



Crime Reduction & Community Safety Group

Tilley Awards 2007

Application form

Please ensure that you have read the guidance before completing this form. ***By making an application to the awards, entrants are agreeing to abide by the conditions laid out in the guidance.*** Please complete the following form in full, within the stated word limit and ensuring the file size is no more than 1MB. Failure to do so will result in your entry being rejected from the competition.

Completed application forms should be e-mailed to tilleyawards07@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk.

All entries must be received by noon on **Friday 27th April 2007**. No entries will be accepted after this time/date. Any queries on the application process should be directed to Alex Blackwell on 0207 035 4811. Any queries regarding publicity of the awards should be directed to Chaz Akoshile on 0207 035 1589.

Section 1: Details of application

Title of the project:

Safe and Sound – A Safer Night Time Economy

Name of force/agency/CDRP/CSP:

Safer Bromley Partnership

Name of one contact person with position and/or rank (this should be one of the authors):

Colin Newman – Head of Community Safety

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If known please state in which Government Office area you are located e.g. Government Office North West, Government Office London etc:

Government Office for London (GOL)

Name of endorsing senior representatives(s):

Chief Superintendent Charles Griggs

Name of organisation, position and/or rank of endorsing senior representatives(s):

Chief Superintendent - Metropolitan Police Service (Bromley)

Full address of endorsing senior representatives(s):

Bromley Police Station

High Street

Bromley

BR1 1ER

Please tick box to indicate that all organisations involved in the project have been notified of this entry (this is to prevent duplicate entries of the same project):



Section 2: Summary of application

In no more than 400 words please use this space to describe your project (see guidance for more information).

Safe and Sound was initiated prior to the licensing changes that came into force in November 2005. As the deadline for the new licensing regime approached, a number of fears and concerns became apparent, predominantly in relation to the exaggerated threat of “24 hour drinking” and associated increases in anti-social behaviour and violence. Safe and Sound was established to address these wider aspects of the Night Time Economy of Bromley, especially in relation to the crime (particularly ABH), anti-social behaviour and public perception of safety issues.

As part of the scanning element of this project, analysis indicated that there was a significant level of offences of ABH within Bromley and, having removed domestic related ABH from the analysis, the predominant hot-spot was Bromley Town Centre with increases of up to 147%. Moreover, the Night Time Economy was found to be the major time frame for offending. Having recognised this as an area of concern, a small multi-agency working group was established to develop and deliver a response to tackle levels of crime and disorder, particularly ABH associated with the Night Time Economy in Bromley.

One of the fundamental principles of Safe and Sound is that there will only ever be a finite level of enforcement resources available at any one time. This includes Police, Local Authority and Voluntary Sector resources. Safe and Sound strives to maximise the impact on the problem of violence, anti-social behaviour and public anxiety by effectively coordinating the deployment of existing resources within the town centre on any given Friday and Saturday night. This was complemented by a coordinated publicity, awareness and reassurance campaign. It proved possible to design a programme of deployment of resources in order to increase place management, reduce the vulnerability of victims, remove excuses for crime and increase risk for potential offenders.

Evaluation has focused on re-visiting the rates of serious violence within the Town Centre and the impact of Safe and Sound has significantly reduced levels of ABH within Bromley (up to 21% reduction), with little indication or evidence of geographic displacement to other town centres. Moreover, reductions have also been noted in offences of criminal damage (14%). The success of the approach has not only indicated further areas for innovation within Bromley Town Centre but also the potential for the further roll out of the initiative to other town centres with significant night time economies.

Section 3: Description of project

As the implementation date for the Licensing Act 2003 approached in 2005, a number of fears and concerns became apparent in relation to the exaggerated threat of "24 hour drinking" and, in particular, the possibility of increased crime and anti-social behaviour.

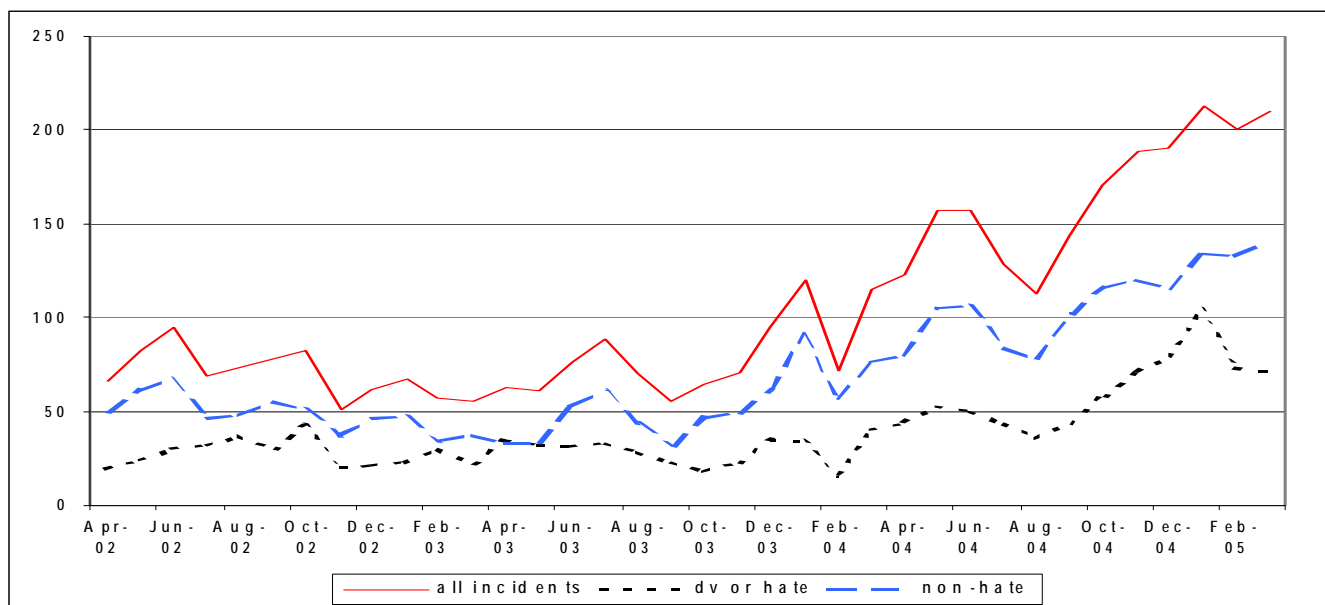
Bromley Town Centre has the largest concentration of Licensed Premises within the borough and the busiest Night Time Economy. It is also the hotspot for a number of crime types, including violence, criminal damage, and drugs possession. Both anecdotal and survey research suggested an exaggerated impression of the scale of crime problems within the Town Centre. Significant reports were received that individuals felt that the Town Centre was not a safe place to be during the hours of darkness, particularly at the weekends.

The impending changes in Licensing regulations, combined with public concern in relation to the crime levels within the Town Centre led to the commencement of a problem solving approach to address these concerns. From this process, Safe and Sound was developed, implemented and evaluated for its success in creating a safer Night Time Economy.

The Scanning Process – Identifying the Problem

Initial scanning of the violence problem, particularly Assault Occasioning Actual Bodily Harm (ABH) identified significant levels within the borough. These could mostly be attributed to Domestic Violence and the Night Time Economy. Because of the particular nature of Domestic Violence, this element of violent crime became the focus of a programme of work. For the purpose of this project, all domestic related ABH incidents were omitted from further analysis. The chart below indicates levels of ABH in total and separated by domestic and non-domestic incidents.

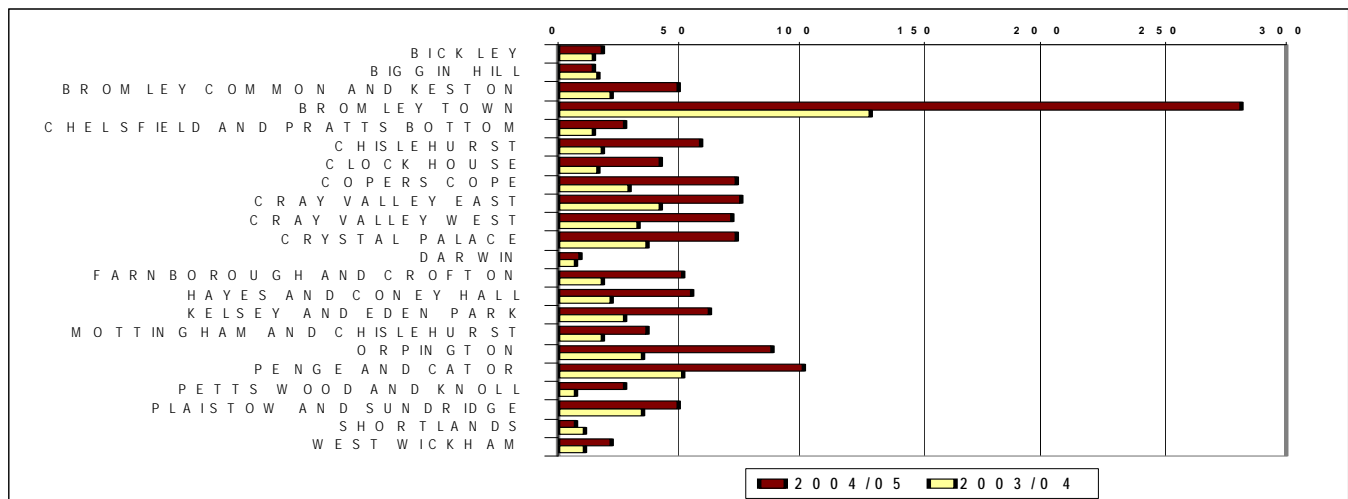
Levels of Serious Wounding April 2002 – March 2005



Analysis - Defining The Problem Further

Having discounted domestic related incidents, the main hotspot locations, times of day and areas of greatest percentage increases were examined. Bromley Town Centre was the persistent and focussed hotspot and also the area that had suffered the greatest increase in ABH levels (147%). Scanning of criminal damage showed was a significant volume contributor to recorded crime. Bromley Town Centre was the densest hotspot.

Count Per Ward ABH



Examination of ABH incidents in Bromley Town Centre highlighted that the primary problem was focussed around the Night Time Economy, the main temporal hotspot being between 21:00 and 00:00. This was confirmed by Ambulance data, revealing heightened levels of assaults and drunkenness. The temporal and geographic peaks for these incidents (according to the time the patient presented to Accident & Emergency) was consistent with the Night Time Economy and Bromley Town Centre. Ambulance data also provided further confirmation that the seriousness of violence was increasing and revealed increases in the level of stab/shot incidents in the Town Centre, indicating that there were knives present. It was agreed that tackling serious violence should form the main focus of Safe and Sound.

Temporal analysis of criminal damage revealed the times of incidents spread from 15:00 to 03:00. As Safe and Sound focused on the Night Time Economy, only this time frame was studied. Profiling revealed the majority of incidents were 'criminal damage to other property'. In reality these incidents were a combination of the bi-product of violent behaviour e.g. smashed windows, and the consequence of uninhibited drunken behaviour e.g. flowerbeds being damaged. Very few offenders have ever been arrested for these incidents and so the profile of these individuals was sparsely understood by the Safer Bromley Partnership.

Victims and Offenders

Analysis of victims and offenders of serious wounding found that the individuals broadly reflect those people who participate in the Night Time Economy. Hence, young men in their late teens or early twenties represent a major peak in victimisation and accused offenders. Although not supported by Ambulance data, Police data also found a large number of females in their mid to late teens had also been victims. This finding was especially worrying for the Safer Bromley Partnership as it indicated a significant degree of underage people out at night. Young females were identified as being especially vulnerable within the Town Centre at night.

Public Perception

A local residents' survey was commissioned in August 2005 to determine whether the anecdotal information was a belief held by a wide number of residents. The survey also probed into why these feelings existed, and what the signal crimes were for these feelings. The survey interviewed 306 residents and 55 businesses in and around Bromley Town Centre. The main findings were:

- Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) in the Town Centre was a key concern.
- Although respondents felt safe during the day, most did not feel safe at night especially in certain parts of the Town Centre.
- Main signal crimes causing the greatest ASB nuisance were people hanging about the streets, people being rowdy, litter on the ground and graffiti.
- A joint Council and Police response was identified as necessary

Gaps in Information

Although there was an understanding of the key victims, offenders, times and locations of serious wounding, a number of gaps were also identified. Action was therefore taken to address the missing information:

To what extent pubs and clubs in the Town Centre were facilitating serious wounding?

The public survey repeatedly mentioned a number of 'problem' pubs and it was investigated whether this was borne out in crime data. It is difficult to find a direct link between a particular pub and violence, as an incident occurring outside an establishment may not have 'spilled out' from it. Therefore the level of violence was reviewed in two ways: those crimes that occurred in the vicinity of a pub (50m), and those incidents where the pub was specifically mentioned (either inside or out). The results were as follows:

	Borough Total1 (minus dv)	Town Centre (inc 100m buffer)	% of Total	Within 50m* of a pub	% of Town Centre
Serious Wounding	1789	315	18%	180	57%
Common Assault	861	136	15%	37	27%

Bromley Town Centre accounted for 18% of all non-domestic wounding and over half of these incidents occurred within 50m of a pub. Common assault was found to be less focused around pubs and so this was deemed to be less pertinent to Safe and Sound. Certain pubs were more closely linked to serious violence than others. For example The Royal Bell was mentioned in 45% of all the violence incidents that were occurring in the 50m radius. By contrast The Tom Foolery, which is directly across the road and so within the 50m buffer was not mentioned in any incident. Furthermore when The Royal Bell was mentioned, it is believed that over half of these incidents occurred inside the premises. This further indicated that in certain locations 'place management' was low. It appeared that only ¼ of the pubs in the Town Centre were mentioned in over ¾ of all the serious wounding incidents. Place management was prioritised as part of Safe and Sound.

To what extent was underage drinking an issue contributing to the problem?

Because of the presence of underage people within the Town Centre, it was considered there might be issues relating to underage sales of alcohol but no evidence existed. To substantiate this finding the Trading Standards department undertook test purchase campaigns. Nine out of the ten pubs tested sold to an underage person. This reinforced the finding that underage people were participating in the Night Time and highlighted again the need for increased place management.

The Proposed Solution

Planning for Safe & Sound commenced in September 2005, whilst the analysis was still ongoing as a number of factors were affecting the Night Time Economy Town Centre violence levels. It was acknowledged that the problem could not be solved via high visibility policing alone. Full Partnership involvement along with a diverse and holistic approach was required. A working group was established consisting of the Police, officers from different departments within the Local Authority and representatives from local Publicans, a local Church and residents. The group developed into a formal steering group to monitor, evaluate and develop the project.

A fundamental principle of Safe and Sound is that there will only ever be a finite level of enforcement resources available at any one given time. Safe and Sound started on this basis and continues to strive to maximise impact by effectively coordinating the deployment of partner resources within the Town Centre. It is on this basis that the project was chosen over other responses such as sole reliance on Police tactics etc.

The objectives for the project were set out as follows:

- Reduce the level of serious wounding within Bromley Town Centre.
- Reduce levels of criminal damage within Bromley Town Centre.
- Increase extent of place management of Bromley Town Centre.
- Increase the number and range of capable guardians operating within Bromley Town Centre.

The Four Stages of the Project are as Follows:

1 *Increasing The Place Management*

Initial information from the survey, analysis of the most problematic pubs, Police debrief information and Trading Standards test purchase operations indicated that the level of ownership via place management was low. This was rectified via a variety of methods but primarily the need was to engage and work with local publicans.

Officers from the working group attended the local PubWatch meetings and provided information about Safe and Sound and the Licensing Act's provisions relating to Crime and Disorder. Licensees were informed of, and welcomed, the new defined patrols undertaken by the Police. Safe and Sound also supported PubWatch to take a coordinated approach to "problem" individuals who, having been banned from one pub in the town centre, were also promptly banned from all remaining Town Centre pubs.

Soon after the Act came into force, 2 premises had their license reviewed. One was for increased levels of ABH around their premises, and the licensee introduced new entry systems and other security measures. The other licence called into review was because of a repeat underage sale of alcohol, resulting in an improved challenge policy. Initial trading standards operations resulted in all pubs in the Town Centre introducing and increasing their signage of 'challenge 21' policies and becoming more rigorous in enforcement. By engaging with the licensees it is believed that when licenses were reviewed, publicans were not alienated.

Heavy emphasis on improving the management of the Town Centre more generally continues to be reinforced by various operations. Drug detection dogs and Police were stationed at transport interchanges, use of search wands and metal detection arches were deployed to target knife possession, checks to ensure that door staff are SIA registered are ongoing and deployment of lontrack drug detection equipment as a condition of entry is used on a regular basis. These operations share the ownership of the Night Time Economy and its associated problems.

2 *Reducing The Vulnerability Of Victims And The Provocations For Likely Offenders*

After a period of training the local town Church deployed street pastors every other Friday night in the town centre, later increasing to every Friday night. Their aim is to be a visible presence, engaging with people, trying to resolve disputes and helping the vulnerable. A uniformed, easily identifiable and recognised presence, the deployment of Street Pastors is an important part of increasing the number and range of capable guardians.

Analysis revealed that many of the incidents were street based and at pub and club closing time. The larger capacity pubs are all situated to the north of Bromley High Street, yet the only black cab taxi rank was situated outside Bromley South Station. In order to reduce the number of people on the streets, and to facilitate their travel home, a marshalled taxi rank was introduced in Bromley North. This scheme directs people to a taxi, hastening their exit from the town centre and reducing the potential for provocation. The rank also ensures that no disputes occur whilst waiting for a taxi to arrive and reduces the vulnerability of some potential victims, as they have a safe place to wait. Additionally, taxi marshals increase the capable guardianship of the area.

3 *Removing Excuses for Crime by Warning About Consequences*

The residents' survey stated that anti-social acts such as being rowdy in the streets needed to be tackled. It was decided that the most appropriate course of action was by removing excuses for inappropriate behaviour. A tailored promotional campaign was introduced in every pub and club in the Town Centre alerting people's conscience in order that they would comply with 'the rules'. Pub goers were warned that if they committed any type of anti-social act they could face prosecution.

This campaign was launched prior to the commencement of the world cup, and some of the literature was specifically tailored to it. It was recognised that a large number of people would frequent the pubs and clubs during this time and so this was a good opportunity to reach a wide audience. Examples of the promotional material are attached (**Appendix A**).

4 *Increase the Risks of Crime by Imposing Penalties for Offending*

Routine Activity Theory holds that a motivated offender needs to be present for a crime to be committed. Offenders are less likely to be motivated to commit an offence if the perception of likely apprehension and the imposition of a penalty are high. The intelligent tasking and deployment of resources, combined with an effective publicity campaign will create this increased perception.

In addition to routine Police resources allocated to the Town Centre, "Overlap" patrols were also deployed and

directly tasked, based on recent intelligence, to visit and liaise with certain pubs in the Town Centre. This patrol also provides a highly visible presence at pub closing time (an Overlap patrol is a team of additional police officers between late and night shifts).

In addition to Police activity, in October 2006, the Local Authority deployed a small team of dedicated enforcement officers in the Town Centre. These officers target “low level” offending such as littering, urination etc. and issue Fixed Penalty Notices to offenders.

What Does It Look Like In Practice?

The Steering Group meets on a regular basis to guide the deployment and development of Safe and Sound. In addition to representatives from all partner agencies, one individual holds the task of managing the deployment of resources and coordinating activity.

The spreadsheet below provides an example of the type of resources that are deployed and the type of pattern this deployment might take.

	16/09	17/09	23/09	24/09	30/09	1/10
UNDERAGE SALES CHECKS						
ON LICENCE TEST PURCHASING						
POLICE DRUG DOGS AT STATIONS						
LBB LICENSE CHECKS						
POLICE LICENSE CHECKS						
NOISE NUISANCE CHECKS						
IONTRACK RANDOM CHECKS IN PUBS						
IONTRACK AS CONDITION OF ENTRY						
POLICE OVERLAP PATROLS						
STREET PASTORS						
MARSHALLED TAXI RANK						
AMBULANCE SATELLITE						
JUSB OUTREACH						
POLICE IN CCTV CONTROL ROOM						
PARKS DOG PATROLS						
ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS						
STREET CLEANING						

Deployment is based on the premise of not “swamping” the town centre but ensuring that there is an “adequate” level of resource available. Different resources are targeted at different weekends to ensure a consistent level of visibility and ensure there are no gaps in provision. The simplistic message to the potential troublemaker in Bromley Town Centre is “you know there are more authority figures about but you will never predict who they will be and where they will approach you”.

Evaluating the Project - Does It Work?

Having set out to achieve reductions in offences of ABH and criminal damage, there is strong evidence to suggest that the initiative is successful. In addition to the four objectives set out on page 5, the Steering Group were keen to assess whether positive achievements made within Bromley Town Centre were not at the expense of increases elsewhere. The final additional areas were to examine the impact of deployment of Fixed Penalty Notices in relation repeat offending and to ensure a sustainable and transferable response. As such, a further three elements were added to the evaluation criteria:

- Minimise displacement of problem to other areas.

- Minimise repeat offences when issued with FPN.
- Create a sustainable and transferable response.

The assessment stage was initiated at the same time as the response. This permitted feedback and relevant amendments to the agreed response in a very short timescale. This assessment of the Safe and Sound project is undertaken every quarter. During this assessment the following factors are reviewed

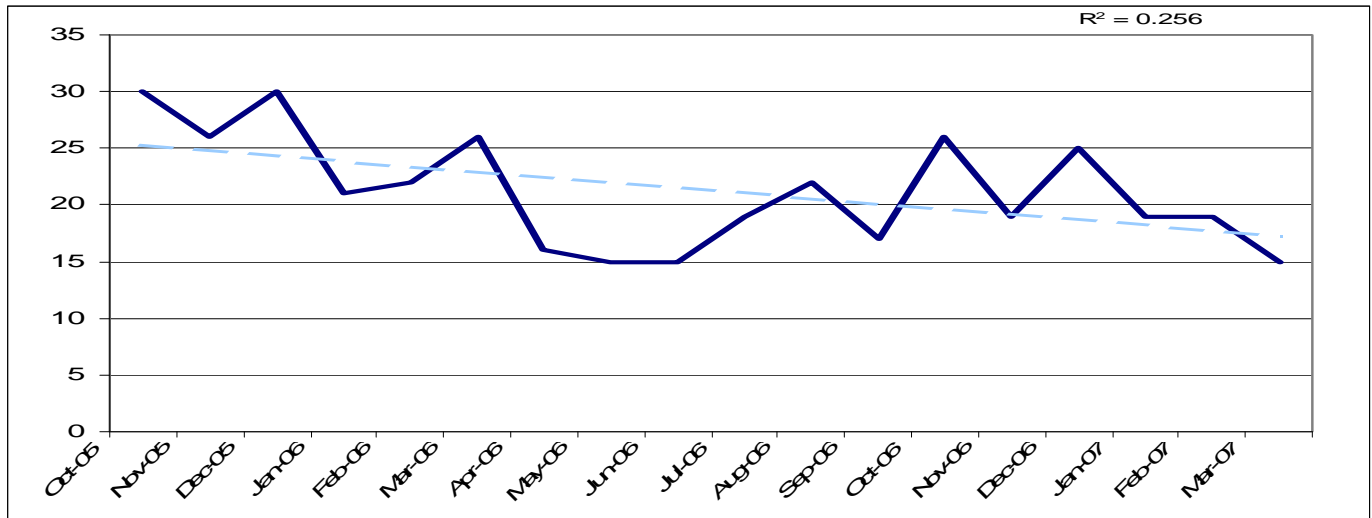
- Borough-wide levels of ABH and criminal damage
- Levels of ABH and criminal damage within Bromley Town Centre
- Changing hotspots within Bromley Town Centre
- Levels of serious wounding within other town centres in the borough
- Activity of the overlap patrols (process assessment)
- Activity of the street pastors (process assessment)
- Review of effectiveness of patrols and crime levels (comparing debrief with crime levels)
- Review of other activities (police dogs, trading standards, search wands)
- Review impact of Fixed Penalty Notices

Each report has highlighted successes and failings both in terms of process and impact. The evidence of impact against the established success criteria is set out below:

Reduce The Level Of Serious Wounding

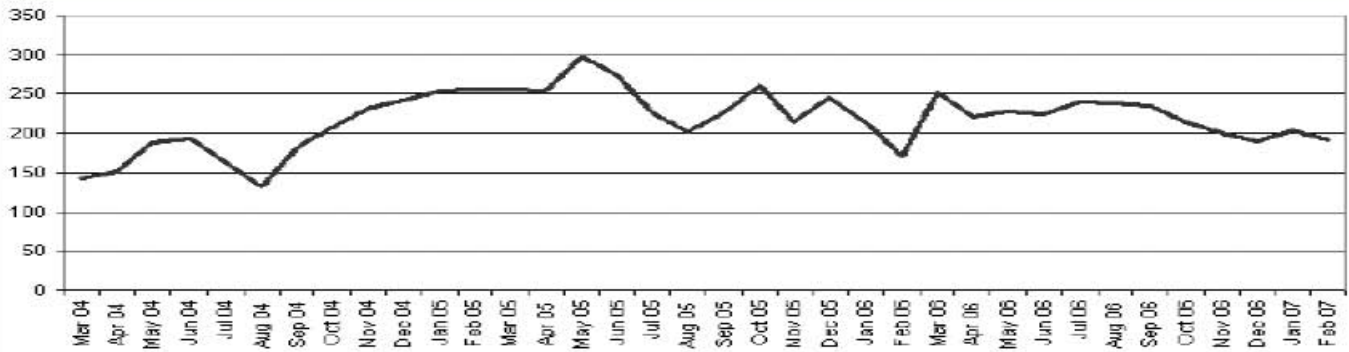
Over the period of operation of Safe and Sound, there has been a 21% reduction in serious wounding within Bromley Town Centre. Chart A shows that the reduction has been sustained and continuous over the period of project implementation:

Chart A – Serious Wounding in Bromley Town Centre



It is worth noting that as Bromley Town Centre was a major hotspot, the significant reductions within that locality have contributed considerably to the overall reductions in serious wound across the borough.

**Volume Chart - Crimes
Metropolitan Police - Bromley CDRP
Wounding (serious and other)
01 Mar 2004 - 28 Feb 2007**



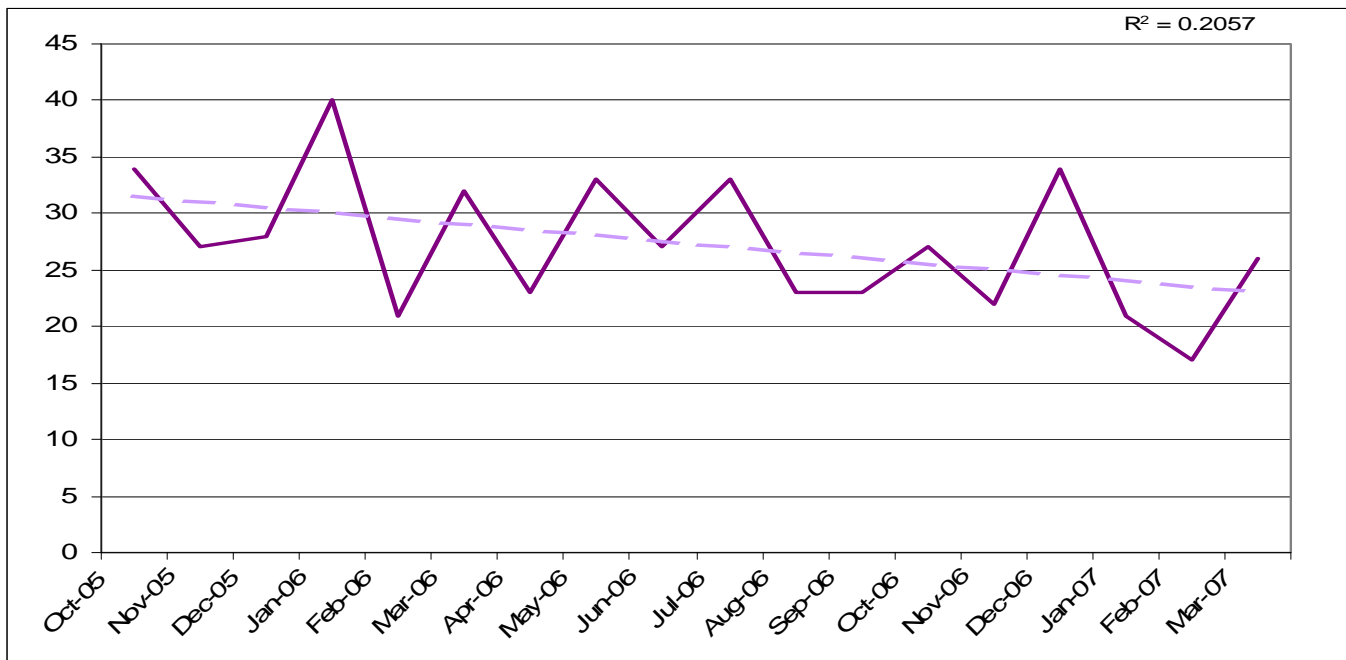
Volume Chart - Crimes Metropolitan Police - Bromley CDRP Wounding (serious and other) 01 Mar 2004 - 28 Feb 2007

Previous Quarter			Current Quarter		
01 Sep 06 - 30 Nov 06 651			01 Dec 06 - 28 Feb 07 586		
Down 65 (10%)					
Sep 06 235	Oct 06 215	Nov 06 201	Dec 06 190	Jan 07 204	Feb 07 192
Quarter Previous Year			Current Quarter		
01 Dec 05 - 28 Feb 06 632			01 Dec 06 - 28 Feb 07 586		
Down 46 (7%)					
Dec 05 246	Jan 06 215	Feb 06 171	Dec 06 190	Jan 07 204	Feb 07 192
Previous Year to Date			Year to Date		
01 Apr 05 - 28 Feb 06 2,588			01 Apr 06 - 28 Feb 07 2,390		
Down 198 (8%)					

Reduce Levels Of Criminal Damage

Over the course of the project there has been a reduction in levels of criminal damage within Bromley Town Centre. Although not a large enough reduction to prove statistically significant, the period of operation of Safe and Sound has seen a 14% reduction. See Chart B overleaf:

Chart B – Criminal Damage in Bromley Town Centre



Increase Extent Of Place Management

It is acknowledged that this indicator and that of increasing the number and range of capable guardians are more “process” than “outcome” indicators of success. However, it is asserted that they contribute significantly to the overall success of the project. The increase in place management is evidenced by:

- Introduction and enforcement of Dispersal Zones under the Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2003
- Introduction and enforcement of extended Alcohol Control Zone within Bromley Town Centre.
- Ongoing implementation of Test Purchasing Operations (improved response demonstrated by reduction in number of premises selling to under age people).
- Deployment of Police drug dogs and metal detecting equipment at key transport hubs and high profile venues.
- Increased number and range of Licensing and Noise Nuisance checks undertaken by Local Authority staff.
- Increased and targeted use of Police “Overlap” patrols.

In addition to the reductions in ABH and criminal damage, the importance of increasing place management had been identified as a result of reports of under age people within the Town Centre at night. Reviewing arrest data since the commencement of Safe and Sound indicates that there has been a significant reduction in the number of young people charged with offences with the peak age of those arrested shifting from 16/17 years old to 18 years. It is also worthy of note that, at the time of writing, there has been no further identified need to call any Licensed Premises in to review.

Increase The Number And Range Of Capable Guardians Operating

This is evidenced by:

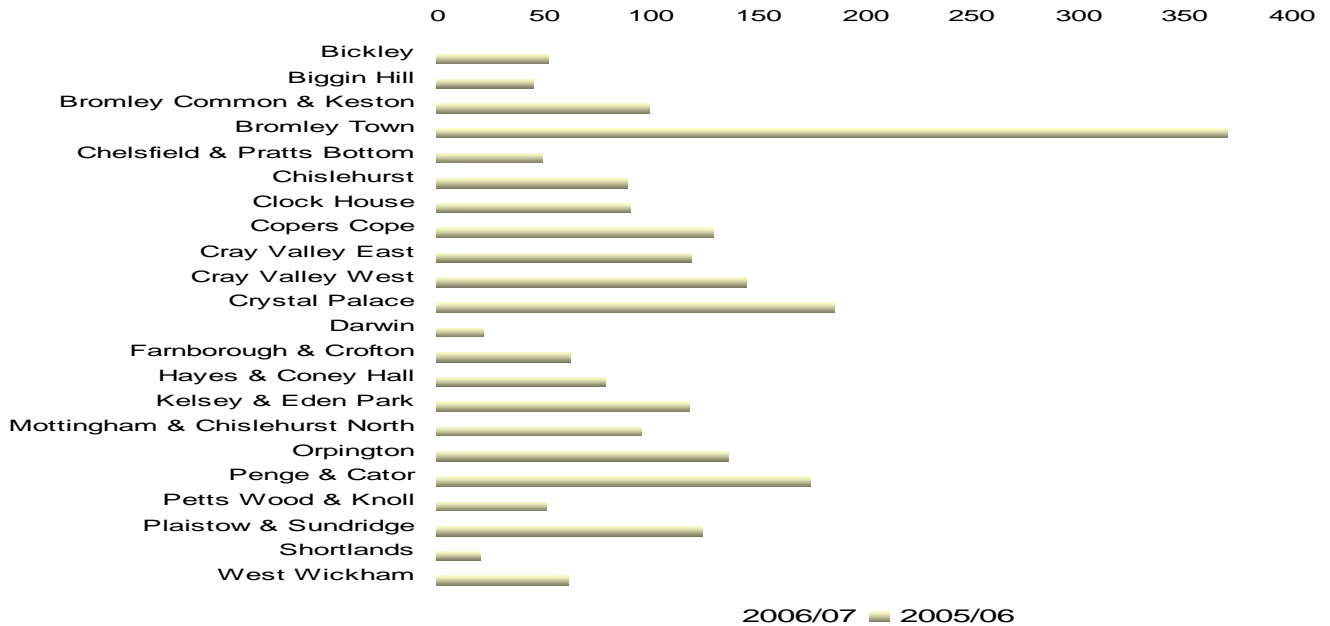
- Teams of 6 Street Pastors deployed initially every other Friday night but now weekly.
- Taxi Marshals employed to manage temporary weekend Taxi rank.
- Increased Police presence through utilising Overlap Patrols.
- Employment of dedicated Enviro-Crime Enforcement Officers.
- Deployment of Local Authority Licensing and Noise nuisance staff during Night Time Economy.

Minimise Displacement Of Problem To Other Areas

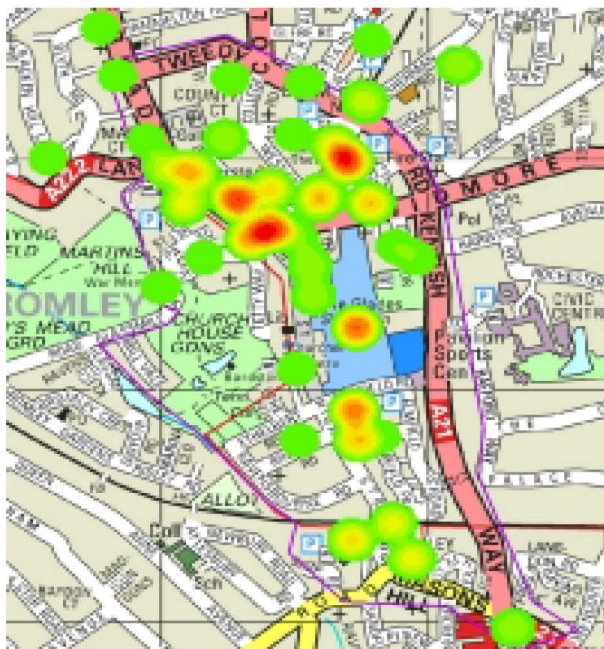
Displacement was evaluated on three levels.

Geographic: Crime levels in all town centres of the borough were reviewed to ensure that offences were not being displaced. Chart C below shows no other wards in the borough have experienced significant year on year increase in crime levels, whereas Bromley Town Centre has experienced a substantial drop in offences.

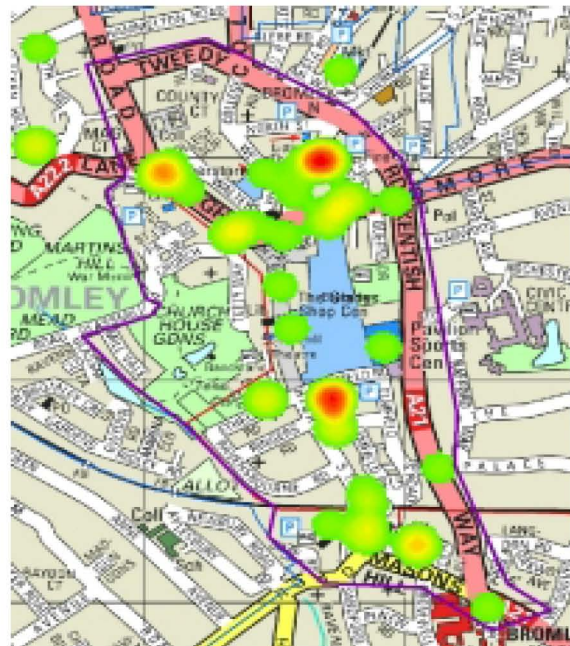
Chart C – Count of Serious Wounding by Ward



Mini-geographic: Changes within Bromley Town Centre were also monitored in order to ensure that wounding incidents were not displaced to areas where Safe and Sound patrols were not deployed. Thus the chart below left shows that hotspot of offences prior to the scheme’s initiation and below right shows the most recent data.



Pre Safe and Sound



Post Safe and Sound

Area 1 depicts the greatest concentration of pubs in the Town Centre and this is the area that has seen the greatest reduction in serious wounding offences. The two remaining hotspots, have also experienced reductions in offence numbers but not to the same degree. These are therefore the focus of revised Safe & Sound activity.

Temporal: Displacement has also been evaluated at the temporal level. Work undertaken during the analysis stage highlighted temporal hotspots on Friday and Saturday nights between 20:00 and 01:00. Current data reveals that offences up to midnight have reduced substantially, although the problem remains after midnight. This finding is concurrent with the mini-geographic finding above, as nightclubs are now the current focus of activity.

Minimise Repeat Offences When Issued With FPN

To date 173 Fixed Penalty Notices have been issued in Bromley Town Centre. There have been no repeat offenders.

Create A Sustainable And Transferable Response

Safe and Sound has been implemented with the minimal allocation of additional resources and continues without dependence on ongoing injections of additional expenditure. The most significant area of expense has been the campaign material and the employment of Enviro-Crime Enforcement Officers. Costs of campaign material have been kept to an absolute minimum with an agreed template to reduce cost. Additionally, the work of employed officers has now been absorbed into the tasking for Special Constables and PCSOs employed within the Town Centre. The 60% repayment rate of all FPN's that has also helped the scheme become sustainable by generating income

The transferability of the project has been a key guide in the development of Safe and Sound. The borough has at least two other Town Centres with smaller Night Time Economies. The principles of coordinated working and intelligent tasking, inherent in Safe and Sound, have meant that these tactics are easily transferable. Early evidence of deployment in these other Town Centres is promising.

Reviewing and Adapting the Response

Whilst these results have proved extremely encouraging for the future development and implementation of Safe and Sound, there have also been areas where improvement has been identified:

Communication - There have been some gaps in communication between services (e.g. taxi marshal access to "shop safe" radio system) and there has sometimes been sporadic de-brief material from Police. The continuation of a dedicated partnership steering group has enabled these issues to be discussed openly and dealt with via practical solutions.

Complacency – One of the vital messages that every problem solving process must avoid is the danger of complacency when positive results are identified. Within Safe and Sound, this led to a lack of attention to upcoming events within the Town Centre and the possible impact of St Patrick's Day was overlooked in 2006. The resulting spike in levels of ABH was dramatic and disappointing. In response, the steering group now routinely considers an agenda item relating to "forthcoming events" in order to ensure effective planning. A similar peak was not experienced in 2007.

Minor Temporal Displacement – As noted above, evaluation has shown minor temporal and geographic displacement within the Town Centre and it is believed that this is the consequence of later hours of operation of two night clubs. With this information in mind, the steering group has now adapted deployment to ensure this minor displacement is tackled.

Public Perceptions – Whilst the public survey proved useful in shaping the design and focus of the project, the steering group is aware that the impact on public perception is, as yet, unmeasured. Further surveying is planned in 2007 to address this gap.

Section 4: Endorsement by Senior Representative

Please insert letter from endorsing representative:



Working together for a safer London

Borough Commander
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Bromley
Kent BR1 1ER

Telephone: 020 8284 8769
Facsimile: 020 8284 8825

26th April 2007

Alex Blackwell
Home Office
Effective Practice, Support and Communications Team
6th Floor, Peel Building (SE Quarter)
2 Marsham Street
London
SW1P 4DF

Re – Bromley Borough 'Safe & Sound' Tilley Award submission 2007

Dear Alex,

This letter is my personal endorsement and support for the London Borough of Bromley and Metropolitan Police in Bromley submission to the 2007 Home Office Tilley Award.

The entry relates to the joint work of the Safer Bromley Partnership in reducing violence within the night time economy of Bromley Town Centre. With evaluation proving the considerable success and impact of the project, the wide range of innovative tactics and the diverse partners to the scheme I am proud to fully support the Bromley 'Safe & Sound' project being entered for this years Tilley Award.

Yours sincerely

Charles Griggs
Bromley Borough Commander

If you get drunk and behave in a way that causes harassment, alarm or distress to others, you could face prosecution.

Anti-social conduct is a punishable offence. So prepare yourself for a fine, a court appearance or a even a prison sentence.

Trashed last night.
Ruined the morning after.



If you get drunk and behave in a way that causes harassment, alarm or distress to others, you could face prosecution.

Anti-social conduct is a punishable offence. So prepare yourself for a fine, a court appearance or a even a prison sentence.

Wasted tonight.

Wrecked the morning after.



If you get drunk and behave in a way that causes harassment, alarm or distress to others, you could face prosecution.

Anti-social conduct is a punishable offence. So prepare yourself for a fine, a court appearance or a even a prison sentence.

Hammered tonight.

Nailed the morning after.



HOPE YOU'RE HAVING A GOOD NIGHT....

A great night out shouldn't result in misery for others - stay safe and sound for everyone's sake.

Keep it under control when you're out and about. No one wants a criminal record when all you're doing is having a laugh. Show some respect for those around you.

On the morning after the night before, be sure the worst thing you have to worry about is a sore head.