

DORSET POLICE & CRIME PANEL – 11 JULY 2023

POLICING OF THE NIGHT-TIME ECONOMY

BY THE DIRECTOR OF OPERATIONS

PURPOSE

This paper provides an update on the policing and community safety challenges relating to the night-time economy in Dorset and the activities undertaken by agencies, in particular the Dorset Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) and Dorset Police to address these challenges. This paper also seeks to address the following five Key Lines of Enquiry as provided by the Dorset Police and Crime Panel:

- I. What are the key challenges and hence the measures that the PCC and Dorset Police have put in place to ensure the safety of everyone in the Dorset night-time economy and to make them more attractive for visitors to the area?*
- II. How has the PCC held the Chief Constable accountable for ensuring that there is a visible policing presence during the busiest times (in the night-time economy) and how does this compare with what has been in place previously.*
- III. What are the trends in acts of violence perpetrated in town centres during these times, and also what do these break down into. i.e. assault, sexual assault etc? What investment is being made by the PCC and Force to drive down these crimes?*
- IV. What partnerships are in place to assure the general safety in the night-time economy, and how is the effectiveness of these being measured?*
- V. What is the PCC doing to ensure that aggressive begging in town centres is being addressed?*

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. The term night-time economy (NTE), sometimes referred to as evening and night-time economy (ENTE), is used to describe a broad range of activities that include, among other things, the use of licensed bars, pubs and restaurants, and also attending music venues, theatre performances and cinema showings, for example.
- 1.2. From a policing and community safety perspective, however, the phrase NTE typically refers more specifically to those areas where there is a notably higher concentration of licensed premises, where greater numbers of people congregate at night-time, and ultimately at which there are frequent calls for police response. Consequently, and in keeping with the spirit of the Key Lines of Enquiry set by the Dorset Police and Crime Panel, this paper will concentrate on this more focused definition and the activities related to the policing of key NTE areas, such as Bournemouth town centre, Weymouth town centre and Poole (including Ashley Cross).

2. CONTEXT AND KEY ISSUES

- 2.1. The NTE is crucial to the national and local economy and the overwhelming majority of people enjoy nights out responsibly and safely. Nevertheless, it is well understood that the NTE can be associated with higher levels of crime and anti-social behaviour (ASB), including alcohol and drug related violence, as well as serious sexual offending. This is no different in Dorset.
- 2.2. Although much of NTE-related offending is spontaneous, police insight and intelligence indicate that victims can be first contacted or targeted by perpetrators inside licensed premises, prior to offences being committed outside, within public spaces. Outside of licensed premises, perpetrators seek to isolate their victims in areas with poor line of sight and limited surveillance.
- 2.3. Data for the last four years highlights some of the key challenges related to the NTE in the county. The following table relates to recorded crime in Bournemouth, Poole and Weymouth town centres that occurred between 8pm and 4am. Offences flagged as relating to domestic abuse have been omitted.

	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	Total	% Change 22/23 v 21/22	Change 22/23 v 19/20
Violence Against the Person	978	536	1,059	902	3,475	-17%	-8%
Sexual Offences	65	48	90	79	282	-14%	18%
Total	1,043	584	1,149	981	3,757	-17%	-6%

- 2.4. As can be seen, a total of 3,757 violence against the person offences and sexual offences were recorded within that four-year period. Of these 3,757 crimes, there were 2,281 (61%) that were recorded as alcohol related.
- 2.5. There has been an overall reduction within the last financial year (2022/23) when compared with both the previous year (2021/22) and 2019/20. For violence against the person there has been a reduction when comparing 2022/23 with both the previous year and 2019/20; for sexual offences there has been a reduction when comparing 22/23 with the previous year, but an increase when compared with 2019/20. For context, when considering all recorded crime data for Dorset, there has been an increase in the number of recorded violence against the person offences and also in the number of sexual offences.
- 2.6. The following tables provide a breakdown of offence types:

Violence Against the Person Breakdown							
	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	Total	% Change 22/23 v 21/22	Change 22/23 v 19/20
Common Assault	469	243	455	418	1,585	-9%	-12%
Assault With Injury	416	238	525	401	1,580	-31%	-4%
Violence Without Injury	47	25	32	33	137	3%	-42%
Most Serious Violent Crime	24	17	30	23	94	-30%	-4%
Harassment	22	13	17	27	79	37%	19%
Total	978	536	1,059	902	3,475	-17%	-8%
Sexual Offences Breakdown							
	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	Total	% Change 22/23 v 21/22	Change 22/23 v 19/20
Sexual Assault Female	38	22	49	43	152	-14%	12%
Rape Female	13	12	28	25	78	-12%	48%
Other Sexual Offence	11	8	4	5	28	20%	-120%
Sexual Assault Male	2	3	6	2	13	-200%	0%
Rape Male	1	2	2	3	8	33%	67%
Sexual Activity Child Under 13		1		1	2	100%	100%
Other Serious Sexual			1		1		
Total	65	48	90	79	282	-14%	18%

2.7. The significant reduction in recorded offences within 2020/21 can be attributed to the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic and the associated social restrictions. The impact of COVID-19 upon recorded crime data is why comparisons with the 2019/20 financial year continue to be shown.

2.8. Another measure that highlights the demand associated with the NTE is police attendance data. The following table illustrates police attendance to Bournemouth, Poole and Weymouth town centres throughout the financial year 2022/23.

Hour of day	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	Grand Total	% of TOTAL
07	32	17	15	21	17	13	22	137	1.4%
08	27	37	33	36	23	24	38	218	2.2%
09	31	47	41	50	28	36	39	272	2.8%
10	34	54	42	44	40	48	54	316	3.2%
11	25	52	61	61	66	48	52	365	3.7%
12	45	48	56	62	60	66	53	390	4.0%
13	51	60	63	48	74	70	65	431	4.4%
14	55	57	66	50	70	77	74	449	4.6%
15	66	64	82	74	88	79	68	521	5.3%
16	70	70	78	88	66	79	62	513	5.3%
17	55	55	64	67	79	60	84	464	4.8%
18	61	68	63	65	68	81	73	479	4.9%
19	72	64	75	69	67	92	97	536	5.5%
20	56	50	70	80	60	105	100	521	5.3%
21	57	57	63	55	51	97	94	474	4.9%
22	54	63	72	67	79	100	109	544	5.6%
23	59	68	60	69	76	110	153	595	6.1%
00	51	46	57	66	76	126	115	537	5.5%
01	55	48	36	53	59	144	116	511	5.2%
02	31	35	42	59	38	118	138	461	4.7%
03	35	46	40	33	40	93	114	401	4.1%
04	23	23	42	27	31	78	81	305	3.1%
05	18	10	9	17	19	48	45	166	1.7%
06	21	15	14	12	15	26	30	133	1.4%
Grand Total	1084	1154	1244	1273	1290	1818	1876	9739	
% of TOTAL	11%	12%	13%	13%	13%	19%	19%		

2.9. The colour-coding above shows a concentration of police attendance to these town centres between 8pm and 4am on Friday and Saturday nights. These two eight-hour blocks account for 16 hours (9.5%) of the week, but almost 19% (1,832 of 9,739) of the Force's total attendances occur within the same period. So, it can be seen that the crime and ASB associated with the NTE is disproportionate in terms of both severity and volume.

3. RESPONSE AND PROGRESS MADE AGAINST THE POLICE AND CRIME PLAN

PCC Activity

3.1. The first priority within the Dorset Police and Crime Plan is to Cut Crime and ASB, but there are numerous other aspects of the Plan that are directly relevant to NTE related crime and ASB. For instance, the priority to Make Policing More Visible and

Connected, and themes that fall within the Fight Violent Crime and High Harm priority such as Addiction and Substance Misuse; Violence Reduction; and Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG).

- 3.2. The PCC has tirelessly pursued opportunities to reduce crime and ASB, with Dorset now the sixth safest force area within England and Wales. Naturally, much of this activity is targeted toward the policing of the NTE, given the disproportionate impact upon police demand.
- 3.3. The overall size of Dorset Police's workforce directly impacts upon the ability of the Force to provide visible policing of the NTE. The PCC has carefully scrutinised Dorset Police's Uplift Programme, while also raising the policing element of the precept to ensure that the Force can over-recruit. Back in 2019, the Government set Dorset Police a target of recruiting 166 new officers, however, with the PCC's support the Force has over-achieved to secure 174 new recruits. As reported in April, there are now more than 1,440 police officers serving Dorset, with the additional officers representing the largest intake of trainee officers in the county since the creation of PCCs in 2012.
- 3.4. While visible policing is important, the benefit of plain-clothes officers policing the NTE must not be overlooked. The PCC has championed the introduction of Op Vigilant, which uses both uniformed and plain clothed officers operating in the NTE to identify individuals who display predatory behaviours in line with guidance received from the National Crime Agency, such as harassment, loitering without reason and stalking behaviour. This initiative also involves the funding of [drink spiking](#) test kits and 'stop tops' to prevent drinks from being spiked; and support to the Prejudice Free Dorset group for their work with NTE workers to combat hate crime and increase the reporting of incidents to the police.
- 3.5. Further, the PCC has scrutinised Force plans and agreed with the Chief Constable that the majority of these additional officers will work within neighbourhood policing. He has also scrutinised – and provided investment for – Force plans for the roll-out of mobile technology. For instance, the PCC and the previous Chief Constable announced the introduction of a new mobile toolkit that provides wireless access to policing systems. This system is believed to have saved considerable officer time per shift and allowed officers to remain in Dorset's communities for longer. Both of these factors have a direct benefit for the policing of the NTE.
- 3.6. A prominent development since the PCC took office has been the introduction of Op Relentless, the Force's response to tackling ASB. Op Relentless has been supported by a wide array of tactics and communications campaigns. For instance, the 'Don't Regret Your Night Out' violent crime campaign was launched to remind people of the consequences of excessive alcohol consumption on nights out; and, also, the collaboration with local taxi firms to promote responsible behaviour within the NTE.
- 3.7. The operational activity has been supported by the PCC's Op Relentless Community Fund, which seeks to invest in community-led initiatives designed to reduce crime and ASB. So far, more than 20 bids have been supported across the first two rounds, with a third round being assessed at the time of writing. The Op Relentless grants have funded schemes that directly impact upon safety within the NTE, such as the installation of CCTV in hotspot areas.
- 3.8. Indeed, the provision of additional CCTV is a proven way to secure safer public spaces in areas with a vibrant NTE. After the lifting of the COVID-19 restrictions in 2021 the PCC sought reassurance that there would be a safe return to the NTE for women and girls. He asked the Force to undertake a pan-Dorset problem profile on the provision of safe spaces. Consequently, a number of locations that would benefit from additional CCTV provision were identified. The OPCC has led on, and assisted

with several subsequent bids to competitive funds, such as the Safer Streets Fund and the Safety of Women at Night Fund. This has resulted in significant investments within Weymouth and Bournemouth for the expansion of town centre CCTV.

- 3.9. The PCC has also been a driving force behind the work of Operation Scorpion, a collaboration between the five police forces in the South West region (Avon and Somerset, Dorset, Devon and Cornwall, Gloucestershire and Wiltshire), alongside their respective Offices of Police and Crime Commissioners, the British Transport Police, South West Regional Organised Crime Unit and the charity CrimeStoppers. These partner agencies combine resources to tackle drug supply across the region and make the South West a hostile environment for drugs. The focus of phase three of the operation was on the supply and use of drugs in the NTE. In Dorset, officers carried out a range of targeted activities and patrols in Bournemouth. Plain clothes resources were deployed into bars, where drugs testing was carried out in licensed venues. Over one weekend there were eight arrests and 54 disruptions to drug related activity.
- 3.10. Other relevant work that the PCC has supported has included the emerging activity to support the Home Office Serious Violence Duty. Although PCCs are not listed as a specified authority on the Duty, they are the grant holder and administer the funding as needed. The Duty requires the specified authorities to collaborate and plan to prevent and reduce serious violence. The PCC has recently been briefed on the emerging work that supports this and is actively engaging with the statutory bodies to ensure best use of this fund and to understand partnership delivery plans.

Operational Activity

- 3.11. The partnership work to address the challenges associated with the NTE in Dorset is extensive and, as would be expected, this work is also complemented with the planning undertaken by the Force to address additional seasonal demand caused by factors such as warmer weathers, public holidays and increased levels of tourism.
- 3.12. In order to illustrate the operational planning and response undertaken by Dorset Police, the following is a summary of the work that has been undertaken to ensure the public's safety with respect to the Bournemouth NTE:
- The NTE deployment plan is reviewed annually ahead of the summer months, during which approximately 15 million people will visit Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole. This plan is refreshed with the latest crime and performance data. Heat mapping is undertaken to identify crime hotspot areas and areas of high footfall (around 3.75 million people visit Pier Approach between April and August, for instance) and, consequently, to inform the routes for dedicated officer patrols. The Force overlays additional public space safety data, such as that relating to VAWG and will ensure that this, too, informs targeted patrols and high visibility policing.
 - An environmental audit of the town centre was conducted by Design and Crime Advisors as part of a successful Safer Streets Fund bid, which has identified areas more vulnerable to ASB, violence and drugs issues and informed the best locations for newly installed CCTV cameras. These Advisors continue to work with partners to design safe and secure public spaces.
 - Joint NTE briefings are held with partners, including those from the voluntary sector such as street pastors and Pub Watch members to ensure preparedness and shared awareness of key issues.

- Incorporating the above information and intelligence, multi-agency problem solving plans, (SARA plans – scanning, analysis, response and assessment) have been created to ensure that effective tactics are identified and actioned. Such tactics include use of watch schemes (including Pub, Hotel and Harbour watch); Ask for Angela (a victim support scheme – see [here](#)); anti drink spiking initiatives; and use of dispersal notices.
- The local Neighbourhood Policing Team, and other Force employees, work with the licensing community to put in place measures to deal with those licensed premises linked with criminality and ASB. This includes a range of activity such as:
 - The training of venue staff on key issues such as VAWG, Most Serious Violence, knife crime and drug misuse;
 - Delivery of a combined process for licensed premises to report incidents so that relevant intelligence is captured, shared and fed into the aforementioned briefings;
 - A new Banned from One process which removes known violent individuals from town centre licensed premises;
 - The use of the [Licensing Security and Vulnerability Initiative](#) (SAVI) to drive up standards within the NTE;
 - Targeted enforcement, alongside partners, at premises linked to the illegal supply of alcohol, nitrous oxide, and vapes to young people;
 - Joint days of action in which all NTE venues use knife wands to search for weapons;
 - Operation Fireglow in which neighbourhood officers are deployed into Bournemouth Gardens to be a visible presence to the public and act as a deterrent.
- The Force has stood up Operation Vigilant to safeguard vulnerable women and girls and target predatory offenders. This operates in the NTE, with uniformed and plain clothes officers present in high footfall areas to ensure that vulnerable people were not targeted on their night out.
- In addition, Dorset Police has also worked with partners to launch and promote the VAWG ‘Times Up’ campaign in Bournemouth; partners have also overseen the introduction of the Safebus to create safe spaces; and Bournemouth has also been awarded [Purple Flag](#) status.

3.13. Similar activity, scaled appropriately, applies to other NTE locations.

Partnerships

3.14. As the chief threats and challenges associated with the NTE include many cross-cutting issues, it is not practical to detail all of the partnerships in place to help protect the public, however the following is a summary of some of the key multi-agency structures in place:

- **The two Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs)**
The local authorities, police, health services, fire and rescue services and probation services share a collective responsibility to understand the causes and nature of crime, ASB and substance misuse. The CSPs work with communities and voluntary sector agencies to identify community safety priorities and put in place plans to address them. Naturally, safety within the NTE represents a core component of this work. Community Safety Plans for Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole and Dorset can be found [here](#) and [here](#) respectively.

- **Partnership Coordination Groups (PCGs)**
To deliver these plans, PCGs are the operational arm that oversees effective local responses to local issues. PCGs are supported by weekly debriefs and a dedicated analyst, funded by the local authority to review data and identify trends or emerging issues. The PCGs have tactical subgroups that develop multiagency problem solving (SARA) plans, including those focused on the NTE.
- **The Pan-Dorset Safeguarding Children Partnership**
This partnership works to safeguard all children to ensure they grow up in a safe environment with people who protect and care for them. Diverting children and young people from harm and tackling issues such as child exploitation, county lines activity, knife crime and substance abuse are key areas of focus – and all issues associated with the NTE.
- **Combatting Drugs Partnership**
Chaired by the PCC, the partnership brings together treatment, prevention, and enforcement to drive change at every level of dealing with substance misuse. Such work will, for example, assist partners to address drugs related issues that impact upon the NTE.
- **The Dorset Criminal Justice Board**
Chaired by the PCC, the Board brings together the agencies with responsibility for delivering criminal justice services across Dorset. The justice landscape is complex and multi-faceted and no single agency is responsible for the system as a whole. One of the areas of focus for the Board is to provide a joined up, whole system approach to supporting victims of VAWG.
- There are also a number of ongoing partnership operations including:
 - Knife crime partnership meetings and support of **Op Sceptre**, the national operation to tackle knife crime;
 - The targeting of repeat retail theft offenders via **Op Spotter**;
 - **Op Searchlight** which focuses on street drugs in town centre areas;
 - Policing and safeguarding issues involving immigration hotels within town centres;
 - **OP Columbus**, which focuses on engagement with foreign students, including safety presentations to language schools on UK law and safety matters; and
 - Working with education providers such as universities, colleges and schools to ensure student safety.

3.15. The effectiveness of these partnerships is measured via a wide variety of governance and reporting activities. At a high level, progress against the priorities contained within the Police and Crime Plan are reported to the Dorset Police and Crime Panel, accompanied by key performance indicators, on a quarterly basis; criminal justice performance is also reviewed quarterly against the Dorset Criminal Justice Board's strategy; Force level data is scrutinised at monthly Performance Boards; and both of the county's Community Safety Partnerships also assess progress via agreed key performance indicators. All such performance data is regularly assessed against past performance, most similar force area data, and national performance figures.

Aggressive Begging

The Vagrancy Act (1824) criminalises begging and rough sleeping. The Act was introduced to deal with injured ex-servicemen who had become homeless after returning from the Napoleonic Wars. Although it is nearly 200 years old, the Vagrancy Act – which predates the formation of the police service – is still being used today.

The Act is widely considered to be outmoded. The [current](#) Home Office position is:

“The Police, Crime, Sentencing Courts Act provides for the 1824 Act to be repealed in full in England and Wales. This includes repealing section 3 of the Act, which currently makes begging an offence...”

“However, we must balance our role in providing essential support for the vulnerable with ensuring that we do not weaken the ability of police to protect communities. In order to ensure that the police have the tools they need the Act’s repeal will not be commenced until appropriate replacement legislation is in place. We will seek to bring forwards such replacement as soon as practicable.”

Police forces, and other partners, have therefore noted the Government’s intention to repeal the criminalisation of begging, but recognise that a suitable legislative vehicle is currently being sought to accomplish this.

Aggressive begging might be defined as behaviour which could cause intimidation, for example, an individual sitting by a cash machine and directly asking for money, or otherwise engaging in persistent behaviour.

- 3.16. With regards to aggressive begging, this is, of course, not an issue exclusively related to the NTE – although it is recognised that begging can become more prominent in and around town centre licensed premises during the evenings. Generally, recognising the position described above, the common partnership response is that homelessness and begging will be a matter that local authorities lead on – with associated action taken by the local authority Community Safety Accredited Scheme (CSAS) officers.
- 3.17. The local authorities adopt an escalatory process which commences with warning letters, but can lead to Community protection Notices. If there is associated criminality, the Force has a dedicated resource to tackle such individuals and the Force will draw together legal orders, such as Anti-Social Behaviour Injunctions (ASBIs) and Criminal Behaviour Orders (CBOs) to support the local authorities.
- 3.18. In addition, the Force regularly stands up targeted Operational Relentless patrols to tackle hot spot areas and is a part of the Operation Luscombe initiative. Operation Luscombe is a multi-agency partnership that aims to reduce aggressive begging and associated ASB. It does so by seeking to steer individuals away from substance misuse and criminality, first through support and engagement in recognition that the offenders often have complex needs. However, should this approach not prove successful, other tactics are employed, such as the use of CBOs which could ban offenders from certain areas or legally compel them to engage with support services.
- 3.19. The PCC has raised public concerns relating to aggressive begging with the Force to ensure that plans are in place to tackle persistent offenders.

4. PCC SCRUTINY

- 4.1. There are various ways in which the PCC holds the Force, and specifically the Chief Constable, to account for the policing of the NTE, as well as the provision of a more visible policing presence in NTE areas.
- 4.2. As outlined earlier within this paper, the PCC and his office has examined the Force's Uplift Programme to ensure not only that it met the Government-set target, but also that additional officers went into frontline and neighbourhood policing. Formal updates are provided at a variety of workplace planning meetings and boards attended by the Force and OPCC Senior Management Teams to ensure that the priorities of the Police and Crime Plan are met.
- 4.3. Overall Force performance data is monitored by the Performance Board, which is attended by the OPCC Chief Executive, with key updates provided to the Joint Leadership Board for further discussion and scrutiny. A wide range of key measures, with high relevance to the NTE, are reported to these forums to ensure that Dorset remains a safe place to live, work and visit. Where performance is not improving, the PCC seeks updates on the Force response to address such matters.
- 4.4. The PCC and his office regularly raise public concerns to the Force, whether highlighted through traditional public contact, face-to-face and online engagement activity, or via regular safety surveys – naturally this includes concerns relating to the NTE. The PCC has recently been provided with a detailed briefing on the Force's response to crime and ASB issues in Bournemouth and Weymouth town centres and has been assured that additional officers will allow for more visible patrols and proactive police action to be undertaken.
- 4.5. The PCC also chairs the Dorset Safer Business Partnership, the Criminal Justice Board and the Use of Police Powers and Standards Panel, all of which help him to hold the Force to account for the service provided to the public, including on topics relevant to the NTE. For instance, the Safer Dorset Business Partnership has recently been updated on an ongoing licensing pilot, utilising the [SentrySis](#) platform, that has begun in Dorset. This pilot brings together 12 licences premises to share information, assist with crime reporting and deliver better intelligence to the police.
- 4.6. At a national level, the PCC is joint lead of the Association of PCCs Addictions and Substance Misuse portfolio and also a member of the Home Office's alcohol related crime and homicide taskforce. These allow the PCC to keep abreast of best practice, lobby for change and put forward Dorset for pilot opportunities.
- 4.7. The PCC's office also attend many of the partnership meetings as set out earlier in this paper to assist with the PCC's scrutiny in this area. The PCC also ensures that he spends time witnessing the work of relevant agencies – for example, he has attended NTE licensing meetings, accompanied police patrols in the NTE, and spent time with town pastors in Bournemouth and street pastors in Weymouth. He has also, on occasion and where appropriate, supported police objections to licensing issues.

5. NEXT STEPS AND CHALLENGES

- 5.1. While the overwhelming majority of people enjoy the NTE responsibly and safely, the higher levels of crime and ASB associated with the NTE in Dorset represent a complex multi-agency challenge that is affected by many cross-cutting issues.
- 5.2. In the short-term, the increase in the number of officers should assist the Force to provide a more visible presence, helping to deter offenders in town centres.

Additionally, it is hoped that future bids to the next round of the Safer Streets Fund will enable partners to make further enhancements to public space safety around licensed venues. Both of these areas will be subject to PCC scrutiny and support over the weeks and months ahead.

- 5.3. There are strong links between NTE related crime and ASB and substance misuse and the PCC is also determined in both the shorter and longer term that the work of various partnerships – including the Combating Drugs Partnership – will help to address some of the main drivers of violence and criminality within the NTE. Equally, the partnership plans to address VAWG are also crucial and subject to long-term improvement plans.
- 5.4. Of course, persistent challenges remain. Funding is, inevitably, one such challenge. Dorset Police remains one of the lowest funded forces in England and Wales and the PCC continues to lobby for additional investment – arguing that issues such as the NTE and seasonal demand should be accounted for within the national calculations. The PCC will continue to lobby government to make the changes to the funding formula so that Dorset receives a ‘fair share’.
- 5.5. It should also be recognised that other agencies are also reporting funding challenges. Areas, such as education, social care, public health and youth services all contribute to tackling issues that affect the NTE. If the budgets of partner agencies reduce, it follows that key services can be reduced or withdrawn. This is a recognised risk in the years ahead. The PCC will continue to work with partner agencies to pool resources, where appropriate, and work together to ensure maximum value for money.
- 5.6. NTE safety is extremely important to the PCC. The PCC and his office will continue to pursue initiatives that contribute to safer town centres and will work to deliver the priorities of his Police and Crime Plan – priorities which will help to ensure the safety of everyone in the Dorset night-time economy.

6. RECOMMENDATION

- 6.1. Members are asked to note the report.

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