

KETTERING BOROUGH COUNCIL
ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR, CRIME AND POLICING ACT 2014
PUBLIC SPACES PROTECTION ORDER
ROTHWELL

Kettering Borough Council in exercise of the power under section 59 of The Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 (the Act), being satisfied that the conditions set out in section 59 of the Act have been met, makes the following order:

Kettering Borough Council (referred to hereafter as “the Council”) hereby makes the following Public Spaces Protection Order (PSPO) that applies to any place to which the public have access within the area shown and edged red on the plan annexed to this order (“the Prohibition Area”) unless otherwise specified.

1. Prohibitions

a) Consumption of alcohol on street

Any person within the Prohibition Area is prohibited from, at any time, consuming alcohol or having an open alcohol container after having been requested by an Authorised Officer to cease consumption or hand over the container, unless subject to exemptions listed in item 4.1 below.

b) Foul and abusive language

Any person in the Prohibition Area is prohibited from swearing, or shouting, in a manner that causes or is likely to cause harassment alarm or distress to any person present at the time (including an Authorised Officer).

c) Violence, aggressive or intimidating behaviour

Any person is prohibited from using or threatening to use violence against any person or group of persons within the Prohibition Area.

d) Drug taking

Persons within the area (Appendix 1) will not ingest, inhale, inject, smoke, process or otherwise use intoxicating substances. Intoxicating substances being defined as substances with the capacity to stimulate or depress the central nervous system (i.e. alcohol, illegal drugs or psychoactive substances). Psychoactive substances - commonly referred to previously as ‘legal highs’- but does not include tobacco or prescription medication.

2. Definitions

- a) “Authorised Officer” means a Police Constable a Police Community Support Officer or an officer of Kettering Borough Council in possession of an authority to enforce this order
- b) “Plan” means the plan annexed to this order.

3. Period for which the order has effect

This Order takes effect on and continues to have effect for a period of three years thereafter.

4. What happens if you fail to comply with this order?

If a person does anything that is lawfully prohibited by the this order, or fails to do something lawfully required by it, he commits an offence under section 67 of the Anti-Social Behaviour Crime and Policing Act 2014 punishable by a level 3 fine (currently £1000).

Failure to comply with the requirement not to consume alcohol or anything that is reasonably believed to be alcohol or failure to surrender anything which is reasonably believed to be alcohol is an offence which is punishable by a level 2 fine (currently £500) unless he has a reasonable excuse save that consumption of alcohol is not an offence unless the requirements of clause 4.1 (a) have been complied with.

4.1 If an Authorised Officer reasonably believes that a person is, or has been, consuming alcohol in the area covered by this order or intends to consume alcohol in such a place or is in possession of an open container of alcohol in such place, the Officer may:

- a) require the person not to consume alcohol and
- b) require the person concerned to surrender anything in his possession which is, or which the Officer reasonably believes to be, alcohol or a container of alcohol.

5. Exemptions

A prohibition in this order on consuming alcohol does not apply to licensed premises as defined in section 62 of the Anti-Social Behaviour Crime and Policing Act 2004.

Signed:

Dated: 2019

Information (not part of the order)

1. FIXED PENALTY

A constable or authorised person may issue a fixed penalty notice to anyone he or she has reason to believe has committed an offence under Section 67 in relation to a Public Spaces Protection Order. A person committing an offence will have 14 days to pay the fixed penalty of £100.00, failing which you may be prosecuted.

Appeals

Any challenges to this order must be made in the High Court by an interested person within six weeks of it being made. An interested person is someone who lives in, regularly works in, or visits the restricted area. This means that only those who are directly affected by the restrictions have the power to challenge. The right to challenge also exists where an order is varied by the Council.

Interested persons can challenge the validity of this order on two grounds: that the Council did not have power to make the order, or to include particular prohibitions or requirements; or that one of the requirements of the legislation, for instance consultation, has not been complied with.

When application is made the High Court can decide to suspend the operation of the order pending the Courts decision, in part or in totally. The High Court has the ability to uphold the order, quash it, or vary it.