

PRIME MINISTER

FOOTBALL HOOLIGANISM

You are meeting the Environment Secretary, the Home Secretary, the Transport Secretary, the Secretary of State for Scotland and the Minister for Sport tomorrow after Cabinet.

Papers for the meeting (some of which you have seen before in connection with today's meeting with Mr. Smith) are attached as follows:-

- Flag A: the note from the Environment Secretary
- Flag B: the note from the Home Secretary
- Flag C: the Policy Unit note for today's meeting with Mr. Smith
- Flag D: the DoE report "Football Spectator Violence"
- Flag E: DoE summary of remedies proposed in the press over the last week or so
- Flag F: letter from Football League President

You will probably wish to begin the meeting by running through the main options which have been put forward. These are set out in summary form below. You will then wish to discuss the timing of the meeting with the Football Association and the Football League (Neil MacFarlane's office expect that the Association's report will arrive tomorrow morning). Finally, you will wish to discuss and agree the next steps following the meeting with the football authorities.

Options Falling Mainly to Government to Pursue

Criminal Law and its Enforcement

- a new offence (DoE seem to favour, Home Office don't)
- take steps to make serious charges stick (Home Office propose an approach to the Association of Chief Police Officers to encourage them to collect

D. R.

the required evidence)

- encourage Courts to impose sentences to keep troublemakers away (eg using attendance centres or bail conditions; Home Office are considering an approach to the Magistrates' Association)

**Alcoholism**

- stop alcohol consumption in grounds (Home Office think this can be done without legislation); Mr. Smith proposes restricting this ban to grounds where there has been trouble
- stop alcohol consumption on trains (Home Office think existing arrangements are adequate)
- stop alcohol consumption on coaches (Home Office propose an approach to Transport Commissioners to encourage them to tighten up on licensing)

**Licensing of Clubs**

- re-examine guidelines under which local authorities grant safety certificates

*- full-back powers*

**Other suggestions**

- increase police powers to move or cancel matches (DoE option)
- prevent the potential troublemakers travelling (Home Office believe existing powers are adequate eg intercepting coaches at a distance)

Options falling mainly to Football Associations to pursue

- tighten up on entry to clubs, particularly as regards

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drunkenness (DoE and Home Office option)

- improve club/police/local authority liaison so that plans are drawn up to deal with the disorder (DoE option)
- close down or suspend clubs where necessary (DoE option)

Other suggestions made by Mr. Smith

- ban organised travel to away matches for fans who have caused trouble
- extend use of closed-circuit TV in problem grounds (Football Trust to finance)
- fence in grounds (Football Trust to give priority to problem clubs)
- increase use of police dog patrols in grounds
- make encroaching on the ground a specific offence
- on international matches, introduce new offence of bringing nation into disrepute; remove passports where appropriate.

Mark Addison

Mark Addison

20 March 1985

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*With the Compliments of  
the Private Secretary to  
the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State*

A

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FOOTBALL SPECTATOR VIOLENCE

1. Spectator violence is confined neither to football nor to the UK; but British football has suffered consistently from crowd violence at home and abroad in the past 15-20 years, particularly in matches involving certain clubs. Currently the problem clubs are Chelsea, Millwall, Leeds, perhaps Bristol City and Portsmouth. There appears to be a particular London problem, because of the number and proximity of clubs and their rivalry, and the capital's ready access.

Present Policy

2. Whilst the major responsibility for football violence must lie with the clubs and the sport's governing body, the Football Association, Government has a role to play through its responsibility for public order, especially in the streets. Additionally, the Minister for Sport has a responsibility for assisting the well-being of a major British sport.

3. Since 1979 the Government has worked with the Football Association and the Football League on measures to prevent and reduce disorder by the clubs and the public authorities. In particular the Government has taken five specific steps, set out in Annex A together with the public order measures discussed in the Home Secretary's paper.

Role and Powers of the FA

4. The 92 professional clubs are members of the Football League but the Football Association, as the game's governing body, has responsibility for discipline. FA Rule 33 makes clubs responsible for the actions of their supporters and requires them to take "all reasonable precautions" to ensure that order is maintained. The FA has powers to impose penalties on clubs guilty of breaching this rule, following a Commission of Inquiry.

5. In practice, a succession of Commissions of Inquiry has found clubs 'not guilty' in recent years. In one case when a club was found guilty of not taking reasonable precautions (Birmingham v West Ham), the decision of the Commission was overturned on appeal. In another (Chelsea) the FA backed down when the club threatened High Court action. The Interdepartmental Report "Football Spectator Violence" (August 1984) said that the FA seemed to lack confidence in its powers. The most recent Commission of Inquiry (Chelsea v Sunderland), though concluding that ~~that~~ Chelsea were at fault and should improve certain conditions at the ground, imposed no further sanction.

6. The FA's report to the Prime Minister is expected to discuss new tougher powers. These will have to be agreed by the 100 strong Council, comprised largely of representatives of County Associations together with a few League Club representatives.

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Luton v Millwall: What went wrong?

7. A full note is at Annex B. The authorities (public and football) were unprepared. The clubs and the police planned for up to 5000 Millwall supporters but about 9000 arrived, many over 3 hours before the start of the game and already drinking. Because of overcrowding in the ground, arrangements for segregating home and away supporters broke down during the match. There is some evidence that this incident was a reaction to the earlier trouble involving Chelsea and Sunderland fans in that Millwall hooligans planned to demonstrate their "superiority" to those of Chelsea. Such plans are often discovered by the police or clubs in time for appropriate precautions to be taken; on this occasion they were not. The clubs should have made this an all-ticket match given the prestigious nature of the Cup-tie.

Future Matches

8. As the various British and European competitions draw to a close, there will still be a number of matches which present particular problems as various Cup and League competitions reach a climax. The most highly charged match now foreseeable is England v Scotland at Wembley on Bank Holiday Saturday 25 May; the Football Association has been unable to reschedule the match, despite requests from the Minister for Sport and British Rail. For such problem matches, the clubs and authorities concerned will take special precautions (see paragraph 2, Annex A).

Report on Football Spectator Violence (published August 1984)

9. Following publication of the Interdepartmental Report, with its 22 recommendations, the Minister for Sport, with the Minister of State at the Home Office (Mr Giles Shaw) and the Football Association, have held meetings with 17 interested organisations and a mass of written evidence has been submitted. We still await written contributions from the Magistrates Association. The conclusions emerging from the evidence are summarised at Annex C.

10. The Report's assessment and conclusions have not been seriously challenged. Comments received have been broadly supportive of the current policy, but seek still better preparations for matches. Many people want stiffer penalties and greater use of Attendance Centres. (14 of the 120 centres cater for the age group 17-20 years.) Many want stronger powers for football and public authorities. Several bodies argue that the problem is wider than football and requires social remedies.

New measures

11. The report and consultations need now to be examined in the light of events at Luton. There are some measures not advocated in the report which should be reconsidered:

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Government measures

a) create a new offence applicable to football hooliganism which would help the police to charge more offenders successfully. This could carry a mandatory penalty of a period in gaol or at an Attendance Centre. It may not be easy to define an offence. There is, however, a widespread feeling that football matches provide an easy opportunity for violence with little chance of being caught;

b) adopt the Scottish model of legislation banning alcohol at football grounds and on public transport to matches and refusing admission to drunken supporters. (Effectively enforced by the police and stewards, this seems to have reduced football hooliganism substantially in Scotland.)

c) contain violence more forcefully, by mass policing of problem matches (which has been shown to be effective) and by preventing away supporters travelling;

d) give statutory powers to the police to cancel or move problem matches. (At present even the clubs themselves cannot cancel a match without the approval of the Football League);

e) tackle the problem at grass roots through further inner city sport and community schemes, perhaps linked with football clubs, to set a better example to youngsters;

Football measures

f) introduce the Local Plans advocated in the Report, by which clubs would have to draw up, with local authorities and the police, firm plans to deal with crowd disorder. These might be backed up by a money bond which would be refunded only if the Plans had worked during the season;

g) restrict entry to matches to members of a supporters' club so that offenders can be barred;

h) close down clubs with a bad record, either temporarily or permanently.

Next Steps

12. The FA's contribution to the consultation on the Report is at Annex D. Their report this week in response to the Prime Minister's initiative is likely to be more positive. It will suggest how the FA's powers might be strengthened and will advocate some of the measures in paragraph 11 above.

13. At her meeting the Prime Minister will wish to encourage the FA to adopt tougher rules, as recommended in the Inter-departmental Report, and with the Football League to take firm steps to combat hooliganism on football grounds (considering the measures in paragraph 10 f to h). She may also wish the Government to undertake a further speedy examination of the measures in paragraph 11 a to e - with officials reporting urgently to the group of Ministers concerned.

STEPS TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT

1. In 1982, the Minister for Sport set up a Liaison Group (comprising representatives of DOE, Home Office, FCO, the Police and football authorities) to coordinate precautions against violence involving supporters of the English, Scottish and Northern Irish teams competing in the World Cup Finals in Spain. Virtually no incidents involving British fans took place. The approach is now used for all international matches in Europe involving British clubs.
2. In February 1983, the Minister for sport wrote to the President of the Football League, and through him the 92 League club chairmen, stressing the need to ensure effective segregation of opposing supporters and to undertake adequate pre-match planning, particularly for games posing a high risk of violence. This is now standard practice: the clubs and police meet before each match to agree the precautions which should be taken in the light of the particular circumstances and risk of violence posed.
3. With that letter, Mr Macfarlane circulated the "blue print" which was prepared by DOE and the football authorities, and which lists the precautions which clubs should take against spectator violence. (This is reproduced at Annex D of the report of the interdepartmental working group - "Football Spectator Violence".)
4. Following an initiative by the Minister for Sport in January 1983, the Council of Europe adopted in 1984 a Recommendation to Member States which sets out the precautions to be taken by European Governments, football and local authorities for matches in Europe. This endorsed and formalised the approach adopted during the 1982 World Cup Finals.
5. In 1984, officials of the four Departments concerned (Environment, Transport, Home Office and Foreign and Commonwealth Office) began a review for Ministers of current policy and practice. Their report - "Football Spectator Violence" - was published in August 1984 as a consultation document.



LUTON V MILLWALL (WEDNESDAY 13 MARCH 1985)

This was an important match for both clubs. It was the sixth round of the FA Cup, with a money and prestige earning place in the semi-finals for the winner. Luton Town and Millwall are in the first and third Divisions of the Football League respectively, so they are not accustomed to meeting. However, the reputation of Millwall's "followers" is well-known and the importance of the fixture should have dictated careful discussions and preparations in advance between the two clubs and with the local police and the British Transport Police. Additionally, the nasty incidents at Chelsea a few days earlier should have indicated that hooligans in the London area might be looking for another opportunity to indulge themselves.

Unfortunately, there was little time for proper and effective preparation for the match, as because of other FA Cup fixtures the date was only fixed four days beforehand.

From reports submitted by the Bedfordshire Police, the British Transport Police and also from the Minister for Sport's private discussions with the Chief Executives of the two clubs, the facts appear to be as follows. The police assigned over 200 officers to the match, the largest number for an evening game for some considerable time. When trouble began, a further 150 police were drafted in (including 50 from a neighbouring force). 63 British Transport Police Officers were on duty escorting supporters on the trains to and from St Pancras and Luton. BTP were reinforced during the afternoon and evening by 2 police Support Units from the Metropolitan Police - totalling about 30 officers - who operated in the vicinity of St Pancras station.

As early as 2.45pm Millwall supporters were reported to be causing trouble on their way across London. They began arriving at St Pancras in large numbers at around 3pm. They had obviously been drinking already and many were carrying alcohol. BTP confiscated as much of the alcohol as possible before allowing fans on to the trains. Police seeking to control the crowds were bombarded by beer cans and bottles. The Chief Constable of Bedfordshire has already commented that in his view many of the so called supporters should not have been allowed to travel to Luton from London.

The advance estimate was that some 5,000 Londoners would travel to the match, arriving from 6pm onwards. In the event, some 9,000 actually travelled; by comparison, Millwall expect to have no more than 5-5,500 at a home League match. They began to arrive in Luton from 4.30 pm and many were already drunk. Because they were early the Police were not then deployed at the Luton station or in the town, so there were some early incidents. A large number of fans went to the stadium early and broke down a turnstile in order to gain entry. It is estimated that perhaps up to 2,000 Millwall supporters gained entry to the ground in this way. As a result, their enclosure was too crowded and also there were Millwall followers scattered around the ground rather than being segregated from home supporters as was planned.

To ease the over-crowding, the police allowed some spectators on to the pitch before the match began and also again after it had started. A large number of other fans saw this as an opportunity to get on to the pitch and then in to other sections of the ground to cause trouble. The referee had to stop the game (for about 24 minutes) because of the large numbers of spectators along the touchline and even encroaching on to the playing area.

Once the game was over, Millwall fans' feelings and intentions were no doubt increased by their defeat. They again infiltrated a seating area where there were home supporters and also went on to the pitch in large numbers. At this point police on the pitch were out-numbered and the resulting scenes were seen by millions on television.

After the match, damage was caused to property in the neighbourhood of the ground and on one British Rail train.

The statistics are that 31 policemen were injured and 3 detained in hospital. There were 33 arrests, 29 of them Millwall supporters, for offences of assault, damage to property, drunkenness, public disorder and the possession of offensive weapons. Some of those charged appeared before the Magistrates the following day and these sentences were passed:-

<u>Charge</u>	<u>Sentence</u>
Threatening words and behaviour	£750 fine, £34 costs. 3 months suspended prison sentence
Threatening words and behaviour	<u>3 months at a detention centre</u>
Drunk and disorderly	£100 fine. £34 costs
Drunk and disorderly	£150 fine. £34 costs
Theft	£200 fine. £34 costs
Threatening words and behaviour	£200 fine. £34 costs
Damage to property	£250 fine. £34 costs. £45 compensation.

## ANNEX C

### Football Spectator Violence Review: Conclusions emerging from the oral and written evidence presented so far

#### GENERAL CONCLUSIONS FROM THE EVIDENCE

The broad assessment and conclusions of the Official Report have not been seriously challenged.

No new measures have been proposed other than those in the Report.

It is the general consensus that no panacea is available; that the problem is social; and that it is not going away. A clear lead is looked for from Government.

The range of measures now in use are effective but they require consistent and firm application and continuous vigilance. Careful planning and preparation, involving all interested parties, is essential.

The public may be unaware of the extent of the precautions taken and the degree of preparation that is now common; and they may not clearly perceive the dangers in some draconian measures. The Government and football authority case could perhaps be presented better.

Recent problems, and the public doubts, indicate a need for some new initiatives arising out of the Review.

#### SPECIFIC CONCLUSIONS FROM THE EVIDENCE

##### Local Plans

The clubs themselves are best able, in consultation with the relevant local authorities, to assess risks and measures of control in and around their own grounds. The measures taken must nonetheless be clearly defined. Clubs should therefore be required to prepare formal "Local Plans" in consultation with the Council, the police, transport authorities, etc. These plans should be submitted to the FA. They would need to contain some flexibility; lower-risk matches would not require the full range of preventive measures. Clubs should be ready to review and revise plans, in consultation, in the light of circumstances: but, if their preparation is undertaken with care, this should rarely be necessary. Any incidents should be assessed against the Local Plan.

##### Closed Circuit Television

The installation of CCTV at some grounds has been of great help in allowing police to respond quickly to outbreaks of violence within the crowds and to detect offenders. There is already evidence that the experiments currently being run, with the financial assistance of the Football Trust, merit their continuation and extension.

### Membership Cards

On practical, financial and technical grounds, it does not seem likely that entry to grounds could be restricted through the introduction of a national membership card scheme. Even if such a scheme were feasible, it would be likely to deter many of the regular (well-behaved) supporters, and a significant number of casual spectators, rather than the small minority of persistent violent trouble-makers. It would be difficult to introduce in most grounds, which were built in the early years of this century.

### Alcohol

The number and seriousness of incidents on trains has declined significantly since BR adopted a tougher line on the sale and carriage of alcohol. Clubs can ban alcohol from grounds but there is no hard evidence that its sale is a significant contribution to violence; more problems arise with spectators arriving drunk.

In Scotland, alcohol is banned from grounds by law; no statistical assessment has yet been made of this ban, but it is the clear perception of the Scottish police and football authorities that it has greatly reduced crowd problems.

### Football and the Community

By their nature, it is not easy to tell whether efforts to create links between clubs and their local communities are effective in preventing violence. But all interested parties feel there is value in involving local supporters in the day-to-day life of the club. Schemes have been funded by the Sports Council and the Football Trust and more should be encouraged.

### Policing

Effective policing is the major requirement for all clubs, matches, and incidents. Police forces should be asked to give priority to assisting clubs in the preparation of Local Plans.

Co-ordination between different forces should be reviewed.

Anecdotal evidence suggests that it is helpful if, on a regular basis, the same police officers travel with supporters to away games.

The police should treat hooliganism with the fullest possible seriousness, so that the charges made assist deterrence.

### Magistrates

Magistrates should be encouraged to use the full penalties available in order to deter potential offenders. At present there is no evidence to support calls for new legislation increasing the available penalties, since Magistrates do not always use the maxima and sometimes the charges brought by the Police have been too minor.

### Transport

Where possible, special railway halts should be built close to football grounds, to reduce the distance supporters have to walk (often through town centres) to get to grounds. (Successful schemes have already been funded by the Football Trust). Travelling supporters should have as little access to alcohol as possible. In Scotland it is illegal to carry alcohol on licensed coaches; the extension of this law to England should be considered.

### Matches Abroad

It would not be right to seek to prevent people from travelling to matches abroad; any attempt to do so would inevitably endanger the freedom of ordinary law-abiding citizens.

Such travel can, however, be discouraged. Clubs should exercise strict control over tickets available. Positive steps, such as showing games live on large-screen CCTV at the British club's ground, should be taken to deter fans travelling.

The Council of Europe Recommendation on Football Spectator Violence has only just come into operation and should be fully used and tested. Its strictures are clear; they cover the full range of effective precautions and remedies. The Minister will continue to seek effective implementation of the document. (In particular, he will liaise with other Governments on sensitive matches, to back up the liaison arrangements already established between football authorities and with the British Transport Police).

Other Governments will continue to be urged to treat offenders with the fullest possible severity.

# THE FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION

LIMITED

Patron: HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

President: H.R.H. THE DUKE OF KENT

Chairman: F.A. MILLICHIP

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Our Ref: EAC/JKY/396

Your Ref: 11th March, 1985.

Mr. N. Macfarlane, M.P.,  
Minister for Sport,  
Department of the Environment,  
2, Marsham Street,  
London, S.W.1.

*Dear Neil,*

Department of Environment Report on Football  
Spectator Violence

The original report was strongly criticised initially, for two main reasons. The individuals involved in preparing the Report were generally not known to the football world and certainly did not have experience of the practical aspects of the problem. Possibly for this reason many of the recommendations were naive and reflected this lack of background information.

Now, with the benefit of hindsight, I agree that the report served a purpose as it has generated discussion with many people involved. The only remaining regret is that it was circularised beyond those concerned in this country and may have given an impression to Football Authorities in Europe and FIFA of a lack of understanding among the people who are involved with the problem in England.

The meetings that have since taken place between representatives of the Department of Environment and representatives of the bodies, directly or indirectly involved with crowd control in football, with representatives of The Football Association in attendance, should enable a meaningful report to result.

Probably the most difficult problem we face, although not referred to specifically in any of the reports, is finding common denominators that take account of the varying conditions that exist within the various League Clubs, the Ground situations, the number of visiting supporters, other matches in the vicinity and the historical background of each Club.

Contd...-

Mr. N. Macfarlane, M.P.

11th March, 1985.

Regrettably, but not surprisingly, no panacea to crowd problems has emerged. Virtually every suggestion put forward has been tried before. God forbid that we ever admit publicly that hooliganism will remain part of football for the foreseeable future, but I fear that that is the conclusion one must reach and therefore deterrents must be continually sought. At the recent Milk Cup Semi-Final, Chelsea v. Sunderland, nearly 40,000 supporters turned up, in spite of the record of crowd troubles at Chelsea matches and the troubles at Sunderland in the first leg.

Attached herewith are our comments on the various points dealt with at the meetings.

Please let me know if you require further information.

Yours sincerely,

*E.A.*

E.A. Croker  
General Secretary

1. Membership Cards

The Football Association questions the desirability of introducing membership cards. It appears to us that there is every possibility that the introduction of such a scheme would drive away responsible supporters and not the hooligans.

It is clear to us, regardless of whether or not membership cards are desirable, that the implementation of a national system would be totally impractical. We do not believe that a feasibility study would produce anything to alter our view on this. Focusing attention on the hooligan problem for some dubious return in PR terms seems to us to be counterproductive.

We support effective membership schemes carried out by individual clubs, but do not consider it possible to legislate for all 92 clubs.

2. Local Plans

The Football Association and The Football League have already considered the 'Local Plan' proposals at some length. Neither body felt able to support such proposals. The Football Association believes that not only does each club have problems peculiar to itself, but also each game has to be considered strictly on its merits.

3. Disciplinary Powers of The Football Association

The Football Association requires all clubs to take all reasonable precautions to control spectators and supporters, home or away. We have reminded clubs in February of this year that their responsibilities extend to those games they play away from home.

If a club is found to have taken all reasonable precautions, The Football Association cannot punish it. Nor does The Football Association have any sanction against individual members of the public.

If a club is found not to have taken reasonable precautions, then The Football Association's powers to punish are limitless.



4. Close Circuit Television

The Football Association considers the current experiments with CCTV are helpful and should be continued.

5. Football and the Community

The Football Association has, as yet, seen insufficient evidence to make a reasoned judgement on the effect of the Football and the Community programme. It is our instinctive feeling, however, that interaction between Football clubs and the communities in which they are based does contribute to the struggle against hooliganism.

6. Railway Halts/Interchanges

The improvement in access to grounds through new Railway Halts and Interchanges has proved beneficial. The Football Association hopes that The Football Trust will continue to support such schemes and that the Government will become involved with financial help.

7. Role and organisation of the Police

The Football Association believes that, with one or two rare exceptions, co-ordination between clubs and police is excellent. The FA's advisor, Sir James Starritt, will continue to monitor the situation and advise The Association accordingly.

8. British Rail/British Transport Police

The Football Association is happy that the steps taken by British Rail, British Transport Police and the clubs have contributed to a drastic reduction in the number of incidents on trains. British Rail's strong anti-alcohol stance is, in our opinion, an important element in this reduction.

9. Matches Abroad

The close liaison between The Football Association, the Department of the Environment, the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, clubs and The Association's advisor Leslie Walker should continue. It should be recognized that these efforts can be and often are undermined by the actions of travel agents and the club or country being visited. The regular meetings of the European Ministers of Sport should be used to place pressure on clubs or countries whose attitude is less than co-operative.

10. Alcohol

The Football Association believes that the consumption of alcohol on coaches should be banned. The Government should also look more closely at the effectiveness of the Scottish legislation and its relevance to England and Wales.

11. Penalties/Magistrates

The Football Association has long advocated that information about arrests, subsequent charges and punishments associated with acts of hooliganism at matches would serve a most useful aid to future crowd control. Efforts to obtain such details had invariably been unsuccessful. It is also felt that a far greater use should be made of Attendance Centres and that stiffer punishments should be imposed for acts of violence.

12. Liaison between FA and Government

The Football Association agrees that an FA/Government Liaison Group provided a useful platform for specific items to be discussed from time to time.

13. Costs of Hooliganism

It is The Association's view that the costs associated with the employment of an Overseas Liaison Officer should remain its responsibility but it is felt that, bearing in mind the massive sums accrued by the Government by way of direct and indirect taxation on the game, it would be appropriate for it to assist financially with the installation of CCTV at grounds and with the development of Railway Halts and other such improvements which would provide direct access and egress to grounds for visiting supporters and thereby assist in crowd control.



DIGEST OF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR REDUCING FOOTBALL SPECTATOR VIOLENCE,  
REPORTED BY THE PRESS, 14-18 MARCH 1985.

Key

DML - Daily Mail, DS - Daily Star, DE - Daily Express, S - Sun,  
G - Guardian, T - The Times, DT - Daily Telegraph, MS - Morning Star,  
DMR - Daily Mirror, STD - Evening Standard, ST - Sunday Times,  
OBS - Observer, STE - Sunday Telegraph, MoS - Mail on Sunday, SMR - Sunday  
Mirror, SP - Sunday People, NoW - News of the World, SE - Sunday Express

ACTION FOR FOOTBALL AUTHORITIES

- |   |                           |
|---|---------------------------|
| - Strengthen powers over clubs  | T,ST,OBS                  |
| - Bring in membership card system   | DML,G,STD,ST,STE          |
| - Introduce Local Plans   | ST,STE                    |
| - Ban clubs (permanently or temporarily)  | DS,DE,S,G,DMR,STD,MoS,NoW |
| - Suspend clubs from league   | DS,STD,OBS,SP,NoW         |
| - Fine clubs a number of league points  | OBS,STE                   |
| - Play matches behind closed doors  | DML,DS,G,STD,STE,SP       |
| - Relegate clubs to a lower division  | STD,MoS,SP                |
| - Make problem matches all-ticket   | DS,S,G,STE,SP             |
| - Clubs to pay for policing both<br>in and out of ground                        | DE,T,DT                   |
| - Ban supporters for life/announce<br>names of those banned at matches          | DS,G,DMR,SP               |
| - Clubs pay FA a 'behaviour bond',<br>losing an amount each time trouble occurs | G                         |
| - Introduce an independent disciplinary body                                    | NoW                       |
| - Clubs forfeit gate receipts until<br>responsibility has been allocated        | G                         |
| - Earlier kick offs   | DML,DT                    |
| - Tough action on players<br>behaving badly                                     | SP,NoW                    |
| - Prevent away fans travelling  | DML,STD                   |
| - Provide better facilities in grounds  | DT                        |

ACTION FOR GOVERNMENT

- Set up more attendance centres DML,DS,DE,T,DT,ST,STE
- Ban alcohol in grounds DML,DS,DE,G,DT,STD,  
OBS,STE,SMR,SP,SE
- Ban alcohol on transport to matches DT,STD,STE,SMR,SP,SE
- Introduce 'Scottish' legislation ST,SMR,SP
- Legislate for the courts to impose  
mandatory detention or attendance  
orders every evening and every weekend STE
- Reintroduce corporal punishment T
- Reintroduce stocks DML
- Ban British Rail 'Football Specials' DML,STE
- Give powers to local authorities  
to stop matches DT,G,SMR
- Reintroduce national service NoW
- Make coach operators responsible  
for their passengers DML
- Licence clubs - give local  
authorities powers to impose  
conditions on clubs G
- Introduce new offence  
applicable to hooliganism T

ACTION FOR THE POLICE

- Bring stronger charges DML,STD,STE,SMR,SP,NoW,SE
- Police to decide level of policing  
required, not the clubs S,G,DT,MS,DMR,STD
- Search supporters entering ground DT,STE
- Set up national intelligence network STE
- Prevent away fans travelling DML,STD

ACTION FOR MAGISTRATES

- Stiffer penalties DML,DS,DE,S,G,T,DT,MS,DMR,  
STD,STE,SMR,SP,NoW,SE
- More use of attendance centres DML,DS,DE,T,DT,ST,STE

SOCIAL MEASURES

- Look more at social causes DMR
- Parents impose more discipline STD,STE
- Teachers impose more discipline NoW
- Encourage more participation  
in sport by young people ST