b> Desk research		<b>4.6</b> Training, education and communications	
<b>2.2</b> In depth Interviews		<b>5. RECOMMENDATIONS</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>2.3</b> Crime, ASB, A&E and ambulance data		<b>5.1</b> Summary and costs	
<b>2.4</b> User and Non-User Survey		<b>5.2</b> Multi-agency Safe Space	
<b>2.5</b> Night audits		<b>5.3</b> Supporting NTE volunteering	
<b>3. KEY FINDINGS</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5.4</b> Empowering the NTE Safety Group	
<b>3.1</b> Crime and ASB		<b>5.5</b> Taxi marshals and enhanced enforcement	
<b>3.2</b> Ambulance and A&E presentations data		<b>5.6</b> St James's Street safety measures	
<b>3.3</b> Safety, vulnerability and welfare		<b>5.7</b> Talbot Street modifications and plan	
<b>3.4</b> Intoxication - Drunkenness and drugs		<b>5.8</b> City neighbourhoods BCRP	
<b>3.5</b> Uniform presence and capable guardianship		<b>5.9</b> Enhanced CCTV coverage	
<b>3.6</b> Hate crime		<b>5.10</b> Operation Guardian	
<b>3.7</b> Transport, movement, lighting and the urban realm		<b>5.11</b> Communicating the Late Night Levy	
<b>3.8</b> Street based lifestyles		<b>6. BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>3.9</b> Communications			

# GLOSSARY

## GLOSSARY OF TERMS

- NTE - Night Time Economy
- BCRP - Business Crime Reduction Partnership
- PCC - Police and Crime Commissioner
- BID - Business Improvement District
- ASB - Anti-social Behaviour
- EMAS - East Midlands Ambulance Service
- NNVRU - Nottingham City and Nottinghamshire Violence Reduction Unit
- SWAN - Safety of Women at Night
- VAP - Violence Against the Person
- SIA - Security Industry Authority
- CDP - Crime and Drug Partnership
- NCC - Nottingham City Council
- CPO - Community Protection Officer
- NTESG - Night Time Economy Safety Group
- DISC - Database & Intranet for Safer Communities, Online information system to drive down low level crime and ASB
- VAWG - Violence Against Women and Girls
- WAVE - Welfare and Vulnerability Engagement



# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## Purpose of this project

In January 2022, Commissioner Henry commissioned independent consultants Six Till Six and MAKE Associates to conduct a review of safety provision in the Nottingham city NTE. This review has informed recommendations as to how to utilise Late Night Levy funds for addressing any identified gaps. The review is broad in scope and encompasses provision funded and delivered by both statutory and non-statutory agencies.

Commissioner Henry will use the review to inform spending decisions in respect of funding received under the terms of the Nottingham Late Night Levy and in pursuit of the objectives of the Nottinghamshire Police Crime Plan 2022. This applies to both current funds and any future annual revenue.

## Methodology

A desk-based review of all relevant documents, plans, strategies and surveys conducted that pertain to safety within Nottingham's night-time economy was undertaken.

Interviews were held online or by telephone with 31 statutory and non-statutory stakeholders to capture perceptions of the key issues in the city's NTE, the scale and effectiveness of current NTE safety provision, and opportunities for the extension and improvement of provision.

The research team analysed police crime and ASB data and drew on existing data and analysis produced by the police, the crime and drug partnership and East Midland Ambulance Service (EMAS).

An electronic survey was conducted between 22/02/22 and 21/03/22 promoted via the Nottingham BID, Marketing Nottingham, University of Nottingham and Nottingham Trent University social media channels. It was completed by 699 respondents.

A night-time audit was undertaken on Saturday the 5th of March 2022 between the hours of 21.00 and 04.30. The Purple Flag evaluation framework was used as a supporting tool.

## Recommendations

It is recommended that the Late Night Levy funds are used to deliver the following initiatives in partnership with other key night-time economy stakeholders in Nottingham:

- Multi-agency Safe Space
- Supporting NTE volunteering
- Empowering the NTE Safety Group
- Taxi marshals and enhanced enforcement
- St James's Street safety measures
- Talbot Street modifications and plan
- City neighbourhoods BCRP
- Enhanced CCTV coverage
- Operation Guardian
- Communicating the Late Night Levy

The costings in this report (section 5) are included in the context that additional funding streams could be leveraged from stakeholders and project partners over and above the Late Night Levy, with the possible inclusion of several elements within a Safer Streets 4 application.

# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 SCOPE AND PURPOSE

The Police and Crime Commissioner for Nottinghamshire (“the Commissioner”) has a wide remit to cut crime, improve community safety and support victims of crime in Nottingham and Nottinghamshire. Caroline Henry was elected as Police and Crime Commissioner for Nottinghamshire in May 2021.

In January 2022, Commissioner Henry commissioned independent consultants Six Till Six and MAKE Associates to conduct a review of safety provision in the Nottingham city NTE. This review has informed recommendations as to how to utilise Late Night Levy funds for addressing any identified gaps. The review is broad in scope and encompasses provision funded and delivered by both statutory and non-statutory agencies.

Commissioner Henry will use the review to inform spending decisions in respect of funding received under the terms of the Nottingham Late Night Levy. This applies to both current funds and any future annual revenue.

## 1.2 ABOUT THE LATE NIGHT LEVY

The Late Night Levy is a power which enables Licensing Authorities in England and Wales to charge a levy to premises who sell alcohol late at night as a means of raising a contribution towards the costs of management of the late-night economy.

Nottingham introduced a levy in 2014. The Late Night Levy applies to holders of both premises licences and club premises certificates that authorise the supply of alcohol after midnight. A number of exemptions apply:

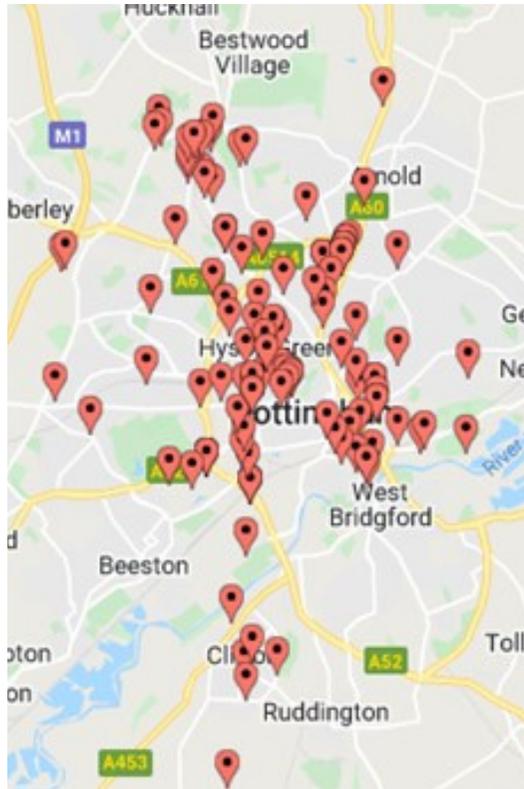
- Premises providing overnight accommodation
- Theatre and cinemas
- Bingo Halls
- Registered Community Amateur Sports Clubs
- Certain Community Premises
- Certain Country Village Pubs
- Premises which are a member of the BID scheme
- On New Year's Eve from the end of permitted hours to start of permitted hours on New Year's Day

Historically the Late Night Levy has raised c.£67,000 pa that has been transferred to Nottinghamshire PCC after collection costs and the 30% retained by Nottingham City Council. Due to Nottingham BID raising its ratable value threshold during its recent ballot, a number of additional premises have become subject to the Late Night Levy.

The data set provided by Nottingham City Council as part of this project indicates a potential annual gross income of at least £180,000 moving forward. To support assessment of the recommendations in this report it is suggested that Nottingham City Council revisit the levy payer database to understand the annual income now raised by the levy and advise the PCC of the revised annual figure due.

# FIGURE 1.1: MAP OF LATE NIGHT LEVY PAYING PREMISES

This map shows the premises from which the Late Night Levy is collected. Clusters of levy paying premises are present in the city centre police beats, plus the policing neighbourhoods of Bulwell, Arboretum, Radford and Park, Sherwood and Meadows.



Neighbourhood/Area	Number of Premises
City centre	97
The Park / Ilkeston Rd / Radford / Hyson Green / New Basford	37
Sherwood/Mansfield Road	20
Basford/Bulwell	17
Meadows/Sneinton	17
Wollaton/Bramcote	12
St Ann's	9
Clifton/Wilford	7

# 2. METHODOLOGY

## 2.1 DESK RESEARCH, LITERATURE AND SURVEYS REVIEW

The first stage of the methodology was to undertake a desk-based review of all relevant documents, plans, strategies and surveys conducted that pertain to safety within Nottingham's night-time economy. A full list of documents reviewed is included in the bibliography at the end of this report.

## 2.2 IN DEPTH INTERVIEWS

A comprehensive database of statutory and non-statutory stakeholders was developed in consultation with the OPCC and other partners.

Interviews were held online or by telephone and sought to understand the perception of the key issues in the city's NTE, the scale and effectiveness of current NTE safety provision, and opportunities for the extension and improvement of provision. This informed a quantitative mapping exercise, building a comprehensive picture of night-time safety provision, initiatives and schemes being delivered across the Nottingham City area.

A total of 31 interviews were conducted with representatives as shown in fig. 2.2.

Fig. 2.2: interviewees consulted in this research



\*Operators of a further 15 premises were approached for interview but either declined to be interviewed or stated that they did not have a view on NTE safety provision.

## 2.3 CRIME, ASB, A&E AND AMBULANCE DATA

To understand the key challenges in the city relating to crime, disorder and safety, and the demands on the blue light resources, the research team analysed police crime and ASB data and drew on existing data and analysis produced by Nottinghamshire Police, the Crime and Drug Partnership and East Midland Ambulance Service (EMAS).

Data relating to crime and ASB taking place between 18:00 and 06:00 was provided from February 2018 to January 2022, with any crimes removed where the location was listed as a dwelling. This provided two full years of data that pre-dates the COVID-19 pandemic and two years during which COVID-19 will have affected statistics, which was considered within the analysis. The data relates to the five city centre beats plus five neighbourhood policing areas in the Nottingham City boundary in which there are clusters of licensed premises that currently pay the Late Night Levy; Bulwell, Arboretum, Radford and Park, Sherwood and Meadows. Hotspot maps were also provided for all of these areas for seven offence types; robbery, drug offences, possession of weapons, public order, sexual offences, theft (excluding burglary and robbery), and violence against the person.

The data was analysed in Microsoft Excel, split into 12-month intervals for the year on year comparisons and using monthly totals to understand the key issues within the night time economy and the locations in which they are prevalent, and where possible to measure the effectiveness of current interventions.

Existing analysis reviewed includes that undertaken for the Violence Reduction Unit and that provided by EMAS for ambulance pick-ups in the county.

Where possible, further analysis of police crime and ASB data was carried out to establish the effectiveness of interventions where this was not provided by interviewees. In some cases, qualitative or anecdotal evidence is provided as this was the only measure of effectiveness available.

## 2.4 USER AND NON-USER SURVEY

An electronic survey was conducted between 22/02/22 and 21/03/22 promoted via the Nottingham BID, Marketing Nottingham, University of Nottingham and Nottingham Trent University social media channels.

The survey was completed by 699 respondents. It sought views from both NTE users and non users. Demographic information was captured to allow analysis according to different characteristics. The survey was conducted to Market Research Society guidelines.

The survey was 'routed' to identify those who did not state that they felt safe in the NTE to answer a broader set of questions, resulting in a partial response set, which accounts for the variation in 'n' base number of respondents to each question.

## 2.5 NIGHT AUDIT

A night-time audit was undertaken on Saturday the 5th of March 2022 between the hours of 21.00 and 04.30. The Purple Flag evaluation framework was used as a supporting tool.

The audit covered the five city centre police beats, the neighbourhoods of Bulwell, Arboretum, Radford and Park, Sherwood and Meadows.

During the night audit, time was spent with the BID's BCRP officer and a business liaison officer, as well as the Street Pastors.

Inspector Anwaar Ahmed met the researchers and talked through police deployment in the city centre at night. Invaluable support and access was given by Nottinghamshire Police including the opportunity to join them on patrol and in a police van, thus allowing an extra layer of observational insight on Nottingham's busy NTE.

Each circuit of observation allowed the team to discern the complex and developing interactions between customers, public space, the venues and the various safety and crime reduction interventions throughout the night.



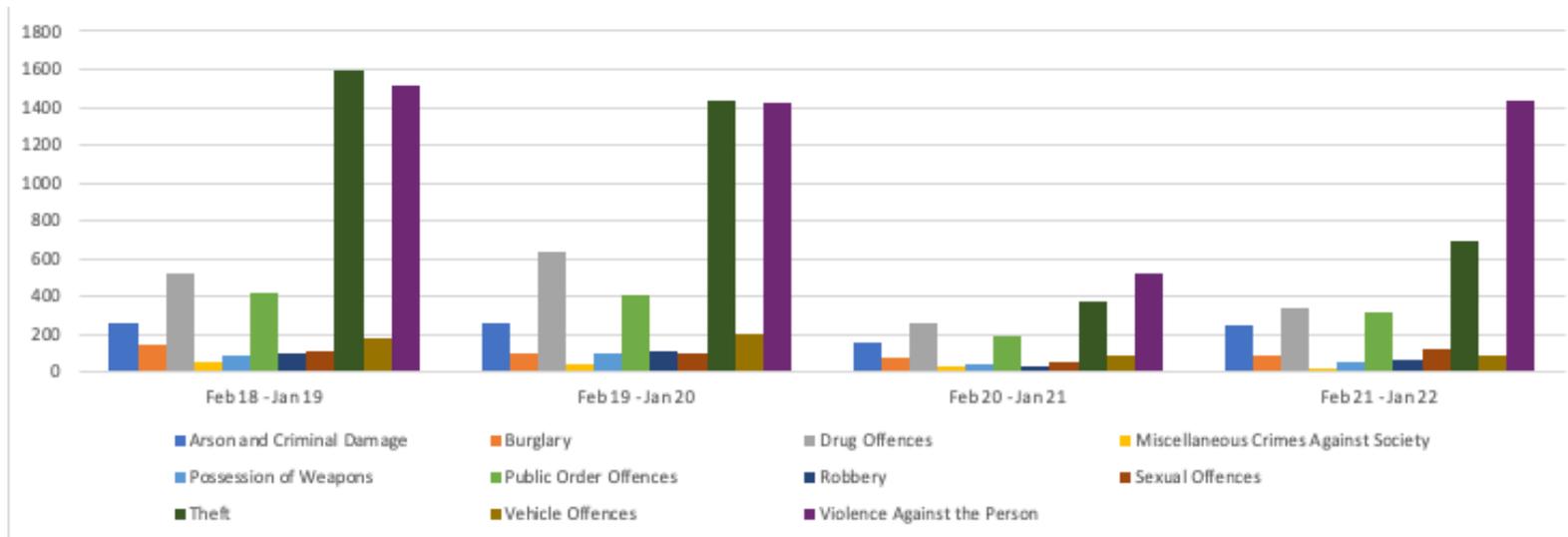
# 3. KEY FINDINGS

## 3.1 CRIME AND ASB

### 3.1.1 City Centre Crime

Analysis of the crime data provided for the city centre identified that in the two full years prior to the pandemic (Y1 and Y2), the most prevalent crime types were Theft and Violence Against the Person (VAP). Drugs and Public Order Offences were much less common and were third and fourth most prevalent respectively. In the third full year of data (Y3), licensed premises were largely closed due to COVID restrictions and all crime volumes were understandably far lower than Y1 and Y2. In the final year analysed (Y4), hospitality venues were permitted to open to offer outdoor service from 12th April 2021. On the 17th May, all licensed premises except nightclubs were permitted to open fully, with nightclubs permitted to open on 14th June. Volumes of Theft, Drug Offences and Public Order Offences are relatively proportionate to Y1 and Y2 when the periods of closure are taken into account. The total volume of VAP in Y4 with closure dates included is on par with Y1 and Y2, indicating an increase in VAP monthly volumes since reopening, compared to pre-pandemic.

**Fig 3.1.1a Volumes of all NTE Crime Types per Year (City Centre)**



**Fig 3.1.1b Violence Against the Person Volume by Month (City Centre)**

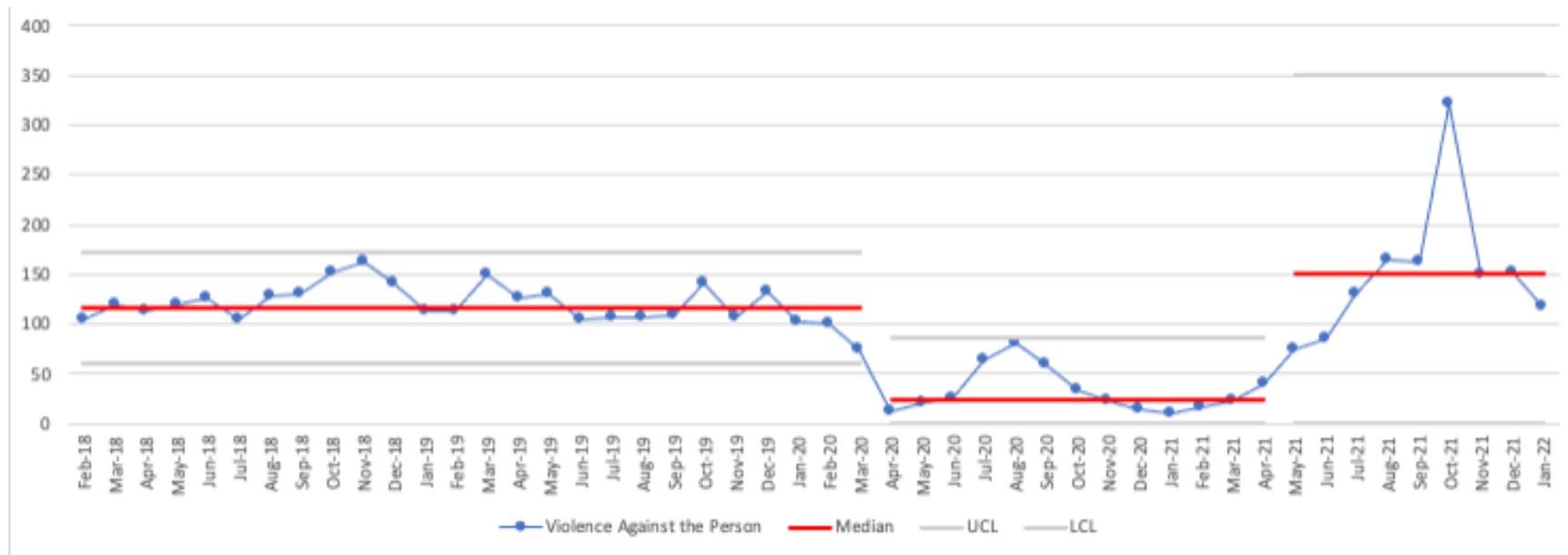
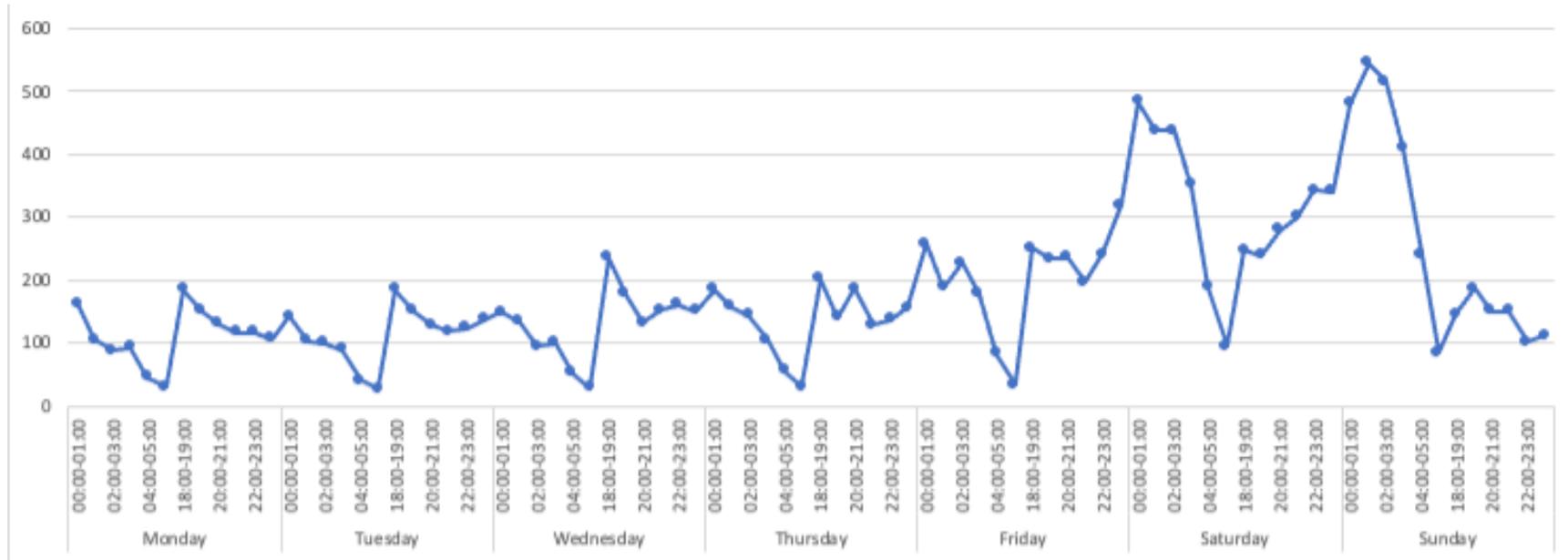


Fig 3.1.1b shows the volume of VAP offences each month with the addition of statistical process control indicators, which demonstrate a statistical increase in the median volume of VAP since all COVID restrictions were lifted, when compared with both periods of lockdown and pre-pandemic. The visible peak in October was due to a significant number of reports of spiking by needle in the city centre during that month. There was a targeted partnership response to address this specific issue.

Analysis of all NTE crime by day and hour indicates that the highest volume of crime occurs on Friday and Saturday nights into the following mornings, i.e. between around 23:00 and 03:00, with the peak on Friday night/Saturday morning occurring at midnight and on Saturday night/Sunday morning at 01:00 (see fig. 3.1.1c).

Fig 3.1.1c Total NTE Crimes by Day and Hour (City Centre)



### 3.1.2 City Neighbourhoods Crime

In the city neighbourhoods in which there are significant numbers of premises that are licensed to serve alcohol after midnight, analysis of the crime data provided identified far lower volumes of crime than in the city centre.

Figure 3.1.2 indicates that by far the most prevalent crime type in the city neighbourhoods is VAP, with almost double the number of incidents in each ward when compared with the next most prevalent crime type (Public Order Offences). Arson and Criminal Damage, Vehicle Crime, Theft and Drug Offences occur in similar volumes to Public Order Offences, with the other offence types occurring much less frequently. The volume of crime in the City Neighbourhoods does not warrant as extensive data analysis as has been carried out for the City Centre.

**Fig 3.1.2 Volumes of NTE Crime Types February 2021 - January 2022 (City Neighbourhoods)**

	Violence Against The Person	Public Order Offences	Arson & Criminal Damage	Vehicle Offences	Theft	Drug Offences	Robbery	Misc. Crimes Against Society	Burglary	Possession of Weapons	Sexual Offences
<b>Bulwell</b>	115	52	66	49	31	19	10	8	12	7	6
<b>Hyson Green &amp; Arboretum</b>	196	105	76	73	82	105	41	43	22	21	20
<b>Radford</b>	89	57	46	55	44	40	20	12	3	8	8
<b>Sherwood</b>	93	43	50	40	28	14	9	14	13	6	10
<b>Meadows</b>	55	17	21	15	16	14	13	2	9	6	3

### 3.1.3 ASB

Analysis of the ASB data identified similar geographical focus areas for ASB activity as was identified for NTE crime issues in the city council area. Nationally set recording practices requiring ASB to be recorded within three broad categories means that meaningful analysis of ASB is not possible.

Project interviewees were highly supportive of interventions such as Pythian Club which supports 30 young children identified as being involved in ASB in the Clifton Area. A range of VRU supported interventions by third sector providers in partnership across the city are aimed at ages 11 to 25. They range from centres, to mentoring, intervention, work in school, communities, family, prison release and custody intervention for young people not in education or training (NEETs). Interviewees also reported increasing issues with daytime youth crime and ASB in the city centre.

### 3.1.4 Violent Crime and Gang Activity

The *Nottinghamshire Police and Crime Needs Assessment* reports that coronavirus restrictions in 2020 significantly suppressed levels of violent crimes in 2020, with the most notable reductions in Nottinghamshire's night time economy hubs, such as Nottingham city centre. Pre-pandemic data indicates long term trends in violence against the person offences remain in decline, with the Police and Crime Survey (-3.1%) and accident and emergency admissions for assault in the city (-8%) showing steady reductions.

The assessment also notes that violent knife crimes recorded by police fell by 10.3% in 2020 following a peak in March 2019. While

this represents a positive emerging trend, it should be noted that instances of violent knife crimes are often sporadic and unpredictable in nature, triggered by disputes and rivalries played out over social media. Knife enabled violence predominantly involves young males aged between 16 and 25 (48%) committing offences in public spaces (43%), some of which can be attributable to evolving crime networks and disputes over drug dealing territories.

Police recorded possession of weapon offences fell by around 18.6% in 2020 to around 1,019. While the rate of possession of weapon offences per 1,000 population remain higher than other force areas, this gap reduced from +24% to +7% in 2020. Improvements have been supported by more targeted intelligence-led enforcement activity (e.g. Operation Reacher) and a focus on prevention and early intervention approaches.

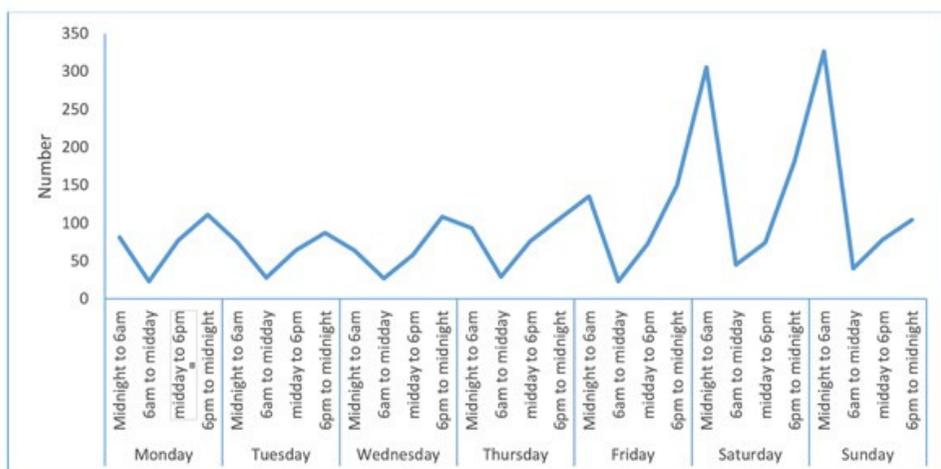
The assessment identified a key recommendation to tackle and reduce offending was to work with partners to improve the co-ordination and effectiveness of youth diversionary activity and invest in targeted support for young people in heightened risk situations.

Whilst perhaps outside the scope of Late Night Levy funding, further complimentary diversionary interventions such as the innovative Lisa Lashes School of Music Police and Community Intervention Programme could be considered to reduce ASB and divert young people from gang membership, especially older teenagers who are more likely to be perpetrators of violent crime in the city neighbourhoods, contributing to a core objective of the *Nottinghamshire Police and Crime Plan* to prevent crime by investing in early intervention. More information can be found at [www.lisalashesschoolofmusic.com](http://www.lisalashesschoolofmusic.com).

## 3.2 AMBULANCE CALL OUTS AND A&E PRESENTATIONS

In 2019, 2,642 people presented at Nottingham University Hospitals' Emergency Department with injuries related to assaults. The time of day of these are shown in fig. 3.2.

**Fig. 3.2: People presenting at Nottingham University Hospitals' Emergency Departments with assault related injuries by day of week and time of day**



**Source: Nottingham CDP Strategic Needs Assessment 2021 (2019 data)**

Friday and Saturday nights are the peaks, with volumes of presentations around three times higher than Monday to Thursday. More than two thirds of attendances for assault occur between 11am and 4am and more than one third occur over the weekend.

Overall, attendances at A&E following assault were higher over the weekend with 40.4% of attendances for assault related injuries occurring on Saturday and Sunday. An increase in numbers for male attendances can be seen from about 8pm on Friday, peaking between 2am to 3am on Saturday and lowest numbers recorded about 7am. A similar pattern is also visible between 8pm on Saturday to 4am Sunday.

The most common location of assault for both males and females was a public place, 56.7% and 34.8%, respectively. Victims of assaults are drawn from a wide geographic area, although 82.5% gave their home address as having an 'NG' postcode and 75.6% had a home address in either Nottingham City or the southern three districts of Nottinghamshire County which tend to be served by Nottingham University Hospitals.

Attendance rates in Nottingham for both males and females are significantly higher than the NNVRU average. Taking into account the population size in each age group, Nottingham City has the highest age specific rates in all the age groups with the exception of 0-9 and 20-29 age groups for both males and females.

## 3.3 SAFETY, VULNERABILITY AND WELFARE

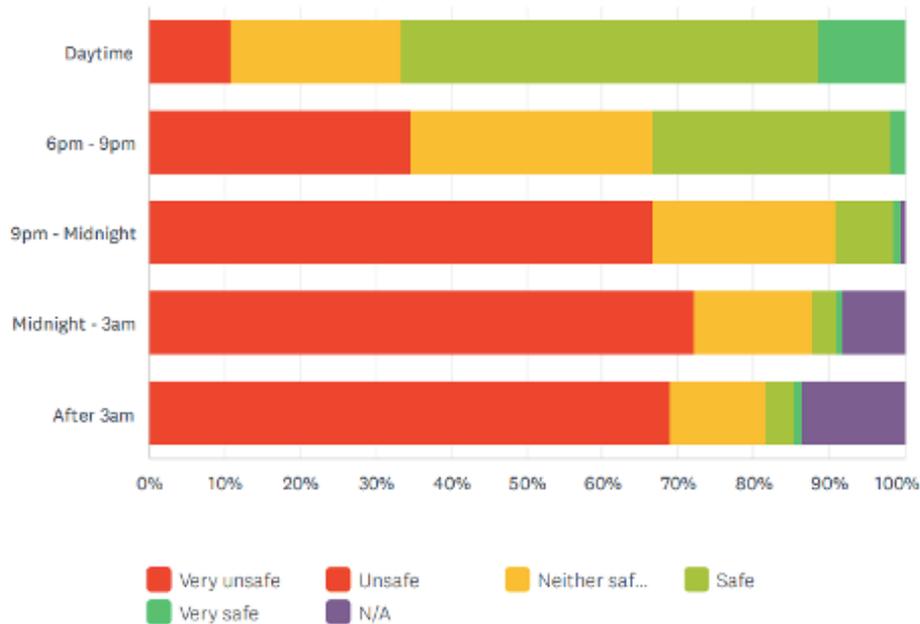
### 3.3.1 Feelings and perceptions of safety

Of the 699 survey respondents, 91.1% (n.637) use the city after 9pm. The reasons given by the 8.9% (n.62) for not visiting were related to crime and disorder.

Of those who do use the city after 9pm, 49.4% of those feel either

'safe' or 'very safe'. A further 21.2% (n.131) feel 'neither safe nor unsafe', while less than a third (29.4%, n.182) feel 'unsafe' or 'very unsafe'. Reported changes in feelings of safety as the night progresses are shown in fig 3.3.1.

**Fig 3.1.1: Reported changes in feelings of safety at night**



The most frequent reasons given by those feeling unsafe or very unsafe were gangs or groups of people (67.6%, n.123), drunkenness (64.3%, n.117), anti-social behaviour (59.3%, n.108), violence (58.2%, n.106) and concerns about sexual harassment (57.7%, n.105).

The *Nottinghamshire Police and Crime Assessment* states that women remain at significantly greater risk of experiencing sexual assault (2.9%) than men (0.7%), particularly women aged 16 to 24, single women and women with a long term illness or disability. Students and those that regularly visit the night-time economy were also identified as being at greater risk.

On implementation of the SWAN funded initiatives in Nottingham, for which a grant of £293,542 was received from the Home Office, a survey assessed feelings of safety at night with 31% of respondents feeling safe during the NTE. This increased to 36% in the 2022 follow up survey. Feelings of safety on the tram increased from 56% to 62%.

Nottingham City Council commissions an annual residents' "Respect" survey of experiences and response to ASB in their local area and the city centre. In December 2021, the proportion of residents feeling unsafe outside in their area after dark (22.2%) saw a marginal increase of 1.9% over the last year. As was the case in the previous year, females remain twice as likely to report feeling unsafe outside in their area after dark when compared to males (29.6% and 14.5% respectively).

The survey for this research identified that of the respondents that reported feeling unsafe or very unsafe and that provided their gender, 85.2% were female (n.133), 14.1% were male (n.22) and 0.1% self-identified as non-binary (n.1).

These results highlight stark differences between the feelings of safety of women and men in Nottingham at night.

### 3.3.2 Welfare and vulnerability

In Nottingham there has been a long history of recognising and addressing vulnerability and providing welfare solutions including the recent Help a Friend campaign and the No Place for Hate pledge. A significant issue around addressing vulnerability issues has been the severe decrease in volunteer numbers for the Street Pastors who are not able to maintain the same scale of provision.

On the night audit there were just three Street Pastors out, and despite providing their usual excellent service, they couldn't support the evident demand for welfare and pastoral care.

The Safe Space in the Malt Cross is no longer operating, and while one has been operating through St John's Ambulance in recent weeks, this is paid for through the SWAN funding so is due to finish at the end of March 2022, and has been unable to operate on some nights as planned due to a lack of volunteers.

The university Night Owls supporting vulnerable students in the night-time economy is no longer running due to volunteer numbers, resulting in a lack of welfare provision on Mondays and Wednesdays for student nights. Taxi marshals previously operated by Nottingham BID provided critical support in helping vulnerable individuals to get home as well as supporting management of queues for taxi ranks, but are no longer operating.

Providing appropriate welfare and recognising the high levels of vulnerability in Nottingham's NTE is recognised as an important area to address by all stakeholders. Previous research has identified safe space provision and exploring options for new visible Safe Space as a priority action. Without a permanent Safe Space or taxi marshals and with a lack of volunteers there is now a critical gap in providing welfare on the ground.

### 3.4 INTOXICATION - DRUNKENNESS AND DRUGS

The Nottingham CDP's *Strategic Assessment 2021* states:

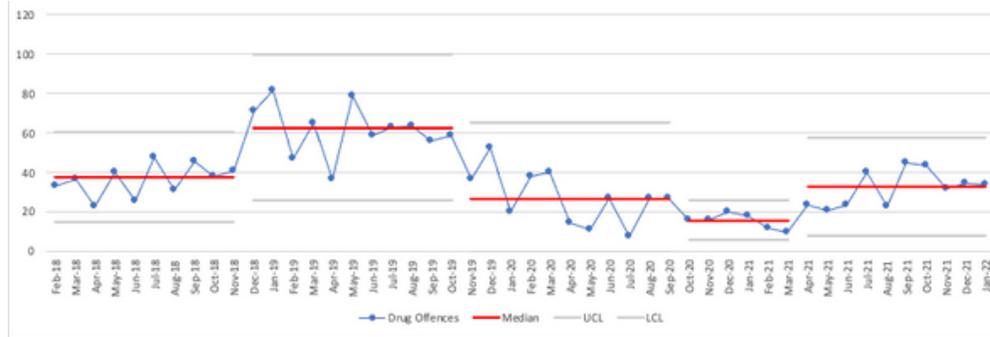
"Alcohol, opiates and crack cocaine are the substances most likely to be cited by users [as favoured drugs], and as restrictions have lifted, services are seeing more referrals for users of 'club drugs' (i.e., ketamine, MDMA, and cocaine). Alcohol-related issues are expected to dominate referrals due to the long-term effects of the pandemic on drinking habits, and services will continue to adapt to meet this need. It is likely that the number of adults using drugs or illicit substances in Nottingham is higher than average, due to the high proportion of young adults who are more likely to report taking drugs." (p6).

It also states: "alcohol is most problematic in the city centre where there is a high density of licensed premises and a large night-time economy." (p34).

Analysis of crime data in the city centre indicates that the volume of drugs offences has not returned to the median pre-pandemic level following the easing of lockdown restrictions (see fig. 3.4a).

When the time of day that drugs offences are committed is considered, the data provided indicates that the peak time of day for drugs related offences is 19:00 (see fig. 3.4b)

**Fig 3.4a: Drug Offences Feb 2021 - Jan 2022 (City Centre)**



**Fig 3.4b: Drug Offences by Time of Day (City Centre)**



The Nottinghamshire Police and Crime Needs Assessment identified that Ketamine use remained low in prevalence, but had increased from a decade ago among both adults (from 0.5% to 0.8%) and young adults (from 1.7% to 3.2%). This project’s stakeholder survey included response from business that ketamine use has now become a major issue in the night-time economy.

The second most common reason given for feeling unsafe or very unsafe by this research's survey respondents that visit the city after 9pm was "drunkenness" (64.3%, n.117).

Amongst respondents that do not visit the city after 9pm, "too much drunkenness in Nottingham" was the fourth most common reason selected for not visiting (49.2%, n.23).

### 3.5 UNIFORMED PRESENCE AND CAPABLE GUARDIANSHIP

The uniformed police presence on the streets of Nottingham is provided in the city centre by the City Centre Policing Team of Nottinghamshire Police. The outer area of the Late Night Levy zone is policed by the Neighbourhood Policing Teams.

Generally, the police have around 20 officers dedicated to the city centre NTE; this is in line with what would be found in other similar sized cities. The outer ring which is policed by the City Neighbourhoods team would like to dedicate more resources to supporting the licensed premises in this area but has other competing priorities, e.g. gang activity.

Except for those used on Operation Corridor (see section 4.1), Community Protection Officers are not deployed in the city past 10pm.

The challenge around the other capable guardians in the city includes the lack of volunteers, for example the Street Pastors. This challenge is partly to do with the pandemic's impact on nightlife, but also the fact that there are specific criteria involved in becoming a Street Pastor which limits their potential pool of recruits.

A reduced number of capable guardians on major student nights such as Monday and Wednesday was reported by university partners and businesses. This poses a challenge on those nights.

The loss of taxi marshal provision leaves a significant void in the NTE support 'ecosystem'. The SIA accredited marshals monitored the taxi queues, provided a point of contact for vulnerable individuals and acted as eyes on the street linked to the CCTV system.

Just under half of this research's survey respondents selected "lack of uniformed presence" as a reason they felt unsafe or very unsafe in the city after 9pm (49.5%, n.90).

Amongst respondents that do not visit the city after 9pm, "lack of uniformed presence" was the fifth most common reason selected for not visiting (39.6%, n.19).

### 3.6 HATE CRIME

Nottingham Crime and Drugs Partnership's hate crime target is to reduce repeat victimisation by 10% by the end of March 2023.

The CDP *Strategic Assessment 2021* states: "Many instances of hate crime are perpetrated against security staff in the NTE, with offenders under the influence of alcohol" (p63).

It also notes: "Hate crime has increased across the analysed period, and repeat victims of hate crime peaked in June 2021. Race-related hate crime is the predominant strand in Nottingham and the city centre remains a hotspot. It is assessed that the partnership's targets around hate crime may be at risk due to these trends." (p4).

In the survey conducted for this report hate crime was given as a response for not feeling safe in Nottingham by 24.2% of respondents. (n.44)

Nottingham CDP's *Strategic Assessment 2021* notes: "racially motivated hate accounted for 66% of occurrences, although this was a decrease of 5% (or 14 occurrences) compared to the same period in 2020. Transgender hate increased by 600% for the short-term comparison (18 additional occurrences.) Disability hate increased by 140%." (p67).

Agencies in Nottingham have committed to a joint pledge to reduce hate crime. This is included in the PCC's policing and crime plan: it is a core policing aim and is included in CDP planning, overseen by the Hate Crime & Community Partnerships Board. Levels of hate crime are analysed and progress is reviewed in the *Annual Strategic Needs Assessment Review*.

Nottinghamshire was the first policing area to recognise misogyny as a hate crime. The PCC has committed to "improve the way we identify and respond to escalating risks, raise awareness of available interventions and referral pathways and ensure a continued commitment to tackling misogyny [as a] hate crime in Nottinghamshire." (*Police and Crime Plan Consultation - draft*, p13).

## 3.7 TRANSPORT, MOVEMENT, LIGHTING AND URBAN REALM

### 3.7.1 Transport

Transport options are generally very good in Nottingham and are comparable with similar large cities, with buses and trams running into the early hours. There appears to be an adequate supply of Hackney cabs and private hire vehicles available at the end of the night.

The key challenge for Nottingham is not the quantity of overall transit provision but how transport is accessed in the NTE and how transport hubs and stops are managed. At times the scene near the city's taxi ranks and bus stops are chaotic and feels very unsafe. This is a priority to address.

A small number of stakeholders interviewees claimed that Uber (and to a lesser extent, Bolt) had solved many of the problems around crowding at taxi ranks. It was evident from the overnight audit that this is not the case. Taxi ranks at Angel Row, South Sherwood Street and Upper Parliament Street were overcrowded and chaotic, with no active management of the ranks, vehicles or queues.

Private hire drivers block bus lanes and bus stops, causing significant problems for transit companies and their drivers, and endangering passengers. The chaotic scenes in Angel Row in particular impact upon how safe and orderly the city feels at night.

This is mitigated in part by the taxi enforcement officers who are out until 5am on some weekends and who issue penalty notices to those contravening the rules (including unlicensed taxis). However, their resources are limited, and another solution will need to be found if this problem is to be solved.

Not all private hire drivers are licensed by Nottingham City Council; meaning NCC taxi enforcement has no enforcement powers on these vehicles. The standards of licensing, training, and enhanced MOT checks are often inferior to Nottingham's, leaving inconsistent standards and an inevitable impact on public safety. There is little that can be done locally to address this.

Another potential issue is around unlicensed vehicles plying for trade from vulnerable individuals, sometimes resulting in sexual assaults and rape. The true extent of this is unknown as anecdotal evidence suggests these incidents often go unreported.

Taxi and bus stops are mostly covered in the city centre by CCTV. There is no evidence that there are any that are not, or that present any significant demands for new cameras.

### 3.7.2 Movement

The night audit identified both Rock City on Talbot Street and Unit 13 of The Cornerhouse as having issues with crowds spilling out into the road, causing traffic problems that could have incredibly serious consequences.

The queue management outside Rock City is formed of barriers which are taped together which runs the risk of falling over into the road due to the press of crowds.

Narrow pavements cause a substantial number of people to displace into the road, including security staff trying to manage the queue, forcing vehicles travelling at speed to take evasive action to avoid hitting people. The opposite side of the road is often used for pick-ups and drop-offs, making the already busy road much narrower.

In Talbot Street on the night of the audit a man was hit by a vehicle and injured. It is recommended the design of Talbot Street be revisited and addressed urgently as it poses a significant risk to public safety.

Angel Row is the other area of concern. Here there are several bus stops, a small taxi rank and Hackney cabs picking up, and the audit showed many private hire vehicles congesting the street. There are also a significant number of new late-night food venues open into the early hours which has increased the volume of intoxicated individuals here, creating pinch points.

Mansfield Road is a key location of licensed premises outside the city centre. It is currently an unwelcoming environment presenting challenges in relation to safety and feelings of safety, with speeding vehicles, intoxicated individuals, and a low number of crossing points which reduce the opportunity for those walking along it to cross the road to avoid individuals, groups or other situations that may make them feeling vulnerable or unsafe. Whilst less busy than the other city centre pinch points, it should be looked at as a medium priority.



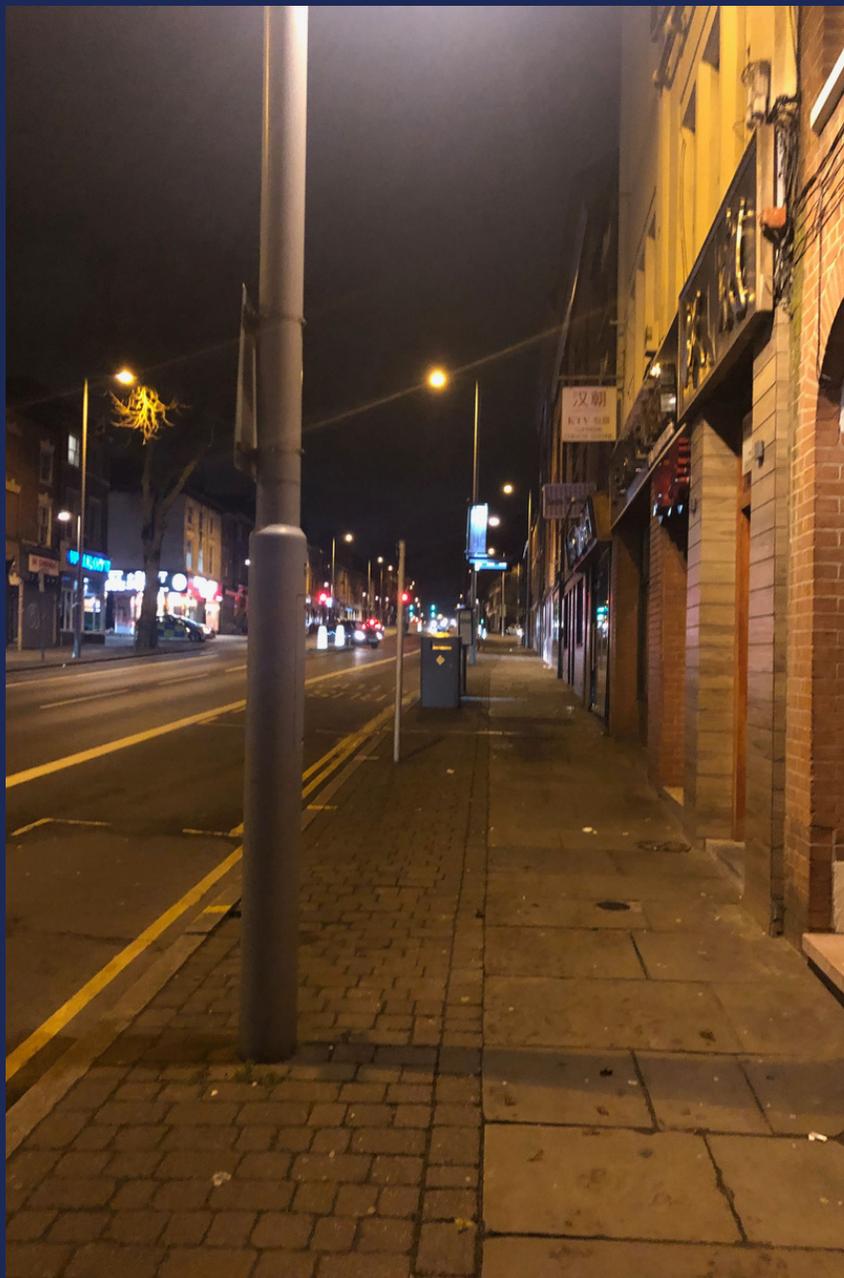
The queue outside Rock City

Part of the queue for Unit 13



Angel Row at 3am





### 3.7.3 Lighting

Under half of respondents to the research survey that visit the city after 9pm included "inadequate lighting" as a reason they felt unsafe in the city (44.5%, n.130). Only five respondents (10.4%) chose this as a reason that they never visited at night.

At the time of the research, the council was conducting its own lighting audit, the scope of which was to yet be decided.

As an internal lighting audit was imminent, the overnight audit did not incorporate a major focus on lighting, but it was felt that most of the city centre is adequately lit. It was noted that the corner of Clinton Street and Lincoln Street was very dark and used as a public convenience.

### 3.8 STREET-BASED LIFESTYLES

During the course of the overnight audit, several individuals were observed sitting on the street; this was particularly noticeable on Forman Street.

It was reported by the policing inspector present that this issue has increased since reopening after COVID. The number of rough sleepers supported by local charity Framework in Nottingham tends to stay relatively constant. An interview with Framework confirmed that they had trialled but discontinued NTE street outreach visits as the individuals they found out on the street during NTE hours did not have housing needs, so they could not support them with their services.

The Nottinghamshire Police and Crime Needs Assessment identified that reflecting the England profile, levels of recorded rough sleeping have been falling since 2017, partly reflecting improvements in prevention and relief brought about by the new duties.

Key NTE-related issues faced by rough sleepers include physical abuse of and theft from people sleeping on the streets in the early hours of the morning by people leaving nightclubs in the city centre, particularly on Thursday, Friday, Saturday. For this reason most city centre sleepers choose a doorway with CCTV to offer some protection. They report varying levels of support from emergency services after these incidents.

Of those survey respondents that reported feeling unsafe or very unsafe, less than half cited homelessness/aggressive begging as a reason they felt unsafe (42.3%, n.77). For those who do not use the city at night, a third named this as a reason (n.16).

The 2018 report *Nottingham at Night: Shaping the Future* asked businesses and residents “Is there anything you dislike about Nottingham at night?”. Homelessness or begging was mentioned by 17% of respondents across both surveys.



# 4. CURRENT INTERVENTIONS

The research identified 45 separate interventions present in the night-time economy aimed at reducing crime and increasing safety, detailed below. Similar interventions have been grouped together where relevant.

An assessment on the scale and effectiveness of each was made where possible.



## 4.1 ENFORCEMENT AND REASSURANCE

Figure 4.1: Table showing all current *enforcement and reassurance* interventions

INTERVENTION	OWNER	TARGET	TYOLOGY	EFFECTIVENESS	SCALE
Operation Guardian	Nottinghamshire Police	Reduce violent crime	Enforcement / reassurance	Data indicates a significant increase in Drugs Offences on nights of operation, but no significant change in VAP.	Two nights per month on average. 20 officers and a drug dog.
Transport nights of action	Nottinghamshire PCC	Reassurance agenda	Enforcement / reassurance	Feelings of safety on the tram increased from 56% in the baseline 2021 survey to 62% in the follow up 2022 survey.	369 police hours across eight nights, One Sunday and seven Saturdays. Deployed at tram stops in the city centre and surrounding areas (in addition to routine police patrols on all transport networks).
Targeted St James's Street policing deployment	Nottinghamshire Police	Reduce violent crime	Enforcement / reassurance	Only 1.4% of city centre NTE crime in the last 4 years took place in this location, which is probably due to the intensity of the police operation,, although historical figures have not been compared.	Fridays & Saturdays: Two police vans parked top and bottom of the street from evening through to early hours. Two additional overtime officers 6pm-12am.
Operation Corridor	Nottingham City Council, funded by both universities	Reducing Crime/Safe routes home	Enforcement / reassurance	No data available at this time.	Two CPOs operate term time only. Shifts run till 3am (and later on certain nights).

### 4.1.1 TRANSPORT NIGHTS OF ACTION

*Transport nights of action* were joint operations between the tram service and Nottinghamshire Police. Officers travelled across the tram stops in the city centre and surrounding areas at night on eight evenings between November 2021 and March 2022. The operation was a direct response to a survey highlighting that women felt unsafe on the tram network. The volume of reported crime on the tram network is low.

Feelings of safety on all modes of transport increased between the 2021 baseline public survey and the 2022 follow up survey:

Bus 82% (76%)

Tram 62% (56%)

Train 75% (71%)

Taxi 77% (67%)

It should be noted that the initial survey in August 2021 received a total of 1,600 respondents, the follow up survey in March 2022 received 610 respondents.

### 4.1.2 OPERATION GUARDIAN

Operation Guardian is a police-led drugs dog intervention mostly taking place in Nottingham city centre, normally between 6pm and midnight. Together with drug seizures, the operation has found knives and other weapons during searches (no data available). Late Night Levy funds has enabled the operation to increase from once to twice a month from July 2021 to March 2022.

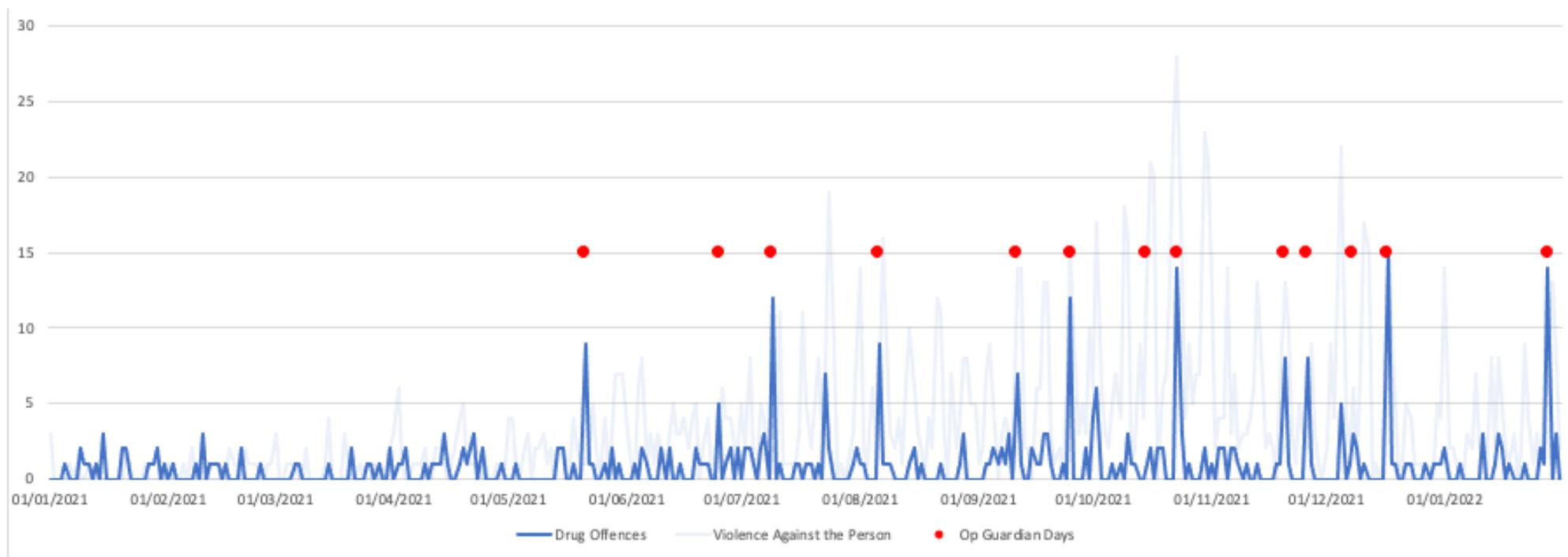
The police reported it working both as a deterrent and as a high visibility police operation to encourage feelings of safety in the evening and night-time economy. The understanding is that it removes individuals with intoxicants from the night-time economy reducing possibility of harm from drug and alcohol-fuelled violence later on in the night.

Analysis of crime data for the City Centre shows that the volume of Drugs Offences on the nights it operated showed an increase of 763.6% compared with the average volumes on Friday and Saturday nights from January 2021 to January 2022. For Violence Against a Person, the average number of incidents was 19.0% higher on nights that Operation Guardian was carried out, compared with the average across taking place on Friday and Saturday nights in the same time period. Fig 4.1.2a shows daily volumes of Drugs Offences and volumes of VAP for this time period, with nights that Operation Guardian was in operation indicated with a red dot.

Of the 114 Drugs Offences recorded on the nights Operation Guardian was operational, 96.5% related to Possession of Drugs and 3.5% related to Trafficking of Controlled Drugs.

Its predecessor, a partnership with the BID named Operation Promote, provided in-venue support through the deployment of cocaine torches and used a drug and alcohol support service to deliver educational and support service information. Analysis of the effectiveness of Operation Promote indicated a 23% reduction in VAP on the nights of operation.

Fig 4.1.2a: Daily Volume of Drugs Offences and VAP, with Operation Guardian Dates indicated



### 4.1.3 ST JAMES'S STREET POLICING OPERATION

On Friday and Saturday nights between 6pm and 12am, Nottinghamshire Police park a police van at each end of the short stretch of St James's Street between Old Market Square and Maid Marian Way in the city centre to control vehicles accessing the road. Between four and six officers from the core policing team are deployed solely on this street during these hours, together with two officers on overtime.

This intensity of resource is required to prevent vehicles from parking on this stretch of St James's Street, narrowing the already very busy NTE street for customers and causing pinch points that may give rise to potential conflict. On at least one occasion, vehicles parked on the street have been found to have been storing weapons. The operation also helps to monitor and minimise issues such as Public Order and VAP arising from the hectic environment created by the narrow street and high NTE footfall.

The operation has been in place for a number of years, developed and honed by the current city centre policing team to counteract the issues they have identified.

It is probably due to the intensity of the policing operation on St James's Street that only 214 of the 15,236 NTE crimes (1.4%) taking place within the last four years related to offences taking place on this section of St James's Street, either on street or in venues.

### 4.1.4 OPERATION CORRIDOR

Operation Corridor is a partnership between Nottinghamshire Police's city neighbourhoods, Nottingham City Council and Nottingham Trent University and the University of Nottingham. It is funded by the universities.

The operation aims to reduce incidents of ASB, provide support to the community and safeguard students returning home from the city centre in areas with high levels of student accommodation, typically between 10pm and 3am seven days a week during term time. Patrolling is operated on routes such as Mansfield Road and Derby Road and is typically delivered by two CPOs.

## 4.2 GUARDIANSHIP AND CARE

Figure 4.2: Table showing all current *guardianship and care* interventions

INTERVENTION	OWNER	TARGET	TYOLOGY	EFFECTIVENESS	SCALE
Street Pastors	Malt Cross Trust	Reduce vulnerability	Guardianship / care	In 2019 (pre pandemic): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- helped 345 people who were vulnerable, after violence or intoxicated.</li> <li>- made 344 first aid, home assistance and A&amp;E referrals.</li> <li>- had 115 individuals referred into their care by police/paramedics, venues and CCTV.</li> <li>- picked up 2,461 bottles.</li> <li>- gave care 2,034 times.</li> <li>- gave out 2,195 sets of flip flops, space blankets, water and lollipops.</li> </ul>	Currently 4-10 volunteers. Friday & Saturday nights from 10pm till 3am. Before the pandemic, there was a pool of 60 volunteers from 40 Nottingham churches.  The Malt Cross is used occasionally as a safe space outside of business hours but this is not commonplace.
Ask For Angela	Nottingham BID	Reduce sexual crime	Guardianship / care	There are no national studies currently of Ask Angela's effectiveness nor any local evaluation.	It is not possible to easily identify the number of venues in Nottingham providing Ask for Angela as it is a diffused scheme. A survey could be conducted.
St John's Ambulance Safe Space	Nottinghamshire PCC	Reduce hospital admissions and provide non-clinical support	Guardianship / care	Nov 21 - 31 interventions Dec 21 - No data Jan 22 - 54 interventions Feb 22 - 32 interventions. Total estimated interventions by close of project - 160. Excluding March 22: 91 clinical care, 36 for non-clinical issues	City centre safe space running for 18 nights during SWAN funding period of November 2021 to March 2022. Volunteers were unavailable on a small number of nights, so some shifts were unable to proceed. 48.7% attendees were male, 48.7% were female and 2.6% were non-binary.

## 4.2 GUARDIANSHIP AND CARE (CONT.)

Figure 4.2 (cont): Table showing all current *guardianship and care* interventions

INTERVENTION	OWNER	TARGET	TYOLOGY	EFFECTIVENESS	SCALE
Safe Taxi Schemes	UoN and NTU Student Unions	Safe routes home	Guardianship / care	No data is available at this time.	Available to any Nottingham Trent University or University of Nottingham student.
Professional venue medics	Nottingham Trent University Student Union	Reduce hospital admissions	Guardianship / care	No data is available at this time.	At least one medic on site at any event with over 500 attendees.
NTU Safe Space	Nottingham Trent University	Reassurance agenda	Guardianship / care	No data is available at this time.	Run from 9pm till 6am, 7 days a week from the City Campus.
Christian Unions Tea and Toast	UoN and NTU Student Unions	Reassurance agenda	Guardianship / care	No data is available at this time.	Operates once a week, student nights only.
Club Crew	Drinkaware implemented by DHP Family	Reduce vulnerability	Guardianship / care	Typically 30 to 45 people are assisted across two nights per week	Four Club Crew work every club night at DHP Venues Rock City Wed to Sat; Stealth have two working Tuesday, Friday and Saturday.
Supporting those with street based lifestyles	Framework	Reducing homelessness	Guardianship / care	From February 2020 to February 2021, the charity found 904 individuals rough sleeping in the city centre (counting each individual only once). Of these 904 individuals, Framework supported 285 of them into accommodation.	Daily walk rounds are conducted every morning to monitor and support rough sleepers in Nottingham.

## 4.2.1 STREET PASTORS

Nottingham Street Pastors is a project set up by the multi-church Malt Cross Trust in 2010 with the aim to improve Nottingham's nightlife by supporting vulnerable individuals within the night-time economy.

Nottingham was once known to have one of the largest teams of Street Pastors in the country. Following the pandemic, volunteer numbers have reduced and on the majority of nights, there is only one team of pastors able to operate, as they must operate in groups of at least three people.

Venues, the police and other stakeholders greatly value the service that Street Pastors offer in Nottingham and see benefit in supporting an increase in volunteer numbers to enable more teams to operate each night.

## 4.2.2 ST JOHN'S AMBULANCE SAFE SPACE

Over several years a Safe Space was provided by the Street Pastors from the Malt Cross, however, this is no longer operating. The PCC secured SWAN funding to commission St John's Ambulance to operate a Safe Space on Old Market Square from 10pm to 4am on Friday and Saturday nights between November 2021 and March 2022. The St John's Ambulance team offer triage, critical and pastoral care to all users of the night-time economy.

## 4.2.3 ASK FOR ANGELA

Ask for Angela resources and posters are distributed at Nottingham Pubwatch meetings and several venues in the city operate the initiative, however the research did not highlight a coordinated or consistent approach to this initiative across the city.

## 4.2.4 FRAMEWORK

Framework is a charity that delivers housing, health, employment, support and care services to people with a diverse range of needs across the East Midlands in Derbyshire, Lincolnshire, North Lincolnshire, North East Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, and in Sheffield, supporting over 18,000 people each year.

In Nottingham, daily pre 9am walk rounds of rough sleeper locations reported by the public or self reported are undertaken to support rough sleepers, followed by individual assessments from 9am onwards to support people into finding accommodation. Framework sometimes lose contact with rough sleepers before accommodation can be offered. Rough sleepers sometimes have accommodation already and some don't engage with the support they offer.

## 4.2.5 IN-VENUE CARE

Many premises in Nottingham provided training to members of staff to support their customers including welfare, consent, bystander intervention, de-escalation, first aid and predator spotting. In some premises, a peer-to-peer support system with staff trained in welfare support is in place. For example DHP Family continue to provide Club Crew teams in their venues.

## 4.2.6 UNIVERSITY PROVISION

The universities in Nottingham are a significant provider of night-time safety interventions. Most of this runs mid-week on student nights during term time only.

**Reps and mentors.** The students' unions at Nottingham Trent University and the University of Nottingham provide support to new students called freshers' mentors or freshers' reps. The scheme is a peer-to-peer support intervention across Welcome Week during the day and at night and supporting students in affiliate venues. The two main affiliated venues for both student unions within Nottingham are DHP Family (venues such as Rock City, Stealth, Rescue Rooms) and Ocean, a large club in Nottingham that only runs student nights. Mentors and reps are provided with a full suite of training delivered by both the student union and the welfare provision services from the universities.

**Safe taxi schemes:** Both NTU and the UoN Student Unions operate safe taxi schemes

Nottingham Cabs and DG Cabs offer their respective partner unions taxi rides to students who, for any number of reasons, are unable to pay for their journey. The taxi driver presents the student's card or name to the Union the next day and the Union reimburses the taxi firm. The student then reimburses the Union. This avoids any student having to walk home when vulnerable.

**On campus safe spaces:** Nottingham Trent University operates a Safe Place, accessible from the rear entrance of the Boots library on the City Campus. It is open 9pm-9am every day and is free for any Nottingham Trent student to use to wait for a friend or taxi, make a call, if they are being followed, and other pastoral care issues. It is managed and staffed by the university.

**Welfare staff:** Nottingham Trent University Student Union plan to have up to 20 welfare staff trained and in place in mid Term three to work across their three late night event sites or events where they identify most need for the service, with a target to have at least a team of two Welfare Staff at each of the weekly flagship events.

**Peer-to-peer support:** The Christian Unions at both universities offer pastoral, non-judgemental support and sustenance at student event nights. This is typically outside a venue where they encourage individuals to have a cup of tea or some food, a chat and a break and to support any individuals further should they need it.

**Level (NTSU venue):** Level is the primary venue of NTSU. It is a large capacity venue, used for live gigs and DJ nights. The venue runs Club Crew/welfare teams, has a safe space and first aid medics on site. The care and guardianship interventions at Level have very strong customer support.

### 4.3 INFRASTRUCTURE, TECHNOLOGY AND TOOLS

Figure 4.3: Table showing all current *infrastructure, technology and tools* interventions

INTERVENTION	OWNER	TARGET	TYOLOGY	EFFECTIVENESS	SCALE
CCTV system - city-wide	Nottingham City Council	Reduce all crime and ASB	Infrastructure / tech / tools	Provides vital link between police and venues. Captures video evidence used in prosecutions.	219 public space cameras in Nottingham City Council area, primarily city centre. 24 hour operation at weekends. Daytime during the week.
Radio link	Nottingham BID	Improve communication and reduce crime and ASB	Infrastructure / tech / tools	Connects businesses with the CCTV control room to enable issues to be monitored and escalated to blue light services if required. Connects businesses to each other to communicate the movement of problem individuals/groups.	160 radio subscribers across the Nottingham BID area.
Op Windblown - drink spiking tools	Nottinghamshire PCC	Reduce drink spiking	Infrastructure / tech / tools	It was noted by the City Centre Chief Inspector that this operation led to a reduced level of drink spiking reports	Stop Topps (Drinks Bottle Toppers) x 12500 Urine Testing Kits x 100, Drug testing kits x 400
Knife wands and arches	Nottinghamshire Police	Reduce violent crime	Infrastructure / tech / tools	No data available	Two knife arches are owned by Notts Police. More than 20 knife wands have been distributed to venues.
Bleed Kits	Nottingham BID	Reduce hospital admissions	Infrastructure / tech / tools	88 people were trained to use these kits.	160 kits were given out to night time economy venues.

### 4.3.1 CITY-WIDE CCTV SYSTEM

Nottingham City Council funds and operates a highly comprehensive CCTV system across the city centre and some outlying district centres, such as Bulwell, based out of a control room in Radford. The system has 219 cameras which are monitored during daytime hours seven days a week and on weekend nights. Academic studies of CCTV show that it has some limited deterrent effect, but that it can also displace criminal activity to other locations as perpetrators become aware of surveillance. Its main proven benefits are to allow monitoring of ongoing situations and to provide retrospective evidence. The police are linked to the control room via a police radio.

The definition and quality of the system in the centre of Nottingham is extremely high, however in the outer city neighbourhoods there are network issues which affect reliability and quality.

The system covers most known crime and ASB hotspots in the city, including busy NTE streets and spaces, high profile venues, bus stops and tram stops. The CCTV control room can access the city's extensive network of traffic cameras. NTU's own CCTV provision can also be accessed to support policing needs upon request.

There are several city neighbourhood areas in which CCTV would be of great benefit. The Neighbourhood Safety Operations Manager has identified a £150,000-£200,00 project to implement effective, reliable, re-deployable CCTV in the city neighbourhoods. The newer system specified has cost saving benefits as it does not require on-site retrieval of footage from the cameras. This project will take several years to deliver because of the high investment required.

### 4.3.2 RADIOLINK

The Radiolink system is provided and operated by the BID. The system provides radios to approximately 140 venues across the BID area that allow managers and door staff to communicate directly into the CCTV control room and with each other. The CCTV control room operator triage police support, focus proximate cameras (where they are installed) onto the venue to record any incidents for evidence in any subsequent prosecution. This is a vitally important service and is highly valued by all the late night venues that were interviewed, and it is recommended that this is maintained as a priority intervention. The Radiolink system only covers the BID area and not the whole of the city centre or any outlying venues.

The income from the radio scheme funds the BCRP function within Nottingham BID, that in turn manages and maintains the system.

### 4.3.3 OPERATION WINDBLOWN

Following reported incidents of spiking in the NTE in 2021, £2,010 of late night levy monies funded a number of rapidly deployed interventions that supported public reassurance, e.g. stop topps.

The police purchased 100 urine testing kits that allowed rapid testing to understand if an individual had been spiked, avoiding the six month wait for lab test results. These locally deployable tests provided same day results. In addition, 400 drug testing kits were purchased.

The activity was supported by a comprehensive social media campaign.

#### 4.3.4 SERIOUS INCIDENT PREVENTION TOOLS

Nottinghamshire Police has invested in a number of knife wands and arches, recently supplemented using late night levy funds. These tools are implemented on an as and when basis and as such, no data on the scale and effectiveness is available.

Bleed kits have been distributed by the BID to venues. As well as providing the kits, the BID trained venue staff on how to use the kits to reduce blood loss in an emergency before the paramedic services arrive.



Image credit: Nottingham BID

## 4.4 STANDARDS SCHEMES

Figure 4.4: Table showing all current *standards schemes* interventions

INTERVENTION	OWNER	TARGET	TYOLOGY	EFFECTIVENESS	SCALE
Best Bar None	Nottingham BID	Improve standards	Standards & accreditation	Results of survey on impacts from national Best Bar None scheme shown in fig 4.4.	c. 116 premises accredited annually in Nottingham.
Purple Flag	Nottingham BID	Improve strategy & intelligence	Standards & accreditation	Nottingham has retained Purple Flag for nine years.	Purple Flag area covers most of the city centre from NTU and Victoria Bus Station to north, Cathedral and Playhouse to west, Broadmarsh / Bus Station to south and Ice Rink and Capital FM Arena to east.
In venue Safe Space Pledge	Nottinghamshire PCC Supported by Nottingham BID	Reducing vulnerability and improving safety for women and girls	Standards & accreditation	This is a newly launched intervention. It will be evaluated later in 2022.	This is a newly launched intervention and as such no premises have signed up as yet.

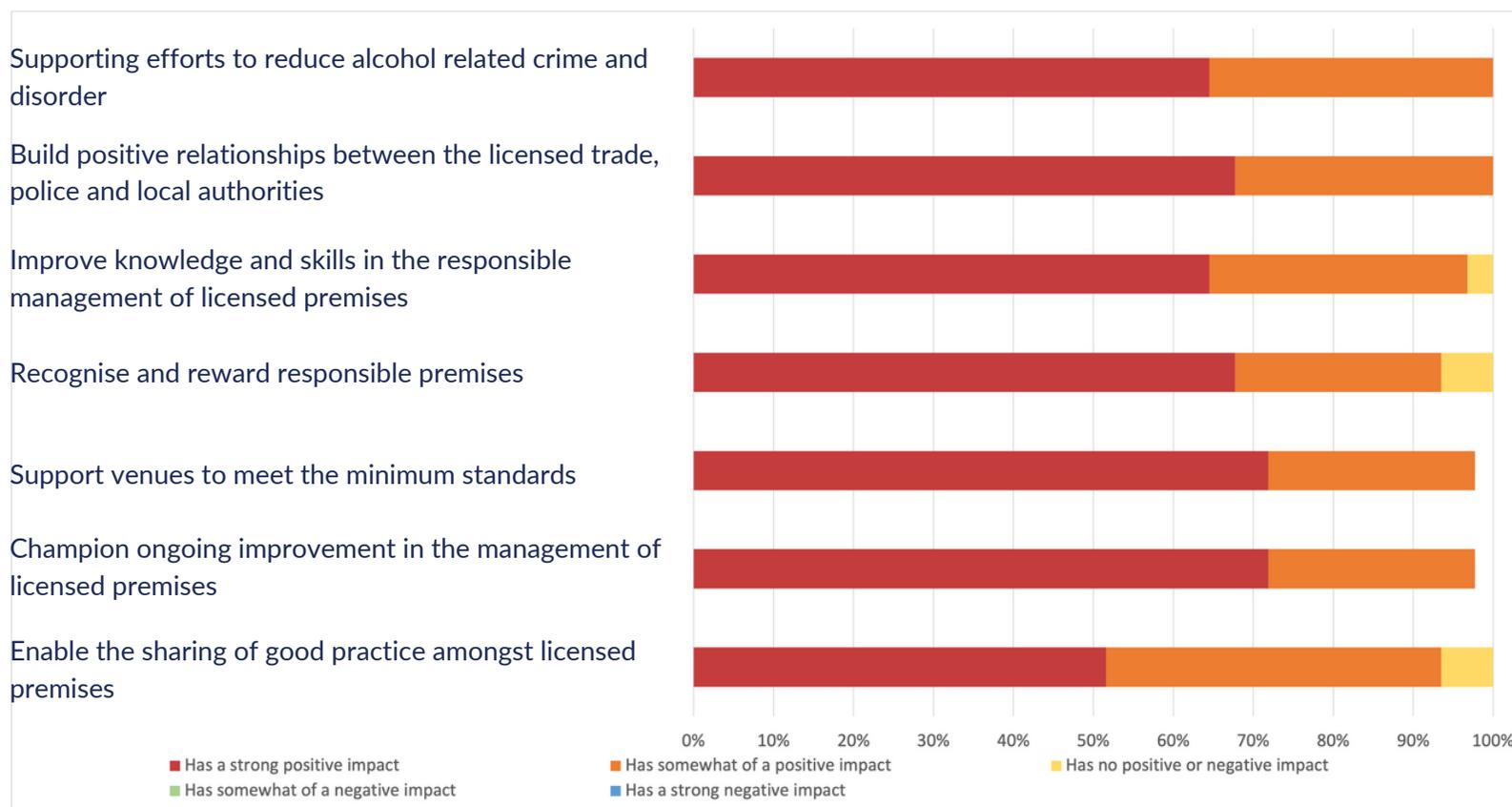
## 4.4.1 BEST BAR NONE

Best Bar None is an awards and accreditation scheme that recognises and rewards responsible premises. Nottingham BID has run a Best Bar None scheme for over 10 years and holds the record for the highest number of accredited premises in one scheme area, with 116 accredited in 2019. Any premises within the BID area is eligible to apply, however there is currently no provision for premises outside of the BID area to participate.

The accreditation is now hosted online, with the assessor completing this digitally whilst carrying out the on-site assessment. This will enable key performance indicators to be collected at a local level, however none are currently available.

The national Best Bar None scheme conducts an annual survey of scheme coordinators. A survey of 37 representatives from active scheme areas conducted in summer 2021 reported several benefits of a scheme, illustrated in Fig. 4.4.1a.

**Fig 4.4.1a: Impacts and benefits of a Best Bar None Scheme**



## 4.4.2 PURPLE FLAG

Purple Flag is an holistic accreditation scheme for better town and city centres at night. The BID convenes the Purple Flag working group of key partners including the police, council, the universities and businesses, and the Purple Flag map correlates to the BID area. Nottingham has held Purple Flag status since 2014.

## 4.4.3 SAFE SPACE PLEDGE

The Safe Space Pledge was created by Nottingham voluntary organisation the Consent Coalition, in partnership with the PCC, Nottingham City Council and Nottinghamshire Sexual Violence Support Services. It has set out eight pledges that venues who wish to participate in the scheme must adhere to. Successful implementation is monitored through the Best Bar None assessment process.

The initiative is managed and maintained by Nottingham BID and was launched in March 2022. As a result, no venues have implemented the pledge as yet. It is therefore not possible to report on its scale or effectiveness at this time.



Image credit: Marketing Nottingham

## 4.5 STRATEGIC, INTELLIGENCE AND PARTNERSHIP

Figure 4.5: Table showing all current *strategic, intelligence and partnership* interventions

INTERVENTION	OWNER	TARGET	TYOLOGY	EFFECTIVENESS	SCALE
BCRP	Nottingham BID	Improve strategy & intelligence	Strategic / intelligence / partnership	N/A - please see DISC below	One full time individual from the BID manages the BCRP for the BID area only.
Pubwatch	Business led	Reducing violent crime	Strategic / intelligence / partnership	Anecdotally well received and positive, however no data is available on effectiveness.	Available to any premises in the city council area but largely the city centre. Often in excess of 100 attendees from 60+ venues attending. Very well supported. Three times a year.
NTE Safety Group	Nottinghamshire Police	Improve strategy & intelligence	Strategic / intelligence / partnership	No metrics have yet been developed for the group.	Partners in attendance are listed in figure 4.5a. Meets quarterly. City centre focused. Some city centre issues also picked up through monthly city centre meetings.
DISC	Nottingham BID	Crime Reduction Intelligence sharing	Enforcement / reassurance	Currently 0 banning orders.	50 active users.

## 4.5 STRATEGIC, INTELLIGENCE AND PARTNERSHIP (CONT.)

Figure 4.5: Table showing all current *strategic, intelligence and partnership* interventions

INTERVENTION	OWNER	TARGET	TYOLOGY	EFFECTIVENESS	SCALE
Nottingham ASB Tasking Group	Nottingham City Council and Nottinghamshire Police	Reduce ASB	Strategic / intelligence / partnership	See City Centre Management Group	Multi department and stakeholder participation
Student Issues Group	Nottingham City Council	Student safety and welfare	Strategic / intelligence / partnership	See City Centre Management Group	Multi department and stakeholder participation
Transport Hub	Nottingham City Council	Improve public safety on the transport network	Strategic / intelligence / partnership	See City Centre Management Group	Multi department and stakeholder participation
City Centre Management Group	Nottingham City Council	Planning for events, seasonal activities, issue resolution	Enforcement / reassurance	130 issues identified of which 97 resolved to date	Multi department and stakeholder participation

## 4.5.1 NIGHT TIME ECONOMY SAFETY GROUP

The night-time economy safety group is a multi-agency partnership group that meets quarterly to discuss current workstreams, activities and issues within the night-time economy in the city, enabling a partnership approach to problem solving to be taken. It is chaired by the Chief Inspector for the city centre, Ch Insp Amy English. The current members of the group are shown in fig. 4.5a.

**Fig 4.5a: Night Time Economy Strategy Group Members**



## 4.5.2 NOTTINGHAM PUBWATCH

Nottingham's Pubwatch scheme is one of the longest-running and most successful in the country, with a regular attendance of over 100 individuals from licensed premises, statutory and non-statutory partners. The quarterly meetings disseminate information, training and other resources to management teams from licensed premises across the city council area.

Interviews with Nottingham Pubwatch representatives highlighted a popular lapsed forum, the Nottingham Leisure Group, which was attended by several licensed premises operators, statutory and non-statutory partners. Operating on a *Chatham House Rules* basis, it was an excellent forum to share ideas, information and identify opportunities for positive partnership working. Operators would welcome a similar opportunity to be re-established.

## 4.5.3 BUSINESS CRIME REDUCTION PARTNERSHIP AND DISC

Nottingham's BCRP is operated by Nottingham BID. It manages the radio system and the DISC system, a secure web-based electronic platform enabling the sharing of information quickly and effectively. Low-level criminal and nuisance activity and any exclusion orders that have been issued to persistent and serious offenders are shared by the Nottingham BCRP to approximately 50 users. The system costs around £1,400 per annum.

Nottingham BID is currently in discussions with an alternative provider to integrate DISC functions into a broader place-management platform.

#### **4.5.4 NOTTINGHAM ASB TASKING GROUP**

This brings together the CDP, various council departments, transport providers and city and neighbourhood policing. ASB issues and concerns are reviewed and large-scale events in the city are identified and planned for collectively.

#### **4.5.5 STUDENT ISSUES GROUP**

This is a group that allows council and licensing partners as well as both universities and their student unions to proactively plan for events such as welcome week. The group takes a strategic approach to reviewing and planning Operation Corridor and identifying any other resources that are needed.

#### **4.5.6 THE TRANSPORT HUB**

This meeting brings together all the city's transport providers, Nottinghamshire Police, British Transport Police and relevant council departments. Its role is to identify crime and disorder issues and public safety problems on the transport network and create tasking actions to address them.

#### **4.5.7 THE CITY CENTRE MANAGEMENT GROUP**

The City Centre Management Group comprises of operational internal Nottingham City Council colleagues as well as wider partners including Nottinghamshire Police, Nottinghamshire Fire and Rescue, Nottingham BID, University of Nottingham, Nottingham Trent University, Creative Quarter and others.

The group meets to identify operational needs, opportunities for improvements and recognise shortfalls in the city centre to problem solve issues that are raised.

## 4.6 TRAINING, EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

Figure 4.6: Table showing all current *training, education and communications* interventions

INTERVENTION	OWNER	TARGET	TYOLOGY	EFFECTIVENESS	SCALE
VAWG/SWAN Training	Nottinghamshire PCC and Equation	Reduce sexual crime	Training / education / comms	100 attendees gave feedback. 93% said that the training was effective. 91% said that their knowledge and ability to respond to issues had improved due to the training and that their understanding of issues had improved.	In total there were 195 delegates from 57 venues/organisations across the city. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 142 attendees were from 25 licensed premises and 11 other premises</li> <li>• 34 were from 10 organisations including public sector bodies, BIDs and a University</li> <li>• 10 were from nine third and voluntary sector organisations</li> <li>• Nine were from two security firms.</li> </ul>
VAWG social marketing and transport advertising	Nottinghamshire PCC and Consent Coalition	Reduce sexual crime	Training / education / comms	The social marketing had a reach of 545,765 and made 1,029,871 impressions.	The <i>A-Z of Consent</i> campaign was promoted across a range of platforms in the area including the Consent Coalition's social media platforms and the use of one full bus and tram wrap (as well as two rear bus adverts).
No Place for Hate Training	Nottingham BID	Reduce hate crime	Training / education / comms	56 premises signed up to the pledge and the accompanying social media campaign made 250,000 impressions	<i>No Place For Hate</i> training delivered to 56 businesses and 253 workers.

## 4.6 TRAINING, EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATIONS (CONT.)

Figure 4.6: Table showing all current *training, education and communications* interventions

INTERVENTION	OWNER	TARGET	TPOLOGY	EFFECTIVENESS	SCALE
SWAN Resource Packs	Nottingham BID	Increase safety and feelings of safety for women and girls	Training / education / comms	Too early for metrics to have been produced.	300 venues within Nottingham will be given resource packs containing: separate domestic violence cards for women, men, and LGBT people, sexual violence and abuse card, spiking card, consent card, and a <i>Your Journey</i> booklet. They will also have material for the <i>Help a Friend</i> campaign.
Staff training e.g. vulnerability	Licensed premises operators	Reduce vulnerability	Training / education / comms	N/A	e.g. 20 DHP staff have received WAVE training. Many operators provide excellent staff training but a comprehensive audit to establish the extent of this was not possible.
Bystander Intervention Training	Nottingham Trent University Student Union	Reduce vulnerability	Training / education / comms	No metrics have yet been produced.	No current information is available on this intervention.
Our Streets Now campaign work	University of Nottingham Student Union	Reduce vulnerability	Training / education / comms	No metrics have yet been produced.	No current information is available on this intervention.
Night out safety card	University of Nottingham Student Union	Reduce vulnerability	Training / education / comms	There is no means monitor effectiveness	2,000 cards printed and given directly to students at student nights at Ocean,

#### 4.6.1 SWAN TRAINING

Funded by the city's successful SWAN funding application, local organisation Equation delivered training sessions to 142 individuals that work in Nottingham's NTE and 53 other individuals. The development and delivery of the training cost £48,054.

The training explores harassment and violence to women and girls in the night-time economy, including public transport. Sessions provided an overview of how employees can respond in a range of scenarios and provide information on Nottingham's approach.

#### 4.6.2 SWAN MARKETING CAMPAIGN SUPPORT

The city's successful SWAN fund award included a sum to support several campaigns. This included an advertising and communications campaign including a media campaign using the *A to Z of Consent* and *Help A friend Campaign* concepts and branding on the bus and tram network costing £130,000, and social media activity.

The continuity of SWAN communications, social marketing strategies, face-to-face and online training in Nottingham could be enhanced if factored through a partnership relationship for longer, more sustainable and more consistent delivery. As a result, once the current iteration of the marketing campaign ceases the validity of the training remains.

#### 4.6.3 STAFF TRAINING

Several learning providers offer safety and vulnerability training packages nationally that can be delivered online and / or in person to those working in night-time economy venues, including management, bar and floor staff and door supervisors. Some are also applicable and relevant to other capable guardians and those servicing the NTE such as taxi drivers, taxi marshals and transport drivers. Vulnerability training such as the e-learning package provided by Drinkaware or in-person WAVE training e.g. by Safer Business Network is provided to staff by many licensed premises across the city.

Bystander Intervention Training is an online package developed and delivered by the University of Nottingham to train individuals (e.g. venue staff) to observe and to learn how to intervene safely in bystander situations.

It was not possible to determine an accurate appraisal of the scale or effectiveness of licensed premises staff training in the city.

# 5. RECOMMENDATIONS

## 5.1 SUMMARY AND COSTS

Recommendations have been developed based on the needs established through the review of evidence presented above.

A review exercise should be undertaken by Nottingham City Council to determine expected future income from the Late Night Levy.

Other funding sources outside of the Late Night Levy should be explored for the recommendations, for example through partners with a vested interest in the success of the NTE, or from grants such as the Home Office Safer Street 4 fund. The overnight audit carried out as part of this project could be used to support the Environmental Visual Audit recommended requirement as part of an application to this fund.

Key to all interventions is that they should be sustainable, effective and evaluated.

RECOMMENDATION	ONE OFF COST	ANNUAL COST
Permanent Safe Space	£10,000	£164,000
Boosting volunteer support	£10,000	£2,000
Empowering the NTE Safety Group	N/A	£50,000
Taxi marshals & enhanced enforcement	N/A	£62,000
St James's Street safety measures	£93,920	N/A
Talbot Street modifications and plan	£30,000	N/A
City neighbourhoods BCRP	N/A	£37,700
Enhanced CCTV coverage	N/A	£20,000
Operation Guardian	N/A	£18,000
Communicating the Late Night Levy	N/A	£1,500
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>£143,920</b>	<b>£355,200</b>

## 5.2 PROVISION OF A PERMANENT MULTI-AGENCY SAFE SPACE

### What is the concept?

The city centre would benefit from a permanent multi-agency Safe Space delivering medical services, providing a place for those who are vulnerable to be brought by Street Pastors, the police and other volunteers. It should also have the confidence of EMAS so that paramedics can drop patients there that do not require a hospital presentation, saving Emergency Department and paramedic time. It should be located centrally, close to Old Market Square, providing a high profile and visible sign of capable guardianship in the NTE. It would be preferable if it had vehicle access close by, given that many people leave Safe Spaces by taxi.

It would provide a self-contained base for Street Pastors, other volunteer groups, taxi and licensing officers, police and others to operate from, permitting a more joined up approach to frontline NTE management. Trainee health professionals could provide support and gain experience, e.g. nursing students.

In terms of staffing, consideration should be given to using both volunteers and medical students from Queens Medical Centre as per the schemes in Swansea and Edinburgh.

The space during the day could provide a space for training of volunteers and could support volunteer recruitment, training and the storage of equipment when not operating.

### Why is it required?

There was universal support for this intervention from stakeholders. The audit and crime statistics shows that at night in the city centre there are numerous low level injuries, and intoxication and vulnerability remains high. Vulnerable people would be less likely to become victims of crime on their way home late at night. The space could also be available for busy midweek student nights, funds and volunteers permitting. Consideration should be given as to whether it could support those with street-based lifestyles.

### How much will it cost?

The approximate cost for a comprehensive dedicated solution in Nottingham would be £164,000 per annum with a £10,000 initial set up cost. This is based on the following estimate of costs (annual unless otherwise stated):

- Rent £60,000
- St John's Ambulance £48,000 (or private paramedics)
- Equipment and supplies c. £10,000
- Utilities £6,000
- Business rates £30,000
- Initial set up work £10,000 (one off)

Given the high cost of renting a premises that would only be used during non-retail hours, it would be preferable to find a partner whose premises the Safe Space could occupy while the other business is not operating from there.

Partners that may experience demand reduction, cost savings or other benefits through the provision of such a facility could be approached to provide resources or funding. These could include the University Hospital Trust, EMAS and the universities, for example.

Alternatively, sponsorship, contributions and grant funding could be sought, for example through the current Safer Streets 4 Home Office fund. Some Safe Spaces have been successful in raising reasonable sums of money through fundraising; including contacting individuals helped through the facility in the days following and offering the option to make a donation.

#### Safe space exemplars:

- Successful Safe Spaces that could be contacted prior to setting up Nottingham's facility include Swansea Help Point, Weston Super Mare MAVIS Bus, Colchester SOS Bus and Clapham's safe space.

### 5.3 BOOSTING VOLUNTEER SUPPORT

#### What is the concept?

It is proposed that an investment is made to support the resurrection or strengthening in number of voluntary groups in the NTE. This could include bolstering Street Pastor numbers, facilitating a non-faith NTE volunteering opportunity through the Safe Space, supporting the universities' ambition to launch Strut Safe and reignite Night Owls, and other voluntary activities.

The budget could be used on activity such as social media advertising to promote opportunities, scoping of roles required and considering reasonable adjustments to increase appeal to all, outreach promotional work and developing an attractive retention programme.

#### Why is it required?

Volunteer numbers have dwindled for NTE volunteering across the country over the pandemic. Nottingham's once large group of Street Pastors is often only able to operate one group of Pastors on a Friday and Saturday night due to lack of volunteers. The university's Night Owls voluntary group did not attract any volunteers for the current university year.

Volunteers provide a valuable service in the NTE, enhancing resource, providing a range of skill set and preserving budgets. Volunteers such as the Street Pastors were universally positively perceived in the research.

In addition, a Streetwatch scheme should be considered; starting in the city neighbourhoods but rolling out to the city centre if successful (see recommendation 5.8).

#### What is the cost?

An initial figure of £10,000 to support this work has been suggested, with £2,000 annual costs.

#### Volunteer support exemplars:

- Leicester Street Pastors have recently used Safer Streets funding to carry out a social media volunteer recruitment campaign. [leicester@streetpastors.org.uk](mailto:leicester@streetpastors.org.uk).
- Westminster has recently re-launched its successful night time volunteering scheme, rebranding it as Night Stars. [www.westminster.go.uk/night-safety-team](http://www.westminster.go.uk/night-safety-team).
- Volunteers from the local community carry out street patrols under the West Midlands Streetwatch scheme. [www.westmidlands-pcc.gov.uk/tackling-violence/streetwatch/](http://www.westmidlands-pcc.gov.uk/tackling-violence/streetwatch/)

## 5.4 EMPOWERING THE NTE SAFETY GROUP

### What is the concept?

This recommendation proposes that the NTESEG has an annual budget from the late night levy to support initiatives. Having re-established the NTESEG, a move from quarterly to monthly meetings would ensure coherence, to allow for medium and long-term as well as short term planning. Formalising the group through the development of Terms of Reference would safeguard the longevity of the group.

Consideration should be given as to how licensed operators could be brought into the partnership in a meaningful way, given the obvious appetite through the research for the businesses to support the city and be able to support the continuation of a safe and successful NTE as part of the core partnership.

### Why is it required?

NTE Safety in Nottingham is a multi stakeholder environment with ownership of different delivery streams spread across many organisations and this additional capacity would help to ensure that the vision is realised and that the group can react quickly to emerging and urgent issues.

### How much will it cost?

The recommended budget is £50,000 per year, £40,000 of which would be available to address relevant issues. It is proposed the remaining £10,000 p.a. is allocated to commission independent work to facilitate quarterly updates and review progress against the recommendations of this report that are taken forward.

## 5.5 TAXI MARSHALS & ENHANCED ENFORCEMENT

### What is the concept?

Taxi marshals are SIA trained security operatives who manage taxi ranks. This includes queue management, conflict management and crowd dispersal. They should have other relevant including identifying unlicensed cabs, VAWG, vulnerability and counter terrorism. They would work with Street Pastors to get mildly intoxicated or lone individuals home and should be linked by radio to the CCTV control room and if possible, to the police. They should provide effective debrief reporting following each shift. The marshals could be moved around the city's ranks according to the need as the night progresses.

It would also be beneficial to work with DG Cars to improve the management of the rank in the NTE outside its office on Lower Parliament Street, and for the CCTV control room to commence the monitoring and reporting of licensed vehicles to the taxi licensing team where required.

### Why is it required?

Taxi marshals have a strong history of success and are respected in the city, with funding for such provided by the BID since 2009. They ceased operating during the pandemic and have not restarted; their absence was noted by the police, street pastors and licensed premises in the research. The night audit in particular showed that there is a severe need to manage the taxi related issues in the city particularly around Angel Row, South Sherwood Street and Upper Parliament Street.

### **How much will it cost?**

The estimated cost for three teams of two marshalls in Nottingham would be approximately £60,000 per annum, with £2,000 ongoing annual training costs.

### **Taxi marshals and enforcement exemplars:**

- There are many successful taxi marshal schemes across the UK including in Oxford, Bolton, Manchester, Warrington and Jersey, and Nottingham had a successful scheme before the pandemic.

## **5.6 ST JAMES'S STREET SAFETY MEASURES**

### **What is the concept?**

The stretch of St James' Street between Old Market Square and Maid Marian Way would have motorised rising bollards installed at either end. This would be linked to the CCTV control room allowing access for vehicles as required.

A CCTV pole and camera would be installed with a full line of sight down this section of St James's Street.

### **Why is it required?**

Police interviews and the night audit showed that St James's Street is an exceptionally busy NTE location. There is some evidence from the police that vehicles parked here by gang members contain weapons. It also requires six to eight officers every Friday and Saturday night from 6pm to midnight, two of which are on overtime and would no

longer be required. It would also be possible to be more flexible around the deployment of the remaining officers and of the two police vans currently used for this, in relation to the needs of the whole city, rather than it being necessary that they remain stationed at all times on St James's Street.

There is currently incomplete coverage of St James's Street through the existing CCTV network.

### **How much will it cost?**

A quote has been received by the city council at £64,320 for bollards supply and installation and £10,000 for the road closure process. The cost of a CCTV pole and camera has been quoted at £19,600 due to the extent of works required.

Whilst these are expensive interventions, it should be noted that these would remove the need for the two officers on overtime from 6pm to 12am, resulting in an annual cost saving to Nottinghamshire Police of £336 per night or c. £35,000 per annum. The total outlay of £93,920 would be offset in police budget savings in under three years. A partnership approach to this intervention may therefore be justifiable in relation to where the funding is identified from.

## 5.7 TALBOT STREET MODIFICATIONS AND PLAN

### What is the concept?

An urban design and highways review would be carried out on Talbot Street to identify appropriate interventions to reduce vehicle speed, pedestrian-vehicle collisions and test the feasibility of enhancements to the space outside Rock City.

Solutions may be as simple as road narrowing, enhanced lighting and extension of the existing pavement barriers.

### Why is it required?

Talbot Street presents serious problems from an NTE-user safety perspective. The night audit showed that the management of Rock City's queuing and dispersal creates significant danger to those in the public realm.

### How much will it cost?

The review should be undertaken using internal city council resources. Any highway modifications and traffic calming would require further discussion about budget. The package of road narrowing, lighting and extending pavement barriers would typically cost upwards of £30,000.

## 5.8 CITY NEIGHBOURHOODS BCRP

### What is the concept?

A BCRP or similar concept is recommended for the city neighbourhoods to promote partnership working, intelligence and crime reduction action in the city neighbourhoods.

A recommendation is that a local BCRP coordinator be employed directly by a statutory body and co-located at Byron House with other police and regulatory services. The following responsibilities could be administered through this role:

- Attend local ops meeting at the end of the day
- Share intelligence with venues – e.g. red weekends
- Facilitate a Pubwatch scheme in Bulwell and Mansfield Rd in Sherwood
- Coordinate a premises accreditation scheme e.g. Best Bar None in the neighbourhoods
- Coordinate a Community Alcohol Partnership scheme (under 18s)
- Facilitate a Streetwatch scheme
- Launch and manage a radio scheme (income could part fund post)
- Instigate an exclusion order scheme e.g. DISC
- Explore additional early intervention initiatives such as the Lisa Lashes School of Music

### Why is it required?

There are areas of increased deprivation and corresponding gang, organised crime and youth and alcohol-related ASB issues in the city neighbourhoods. The Chief Inspector for the area expressed an interest in enhanced partnership work with licensed premises to support the raising of operating standards, improve communication between the police and the premises and explore the use of volunteering scheme to provide additional “eyes and ears” to support policing efforts.

### **How much will it cost?**

A BCRP coordinator could be employed for around £32,000 per annum including on-costs. Best Bar None could be achieved using local police officers and a small budget towards expanding the city centre awards, if the BID would be amenable (c. £5,000). The BID's DISC system could be shared, with costs of £700 being paid by each BCRP.

## **5.9 ENHANCED CCTV COVERAGE**

### **What is the concept?**

Nottingham City Council's CCTV team have identified several priority areas in the city's neighbourhoods in which it plans to roll out redeployable CCTV cameras in several key locations in the city council area such as Sherwood/Arboretum and Bulwell.

### **Why is it required?**

Some areas of the city do not have any CCTV coverage, others have inadequate coverage due to network problems. Furthermore, with many existing cameras, if the recorded footage is required for evidence, it must be retrieved from the camera itself, which is resource intensive. The new style cameras would allow footage to be retrieved from the control room when required.

### **How much will it cost?**

The total cost to upgrade all of the cameras and provide coverage in all areas where a need for them can be proven would be between £150,000-£200,000, with each distinct location costing c. £20,000. An approach of funding the setup of one location a year to speed up the roll out would cost £20,000 per annum.

### **BCRP exemplars:**

- The Safer Business Network manages BCRPs across London including up-skilling venue staff and security, maximising intelligence sharing on problematic individuals and emerging issues, and bringing premises and statutory partners together to come up with both basic and innovative new ways of working in the fight against crime. [www.saferbusiness.org.uk](http://www.saferbusiness.org.uk).
- Brighton & Hove Business Crime Reduction Partnership is one of the largest in the UK by membership, with over 500 members. The multi-award winning scheme works to create a safe environment for businesses and their customers through an effective partnership with Sussex Police and the local authority. [www.bcrpbrighton.com](http://www.bcrpbrighton.com).

### **CCTV exemplars:**

- West Midlands Police have installed re-deployable CCTV cameras using Safer Streets funding. Inspector Simon Finney is the policing inspector for the area.
- Re-deployable CCTV has been used to provide extensive coverage in the Radford area of Nottingham.

## 5.10 OPERATION GUARDIAN

### What is the concept?

The operation has considerable support as a highly visible crime prevention measure: police believe that it works both as a deterrent and as a high visibility police operation to encourage feelings of safety in the evening and night-time economy. The impact removes individuals with intoxicants from the night-time economy reducing possibility of harm from drug and alcohol-fuelled violence later on in the night. Possible considerations for improving Guardian could be the time of night the operation takes place due to the limited operational time of the drugs dog and the likelihood that drug dealers and users could be more prevalent in the very late evening/early morning hours.

### Why is it required?

Stakeholder feedback has been generally very supportive of this operation. Analysis of the operation's effectiveness in section 4.1.2 indicates that it may be beneficial for enhancements included in the operation's predecessor, Operation Promote, could be considered.

### How much will it cost?

The PCC has provided varying levels of support to this operation in recent years. We have included a recommendation of the LNL budget supporting the cost of one operation per month, £18,000 p.a. as per the historical level of support although in the last financial year this was increased to the entire cost of operations.

## 5.11 COMMUNICATING THE BENEFITS OF THE LATE NIGHT LEVY

### What is the concept?

Each year with the Late Night Levy invoice, the council would produce a flyer setting out what has been done with the levy and how it benefits their business and safety in the wider city.

### Why is it required?

Currently the Late Night Levy is not widely known about. Many businesses just seem to pay it and without knowing why or what their annual fee is funding. Communicating the interventions funded, the impact on crime and disorder and partnership working taking place to create a safer environment for their customers, is more likely to generate a more positive view of the levy.

### How much will it cost?

The content could be produced in house, leaving the design and print fees of around £1,500 a year.

### Communicating the benefits of the Late Night Levy exemplars:

- Hackney Nights is a range of initiatives funded by the Late Night Levy. The initiatives it funds are communicated through an online portal to levy paying businesses. Contact: Samantha Mathys, [samantha.mathys@hackney.gov.uk](mailto:samantha.mathys@hackney.gov.uk).
- Every year, Business Improvement Districts produce a small leaflet confirm projects, spend and impacts. For examples, contact the BID foundation on [info@placemanagement.org](mailto:info@placemanagement.org).

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