

Appendix 1



City-Wide Public Spaces Protection Order to Tackle Street Drinking

Consultation findings

October 2014

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1. Executive Summary

- 1.1** The purpose of this report is to propose the implementation of a citywide street drinking order. The report outlines the methodology undertaken in carrying out a consultation to elicit views from the public and stakeholders together with overall findings.
- 1.2** As part of the new Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014; the new Public Spaces Protection Order (PSPO) now replaces the Designated Public Places Order (DPPO).
- 1.3** At the commencement for this work, the guidance for this new power had not been released and it was therefore decided that the DPPO process would be used for the assessment and a possible establishment of a city-wide street drinking order. As a result a 7 week consultation process was instigated from the 23rd June to the 17th August 2014.
- 1.4** Subsequently, due to the announcement of the new legislation (which was to come into effect as of the 20th October 2014), it was agreed that the consultation would be re-opened for a further 4 weeks (from 8th September to 5th October 2014) under the Public Spaces Protection Order (PSPO). This was done on the understanding that the earlier consultation findings would be amalgamated with additional views gleaned from this new consultation.
- 1.5** The application of the PSPO is designed to be broad and focus on the impact that the anti-social behaviour is having on victims and communities. A PSPO can be made by the Council if they are satisfied on reasonable grounds that the activities carried out, or likely to be carried out, in a public space:
 - a) have had, or are likely to have, a detrimental effect on the quality of life of those in the locality is, or is likely to be, persistent or continuing in nature;
 - b) is, or is likely to be, unreasonable;
 - c) and justifies the restrictions imposed by the PSPO.
- 1.6** The PSPO does not represent a ban on public drinking; rather it allows for greater control of drinking where it is of a problematic nature – e.g. large groups of drinkers intimidating residents/passers-by; and gives police additional powers within a designated area to tackle street-drinking where there is associated anti-social behaviour (ASB).
- 1.7** PSPOs can be applied to specific geographical locations shown to have issues with significant and persistent street drinking-related ASB which is having a detrimental effect on the quality of life of those in the locality. The legislation does not exclude the possibility of having a local authority-wide PSPO provided that there is sufficient evidence to demonstrate that street drinking is a problem across the whole area. Several councils have implemented, or are seeking to implement, a street drinking order to cover their full local authority area.

- 1.8** A 'snapshot' audit, in July 2013 of street drinking in Leicester highlighted 106 street drinking hotspots. Around 15% of these are in the city centre, and there are issues present in all but four wards in the city. Therefore a citywide street drinking order may be beneficial and justifiable.
- 1.9** Currently there is an active Designated Public Protection Order (DPPO) in the city of Leicester which covers mostly the city centre which will be replaced by the PSPO in October 2014. (See appendix A for areas currently covered). The city's experience with DPPOs so far has shown that, where implemented, it has been very useful and has usually reduced or stopped drinking-related nuisance. However, there has usually been a displacement effect, with new hotspots emerging near to the DPPO area (whilst the DPPO forces a drinker to stop consuming alcohol in a particular place it does not necessarily cause the drinker to address their behaviour, which means that some will simply continue drinking and being a nuisance in a different location).
- 1.10** In our experience, the displacement of drinkers has meant that in some DPPO areas, further streets have been or need to be brought under a DPPO (for example, in the city centre, and around Sparrow Park on Uppingham Road). Each time a DPPO needs to be expanded, even by a single street; local authorities are required to go through the full consultation process, which can be time-consuming and costly. As Leicester has a number of hotspots across the city that requires DPPOs, and introducing DPPOs to those hotspots could lead to displacement and the creation of further hotspots, it is believed that it may be beneficial for Leicester to apply a DPPO to the city as a whole.
- 1.11** In order to establish a DPPO/PSPO local authorities are required to consult with the public, police, alcohol services and other stakeholders. A 'DPPO/PSPO Steering Group' was formed by the community safety team and consisted of various members (See appendix B), who contributed to the formation of the consultation document (See appendix C) which outlined the opportunities for consultation and the responsible officer for pursuing each opportunity. The consultation document and process as a whole was based on the Statutory Guidance which came into effect in September 2011.
- 1.12** As mentioned above, the DPPO consultation on 'Street Drinking' in Leicester took place over a 7 week period from 23/06/2014 to 17/08/2014. At the conclusion of the consultation process, a total of 490 responses to the consultation were received; 187 hardcopies and 303 online responses. Due to the new legislation, the consultation was re-opened from 08/09/2014 to 05/10/2014. A further 170 Responses were received. All in all, a total of 630 responses to the street drinking consultations were received.
- 1.13** On combining the responses from both consultations, it can be evidenced that the majority (87%) of the 630 respondents stated that they think that street drinking is a problem in Leicester. A small minority of just under 9% of the 630 respondents feel that street drinking in Leicester is not a problem for them, with approximately 8% remaining undecided.

- 1.14** Approximately 15% of the 630 respondents feel that street drinking is a daily problem for them. Approximately 16% of respondents feel that street drinking causes them problems up to four times a week, approximately 18% said street drinking causes them problems up to three times a month and 13% feel that street drinking causes them a problem up to three times a year. Almost a third (33%) chose not to answer this question.
- 1.15** The type of problems that respondents have identified that are caused by street drinking, include approximately 73% stating that noise is an issue, followed by 70% stating that littering is a problem associated with street drinking. Approximately 53% have stated that verbal abuse is an associated problem and 11% have said that physical abuse is an associated problem. 60% of the 415 who answered this question have stated that they feel intimidated by street drinkers and approximately 39% chose not to answer. 21% of the respondents also stated that urination, vomiting, racism, begging for money and the smashing of bottles to also be associated problems.
- 1.16** Over 77% of the 630 respondents support the use of citywide street drinking order. Approximately 7% do not support the use of a citywide street drinking order and approximately 6% were undecided and approximately 15% chose not to answer this question.
- 1.17** Whilst undoubtedly, respondents have stated that the majority of street drinking occurs in the Castle ward, it can be seen that street drinking occurs in most (it not all) wards across the city.
- 1.18** The first consultation under the DPPO, indicated that the key areas/ streets that experience street drinking issues were identified as, Town Hall Square, Granby Street, Bede Park, Barleycroft Shops, Beaumont Leys, Dover Street, Museum Square, Onslow Park, Castle Gardens, Belvoir Street and Cedar Park.
- 1.19** Whilst under the second consultation, the key areas/ streets that experience street drinking issues were identified as Town Hall Square, Granby Street, Weymouth Street, High Street and Bardolph Street. This revealed that there was some consensus in terms of areas identified as having street drinking issues over the two consultation exercises.
- 1.20** As a result of the consultation findings it is recommended that the Authority pursue with the implementation of a citywide street drinking order.

2. Background

- 2.1** The purpose of this report is to address the issue of whether street drinking is likely to have, a detrimental effect on the quality of life of those in the locality; or likely to be, persistent or continuing in nature. If street drinking is an issue then to propose the implementation of a citywide Public Spaces Protection Order (PSPO).
- 2.2** As part of the new Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Bill; the new Public Spaces Protection Order (PSPO) will now replace the Designated Public Places Order (DPPO) as of 20th October 2014.
- 2.3** PSPO's give the police and other designated officers additional powers within a designated area to tackle street-drinking where it is having a detrimental effect to those in the locality. Designation provides police officers and Police Community Support Officers (PCSOs) the power to require a person to; (a) not to consume alcohol in that place; and/ or (b) to surrender alcohol in his/ her possession.
- 2.4** Under the DPPO, it was the responsibility of the local authority to designate the public place under s. 13(2)) – which stated that;
“A local authority may ... identify any public place in their area if they are satisfied that –
a) Nuisance or annoyance to members of the public or a section of the public or
b) Disorder; has been associated with the consumption of intoxicating liquor in that place.”
- 2.5** The application of the PSPO is designed to be broader than the DPPO. A PSPO can be made by the Council if they are satisfied on reasonable grounds that the activities carried out, or likely to be carried out, in a public space:
a) have had, or are likely to have, a detrimental effect on the quality of life of those in the locality is, or is likely to be, persistent or continuing in nature;
b) is, or is likely to be, unreasonable;
c) and justifies the restrictions imposed by the PSPO.
- 2.6** The British Crime Survey reports and local statistics endorse that drunk or rowdy behaviour in the public place is a problem in local areas. DPPO's have been useful tools that can help the police deal with such alcohol misuse problems in public spaces. To date local authorities across England and Wales have introduced over 400 DPPO's.
- 2.7** At the commencement for this work, the guidance for this new power had not been released and it was therefore decided that the DPPO process would be used for the assessment and a possible establishment of a city-wide street drinking order. As a result a 7 week consultation process was instigated from the 23rd June to the 17th August 2014.

- 2.8** Subsequently, due to the announcement of the new legislation, it was agreed that the consultation would be re-opened for a further 4 weeks (from 8th September to 5th October 2014) under the Public Spaces Protection Order (PSPO). This was done on the understanding that the earlier consultation findings would be amalgamated with additional views gleaned from this new consultation.
- 2.9** A 'snapshot' audit of street drinking in Leicester conducted in July 2013, highlighted 106 street drinking hotspots. Around 15% of these are in the city centre, and there are issues present in all but four wards in the city. This indicates that street drinking is an issue and has a detrimental effect on the quality of life for residents of the city, and suggests that a citywide PSPO may be beneficial and justifiable.
- 2.10** Currently there is an active DPPO in the city of Leicester which covers mostly the city centre area. (See appendix A for current coverage). The city's experience with DPPOs so far has shown that, where implemented, it has been very useful and has usually reduced or stopped drinking-related nuisance. However, there has usually been a displacement effect, with new hotspots emerging near to the DPPO area (whilst the DPPO forces a drinker to stop consuming alcohol in a particular place it does not necessarily cause the drinker to address their behaviour, which means that some will simply continue drinking and being a nuisance in a different location).
- 2.11** The displacement of drinkers has meant that in some DPPO areas, further streets have been or need to be brought under a DPPO (for example, in the city centre, and around Sparrow Park on Uppingham Road). Each time a street drinking order needs to be expanded, even by a single street; local authorities are required to go through the full consultation process, which can be time-consuming and costly. As Leicester has a number of hotspots across the city that requires street drinking orders, and introducing street drinking orders to those hotspots could lead to displacement and the creation of further hotspots, it is believed that it may be beneficial for Leicester to apply a street drinking order to the city as a whole.
- 2.12** A citywide street drinking order will have a number of benefits, including greater flexibility, immediacy, and consistency in tackling issues, saving time and money, and contributing to mayoral priorities for the city.
- 2.13** There are also a number of risks and challenges to be taken into consideration with a citywide approach to street drinking order, particularly with regards to human rights implications. However, through clear and targeted publicity, outreach work with problem street-drinkers, and careful monitoring and management of enforcement, the authority should be able to mitigate these risks.

3. Consultation & Methodology

- 3.1** In order to establish a street drinking order, local authorities are required to consult with the public, police, alcohol services and other stakeholders. A 'DPPO/PSPO Steering Group' was formed by the Community Safety Team and consisted of various members (See appendix B), who contributed to the formation of the consultation document (See appendix C and also appendix F for the PSPO consultation doc) which outlined the opportunities for consultation and the responsible officer for pursuing each opportunity. The consultation document and process as a whole was based on the Statutory Guidance which came into effect in September 2011.
- 3.2** Leicester City Councils Research and Analyst team was also consulted who advised on the use and wording of questions for each of the individual consultations. Both the DPPO and PSPO consultation documents were made available online and in paper copy. Contact email addresses were provided for both the consultation processes. A short web address was secured to ease access and this information was included in all email and paper correspondence.
- 3.3** Notice of the forthcoming consultation opportunity was sent by email to each member of the Safer Leicester Partnership and its constituent delivery groups. Other key contacts (such as city council Heads of Service) were also sent a copy of the questionnaire with a request for them to cascade the questionnaire to staff and service users.
- 3.4** Presentations were delivered to relevant strategic groups such as the Safer Leicester Partnership, Alcohol Delivery Group, Frontline Services Forum and Ward meetings. Paper copies for each of the DPPO and PSPO questionnaires were sent out to all libraries, community centres and customer service centres across Leicester along with a poster. A contact email address was provided on the consultation for verbal queries and people were advised to view the online consultation for an enlarged view of the map. An online frequently asked questionnaires (FAQs) document was also made available for each of the DPPO and PSPO consultations (see appendix E and G).
- 3.5** Staff from the Community Safety Team visited the Council's Customer Service Centres to discuss the consultation and ask for views on street drinking to those individuals using the Centres. People of varying ages, gender and ethnicity were approached.
- 3.6** Press releases were put out by the Council's Communication Team with wide coverage in the media and in particular over BBC Radio Leicester. Contacts were made with e-networks such as Voluntary Action Leicester, Democratic Services and the Housing Provider Forum. Reminders were sent out by email at the halfway point of the consultation in order to encourage people to take part in the consultation. Finally, there was a call around to check availability of paper copies and whether any additional support was required.

4. Consultation Findings

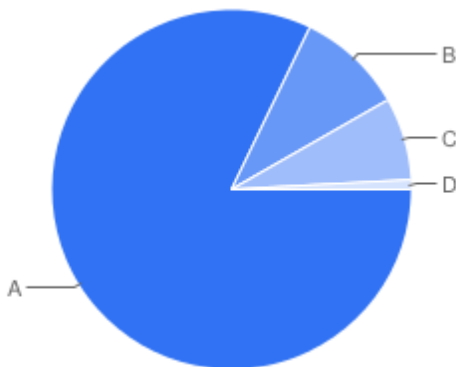
4.1 As a result of undertaking two separate consultation exercises, outlined below are the findings from each of the consultations together with an overview and conclusions of the findings. The amalgamated responses have then been used to arrive at recommendations going forward.

5. Designated Public Places Order (DPPO) Findings

5.1 The DPPO consultation on 'Street Drinking' in Leicester took place over a 7 week period from 23/06/2014 to 17/08/2014. A total of 490 responses to the consultation were received; 187 hardcopies and 303 online responses.

5.2 The consultation questions and analysis are as follows;

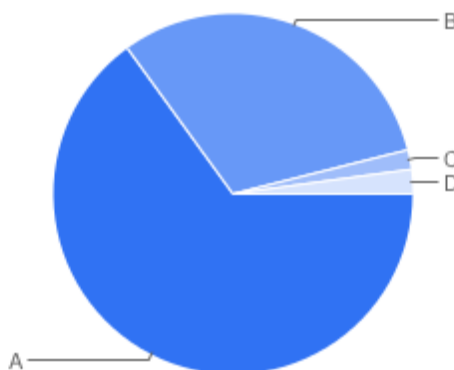
(i) Question 1: "Do you think that street drinking is an issue in Leicester?"



Key	Option	Total	Percentage of All
A	Yes	403	82%
B	No	44	9%
C	Undecided	38	8%
D	Unanswered	5	1%

Table of "Q1" shows that the majority (82%) of the 490 respondents think that street drinking is a problem in Leicester. A small minority of just under 9% of the 490 respondents feel that street drinking in Leicester is not a problem for them, with approximately 8% remaining undecided.

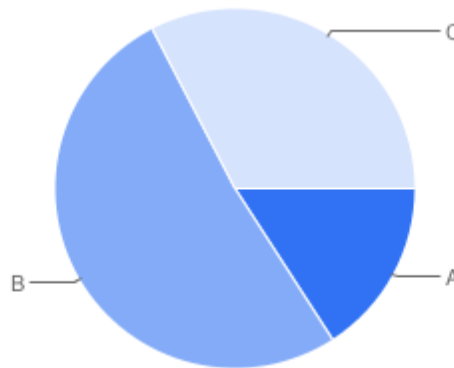
(ii) Question 2: "Have you ever had problems with street drinkers?"



Key	Option	Total	Percentage of All
A	Yes	310	63%
B	No	157	32%
C	Prefer not to answer	10	2%
D	Not answered	13	3%

Table of "Q2" indicates that the majority (63%) of the 490 respondents have had problems with street drinkers, with just under a third (32%) stating that they had not had any problems. Approximately 5% chose not to answer or preferred not to answer this question.

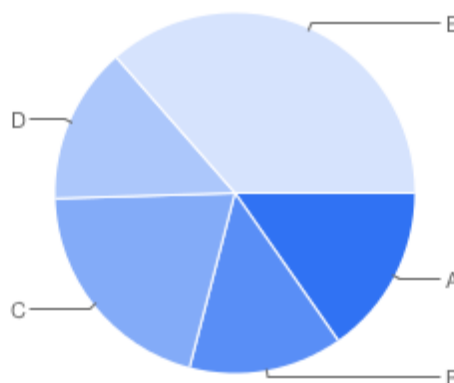
(iii) Question 2a: "Was the problem with an individual or group?"



Key	Option	Total	Percent of All
A	An Individual	78	16%
B	A Group	245	50%
C	Not answered	167	34%

Table of "Q2a" indicates that approximately 16% of the 490 respondents identify street drinking to be a problem caused by an individual but more than half of the respondents (approximately 50%) stated that street drinking is a problem caused by groups of people. A third (approximately 34%) chose not to answer this question.

(iv) Question 2.b: "How regularly was this problem for you?"



Key	Option	Total	Percentage of All
A	Everyday	66	13%
B	3-4 times a week	62	13%
C	2-3 times a month	85	17%
D	2-3 times a year	58	12%
E	Not answered	165	34%

Table of "Q2b" shows that approximately 13% of respondents feel that street drinking is a daily problem for them. Approximately 13% of respondents feel that street drinking causes them problems up to four times a week, approximately 17% said street drinking causes them problems up to three times a month and 12% feel that street drinking causes them a problem up to three times a year. Almost a third (34%) chose not to answer this question.

(v) Question 2.c: "Where did this occur?"

As can be seen from below, street drinking issues have occurred in most areas within the city, as reported by the respondents to the consultation. Below the data collected is represented by;

- Table 1 larger streets and general areas,
- Table 2 locations represented by ward and finally
- Table 3, locations represented with three or more occurrences

**Table 1: Have you ever had problems with street drinkers? Where did this occur?
First response period: 23/06/14 to 17/08/14**

Larger streets and general areas

Location	Number of occurrences	Location	Number of occurrences
Aylestone	1	Howard Road	1
Beaumont Leys	1	London Road	4
Braunstone	1	Narborough Road	11
Canal Towpaths	3	New Walk	8
Catherine Street	1	Oadby	1
City Centre	29	Queens Road	3
Council estates	1	Riverside	1
Evington Road and surrounding streets	5	Rowlatts Hill	1
Fosse Road South	2	Rushey Mead bus shelter	1
Gleneagles Avenue	1		
Glenfield Road	1	Saffron Lane	3
Great Central Railway	3	St James area	1
Highfields	2	St. Mathews area	1

Hinckley Road	2	Tudor Road	1
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Table 2: Have you ever had problems with street drinkers? Where did this occur?

First response period: 23/06/14 to 17/08/14

Locations represented on map by city ward

Ward	Number of occurrences	Ward	Number of occurrences
Abbey	11	Humberstone and Hamilton	4
Beaumont Leys	19	Knighton	2
Belgrave	6	Latimer	28
Braunstone Park and Rowley Fields	9	New Parks	4
Castle	231	Rushey Mead	3
Charnwood	6	Spinney Hills	3
Coleman	15	Stoneygate	36
Evington	4	Westcotes	27
Fosse	7	Western Park	10

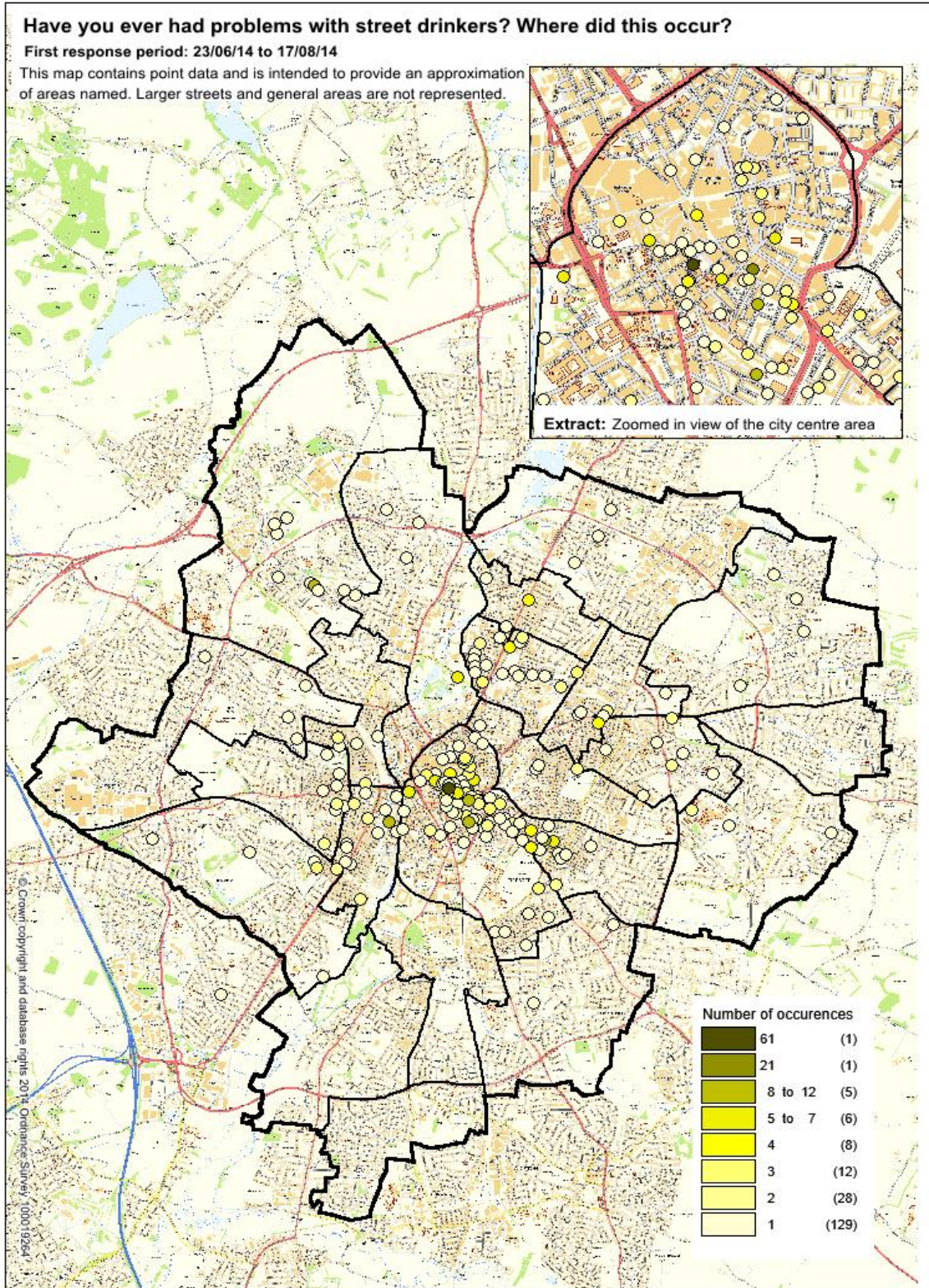
Table 3: Have you ever had problems with street drinkers? Where did this occur?

First response period: 23/06/14 to 17/08/14

Locations represented on the map with three or more occurrences

Location	Number of occurrences	Ward
Town Hall Square	61	Castle
Granby Street	21	Castle
Bede Park	12	Westcotes
Barleycroft Shops, Beaumont Leys	12	Beaumont Leys
Dover Street	10	Castle
Museum Square	10	Castle
Onslow Park	9	Stoneygate
Castle Gardens	7	Castle
Belvoir Street	7	Castle
Cedar Park	7	Stoneygate
Abbey Park	7	Abbey
St George's Churchyard, Rutland Street	5	Castle
Cathedral Square	5	Castle
Gallowtree Gate	4	Castle
Market Street	4	Castle
Granby Street (nr London Road)	4	Castle
Upper Tichbourne Street	4	Stoneygate

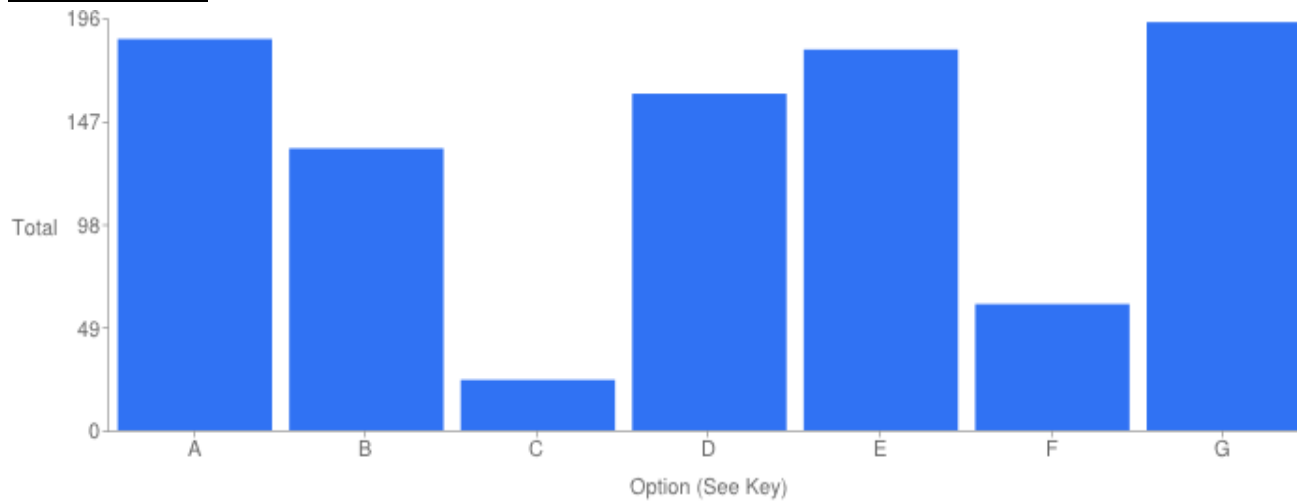
Evington Footway	4	Stoneygate
Cossington Park	4	Latimer
Flax Road (nr Melton Road)	4	Belgrave
Sparrow Park	4	Coleman
Yeoman Street	3	Castle
Humberstone Gate	3	Castle
Clarence Street	3	Castle
High Street	3	Castle
Calais Hill	3	Castle
Holy Cross Priory, Wellington Street	3	Castle
Conduit Street	3	Castle
Leicester Rail Station	3	Castle
Victoria Park	3	Castle
Westcotes Park	3	Braunstone Park and Rowley Fields
Garfield Street Park	3	Latimer
Martin Street	3	Latimer



Outlined above are the approximate areas where respondents have identified street drinking to have taken place.

- (vi) Question 2.d: “What was the type of problem caused by the Street Drinkers?”

Table of "2d"



Key	Option	Total	Percent of All
A	Noise	194	40%
B	Verbal abuse	144	30%
C	Physical abuse	25	5%
D	Intimidation	171	35%
E	Littering	188	39%
F	Other	63	13%
G	Not answered	208	42%

Table of "Q2d" shows the problems that respondents have identified that are caused by street drinking. Respondents were given the opportunity to tick more than one box. Approximately 40% stated that noise is an associated problem with street drinking, approximately 39% (188/282) stating that littering is a problem associated with street drinking. Approximately 30%(144/282) have stated that verbal abuse is an associated problem and 5% have said that physical abuse is an associated problem. 35% of the 282 respondents that answered have stated that they feel intimidated by street drinkers and approximately 42%(208/490) chose not to answer. Where 'other' was answered (13%), respondents stated that urination, vomiting, racism, begging for money and the smashing of bottles also associated problems.

(vii) Question 3: “Do you agree that street drinking is a problem as the map suggests?”
 (See Appendix D for illustration of the map)

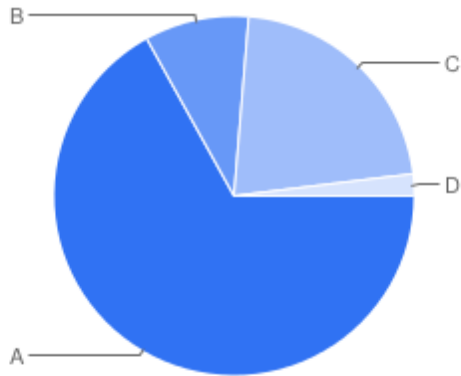


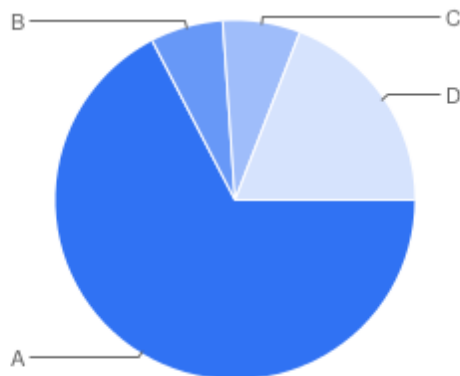
Table of “Q3”

Key	Option	Total	Percent of All
A	Yes	332	68%
B	No	44	9%
C	Undecided	101	21%
D	Not answered	13	3%

Table of “Q3” shows that the majority (approximately 68%) of the 490 respondents agreed with the map that suggests street drinking in Leicester is a citywide problem. Approximately 9% did not agree that street drinking in Leicester to be a citywide problem with approximately 21% remaining undecided. Approximately 3% chose not to answer this question.

(viii) Question 4: “Do you support the use of a citywide street drinking order (DPPO)?”

Table of “Q4”



Key	Option	Total	Percent of All
A	Yes	335	68%
B	No	30	6%
C	Undecided	32	7%
D	Not Answered	93	19%

Table of “Q4” indicates that the majority of the respondents (68%) support the use of citywide DPPO. Approximately 6% do not support the use of a citywide DPPO and

approximately 7% are undecided. Approximately 19% chose not to answer this question.

(ix) Question 5: "If there is anything else you would like to say then please use the space below".

There are 202 responses to this part of the question, a summary of which can be seen in 'table of Q5' below;

Table of "Q5":

Comment	Number of respondents
Generally supportive comments	51
Unsupportive comments	16
Naming a specific location	54
Referring to anti-social behaviour associated with street drinking	54
Suggesting alternative ways of addressing street drinking/alcohol related street issues, e.g. Suggestions related to licencing ✓Ban sale of cheap, high volume alcohol ✓Consider the number of licenced premises in an area and hours of operation ✓Consider seating and capacity for on-site licenced premises ✓Power to revoke licences for problem premises Suggestions related to a non-punitive solution ✓Address the social issues associated with street drinking ✓Chaperones ✓Offer alternative premises/ areas away from other public areas ✓Move street drinkers on Suggestions related to deterrence ✓Greater police/warden presence ✓Better street lighting Other suggestions ✓Arrest street drinkers ✓Complete ban on street drinking ✓Look to alcohol producers and suppliers to find and fund a solution	52

Referring to environmental issues associated with street drinking √Litter √Urination/defecation/vomit	32
Voicing concerns about the ability to enforce the proposed legislation √Concern that there will not be any visible enforcement √Commenting on the lack of success in areas already covered by a similar order	27
Referring to personal intimidation felt by witnessing street drinking and related behaviours	19
Raising questions about the implementation of the order √Will it allow freedom for responsible drinkers?	17
Referring to specific groups or the characteristics of people engaging in street drinking	16
Comments related to the survey structure and the materials provided for consultation	13
Suggestions relating to the proposed DPPO √Reinvest fines into provisions dealing with street drinking/alcohol-related issues √Include green spaces/places of worship/children’s play areas/libraries √Retain existing Alcohol Exclusion Zones with new policy √ Use in conjunction with suitable alternative premises and social provisions	5
Referring to specific issues with morning street drinking	3

(x) Furthermore outlined below are some quotes taken from the respondents who answered Q5, a variety of which demonstrate support for and against the city wide order, concerns over enforcement and overzealous enforcement and suggestions for a joint up approach;

Support for the Order

“I think this is an urgent issue that needs to be tackled ASAP. It affects everyone’s lives. Kids don’t feel safe to walk outside. Police need more powers”.

“Police should have powers across the whole city”

"I hope this project goes ahead"

"It will help Council Officers and the Police to deal with the problem better".

"I am grateful that something is being done about it".

Against the Order

"Excessive drinking is a problem for the individual and society but I honestly do not believe that banning it from the streets will bring positive change in our community. And additionally it will restrict responsible people's freedom too. I hope this does not go forward".

Concern over enforcement (lack of)

"What seems to be required is the ability to enforce the current drinking ban in the City Centre. The enforcement does not seem to be working at present".

"I support the imposition of a citywide DPPO but am concerned that it will be ineffective due to failure by the police to enforce it".

"Existing DPPO is clearly not being effectively enforced. Extending the area will not actually tackle the problem unless you have sufficient funding for additional staff and resources. If you don't – this is simply window dressing".

Concern for overzealous enforcement

"The only problem I see with the DPPO is that it could interfere with decent people who like to take a picnic to the park or riverside walk or other such beauty spot. There should be a line kept between anti-social drinking in public places and responsible social drinking in public places".

"There may be a lack of clarity for the public on their rights when a DPPO is in place - confusion over whether they can drink or not. It may also make drinking in the streets more accepted and more regularly practised. It seems that this is also very subjective - The individual may not consider their behaviour as anti-social and therefore think they can continue to drink and act in the manner they are, whilst a Police Officer may think that it is anti-social behaviour.....".

"The use of drink free zones etc. is totally disproportionate to the problem. Further, people have the right to quiet enjoyment of the city without being told they can't do something that is harmless to others e.g. drinking in town hall square or other public places. Broad brush solutions are inequitable and antagonistic as well as illiberal. Please prioritise the rights of the law abiding majority".

A need for a partnership approach

"I think there are a number of agencies that can come together to work through the issues, people always attribute the street drinking problem to the homeless and the begging community which is not always the case, different agencies recognise differing individuals so a joined up approach is key".

"Don't just tackle the individuals or groups also look at the shops that are selling the alcohol to the individual/groups. They play a massive part in the whole problem"

"The city wide DPPO should be used in conjunction with proper alternative premises for street drinkers to utilise and professional working with those people to provide

advice, help and assistance. Service needs to be offered all year round and with extended hours including evening and weekends”.

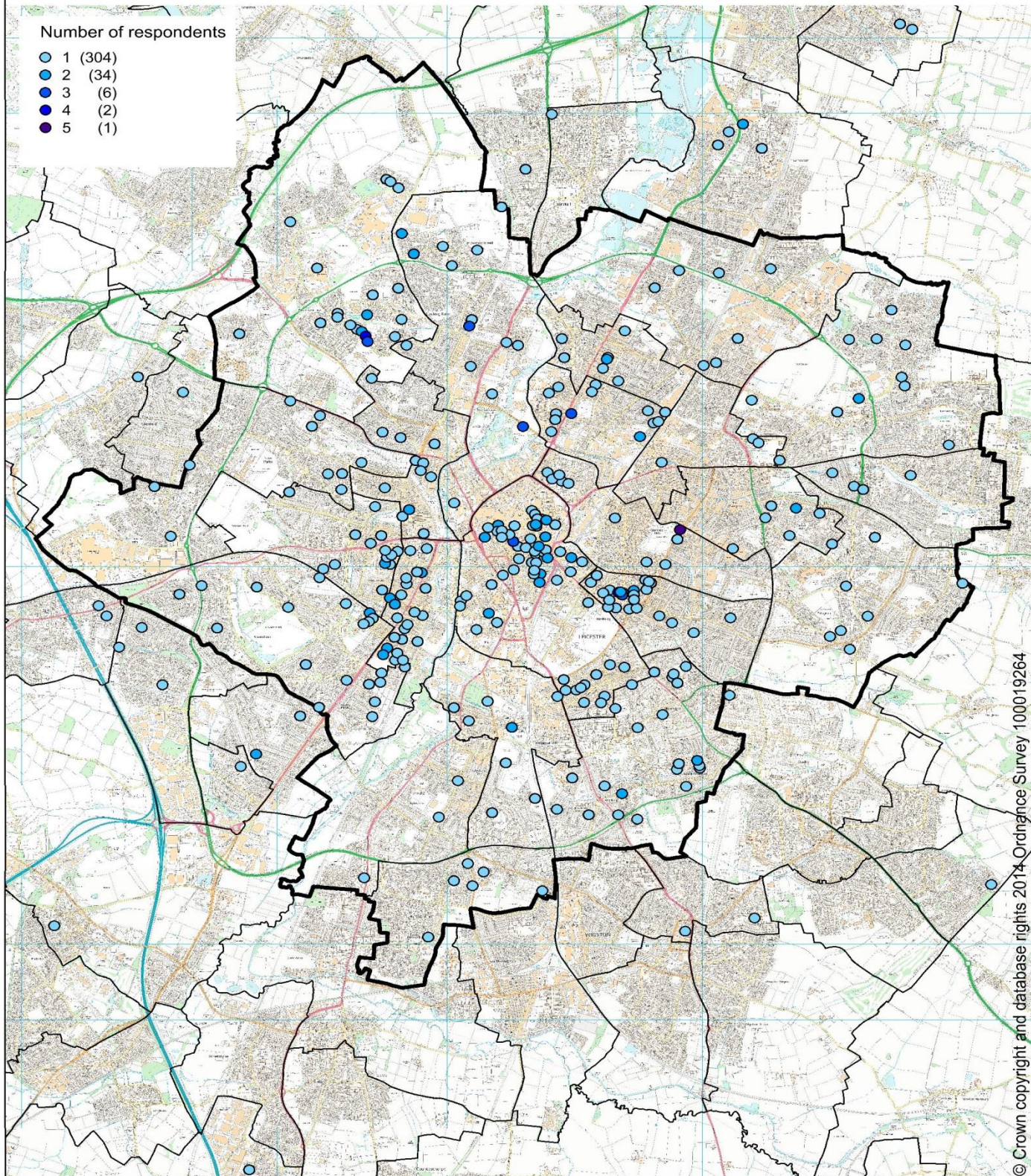
“More needs to be done than just confiscating alcohol of people, they need help and referrals”.

“There has to be a joint up approach in tackling this on-going problem. Between the police, city wardens, shop keepers and Leicester City Council's Licensing department- who are massively implicated in the problem. NO shop in ANY residential area should be able to sell alcohol early in the morning. Equally in order to enforce the street drinking ban- there has to be a commitment to resources- i.e. a police presence on the street. I understand there was a successful street drinking ban brought into place in Leicester City Centre- but this would have been aimed primarily at homeless people.

“Policing is not the answer. We need better mental health services, more council houses and greater employment opportunities for x service personnel, ex-offenders and people with mental health issues. Kindness will work better than convictions”.

Map of Street Drinking consultation respondents (by postcode) First response period: 23/06/14 to 17/08/14

90.6% of respondents provided a valid postcode
88.2% of postcodes received are from within the city boundary



Some postcodes fall outside the boundaries of this map, hence not all valid postcodes are represented.

The above map "Q6" represents the location of the respondents who participated in the consultation. It does not indicate problem areas.

(xii) DPPO conclusion

Based on the 490 responses collated from the seven week DPPO consultation, the majority (82%) feel that street drinking is an issue in Leicester. Of the 490 respondents, 63% (310/490) have had direct problems with street drinking related anti-social behaviour caused by groups of people and individuals. The majority of the 63% have said that they experience problems up to three times a month, with littering, noise, verbal abuse and intimidation being among the most highly reported of problems. Evidence collated from the DPPO consultation also suggests that street drinking is a citywide problem and occurs outside the boundaries that the existing DPPO already covers.

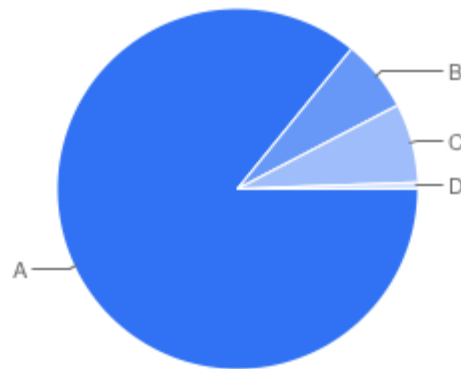
6. Public Spaces Protection Order (PSPO) Consultation findings

6.1 The PSPO consultation on 'Street Drinking' in Leicester took place over a 4 week period from 08/09/2014 to 05/10/2014. A total of 170 responses to the consultation were received.

6.2 The consultation questions and analysis are as follows;

Question 1: Do you think that street drinking is an issue in Leicester?

Table of "Q1"

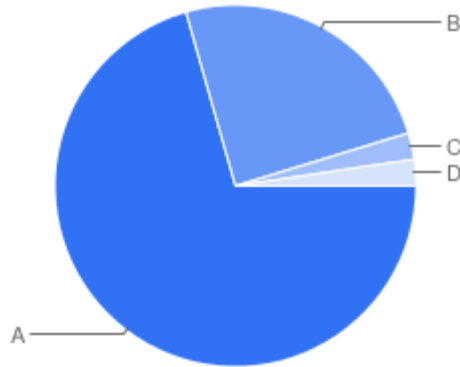


Key	Option	Total	Percent of All
A	Yes	146	86%
B	No	11	6%
C	Undecided	12	7%
Not Answered	Not Answered	1	1%

Table of "Q1" shows that the majority (86%) of the 170 respondents think that street drinking is a problem in Leicester. A small minority of just under 6% of the 170 respondents feel that street drinking in Leicester is not a problem for them, with approximately 7% remaining undecided.

Question 2: Have you ever had problems with street drinkers?

Table of "Q2"

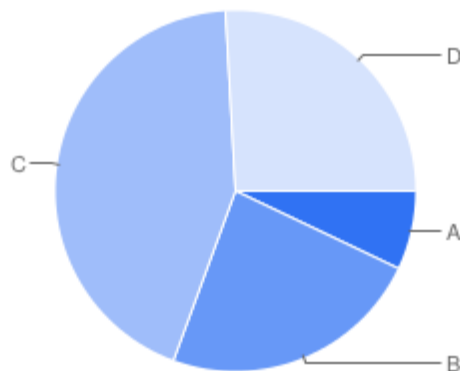


Key	Option	Total	Percent OF All
A	Yes	120	71%
B	No	42	25%
C	Prefer not to say	4	2%
D	Not Answered	4	2%

Table of "Q2" indicates that the majority (71%) of the 170 respondents have had problems with street drinkers, with a quarter (25%) stating that they had not had any problems. Approximately 4% chose not to answer or preferred not to answer this question.

Q2a: Was the problem with an individual, group or both?

Table of "2a"



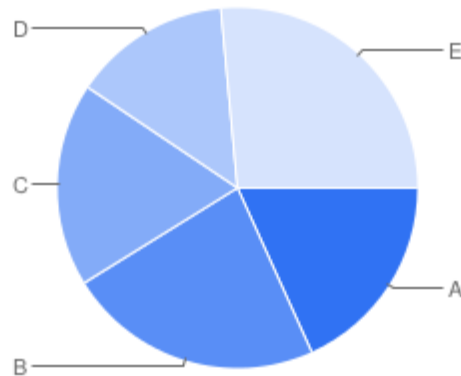
Key	Option	Total	Percent of All
A	An individual	12	8%
B	A group	40	24%
C	Both	74	44%
D	Not Answered	44	26%

Table of "Q2a" indicates that approximately 8% of the 170 respondents identify street drinking to be a problem caused by an individual with almost a quarter of the respondents (approximately 24%) stating that street drinking is a problem caused by

groups of people. Almost half of respondents (44%) stated that their experiences of street drinking issues. Just over a quarter (approximately 26%) chose not to answer this question.

Q2b: How regularly was this a problem for you?

Table of "Q2b"



Key	Option	Total	Percent of All
A	Everyday	31	18%
B	3-4 times a week	39	23%
C	2-3 times a month	31	18%
D	2-3 times a year	24	14%
E	Not Answered	45	26%

Table of "Q2b" shows that approximately 18% of respondents to feel that street drinking is a daily problem for them. Approximately 23% of respondents feel that street drinking causes them problems up to four times a week, approximately 18% said street drinking causes them problems up to three times a month and 14% feel that street drinking causes them a problem up to three times a year. Just over a quarter (26%) chose not to answer this question.

Q2c: Where did this occur? (121 responses to this part of the question)

Table 1: Have you ever had problems with street drinkers?

Where did this occur?

Second response period: 8/09/14 to 5/10/14

Larger streets and general areas

Location	Number of occurrences
Across the city	1
Around Braunstone Avenue	1
Canal Towpaths	2
Catherine Street	7
City Centre	5
Evington Village	1

Highfields	1
Howard Road	1
London Road	1
Narborough Road	1
New Walk	4
Parks across the city	2
Queens Road	2

Table 2: Have you ever had problems with street drinkers? Where did this occur?

Second response period: 8/09/14 to 5/10/14

Locations represented on map by city ward

Ward	Number of occurrences	Ward	Number of occurrences
Abbey	4	Fosse	3
Aylestone	2	Knighton	1
Belgrave	1	Latimer	22
Braunstone Park and Rowley Fields	1	New Parks	2
Castle	118	Spinney Hills	2
Charnwood	2	Stoneygate	4
Coleman	3	Thurncourt	1
Evington	1	Westcotes	8
		Western Park	2

Table 3: Have you ever had problems with street drinkers? Where did this occur?

Second response period: 8/09/14 to 5/10/14

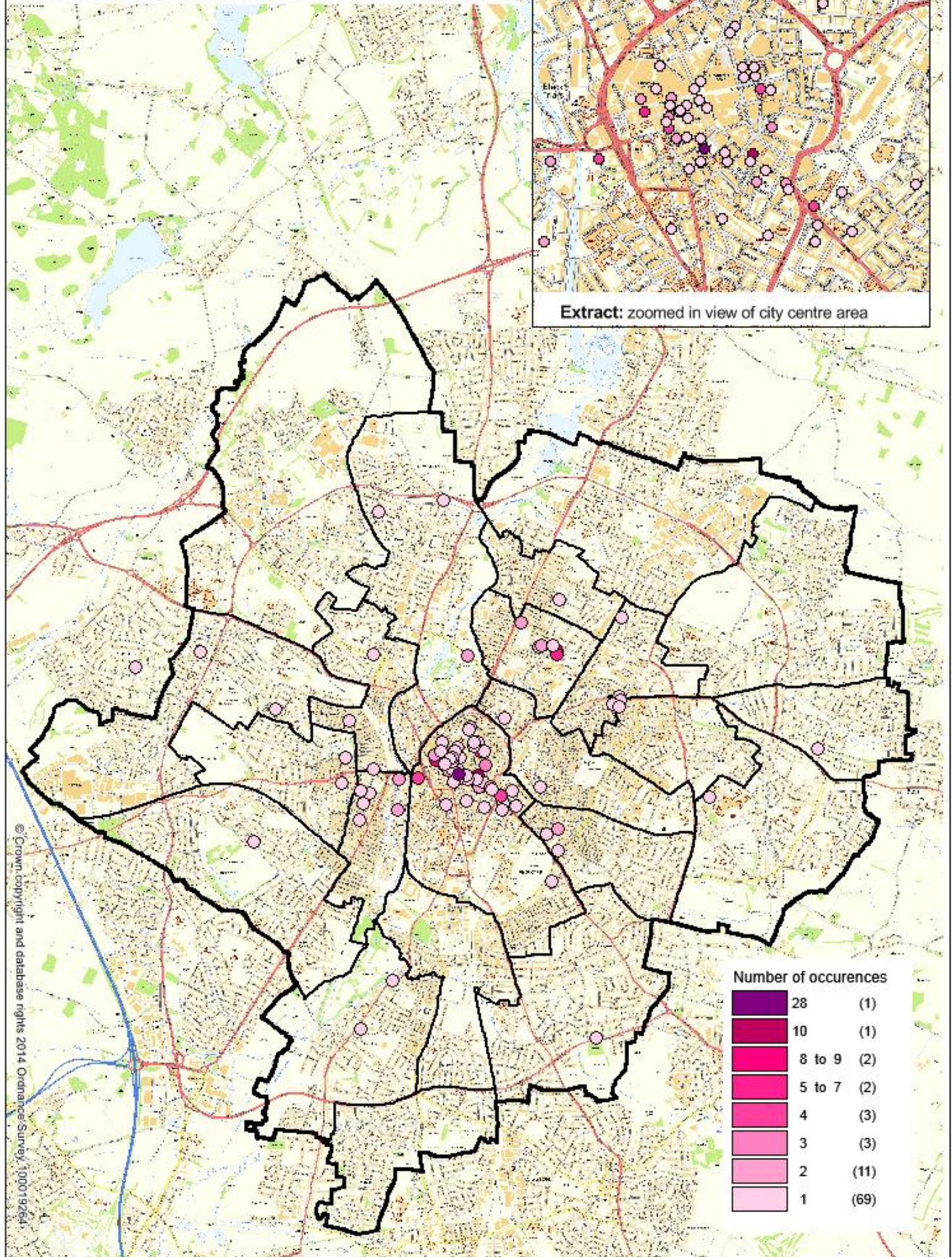
Locations represented on the map with three or more occurrences

Location	Number of occurrences	Ward
Town Hall Square	28	Castle
Granby Street	10	Castle
Weymouth Street	9	Latimer
High Street	8	Castle
Bardolph Street	7	Latimer
Castle Gardens	4	Castle
Cathedral Square	4	Castle
Leicester Rail Station	4	Castle

Have you ever had problems with street drinkers? Where did this occur?

Second response period: 8/09/14 to 5/10/14

This map contains point data and is intended to provide an approximation of areas named. Larger streets and general areas are not represented.



Q2d: What was the type of problem caused by the street drinkers?

Key	Option	Total	Percent of All
A	Noise	108	64%
B	Verbal Abuse	76	45%
C	Physical Abuse	22	13%
D	Intimidation	80	47%
E	Littering	103	61%
F	Other	23	14%
G	Not Answered	37	22%

Table of "Q2d"

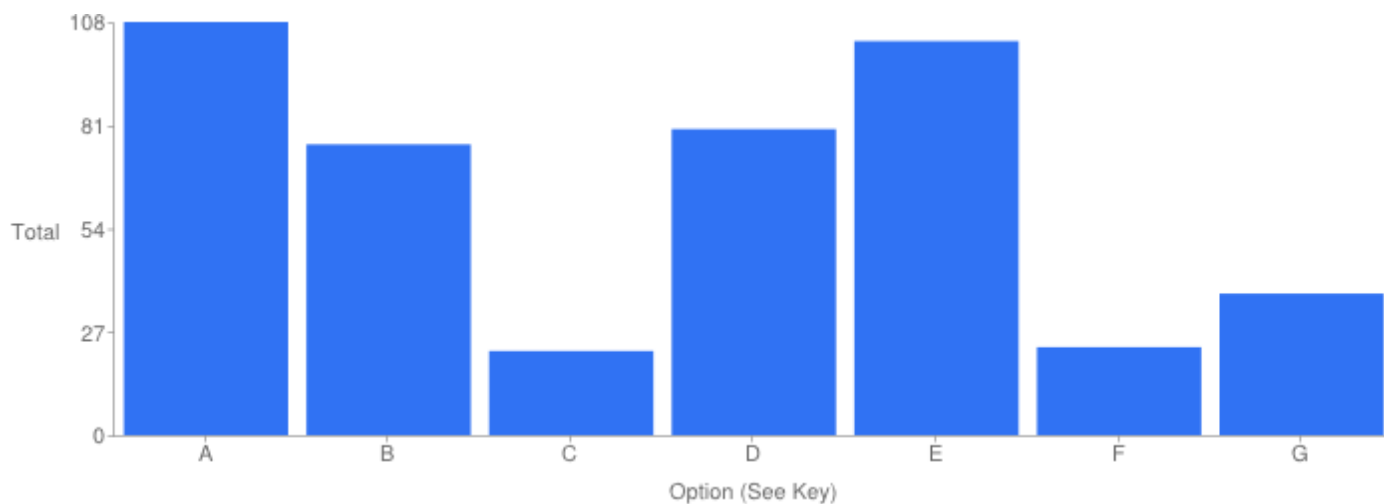


Table of "Q2d" shows the problems that respondents have identified that are caused by street drinking. A total of 133 respondents answered this and were given the opportunity to tick more than one box. Approximately 64% (108/133) stated that noise is an associated problem with street drinking, approximately 61%(103/133) stated that littering is a problem associated with street drinking. Approximately 45%(76/133) have stated that verbal abuse is an associated problem and 13%(22/133) have said that physical abuse is an associated problem. 47% of the 133 respondents have stated that they feel intimidated by street drinkers and approximately 22% chose not to answer. Where 'other' was answered (23%), respondents stated that urination, begging for money and the smashing of bottles to also be associated problems.

Q3: Do you support the use of a citywide street drinking order (PSPO)?

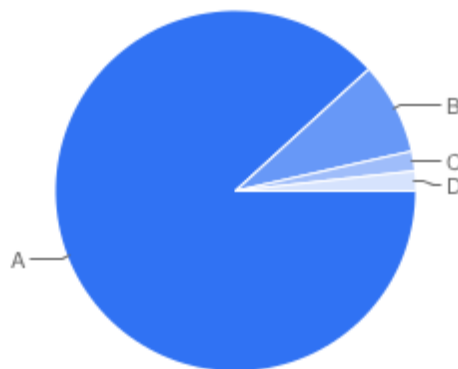


Table of "Q3"

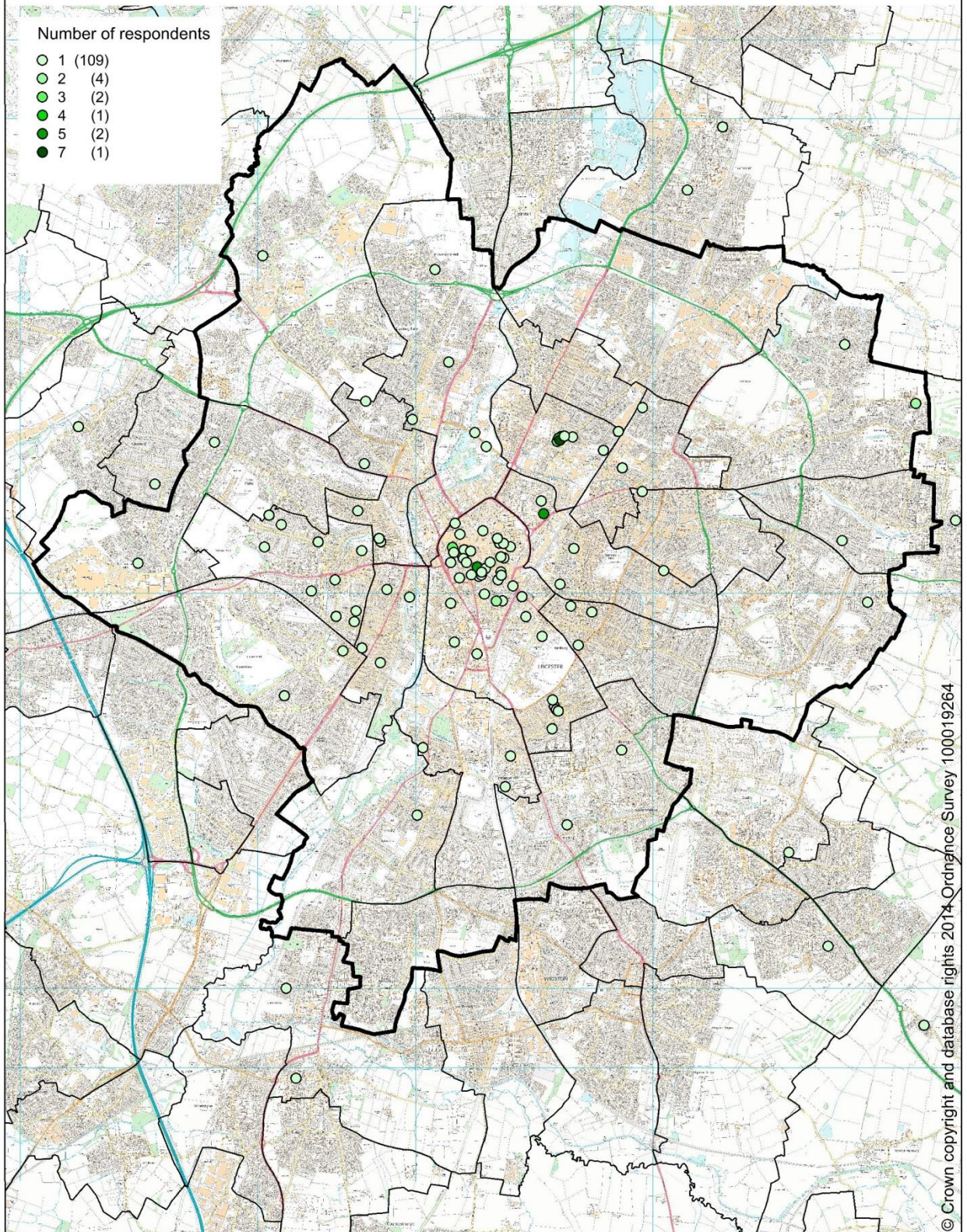
Key	Option	Total	Percent of All
A	Yes	150	88%
B	No	14	8%
C	Undecided	3	2%
D	Not Answered	3	2%

Table "Q3" indicates that the majority (88%) of the 170 PSPO consultation respondents are in favour of a citywide PSPO. Approximately 8% do not support the use of a citywide PSPO, approximately 2% did not answer this question and approximately 2% were undecided.

The map below represents the locations of the respondents who participated in the consultation.

Map of Street Drinking consultation respondents (by postcode)
Second response period: 8/09/14 to 5/10/14

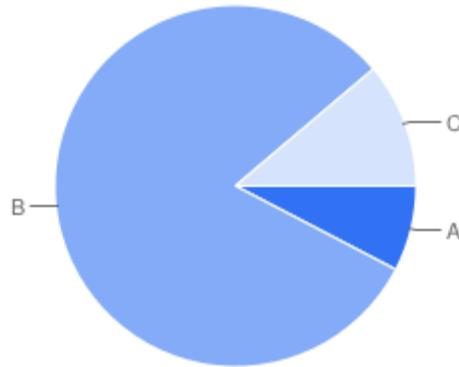
84.7% of respondents provided a valid postcode
88.2% of postcodes received are from within the city boundary



Some postcodes fall outside the boundaries of this map, hence not all valid postcodes are represented.

Q5: Did you take part in the previous (DPPO) consultation?

Table of "Q5"

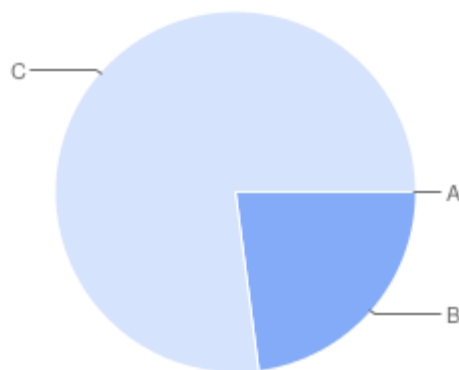


Key	Option	Total	Percent of All
A	Yes	13	8%
B	No	138	81%
C	Not Answered	19	11%

Table of "Q5" shows that approximately 8% of people who took part in PSPO consultation also took part in the earlier DPPO consultation and approximately 81% of the PSPO consultation respondents were doing so for the first time.

Q6: If you took part in the previous consultation, does the new legislation alter your views?

Table of "Q6"



Key	Option	Total	Percent of All
A	Yes, my opinion has changed	0	0%
B	No, my opinion has not changed	39	23%
C	Not Answered	131	77%

Table of "Q6" shows that of the 8% who took part in both the DPPO and PSPO consultation, the new PSPO legislation that replaces the DPPO legislation does not change their opinions on street drinking.

Q7: If you have anything else you would like to say about the subject then please use the space below

A summary of the responses can be seen below.

Table of "Q7":

Comment	Number of respondents
Generally supportive comments	10
Unsupportive comments	2
Naming a specific location	13
Referring to anti-social behaviour associated with street drinking	19
Suggesting alternative ways of addressing street drinking/alcohol related street issues, e.g. Suggestions related to licencing ✓Ban sale of cheap, high volume alcohol ✓Consider the number of licenced premises in an area an hours of operation ✓Consider seating and capacity for on-site licenced premises ✓Power to revoke licences for problem premises Suggestions related to a non-punitive solution ✓Address the social issues associated with street drinking Chaperones ✓Offer alternative premises/designated area away from other public areas Move street drinkers on Suggestions related to deterrence ✓Greater police/warden presence ✓Better street lighting Other suggestions ✓Arrest street drinkers ✓Complete ban on street drinking ✓Look to alcohol producers and suppliers to find and fund a solution	11
Referring to environmental issues associated with street drinking Litter ✓Urination/defecation/vomit	10

Voicing concerns about the ability to enforce the proposed legislation √Concern that there will not be any visible enforcement √Commenting on the lack of success in areas already covered by a similar order	14
Referring to personal intimidation felt by witnessing street drinking and related behaviours	9
Raising questions about the implementation of the order	8
Will it allow freedom for responsible drinkers?	
Referring to specific groups or the characteristics of people engaging in street drinking	7
Comments related to the survey structure and the materials provided for consultation	1
Suggestions relating to the proposed PSPO √Reinvest fines into provisions dealing with street drinking/alcohol-related issues √Include green spaces/places of worship/children's play areas/libraries √Retain existing Alcohol Exclusion Zones with new policy √Use in conjunction with suitable alternative premises and social provisions	1
Referring to specific issues with morning street drinking	1

Support for the order

"Definitely something and much should be done to stop the nonsense of street drinking"

"I strongly support this consultation and hope it will bring positive change"

"The issue of drinking in the streets needs stamping out and fast. Leicester is somewhere I want to be proud of, please do something to stop such disgusting behaviour"

Against the order

"Stop wasting time and money"

Concern over enforcement (lack off)

"The police tend to chat with the drinkers, reluctant to move them on".

"I think the problem could be greatly reduced with a larger Police presence"

“The police turn a blind eye to non UK nationals drinking in public places because they think it’s a part of their culture”

“The Police and PCSOs should be more pro-active, they just walk past the drinking beggars and groups”

Concern for overzealous enforcement

“Action should be directed at the causes of the street drinking problems. I am vehemently opposed to giving the Police more powers, as these will inevitably be used against social drinkers and partygoers at various points, completely out of context of the street drinkers’ problem”

Need for a partnership approach

“I’m not sure fines work, the people who drink are not exactly affluent and probably don’t have the money to pay fines”

PSPO conclusion

Based on the 170 responses collated from the four week PSPO consultation, the majority (86%) feel that street drinking is an issue in Leicester. Of the 170 respondents, 71% have had direct problems with street drinking related anti-social behaviour caused by groups of people and individuals. The majority of the 71% have said they experience problems up to four times a week, with littering, noise, verbal abuse and intimidation being among the most highly reported of problems. A total of 88% of the 170 PSPO consultation respondents have said that they support the use of a citywide PSPO with 8% saying they do not support a citywide order.

7. Conclusions and Recommendations

- 7.1** On combining the responses from both consultations, it can be evidenced that the majority (87%) of the 630 respondents stated that they think that street drinking is a problem in Leicester. A small minority of just under 9% of the 630 respondents feel that street drinking in Leicester is not a problem for them, with approximately 8% remaining undecided.
- 7.2** Approximately 15% of the 630 respondents feel that street drinking is a daily problem for them. Approximately 16% of respondents feel that street drinking causes them problems up to four times a week, approximately 18% said street drinking causes them problems up to three times a month and 13% feel that street drinking causes them a problem up to three times a year. Almost a third (33%) chose not to answer this question.
- 7.3** The type of problems that respondents have identified that are caused by street drinking, include approximately 73% stating that noise is an issue, followed by 70% stating that littering is a problem associated with street drinking. Approximately 53% have stated that verbal abuse is an associated problem and 11% have said that physical abuse is an associated problem. 60% of the 415 who answered this question have stated that they feel intimidated by street drinkers and approximately 39% chose not to answer. 21% of the respondents also stated that urination, vomiting, racism, begging for money and the smashing of bottles to also be associated problems.
- 7.4** Whilst undoubtedly, respondents have stated that the majority of street drinking occurs in the Castle ward (the city centre area), it can be seen that street drinking occurs in most (if not all) wards across the city
- 7.5** The first consultation under the DPPO, indicated that the key areas/ streets that experience street drinking issues were identified as, Town Hall Square, Granby Street, Bede Park, Barleycroft Shops, Beaumont Leys, Dover Street, Museum Square, Onslow Park, Castle Gardens, Belvoir Street and Cedar Park.
- 7.6** Whilst under the second consultation, the key areas/ streets that experience street drinking issues were identified as Town Hall Square, Granby Street, Weymouth Street, High Street and Bardolph Street. This revealed that there was some consensus in terms of areas identified as having street drinking issues over the two consultation exercises.
- 7.7** Over 77% of the 630 respondents support the use of citywide street drinking order. Approximately 7% do not support the use of a citywide street drinking order and approximately 6% were undecided and approximately 15% chose not to answer this question.
- 7.8** As a result of the consultation findings it is recommended that the Authority pursue with the implementation of a citywide street drinking order.

Appendices

Appendix A- Areas in Leicester currently covered by a DPPO

<u>Castle</u>	<u>Castle continued</u>
Abbey Street Andover Street Belgrave Gate Belvoir Street Bishop Street Bowling Green Street Calais Hill Calais Street Charles Street Church Gate College Street Conduit Street Dover Street Gallowtree Gate Glebe Street Granby Street Gravel Street Halford Street Haymarket High Street Highcross Street Horsefair Street Hotel Street Humberstone Gate King Street Leicester Train Station Lincoln Street	London Road from Granby Street up to Evington Road Loseby Lane Mansfield Street Market Place Market Street Millstone Lane Nelson Street New Road New Walk Peacock Lane Prebend Street (including Prebend Gardens) Princess Road West Regent Street Rutland Street Sandacre Street Short Street Silver Street Slate Street St Peters Lane St. Martins Upper Nelson Street Welford Place Wellington Street Wharf Street South Yeoman Street York Street
<u>Beaumont Leys</u>	<u>Wescotes</u>
Kinley Road Ruddington Walk Penkridge Walk	Western Boulevard Narborough Road (Junction of Hinckley Road to Upperton Road) Braunstone Gate
<u>Spinney Hill</u>	

Wharf Street North Manitoba Road Kamloops Crescent - Including Park	
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Appendix B – Terms of Reference for the ‘Steering group’

Overall Objective of the Group

To ensure an effective process for investigating, consulting and reviewing the establishment of a street drinking order (formally known as the Designated Public Places Order (DPPO))

Aim of the Group

- a. To act as a “sounding board” and critically evaluate the direction of travel with suggestions and ideas.
- b. To identify key issues which may impact on the ability of taking this project forward.
- c. To provide practical support in the gathering of evidence.
- d. To provide support during the consultation phase of the project by taking part in gathering views of residents, partners and other stakeholders.
- e. To comment on key documentation which are produced as part of this process such as consultation documentation, final report.

Frequency of Meetings

The Group will meet on a three weekly basis

Members of the Group

- Daxa Pancholi, Head of Community Safety, Leicester City Council
- Laura Millward, Leicester Police
- Julie O’Boyle, Directorate of Public Health and Health Improvement, Leicester City Council (Chair of Alcohol Delivery Group, Safer Leicester Partnership)
- Tim Blewet, Chief Executive Officer & Chaplain Ark Homeless Trust (Chair of Street Drinking Forum)
- Cheri Irving-Clarke, Manager, Anchor Centre.
- Louisa Barratt, Community Safety Assistant, Leicester City Council

Appendix C - Communication Plan

Consultation Opportunity	Responsible Officer	Method of communication	Done Y/N	Comment
Online questionnaire	Louisa/ Daxa	LCC Website	Y	Deadline 17 th Aug
Radio + the two TV channels	Christian Dezelu		Y	
SLP Executive	Daxa	Briefing & link to consultation website	Y	
Alcohol Delivery Group	Daxa	Briefing & link to consultation website	Y	
ASB/ JMG Group	Daxa	Briefing & link to consultation website	Y	
Street Drinking Forum	Daxa/ Louisa/Julie	Briefing. Julie will send web link		
Ward Meetings	Community Safety Officers	Briefing	Y	Copy of consultation forwarded to Councillor Chaplin for distribution.
Overall Crime Delivery Group	Daxa	Briefing & link to consultation website	Y	
Universities	Phil Monk?/Gail Warden		N	Unable to make contact
Police Stations/ Tweeter	Laura	Hardcopies in stations	Y	Police volunteers/officers/ PCSOs unable to do face to face marketing
LCSAB and LCSCB Exec Group	Daxa	Link to consultation website	Y	
Health & Well Being Board + Gps	Julie	Briefing		
Community Safety Team Meeting	Daxa/ Louisa		Y	
Elected Members	Daxa/ Cllr Russell		Y	
Leicester Mercury	Christian Dezelu	Gone out 25/06/14, published 26/06/14	Y	
Posters in	Louisa	Posters in all libraries,	Y	

Public Places		community centres and customer services		
Questionnaires	Louisa	Sent out 26/06/14	Y	
Libraries	Louisa		Y	Called to check all Libraries had received. Re-sent to 3 locations
Housing Offices	Louisa		Y	
Community Centres	Louisa		Y	
LCC Intranet + LCC Website	Paul Clarke		Y	
Housing Area Managers	Cheri	Forward to providers, briefing and link to consultation website.	Y	
Face to face marketing	Louisa & Rupinder	Approached passers-by in Leicester city centre plus people the in city centres customers service centre	Y	Began W/B/ 14/07/2014 3x weekly x1hr.
SLP Website				

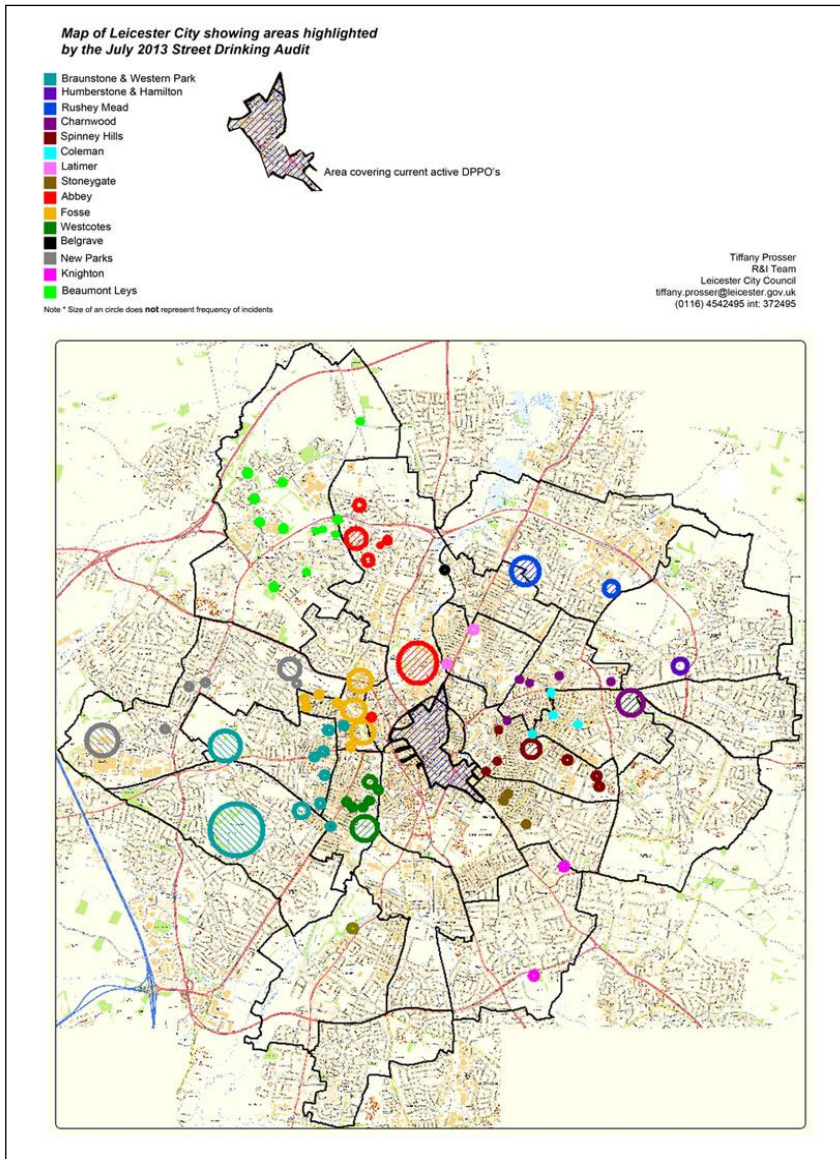
Appendix D- Consultation Document



Street Drinking Order- Designated Public Place Order - Consultation

Leicester City Council is considering using its powers under the Criminal Justice and Police Act 2001 to make a Designated Public Place Order (DPPO) for areas within the city boundary. We have used information gathered from city wardens, parks

services, play services, cleansing services, police neighbourhood teams, and residents to find out where street drinking is thought to be an issue.



A recent audit report in Leicester (Street Drinking Audit, July 2013) showed that there are 106 street drinking hotspots across the city and approximately 15% of these occur in the city centre. Residents have raised concerns with us about irresponsible drinking of alcohol leading to anti-social or nuisance behaviour in public areas. This indicates that street drinking is significant enough for Leicester City Council to consider and implement a city-wide Designated Public Place Order (DPPO).

The DPPO gives police additional powers within a designated area to tackle street-drinking where there is associated anti-social behaviour (ASB).

A Police Officer or Police Community Support Officer can in a designated area:

- Require a person not to consume alcohol
- Require a person to surrender any alcohol in his/her possession
- Dispose of the alcohol
- Arrest an individual if they fail to comply with the Officer's request and/ or fine the individual for up to £500.

The DPPO does not represent a ban on public drinking; it allows for greater control of drinking where it is of a problematic nature – e.g. large groups of drinkers intimidating residents/passers-by.

We need to consult with the public to establish exactly where street drinking is an issue, what problems it is causing and whether a city-wide order is supported by residents. If it is supported, we intend to implement the order by the end of September 2014.

QUESTIONNAIRE

If you would prefer to complete this questionnaire online or for more info including a larger version of the map and a Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) guide – then please visit the Street Drinking consultation available at: <http://consultations.leicester.gov.uk>

1. Do you think that street drinking is an issue in Leicester?

Yes No Undecided

2. Have you ever had a problem with street drinkers

Yes No Prefer not to say

If you have not been personally affected by Street Drinking then please skip to question 3

a. Was the problem with:

An individual A group

b. And how regularly was this a problem for you?

Everyday 3-4 times a week 2-3 times a month 2-3 times a year

c. Where did this occur?

(Try to be as exact as possible - i.e. name of park, street, place, postcode etc.)

d. What was the type of problem caused by the Street Drinkers?

Noise Verbal abuse Physical abuse Intimidation Littering

Other _____

3. Do you agree that street drinking is a citywide problem as the map suggests?

Yes No Undecided

4. Do you support the use of a citywide street drinking order (DPPO)?

Yes No Undecided

5. If there anything else you would like to say about the subject then please use the space below:

6. To help us analyse responses - please give us your postcode:: _ _ _ _ _
_ _

Thank you for your time, if you have any queries regarding this process then contact:

Louisa Barratt, Community Safety Assistant (Louisa.barratt@leicester.gov.uk)

Please return completed forms to: Louisa Barratt, Community Safety, Leicester City Council, Local Services and Environment, City Hall, 115 Charles Street, Leicester LE1 1FZ

Appendix E - DPPO FAQs

FAQ's

1. What are the concerns and issues with street drinking?

Street drinking is sometimes associated with anti-social behaviour, causing high levels of noise, rowdy and nuisance behaviour, harassment and intimidation of passers-by, as well as the littering of cans and bottles and urination in public spaces. There are further concerns with underage drinking, sexual activity, criminal damage and substance misuse.

2. What are DPPOs?

These are areas that are designated by us where public drinking has been causing a nuisance or annoyance.

In these areas, police have certain powers to help tackle such behavior.

Police officers and Police Community Support Officers (PCSOs) can request people to stop drinking alcohol in the designated public places and ask to surrender their drink. If people refuse they can be fined up to £500.

This is not an outright ban; however, the police may use their powers when alcohol related anti-social behavior is linked within the DPPO. The police would have the discretion whether or not to use their powers.

3. Can I be stopped or arrested for carrying alcohol in public spaces?

A DPPO does not make it illegal to carry alcohol or to drink alcohol in a public place. So long as drinking is done responsibly a DPPO will only be used to tackle alcohol related anti-social behaviour or disorder. Under these circumstances police will have the power to stop people drinking alcohol and seize or confiscate alcohol within the controlled area. If you fail to comply with an officer's request to stop drinking and/or dispose of alcohol, you could face a Fixed Penalty Notice (FPN).

4. Do police already have these powers?

Police have powers of arrest for criminal offences that can be linked to alcohol. However, it is only an offence to refuse to comply with an officer's request to stop drinking alcohol or to surrender alcohol when asked, where a DPPO is in operation. Where there is no DPPO in operation, it is not an offence alone to refuse to surrender alcohol, although any related anti-social behaviour is.

5. Will there be signs all around the city alerting people to the new city wide DPPO?

Yes.

The intention is that signs will be located in areas that suffer from the highest impact of alcohol related disorder, as well as the main roads into the city.

6. Would people still be able to drink or hold alcohol bottles outside pubs?

Yes.

The DPPO does not make it illegal to drink alcohol in a public place. However, if a person was to drink beyond the legal boundary of a licensed premise and they do not stop drinking if asked to do so by a police officer or police community support officer, then they could be at risk of regulation.

7. What about street parties and events in parks?

Events within a public place authorized by a premises license or a Temporary Event Notice (TEN) will be excluded from the Police DPPO powers.

8. Will there be any extra policing to enforce the DPPO?

No.

Police Safer Neighbourhood Teams will continue to patrol and respond to incidents as part of their community response. Council officers such as city wardens will not be able to share the powers that the police have.

9. Are there time restrictions on a DPPO?

DPPOs will be in force all hours of the day, every day.

10. What are the benefits of citywide a DPPO?

The main benefits of a DPPO are to reduce street drinking. Additional benefits include a safer city and a healthy environment, whilst reducing harmful consumption of alcohol and protecting vulnerable people.

11. Any other information?

If you or someone you know has an alcohol related problem, there is help available. You can contact:

Renaissance, Princess Road West Street, Leicester, LE1 6TP

Telephone: **0116 225 6400**

Website: www.leicesterrecoverypartnership.co.uk

Opening times:

Monday: 9 am to 5 pm

Tuesday: 8 am to 7 pm

Wednesday: 9 am to 8 pm

Thursday: 9 am to 5 pm

Friday: 9 am to 5 pm

Saturday: 9 am to 1 pm



Appendix F – PSPO Consultation

Street Drinking Order – Public Spaces Protection Order - Consultation

This consultation gives people another chance to make their views known over measures to tackle street drinking in Leicester.

As part of an earlier consultation (see: <http://consultations.leicester.gov.uk/city-development-and-neighbourhoods/street-drinking>), residents and businesses took part in a public consultation over a planned city-wide order giving police more powers to tackle public drinking linked to antisocial behaviour.

The Government is now bringing in updated **new national legislation** to tackle street drinking, so Leicester City Council is re-opening its consultation to include people's views about the new laws.

The new Government orders – known as **Public Spaces Protection Orders**, or PSPOs, give councils, the police and police community support officers the power to tackle wide range of antisocial behaviour problems linked to noise, alcohol and nuisance dogs.

They will replace the previous legislation, known as **Designated Public Place Orders**, or DPPOs, which **only** focused on public drinking and could only be enforced by police.

The proposed PSPOs consultation will run from Monday 8th September to Sunday 5th October.

Replies from the earlier DPPO consultation will also be included in the new consultation, along with information from city wardens, parks services, play services, cleansing teams and police neighbourhood officers.

As with the suggested DPPO, the PSPO would cover anywhere within the city boundary, meaning it can be used to tackle drinking-related antisocial behaviour anywhere where problems are reported.

Officers can order people drinking in these areas to stop, hand over any alcohol or dispose of the alcohol, with people who fail to do so facing a spot fine of up to £100, or up to £1,000 if the case goes to court (under the DPPO this was a FPN of £50 and up to £500 on prosecution).

The consultation will give people the chance to say whether they support the plans and to submit any relevant evidence.

QUESTIONNAIRE

If you would prefer to complete this questionnaire online or for more info including a Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) guide – then please visit the Street Drinking consultation available at: <http://consultations.leicester.gov.uk>

7. Do you think that street drinking is an issue in Leicester?

Yes No Undecided

8. Have you ever had a problem with street drinkers

Yes No Prefer not to say

d. Was the problem with:

An individual A group Both

e. And how regularly was this a problem for you?

Everyday 3-4 times a week 2-3 times a month 2-3 times a year

f. Where did this occur?

(try to be as exact as possible - i.e. name of park, street, place, postcode etc.)

e. What was the type of problem caused by the Street Drinkers?

Noise Verbal abuse Physical abuse Intimidation Littering

Other _____

9. Do you support the use of a citywide street drinking order (PSPO)?

Yes No Undecided

10. To help us analyse responses - please give us your postcode:: _____

11. Did you take part in the previous (DPPO) consultation?

Yes No

12. If you took part in the previous consultation, does the new legislation alter your views?

Yes, my opinion has changed No, my opinion has not changed

13. If there anything else you would like to say about the subject then please use the space below:

Thank you for your time, if you have any queries regarding this process then contact:

Louisa Barratt, Community Safety Assistant (Louisa.barratt@leicester.gov.uk)

Please return completed forms by 5th October to: Louisa Barratt, Community Safety,
Phoenix House, 1 King Street, Leicester, LE1 6RN

Appendix G – PSPO FAQs

PSPO FAQ's

1. What are the concerns and issues with street drinking?

Street drinking is sometimes associated with anti-social behaviour, causing high levels of noise, rowdy and nuisance behaviour, harassment and intimidation of passers-by, as well as the littering of cans and bottles and urination in public spaces. There are further concerns with underage drinking, sexual activity, criminal damage and substance misuse.

2. What are PSPOs?

These are areas that are designated by us where anti-social behaviour has been causing a nuisance or annoyance.

In these areas, police, police community support officers and council officers have certain powers to help tackle such behavior.

Officers can request people to stop drinking alcohol in the designated public places and ask to surrender their drink. If people refuse they can be issued a fixed penalty notice of up to £100 and a maximum of £1000 up on prosecution.

A PSPO is not an outright ban on street drinking. It is not an offence to consume alcohol in a public place; the offence is failing to comply with an officer's request.

3. Can I be stopped or arrested for carrying alcohol in public spaces?

A PSPO does not make it illegal to carry alcohol or to drink alcohol in a public place. So long as drinking is done responsibly a PSPO will only be used to tackle alcohol related anti-social behaviour or disorder. Under these circumstances police and council officers will have the power to stop people drinking alcohol and seize or confiscate alcohol within the controlled area. If you fail to comply with an officer's request to stop drinking and/or dispose of alcohol, you could face a Fixed Penalty Notice (FPN).

4. Do Police already have these powers?

The Police can make an arrest for street drinking related anti-social behaviour. However, it is only an offence to refuse with an officer's request to stop drinking alcohol or to surrender alcohol when asked, where a PSPO is in operation. Where there is no PSPO in operation, it is not an offence alone to refuse to surrender alcohol, although any related anti-social behaviour can give cause for arrest.

5. Will there be signs all around the city alerting people to the new city wide PSPO?

Yes.

The intention is that signs will be located in areas that suffer from the highest impact of alcohol related disorder, as well as the main roads into the city.

6. Would people still be able to drink or hold alcohol bottles outside pubs?

Yes.

The PSPO does not make it illegal to drink alcohol in a public place. However, if a person was to drink beyond the legal boundary of a licensed premise and they do not stop drinking if asked to do so by a police officer or another designated officer, then they could be at risk of regulation.

7. What about street parties and events in parks?

Events within a public place authorized by a premises license or a Temporary Event Notice (TEN) will be excluded from the Police PSPO powers.

8. Will there be any extra policing to enforce the PSPO?

No.

Police Safer Neighbourhood Teams will continue to patrol and respond to incidents as part of their community response. However, designated Council officers and officers any person designated by the council Community Safety Accreditation Scheme will be able to share the same powers that the police have.

9. Are there time restrictions on a PSPO?

PSPOs will be in force all hours of the day, every day.

10. What are the benefits of citywide a PSPO?

The main benefits of a PSPO are to reduce street drinking. Additional benefits include a safer city and a healthy environment, whilst reducing harmful consumption of alcohol and protecting vulnerable people.

11. Any other information?

If you or someone you know has an alcohol related problem, there is help available. You can contact:

The Alcohol Advice Centre

Paget House, 2 West Street, Leicester, LE1 6XP

Telephone: **0116 225 6400**

Opening times:

Monday: 9 am to 5 pm

Tuesday: 8 am to 7 pm

Wednesday: 9 am to 8 pm

Thursday: 9 am to 5 pm

Friday: 9 am to 5 pm

Saturday: 9 am to 1 pm