



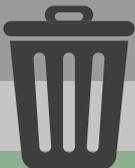
Llywodraeth Cymru  
Welsh Government

# A Framework for Managing the Night Time Economy in Wales

Creating a Healthy, Diverse and Safe Night Time Economy

Restaurant

Cafe



Mae'r ddogfen yma hefyd ar gael yn Gymraeg.  
This document is also available in Welsh.

## Contents

1. Background .....	3
1.1. The Night Time Economy in Wales .....	3
1.2. Development of the Night Time Economy Framework .....	4
1.3. Purpose of the Night Time Economy Framework.....	6
1.4. An evidence-based approach to managing the night time economy in Wales .....	6
2. Legislation and policy context.....	8
2.1. Legislation.....	8
2.2. Policy context.....	10
3. The Night Time Economy Framework .....	12
Objective 1: To support the development of a systematic approach to increase understanding of the night time economy, based on intelligence and accurate information .....	13
Recommended actions partners can take.....	13
1. a) Sharing of information, intelligence and resources amongst partnership agencies at the local and national level which helps promote preventative action .....	13
1. b) Development of a programme of coordinated actions or projects to address identified problems using profiles of local area needs.....	17
1. c) Recognition of a shared responsibility for the effective engagement and coordination of relevant agencies, stakeholders and local communities.....	17
1. d) Effective and sustainable monitoring and evaluation of existing and new interventions to monitor progress and impact within the night time economy.....	19
Objective 2: To promote sustainable environments and support prevention strategies to create healthy, safe and diverse night time economies in Wales .....	20
Recommended actions partners can take.....	20
2. a) Development and maintenance of diverse, safe and accessible environments in the night time economy which support the needs of all night time economy patrons, including vulnerable groups .....	20
2. b) Effective provision of tailored facilities and infrastructure for all users of the night time economy, including an effective transport system.....	21
2. c) Promotion of key preventative messages to encourage a culture shift which minimises the risk of harm from alcohol and substance misuse in the night time economy.....	26
2. d) Encourage self-regulation and local involvement in industry schemes to improve safety .....	28
Objective 3: To support effective multi-agency management of the night time economy and enforcement at the local level. ....	32
Recommended actions partners can take.....	32
3. a) Sustainable provision of flexible and targeted emergency services in the Night Time Economy.....	32
3. b) Efficient planning and use of licensing and legislative powers through joint-working and collaboration to ensure safety in the night time economy.....	34
3. c) Proactive enforcement of existing and new legislation incorporating a public health approach to policing .....	35
3. d) Constructive and positive engagement between all key stakeholders, including public sector, industry and voluntary sector .....	36
4. Summary .....	37
References.....	38
Appendix 1: Legislation related to the Night Time Economy in Wales .....	43
Appendix 2: Policy context related to the Night Time Economy in Wales .....	49
Appendix 3: Examples of practice highlighted by stakeholders through the Night Time Economy Framework consultation process.....	55
<b>The South Wales Violence Surveillance Project .....</b>	<b>55</b>

<b>Traffic Light System (TLS)</b> .....	55
<b>Community Alcohol Partnerships (CAPs)</b> .....	56
<b>Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH)</b> .....	56
Appendix 4: Health Impact Assessment on the development of the Framework for Managing the Night Time Economy in Wales .....	64
1.0 Introduction .....	65
2.0 Background.....	65
3.0 Stage One.....	69
4.0 Stage Two.....	73
5.0 Recommendations from Stage Two workshops .....	78
6.0 Conclusion .....	79
Authors .....	80
Health Impact Assessment References.....	81
Health Impact Assessment Appendix i Agenda: Rapid Health Impact Assessment for the Night Time Economy in Wales .....	83
Health Impact Assessment Appendix ii: Vulnerable/Disadvantaged Groups Checklist .....	84

## Foreword



In Wales, we recognise that a vibrant night time economy plays a crucial role in not only supporting sustainable economic growth, but also by making a positive contribution to Welsh life and culture.

Wales has always enjoyed a diverse evening and night time economy, and this document is intended to expand that activity and provide a Framework for use by all stakeholders that will see our city and town centres managed in a safe and positive way. The Framework has a strong emphasis on the health and well being of our communities, and strong and sustained partnership working will be required to attain and maintain a positive environment for present and future generations.

The Night Time Economy Framework for Wales has been developed through feedback from consultation with many stakeholders including the Police, the National Health Service, local authorities and the business community - all of whom have a shared responsibility to create a safer and healthier Wales. Public Health Wales has also been instrumental in the development of this Framework, and I am very grateful to them for their contribution.

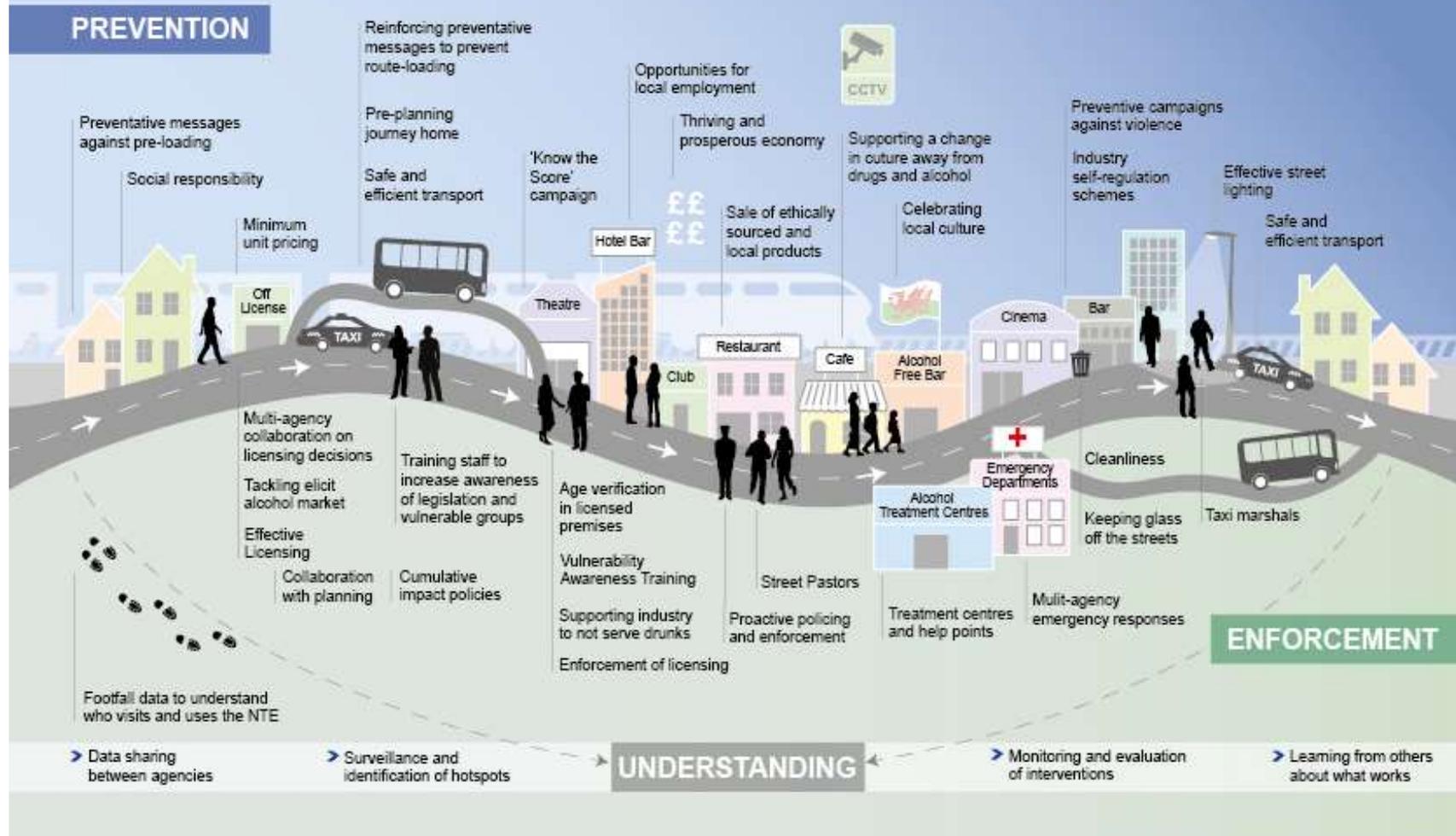
This Framework supports the Welsh Government's overall Substance Misuse Strategy, *Working Together to Reduce Harm 2008- 2018*, and our Substance Misuse Delivery Plan (2016-18), which was published on the 6<sup>th</sup> September 2016. The Framework combines a national overview of best practice and suggested actions for a safer night time economy against the backdrop of the wider UK legislative context. It represents a truly joined up approach where collaboration and partnership have contributed to a pragmatic 'tool kit' that details suggested activities that are evidence based and proven to improve the management of our town and city centres during the evening and night time.

We will continue to place tackling anti-social behaviour at the forefront of our actions. Indeed, our multi-agency approach is also important in tackling crime more widely, and addressing issues related to public confidence regarding the fear of crime. We want Wales to be a safe place to live, where people feel safer and feel able to enjoy the evening and night time leisure time that enriches many people's lives. The Night Time Economy Framework for Wales will continue to be shaped and influenced by all partners working collaboratively together.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Rebecca Evans".

Rebecca Evans AM  
Minister for Social Services and Public Health

# Journey through a Healthy, Diverse and Safe Night Time Economy in Wales



## 1. Background

### 1.1. The Night Time Economy in Wales

The night time economy in Wales concerns the economic activity occurring between the hours of 6pm to 6am. This encompasses a range of activities from restaurants and establishments serving food, the on and off trade sale of alcohol, music venues and clubs with dancing and entertainment, cinemas and other leisure activities. Wales has a range of diverse night time economies that exist in both urban and rural areas, from university cities to country towns.

Night time economies are a valuable asset to Wales. They create jobs, revenue and provide opportunities for people to socialise. However, evidence at international, national and regional levels has demonstrated that the growth of the night time economy has been associated with increasing levels of associated anti-social behaviour, unintentional injury, Accident and Emergency admissions, criminal activity and substance misuse [1-4].

Alcohol consumption and drug misuse is of particular concern within the night time economy. Changes to UK licensing legislation, including the extension of opening hours have led to an increased availability of alcohol. This, coupled with a fall in the relative price of alcohol has contributed to higher levels of intoxication in night time economies. The harms associated with heavy drinking have been highlighted by Public Health Wales, and it is estimated that the misuse of alcohol could account for more than 800,000 working days lost due to alcohol related absences from work and nearly 1 million working days lost due to job loss [5]. Excess alcohol consumption and drug misuse can also be a factor in road traffic collisions, as a result of both drinking or drug driving and intoxicated pedestrians.

A South Wales study in 2015 found that over 63% of people had consumed alcohol at home or at a friend's house prior entering the night time economy [1]. Known as preloading, drinking alcohol before entering the night time economy can contribute to higher levels of intoxication and an increased risk of harm [6-7]. This kind of evidence has influenced the case for Minimum Unit Pricing (MUP) for alcohol in Wales which is seen as an effective way of reducing harm caused by excessive alcohol consumption [8].

Whilst there are increasing efforts by stakeholders to ensure the night time economy is safe to visit, there are still concerns over the levels of alcohol and drug related crime and disorder. The Crime Survey for England and Wales (2013–2014) found that 70% of violent incidents occurred at the weekend, and 70% of those violent incidents that occurred in the evening or night, were alcohol-related. There is also a higher prevalence of more serious violence with injury in the evening, with 52% of

violent incidents taken place between 6 pm and 10 pm and 83% between 10 pm and 12 am [7]. Furthermore, drug misuse also continues to be a problem in the night time economy with cocaine use being strongly associated with alcohol consumption [9].

The night time economy can also increase vulnerability for particular groups in the population if it is not managed and protected effectively. These groups were identified through the Health Impact Assessment conducted as part of the development of the Framework (see Appendix 4). The type of vulnerability can change throughout an individual's time in the night time economy as a result of drug and alcohol use, and is also related to the environment in which the individual finds themselves in.

A wealth of evidence exists around the minimisation of harms to individuals within the night time economy [2, 11-16]. However, little discussion has been given to the impact of the night time economy on mental well-being, or the impact on regeneration and planning in the night time economy. The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 [19] provides a focus and opportunity to work in a more united way across sectors and organisations, to appreciate the assets of our communities and collate resources. This unique Welsh legislation is particularly relevant for the ambition of this Framework to create a diverse, healthy and safe night time economy. This can be a complex policy area to tackle, involving a broad range of agencies and stakeholders who need to work collectively to ensure a safe and enjoyable journey through the night time economy. This includes developing and maintaining an environment which is attractive and sustainable for all ages, developing targeted prevention strategies in order to move away from a culture of substance misuse and harm, and developing a robust commercial sector that is regulated and responsive.

Connecting all factors is the need to understand the night time economy at a local level, so that effective prevention strategies and enforcement can be implemented which are based on intelligence and accurate information. Understanding that each type of environment can represent different local needs and require different responses around enforcement and preventative measures provides to ensure a diverse, healthy and safe environment.

## **1.2. Development of the Night Time Economy Framework**

The Night Time Economy Framework builds on a variety of evidence previously collated by the Welsh Government. Extensive consultation had been undertaken with a range of organisations [17] throughout the preparation of the previous draft of the Night Time Economy Framework [18], culminating in a formal public consultation from 24<sup>th</sup> September until 17<sup>th</sup> December 2015. The responses from the public

consultation provided an opportunity to critically assess the proposed Night Time Economy Framework and make any necessary modifications.

Further to the consultation responses, a Health Impact Assessment of the draft Night Time Economy Framework was undertaken by the Welsh Health Impact Assessment Support Unit of Public Health Wales [19] to aid the re-drafting of the Framework (see Appendix 4 for the Health Impact Assessment report and Box 1 for definition of a Health Impact Assessment). The Welsh Government, in collaboration with the Policy, Research and International Development Directorate within Public Health Wales recognised that a Health Impact Assessment would be a beneficial way of impartially assessing the previous Framework. Using the social determinants of health and well-being as a lens, and complying with the principles of the Well-being and Future Generations (Wales) Act (2015) [20], the Health Impact Assessment included consideration of any vulnerable groups who would be affected by the Night Time Economy Framework, as well the general population as a whole. It also considered the impacts of the night time economy on those key stakeholders who would be affected by, have an interest in, or are required to manage the night time economy.

The first stage of the Health Impact Assessment reviewed the draft Night Time Economy Framework, in light of the public consultation responses in late 2015 [17] to ensure the needs of key stakeholders and night time economy service users were taken into account and revised the objectives and outcomes of the Framework. The second stage of the Health Impact Assessment was undertaken in two workshops (one in North Wales and one in South Wales) which tested the revised objectives and outcomes, and aimed to gather information to strengthen the content of the final Night Time Economy Framework.

#### **Box 1: Health Impact Assessment**

Health Impact Assessment is a process which supports organisations to assess the potential consequences of their decisions on people's health and well-being. The Welsh Government is committed to developing its use as a key part of its strategy to improve health and reduce inequalities through a Health Impact Assessment. Health Impact Assessments provides a systematic yet flexible and practical framework that can be used to consider the wider effects of local and national policies or initiatives and how they, in turn, may affect people's health. It works best when it involves people and organisations who can contribute different kinds of relevant knowledge and insight. The information is then used to build in measures to maximise opportunities for health and to minimise any risks and it can also identify any 'gaps' that can then be filled. A Health Impact Assessment can also provide a way of addressing the inequalities in health that continue to persist in Wales by identifying any groups within the population who may be particularly affected by a policy or plan.

### 1.3. Purpose of the Night Time Economy Framework

**The purpose of the Night Time Economy Framework is to provide a structure for all key stakeholders to aid the development and preservation of a sustainable, healthy and safe night time economy in Wales through understanding the night time economy, supporting prevention strategies and enforcement.**

Alongside existing legislation and policies in Wales (see Appendix 3), the Night Time Economy Framework aims to promote diverse night time economies and support the development of safe towns and city centres that are accessible and attractive to all. Achieving this aim will require strong and sustained partnership working to attain and maintain a positive environment for present and future generations.

The Night Time Economy Framework is intended for use by local authorities, local health boards, night time economy teams, community safety leads and other key stakeholders, such as the police, licensing departments and industry, to assist the development and delivery of local plans and strategies. Business Improvement Districts (BIDs) will also have a key role in developing and managing the night time economy.

### 1.4. An evidence-based approach to managing the night time economy in Wales

The Night Time Economy Framework supports an evidence based approach to ensure resources are used efficiently and effectively. Whilst not exhaustive, the Framework brings together key guidance and examples of practice from both a national and international perspective which can be used by stakeholders (Box 2 and Appendix 3). There is a significant body of research which has explored issues such as crime and alcohol misuse in the night time economy, but limited evidence or formal evaluation exists on other factors such as drug misuse, policing, diversification strategies and the design and management of the night time economy. Users of this Framework are encouraged to consider how they can add to the evidence base of what works in creating a diverse, healthy and safe night time economy.

The development of the Framework, through consultation and the Health Impact Assessment, has also brought together learning of what works at a local level in Wales. Although evaluated practice was not widespread, there is much good work happening across the country and some of these examples are highlighted in the Framework.

**Box 2: Healthy Nightlife Toolbox**

The Healthy Nightlife Toolbox is an international initiative that focuses on the reduction in harm from substance misuse to young people in the night time economy. It is an online resource designed for stakeholders managing the night time economy and provides information on international evaluated interventions, the effectiveness of these interventions and other relevant literature within the field of nightlife alcohol and drug misuse.

For more information visit: <http://www.htinfo.eu/>

## 2. Legislation and policy context

The Night Time Economy Framework cuts across several policy areas within the Welsh Government, for example health, communities and transport, and is linked to existing legislation and national policy drivers. Below are the key legislative and policy drivers and how they link to the Framework. A comprehensive list is provided at Appendix 1 and 2.

### 2.1. Legislation

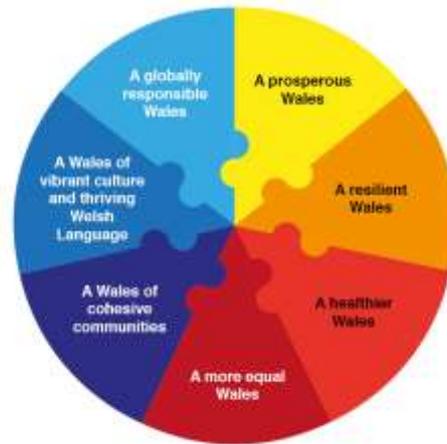
Legislative developments in the past decade have substantially changed the local and national powers available to effectively manage the night time economy, and there has been a major shift towards improving the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales in all policies. In addition, the Welsh Government continues to advocate for the inclusion of promoting public health as a fifth licensing objective in the UK Licensing Act 2003.

The Policing and Crime Bill, which was introduced in February 2016, sets out a number of reforms to the police. The main purpose of the Bill is to enhance the democratic accountability of police forces, and fire and rescue services, improve the efficiency and effectiveness of emergency services through closer collaboration and build public confidence in policing. It is proposed that it will also strengthen the ability of licensing authorities to take action against alcohol driven crime and disorder.

#### *The Well-being and Future Generations (Wales) Act (2015)*

The Well-being and Future Generations (Wales) Act (2015) [20] provides the legislative framework for improving the well-being of people in Wales by establishing seven well-being goals (see Figure 2). The Night Time Economy Framework has been developed in line with the Act, through the promotion of data sharing and multi-agency cooperation to ensure community safety, and by supporting the effective coordination of local services, such as health services, social care and transport to create a prosperous and healthy night time economy for current and future generations.

**Figure 2: The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act (2015) seven well-being goals**



***The Licensing Act 2003 (Mandatory Licensing Conditions) Order 2010 and the Licensing Act 2003 (Mandatory Licensing Conditions) (Amendment) Order 2014***

The Licensing Act 2003 [21] regulates the licensing of premises in England and Wales which sell alcohol, stating that Local Authorities in Wales are responsible for the implementation of the licensing legislation in their area. In addition, the 2014 Order aims to strengthen the existing mandatory licensing conditions relating to irresponsible promotions, the provision of free water, the adoption and application of age verification policies and the provision of small measures at licensed premises. Those responsible for managing the night time economy need to work collectively to ensure these mandatory conditions are being addressed.

***The Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011***

The Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 [22] include licensing authorities and local health boards as responsible authorities in terms of licensing. This provides the opportunity for stakeholders at the local level to implement effective strategies which balance the economics of the night time economy and the impact of licensing on health. Additional powers include the Late Night Levy (LNL) and Early Morning Restriction Orders (EMRO) (see Appendix 1 for definitions).

***Violence against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence (Wales) Act 2015***

The Violence against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence (Wales) Act 2015 [23] provides a strategic focus and ensures consistent consideration of preventive, protective and supportive mechanisms in the delivery of services. The Act places a duty on local authorities and local health boards to prepare and publish joint local strategies for tackling gender-based violence, domestic abuse and sexual violence. The vulnerability of individuals in the night time economy was a concern

raised by stakeholders in the Health Impact Assessment of the draft Framework, it is important that partners consider this Act when developing local strategies.

#### *Welsh Language Measure 2011*

The Measure provides for new standards which are being placed on a range of organisations across the public and private sector and gives the Welsh language official status in Wales which means that it should be treated no less favourably than the English language.

Further information on legislation relevant to the night time economy can be found in Appendix 1.

## **2.2. Policy context**

A number of UK-wide and Welsh Government policies exist which are relevant to maximising the potential of the night time economy to contribute to economic growth and cohesive communities, while minimising the risk to health, environment and public safety. These drivers reach beyond substance misuse, with an aim to create local sustainable enforcement and preventative measures to tackle issues such as hate crime in the night time economy.

#### ***Working Together to Reduce Harm: The Substance Misuse Strategy for Wales 2008-2018***

'Working together to Reduce Harm' is the Welsh Government's ten-year strategy to tackle substance misuse introduced in 2008 to address and reduce alcohol and drug related harm [24]. This revised Night Time Economy Framework addresses the commitment within the Strategy to review the original Night Time Economy Framework published in 2008 and bring together the updated policy and legislative context into one location. Tackling alcohol related disorder and the availability of drugs are therefore key priorities for the strategy and highlights the importance of agencies working together to effectively manage the night time economy.

#### ***Local Alcohol Action Areas (LAAAs)***

The LAA programme [25] is a Home Office scheme which aims to reduce alcohol-related crime and disorder, and the negative health impacts caused by alcohol, thus, promoting diverse and vibrant night time economies. There are 20 LAAAs across England and Wales, where local agencies including licensing authorities, health bodies and the police have joined together with the alcohol industry and partnership schemes to address local problems within the night time economy.

### *Tackling Hate Crimes and Incidents: A Framework for Action (2014)*

The Tackling Hate Crime and Incidents: A Framework for Action (2014) [26] acknowledges the impact which the night time economy can play, where hostility or prejudice can be amplified and experienced by both workers and users of the night time economy. Over the last decade, in around half of all violent incidents the victim believed the offender(s) to be under the influence of alcohol. This proportion increases in incidents between strangers, in the evening and at night, at weekends, and in public places (<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/modern-crime-prevention-strategy> Home Office, *Modern Crime Prevention Strategy*, 2016). Taxi drivers, restaurant workers and takeaway owners can also be particularly vulnerable to racially or religiously motivated offences. Local authorities and other relevant stakeholders should consider ways to ensure night time economies can be inclusive, safe and promote greater awareness and training about how hate crimes can be identified and reported.

### *Children and Young People First: A joint Strategy between Welsh Government and the Youth Justice Board (2014)*

The strategy brings together the Welsh Government and the Youth Justice Board's vision and commitment to improve services for children and young people from Wales at risk of becoming involved in, or who are in, the youth justice system. Prevention in all its forms is the key to stopping young people becoming involved in anti social behaviour and from getting into the justice system. The strategy aims to provide support to both children's and criminal justice services to develop consistent models and approaches to prevention and diversion.

### *Wales Reducing Reoffending Strategy 2014*

The Wales Reducing Reoffending Strategy provides a framework for all partners to work together to reduce reoffending. The strategy aims to develop a 'whole system approach' across Criminal and Social Justice agencies to reduce crime and improve community safety in Wales.

### *More than just words....*

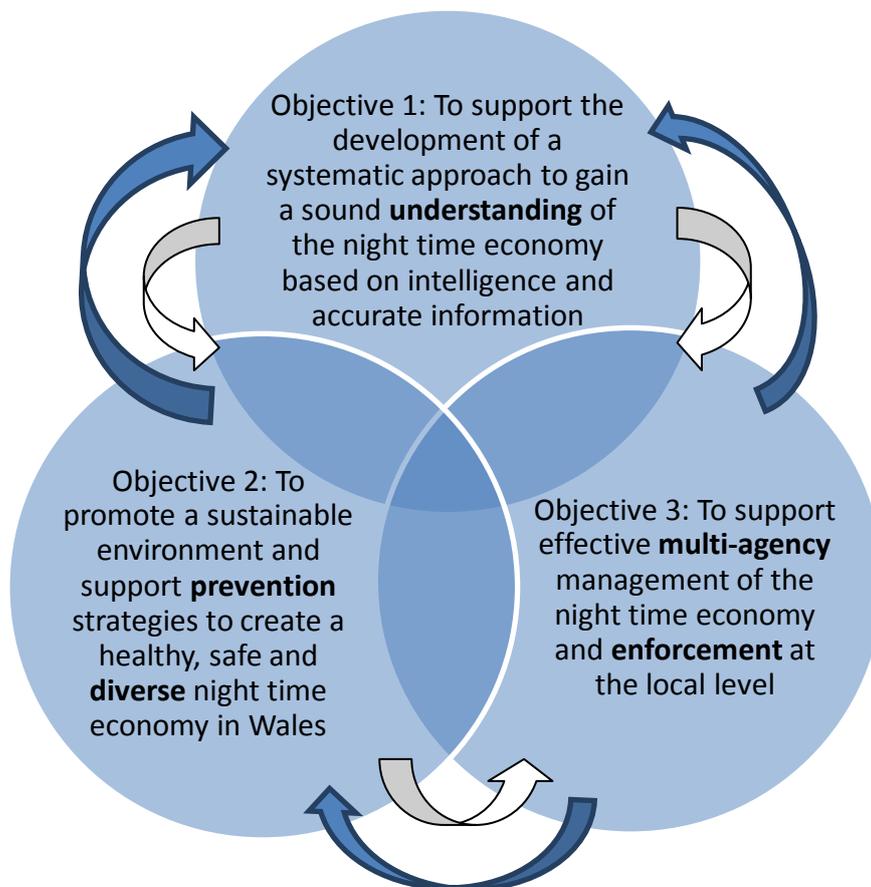
This strategic framework has been developed to ensure that Welsh speakers can access services in Health and Social Services in the Welsh Language. We know that where Welsh is a first language, being able to use and receive services in this language should be a core component of care and not an optional extra. Effective communication is a key requirement of care services and the Welsh Language in Social Care framework recognises this need across all aspects of physical health and mental health care.

Further information on policy drivers can be found in Appendix 2.

### 3. The Night Time Economy Framework

The Night Time Economy Framework has three main objectives (see Figure 1) that are interlinked and underpinned by specific outcomes. It is recognised that it may not be feasible or necessary to take action against all aspects of each objective, as this will be dependent on local needs of communities and cities within Wales. It is the responsibility of the key stakeholders to understand their local night time economy and to use this Framework to inform the development of appropriate local strategies.

**Figure 1: Objectives of the Night Time Economy Framework**



**Objective 1: To support the development of a systematic approach to increase understanding of the night time economy, based on intelligence and accurate information**

When formulating a Framework to manage the night time economy, it is essential to understand the nature and scale of activity and issues in any local area. Multi-agency collation, assessment and exchange of data from both the private and public sectors is crucial to effective management of the night time economy. This will enable the creation of local profiles and tailored interventions to meet local area needs. With the long-term shared goal of improving the night time economy for future generations, a focus on monitoring and understanding of the night time economy is vital to ensure preventative action is both targeted to local needs and allows for the future regeneration of our cities and towns.

**Recommended actions partners can take**

- 1. a) Sharing of information, intelligence and resources amongst partnership agencies at the local and national level which helps promote preventative action**

**Additional Information**

National strategies for tackling substance misuse should address the need for information sharing to understand local profiles, identify vulnerable groups and identify priorities for action. The UK Government's Alcohol Strategy (2012) [27] encourages all emergency departments to share non-confidential information on alcohol-related injuries with the police in line with the College of Emergency Medicine guidance [28]. The Substance Misuse Strategy for Wales 2008-2018 [24] states the need for the better sharing of information, intelligence and resources amongst partnership agencies.

Local data requirements will be dependent on the local setting of the night time economy and should be discussed amongst key stakeholders. Data should not be restricted to criminal justice and health data, but should examine opportunities to collate data from numerous sources, including licensing teams, street pastors, industry and footfall data. This will all contribute to creating an accurate picture of the Night Time Economy.

Data sharing systems can be established by following six main steps [29]:

1. Hold initial meetings between stakeholders to discuss the information needed, and frequency of that information, which would inform night time economy management.
2. Explore if/how existing data collection across organisations could meet those needs. Consider if any extra data is required.
3. Agree on what data needs to be shared to inform action, how frequently, and between whom.
4. Explore how a secure, effective data sharing system would work in practice, who would host the shared data, validate data linkage and produce the outputs to inform practice.
5. Develop a data sharing agreement between stakeholders (see below).
6. Initiate data sharing and ensure it is used to inform management of the local night time economy.
7. Ensure regular meetings continue between partners to gain feedback and evaluate how the system is working in practice.
8. Review needs and evaluate practice and develop.

#### *Data sharing agreements*

To achieve this outcome, stakeholders need to work collectively to establish data sharing agreements. Agreements can cover individual or aggregated data, however health data must be shared and stored in accordance with the Caldicott principles<sup>1</sup> and the Data Protection Act (1998) [30]. The Wales Accord on the Sharing of Personal Information (WASPI, see Box 3) outlines a framework for setting up data sharing systems, and provides templates for Information Sharing Protocols and Data Disclosure Agreements. These can be used for one off data requests, but also for the routine collation of data and monitoring of activity within the night time economy.

---

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-information-governance-review>

### **Box 3: The Wales Accord on the Sharing of Personal Information (WASPI)**

WASPI provides a framework for service-providing organisations, particularly organisations that hold information about individuals to deliver effective services. It aims to enable organisations to share personal information about individuals legally, safely and with confidence. All Local Authorities in Wales, Local Health Boards, NHS Trusts, police forces, fire services, third sector organisations, schools, General Practitioners, housing associations and private sector organisations have signed up to the Accord.

For more information visit: <http://www.waspi.org.uk/>

#### ***Mapping and data linkage***

To better understand the local night time economy needs, existing data sources can be mapped using tools such as Geographical Information Systems (GIS) to compare patterns across geographical areas. This could be at a regional level or down to street level depending on the granularity of the data available. In doing so areas where there are potential gains in cross-sector partnership working can be identified. For example, criminal justice data can be mapped together with licensed premises to understand the links, identify hotspots and support the targeting of resources for earlier intervention and prevention through, for example, predictive policing. Data linkage at an individual level can also prove informative. For example, information from Emergency Departments can be linked to criminal justice data to understand both victims and perpetrators of crime in the night time economy. However, it is important the necessary governance and ethics requirements are in place before action is taken to link individual records, as described in the previous section.

#### ***Qualitative data***

	<p>To complement existing quantitative data on the night time economy, qualitative data can also be crucial to understanding and promoting prevention action. For example, street pastors can provide useful information during their shifts in the town centres, which can enable other services to be more informed and work more effectively.</p>
--	--

<p><b>1. b) Development of a programme of coordinated actions or projects to address identified problems using profiles of local area needs</b></p>	<p>Jointly reviewing the local data collated to address the key questions for the night time economy can help local stakeholders to understand fully the needs of the night time economy and the potential for more effective and targeted interventions. This will ensure resources are used where and when they will have the most impact. To achieve this involves an emphasis of the translation of data into multiagency action on the ground. An understanding of potential gaps, for example activity reflecting changing levels of substance misuse and crimes committed and joint working to address those gaps, will help inform policy and shape education and harm reduction strategies.</p> <p>Stakeholders may find it useful to develop baseline indicators drawing on the data available to understand the local area needs and how to assess improvement or not against local goals. Also in practice, the Statement of Licensing Policy for licensed premises within the night time economy can include relevant local public health concerns which are evidence-based using local statistics. This can help to develop local policy, including the development of Cumulative Impact Policies (CIPs; see Objective 3).</p>
<p><b>1. c) Recognition of a shared responsibility for the effective engagement and coordination of relevant agencies, stakeholders and local communities</b></p>	<p>Multi-component programmes where responsibilities are shared between stakeholders, can play a major role in tackling a range of policy concerns within the night time economy, for instance violent crime, traffic accidents and underage sales. Vital to their success is multi-agency collaboration, shared responsibility and understanding [31].</p> <p>If stakeholders develop multi-component programmes, it is important that the following actions are considered:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The development of a theoretical basis for action.</li> <li>2. Understanding of the night time economy at the local level.</li> <li>3. The development of a programme of coordinated projects to address the diversification and</li> </ol>

	<p>development of safe and accessible night time economies which run in combination with one another.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>4. Identification and coordination of appropriate stakeholders and local communities.</li><li>5. Clearly defined aims, objectives, indicators and measures of effectiveness for the programme.</li><li>6. An evaluation as an integral part of the programme from initial stages.</li><li>7. Sustained commitment of the implementation and development of the programme over a defined period.</li></ol>
--	---

**1. d) Effective and sustainable monitoring and evaluation of existing and new interventions to monitor progress and impact within the night time economy**

New and existing interventions within the night time economy should be monitored and evaluated to allow the impact of initiatives to be understood, and to learn from and develop actions taken. This can be achieved by using both existing 'real time' data, and gathering new data. Sharing of existing information can save time and money when monitoring and evaluating interventions, however, there may be gaps in existing information and new data may need to be gathered to obtain an accurate picture of how the intervention is working, and also what impact the intervention may be having on the night time economy in practice. Where possible, evaluation plans and costs should be built into any intervention proposal where no evidence base exists.

Key examples of data collection in the night time economy as collated from the consultation with stakeholders are outlined below:

- Low cost observational surveys to assess premises and evaluate interventions.
- Annual data gathering activities such as user surveys are recommended to capture trends over time, for example in attitudes towards drug and alcohol use in the night time economy.
- Undertaking pedestrian flow surveys.
- Analysing data from CCTV cameras.
- Test purchasing data (underage service and serving drunks).

**Objective 2: To promote sustainable environments and support prevention strategies to create healthy, safe and diverse night time economies in Wales**

The number and type of individuals visiting, working and living in the night time economy is influenced by a number of factors. This includes the diversity of outlets, geographical distribution and planning, the availability of public transport and opening hours of venues. Consultation of the previous Night Time Economy Framework highlighted that night time economies in Wales should attract a range of people of all ages to a variety of activities and promoting a change in culture in the night time economy to create feelings of safety and encourage greater diversity. This can be achieved by working proactively across sectors, for example licensing and planning, to promote key preventive messages and to encourage individuals from all ages to have a safe and enjoyable experience in the night time economy.

The Health Impact Assessment of the previous Night Time Economy Framework identified that due to the substance misuse focussed nature of some night time economies in Wales, it is important that there is a shift in culture to encourage individuals into the night time economy who have previously been reluctant to visit the night time economy. This can be achieved by shifting the focus of a night out away from high alcohol consumption. For example, by encouraging alcohol-free alternatives and increasing the focus of the night time economy to embracing local cultures, the creation of local employment opportunities and the sale of locally sourced products.

Multi-component programmes should be considered where viable as part of a wider night time economy strategy, as opposed to stand-alone interventions to help achieve Objective 2 of the Night Time Economy Framework.

**Recommended actions partners can take**

**2. a) Development and maintenance of diverse, safe and accessible**

Stakeholders need to collectively facilitate the establishment of a variety of venues and activities within the night time economy. For example pubs, dry bars, food and dining, retail, arts, local culture, music events and sports events. This can not only facilitate the development of prosperous local economies, but can also improve the health and well-being of the population of Wales by increasing choice and moving away from the culture of substance misuse.

<p><b>environments in the night time economy which support the needs of all night time economy patrons, including vulnerable groups</b></p>	<p>Diversity audits allow for stakeholders (including both planning and licensing) to understand the needs of local communities and economies, and can help develop local development plans and regeneration strategies to address these needs. It is important stakeholders managing the night time economy work together with those who manage the day-time economy to make sure strategies are interlinked [32].</p> <p>Local areas can consider the creation of night time economy Coordinator posts as a strategic role to promote diversification in the night time economy, alongside other objectives. Positions such as this have proved integral to help diversify night time economies and coordinate strategic plans amongst stakeholders managing the night time economy. For example, Cardiff has used a night time economy Coordinator post that has been fully evaluated and reported to be a contributory role to achieving a healthy, safe and diverse night time economy [16]. However, these types of roles are not always sustainable and consideration may need to be given as to how they can be sustained if their benefit to the local needs can be proven.</p>
<p><b>2. b) Effective provision of tailored facilities and infrastructure for all users of the night time economy, including an effective transport system</b></p>	<p>Stakeholders managing the night time economy should support the creation of an infrastructure which helps make city and town centres a safe and welcoming environment at night, starting from an individual's journey into the night time economy, to their journey home at the end of the night. Stakeholders should work with other local partners to ensure an integrated approach to ensuring safe and thriving night time economies. It is important to reiterate the importance of evaluation of interventions to fully understand the impact that facilities have on the night time economy. Examples given within this section of the Night Time Economy Framework may require further evaluation in practice to understand their effectiveness within Welsh night time economies.</p> <p><i>Transport</i></p> <p>Individuals visiting the night time economy and those working within the night time economy are</p>

heavily reliant on affordable transport to ensure they arrive and leave the night time economy safely [33]. Without the provision of late night transport, people will spend longer in the night time economy. This can lead to competition and frustration for limited options available, and may also lead to an increase in driving under the influence of substances such as alcohol and drugs, or individuals walking home on their own [34]. Effective and affordable transport systems can offer a key contribution to violence and injury prevention as well as helping night time economies to become more welcoming and attractive to visitors.

It is important that stakeholders consider transport needs of their local night time economy as part of an integrated approach to improving the night time economy as a whole. Partnership working between key agencies such as police (including transport police) licensing and transport providers (bus, train, taxi and community transport) offer the best opportunities for achieving sustainable late-night transport environments that also promote safety.

As discussed in the consultation workshops in the development of this Night Time Economy Framework, the following initiatives for transport could be considered by stakeholders:

- Transport needs assessments, particularly during major sporting or music events.
- Consideration for parking into the next day which is affordable, monitored and convenient, encouraging people to leave their vehicles rather than drink/drug drive that evening or early the next day
- Provision of temporary Park & Ride services that are affordable, monitored and convenient, encouraging people to leave their vehicles or car share that evening or early the next day
- Prevention of route-loading on transport en route to the night time economy.
- Traffic management interventions, such as temporary road closures and pedestrianised streets.
- Investment in the provision of night buses or night trains by a range of stakeholders.
- Coordination and collaboration between licensed premises and transport agencies,

providing free phone links to taxi firms.

- Targeting of illegal taxi services.
- Make use of technology e.g. mobile phone applications for live transport information.
- Use of taxi marshals.

Transport planning should support the night time economy by taking into account the need for connectivity between different locations, such as city centres and rural localities. This can also lead to the development of night time activity in rural areas, as well as supporting the activity within urban night time economies in Wales.

#### *Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV)*

There is mixed evidence regarding the effectiveness of CCTVs in the night time economy [35-37] and is largely dependent on where is it installed, the type of crime it is intended to prevent and also the levels of communication between CCTV operators and stakeholders managing the night time economy. Stakeholders should consider the surveillance camera code of practice which provides guidance on the appropriate and effective use of surveillance camera systems by relevant authorities in England and Wales who must have regard to the code when exercising any functions to which the code relates.

Within the context of the night time economy and highlighted through the Health Impact Assessment of the previous Framework, CCTV can be used for the following purposes:

- Installation in licensed premises and on the streets can aid crime detection and recording.
- Gather footfall data.
- Within transport to ensure safety for both passengers and drivers.
- Direct police and door staff to scenes of disturbances.
- Identify criminals for prosecution.

- In some areas, CCTV cameras are linked to 'help points' which allow members of the public to request surveillance and assistance in emergency situations.
- CCTV control rooms usually host the night time economy radio systems that link licensed premises to each other and the emergency services.

### *Cleanliness*

To enable diversity within the night time economy, it is important that they are attractive environments to visit. Stakeholders can consider management of the following within their local strategies for the night time economy:

- Adequate cleaning and litter facilities, including bin as visual cues to the public.
- Removal of graffiti.
- Strategies to prevent fly posting and management of waste material from venues, including the enforcement of these strategies.
- Working collaboratively to help fund initiatives, such as additional waste collection and bin provision.
- Offender payback schemes are a useful way of keeping the night time economy clean.

### *Street Lighting*

Lighting in the night time economy is effective as a tool for reducing crime and the fear of crime within the night time economy [38], particularly at crime hot spots such as taxi ranks and walking routes out of the night time economy. Good lighting also improves CCTV picture quality. Stakeholders should collectively consider the need for lighting in their local night time economy by conducting audits of the local environment.

### *Public toilet provision*

Public toilets are an important element of ensuring night time economies are more accessible and comfortable. Inadequate toilet facilities can lead to problems of anti-social behaviour such as street urination.

As raised by stakeholders in the development of this Framework, consideration should be given to:

- Opening public conveniences for longer.
- The use of toilet attendants.
- The provision of temporary toilets where required, for example free-standing street urinals for males.

### *Management of glassware*

Glassware and bottles are commonly used as weapons for violence within alcohol fuelled environments [39]. Effective harm reduction initiatives should incorporate attempts at reducing the opportunities for glass to be used as a weapon and for accidental glass-related injuries, both within licensed premises and on the street in the night time economy. In some circumstances, it may be necessary for stakeholders to consider the introduction of high quality polycarbonate glass (PCG) to replace glass as a strategy to reduce violence. This is best introduced as part of a wider programme to reduce violence in the night time economy. Bottle bins, taxi marshals, Police Community Support Officers should also be considered as to aid reductions in on-street drinking and glass related injuries.

**2. c) Promotion of key preventative messages to encourage a culture shift which minimises the risk of harm from alcohol and substance misuse in the night time economy**

Effective management of the night time economy should include efforts to promote a shift in culture in the way individuals perceive the night time economy and act within the night time economy, for example through positive promotion of the night time economy in the media.

***Harm reduction interventions***

There is no guaranteed, comprehensive approach which can ensure that every night time economy has no drug or alcohol related casualties. However, there are approaches which should be taken to reduce the likelihood of such incidents from occurring by delivering messages around safer drug use, alcohol use and sexual activity. Individuals participating in drug use in this setting are often unknown to public services so targeting these groups in the night time economy is effective.

Approaches outlined by the London Drug Policy Forum [40] include:

- Information and education for nightlife users and staff to inform of the potential harm and the legal consequences of drug-taking, particularly in combination with alcohol, and information on harms from sexual activity.
- Drug outreach services within pubs and clubs through peer mentoring and to also provide owners and promoters with information on trends in local drug use and associated harms.
- Venue owners providing information on safe transport options home.

***Education for nightlife users***

Education programmes specifically targeted at the night time economy tend to focus on the reduction of substance misuse as opposed to abstinence. Abstinence is considered an unrealistic message, as sensible alcohol consumption will always remain a key element of the night time

	<p>economy. Successful education initiatives in the night time economy have promoted personal and social responsibility to encourage personal risk management and for individuals to take responsibility for their own actions. For example, the 'Know the Score' campaign in 2015 [1] which successfully increased the awareness of responsible drinking and legislation regarding alcohol sales through a social marketing campaign and intervention materials such as posters (see Appendix 3 for more information).</p>
--	---

**2. d) Encourage self-regulation and local involvement in industry schemes to improve safety**

Public and private sector partnerships are important to the development of successful night time economies. Schemes such as Best Bar None and Purple Flag bring licensed premises with regulatory agencies together on a common platform to improve the night time economy (see Box 4). Industry schemes promote a benchmark of responsible operating procedures, rather than concentrating solely on enforcement. However, neither Best Bar None nor Purple Flag have been subject to rigorous evaluation. Nevertheless, the consultation undertaken through the development of this Framework noted the role industry schemes play in promoting active partnerships between key stakeholders. Local evaluation is recommended and schemes should sit within a comprehensive holistic strategy to promote healthy and safe night time economies in Wales.

**Box 4: Best Bar None and Purple Flag**

**Best Bar None**

Best Bar None is delivered at a local level by active partnerships between industry, local authorities and police. Responsible operators are recognised and able to share good practice with others.

Further information can be found at: <http://www.bbnuuk.com/>

**Purple Flag**

Purple Flag status recognises town centres that meet or surpass the standards of excellence in managing the night time economy. This includes having a strong and coordinated local strategy, a clean and safe environment, ease of movement, and a stimulating destination with a wide choice of entertainment and activity. It can lead to raised profile and an improved public image for the location, as well as lower crime and anti-social behavior.

Further information can be found at:

[https://www.atcm.org/programmes/purple\\_flag/WelcometoPurpleFlag](https://www.atcm.org/programmes/purple_flag/WelcometoPurpleFlag)

The Welsh Government Alcohol Industry Network (WGAIN) was established in January 2015 by the Welsh Government as part of the Substance Misuse Strategy [24] to address the complex issues surrounding alcohol misuse and promote responsible drinking in Wales. The network works together to deliver on the Public Health Responsibility Deal pledges as well as considering the wider issues surrounding alcohol misuse and responsible drinking in Wales. Also, the Portman Group Code<sup>2</sup> sets the standard for responsible alcohol marketing and encourages retailers to promote low and lower alcohol drinks, as well as ensuring the appropriateness of marketing claims.

In addition, the consultation process undertaken to develop this Framework highlighted the need for local authorities to encourage premises to minimise the harm caused by drug use by:

- Agreeing a policy on searching, seizing drugs, amnesty boxes and when police should be called.
- Ensuring staff are trained to recognise and handle problems arising from the effects of drug use, especially drugs connected with the night time economy such as cocaine.
- Preventing overcrowding in any area and providing chill-out/cool-down areas.
- Considering the use of toilet attendants and sharps bins.
- Displaying information on the effects of drugs associated with the night time economy, drug harm minimisation and drug-facilitated sexual assault.
- Allowing customers to keep drinks with them at all times within venues.

These actions need to be taken on a local authority basis in collaboration with other key stakeholders such as local police forces.

---

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.portmangroup.org.uk/codes/alcohol-marketing/code-of-practice/code-of-practice>

*Training of staff working in the night time economy*

Self-regulation of industry can be ensured by working with industry and ensuring they are investing in training of individuals who work in the night time economy, particularly bar staff. Those selling alcohol need to consider the societal impacts, including the potential risk of crime and disorder, of selling alcohol to those individuals who are already intoxicated within either drugs or alcohol and who are under the legal age. For example, evidence indicates that bar server awareness and compliance with the law is low [41-42]. Studies have shown that reductions in the service of alcohol to drunks and its associated harms can be achieved by implementing multi-agency interventions, such as the Know the Score campaign [1, 43-44]. Training can cover topics such as alcohol legislation, effects of substance misuse and links between alcohol and violence. Again, all initiatives should be encouraged to be evaluated and are most effective when run as part of a multi-component programme.

Licensing departments, in collaboration with partners, may also consider introducing mandatory training requirements for staff of all licensed premises identified as hotspots for crime and disorder. For example, through the 'Safer Bars' training programme, increasing awareness of hate crimes, and Vulnerability Awareness Training to shift the focus away from victim blaming to increasing awareness (see Appendix 3 for more detail).

Pub and Club Watch has been running for around 20 years in some parts of Wales and is a key partner in those areas, being recognised as an effective group which forms part of self-regulation.



**Objective 3: To support effective multi-agency management of the night time economy and enforcement at the local level.**

The Night Time Economy Framework aims to support the development and sustainability of safe night time economies in Wales where the risk of crime and substance misuse is reduced and managed proactively and effectively. The night time economy places enormous pressure on emergency services and the Health Impact Assessment of the previous Night Time Economy Framework highlighted the important need for stakeholders to work collectively to encourage responsible licensing and to share responsibility of the demands of the night time economy.

**Recommended actions partners can take**

**3. a) Sustainable provision of flexible and targeted emergency services in the Night Time Economy**

It is important key stakeholders managing the night time economy work collectively to understand their local night time economies and work collaboratively to developing a flexible response to emergency service provision.

As raised through the consultation process in the development of this Framework, stakeholders should consider undertaking the following actions:

- Engagement of emergency services with other stakeholders such as the police to undertake regular assessments of services provided in the night time economy.
- Bespoke provision for major events, such as music and sporting events, including help points.
- Introduction of systems to ensure contact with emergency services can lead to referral to regular services where necessary.
- Provision of accredited emergency services such as St Johns Ambulance and Street Pastors to provide support for those in positions of vulnerability or individuals in need of assistance in the night time economy.
- Police student volunteers can play a key role in the night time economy, and is a cost effective measure to reduce vulnerability (see Appendix 3).

	<p>Emergency initiatives such as Alcohol Treatment Centres provide a place of safety in the city centre at night. Operating as medical bases for the assessment and treatment of minor injuries, they also allow the opportunity for brief interventions to be delivered, tackling the prevention of substance misuse. Help Points can also be an effective emergency provision within the night time economy which act as a safe haven for those who may be injured or vulnerable whilst in the night time economy. These interventions result in both major cost savings for both Emergency Departments and ambulance services. Further information about existing Alcohol Treatment Centres and Help Points in Wales and evidence of their effectiveness is outlined at Appendix 3.</p>
--	--

**3. b) Efficient planning and use of licensing and legislative powers through joint-working and collaboration to ensure safety in the night time economy**

Efficient planning and regeneration is critical to the development of healthy and safe night time economies in Wales and should be directly linked to licensing departments within Wales. Overall licensing strategies within the night time economy should take into account the appropriate number and type of licensed premises. Stakeholders should consider existing literature on the effectiveness of Cumulative Impact Policies (CIPs) to reduce the density of licensed premises (and potentially fast-food outlets) in the night time economy. More information on CIPs can be found under Section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003 which includes advice on the types of evidence that can be used.

Licensing authorities should establish and set out joint-enforcement protocols with the local police to ensure premises are abiding by the law, including the provisions of the Licensing Act 2003, the Licensing Act 2003 (Mandatory Licensing Conditions) Order 2010 & the Licensing Act 2003 (Mandatory Licensing Conditions)(Amendment) Order 2014 (see Appendix 1 for more information).

There are a number of safety measures raised by stakeholders in the development of this Night Time Economy Framework which can be encouraged and/or made part of licensing conditions:

- Use of plastic glasses and bottles – e.g. on certain nights of the week, or on match days.
- Capacity limits and ratios of seating to capacity.
- Policies to prevent overcrowding in certain areas.
- The presence of door staff (licensed by the Security Industry Authority (SIA)) with procedures for refusal of entry, searching and dispersal.
- Noise policy and dispersal plan.
- The use of toilet attendants, security staff and CCTV where appropriate.
- Premise inspections to ensure that adequate procedures are in place to discourage the use of NPSs and to minimise harm.

	<p><b><i>Age verification</i></b></p> <p>All licensed premises (both on and off licenses) must have an age verification policy, which at a minimum requires individuals who appear under 18 years old to produce age verification. All premises should promote the responsible sale, marketing and promotion of alcohol. Test purchasing schemes can be used to check compliance, and increased sanctions should be used against premises which persistently sell alcohol to those under of the age of 18 years. The best-practice schemes such as Challenge 25<sup>3</sup> can be encouraged through licensing conditions.</p>
<p><b>3. c) Proactive enforcement of existing and new legislation incorporating a public health approach to policing</b></p>	<p>Within the night time economy, there is a real opportunity for stakeholders to work collectively to combine public health messages and initiatives with their enforcement work to reduce harm. This proactive approach can result in using formal sanctions as a final resort.</p> <p>As outlined in Objective 1, data sharing between those managing the night time economy and other key stakeholders and mapping techniques can enable teams on the ground to develop strategies for tackling hotspot areas. Strategies such as visible policing are commonly regarded as a deterrent to public disorder and also of importance in promoting assurance that night time economies are safe environments to visit.</p> <p>Proactive policing tactics such as monitoring potential flashpoints and crowd dispersal should be used within the night time economy. Evidence indicates that targeted policing strategies are more effective than low levels of policing in the night time economy [45]. Lighter-touch methods of preventing disorder and harm such as training of door staff to look out for vulnerable individuals (as outlined in Objective 2) and use of Street Pastors can also prevent harm from occurring.</p>

---

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.challenge25.org/>

**3. d) Constructive and positive engagement between all key stakeholders, including public sector, industry and voluntary sector**

The Health Impact Assessment of the previous Night Time Economy Framework recognised that constructive collaboration is required between all sectors to create and maintain healthy, safe and diverse night time economies in Wales. Mechanisms are required for joint-decision making for all issues related to the night time economy which should be included within joint strategies, working practice, protocols and agreements.

Stakeholders within local areas should consider a dedicated strategic group with an overview of the night time E economy and the assignment of a night time economy champion who will be able to coordinate and influence key stakeholders in the effective development and sustainment of a healthy night time economy. These groups can also act as a point for knowledge-sharing and to ensure stakeholders have sufficient knowledge of key legislation and policy drivers in the night time economy.

The development of Local Alcohol Action Areas [25] by the Home Office are an example of how local agencies, including licensing authorities and industry, have come together to reduce alcohol-related crime and disorder, reducing the negative health impacts caused by alcohol and promoting diverse and vibrant night time economies. More information can be found at Appendix 3.

#### 4. Summary

The night time economy presents ample opportunity for both social and economic development for individuals of all ages in Wales. However, these benefits can only be realised through clear management and a Framework upon which to base action. It is anticipated that this Framework will be used by all stakeholders to support the development of local strategies to ensure a healthy and safe journey through the night time economy in Wales.

Understanding the night time economy is key to being able to manage it effectively. Emphasis needs to be placed on monitoring and evaluation of local initiatives, and also learning from examples of best practice and innovative approaches both within Wales and internationally. The Framework has outlined how a shift in focus from solely tackling substance misuse and crime will enable the development of diverse, healthy and safe night time economies for all in Wales. Stakeholders need to work constructively and collaboratively in order to achieve these objectives and outcomes and the night time economy needs to be considered fully in all policies and strategies which could have an impact.

## References

- [1] Quigg, Z., Ford, K. J., Butler, N., Hardcastle, K. A., & Hughes, K. 2015. *Evaluation of the South Wales Know the Score Intervention*. Centre for Public Health. Liverpool John Moores University. <http://www.cph.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/07/Know-the-Score-pilot-evaluation-FINAL-REPORT-July-2015.pdf> (accessed 8th July 2016.).
- [2] Bellis, M. A., & Hughes, K. 2011. Getting drunk safely? Night-life policy in the UK and its public health consequences. *Drug and alcohol review* 30(5):536-545.
- [3] Quigg, Z., Ford, K. J., McGee, C. E., Grey, H., Hardcastle, K. A., & Hughes, K. 2016. *Evaluation of the Liverpool Drink Less Enjoy More intervention*. Centre for Public Health. Liverpool John Moores University. <http://researchonline.ljmu.ac.uk/3175/1/Liverpool-Drink-Less-Enjoy-More-intervention-evaluation-report-March-2016-4.pdf> (accessed 8th July 2016).
- [4] Moore, S., Sivarajasingam, V., & Heikkinen, M. 2013. *An Evaluation of the Cardiff Alcohol Treatment Centre Pilot*. Cardiff: Cardiff University Violence & Society Research Group School of Dentistry. <http://cardiffandvaleapb.org/wp-content/uploads/Evaluation.pdf> (Accessed 8th July 2016).
- [5] Public Health Wales (2016) Making a Difference: Investing in Sustainable Health and Well-being for the People of Wales Accessed from <http://www.wales.nhs.uk/sitesplus/888/page/87106>
- [6] Quigg, Z., Ford, K. J., Butler, N., Hardcastle, K. A., & Hughes, K. 2015. *Evaluation of the South Wales Know the Score Intervention*. Centre for Public Health. Liverpool John Moores University. <http://www.cph.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/07/Know-the-Score-pilot-evaluation-FINAL-REPORT-July-2015.pdf> (accessed 8th July 2016).
- [7] Hughes, K., Anderson, Z., Morleo, M., and Bellis, M.A. 2008. Alcohol, nightlife and violence: the relative contributions of drinking before and during nights out to negative health and criminal justice outcomes. *Addiction*; 103(1), pp. 60-65.
- [8] Welsh Government. 2015. 'New plans for a minimum unit price for alcohol will save lives'. <http://gov.wales/newsroom/healthandsocialcare/2015/alcohol/?lang=en> (accessed 19<sup>th</sup> July 2016)
- [9] Home Office. 2015. *Drug Misuse: Findings from the 2014/15 Crime Survey for England and Wales*.

[https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/462885/drug-misuse-1415.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/462885/drug-misuse-1415.pdf) (accessed 8th July 2016).

[10] Sheard, L. 2011. 'Anything could have happened': Women, the Night-time Economy and drink spiking. *Sociology* 45(4): 619-633.

[11] Graham, K., Millker, P., Chikritzhs., Bellis, M, A., Clapp, J, D., Hughes, K., Toomey, T, L., and Wells, S. 2013. Reducing intoxication among bar patrons: some lessons from prevention of drinking and driving. *Addiction*; 109, pp. 693-698.

[12] Anderson, Z., Hughes, K., and Bellis, M. A. 2007. *Exploration of young people's experience and perceptions of violence in Liverpool's nightlife*. Liverpool: Centre for Public Health, Liverpool John Moores University.

[13] Drummond, C., Phillips, T., Coulton S., Barnaby, B., Keating, S., Sabri, R., and Moloney, J. 2005. National prevalence survey of alcohol-related attendances at accident and emergency departments in England. *Alcoholism, Clinical and Experimental Research*; 29(5), pp. 36A-36A.

[14] Institute of Alcohol Studies website <http://www.ias.org.uk/Alcohol-knowledge-centre/Crime-and-social-impacts/Factsheets/Driving-factors-of-alcohol-related-crime-and-social-disorder.aspx> (Accessed 10th July 2016)

[15] Hughes, K., Anderson, Z., Morleo, M., Bellis, M.A. 2008. Alcohol, nightlife and violence: the relative contributions of drinking before and during nights out to negative health and criminal justice outcomes. *Addiction* 103(1):60–5.

[16] Edwards, A. 2010. *Evaluation of the Cardiff Night-Time Economy Co-ordinator (NTEC) Post*. Accessed from <http://www.cardiff.ac.uk/socsi/research/publications/workingpapers/paper-133.html> (Accessed 10th July 2016).

[17] Welsh Government. 2016. *Consultation Summary of responses. A Framework for Managing the Night Time Economy in Wales*. <https://consultations.gov.wales/consultations/framework-managing-night-time-economy-wales>

[18] Welsh Government. 2015. *A Framework for Managing the Night Time Economy in Wales*. <http://gov.wales/docs/dhss/consultation/150924documenten.pdf> (accessed 8th July 2016).

- [19] Welsh Health Impact Assessment Support Unit.  
<http://www.wales.nhs.uk/sites3/home.cfm?OrgID=522> (accessed 8th July 2016).
- [20] Welsh Government. 2015. *The Wellbeing and Future Generations (Wales) Act (2015)*. <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/anaw/2015/2/contents/enacted> (accessed 8th July 2016).
- [21] HM Government. 2003. *The Licensing Act 2003*.  
<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2003/17/contents> (accessed 8th July 2016).
- [22] HM Government. 2011. *The Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011*.  
<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2011/13/contents/enacted> (accessed 13th July 2016).
- [23] National Assembly for Wales. 2015. *Violence against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence (Wales) Act*.  
<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/anaw/2015/3/contents/enacted> (accessed 13th July 2016).
- [24] Welsh Government. 2008. *Working Together to Reduce Harm: The Substance Misuse Strategy for Wales 2008-2018*. <http://gov.wales/topics/people-and-communities/safety/publications/strategy0818/?lang=en> (Accessed 8th July 2016).
- [25] Local Alcohol Action Areas  
[https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/278742/LAAAs.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/278742/LAAAs.pdf) (accessed 13th July 2016).
- [26] Welsh Government. 2015. *Hate Crimes & Incidents Framework in Wales 2015-16 Delivery Plan*. <http://gov.wales/docs/dsjlg/publications/equality/150615-delivery-plan-2015-16-en.pdf> (accessed 13th July 2016).
- [27] HM Government. 2012. *The Government's Alcohol Strategy*.  
[https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/224075/alcohol-strategy.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/224075/alcohol-strategy.pdf) (accessed 8th July 2016).
- [28] College of Emergency Medicine. 2008. *Guideline for information sharing to reduce community violence*. <http://secure.rcem.ac.uk/code/document.asp?ID=4881> (accessed 8th July 2016).
- [29] Centre for Public Health, Liverpool John Moores University. 2014. *A guide to using health data to inform local violence prevention*.

<http://www.cph.org.uk/publication/a-guide-to-using-health-data-to-inform-local-violence-prevention/> (accessed 20th October 2016).

[30] HM Government. 1998. Data Protection Act.  
<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1998/29/contents> (accessed 19th July 2016).

[31] Thom, B. and Bayley, M. 2007. *A new approach to prevent and reduce alcohol-related harm*.  
<https://www.jrf.org.uk/report/new-approach-prevent-and-reduce-alcohol-related-harm>  
(Accessed 13th July 2016).

[32] National Assembly for Wales. 2012. *Regeneration of Town Centres*.  
<http://www.assembly.wales/Laid%20Documents/CR-LD8771%20-%20Report%20by%20the%20Enterprise%20and%20Business%20Committee%20on%20the%20Regeneration%20of%20town%20centres-25012012-229746/cr-ld8771-e-English.pdf> (accessed 14th July 2016.)

[33] Cardiff Council. 2011. *Cardiff's Night Time Economy*.  
<http://cardiff.moderngov.co.uk/documents/s3701/Nighttime%20Economy-2011.pdf?LLL=1> (Accessed 12<sup>th</sup> July 2016).

[34] London Drug and Alcohol Policy Forum. 2012. Tackling alcohol problems in the night time economy. <https://www.cityoflondon.gov.uk/services/health-and-wellbeing/drugs-and-alcohol/london-drug-and-alcohol-policy-forum/Documents/tackling-alcohol-problems-in-the-night-time-economy.pdf>  
(accessed 14<sup>th</sup> July 2016)

[35] Piza, E. L., Caplan, J. M., Kennedy, L. W., & Gilchrist, A. M. 2015. The effects of merging proactive CCTV monitoring with directed police patrol: a randomized controlled trial. *Journal of Experimental Criminology*, 11(1), 43-69.

[36] Welsh, B C., & Farrington, D. 2009. Public Area CCTV and Crime Prevention: An Updated Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. *Justice Quarterly* 26: 716-745.

[37] Welsh, B.C., Farrington, D. P., & Taheri, S. A. 2015. Effectiveness and social costs of public area surveillance for crime prevention. *Annual Review of Law and Social Science*, 11, 111-130.

[38] Welsh, B C., & Farrington, D. 2008. *Effects of Improved Street Lighting on Crime*.  
[http://www.crim.cam.ac.uk/people/academic\\_research/david\\_farrington/light.pdf](http://www.crim.cam.ac.uk/people/academic_research/david_farrington/light.pdf)  
(accessed 16th July 2016).

[39] Shepherd, J. 1994. Preventing Injuries from bar glasses. *British Medical*

Journal 308:932-933.

[40] London Drug Policy Forum. 2012. *Safer nightlife. Best practice for those concerned about drug use and the night time economy.*

<https://www.cityoflondon.gov.uk/services/health-and-wellbeing/drugs-and-alcohol/london-drug-and-alcohol-policy-forum/Pages/night-time-economy.aspx>

(accessed 28th July 2016).

[41] Hughes, K., Quigg, Z., Bellis, M.A., van Hasselt, N., Calafat, A., Košir, M., Juan, M., Duch, M.

and Voorham, L. 2011. Drinking behaviours and blood alcohol concentration in four European drinking environments: a cross-sectional study. *BMC Public Health*;

11(918), pp. 1-

11.

[42] Hughes, K. and Anderson, Z. 2008. *Identifying drunkenness and preventing sales of alcohol*

*to intoxicated customers in Manchester.* Liverpool: Centre for Public Health,

Liverpool John

Moore's University.

[43] Andreasson, S., Lindewald, B., and Rehnman C. 2000. Over-serving patrons in licensed

premises in Stockholm. *Addiction*; 95(3): 359-63.

[44] Lenk K. M., Toomey T. L., Erickson D. J. (2006) Propensity of alcohol establishments to sell to

obviously intoxicated patrons. *Alcoholic clinical and experimental research*; 30, pp.

1194–

1199.

[45] Jones, L., Atkinson, A., Hughes, K., Whelan, G. and Bellis, M.A. 2011.

*Reducing harm in drinking environments: a systematic review of effective*

*approaches.* <http://www.faseproject.eu/content/bestanden/literature-study-drinking-environments.pdf> (accessed 8th July 2016).

## Appendix 1: Legislation related to the Night Time Economy in Wales

	Link	Description
<b>Legislation in Wales</b>		
National Assembly for Wales (2015). <i>The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 Act.</i>	<a href="http://www.legislation.gov.uk/anaw/2015/2/contents/enacted">http://www.legislation.gov.uk/anaw/2015/2/contents/enacted</a>	The Act provides the legislative Framework for improving the well-being of people in Wales by establishing seven well-being goals and is relevant to the management of the night time economy as it promotes data sharing and multi-agency cooperation to ensure community safety; the effective coordination of local services, such as health service and social care; and transport to create a prosperous, sustainable and healthy night time economy for all.
National Assembly for Wales (2015). <i>Violence against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence (Wales) Act 2015.</i>	<a href="http://www.legislation.gov.uk/anaw/2015/3/contents/enacted">http://www.legislation.gov.uk/anaw/2015/3/contents/enacted</a>	The purpose of the Act is to improve the public sector response in Wales to violence against women, domestic abuse and sexual violence. It provides a strategic focus and ensures consistent consideration of preventive, protective and supportive mechanisms in the delivery of services. The Act places a duty on local authorities and local health boards to prepare and publish joint Local Strategies for tackling gender-based violence, domestic abuse and sexual violence which can be prevalent in the night time economy.
National Assembly for Wales (2014). <i>The Social Services</i>	<a href="http://www.legislation.gov.uk/anaw/2014/4/pdfs/anaw_20140004_en.pdf">http://www.legislation.gov.uk/anaw/2014/4/pdfs/anaw_20140004_en.pdf</a>	The Social Services and Wellbeing (Wales) Act 2014 supports local authority social services and other care services work together in partnership to promote people's

<p><i>and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014.</i></p>	<p><a href="http://gov.wales/topics/health/socialcare/act/?skip=1&amp;lang=cy">http://gov.wales/topics/health/socialcare/act/?skip=1&amp;lang=cy</a></p>	<p>well-being, including feeling safe and being safe from violence. Also, local authorities and Local Health Boards have the responsibility to understand the needs of the people living locally to provide relevant need response and prevention to ensure safety and the best care.</p>
<p>National Assembly for Wales (2015). <i>The draft Public Health (Minimum Price for Alcohol) (Wales) Bill.</i></p>	<p><a href="http://www.wage.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/07/150715consultation.pdf">http://www.wage.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/07/150715consultation.pdf</a></p>	<p>Minimum unit pricing has been shown to have a positive impact on health outcomes and social harms, with a 50p Minimum Unit Price (MUP) in Wales anticipated to result in an estimated reduction of 53 deaths and 1,400 fewer hospital admissions per year after 20 years. Welsh Government is considering the need to bring forward separate legislation on the matter, as this is an essential part of the wider action that needs to be undertaken to reduce the harm caused by alcohol misuse to individuals, communities and our public services in Wales.</p>
<p><b>United Kingdom (UK) wide legislation</b></p>		
<p>HM Government (2016). <i>Psychoactive Substances Act 2016.</i></p>	<p><a href="http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2016/2/pdfs/ukpga_20160002_en.pdf">http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2016/2/pdfs/ukpga_20160002_en.pdf</a></p>	<p>The Psychoactive Substances Act 2016 establishes that to supply or offer to supply any psychoactive substance is illegal if the substance is likely to be used for its psychoactive effects, regardless of its potential for harm. The only exemptions from the Act are those substances already controlled by the Misuse of Drugs Act, nicotine, alcohol, caffeine, medicinal products and food.</p>

<p>HM Government (2014). <i>Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014</i>.</p>	<p><a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/anti-social-behaviour-crime-and-policing-bill-anti-social-behaviour">https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/anti-social-behaviour-crime-and-policing-bill-anti-social-behaviour</a></p>	<p>The Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 guides what agencies can do to about anti-social behaviour, which includes the following: criminal behaviour order, police dispersal power, community protection notice, public spaces protection order, closure power, absolute ground for possession, the community trigger and the community remedy. Public spaces protection orders can be used to designate certain activities, including drinking alcohol, illegal in certain areas, where these activities have a detrimental effect on the local community and the night time economy.</p>
<p>HM Government (2003). <i>The Licensing Act 2003</i>.</p>	<p><a href="http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2003/17/contents">http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2003/17/contents</a></p>	<p>The Licensing Act 2003 regulates the licensing of premises in England and Wales which sell alcoholic drinks such as nightclubs, bars, restaurants and shops. The 2003 Act provides that the licensing regime is enforced by licensing authorities. In Wales a licensing authority is “the council of a county or county borough”; Welsh local authorities are therefore responsible for the implementation of the licensing legislation in their area. In addition, the Welsh Government continues to advocate for the inclusion of promoting public health as a fifth licensing objective in the Licensing Act 2003.</p>
<p>HM Government (2010). <i>The Licensing Act 2003 (Mandatory Licensing Conditions) Order 2010</i>.</p>	<p><a href="http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukdsi/2010/9780111491553/contents">http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukdsi/2010/9780111491553/contents</a></p>	<p>The Licensing Act 2003 (Mandatory Licensing Conditions) Order 2010 (“the 2010 Order”) sets out five licensing conditions that apply to all premises in England and Wales which authorise the supply of alcohol for consumption on the premises, with the exception of the age verification condition, which also applies to licences and certificates which permit</p>

		the supply of alcohol for consumption off the premises.
HM Government (2014). <i>The Licensing Act 2003 (Mandatory Licensing Conditions) (Amendment) Order 2014</i> .	<a href="http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukdsi/2014/9780111116906">http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukdsi/2014/9780111116906</a>	The Licensing Act 2003 (Mandatory Licensing Conditions) (Amendment) Order 2014 (“the 2014 Order”) amended the 2010 Order and replaced the mandatory conditions prescribed in the 2010 Order with the conditions in the 2014 Order. The mandatory conditions include, for instance, the responsible person must ensure that staff on relevant premises do not carry out, arrange or participate in any irresponsible promotions in relation to the premises; and the responsible person must ensure that free potable water is provided on request to customers where it is reasonably available.
HM Government (2011). <i>The Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011</i> .	<a href="http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2011/13/contents/enacted">http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2011/13/contents/enacted</a>	<p>The Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 added licensing authorities and local health boards as responsible authorities in terms of licensing. The aim of this policy is to ensure that licensing authorities and local health board are better equipped to take actions they consider appropriate to tackle irresponsible premises without having to wait for representations from other responsible authorities. Additional powers include the Late Night Levy (LNL) and the Early Morning Restriction Orders (EMRO).</p> <p><b>Late Night Levy (LNL)</b> – The LNL enable licensing authorities to raise a contribution from late-opening alcohol suppliers towards policing the night time economy. It is a local power that licensing authorities can choose whether or</p>

		<p>not to exercise. The licensing authority can choose the period during which the levy applies every night, between midnight and 6am, and decide what exemptions and reductions are to apply. The levy is payable by the holders of any premises licence or club premises certificate in the authority's area, which authorise the sale of alcohol the "late night supply period" (12:00am – 6:00am). Six licensing authorities (all in England) have so far planned to introduce the LNL in 2014.</p> <p><b>Early Morning Restriction Orders (EMRO)</b> – The EMRO power enables all licensing authorities to restrict sales of alcohol in the whole or part of their areas for any specified period between 12 midnight and 6am, if they consider this appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives. EMROs are designed to address recurring problems such as high levels of alcohol-related crime and disorder in specific areas at specific times; serious public nuisance; and other instances of alcohol-related anti-social behaviour which are not directly attributable to specific premises. This applies to all licensed premises in a local area, rather than individual problem premises. The use of this measure should be evidence-based, and reasonable, justified and proportionate. Further guidance on the use of EMROs is available in Chapter 16 of the Guidance issued under section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003.</p>
--	--	---

<p>HM Government (2004). <i>Children Act 2004</i>.</p>	<p><a href="http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2004/31/pdfs/ukpga_20040031_en.pdf">http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2004/31/pdfs/ukpga_20040031_en.pdf</a></p>	<p>The Children Act 2004 is a piece legislation providing basis for how social services and other stakeholders deal with issues relating to children in various environments such as the home, the work place, school or other places such as the night time economy. The main principles aim to promote children's health and safety and helping to enjoy and lead a successful life.</p>
<p>HM Government (2015). <i>The Deregulation Act 2015</i>.</p>	<p><a href="http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2015/20/contents/enacted">www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2015/20/contents/enacted</a></p>	<p>The Deregulation Act 2015 makes provision for the reduction of burdens resulting from legislation for businesses and individuals. For instance, the Act includes provisions for personal licences renewal and late night refreshment. Also, Licensing authorities are able to make exemptions within their local areas based on location or type of business or to adjust the hours to which licensing applies in their area.</p>
<p>HM Government (1998). <i>The Crime and Disorder Act 1998</i>.</p>	<p><a href="http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1998/37/contents">http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1998/37/contents</a></p>	<p>The Act makes provision for preventing crime and disorder, for instance, to create certain racially-aggravated offences; to introduce that any child between the ages of 10 and 13 (inclusive) who committed a crime can now be held accountable for their actions; to make changes to the criminal justice system; and to make further provision for dealing with offenders.</p>

## Appendix 2: Policy context related to the Night Time Economy in Wales

	Link	Comments
<b>Policy drivers in Wales</b>		
Welsh Assembly Government (2008). <i>Working Together to Reduce Harm – The Substance Misuse Strategy for Wales 2008 – 2018.</i>	<a href="http://gov.wales/topics/people-and-communities/communities/safety/publications/strategy0818/?lang=en">http://gov.wales/topics/people-and-communities/communities/safety/publications/strategy0818/?lang=en</a>  <a href="http://gov.wales/topics/people-and-communities/communities/safety/publications/strategy0818/?skip=1&amp;lang=cy">http://gov.wales/topics/people-and-communities/communities/safety/publications/strategy0818/?skip=1&amp;lang=cy</a>	'Working Together to Reduce Harm' is the Welsh Government's 10-year strategy which aims to set out a clear national agenda for how we and our partners can tackle and reduce the harms associated with substance misuse in Wales, and is highly relevant to the management of the night time economy. The strategy describes how the actions are underpinned by four key aims which are reducing the harm to individuals; making better use of resources, such as supporting evidenced based decision making; and embedding the core Welsh Government values of sustainability, equality and diversity, support for the Welsh language.
Public Health Wales (2016). <i>Welsh Emerging Drugs Investigation of Novel and Other Substances (WEDINOS).</i>	<a href="http://www.wedinos.org/">http://www.wedinos.org/</a>	WEDINOS is a Public Health Wales project that provides a robust mechanism for the collection and testing of unidentified or new psychoactive substances and provides pragmatic harm reduction advice. The impact of this scheme is yet to be evaluated but could be having an impact on the level of drug misuse within the night time economy.
Welsh Government (2015). <i>Hate Crimes &amp; Incidents Framework in</i>	<a href="http://gov.wales/docs/ds/jlg/publications/equality/150615-delivery-plan-2015-16-en.pdf">http://gov.wales/docs/ds/jlg/publications/equality/150615-delivery-plan-2015-16-en.pdf</a>	The Hate Crimes Delivery Plan aims to deliver co-ordinated partnership approach to meet the objectives within the Framework on prevention, supporting victims and improving

<p><i>Wales 2015-16 Delivery Plan.</i></p>		<p>multi-agency working. Some of the objectives of the Delivery Plan are, for instance, tackling hate-related bullying and promoting respect; promoting inclusion and resilience; increased reporting of hate crimes and incidents; and improving the partnership approach.</p>
<p>Welsh Government (2014). <i>Tackling Hate Crimes and Incidents: A Framework for Action.</i></p>	<p><a href="http://gov.wales/topics/people-and-communities/equality-diversity/rightequality/hate-crime/?lang=en">http://gov.wales/topics/people-and-communities/equality-diversity/rightequality/hate-crime/?lang=en</a></p>	<p>The Welsh Government recognises the impact which the night time economy can play upon a person with a protected characteristic through the Equality Act 2010. This can provide circumstances where hostility or prejudice can be amplified and experienced by both workers and participants in the night time economy. Local authorities and other relevant stakeholders should consider ways to ensure environments can be inclusive and consider how greater awareness and ways to report hate crimes can be identified.</p>
<p>Welsh Government (2013). <i>Protecting Children in Wales Guidance for Arrangements for Multi-Agency Child Practice Review.</i></p>	<p><a href="http://www.sewsc.org.uk/fileadmin/sewsc/documents/Published_SCR_CPR/Child_Practice_Review_Guidance_-_Welsh_Government.pdf">http://www.sewsc.org.uk/fileadmin/sewsc/documents/Published_SCR_CPR/Child_Practice_Review_Guidance_-_Welsh_Government.pdf</a></p>	<p>The Guidance involves multi-sector joint effort to improve practice in the future and develop more competent and confident multi-agency practice in the long term by raising staff awareness and more effective work and decision making process.</p>
<p>Welsh Government/Youth Justice Board (2014) <i>Children and Young</i></p>	<p><a href="http://gov.wales/topics/people-and-communities/safety/youthjustice/children-and-young-people-first/?lang=en">http://gov.wales/topics/people-and-communities/safety/youthjustice/children-and-young-people-first/?lang=en</a></p>	<p>This joint strategy provides the Welsh Government, the Youth Justice Board and those delivering youth justice services with a coherent framework through which the prevention of offending and reoffending by children and young people can be</p>

<p><i>People First. Joint strategy to improve services for young people from Wales in or at risk of becoming involved in, or in, the youth justice system</i></p>		<p>achieved. Prevention and diversion for young people at risk of becoming involved in anti social behaviour or crime is a key part of the strategy. Specifically focussing on securing the right access to support services for these young people and if the are arrested Police-led alternatives to charging exist as a mechanism for diverting children and young people away from the youth justice system and into mainstream services in order to get much needed support.</p>
<p>Welsh Government (2014) <i>Wales Reducing Reoffending Strategy 2014</i></p>	<p><a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/wales-reducing-reoffending-strategy-2014-2016">https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/wales-reducing-reoffending-strategy-2014-2016</a></p>	<p>Reducing reoffending is about ensuring provision of pathways services which will support and enable offenders to transform their lives. Ultimately, in order to be effective the pathways themselves need to be integrated with each other, through the development of a 'Whole System' approach. This will reduce the number of victims of crime and achieve our common purpose of realising safer communities throughout Wales.</p>
<p><b>United Kingdom (UK) wide policy drivers</b></p>		
<p>HM Government (2015). <i>Working together to safeguard children: A guide to inter-agency working to safeguard and promote the welfare of children.</i></p>	<p><a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/419595/Working_Together_to_Safeguard_Children.pdf">https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/419595/Working_Together_to_Safeguard_Children.pdf</a></p>	<p>The document outlines how organisations and individuals should work together to safeguard and promote the welfare of children and young people from sexual exploitation. The document also promotes identifying families who would benefit from early help which can promote the welfare of children and support as soon as a problem emerges, at any point in a child's life. Local authorities, under section 10 of the Children Act 2004, have a responsibility to promote inter-agency</p>

		cooperation to improve the welfare of children.
HM Government (2009). <i>Safeguarding Children and Young People from Sexual Exploitation: Supplementary guidance to Working Together to Safeguard Children.</i>	<a href="http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20130401151715/http://www.education.gov.uk/publications/eOrderingDownload/Safeguarding_CPY_from_sexual_exploitation.pdf">http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20130401151715/http://www.education.gov.uk/publications/eOrderingDownload/Safeguarding_CPY_from_sexual_exploitation.pdf</a>	This guidance document sets out how organisations and individuals should work together to safeguard and promote the welfare of children and young people from sexual exploitation. It is supplementary to, and should be read in conjunction with, Working Together to Safeguard Children: A guide to inter-agency working to safeguard and promote the welfare of children (HM Government, 2006) <a href="http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20130401151715/http://www.education.gov.uk/publications/eOrderingDownload/WT_2006%20Working_together.pdf">http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20130401151715/http://www.education.gov.uk/publications/eOrderingDownload/WT_2006%20Working_together.pdf</a>
Home Office (2016). <i>Modern Crime Prevention Strategy (2016).</i>	<a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/509831/6.1770_Modern_Crime_Prevention_Strategy_final_WEB_version.pdf">https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/509831/6.1770_Modern_Crime_Prevention_Strategy_final_WEB_version.pdf</a>	The Government's Modern Crime Prevention Strategy provides an overview of the action the Government is taking to prevent crime, and the research it is based on. The full strategy is available at gov.uk. Preventative measures can reduce crime and based on evidence suggests are the six key drivers of crime which is Opportunity; Character; Effectiveness of the Criminal Justice System (CJS); Profit; Drugs ; and Alcohol. Reduction of drug and alcohol consumption can make the night time economy safer and also can reduce the number of victims of alcohol-related crime.
Home Office (2010). <i>A Review of Effective Practice in Responding to Prostitution.</i>	<a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/97778/responding-to-prostitution.pdf">https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/97778/responding-to-prostitution.pdf</a>	This review aims to support local areas in order to identify and manage issues relating to prostitution. The document highlights the impact of prostitutions on local areas in England and Wales, the police and safety of people involved in

		prostitution, including those working in the night time economy.
HM Government (2012). <i>The Government's Alcohol Strategy.</i>	<a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/224075/alcohol-strategy.pdf">https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/224075/alcohol-strategy.pdf</a>	The alcohol strategy sets out proposals to crackdown on our 'binge drinking' culture, cut the alcohol fuelled violence and disorder that blights too many of our communities, and slash the number of people drinking to damaging levels.
HM Government (2014). <i>Crisis Care Mental Health Concordat.</i>	<a href="http://www.crisiscareconcordat.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2014/04/36353_Mental_Health_Crisis_accessible.pdf">http://www.crisiscareconcordat.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2014/04/36353_Mental_Health_Crisis_accessible.pdf</a>	A Crisis Care Mental Health Concordat is published jointly by partners - Health, Police, the Local Authority and Third Sectors. The Concordat is designed to improve how individuals who present with a mental health crisis are dealt with. When heavily intoxicated, personal capacity is diminished and personal authority and control can be lost. This may give rise to the need for the police to use powers under the Mental Health legislation to detain an individual within an appropriate place of safety by using alternative approaches to those heavily intoxicated who present with mental ill-health problems when arrested and detained by the police.
Department of Health (2011). <i>The Public Health Responsibility Deal.</i>	<a href="https://responsibilitydeal.dh.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2012/03/The-Public-Health-Responsibility-Deal-March-2011.pdf">https://responsibilitydeal.dh.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2012/03/The-Public-Health-Responsibility-Deal-March-2011.pdf</a>	The Public Health Responsibility Deal aims to tap into the potential for businesses and other influential organisations to make a significant contribution to improving public health by helping us to create this environment. Organisations signing up to the Responsibility Deal commit to taking action voluntarily to improve public health through their responsibilities as employers, as well as through their commercial actions and their community activities. Organisations can sign up to be

		either national partners or local partners.
--	--	---

**Appendix 3: Examples of practice highlighted by stakeholders through the Night Time Economy Framework consultation process**

<b>Objective 1: To support the development of a systematic approach and to gain a sound understanding of the Night Time Economy, based on intelligence and accurate information</b>		
<b>Example</b>	<b>Reference/contact point</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>The South Wales Violence Surveillance Project</b>	<a href="mailto:ViolenceProject@wales.nhs.uk">ViolenceProject@wales.nhs.uk</a>	The South Wales Violence Surveillance Project brings together multiple stakeholders from different sectors such as Public Health Wales, Local Health Boards, the Welsh Ambulance Service Trust and South Wales Police to tackle violence in South Wales. Based on the work of the Trauma and Injury Intelligence Group (TIIG) led by Liverpool John Moores University, the project in South Wales has developed a routine surveillance and analysis system for early intervention and the prevention of violence by establishing systems for data sharing between agencies. For the first time in South Wales, ambulance, police and emergency department assault data has been used to map assault location and communities where the risk of violence and victimisation and perpetration are more likely. The importance of health data sharing for violence prevention to create a safe night time economy can be extremely useful to target hotspots and help inform future licensing decisions. The multi-agency data collated through this initiative has also been used to inform and evaluate interventions within the night time economy, for example the Help Point in Swansea and the implementation of a taxi marshal scheme in Aberdare.
<b>Traffic Light System (TLS)</b>	<a href="https://www.cardiff.gov.uk/ENG/Business/Licences-and-">https://www.cardiff.gov.uk/ENG/Business/Licences-and-</a>	The Traffic Light System is an early intelligence tool to identify problematic premises licenses. The system uses data sharing between police and the city's main hospital to collect detailed information on the time, place and nature of

	<a href="#">permits/Entertainment-and-alcohol-licences/Documents/Statement%20of%20Licensing%20Act%20Policy.pdf</a> (pg33)	<p>alcohol-related crime and disorder. Hospital staff are trained to ascertain from victims who have sustained serious injury the precise location of the incident, the time and date of the incident, the type of weapon used, whether the incident has been reported to the police, and in which premises the victim had their last alcoholic drink. The data collected is analysed by the Community Safety Partnership Analyst and then used to allocate points relating to the type and severity of the recorded incident to each premises. These premises are then categorised as either red (immediate action required), amber (monitor closely) or green (no concerns). Those premises in the red category are assigned a dedicated licensing officer who meets with the premises to draw up an action plan that will seek to 'improve' the premises promptly. If premises are categorised as red for a significant period, the Violent Crime Task Group scrutinises the reasons and enforcement action can be taken, including a review of the premises' license by South Wales Police.</p>
<b>Community Alcohol Partnerships (CAPs)</b>	<a href="http://www.communityalcoholpartnerships.co.uk/case-studies/brecon">http://www.communityalcoholpartnerships.co.uk/case-studies/brecon</a>	<p>Community Alcohol Partnerships (CAPs) bring together industry, police, health services, education providers and other key stakeholders to tackle the problem of underage drinking and associated anti-social behaviour in the night time economy. A case study of a CAP in Powys illustrates how key stakeholders have worked together to introduce a range of initiatives, for example Challenge 25, in order to provide a consistent approach to tackling availability of alcohol. Patrols by the police and community police support officers were also organised to gather intelligence on where young people were congregating to drink alcohol. As a result, there was a decrease in alcohol-related youth anti-social behaviour of 39.5% and improvement in relationship between retailers and enforcement agencies.</p>
<b>Multi-Agency</b>	<a href="http://www.south-">http://www.south-</a>	<p>The Cwm Taf Adult and Children's Safeguarding Boards, which includes senior</p>

<b>Safeguarding Hub (MASH)</b>	<a href="http://wales.police.uk/en/news/new-unit-launched-in-south-wales-to-better-safeguard-children-young-people-and-vulnerable-adults/">wales.police.uk/en/news/new-unit-launched-in-south-wales-to-better-safeguard-children-young-people-and-vulnerable-adults/</a>	representatives from South Wales Police, Merthyr Tydfil County Borough Council, Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council, Cwm Taf University Health Board, National Probation Services Wales and the Wales Community Rehabilitation Company aim to work together to safeguard vulnerable adults, children and domestic abuse victims across the region through better collaboration.
<b>Objective 2: To promote a sustainable environment and support prevention strategies to create a healthy, safe and diverse night time economy in Wales</b>		
<b>Night Time Economy Coordinator</b>	<a href="http://www.cardiff.ac.uk/socsi/resources/wp133.pdf">http://www.cardiff.ac.uk/socsi/resources/wp133.pdf</a>	Cardiff has used a night time economy Coordinator post as a strategic role to promote diversification within the night time economy, among other objectives. For example, cultivating an ‘evening economy’ that encourages a broader demographic mix of consumers (including families and day-time workers) to visit restaurants, retail outlets, galleries, museums and cafes as well as licensed premises, will promote a more mixed night time economy.
<b>Drinkaware ‘Wouldn’t Shouldn’t awareness campaign</b>	<a href="https://www.drinkaware.co.uk/work-with-us/partnerships/">https://www.drinkaware.co.uk/work-with-us/partnerships/</a>	Drinkaware is a charity aiming to reduce alcohol-related harm using evidence-based information, raising awareness of alcohol and its harm and working together with other partners. ‘You Wouldn’t Sober, You Shouldn’t Drunk’ was introduced in 2014 in Nottingham and it is a campaign against unwanted sexual attention on a night out ranges from grabbing & groping and serious sexual assaults.
<b>Taxi marshals</b>	<a href="https://cardiff.moderngov.co.uk/documents/s9911/Item%201.pdf">https://cardiff.moderngov.co.uk/documents/s9911/Item%201.pdf</a>	Taxi marshals help manage the night time economy and control behaviour that may occur while waiting in a queue for a taxi. A recent Cardiff Council Inquiry (2016) revealed that taxi marshals provide assistance with queues for taxis. The inquiry also heard that taxi marshals were thought to be ‘critical’ to ensure safety.

<b>The Perfect Pub</b>	<a href="http://www.southwales.ac.uk/news/2016/whats-your-idea-perfect-pub/">http://www.southwales.ac.uk/news/2016/whats-your-idea-perfect-pub/</a>	Alcohol Concern Cymru has worked in collaboration with the University of South Wales to design the <b>Perfect Pub</b> with the aim of creating pubs and bars where the focus is on relaxing and socialising, not on alcohol consumption. The design of the Perfect Pub takes into account space, furniture, lighting, music and food provision to encourage sensible drinking within a relaxing atmosphere, and may encourage a broader demographic mix of consumers. These designs are being encouraged to be used in the future to inform better pub design.
<b>Blue Light Project</b>	<a href="https://www.alcoholconcern.org.uk/training/training-and-expertise-for-your-organisation/alcohol-concerns-blue-light-project-working-change-resistant-drinkers/">https://www.alcoholconcern.org.uk/training/training-and-expertise-for-your-organisation/alcohol-concerns-blue-light-project-working-change-resistant-drinkers/</a>	The Blue Light project is an English initiative to develop alternative approaches and care pathways for treatment resistant drinkers who place a burden on public services. It is supported by Public Health England and 23 local authorities across the country. The training gives the tools individuals need to engage with change-resistant drinkers and achieve real improvements – to reduce the harm they cause to themselves and others, and reduce costs to services.
<b>Stockholm Prevents Alcohol and Drug Problems (STAD)</b>	<a href="http://stad.org/en/about-stad">http://stad.org/en/about-stad</a>	The STAD project was a 10- year community action project conducted in Stockholm, Sweden, in which regulators and the licensed trade worked together to reduce problems related to alcohol in drinking environments (Wallin <i>et al.</i> , 2003; 2005). The initiative has been fully evaluated and has produced significant reductions in violent crimes (an estimated 29% ( $P < 0.001$ ) reduction in police-recorded assaults, compared with a slight increase in the control area), together with reductions in threatening behaviour/harassment, and violence and threats targeted at door staff/police in the intervention area. The project was also found to be cost-effective.
<b>Know the Score</b>	<a href="http://www.cph.org.uk/w">http://www.cph.org.uk/w</a>	The Know the Score campaign aimed to increase the awareness of responsible



		the majority of the drop occurring after the introduction of Challenge 25.
<b>Reducing the Strength</b>	<a href="http://www.local.gov.uk/documents/10180/5854661/L14-350+Reducing+the+Strength+16.pdf/bbbb642e-2bcb-47d4-8bea-2f322100b711">http://www.local.gov.uk/documents/10180/5854661/L14-350+Reducing+the+Strength+16.pdf/bbbb642e-2bcb-47d4-8bea-2f322100b711</a>	Local schemes targeted particularly at street drinkers, in which retailers in the off-trade agree (on a voluntary basis) not to sell high-strength, low-price beers and ciders. For instance, in Ipswich, two thirds of premises signed up, and incidents reported to the police relating to street drinking over the year dropped by almost 25%. The Local Government Association (LGA) has produced guidance
<b>Bartender Education Programme (Sweden)</b>	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/12751980">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/12751980</a>	This programme aimed to decrease alcohol consumption among patrons in student pubs by server-training programmes. Evaluation of the programme indicated that alcohol levels among patrons decreased and rowdy social atmospheres reduced in the intervention group. It is recommended that server-training programmes could be a component in the prevention of alcohol problems in university student populations.
<b>The 'Safer Bars' intervention for reducing bar violence</b>	<a href="http://www.drugtext.org/Education-and-Prevention/the-safer-bars-intervention-for-reducing-bar-violence.html">http://www.drugtext.org/Education-and-Prevention/the-safer-bars-intervention-for-reducing-bar-violence.html</a>	The goal of the 'Safer Bars' project has been to prevent violence from occurring in and around licensed establishments and to prevent the escalation of violence. The initiative involved training of both bar staff and licence holders to increase awareness about how to create friendly and safe environments within the night time economy.
<b>Vulnerability Awareness Training</b>	<a href="http://commissioner.south-wales.police.uk/en/polic-e-crime-plan/tackling-violent-">http://commissioner.south-wales.police.uk/en/polic-e-crime-plan/tackling-violent-</a>	The night time economy can present opportunities for sexual predators to take advantage of increased levels of vulnerability, for example through the consumption of alcohol. Led by the South Wales Police and Crime Commissioner, Vulnerability Training equips those working within the night time economy with the tools to identify vulnerability and sexual predators, and increases understanding of

	<a href="#">crime/vulnerability-training/</a>	how to identify and intervene at an earlier stage. This training is mandatory to all South Wales police officers who work within the night time economy. Although training is voluntary for external partners such as door staff and bar staff, it has been attended by staff from private license holders, for example bar staff in Aberdare.
<b>Objective 3: To support effective multi-agency management of the night time economy and enforcement at the local level</b>		
<b>Alcohol Treatment Centres - Case Study of Cardiff</b>	<a href="http://cardiffandvaleapb.org/project/act-alcohol-treatment-centre/">http://cardiffandvaleapb.org/project/act-alcohol-treatment-centre/</a>	The Cardiff Alcohol Treatment Centre (ATC) is a nurse-led service that provides a safe environment in which the intoxicated can be assessed, treated if necessary and monitored. The ATC was developed through a broad partnership including local government, police, healthcare and numerous other agencies that are all affected to varying degrees by severe intoxication emanating from the night time economy. The primary goal is to divert as many of the intoxicated as possible from Emergency Departments (EDs) to the ATC in order to improve the provision of care in EDs and improve unscheduled care response in the community generally. The evaluation of the ATC showed that the ATC reduced the risk of harm of the night time economy users; reduced ambulance waiting time and diverted severely intoxicated away from EDs. More information on the evaluation can be found at the following website: <a href="http://cardiffandvaleapb.org/wp-content/uploads/Evaluation.pdf">http://cardiffandvaleapb.org/wp-content/uploads/Evaluation.pdf</a>
<b>Help Point - Case Study of Swansea</b>	<a href="http://commissioner.south-wales.police.uk/en/polic-e-crime-plan/tackling-violent-crime/help-point/">http://commissioner.south-wales.police.uk/en/polic-e-crime-plan/tackling-violent-crime/help-point/</a>	Help Point was opened in 2014 and the service aims to help intoxicated, injured and vulnerable people in the night time economy in Swansea. It is led by staff from St. John Ambulance and student volunteer support. Help Point is open every Wednesday and Saturday night and on key Friday nights and Bank holidays and to date has helped nearly 2000 males and females since it has opened. In the first six and a half months, 661 admissions were made, including in total of 62 assault

		victims (9.5%). One hundred and twelve (17%) of admissions were further transported to the Emergency Department. It seems that a significant number of night time economy patrons were cared for which led to diverting admissions to the ED.
<b>Street pastors</b>	<a href="http://www.streetpastors.org/">http://www.streetpastors.org/</a>	Street Pastors is a Christian voluntary organisation supporting patrons in the night time economy from 10pm to 4pm across Wales and have support from local churches, community groups in partnership with the police, local council and other statutory agencies. Street Pastors are trained volunteers who care for, listen to and help people who are in the night time economy. For example, in Wrexham, the North Wales Police and Crime Commissioner has stated that the work of the Street Pastors has contributed to a reduction in violent crime and anti-social behaviour within the night time economy.
<b>Local Alcohol Action Areas (LAAAs)</b>	<a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/278742/LAAAs.pdf">https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/278742/LAAAs.pdf</a>	The Home Office and the Welsh Government are undertaking a broad range of actions to reduce the harms associated with alcohol misuse in the night time economy and beyond. There are 20 LAAAs across England and Wales, where local agencies, including licensing authorities, health bodies and the police have come together with the best local partnership schemes and the alcohol industry to address local problems. Wales currently has two LAAAs, in Pembrokeshire and Swansea. For instance, in Pembrokeshire, Pembrokeshire County Council, Dyfed Powys Police, the Hywel Dda University Health Board and licensing industry work together to reduce alcohol-related crime and disorder by improving licensing process to make safer night time economy; To reduce alcohol-related health harms by increasing the University Health Board input to licensing processes; improve A&E data sharing; and to promote diverse and vibrant night time economies by encouraging alcohol-free events, and reduce alcohol related harm.
<b>Pubwatch</b>	<a href="http://pubwatchonline.co.uk/">http://pubwatchonline.co.uk/</a> .	Pubwatch is a network of premises, organised by the licensees, which improves communication between themselves and the police, allowing them to rapidly communicate messages about potential problems, combating anti-social behaviour

		such as dealing illegal substances. For instance, licenced premises in Torfaen and Blaenau Gwent work with the Gwent Police to ensure drug free premises and accurate recording of the illegal substance and safe disposal (via the Welsh Emerging Drugs and Identification of Novel Substances Project – WEDINOS).
<b>Business Improvement Districts (BIDs)</b>	<a href="http://cardiffbid.com/">http://cardiffbid.com/</a> <a href="http://www.swanseabid.co.uk/safety-and-security.asp">http://www.swanseabid.co.uk/safety-and-security.asp</a> <a href="https://newportbid.com">https://newportbid.com</a>	Business Improvement Districts (BIDs) are business led partnerships involving local businesses in local activities to improve the local trading environment with efforts themed around making city centres more welcoming, vibrant and influential.

## Appendix 4: Health Impact Assessment on the development of the Framework for Managing the Night Time Economy in Wales



*A Framework for Managing the Night Time Economy in Wales*

**Health Impact Assessment Report**

**July 2016**

## **Public Health Wales on behalf of the Welsh Government**

### **1.0 Introduction**

Health Impact Assessment is a process which supports organisations to assess the potential consequences of their decisions on people's health and well-being. The Welsh Government is committed to developing its use as a key part of its strategy to improve health and reduce inequalities although Health Impact Assessments are currently not Statutory.

Health Impact Assessments provides a systematic yet flexible and practical framework that can be used to consider the wider effects of local and national policies or initiatives and how they, in turn, may affect people's health. It works best when it involves people and organisations who can contribute different kinds of relevant knowledge and insight. The information is then used to build in measures to maximise opportunities for health and to minimise any risks and it can also identify any 'gaps' that can then be filled. Health Impact Assessments can also provide a way of addressing the inequalities in health that continue to persist in Wales by identifying any groups within the population who may be particularly affected by a policy or plan.

The Wales Health Impact Assessment Support Unit was established in 2001 to support the development of Health Impact Assessment in Wales and is part of the Policy, Research and International Development Directorate of Public Health Wales. Its remit is to support, train, facilitate and build capacity in Health Impact Assessments and raise awareness of how the process can support and contribute to improving health and wellbeing. A particular focus of Wales Health Impact Assessment Support Unit in recent years has been the use of Health Impact Assessments within traditionally 'non-health' sectors such as mining, regeneration and housing, waste, land-use and transport planning as a method of encouraging a consideration of 'Health in All Policies' (Health Impact Assessment). The Unit has a strong research function and has published a number of guides, evidence reviews and resources to support the practice of Health Impact Assessments by specialists and non-specialists [1].

### **2.0 Background**

There is no standard definition for the night time economy. For the purposes of this Framework - which considers both alcohol and drugs – the night time economy concerns the economic activity which occurs between the hours of 6pm to 6am.

There has been substantial consultation in the development of the Framework. It was initially developed through a Welsh Government Night Time Economy Working

Group. This Group consisted of a wide range of stakeholders with an interest in the night time economy including Police Licensing Officers, Community Safety Leads, Fire Safety Officers and Trading Standards. Additional consultation has taken place with other stakeholders including police, public and clinical health, local authorities and the business community, all of whom have a shared responsibility to create a safer and healthier Wales. This culminated in a draft document - 'A Framework for Managing the Night time Economy in Wales' – which was consulted on in late 2015 [2].

## **2.1 The draft Framework for Managing the Night Time Economy in Wales**

The purpose of the Night Time Economy Framework is to '*provide a framework for local authorities, local health boards, night time economy teams, community safety leads and other stakeholders to assist them in developing and delivering local plans and strategies to address drug and alcohol-related disorder and anti-social behaviour in towns and cities in Wales*' [2]. It aims to improve access to the night-time economy for a wider population and '*to promote a diverse night time economy throughout Wales and enhance quality of life by providing safe city and town centres that are accessible and attractive to all who work, visit and live in them*'. In particular, the consultation document of the draft Night Time Economy contained at its core 3 specific aims. These were:

- Protect individuals and communities by creating a safe and healthy environment;*
- Tackle availability of both alcohol and drugs by the enforcement of licensing regulations; and*
- Confront anti-social behaviour, crime and the fear of crime, including sexual assault, and harassment and modern slavery in the context of the night time economy.*

The Framework for the draft Night Time Economy consultation document aimed '*to gather best practice examples of actions that have been taken to manage the night time economy in a variety of towns and cities*'. It states that '*It is not intended to be directional and there is no expectation for every team responsible for managing a night time economy in Wales to implement every action within this framework. However, it is intended to be used as a reference point that partners can use when considering what additional actions could be taken to strengthen the management of the night time economy in their area*' [2].

## **2.2 The Health Impact Assessment**

This Health Impact Assessment is a comprehensive assessment of the draft Night Time Economy Framework. It was conducted as a series of stages across Wales and it included several stakeholder workshops. It builds on a variety of evidence that had already been collated by the Welsh Government's Substance Misuse Policy, Government and Corporate Business team. There had been extensive consultation with a range of organisations throughout the preparation of the draft framework culminating in a formal consultation from 24<sup>th</sup> September until 17<sup>th</sup> December 2015 [2]. The responses from the consultation provided an opportunity for the team to critically assess the proposed framework and make any changes to it.

In discussions with Public Health Wales and the Policing and Health Lead from the Policy, Research and International Development Directorate, the Welsh Government recognised that a Health Impact Assessment would be a beneficial way of impartially assessing the draft Night Time Economy Framework and its contents. It would do this using the social determinants of health and wellbeing as a lens and would comply with the Welsh Government's requirements for Public Bodies under the Wellbeing of the Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 [3]. In respect of inequalities, the Health Impact Assessment would include a consideration of any vulnerable groups who would be affected in the population as well as the general population as a whole. It would also consider the wider impacts on those key stakeholders who would be affected by, have an interest in, or be required to implement the night time economy.

The Policing and Health Lead approached the Wales Health Impact Assessment Support Unit to help to support the Welsh Government to undertake the Health Impact Assessment so that any health and wellbeing impacts or unintended effects could be identified and consider the inequality implications. A number of other impact assessments were undertaken for the draft Night Time Economy Framework including a Welsh Language Impact Assessment, a Child and Human Rights Impact Assessment and an Equalities Impact Assessment. The evidence from the Health Impact Assessment was used to inform the final Night Time Economy Framework and also to support parts of the Equality Impact Assessment.

Stage One consisted of assessing the draft Night Time Economy Framework that had been published and consulted on in late 2015 [2]. The information gathered from this exercise was then used to redraft new Night Time Economy aims and objectives, so that the final document would support the needs of all the key stakeholders and night time economy service users. Stage Two consisted of two workshops which 'tested' these new aims and objectives and aimed to gather information to strengthen the content of the final document.

The Health Impact Assessment was led by Liz Green, Principal Health Impact Assessment Development Officer and Lee Parry-Williams, Senior Public Health Practitioner (Policy and Impact Assessment) from Wales Health Impact Assessment Support Unit and was qualitative in nature. It followed the systematic methodology described in the 2012 Welsh Health Impact Assessment guidance of 'Health Impact Assessment: A Practical Guide' [4]. It builds on work and training that Wales Health Impact Assessment Support Unit has recently undertaken across Wales to develop Health Impact Assessment and build a consideration of health, wellbeing and inequalities into a wide range of settings and sectors. It also can maximise Public Health's collaboration with a wide range of Public Bodies in respect of the Well-being and Future Generations Act.

A small Steering Group was established and a scoping meeting was held to discuss the format, content, roles and responsibilities and invitees to the Health Impact Assessment. This Steering Group consisted of the following:

Janine Roderick	Lead for Public Health and Policing, Policy, Research and International Development Directorate, Public Health Wales
Liz Green	Principal Health Impact Assessment Development Officer, Policy, Research and International Development Directorate, Public Health Wales
Lee Parry-Williams	Senior Public Health Practitioner (Policy and Impact Assessment), Policy, Research and International Development Directorate Public Health Wales
Samantha French	Performance Management and Finance Officer, Substance Misuse Policy and Finance Branch, Welsh Government
Kathryn Ashton	Public Health Researcher, Policy, Research and International Development Directorate Public Health Wales
Iva Nekovarova	Public Health Research Assistant, Policy, Research and International Development Directorate Public Health Wales

### **2.3 Evidence**

Health Impact Assessments are evidence based. This evidence includes quantitative, statistical data and qualitative knowledge and evidence. As practiced in Wales, Health Impact Assessment is grounded in a mixed methodological approach and embraces organisational, community and lay knowledge. Wales emphasizes the inclusion of all stakeholders including local community citizens as part of the process. Including this type of qualitative evidence is important to assess individual concerns, anxiety and fears for example, and the data can be quantified for use in decision-making and/or mitigation. It can give a more holistic, contextual view of national and local impacts.

The draft Night Time Economy Framework ties in with a number of national policies and strategies [5, 6].

As well as technical and stakeholder information gathered as part of the development of the draft Night Time Economy a brief literature search was conducted by the Principal Health Impact Assessment Development Officer focussing on the general health and wellbeing impacts of the Night Time Economy. There were no collective reports or papers explicitly relating to this subject matter.

However, the Night Time Economy consists of a number of component parts including: the consumption of alcohol and other substances; dining out; socialising with others; dancing; and attending scheduled events. There is a wealth of evidence around tackling crime and substance misuse in the night time economy and the impact of this on health outcomes. However, the formal evidence and literature around other wellbeing aspects such as the social impacts, regeneration, design and planning etc. of the night time economy is very limited [7-14]. The Policy Research and International Development Directorate Researchers provided links to evidence also.

In terms of actual health impact assessments which have been completed - there are no comparable Health Impact Assessments which have ever been undertaken on this type of framework – either nationally or internationally. The Principal Health Impact Assessment Development Officer identified an Equality Impact Assessment at a local level in Wales (the Cardiff Night Time Economy [15]) but this was a screening paper only and provided little information or insight for the Health Impact Assessment.

This is therefore the first and only, Health Impact Assessment on the subject globally.

### **3.0 Stage One**

As part of the Health Impact Assessment process, a half day stakeholder workshop was held in Cardiff and participants attended from across Wales.

#### ***3.1 Rapid Participatory Health Impact Assessment Workshop***

The workshop took place on April 19th 2016. A number of key stakeholders were invited to participate and contribute to the discussion. There was such an interest in the Health Impact Assessment and proposed development that virtually all the invitees attended.

In total, 20 attended the workshop and included a wide range of officers. Participants were local authority officers from Planning and Licensing, representatives from Local Health Boards, Welsh Government policy leads, Public Health Wales, Third Sector representatives and the emergency services. The draft Night Time Economy Framework was circulated beforehand to the participants alongside a Health Impact Assessment information sheet and an agenda. The agenda is included in Appendix i.

The aim of this workshop was primarily to gather professional and stakeholder knowledge and evidence about the potential impacts of the proposed draft. Other data and evidence has been considered previously throughout its development as stated previously. It assessed the Framework based on the attendees understanding of the national policy context; their local circumstances; and their wealth of experience from licensing, implementing and providing services for the Night Time Economy in Wales. The comments from the workshop were synthesised with other comments from the consultation, evidence and research gathered by Policy, Research and International Development Directorate, Public Health Wales and used to inform and adjust the draft Night Time Economy Framework.

### **3.2 Vulnerable Groups**

At the outset, the group identified the main vulnerable groups who would be affected by the draft Framework using Appendix 1 of the Welsh Health Impact Assessment guidance (Appendix ii). A lively discussion followed and a wide ranging number of groups were highlighted as being directly affected by the Night Time Economy Framework and its aims and objectives.

It was acknowledged at the start that the draft Framework is applicable to a wide range of communities, groups and individuals in the general population. However, there are a number of groups who may be specifically affected by it. These were (in no particular order):

- Young People e.g. Wrexham Night Time Economy is very focused on 18-21yr olds
- Women – safety concerns
- Older people – the framework may not currently ‘cater’ for this population group
- Students - key issues are that they are away from home for the first time/not ‘mature’ enough to handle peer pressure or alcohol/pre-loading. They are a group that are both vulnerable but there are also opportunities. They can be treated as a distinct group who can be influenced through ‘education’. Students are also important in the context of the Night Time Economy due to the business opportunities for certain premises to hold ‘student nights’ and other promotional events. Universities also report a growing prevalence of mental health issues

within student population. However these may not manifest themselves until linked with alcohol etc. This can add to an individual's vulnerability if there is an unrecognised mental health issue. Also note that this is not just linked with personal use of alcohol etc. but just the pull of City Centre at night could impact on individuals in context of night time economy

- Mental ill health/wellbeing – mental ill health can manifest itself within the night time economy – night time economy can exacerbate an existing condition but also unknown/unrecognised conditions may be identified due to alcohol/drugs within the Night Time Economy
- All (within general public/ population) could become vulnerable at any point within night time economy and yet be okay the next day
- Short term/long term vulnerability - need to be aware that a common denominator could be night time economy
- Geographical/social communities – importance of being aware that differences do exist i.e. urban/rural or large town centres and smaller towns/villages. Certain key principles within the Framework need to adapt for these differences.
- 'Strength drinkers' are perceived by other groups of drinkers as not a popular group. They are a group that can be abused by others whilst at the same time can be a nuisance to others
- Young families – a mixed population is encouraged to use night time economy centres
- Workers and specifically lone workers and bar workers late at night
- Transport groups – train, coach and taxi drivers

There was a strong discussion in respect of any groups who could be described as vulnerable. It was noted that care should to be taken when identifying individuals/groups as vulnerable in respect of the Night Time Economy Framework. There will be individuals who have key characteristics which would identify them as vulnerable both within and external to night time economy, whilst others may become vulnerable through involvement within the night time economy i.e. 'transient' groups. There is also another group who are not directly involved in the night time economy i.e. those not drinking/clubbing etc. but those who by being in the vicinity of these activities are placed in a vulnerable position. The distinctions can become blurred and all need to be aware of this.

After agreement on the above groups, the participants then worked systematically through the wider or social determinants of health and assessed the health and wellbeing impacts as listed in Appendix iii. Positive or negative impacts were identified as were any opportunities, gaps or unintended consequences. Suggestions were made for mitigation and documented. This is summarised in the table in Appendix iv.

### **3.3 Appraisal**

The workshop followed a systematic process, continued to provoke a lively discussion and made important connections to other policy areas and stakeholders.

The participants felt that the current draft framework is focussed on harm minimisation, control, and enforcement and licensing and that there were opportunities to strengthen it with evidence based practice, a clear focus on prevention, linking to other policy areas and strategies and by promoting the positive benefits of the night time economy.

It is clear from the transcribed and verbal contributions that several important themes emerged and some key messages and priority areas were clearly articulated by the participants.

These were:

- **Diversification:** This is the key to a thriving night time economy. There is a need to learn from the successful experience of others in this respect i.e. the Swansea Framework.
- **Culture and norms:** It was recognised that culture i.e. drinking and its normalisation played an important role and that this needs to be addressed. A strong and vibrant Night Time Economy also needs to cater for families and non-drinking cultures
- **Branding:** Review the 'branding' of the night time economy and the need to publicise the differing facilities and opportunities which the night time economy can provide
- **Education and early Intervention:** There is a need for education and quality training for personnel involved in the night time economy so that Early Intervention becomes a key focus and best practice
- **Evidence, best practice and resources:** The Night Time Economy Framework must include, and be based on a robust evidence base. It was recognised that the Framework is guidance only. The stakeholders gave a very clear message that the Framework should include a good range of evidence, resources and best practice interventions to inform the stakeholders who will be required to implement the night time economy guidance. It was strongly communicated that this would strengthen and support them during the research and planning phase at a local level. The implementation teams will have confidence in the quality and robustness of the evidence whilst also avoiding duplication and wasting resources.
- **Monitoring:** In respect of CCTV. The participants recognised that it is a cost intensive resource but that there are risks if it is not enabled. The valuable

contribution it makes to aspects of the night time economy was also recognised.

- Transportation: The roles, and types of, transport were discussed at length and several suggestions were put forward to be included in a redrafted Night Time Economy Framework.

This information and evidence was used to support the drafting of new aims and objectives for the Night Time Economy Framework. Participants were asked to forward any additional views, evidence or case studies which they believed would aid this process after the workshop if they wished to.

## **4.0 Stage Two**

The information and other evidence gathered as part of Stage One was used to inform new draft aims and objectives for the Night Time Economy Framework. These are listed in Appendix v. The three core themes assessed for their potential impact on health, wellbeing and inequalities are:

- Objective 1: To support the development of a systematic approach to gain a sound understanding of the night time economy based on intelligence and accurate information
- Objective 2: To promote a sustainable environment and support prevention strategies to create a healthy, safe and diverse night time economy in Wales
- Objective 3: To support effective multi-agency management of the night time economy and enforcement at the local level

### **4.1 *Health Impact Assessment and discussion stakeholder workshops***

Following the success of the Health Impact Assessment participatory workshop in Stage One, the Steering Group decided that it would be highly beneficial to undertake a similar exercise with wider stakeholder groups and organisational representatives across Wales. These would discuss and assess the newly drafted Night Time Economy aims and objectives detailed above.

Two workshops were scoped and organised by the Steering Group. One was held in Cardiff Metropolitan University, Cardiff on May 23<sup>rd</sup> and another was held in Glyndwr University, Wrexham on May 25<sup>th</sup> 2016. A wide range of stakeholders were invited including from Public Bodies (local authorities, Welsh Government, and local health boards), public health (health improvement, health policy), criminal justice representatives, Trading Standards and business agencies.

The structure of the workshop was in two parts (Appendix vi):

- the first component of the workshop involved the stakeholders critically reviewing and discussing each of the aims and their associated objectives and providing feedback on these;
- the second component was a wider discussion and health impact assessment of these aims and objectives.

The workshops fostered many useful and interesting discussions and provided some valuable information to include in the new Night Time Economy Framework and highlighted a number of successful best practice examples which could be included within the final document.

#### **4.2 Vulnerable Groups**

Whilst the vulnerable groups' checklist was discussed at both workshops, at the North Wales workshop there was a further wide ranging discussion around the vulnerable groups which had been considered and compiled at the Stage One workshop. The participants suggested additional groups to be appended to this based on their experiences and their local contexts. These groups were:

- Young people outside of 18 years should be addressed. There should be a recognition that whilst younger age groups are not direct users of the night time economy due to their age they can be in the environment/vicinity of the night time economy and can be impacted as a consequence of others using the night time economy. This was recognised as a safe guarding issue
- It was highlighted that there could be a need to split young people into distinct age groups and not only 18 years and over but 16-25 years and 25-30 years for example.
- Business/workers – including:
  - Door staff
  - Independent Fast Food premises staff – recognition of increased tensions within these premises compared to national branded premises such as MacDonald's/KFC etc. There are examples of racial abuse towards staff whilst customers are under the influence of substances or alcohol. This abuse seems to be accepted by other customers but when challenged by staff tensions can escalate
  - Emergency Services personnel. Unintended consequences on this group were noted. It was cited that the more vibrant the night time economy, there can be a higher concentration of emergency services staff/teams/units and this therefore can impact on other areas away from the night time economy. This can manifest itself as longer response times to non night time economy incidents and/or a lack of cover – particularly for the police

- Town centre residents – particularly those with families. There is a tendency for increased noise the more vibrant the night time economy
- Those who are homeless<sup>4</sup> It was identified that there could be a double impact in respect of a) impacts on homeless individuals who are deemed at risk to themselves and b) an impact on homeless individuals who are seen as a threat by and too others

### **4.3 Lifestyles**

In respect of lifestyles, the participants at Stage Two identified a number of positive impacts for these determinants. It was highlighted that by creating safer environments and more protective environments there was a huge opportunity to reduce harm and the risk of harms. There were opportunities for positive messages to be reinforced within the new aims and objectives and the actions which would sit below these; and it was noted that there were opportunities for early integration of educational and health promotion messages rather than adding these later.

However, the participants did note that there could be a few unintended negative consequences. A more vibrant and diverse night time economy could have the potential of being perceived safe or safer and therefore the increased numbers attending or using the night time economy could lead to a potential risk of increased injuries/unplanned sexual behaviour. The Night Time Economy Framework implementation could therefore be very dependent on determining the right mix of opportunities and how well any developments are informed by the Framework and evidence. It was noted that the night time economy could also conversely be deemed too risky for certain groups i.e. families or older people and therefore they opt out completely to be safe and this then reduces their options. It was also cited that the range of healthy food choices within the late night time economy is very limited.

### **4.3 Community impacts**

Positive impacts from the new aims and objectives for the night time economy on community and social determinants were identified to come from diversification and a shift of focus for licensed premises to other entertainment options rather than just drinking and alcohol. It was highlighted that any shift could lead to a transfer in social responsibility and provide a spin off to other aspects of health and wellbeing such as obesity or mental wellbeing. It was noted that there could be wider community benefits i.e. rural pubs diversifying and creating community hubs which include a post office/shop and provide educational resources. There is a huge

---

<sup>4</sup> It was noted that there are different responsibilities in Wales to England.

potential to work with sporting organisations and clubs to promote a positive message for lifestyles and health behaviours. Diversification could also create business and research opportunities – there is an awareness of growing diversity in communities of distinct cultures and beliefs and how these communities utilise or create their own night time economies. There could be opportunities to research and learn from these different cultures and how different dynamics play into a night time economy.

Unintended negative consequences could be that existing vertical establishment businesses may perceive the new Framework as in opposition to them. The revised Night Time Economy Framework needs to demonstrate it is inclusive of all stakeholders. There could also be an increased risk of excluding young people from the night time economy i.e. students who foster a ‘drinking culture’.

#### ***4.4 Living and Environmental impacts***

The participants of the workshops noted that Planning Policy and Planning Development Management could play a positive role in the development of or supporting a thriving night time economy. New housing developments could contribute to the night time economy by including less car parking and encourage residents to use night time economy services in close proximity to home or facilitate the use of public transport encourage easy access to the local night time economy. Planning, regeneration and licensing frameworks could support broad multiagency planning for the night time economy relevant to the local context. Planning and licensing framework could encourage licensing conditions different to planning conditions need for greater joint planning and working.

Whilst Town Centre regeneration schemes are positive in themselves with the creation of new housing options in town and city centres, the attendees cited unintended consequences of this as the creation of tensions between businesses and residents as the night time economy was improved and expanded. There could be an increase in noise and environmental impacts such as litter and anti-social behaviour (if not managed correctly) and they also highlighted the need to assess any placements of individuals to be residents in night time economy neighbourhoods.

#### ***4.5 Economic Conditions***

Overall, the night time economy aims and objectives were noted to be highly positive in relation to economic determinants of health and wellbeing. There are opportunities for diverse business developments i.e. ports/cinemas/ restaurants. The night time economy can provide job opportunities for young people in particular

and this includes part-time and flexible posts whilst studying. A safer and more diverse night time economy could increase these opportunities. It was noted that all town and local centres, be they urban or rural, need a night time economy. A positive was cited in respect of businesses involvement with many stakeholders currently. Many of the participants highlighted that businesses are keen to be involved and contribute to reducing any negative aspects of the night time economy and boost business opportunities. However, limited evidence to support this or factual data can reduce the ability to target funding or interventions and develop the night time economy and business opportunities further. There is a need for a good mix of data and the sharing of data to inform and plan accordingly. It was noted that the Night Time Economy Framework has the opportunity to strengthen data collection and sharing but there was also recognition of the difficulties in obtaining or accessing this across all sectors - Private, Public and Third sector i.e. private retailers hold valuable data but currently do not share possibly due to commercial sensitivities.

Negative impacts for health and wellbeing were highlighted to be the existing focus of the night time economy was dominated by alcohol and that austerity and cuts to public sector budgets could have a significant impact in the delivery of the Night Time Economy Framework. It was also noted that there were some unintended consequences of the pedestrianisation of town centres and night time economy neighbourhoods. This manifests itself as reduced footfall due to lack of access by cars and taxis etc. Therefore, there may need to be some discussions in relation to re-introducing traffic etc and balance public safety/air quality etc. and night time economy opportunities when instigating one way systems etc.

#### ***4.6 Access and quality of Services***

Positive impacts of the new aims and objectives were cited to be the focus on early engagement and the targeting and identification of interventions earlier. This is also related to sharing data and partnership working. It was felt that the new aims could foster and mobilise co-production between stakeholders and a positive could be a diversification of transport options to get people home safely at the end of an evening.

This was also noted as a potential negative consequence also. The personal safety of young people tends to rely heavily on mobile phone/new technology and non cash transactions. The failure of such a device or lost card reduces communication options and increases the risk of negative outcomes. Participants identified some **examples of good practice** including mobile recharging facilities in triage which are currently working well were there are high concentrations of people and one university is supporting a taxi access service in which the university pays for the taxi and this is then repaid by the student. A negative impact could also be the potential

conflict between pedestrians and traffic in accessing the night time economy. Whilst pedestrianisation or short term road closures can improve and protect community safety it was noted that motor vehicles can cause accidents with those under the influence and there is an increased potential for this.

## **5.0 Recommendations from Stage Two workshops**

The workshops contained diverse and interesting information and conversations. Participants within both workshops posed questions and also made some recommendations based on their knowledge and experience. These are listed below. They are not listed in any particular order:

1. Robust evidence and research, Good Practice and resources which can be useful and beneficial should be signposted within the Framework. It was strongly recommended that case study examples are included which demonstrate how stakeholders have worked closely and achieved joint outcomes.
2. Learning from others is essential i.e. what has happened elsewhere? Which cities/towns have achieved a positive and thriving night time economy.
3. There is a need to research alternative opportunities and business opportunities associated with the night time economy – there is a need to move away from vertical drinking establishments and for diversification.
4. Need to learn from different cultures and their relationships with and use of the night time economy i.e. Polish communities in Merthyr was cited as an example.
5. To consider the needs of, or involvement of, young people under the age of 18 in the night time economy- should there and could the safeguarding of this group be addressed in some capacity within the new Night Time Economy Framework?
6. The new Night Time Economy Framework needs to be applicable to all of the populations of Wales who engage in the night time economy. The scope of the Framework needs to inform those whose responsibility it is to licence, implement and oversee large and/or small scale night time economies and those situated in both rural and urban contexts across Wales.
7. It needs to demonstrate an awareness of the varying different impacts of the night time economy on different town centres, geographical contexts and any resources, evidence and examples of good practice needs to represent these diverse situations.
8. In respect of planning and licensing – the Night Time Economy Framework should consider: the provision of common terminology and the robust evidence that Planning Officers understand and present this evidence in a form which can be utilised by them to address issues.

9. Participants recommended that there is a need to explore any opportunities to jointly plan or influence Local Development Plans and national planning policy. It may be helpful to have a 'Vision' for the night time economy at a local level so that any planning opportunities across Local Authority departments can be utilised.
10. Good Practice and Guidance needs to be included in the new Night Time Economy Framework in order to illustrate opportunities for closer working between stakeholders and this included between Planning and Licensing Officers.
11. Utilise Alcohol Industry Network for positive opportunities.
12. A Programme Approach is required and some issues are covered within other areas of the Substance Misuse policy. Need to remember that that Night Time Economy Framework is one aspect of a number of policy responses on this agenda within the 'Working Together to Reduce Harm' Strategy.
13. Need to promote the positive aspects of the night time economy such as socialising and mental wellbeing.
14. Need to look at alternative interventions than 'criminal orders'. An example was given which relates to the impact that the homeless community has on both themselves and others; and both in the night time economy and at other times of the day. One outcome is that some other groups withdraw from the night time economy because of this. Therefore when addressing the issue it was recommended that if the issue(s) are tackled using legislation and criminal justice levers, it could be more effective by taking a supportive approach rather than a pure criminal enforcement one.
15. A healthy night time economy may require 'pump priming' in order to achieve positive outcomes and this should be noted within the Framework.

## **6.0 Conclusion**

Overall, it was concluded that the Night Time Economy Framework will be highly beneficial to all but that the current draft and its aims and objectives, whilst very supportive will need to be amended and include specific examples of best practice, evidence and resources in order to enhance its delivery and implementation at a local level. It will positively deliver on many important issues but there are still some aspects that need to be addressed.

All of the participants who contributed to both Stage One and Stage Two were clear that there was a need for diversification of the night time economy and a move away from enforcement to prevention and early intervention. They clearly articulated the need for a fundamental shift in culture in how the night time economy is defined and understood and how the night time economy itself can vary between social and geographical contexts and towns, cities, rural and urban areas. In some areas the night time economy is heavily reliant on drinking establishments which are perceived

as a problem. However, they do have a positive place in a thriving and vibrant night time economy and the night time economy as a whole needs to be understood as a making a positive contribution to society and individuals.

All participants agreed that the revised Framework needs to include examples of any current best practice, robust evidence and resources for stakeholders to learn from and apply in practice. A number of 'good practice' examples were cited and these are contained in Appendix vii.

The workshop followed a systematic process, fostered lively and productive discussion made important connections to other policy areas and stakeholders.

Evaluations were conducted for all the workshops and these were highly positive - not only about the experience of being involved in the Health Impact Assessment but the process and how their contributions could be included. It has demonstrated that the Health Impact Assessment was of benefit to all the participants and to the Welsh Government.

The information and evidence gathered as part of the Health Impact Assessment will be now used to inform the final draft Night Time Economy Framework.

## **Authors**

Liz Green, Principal Health Impact Assessment Development Officer, Wales Health Impact Assessment Support Unit/Public Health Wales with contributions from:

Lee Parry-Williams, Senior Public Health Practitioner (Policy and Impact Assessment), Wales Health Impact Assessment Support Unit/Public Health Wales  
Kathryn Ashton, Public Health Researcher, Policy, Research and International Development Directorate, Public Health Wales

***For more information on this Health Impact Assessment or Health Impact Assessment in general please contact:***

Liz Green, Wales Health Impact Assessment Support Unit, Croesnewydd Hall, Wrexham Technology Park, WREXHAM, LL13 7YP Tel: 01978 313664 or Email: [liz.green@wales.nhs.uk](mailto:liz.green@wales.nhs.uk)

July 2016

## Health Impact Assessment References

1. Wales Health Impact Assessment Support Unit (WHEALTH IMPACT ASSESSMENTSU). [www.wHealth\\_Impact\\_Assessmentsu.wales.nhs.uk](http://www.wHealth_Impact_Assessmentsu.wales.nhs.uk) (Accessed 9th July 2016)
2. Welsh Government (2015) A Framework for Managing the Night time Economy in Wales – consultation document
3. Welsh Government (2015). Wellbeing of the Future Generations (Wales) Act
4. Wales Health Impact Assessment Support Unit (2012). 'Health Impact Assessment: A Practical Guide'.
5. Welsh Government (2016). Working Together to Reduce Harm. Accessed from <http://gov.wales/consultations/healthsocialcare/working-together/?status=closed&lang=en>
6. Welsh Assembly Government (2010). Assessing the costs to the NHS associated with alcohol and obesity in Wales. Accessed from <http://wales.gov.uk/docs/caecd/research/alcoholmisuseandobesityreporten.doc>
7. London Drug and Alcohol Policy Forum website <https://www.cityoflondon.gov.uk/services/health-and-wellbeing/drugs-and-alcohol/london-drug-and-alcohol-policy-forum/Pages/night-time-economy.aspx> (Accessed July 10th 2016)
8. London Drug and Alcohol Policy Forum website <https://www.cityoflondon.gov.uk/services/health-and-wellbeing/drugs-and-alcohol/london-drug-and-alcohol-policy-forum/Documents/tackling-alcohol-problems-in-the-night-time-economy.pdf> (Accessed July 10th 2016)
9. London Drug and Alcohol Policy Forum website [https://www.cityoflondon.gov.uk/services/health-and-wellbeing/drugs-and-alcohol/london-drug-and-alcohol-policy-forum/Documents/SS\\_LDPF\\_safer\\_nightlife.pdf](https://www.cityoflondon.gov.uk/services/health-and-wellbeing/drugs-and-alcohol/london-drug-and-alcohol-policy-forum/Documents/SS_LDPF_safer_nightlife.pdf) (Accessed July 10th 2016)
10. Institute of Alcohol Studies website. Crime and disorder in the night time economy <http://www.ias.org.uk/Alcohol-knowledge-centre/Crime-and-social-impacts/Factsheets/Driving-factors-of-alcohol-related-crime-and-social-disorder.aspx> (Accessed July 10th 2016)
11. Hughes, K., Anderson, Z., Morleo, M., Bellis, M.A. (2008). Alcohol, nightlife and violence: the relative contributions of drinking before and during nights out to negative health and criminal justice outcomes. *Addiction*.103:60–5. Accessed from <http://web.a.ebscohost.com/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?sid=479090b9-e88e-487d-88c8-4a2f2144bd03%40sessionmgr4005&vid=1&hid=4101> (Accessed July 10th 2016)
12. Edwards, A. (2010). Evaluation of the Cardiff Night-Time Economy Co-ordinator (NTEC) Post. Accessed from <http://www.cardiff.ac.uk/socsi/research/publications/workingpapers/paper-133.html> (Accessed July 10th 2016)

13. Bellis, M.A., Quigg, Z., Hughes, K., Ashton, K., Ferris, J., and Winstock, A. (2015). Harms from other people's drinking: an international survey of their occurrence, impacts on feeling safe and legislation relating to their control. *BMJ Open* 5:e010112
14. NHS Choices website. Benefits of Exercise (Accessed 10<sup>th</sup> July 2016)
15. Cardiff City Council (2016) Equality Impact Assessment - Night Time Economy – Taxi Marshall review <https://www.cardiff.gov.uk/ENG/Your-Council/Council-finance/Council-Budget/2015-16/Documents/equality%20impact%20assessments/ECD11%20review%20service%20in%20the%20management%20of%20the%20city%20centre%20night%20time%20economy.pdf> (Accessed July 10th 2016)

## **Health Impact Assessment Appendix i Agenda: Rapid Health Impact Assessment for the Night Time Economy in Wales**

**Thursday 19th April 2016, Temple of Peace, Cardiff, 10am – 1pm**

**Tea and coffee will be available throughout the meeting**

- **Welcome and Introductions**  
Janine Roderick, Policy Lead Public Health and Policing, Public Health Wales
- **Overview of the Night Time Economy Framework**  
Gareth Hewitt, Head of Substance Misuse, Welsh Government.
- **Outline of Health Impact Assessment**  
Liz Green, Principal Health Impact Assessment Development Officer, Public Health Wales
- **Introduction to the Health Impact Assessment appraisal tool**  
Liz Green, Principal Health Impact Assessment Development Officer, Public Health Wales/Wales Health Impact Assessment Support Unit
- **Screening session-using appraisal tool to identify key health impacts of the proposal**
- Liz Green, Principal Health Impact Assessment Development Officer, Public Health Wales/Wales Health Impact Assessment Support Unit, Lee Parry-Williams, Senior Public Health Practitioner (Policy and Impact Assessment).
- **Feedback and Recommendations**  
Liz Green, Principal Health Impact Assessment Development Officer, Public Health Wales/Wales Health Impact Assessment Support Unit, Lee Parry-Williams, Senior Public Health Practitioner (Policy and Impact Assessment).
- **Evaluation**

## **Health Impact Assessment Appendix ii: Vulnerable/Disadvantaged Groups Checklist**

(Please note that this list is a guide and is not exhaustive)

The target groups identified as vulnerable or disadvantaged will depend on the characteristics of the local population and the nature of the proposal itself. The most disadvantaged and/or vulnerable groups are those which will exhibit a number of characteristics, for example children in living poverty. This list is therefore just a guide and it may be appropriate to focus on groups that have multiple disadvantages.

### **Age related groups\***

- Children and young people
- Older people

### **Income related groups**

- People on low income
- Economically inactive
- Unemployed/workless
- People who are unable to work due to ill health

### **Groups who suffer discrimination or other social disadvantage**

- People with physical or learning disabilities/difficulties
- Refugee groups
- People seeking asylum
- Travellers
- Single parent families
- Carers
- Lesbian, gay, transgender and bisexual people
- Veterans
- Homeless
- Sex workers
- Black and minority ethnic groups\*\*
- Religious groups\*\*
- Language/culture\*\*

### **Geographical groups**

- People living in areas known to exhibit poor economic and/or health indicators

- People living in isolated/over-populated areas
- People unable to access services and facilities

The impact on the general adult population should also be assessed. In addition, it may be appropriate to assess the impact separately on men and women.

\* Could specify age range or target different age groups for special consideration.

\*\* May need to specify

### Health Impact Assessment Appendix iii: Health and Well-Being Determinants Checklist

1. Lifestyles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diet</li> <li>• Physical activity</li> <li>• Use of alcohol, cigarettes, non-prescribed drugs</li> <li>• Sexual activity</li> <li>• Other risk-taking activity</li> </ul>
2. Social and community influences on health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Family organisation and roles</li> <li>• Citizen power and influence</li> <li>• Social support and social networks</li> <li>• Neighbourliness</li> <li>• Sense of belonging</li> <li>• Local pride</li> <li>• Divisions in community</li> <li>• Social isolation</li> <li>• Peer pressure</li> <li>• Community identity</li> <li>• Cultural and spiritual ethos</li> <li>• Racism</li> <li>• Other social exclusion</li> </ul>
3. Mental Wellbeing	<p>Consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Does this proposal support <b>sense of control</b></li> <li>• does it enable participation in community and economic life</li> <li>• does it impact on emotional wellbeing and resilience</li> </ul>
4. Living/ environmental conditions affecting health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Built environment</li> <li>• Neighbourhood design</li> <li>• Housing</li> <li>• Indoor environment</li> <li>• Noise</li> <li>• Air and water quality</li> <li>• Attractiveness of area</li> <li>• Green space</li> <li>• Community safety</li> <li>• Smell/odour</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Waste disposal</li> <li>• Road hazards</li> <li>• Injury hazards</li> <li>• Quality and safety of play areas</li> </ul>
5. Economic conditions affecting health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unemployment</li> <li>• Income</li> <li>• Economic inactivity</li> <li>• Type of employment</li> <li>• Workplace conditions</li> </ul>
6. Access and quality of services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Medical services</li> <li>• Other caring services</li> <li>• Careers advice</li> <li>• Shops and commercial services</li> <li>• Public amenities</li> <li>• Transport including parking</li> <li>• Education and training</li> <li>• Information technology</li> </ul>
7. Macro-economic, environmental and sustainability factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government policies</li> <li>• Gross Domestic Product</li> <li>• Economic development</li> <li>• Biological diversity</li> <li>• Climate</li> </ul>

**Health Impact Assessment Appendix iv: Notes from the Night Time Economy  
Health Impact Assessment workshop - 19th April 2016  
Venue: Central Cardiff Police Station**

Part 1- Vulnerable groups

Vulnerable Groups Identified:

Make things worse for:

- Young People eg. Wrexham Night Time Economy is very focused on 18-21yr olds
- Women – around safety
- Older people – framework may not currently ‘cater’ for this group within the population
- Students- key issues away from home for the first time/not ‘mature’ /pre-loading – a group that are both vulnerable but also opportunities as a distinct group who can be influenced through ‘education’ . Students are also important in the context of the night time economy due to the business opportunities for certain premises to hold ‘student nights’ and other promotional events. Universities report a growing prevalence of mental health issues within student population however may not manifest itself until linked with alcohol etc. adds to the vulnerability if there is an unrecognised mental health issue. Also note that this is not just linked with personal use of alcohol etc but just the pull of City Centre at night could impact on indiv in context of night time economy
- Mental ill health/wellbeing – mental ill health can manifest within the night time economy – night time economy can exacerbate an existing condition but also unknown/unrecognised conditions may be identified due to alcohol/drugs within the night time economy
- All (within general public/ population) could become vulnerable at any point within the night time economy and yet be okay the next day
- Short term/long term vulnerability need to be aware common denominator could be the night time economy
- Geographical/social communities – importance of being aware that differences exist i.e urban/rural or large town centres and smaller towns/villages – certain key principles within the Framework need to adapt for these differences.
- ‘Transient’ Vulnerability – care has to be taken when identifying indivs/groups as vulnerable. There will be individuals who have key characteristics which would identify them as vulnerable both within and external to night time economy whilst others may become vulnerable through involvement within the night time economy and another group who are not directly involved in the night time economy i.e not drinking/clubbing etc but being in the vicinity of these activities are placed in a vulnerable position. The distinctions can become blurred and all need to be aware of this.

- ‘Strength drinkers’ perceived by other groups of drinkers as not a popular group. They are a group that can be abused by other whilst at the same time can be a nuisance to others
- Young families – mixed population encouraged to use city centre
- Workers
  - lone workers
  - bar workers
  - transport – train, coach drivers, taxi drivers

Comments/discussion/questions

**C/Q.** framework document appears re-active and not proactive/ preventative as someone reading the framework as a standalone document and someone who does not work in Wales therefore not having a full grasp of the wider context in which this document sits the Framework would benefit from additional context/requires expansion to ensure a good understanding of where the Framework sits and what it contributes to and what contributes/supports it. Response – there are other elements of the substance misuse strategy that the Framework forms a part of and acknowledgment that the Framework would benefit and be strengthened if there was more context included.

Recommendation – expand on policy context where the Night Time Economy Framework fits but highlight which elements complement/contribute to one another.

Q. what is being done for the vulnerable groups in the wider context

C. Framework not currently looking at the wider context in which the night time economy exists – agreement Framework is narrow

**Q/C** – in context of ‘Purple Flags’ this scheme is underpinned by a number of key principles are these transferable to =different communities i.e. large urban cities to smaller towns and are there examples/lessons that can be learnt from England that could be incorporated into examples of good practice?

**C.** Framework is currently focused on ‘heavy end’ of night time economy. Large urban areas, university towns but different approach and recognition of other geographic/towns/village/rural may need to be incorporated.

**C.** Traditional view of night time economy has been negative / problematic requiring reactive measures such as emergency responses, addressing anti social behaviour. Could the time be right to promote a more positive understanding of night time economy and the positive contribution night time economy can make to Wales. The framework could strengthen preventative approach and services.

C. Night time economy can contribute to mental wellbeing i.e. socialising and being a part of something relate to ‘5 ways to Wellbeing’

C. strengthen Framework to promote Night Time Economy Framework as preventative

C. Wellbeing of Future Generations Act embedding principles into/to inform Night Time Economy Framework will help – addressing health inequalities will benefit wider than night time economy

C. support services specific support services have limited availability only offered on

recognised busy nights

C. Important transient nature of vulnerability – is transient nature more important to preventive agenda?

### Lifestyle

#### +ve

There is the potential to have positive impacts on all aspects of lifestyle if the framework is managed effectively

Dancing is a good form of physical activity – maximising participation in these activities through a range of initiatives could build on the trend of YP involved in 'sober raves' trend with YP recognising they do not need alcohol/drugs to enjoy these activities

Recognising discreet areas of cities more family orientated during the night time economy

Concentrated areas for 'hard core' drinking can make it easier to manage.

A range of support services and initiatives have been developed over the years (health centres/street pastors etc)

#### -ve

Countered when things go wrong or the content of the framework does not address the right things.

Geographical spread of drinking establishments can make it difficult to manage effectively and stretch support services too thinly.

Increased drinking/crime/assaults in concentrated areas

Moral duty to support individuals in trouble and reduce harm but does it/has it created dependency and reduced individual responsibility as individuals know someone will be there to help Q. How do we get a balance in relation to 'safety nets'

### Comments/questions/recommendations C.Q.R

C. currently missing from the framework any commentary/engagement with culture behind the night time economy. Could this be considered as a component of the framework? Research evidence in relation to current barriers to addressing issues from culture perspective but also what could be learnt that would provide insight to address culture – cultural norms related to risk/values/attitudes/norms/perceptions.

What opportunities could come from this in terms of prevention strategies/interventions. Current work in Cardiff/Swansea – what can be learnt from this to inform framework/best practice. i.e ‘know the score’ how do you set the tone and use existing legislation such as refusing to serve individuals who are deemed to have consumed enough alcohol already. Opportunity to frame culture based on certain existing initiatives/legislation.

R. framework annex should highlight the revised unit guidance recommended by CMO’s and also information on single episode drinking guidance alongside training opportunities for bar staff re unit guidance

R. Include guidance re E-cigarettes related to licensed premises

**Social and community influences**

**+ve**

A focus on changing cultural norms associated with the night time economy could have a positive effect. Perceptions of negativity related to the night time economy therefore opportunities to change perceptions and maximise outcomes

**-ve**

Licence trade – very individual focused in their promotion potential within collective promotion

Lacking in the Framework is a more positive perspective of the night time economy - how the night time economy is perceived could be influenced by how it is promoted and reported. More positive messaging could have a positive effect on culture and perception linked to lifestyle and community

**Comments/questions/recommendations C.Q.R**

C. perceptions play an important role in decisions for individuals/families etc to access the night time economy

C. How the night time economy is promoted/reported is important in the context of perceptions and decisions and how these are informed

C. re evidence source – Alcohol Concern Cymru – findings from current student intervention

C . opportunities to change/influence cultural norms – the student population is an important group in this context – welfare officers could have guidance/education to change culture- examples- education and awareness raising

**Mental wellbeing**

**+ve**

Opportunities to promote +ve aspects of night time economy for mental wellbeing

**-ve**

Unintended consequences – support centre could create a dependency culture

	<p>and lack of personal responsibility</p> <p>The positive aspects of night time economy on mental wellbeing can be forgotten within this context have been lost within the focus on negative night time economy becomes negative.</p>
<p><b>Comments/questions/recommendations C.Q.R</b></p> <p><b>C.</b> close link with social influences determinant</p> <p><b>Q.</b> does the Framework capture enough re the positive side of the night time economy i.e. mental wellbeing, economic business opportunities currently measuring the negative i.e. harm, cost to services etc. If not how can this be strengthened and ensure that it is transferable to different geographic areas eg large cities and smaller towns/city</p> <p><b>R.</b> include evidence of positive aspects of night time economy in context of supporting positive mental wellbeing from socialising opportunities etc <i>5Ways</i> could be the Framework</p> <p><b>R.</b> look to include findings from current survey in Swansea re night time economy likes/dislikes/needs to inform development of City Centre</p>	

<b>Living environment</b>	
<p><b>+ve</b></p> <p>Diversification can be a potential positive when promoting areas to new business can be an attractive business proposition.</p> <p>CCTV contributes to enforcement, protection, intelligence but this is one area that is under pressure from LA budgets some areas cutting back on this provision</p> <p>CCTV aids early intervention, crime prevention, perpetrators are identified, perceived by the public to make them safer</p> <p>CCTV not on it's own but what you do with that intelligence</p>	<p><b>-ve</b></p> <p>Those whose homes are in the town centre may experience greater negative impacts by night time economy – requires linkage with good planning in context of town centre regeneration</p> <p>Concerns that ‘austerity’ could have an impact on say CCTV, public toilets, street cleaning – how to use current legislation better such as night time Levy to address this</p> <p>Some LA's are reducing lighting provision</p> <p>Cleaning and hygiene of the streets is an issue recognition that LA's do a good job and all clean in the morning but during the period of night time economy streets can become very unappealing</p>

	<p>Could the LNL be a disincentive to attract new businesses additional cost to invest in city centre where their full focus is not the night time economy</p> <p>LA paying for the over use of the town centre</p>
--	---

**R.** research where there are good examples in Wales re diversification

R. research/collate latest evidence for diversification to strengthen framework

R. framework to include key links/signposting/highlighting to evidence, best practice and Home Office data and resources to aid the teams in LA/Police etc that have to plan and implement responses to framework. Researching evidence can be very time consuming practitioners would benefit from a well researched resource identifying quality evidence, case studies of good practice etc.

C. look at findings from LAAA once reported

C. opportunities to look at principles re early intervention/prevention strategies to inform guidance within framework – societal responsibility focus on geographic groups or groups of interest such a sport clubs/student groups and evidence to inform leaders of such groups. Resources from Drink aware

Q, what opportunities to have a graded LNL? More research required and evidence to use in targeted way – look at Wrexham, Cardiff/Newcastle schemes/agreements with licensees

Q. if CCTV is important to reach safe outcomes from night time economy - is this captured enough in framework, is there more evidence required along with Cost benefit analysis of reducing CCTV

R. strengthen how you use existing legislation i.e. LNL's to use this to support reactive interventions as a consequence of the night time economy i.e. support public toilet access, litter. Good practice examples eg Wrexham voluntary contribution agreement with licensees or shared use of existing toilets both LA run and city centre premises

R. CCTV Strengthen evidence to inform framework guidance – include cost benefit analysis evidence – highlight it is used proactively to prevent & protect framing it as best practice backed by evidence

<b>Economic conditions</b>	
<p><b>+ve</b></p> <p>Monitoring – identifies those who are already drunk and refused further sales</p> <p>Vulnerability Training is helpful in awareness on pre-loading and how to</p>	<p><b>-ve</b></p> <p>Monitoring – involves longer waiting times can cause frustrations</p> <p>Students – preloading due to alcohol</p>

<p>control/interact with customers</p> <p>Best Bar none positive in professionalising bar staff roles raises standards/quality</p> <p>Support available for licence trade in terms of training and recognition they cannot do this on their own- requires partnership support</p>	<p>cheaper on off sales but potentially at greater risk due to pre-load</p>
<p><b>Comments/questions/recommendations C.Q.R</b></p> <p>Q. monitoring at entry points of clubs/pubs is this mentioned/addressed within guidance in framework- part of 'know the score' initiative</p> <p>R. include evidence/guidance in framework include how to communicate/encourage communication between establishments to pre-warn non entry</p> <p>R. strengthen framework guidance on workplace training/support initiatives to improve quality/standards</p> <p>Q. are there vulnerable groups within Night Time Economy staff re training etc many part time/temp staff do they benefit the same from available training eg refusing to serve/challenge age etc</p>	

<p><b>Access to services</b></p>	
<p><b>+ve</b></p> <p>Transport in and out of night time economy is a critical part</p> <p>Good transport links/interface is a good tool to positively promote night time economy</p> <p>Good practice ATC bus manned by volunteers for student nights</p> <p>Good Practice – Swansea increased bus service for night time economy increased numbers using service – business opportunity for transport services no significant issues have been identified positive due to increased use by students</p> <p>Planning/Town Centre regeneration opportunities to overcome the problem of</p>	<p><b>-ve</b></p> <p>Transport issues re rural communities including greater risk of drink &amp; drive</p>

<p>lack of public toilets/transport create designated pick up/drop of points all co-located in specific points in town centre enable provision of toilets, taxi/bus links confidence that these services will be there provision of shelter from cold /wet nights</p> <p>Taxi Marshals – positive perception people feel safe to get in/out better experience</p>	
<p><b>Comments/questions/recommendations C.Q.R</b></p> <p><b>Q.</b> has framework raised transport issues/interventions enough?</p> <p><b>R.</b> include good practice interventions taxi marshals</p>	

<p><b>Macro-economic, environmental and sustainability factors</b></p>	
<p><b>+ve</b></p> <p>Licensing requirements – better use of evidence and data collection to inform /raise awareness with ‘responsible bodies’ better informed decision making</p> <p>Home office has a focus on diversification</p> <p>Waste management agenda – how to contribute to recycling agenda are there opportunities to contribute to increased personal responsibility</p>	<p><b>-ve</b></p> <p>Framework currently missing the wider substance misuse strategy/policy context where do elements fit/contribute to each</p>
<p><b>Comments/questions/recommendations C.Q.R</b></p> <p><b>C.</b> evidence sources – Challice? Cardiff research due for publication looking at relationship of density of licensed premises and health outcomes</p> <p><b>R.</b> S. Wales Violence Surveillance Data initiative should be expanded across Wales – good practice Demonstrated the ability to evidence impact of interventions-making a positive difference. Support/encourage data collection from interventions which is linked to outcomes making a difference.</p> <p><b>R</b> evidence base – the collection and range needs strengthening to inform licensing decisions. As important to ‘educate’ licensing bodies/decision makers re public health More guidance on the breadth of considerations required to undertake licensing decisions (recognition of constraints/limitations as WG do not set this agenda governed from Westminster)</p>	

Q.

- how do we better gather evidence locally/nationally
- how do we make better use of that evidence/data
- how can health data be embedded/inform into licensing decisions

R. potential to use Wider Determinants Framework to inform responses for licensing applications

Emerging themes from discussions:

Framework now:

- harm minimisation
- control
- enforcement
- licensing

Potential to strengthen in terms of:

- a focus on prevention
- promote the positives of night time economy

Emerging themes

- culture
- education
- evidence base – recognition that the Framework is guidance therefore very strong message that the Framework should include a good range of evidence and best practice interventions to inform those having to implement the guidance. They require support in the research/planning phase. They need to have confidence in the quality and robustness of the evidence but that it saves time and duplication in the research/development phase.
- diversification
- promotion
- perceptions
- CCTV – risks if lost but recognition of the contribution it makes to aspects of night time economy

## **Health Impact Assessment Appendix v: Revised Draft Night Time Economy Aims and Outcomes**

**Objective 1: To support the development of a systematic approach to gain a sound understanding of the night time economy based on intelligence and accurate information**

### **Outcomes:**

- a) Sharing of information, intelligence and resources amongst partnership agencies at the local and national level which helps promote preventive action
- b) Development of a programme of coordinated actions or projects to address identified problems using profiles of local area needs
- c) Recognition of a shared responsibility for the effective engagement and coordination of relevant agencies, stakeholders and local communities
- d) Effective and sustainable monitoring and evaluation of existing and new interventions to monitor progress and impact within the night time economy

**Objective 2: To promote a sustainable environment and support prevention strategies to create a healthy, safe and diverse night time economy in Wales**

### **Outcomes:**

- a) Development and maintenance of diverse, safe and accessible environments in the night time economy which support the needs of all night time economy patrons, including vulnerable groups
- b) Effective provision of tailored facilities and infrastructure for all users of the night time economy, including an effective transport system
- c) Promotion of key preventative messages to encourage a culture shift which minimises the risk of harm from alcohol and substance misuse in the night time economy
- d) Encourage self-regulation and local involvement in of industry schemes to improve safety

**Objective 3: To support effective multi-agency management of the night time economy and enforcement at the local level**

**Outcomes:**

- a) Sustainable provision of flexible and targeted emergency services in the night time economy
- b) Efficient planning and use of licensing and legislative powers through joint-working and collaboration to ensure safety in the night time economy
- c) Proactive enforcement of existing and new legislation incorporating a public health approach to policing
- d) Constructive and positive engagement between all key stakeholders, including public sector, industry and voluntary sector

## Health Impact Assessment Appendix vi: Agenda for the Night Time Economy Stakeholder Event

Monday 23<sup>rd</sup> May 2016, Cardiff Metropolitan University, Llandaff Campus, Cardiff

10am – 1pm (9.45am Registration with tea and coffee)

- **10.00 - Welcome and Introduction**  
Janine Roderick, Policy Lead Public Health and Policing, Public Health Wales
- **10.05 - Overview of the Night Time Economy Framework**  
Gareth Hewitt, Head of Substance Misuse, Welsh Government
- **10.20 - Update on current position of the revised Framework following Consultation**  
Kathryn Ashton, Public Health Researcher, Public Health Wales
- **10.35 – Session 1 - Objectives of the revised Framework**  
Interactive session for all – led by Janine Roderick, Policy Lead Public Health and Policing, Public Health Wales
- **11.30 – Break**  
Tea, coffee and Welsh cakes
- **11.45 – Session 2 – Health Impact Assessment (Introduction to Health Impact Assessment and discussion around key health impacts of the Framework)**  
Interactive session for all – led by Liz Green, Principal Health Impact Assessment Development Officer, Public Health Wales and Lee Parry-Williams, Senior Public Health Practitioner (Policy and impact assessment)
- **12.45 - Evaluation**  
Liz Green, Principal Health Impact Assessment Development Officer, Public Health Wales
- **12.55 – Close**  
Janine Roderick, Policy Lead Public Health and Policing, Public Health Wales

## Health Impact Assessment Appendix vii: Examples of best practice highlighted through the consultation workshops

Throughout both Stage Two workshops all participants were asked to provide current best practice examples that they were aware of in Wales. Many examples were cited and some of these are listed below:

- 'Street Pastors'. There is evidence from this multi partnership approach of positive impact as a component part of Wrexham's *Alcohol Demand Education Programme* (detail is included in reports to the Welsh Government). Street Pastors have helped reduce tensions at the end of the night in the locality when concentrations of groups are queuing for taxis
- Security Industry Authority – *Violence Reduction Strategy*
- Multi Agency Approaches – Joint planning and working for key dates and events such as Christmas/Sporting event. This was first introduced in Wrexham and is now applied as a model across North Wales. There has been a reduced impact on Emergency Services Triage Service and this approach has included night time Street Pastors and also a Communication Strategy in respect of Pre-Loading
- *Best Bar None*. This is recognised as an excellent scheme which was well received by landlords and managers. It was successfully being implemented but unfortunately it has now ceased due to lack of financing. There has been an evaluation which could be used to implement best practice
- Implementation of 'criminal orders' to much better effect to manage issues within night time economy rather than purely focussing on enforcement. This has proved supportive in managing issues
- Use of Taxi Marshals across Wales.

