

**Public Document Pack
SOUTHEND-ON-SEA BOROUGH COUNCIL**

Cabinet

Date: Monday, 8th July, 2019

Time: 10.00 am

Place: Committee Room 1 - Civic Suite

Contact: Colin Gamble

Email: committeesection@southend.gov.uk

AGENDA

- 1 Apologies for Absence**
- 2 Declarations of Interest**
- 3 Southend Town Centre & Seafront Public Spaces Protection Order**
Report of Strategic Director (Legal and Democratic Services)
- 4 Reconfiguration of Corporate Management**
Report of Chief Executive
- 5 Exclusion of the Public**

To agree that, under Section 100(A)(4) of the Local Government Act 1972, the public be excluded from the meeting for the item of business set out below on the grounds that it will involve the likely disclosure of exempt information as defined in Part 1 of Schedule 12A to the Act, and that the public interest in maintaining the exemption outweighs the public interest in disclosing the information.
- 6 Reconfiguration of Corporate Management**
(Confidential Appendix)

Councillors:

Cllr I Gilbert (Chair), Cllr R Woodley (Vice-Chair), Cllr T Harp, Cllr A Jones, Cllr C Mulroney, Cllr K Robinson and Cllr M Terry

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Southend-on-Sea Borough Council

Report of Strategic Director (Legal and Democratic Services)

To

Cabinet

On

8th July 2019

Report prepared by: Elsie Anakwue: Solicitor
And Carl Robinson: Director of Public Protection

Agenda
Item No.

Southend Town Centre & Sea Front and Adjoining Areas Public Spaces Protection Order

Relevant Scrutiny Committee- Policy and Resources
Cabinet Member: Councillor Terry
Part 1 (Public Agenda Item)

1. Purpose of Report

- 1.1 To invite Councillors to consider and agree the proposed approach to dealing with certain behaviours identified in this report and to consider whether the Council should proceed with the making of a Public Spaces Protection Order (“PSPO”) under Section 59 of the Anti- Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 (“the 2014 Act”) taking into consideration the results of the statutory consultation and further evidence as detailed in this report.
- 1.2 The purpose of a PSPO would be to assist the Council and its partners to provide an appropriate and robust response to various behaviours taking place in Southend Town Centre and Seafront (along with the 3 adjoining areas identified following the consultation as later detailed in this report), that existing enforcement powers have been unable to resolve. It would help ensure that the law-abiding majority can use and enjoy these public spaces, safe from anti-social behaviour (“ASB”).
- 1.3 The purpose of the PSPO would not be to target people based solely on the fact that someone is homeless or rough sleeping. The Council will continue to assist such individuals who require help and support.

2. Recommendations

- 2.1 That the Council makes a Public Spaces Protection Order (PSPO) over the areas identified in this report and in the form annexed at Appendix 3.
- 2.2 That the existing Designated Public Place Order (DPPO) from 2002 ceases to be enforced following implementation of the new PSPO.

3. Background

- 3.1 On 6th November 2018 a report was presented to Cabinet to decide whether to proceed with a public consultation on making a PSPO. The full background to the PSPO and anti-social behavioural issues was set out within the Cabinet report. Attached at **Appendix 1** is a copy of the 6th November 2018 Cabinet report and the corresponding minute 427 which was noted at Policy and Resources Scrutiny Committee on the 29th November 2018.
- 3.2 Following the decision of Cabinet a public consultation then commenced as detailed below.
- 3.3 Existing DPPO/PSPO
- 3.4 As set out in the previous report attached at **Appendix 1**, in 2002 the Council made a Designated Public Place Order (DPPO) which imposed restrictions on public drinking in the Town Centre and several other areas. From 20 October 2017 this was treated as though it was a PSPO for the purposes of enforcement by virtue of S.75 of the 2014 Act.
- 3.5 If the proposed PSPO is approved there will be an overlap with the DPPO. The proposed way forward on this is to cease enforcement of the existing transitioned DPPO (which will cease to exist by October 2020 in any event) and to commence enforcement under the proposed PSPO.
- 3.6 If the PSPO is approved it will have been ‘made’ as at the date of the Council’s meeting to approve it.

4. Consultation and other Evidence

- 4.1 A five week consultation was launched on the 4th February 2019 until 11th March 2019, which included information promoted online.
- 4.2 The Council was required to consult with the police, community representatives and owners or occupiers of land within the proposed restricted area.
- 4.3 The consultation could be accessed in many ways:
- directly online on the Council’s “Consultation Portal”;
 - an interactive questionnaire that could be returned via email; or
 - the opportunity to either download a hardcopy version from the website or a paper copy sent out by the Council so it could be completed by hand and sent in by post.
- 4.4 A total of 97 people accessed and responded to the consultation using either the paper questionnaire or online, responding to the questions set and using the free text sections to raise any other issues relating to this consultation. The full analysis report of the results from this consultation is included at **Appendix 2**.
- 4.5 Summary of results

The consultation provided a platform to voice opinions on a thorough cross section of issues relating to the proposed PSPO. The questions invited the

respondents to comment on the scope of area to be covered by the PSPO, the overall necessity of the PSPO and whether the different restricted activities have had a detrimental impact on their quality of life and of those in the locality.

4.6 It should be noted that the results of the consultation are a guide. A significant majority of those who participated were in favour of the PSPO. One of the early questions within the consultation asked whether the individual participating believed the proposed restrictions are necessary to improve the environment and safety of the local area. The response was an overwhelming majority with 87% of people agreeing with the statement to some degree.

4.7 The Restricted Area

4.8 There was a strong consensus that the proposed area to be covered by the PSPO (the 'Restricted Area') included the key areas that have issues with ASB that needed to be addressed, albeit further areas with issues were highlighted as detailed at paragraph 4.10 below.

4.9 A few respondents raised concerns that the Seafront did not have to be included so far east towards Shoebury as it currently does in the draft order. This area is included to address the predicted displacement of activities as these activities move away from the Town Centre and area of Seafront where they are currently prominent.

4.10 Another reoccurring concern that was raised throughout the consultation is that the area included in the PSPO should be extended to include 3 other areas subject to a high volume of ASB. Specifically:

- Southchurch Hall Gardens;
- Hamlet Court Road; and
- York Road.

4.11 The Council has collected and reviewed the evidence of the ASB within these areas and the evidence strongly suggests that these areas would benefit from being included within the PSPO Restricted Area and this is now the proposal. A report detailing the evidence for the whole area to be included within the PSPO is attached at **Appendix 7**. So to be quite clear, the originally proposed area of the Town Centre and Seafront has been extended to include these additional 3 areas.

4.12 Enforceability

4.13 Another concern raised was enforceability, which was highlighted by not only the public consultation but also in consultation with Essex Police. A Southend Community Policing Team Inspector from Essex Police has advised that enforceability will be a challenge over the originally proposed area, and more so if the Council looks to increase it. The Inspector additionally warned of the risk of creating an expectation that will be difficult to deliver.

4.14 In considering the views of Essex Police at paragraph 4.13 above it is important to note that a key benefit of the PSPO compared to other enforcement options

that may already be in place is that the PSPO provides enforcement powers to officers as designated by the Council. These include Community Safety Officers, Foreshore Officers and Park Rangers, hereafter referred to as “Authorised Officers”. This allows the Council to act on the issues present in the Restricted Area whilst limiting the additional strain on Essex Police.

- 4.15 Whilst the Council has collated the results of the formal consultation detailed in **Appendix 2** and provided a report of the evidence of ASB in **Appendix 7**, further evidence of ASB has been assembled and is attached at **Appendices 8 & 9**. **Appendix 8** is an Analytical Report of, amongst other matters, incidents and complaints received by the Council over the time periods so referenced with key findings as detailed therein. **Appendix 9** is a CCTV log in relation to the High Street area and Seafront that records incidents by category and volume for the period of the 1st June 2018 to the 31st August 2018.
- 4.16 Activities to be restricted
- 4.17 There was an overriding approval from the public consultation supporting the prohibition of activities included in the draft order, (“the Order”) attached at **Appendix 3**.
- 4.18 One of the specific concerns raised was in relation to the proposed prohibited activity “Consuming alcohol or failing to surrender any containers (sealed or unsealed) which are reasonably believed to contain alcohol, in a public place, when an Authorised Officer has required such consumption to cease”. The concern was that the current phrasing allowed for the potential for Authorised Officers to confiscate sealed/unopened containers whenever they so desired. This is a misreading of the proposed PSPO, the prohibition applies when an Authorised Officer has given a warning requiring consumption of alcohol to cease or requiring alcohol to be surrendered. If an Authorised Officer has given such a warning, an individual will breach the PSPO if (1) he/she continues to consume alcohol despite the warning and (2) if he/she fails to surrender alcohol after having been asked to do so. The intention of this part of the Order is to enable Authorised Officers to provide adequate warnings when a person is drinking within a designated Drinking Control Area (as defined in the Order) or drinking and acting in an anti-social manner elsewhere in the Restricted Area and to provide remedial options before reaching the enforceability provided by the Order.
- 4.19 Some respondents asked for additional activities to be included within the Order, specifically restrictions against dog fouling, dogs being off leads and sexual activity in a public place. It is not proposed to include restrictions relating to these matters at this time. The Council will keep these matters under review, and will continue to gather evidence about these activities and will further consider whether the proposed Order requires variation or extension, whether there is a need for a separate PSPO, or whether other powers may need to be considered. The consultation with Essex Police confirmed that they believe the current legislation to address public sexual activity is sufficient to respond to any public reports of such behaviour.

- 4.20 The Council has further considered the proposed restriction against the erection of tents and structures in the Restricted Area and there will clearly be times when they are permitted such as during festivals and markets in the High Street etc.
- 4.21 Additional concerns
- 4.22 One of the key concerns raised throughout the consultation was that enforceability and punishment will not help resolve the underlying issues causing homelessness and rough sleeping within the borough.
- 4.21 With regards to this observation the Council has many different strategies being implemented to help mitigate and resolve these issues. **Appendices 4 & 5** contain a summary of the Rough Sleeper Initiative and the Assisting Vulnerable Persons Strategy Summary. The documents contain details of the pro-active measures being undertaken by the Council to assist those in need and to address the underlying cause for some of these issues. There is a lot of work being done to support and provide assistance to those who are sleeping rough and the numbers have been reduced considerably. Of those that continue to sleep in public places, a number of individuals have been connected with incidents of ASB.
- 4.22 The purpose of the PSPO is to assist in tackling the repeat offenders whose ASB makes the Restricted Area a less pleasant place to be. The PSPO is intended as a last resort once it is clear that all attempts of assistance by the Council have been unsuccessful. Additionally, an Equality Analysis was undertaken following the consultation to consider the potential impact and different demographics and set out an action plan. This is included at **Appendix 6**.
- 4.23 In formulating the PSPO careful consideration has been given to both the statutory requirements and the Statutory Guidance for Frontline Professionals updated in December 2017, in particular section 2.5. The Guidance states that PSPO's should not be used to target people based solely on the fact that someone is homeless or rough sleeping as this in itself is unlikely to mean that such behaviour is having an unreasonable detrimental effect on the community's quality of life which justifies the restrictions imposed.
- 4.24 The Council has sought to identify the specific behaviours that are causing a detrimental effect on the community's quality of life by those sleeping in a public place such as the obstruction of shop doorways and obstructing members of the public and the leaving of litter and/or belongings (including suitcases, blow up beds, bedside tables). The evidence suggests that there is an increasing incidence of drug paraphernalia being left at sites where people have been sleeping in public places as well as human faeces. The evidence also suggests that many of those sleeping in public are also involved in begging, sometimes aggressively.
- 4.25 The PSPO does not ban rough sleeping itself and is not a tool to criminalise homelessness or the homeless. Paragraph 4(ii) of the Order at **Appendix 3** is directed at those sleeping in public who are having a detrimental impact of the quality of life of those in the locality.

- 4.26 The Council is aware that paragraph 4(iii) of the Order at **Appendix 3** has the potential to affect many of the people sleeping in public. This is not intended to be an indirect attempt to ban rough sleeping. The evidence suggests though that the existence of tents and other similar structures has a detrimental impact on the quality of life of those in the locality. The Council has received comments from members of the public voicing opinions regarding the number of rough sleepers and beggars within the Town Centre, and how it has impacted on their use. Please see attached at **Appendix 10**. A lot of the concerns are mirrored within the consultation analysis report at **Appendix 2**. These show how the current issues of ASB affect the Town's visitors and acts as a deterrent, discouraging people from visiting again which in turn can have a negative impact on local businesses and trade.
- 4.27 Common phrasing used within the comments at **Appendix 10** describe how the witnessed behaviour made the individuals feel; intimidated, unsafe, worried, and uncomfortable. There are also numerous references to the Town losing its appeal as a result of this behaviour. People have also mentioned feeling unable to bring their children into the Town in fear for their safety.
- 4.28 Urinating, defecating, spitting and littering also impact on people using the Restricted Area. As well as being a visual deterrent, both whilst taking place and after the behaviour has occurred, these acts carry negative environmental and health implications.
- 4.29 Response from Liberty
- 4.30 Liberty wrote a letter in response to the consultation, the full text can be found at the end of **Appendix 2**.
- 4.31 Liberty expressed concern that the evidence to support the proposed PSPO had not been published. However section 72(4) of the 2014 Act simply requires the proposed Order to be published, not all of the supporting documents. In addition, the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 (Publication of Public Spaces Protection Orders) Regulations SI 2014/2591 contains the publication requirements for an Order once it has been made. The Regulations do not specify any additional requirements whilst the Order is still under consideration. In being as transparent as possible, the Council has now made the following documents publicly available as they are referenced to in this Cabinet report:
- a) Evidence Pack at **Appendix 7**;
 - b) Analytical Support Document at **Appendix 8**; and
 - c) CCTV Log of ASB between 01/06/2018 and 31/08/2018 at **Appendix 9**.
- 4.32 Liberty also expressed concern at to the broad nature of paragraphs 4(ii) and (iii) of the proposed PSPO. As explained above the Council is not seeking to target rough sleeping per se but does seek to restrict sleeping in a public place when it has a detrimental effect of the quality of life of those in the locality. The

Equality Analysis (Appendix 6) has given express consideration to the human rights considerations, including the Article 8 rights highlighted by Liberty.

4.33 Current Powers to deal with ASB.

4.34 As set out in the previous Cabinet report attached at **Appendix 1** there are other powers to deal with ASB. These are:

- a) Under section 3 of the Vagrancy Act 1824 begging is a recordable offence that carries the maximum sentence of a level 3 fine. However, this is only enforceable by the police, and as such the offence must be witnessed by a police officer. Therefore this is limited to the resources and time they are able to allocate to deal with this behaviour.
- b) An option for civil enforcement is an Injunction to Prevent Nuisance and Annoyance. These can be applied for by multiple agencies including the chief officer of police and the local Council. This injunction can prohibit the ASB and impose requirements to engage in a particular activity to address some of the underlying causes, such as attending an alcohol awareness class. Breach of an injunction is treated as a civil contempt of court and has a maximum penalty of two years in prison and /or an unlimited fine. These cannot be applied to an area, but instead only to individuals. The process can be slow, expensive and time-consuming and enforcement can be difficult, especially where the effects of the ASB are not attributable to one identifiable individual.
- c) Another existing power to deal with begging and other ASB is Criminal Behaviour Orders. These are a replacement for the Anti-Social Behaviour Order and the Drinking Banning Order. They deal with the most serious and persistent ASB. However they carry the limitation that they can only be implemented where there has been a criminal conviction and must be applied for by the Criminal Prosecution Service. These are already implemented by the Southend Multi Agency Anti-social Behaviour Team (SMAART) and although affective in some individual circumstances, are not sufficient to tackle the underlying issues of ASB throughout the Restricted Area.
- d) Section 35 of the 2014 Act provides dispersal powers that could be used to tackle begging and the other ASB issues. However this action requires authorisation from a police officer at least the rank of inspector. Individuals and groups can be asked to disperse and not return for a maximum of forty eight hours, if they do it carries a maximum penalty of a level 4 fine or three months in prison. Although this can be used to help deal with short term issues relocating the culprits for short periods of time, it does not provide any long term incentives for improved behaviour.
- e) Additionally Community Protection Notices (CPN) can be issued to deal with ASB. These can be issued by either the local authority or police against any person over the age of 16 or to a body, including a business. They can include:

- a requirement to stop doing specific things;
- a requirement to do specified things; or
- a requirement to take reasonable steps to achieve specified results.

Breach of a CPN can result in different possibilities of enforceability, including a fixed penalty notice, remedial order to rectify any damage done to the area by the behaviour or forfeiture order resulting in the business being required to vacate their premises. However, this can only be used to address specific individuals and bodies, and has a requirement of providing a written notice. This could present an issue where repeat culprits are sporadic on when they carry out the ASB and no fixed address has been ascertained.

- 4.35 The PSPO therefore presents an option that addresses many of these shortfalls. The PSPO works as a deterrent and as motivation to encourage the more vulnerable potential perpetrators to engage in the support services available. It provides general enforcement powers to both the police and officers authorised by the Council, a vital component to addressing ASB while many resources are stretched. It enables the Authorised Officers to issue fixed penalty notices that do not involve a lengthy process. The fixed penalty is currently £100 alternatively the person could be prosecuted in the Magistrates' court resulting in a fine, currently of up to £1000.

5. Other Options

The Council could choose not to introduce a PSPO, however this would lose the opportunity to introduce this measure to tackle ASB which is having a damaging effect on our Town Centre, Seafront and other areas identified in this report. Additionally, following the support of the PSPO that has been displayed in the consultation, choosing to not implement the Order could negatively impact the reputation of the Council within the communities worst affected by the ASB.

6. Reasons for Recommendations

- 6.1 A PSPO covering the Town Centre, Seafront, Southchurch Hall Gardens, Hamlet Court Road and York Road is believed to be an appropriate additional tool to tackle persistent and unreasonable anti-social behaviour ("ASB") which is taking place. It can help provide realistic and proportionate enforceability to help reduce the ASB which discourages and prevents the law-abiding majority from feeling safe in, and subsequently using and enjoying, these public spaces.
- 6.2 The majority of respondents to the Consultation supported the necessity and implementation of the PSPO.
- 6.3 The Council considers that the requirements in S.59 of the 2014 Act are met and that the prohibitions are reasonable ones to be imposed within the meaning of S.59 (5) of the 2014 Act.

7. Corporate Implications

The Corporate implications were set out in the previous report to Cabinet on 6th November 2018 (**Appendix 1**).

7.1 Financial Implications

The costs of enforcement of the PSPO will be undertaken within the existing resources of the Community Safety Team and Essex Police. The costs of signage and their maintenance will be met from the existing services budget.

8. Background Papers

9. Appendices

Appendix 1 – Previous report to Cabinet dated 6th November 2018 with appendices and corresponding minute 427

Appendix 2 – PSPO Analysis report 2019

Appendix 3- Draft Order

Appendix 4 - Summary of the Rough Sleeper Initiative

Appendix 5 - Assisting Vulnerable Persons Strategy Summary

Appendix 6 – Equality Analysis

Appendix 7 - Evidence Pack

Appendix 8 - Analytical Support Document

Appendix 9 - CCTV Log of Anti –Social behaviour between 01/06/2018 and 31/08/2018

Appendix 10 – General Public's Comments received by the Council's Contact Centre and Social Media in relation to ASB.

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Appendix 1

Previous Report with Appendices and Minutes

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SOUTHEND-ON-SEA BOROUGH COUNCIL

Meeting of Cabinet

Date: Tuesday, 6th November, 2018

Place: Committee Room 1 - Civic Suite

Present: Councillor J Lamb (Chair)
Councillors J Courtenay (Vice-Chair), T Cox, M Flewitt, A Moring and L Salter

In Attendance: Councillors D Garne, A Jones, H McDonald, D McGlone and C Mulroney
A Griffin, S Leftley, A Lewis, J K Williams, J Chesterton, J Ruffle, P Geraghty, C Robinson, S Houlden, J O'Loughlin, G Halksworth, T MacGregor, R Sharp, A Butteriss, A Keating and C Gamble

Start/End Time: 2.00 - 3.40 pm

420 Apologies for Absence

Apologies for absence were received from Councillor Boyd.

421 Declarations of Interest

The following interests were declared as indicated:

(a) Councillor Cox – Agenda Item 12 – Notice of Motion Fire Safety – Disclosable Non-Pecuniary Interest – Grenfell Tower tragedy was mentioned – he was involved in the recovery and could be called as a witness to give evidence at the Public Enquiry (withdrew);

(b) Councillor Flewitt – Agenda Item 5 – Housing, Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Strategy - non-pecuniary interest - friends and family are tenants of South Essex Homes;

(c) Councillor Mulroney – Agenda Item 13 – Notice of Motion – Fossil Fuels – non-pecuniary interest – member of the Essex Pension Fund;

(d) Councillor McDonald – Agenda Item 10 – non-pecuniary interest – Member of a range of organisations/charities which campaign against the sex industry and support services for women in the sex industry (Trustee of Essex Feminist Collective, Management Committee of Nordic Model Now! and on the Unison Eastern Region Women's Committee) and works as a Children's Independent Sexual Violence Advisor at a local charity.

Officers interests:

Alison Griffin declared an interest in Agenda Item 8 (PSPO) – lives in the area of the draft PSPO Order.

A. Lewis, S. Leftley, J. Ruffle, J. Chesterton, J. Williams, C. Robinson, P. Geraghty, J O'Loughlin and S. Houlden declared an interest in item 22 (Senior Managers Pay Panel) and withdrew. A. Griffin also declared an interest, but remained in the meeting to respond to questions.

422 Minutes of the Meeting held on Tuesday, 18th September 2018

Resolved:-

That the Minutes of the Meeting held on Tuesday 18th September 2018, be confirmed as a correct record and signed.

423 Southend 2050 - Draft Ambition, Desired Outcomes and Road Map

Following a presentation by the Leader of the Council/Chief Executive, the Cabinet considered a report of the Chief Executive setting out the findings of the Southend 2050 engagement programme, together with the proposed draft Ambition, Themes and Outcomes and Southend 2050 Five Year Road Map.

Resolved:

1. That the findings of the Southend 2050 engagement programme be welcomed and noted.
2. That the Ambition, Themes & Outcomes and the Southend 2050 Five Year Road Map, as set out in Appendices A, B and C to the submitted report, be endorsed.
3. That the Transforming Together programme, outlined in paragraph 6 of the submitted report, be noted and endorsed.
4. That the matter be referred direct to the Policy & Resources, Place and People Scrutiny Committees.

Reason for decision:

To propose a new ambition and set of themed desired outcomes for the Borough, providing the context for the Council's key planning documents.

Other options:

Not adopting the recommended approach would mean that the Borough's vision contained in the 2010-20 Community Plan would be nearly 10 years old and the Council's vision, aims and priorities nearly 13 years old, all of which have become, or will quickly become very dated.

Note: This is an Executive Function save that the final approval of the Southend 2050 Ambition, Themes & Outcomes and Five Year Road Map is a Council Function.

Referred direct to: all three Scrutiny Committees
Cabinet Member: Cllr Lamb

424 Housing, Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Strategy

The Cabinet considered a report of the Deputy Chief Executive (People) which sought approval for the submitted Housing, Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Strategy.

Resolved:

1. That the Housing, Homelessness & Rough Sleeping Strategy, be approved.
2. That the proposed dynamic and continuous approach to engagement and consultation in order to support ongoing development of the action plan and its implementation, be approved.
3. That the design work and the approach to ensuring that the strategy works alongside other key priorities continues to develop following Cabinet, be approved.
4. That authority be delegated to the Corporate Management Team, in conjunction with the Cabinet Member for Adults and Housing and other Directors as required, for the implementation and delivery of the Strategy.

Reasons for decision:

The strategy integrates the need for a clear and ambitious direction for housing, homelessness and rough sleeping which operates wholly in line with the broader strategic work being pursued by the Council and its partners, such as Southend 2050, and which will support the economic vibrancy of the Borough.

Other options:

None

Note: This is an Executive Function

Eligible for call-in to: Policy & Resources Scrutiny Committee

Cabinet Member: Cllr Cox

425 Adoption of a Low Emission Strategy (part of the Air Quality Action Plan)

The Cabinet considered a report of the Deputy Chief Executive (Place) proposing the adoption of the submitted Low Emission Strategy.

Resolved:

That the Low Emission Strategy as set out in Appendix 3 to the submitted report, be approved.

Reason for decision:

The Council has a statutory duty to adopt an Air Quality Action Plan. Taking action to improve air quality via a Low Emission Strategy is part of the air quality action process, and crucial in order to improve the health of Southend-on-Sea residents.

Other options:

None.

Note: This is an Executive Function

Eligible for call-in to: Place Scrutiny Committee

Cabinet Member: Cllr Flewitt

426 High Street Summit

The Cabinet considered a report of the Chief Executive providing an update on work being undertaken following the High Street Summit which took place on 24th September 2018, including the emerging action plan and approaches being organised through which to coordinate and drive this work.

Resolved:

1. That the progress being made be endorsed.
2. That the additional officer resource already aligned to support the implementation and delivery of this project, be endorsed.

Reasons for decision:

This project is recognised as strategically important for Southend, both from a business and public service perspective.

Other options:

None

Note: This is an Executive Function

Eligible for call in to: Place and Policy & Resources Scrutiny Committees

Cabinet Members: Cllrs Lamb, Courtenay and Flewitt

427 Southend Town Centre & Seafront Public Spaces Protection Order

The Cabinet considered a report of the Strategic Director (Legal & Democratic Services) requesting that consideration be given to whether the Council should commence statutory consultation on the making of a Public Spaces Protection Order (PSPO) under Section 59 of the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014.

In introducing the item, the Leader of the Council explained that the Cabinet had no pre-determined view on the matter and that the recommendation was for consultation to be undertaken before consideration of the possibility of making a PSPO.

It was noted that any PSPO introduced must be focused on anti-social behaviour and that statutory guidance had been taken into account in preparing the report.

Resolved:

1. That consultation be undertaken into the possibility of the Council making a Public Spaces Protection Order (PSPO) under Section 59 of the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 in respect of the area and activities detailed in Appendix 2 to the submitted report.
2. That the proposed consultation process be as set out in section 3.5(e) of the report.

3. That the consultation process to also cover the revocation of the existing Designated Public Place Order /PSPO as outlined in section 3.5(g) of the report.

Reasons for decision:

A PSPO covering the Town Centre and Seafront areas could be a useful additional tool to tackle persistent and unreasonable anti-social behaviour (ASB) which is taking place and would help ensure that the law-abiding majority can use and enjoy these public spaces, safe from ASB.

Other options:

The Council could choose not to look at introducing a PSPO, but this would lose the opportunity to introduce a new measure to tackle ASB which is causing nuisance/harm to many people and having a damaging effect on the Town Centre and Seafront areas.

Note: This is an Executive Function

Eligible for call-in to: Policy & Resources Scrutiny Committee

Cabinet Member: Cllr Flewitt

428 The Bell Junction

The Cabinet considered a report of the Deputy Chief Executive (Place) providing an update on the work undertaken to progress the Bell Junction Improvement Project together with details of the preferred scheme option (2) which had been developed taking into account a number of factors, including the outcome of public consultation, feedback, cost and deliverability.

Resolved:

1. That option 2, without a footbridge, be taken forward as the preferred option, taking into consideration comments from the public consultation, utility constraints, programming, environmental mitigations and deliverability within the Local Growth Fund deadline.

2. That authority be delegated to the Chief Executive and Deputy Chief Executive (Place), in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Infrastructure, to agree the final option to be taken forward to detailed design, implementation, advertisement of any necessary traffic regulation orders, any land transfer and planning permissions following circulation of these details to all Councillors and discussions with Group Leaders.

3. That authority be delegated to the Chief Executive and Deputy Chief Executive (Place), in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Infrastructure, to implement any experimental orders to inform the final option to be implemented.

4. That following South East Local Enterprise Partnership Accountability Board approval of the Bell Junction Improvement Business Case, the project proceed to detailed design and procurement of the Design and Build Contractor.

5. That, following the outcome of the public consultation, should the Southend capital contribution increase more than the additional £2.144m being requested, a further report on the funding shall be presented to Cabinet.

Reasons for decision:

As set out in the submitted report.

Other options:

As set out in the submitted report.

Note: This is an Executive Function

Eligible for call-in to: Place Scrutiny Committee

Cabinet Member: Cllr Moring

429 Sex Establishment Venues Policy

The Cabinet considered a report of the Deputy Chief Executive (Place) proposing the adoption of the submitted Sex Establishment Licensing Policy which had been prepared following the completion of the formal consultation process.

Recommended:

That the draft Statement of Licensing Policy (Sex Establishments) set out in Appendix 1 to the submitted report, be approved. ||

Reasons for Decision:

To allow the Council to update the policy giving clearer guidance to applicants and objectors.

Other options:

The Licensing Authority is not legally required to publish a Statement of Licensing Policy but is doing so as a matter of good practice. The policy sets out the expectations of the Licensing Authority in determining applications and is a useful guidance tool for applicants and those wishing to object.

Note: This is a Council Function

Eligible for call-in to: Place Scrutiny Committee

Cabinet Member: Cllr Flewitt

430 Gambling Policy

The Cabinet considered a report of the Deputy Chief Executive (Place) concerning the submitted Gambling Licensing Policy which had been prepared following the completion of the formal consultation process.

Recommended:

That the Statement of Gambling Licensing Policy, set out in Appendix 1 to the submitted report, be adopted. ||

Reasons for decision:

To comply with the statutory duty under Section 349 of the Gambling Act 2005.

Other options:

None.

Note: This is a Council Function

Eligible for call-in to: Place Scrutiny Committee

Cabinet Member: Cllr Flewitt

431 Notice of Motion to Council,, 18th October 2018 - Fire Safety

At the meeting of Council held 18th October 2018, Members received a notice of motion calling on the Council to review fire safety in all its tall buildings with a level 4 risk assessment and install automated fire alarms and sprinkler systems.

This had been proposed by Councillor Ware-Lane and seconded by Councillor Nevin.

Resolved:

1. That the Council and South Essex Homes continue their pro-active, evidence and risk based approach to delivering fire safety enhancements across their respective property portfolios.
2. That the Council and South Essex Homes maintain their active dialogue with Essex Fire and Rescue in relation to any changes that may be taken forward to enhance fire safety measures across their respective property portfolios.
3. That the Council write to the Secretary of State for the Housing, Communities and Local Government requesting that the Department progress its formal response to the Independent Review of Building Regulations and Fire Safety and, in particular, any changes to Approved Document B. This will enable the Council to fully assess whether additional resources are required to meet the changes enacted and to plan accordingly.

Reason for decision:

To respond to the Notice of Motion.

Other options:

None.

Note: This is an Executive Function
Eligible for call-in to: Place Scrutiny Committee
Cabinet Member: Cllr Flewitt

432 Notice of Motion to Council, 18th October 2018 - Invest in the Future/Divest from Fossil Fuels

At the meeting of Council held 18th October 2018, Members received a notice of motion calling on the Council to request the Essex Pensions Committee to divert investment away from fossil fuels.

This had been proposed by Councillor Ware-Lane and seconded by Councillor Dent.

Resolved:

1. That it be noted that the Essex Pension Fund has advised that it has a fiduciary duty to ensure it has sufficient funds to pay pensions on behalf of more than 150,000 people. Investment decisions must therefore be directed towards achieving what is best for the financial position of the Fund. In order to maximise returns, the Fund has a diverse range of investments including investment attributed to the energy/mining sector.
2. That the approach adopted by the Essex Pension Fund, be endorsed.

Reason for decision:

To respond to the Notice of Motion.

Other options:

None

Note: This is an Executive Function

Eligible for call-in to: Policy & Resources Scrutiny Committee

Cabinet Member: Cllr Lamb

433 Monthly Performance Report

Resolved:

That the submitted report be noted.

Note: This is an Executive Function

Referred direct to all three Scrutiny Committees

Cabinet Member: as appropriate to the item

434 Success for All Children/CYPP Annual Report

The Cabinet considered a report of the Deputy Chief Executive (People) presenting the draft Success for All Children Group's (SFAG) Annual Report from April 2017 to March 2018 and draft Children and Young People Plan (CYPP).

Resolved:

That the submitted report be noted.

Reasons for decision:

To receive the draft SFAG Annual Report and CYPP.

Other options:

None.

Note: This is an Executive Function

Eligible for call-in to: People Scrutiny Committee

Cabinet Member: Cllr Boyd

435 Local Account Annual Report 2017/18

The Cabinet considered a report of the Deputy Chief Executive (People) presenting the draft of the Local Account of Adult Social Care in 2017-18.

Resolved:

That the draft Local Account as the Council's self-assessment for these services, be noted.

Reasons for decision:

The publication of the Local Account of adult social care services for 2017-18 ensures the continuity of information for the public about the Council's performance. It also sets out the Council's vision for the future.

Other options:

None.

Note: This is an Executive Function
Eligible for call-in to: People Scrutiny Committee
Cabinet Member: Cllr Cox

436 Revenue and Capital Budget Monitoring 2018/19 to 30 September 2018

The Cabinet considered a report of the Strategic Director (Finance & Resources) setting out the Council's revenue and capital budgetary performance as at September 2018.

Recommended:

In respect of the 2018/19 Revenue Budget Monitoring, as set out in Appendix 1 to the submitted report:

1. That the forecast outturn for the General Fund and Housing Revenue Account, as at September 2018, be noted.

1.2 That the planned management actions of £3,230,000 to achieve that forecast outturn, be noted.

1.3 That the planned budget transfers (virements) of £2,610,170, be approved.

1.4 That the potential transfer of £1,293,000 from the Business Transformation Reserve in respect of the forecast General Fund overspend unless further management action and savings are identified to rebalance the budget, be noted.

1.5 That the potential transfer of £93,000 to the HRA Capital Investment Reserve in respect of the forecast HRA underspend, be noted.

In respect of the 2018/19 Capital Budget Monitoring, as set out in Appendix 2 to the submitted report:

1.6 The expenditure to date and the forecast outturn as at September 2018 and its financing, be noted.

1.7 That the requested changes to the 2018/19 capital programme as set out in Section 2 of Appendix 2, be approved.

Reasons for decision:

The regular reporting of Revenue and Capital Budget Monitoring information provides detailed financial information to Councillors, senior officers and other interested parties on the financial performance of the Council.

Other options:

The Council could choose to monitor its budgetary performance against an alternative timeframe but it is considered that the reporting schedule provides the appropriate balance to allow strategic oversight of the budget by councillors and to manage the Council's exposure to financial risk.

Note: This is a Council Function

Eligible for call-in to: All three Scrutiny Committees

Cabinet Member: Cllr Lamb

437 Treasury Management - Mid Year Review

The Cabinet considered a report of the Strategic Director (Finance & Resources) detailing the treasury management activity and compliance with the treasury management strategy for both quarter two and the period from April to September 2018.

Recommended:

1. That the Treasury Management Mid Year Position report for 2018/19, be approved.
2. That it be noted that treasury management activities were carried out in accordance with the CIPFA (The Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy) Code of Practice for Treasury Management in the Public Sector during the period from April to September 2018.
3. That it be noted that the loan and investment portfolios were actively managed to minimise cost and maximise interest earned, whilst maintaining a low level of risk.
4. That it be noted that £1.285m of interest was earned during this six month period at an average rate of 3.70%. This is 3.26% over the average 7 day LIBID (London Interbank Bid Rate) and 3.12% over the average bank rate (the breakdown of this overall investment position is set out in Section 8 of the submitted report).
5. That it be noted that the level of borrowing from the Public Works Loan Board (PWLB) (excluding debt relating to services transferred from Essex County Council on 1st April 1998) remained at the same level of £227.8m (Housing Revenue Account (HRA): £77.0m, General Fund: £150.8m) during the period from April to September 2018.
6. That it be noted that the level of financing for 'invest to save' schemes decreased from £8.74m to £8.70m during the period from April to September 2018.

Reasons for Decision:

The CIPFA Code of Practice on Treasury Management recommends that Local Authorities should submit reports regularly. The Treasury Management Policy Statement for 2018/19 sets out that reports would be submitted to Cabinet quarterly on the activities of the treasury management operation.

Other options:

There are many options available for the operation of the Treasury Management function, with varying degrees of risk associated with them. The Treasury Management Policy aims to effectively control risk to within a prudent level, whilst providing optimum performance consistent with that level of risk.

Note: This is a Council Function

Eligible for call in to: Policy & Resources Scrutiny Committee

Cabinet Member: Cllr Lamb

438 Capital Programme - Mid Year Review

The Cabinet considered a report of the Strategic Director (Finance & Resources) recommending in-year amendments to the approved Capital Programme for 2018/19 to 2021/22.

Recommended:

1. That the current approved Programme for 2018/19 to 2021/22 of £215.0m, as set out in Appendix 1 to the submitted report, be noted.
2. That the changes to the approved Programme set out in Appendix 2, be approved.
3. That the proposed new schemes and additions to the Capital Programme for 2018/19 to 2021/22 totalling £1.4m (Appendices 6 and 7), be approved.
4. That it be noted that the proposed new schemes and additions (Appendices 6 and 7) and other adjustments (Appendix 2) will result in a proposed capital programme of £213.6m for 2018/19 to 2021/22 (Appendix 8).
5. That it be noted that of the total programme of £213.6m for the period 2018/19 to 2021/22, the level of external funding supporting this programme is £98.9m.
6. That it be noted that a mid-year review has been undertaken on the 2018/19 projected outturn and that the results have been included in the report.
7. That the revised Capital Programme for 2018/19 to 2021/22 that results from these changes (Appendix 8), be approved.

Reasons for decision:

To approve proposed changes to the Capital Programme since the last Cabinet meeting on 19th June 2018.

Other options:

The proposed Capital Programme is made up from a number of individual projects, any of which can be agreed or rejected independently of the other projects.

Note: This is a Council Function

Eligible for call-in to: Policy & Resources Scrutiny Committee

Cabinet Member: Cllr Lamb

439 The Shareholder Board, 25th September 2018

The Cabinet considered the minutes of the Shareholder Board held on 25th September 2018 concerning the receipt of accounts and business plans for South Essex Homes Ltd and Southend Care Ltd.

Resolved:

That the minutes of the Shareholder Board held on 25th September 2018, be noted.

Note: This is an Executive Function

Eligible for call in to: Policy & Resources Scrutiny Committee

Cabinet Member: Cllr Lamb

440 The London Southend Airport Monitoring Working Party, 16th October 2018

Resolved:

That the minutes of the London Southend Airport Monitoring Working Party held on 16th October 2018, be noted.

Note: This is an Executive Function

Eligible for call-in to: Place Scrutiny Committee

Cabinet Member: Cllr Moring

441 The Senior Managers Pay Panel, 22nd October 2018

The Cabinet considered the recommendations of the Senior Managers Pay Panel held on 22nd October 2018.

Resolved:

That the recommendations of the Senior Managers Pay Panel held on 22nd October 2018, be approved.

Note: This is an Executive Function

Eligible for call-in to: Policy & Resources Scrutiny Committee

Cabinet Member: Cllr Lamb

442 Council Procedure Rule 46

Resolved:

That the submitted report be noted.

Note: This is an Executive Function

Eligible for call-in to: the relevant Scrutiny Committee

Cabinet Members: as appropriate to the item

Chairman: _____

Southend-on-Sea Borough Council

Report of Strategic Director (Legal and Democratic Services)

To
Cabinet

On
6 November 2018

Report prepared by: Elsie Anakwue, Solicitor

Agenda
Item No.

Southend Town Centre & Seafront Public Spaces Protection Order

Relevant Scrutiny Committee- Policy and Resources
Cabinet Member: Councillor Flewitt
Part 1 (Public Agenda Item)

1. Purpose of Report

- 1.1 To invite Members to consider and agree the proposed approach to dealing with certain behaviours identified in this report and to consider whether the Council should commence statutory consultation on the making of a Public Spaces Protection Order (“PSPO”) under Section 59 of the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 (“the 2014 Act”).
- 1.2 The purpose of a PSPO would be to assist the Council and its partners to provide an appropriate and robust response to various behaviours taking place in Southend Town Centre and Seafront areas, that existing enforcement powers have been unable to resolve. It would help ensure that the law-abiding majority can use and enjoy these public spaces, safe from anti-social behaviour (“ASB”).
- 1.3 It should be noted that Members are not being asked to decide whether a PSPO should be made but to approve the commencement of statutory consultation. A further report on the next steps will be made once the consultation process has been completed. At that future stage, Members may be asked to make a PSPO if the statutory criteria are met and it is thought to be a necessary and proportionate response to the issues that have been identified. No decision or recommendation is made on that at this stage.

2. Recommendations

- 2.1 That consultation be undertaken into the possibility of the Council making a Public Spaces Protection Order (PSPO) under Section 59 of the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 in respect of the area and activities detailed in Appendix 2
- 2.2 That the proposed consultation process be as set out in section 3.5(e) of this report.

2.3 That the consultation process should also cover the revocation of the existing DPPO/PSPO as outlined in section 3.5(g) of this report.

3. Background

3.1 Introduction

Local Authorities have a key role to play in helping to make local areas safe places to live, work and visit. Tackling behaviour which has a detrimental impact on the quality of life of those in the locality is a key element of this role. These behaviours are sometimes called anti-social behaviour ('ASB'); it is noted that behaviour which has a detrimental impact can be broader than that which has traditionally been described as ASB.

Two of Southend-on-Sea Borough Council's current 15 corporate priorities include commitments to '*create a safe environment across the town for residents, workers and visitors*', and '*to work in partnership with Essex Police and other agencies to tackle crime*'.

In addition, the emerging ambition, themes and desired outcomes of the Council's Southend 2050 Programme, includes the aim of developing a re-imagined, thriving town centre with an inviting mix of shops, homes, culture and leisure.

The Council's Southend Central Area Action Plan, adopted by the Council in February 2018, outlines a vision for the Southend Central Area '*as a prosperous and thriving regional centre and resort, it will be an area that is vibrant, safe and hospitable, rich in heritage commerce, learning and culture and an attractive, diverse place where people want to live, work and visit for both day trips, overnight and longer stays*'.

This aspiration for a vibrant and successful Town is currently being undermined by a number of activities taking place particularly in the Town Centre and Seafront areas.

Despite enforcement activity by the Police, the Council and others, the problems have persisted and significant damage is being caused to the appeal and reputation of Southend-on-Sea as a place to live, shop, visit and invest.

This report provides details of the particular types of activities that are believed to be having a detrimental impact on the quality of life of those in the locality, are unreasonable and are causing problems – and identifies additional and alternative measures for consideration.

3.2 Activities which are having a detrimental effect on the impact of the quality of life of those in the locality

Parts of Southend-on-Sea have been experiencing a growing level of ASB over the past 12 – 18 months. Reports and feedback are received from various sources, including the general public (residents and visitors to the town), businesses often via the Business Improvement District (BID), and proactive

reporting from various services including the Council's CCTV team. A Scrutiny Project on Additional Enforcement Resources for Southend in 2017/18 also identified significant evidence of ASB in the Town Centre and Seafront areas.

Southend Town Centre and Seafront in particular have seen an increase in reports relating to ASB and other types of behavioural activity. Due to growing pressure to tackle the issues, a Summit Meeting was called by Council Members in September 2018 to urgently consider with a wide range of stakeholders and partners, what actions could be taken to improve the situation.

As part of the preparation for the Summit Meeting in September 2018, Southend BID provided feedback and information covering the issues of aggressive begging, rough sleeping, street drinking, drug taking and all associated ASB, and the impact this is having on businesses.

Other Stakeholders at the Summit meeting also provided their perspective of the issues and challenges currently impacting on the Town Centre and Seafront.

Feedback from Southend BID describes the impact these issues are having on the Town Centre and Seafront areas, including safety issues from discarded drug paraphernalia and human faeces in some cases, as well as impacts on businesses from reduced footfall in the Town Centre, and individuals begging outside premises, which impacts on shoppers entering those premises.

Southend BID also reported that high numbers of incidents were occurring and that begging, ASB resulting in disturbance, and drug related activity being by far the highest recorded issues; with multiple reports on many individual days.

Appendix 3 contains a series of slides with graphical data displayed, from other records relating to ASB including begging, street drinking, substance dealing and substance misuse, and other issues gathered from the Council's UniForm data base used by the Anti-Social Behaviour Team (SMAART) as well as other relevant information sources.

The first slide show incidents recorded between May and October 2018, detailing issues mainly around the Town Centre and central Wards, but also demonstrates that issues are experienced in other parts of the town and along the Seafront area.

The second slide shows the specific hot-spots of data gathered by the Council. Again this is mainly concentrated around the Town Centre, but also highlights issues around Westcliff-on-Sea, Leigh-on-Sea, Shoeburyness, and the Seafront area.

The third slide shows a snapshot of the work very recently undertaken by the Council's newly appointed Community Safety Team, who started work in and round Southend High Street on 15th October 2018. This shows that in one week, a high number of issues were witnessed / dealt with / reported in respect of ASB and begging and drugs incidents in particular, amongst other issues.

The final slide is a report from the Council's contractor Veolia, who are responsible for servicing and cleaning the public toilets in the town. The Council

and Police have received a growing number of reports about ASB and drug use in particular in respect of certain public toilet locations.

The Veolia report highlights the huge issues faced at one specific Town Centre location (Pitman's Close), which resulted in the Council making an unprecedented decision to close that public toilet block due to safety issues for both rough sleepers who were frequenting the block and for the general public who may use the toilets.

The Veolia report also shows high numbers of issues relating to rough sleepers and discarded drug litter at three Seafront public toilet locations (Marine Parade / Lagoon / Crowstone), showing the issue to be wider than just the Town Centre. The family friendly nature of the Seafront location in particular presents heightened risks to children who might come into contact with drug paraphernalia when using these facilities, as well as to cleaning staff when going about their roles.

While multi – agency initiatives to engage with rough sleepers over the summer period had some beneficial effects, a significant residual problem remains.

3.3 Enforcement Activity

- (a) The ASB activities set out in 3.2 above have been tackled using various legislation and local powers as set out in in (b) below. In some cases it is the Police that have taken action, in other cases it is Council Officers. Clearly the Police also deal with criminal offences, but this report is focussing on activities that are having a detrimental impact on the quality of life of those in the locality.
- (b) Types of Enforcement activity undertaken (or available) in respect of the activities occurring in the Town Centre and Seafront Areas include:
- Dispersal Powers under the 2014 Act give the Police (not the Council) the authority to require individuals or groups to leave a specified area and not to return within a specified period of not more than 48 hours. This time limit means that dispersal notices may need to be issued repeatedly in persistent cases. These powers permit the Police (only) to require an individual to leave a specific area, not a general area.
 - Civil Injunction issued under the 2014 Act to prevent people from repetitively engaging in ASB which is causing harassment, alarm or distress. The Police and the Council can apply for such an injunction to be made against an individual. It does not apply to a public space but to the individual. The court process can be slow, expensive and time-consuming and enforcement can be difficult, particularly where the effect of the ASB are not attributable to one identifiable individual.
 - Criminal Behaviour Orders issued under the 2014 Act are a direct replacement of both the ASBO made on conviction in criminal proceedings and the Drinking Banning Order, made on conviction or on application. They are designed to tackle the most serious and persistent anti-social behaviour by dealing with offenders who engage in criminal

activity. Only the prosecution in a criminal case may apply to the court for a CBO to be granted. Normally this would be the Crown Prosecution Service. Therefore it is not a procedure of general application in terms of low level ASB and is reliant on both the existence of a criminal conviction and the willingness of the CPS to pursue a CBO.

- Community Protection Notice issued under the 2014 Act are designed to provide a means for dealing with ongoing problems in a local area that are having a detrimental effect on the community. Such problems might include regular complaints relating to litter, graffiti or noise. Either the Council or the Police can issue a CPN. A written warning must be given before a CPN can be issued. It is a person-specific tool that is directed at an individual (or business) as opposed to applying to the general space in which an activity takes place. As a result, like the other person-specific tools it is necessary to identify the perpetrator to be able to issue a CPN warning and a subsequent CPN.
- Closure Powers under the 2014 Act enable to Police or the Council to close premises that are causing problems. In theory, open space can be closed, however these powers are not considered to be appropriate for the activities taking place on the street which what this report is focussed on.
- Council Byelaws. The Council has a number of old byelaws that apply to the Town Centre and Seafront (or parts thereof) covering; The Use of Public Conveniences; Prevention of Nuisances; Foreshore and Promenades; Consumption of Alcohol; Pier and Foreshore; Pleasure Grounds.
In some respects these Byelaws address some of the activities this report is concerned with, but they are generally old, outdated and difficult to enforce.
- The Council can take possession proceedings against trespassers on its land and if necessary obtain an injunction in connection with such proceedings. A possession order and injunction was obtained fairly recently against trespassers camping on the Cliffs at Westcliff. However such procedures are slow, complex and expensive. It is also worth noting that with some of the activities, the perpetrators are part of a transient group which can change from day to day, week to week. Furthermore, in many cases, ASB is caused by persons who are not trespassers in these public spaces, in which case a possession order would not be available.
- In 2002 the Council made a Designated Public Place Order (DPPO) under S.13 of the Criminal Justice & Police Act 2001. This imposed restrictions on public drinking in the Town Centre and several other areas which had experienced alcohol related disorder/nuisance. An offence is committed only if a constable requests a person to refrain from drinking and they refuse.
When the 2014 Act came into force on 20 October 2014, existing orders, of which the DPPO was one, were to remain in force for a period of three years. After three years they were to be treated as though they were PSPOs (the period October 2017 - October 2020). From October 2020

the DPPO will no longer be in force and the Council would need to consider new controls on the activities previously covered by the DPPO. The possibility of introducing a PSPO is thought to be an appropriate opportunity to consider how to control those activities currently covered by the DPPO.

- (c) While enforcement action (using the powers referred to above) has had some success, the powers are not sufficient to deal with much of the activities which are taking place. For example there are no effective powers to deal with detritus left by rough sleepers.

3.4 The need for additional enforcement powers

- (a) An assessment has been undertaken to identify what additional enforcement powers would be useful to tackle the ASB issues referred to above.
- (b) One option is try to expand the current enforcement opportunities referred to in 3.3, for instance by making new byelaws. While this may pay some dividends (and the possibility of introducing new model byelaws is being investigated) it is not considered that this will provide the answer. The current powers have various deficiencies as explained above.
- (c) It is considered that a PSPO under the 2014 Act could provide a useful additional measure to tackle the persistent and unreasonable activities currently taking place in the Town Centre and Seafront areas.

The precise area to be designated as “the Restricted Area” in a PSPO should reflect where the activities have been occurring, with degree of latitude to allow for displacement into other areas.

Any PSPO must of course focus on the specific activities having the requisite detrimental impact and must be a proportionate response.

In particular, care must be taken to ensure that rights are carefully balanced in making a decision to proceed with a PSPO. This is all addressed in 3.5 below where the statutory framework and the proposals are considered.

3.5 Public Spaces Protection Order (PSPO)

(a) Legislative background

PSPOs were created by the 2014 Act. They are designed to place controls on the use of public space and everyone within it. The orders have effect for up to three years and can be extended. Only local authorities can make PSPOs. ‘Public Place’ means any place to which the public or any section of the public has access, on payment or otherwise, as of right or by virtue of express or implied permission.

The Council can make a PSPO if satisfied on reasonable grounds that two conditions are met. These are found in section 59 of the 2014 Act:

The first condition is that:

- (i) activities carried on in a public place within the Council's area have had a detrimental effect on the quality of life of those in the locality; or
- (ii) it is likely that activities will be carried on in a public place within that area and that they will have such an effect.

The second condition is that the effect, or likely effect, of the activities:

- (i) is or is likely to be, of a persistent or continuing nature;
- (ii) is, or is likely to be, such as to make the activities unreasonable; and
- (iii) justifies the restrictions imposed by the notice.

A PSPO must identify the public place in question and can:

- (i) prohibit specified things being done in that public place;
- (ii) require specified things to be done by persons carrying on specified activities in that place; or
- (iii) do both of those things.

The only prohibitions or requirements that may be imposed are ones that are reasonable to impose in order to prevent or to reduce the risk of the detrimental effect continuing, occurring or recurring.

Prohibitions may apply to all persons, or only to persons in specified categories, or to all persons except those in specified categories.

The PSPO may specify the times at which it applies and the circumstances in which it applies or does not apply.

Unless extended the PSPO may not have effect for more than 3 years.

Breach of a PSPO without reasonable excuse is a criminal offence. The Police or a person authorised by the Council can issue on-the-spot fixed penalty notices, the amount of which may not be more than £100. A person can also be prosecuted for breach of a PSPO and on conviction the Magistrates' Court can impose a fine not exceeding level 3 on the standard scale (currently £1000).

In considering whether to make a PSPO the Council *must* have particular regard to Article 10 (Right of Freedom of Expression) and Article 11 (Right of Freedom of Assembly) of the European Convention on Human Rights ('ECHR').

The Council must also carry out the necessary prior consultation, notification and publicity as prescribed by s.72 of the 2014 Act.

In preparing this report Officers have had regard to the two sets of statutory guidance issued by the Home Office (the most recent Statutory Guidance is attached at **Appendix 1** of this report) and the Guidance on PSPOs issued by the Local Government Association.

(b) Homeless People, Rough Sleepers and people going about their normal business.

PSPOs must be targeted against activities having a detrimental effect on the quality of life of those in the locality. They cannot be used to target people based solely on the fact that someone is homeless or rough sleeping. This is made clear on page 51 of the Statutory Guidance at **Appendix 1.**

Also PSPOs are not about stopping people enjoying the night time economy of Southend responsibly, nor is it about preventing people from spending time with their friends in public places.

Furthermore it is important to note that a PSPO will not prevent the Council continuing to assist those individuals who require help and support. The Council will continue to assist those with genuine needs for housing or for access to services either directly or through inter-agency working. Enforcement activity should take account of any apparent vulnerabilities and the Council will continue to collect information about rough sleeping in its area, sharing that information with partners where appropriate.

(c) Breach of a PSPO

Breach of a PSPO without a reasonable excuse is a criminal offence, resulting in a Fixed Penalty Notice (FPN) of up to £100, or a prosecution resulting in a fine of up to £1,000 (currently) on conviction.

The FPN can be issued by a Police Officer, PCSO, Council Officer or other person designated by the Council.

FPNs are one of a number of enforcement tools used to tackle ASB and as a means to change offending behaviour, and are used as an alternative to prosecution. They will be used by enforcement officers in conjunction with formal warnings, which may in themselves be sufficient to change behaviour.

FPNs will only be issued where the enforcement officer is confident that the correct identity details have been provided. Failure to supply a name and address, or to supply false details, to an authorised officer is a criminal offence and the Council will work with the Police, where relevant, to ensure that correct details are obtained. All Council officers involved in enforcing a PSPO must be duly authorised under the Council's scheme of delegation.

(d) Experience of Local Authorities that have introduced PSPOs

Many Local Authorities across the country have implemented a PSPO for their town / city centre to address similar types of issues / behaviours that Southend is facing.

The learning from other areas is that the PSPO is not a panacea to solving all the issues faced by a Town Centre/Seafront. They can be effective where they are targeted at specific behaviours / issues providing additional powers that can be used in a balanced approach alongside other tools and interventions.

(e) Consultation

The Council is required under the Act to carry out consultation and necessary publicity and notification before making a PSPO.

As a minimum the Council must consult with the Chief Officer of Police, the Police Fire and Crime Commissioner, appropriate community representatives, and the owners or occupiers of land in the area to be designated (where reasonably practicable).

The Council must publish the proposed wording of the Order and the proposed Restricted Area as part of the consultation and this information is set out in **Appendix 2**.

During the consultation process the Council will seek comments on:

- Whether a PSPO is appropriate, proportionate or needed at all;
- The proposed restrictions; and
- The proposed area to be designated as the Restricted Area.

Consultation would be over a 6 week period, with the following stakeholders:

- Chief Officer of Police for Southend
- The Police Fire and Crime Commissioner
- Town Centre/Seafront Businesses
- Ward Councillors
- The voluntary sector
- Community representatives
- Local residents/those working nearby/Visitors (via a survey).

Findings from the consultation will be brought back to Cabinet for it to decide whether to proceed with the PSPO – and, if so, the area to be designated and the restrictions which would apply. At that point the Cabinet would have to consider all material considerations including proportionality i.e. are the proposed restrictions proportionate to the harm/nuisance that is being caused?

(f) PSPO Proposal

It is considered that there are grounds under the 2014 Act for the Council to consider introducing a PSPO, subject to consideration of consultation responses.

The activities which are occurring as set out in this report are persistent, unreasonable and are having a detrimental effect on the quality of life of those living, visiting and doing business in the Southend Town Centre and Seafront.

A PSPO would offer additional enforcement powers to help tackle the issues in the Town Centre and Seafront areas where existing powers have been found to be deficient. A PSPO would help to make the Town Centre and Seafront a safer, more pleasant place for anyone who lives, visits, shops, works or conducts business there.

It would help to ensure that the law-abiding majority can use and enjoy these public spaces, safe from ASB and other behaviour which has a detrimental effect on the quality of life of those in the locality.

The Council, taking joint responsibility with the Police, is committed to improving the quality of life for residents, businesses and visitors to the Town Centre and Seafront.

Depending on the outcome of the consultation, the Council will consider introducing a PSPO to cover some or all of the types of ASB which are identified as being a current problem in 3.2 above.

The draft PSPO at **Appendix 2** sets out the types of activities which could be prohibited.

In terms of the proposed Restricted Area, considering the combined sources of evidence included in this report, the draft Order at **Appendix 2** proposes the following:

- An area including and immediately surrounding Southend High Street;
- An extended area around the Town Centre where problems have occurred; and
- The Seafront area to include the extent of Cliff Gardens and Western Esplanade; Central Southend Seafront; Eastern Esplanade and the Beach area adjacent to Western Esplanade, Central Southend Seafront and Eastern Esplanade.

(g) Revocation of Existing DPPO/PSPO

As explained in 3.3(b) above, in 2002 the Council made a Designated Public Place Order (DPPO) which imposed restrictions on public drinking in the Town Centre and several other areas which had experienced alcohol related disorder/nuisance.

From 20 October 2017 the DPPO was treated as though it was a PSPO by virtue of S.75 of the 2014 Act.

It is considered that the process of considering a PSPO is an appropriate opportunity to include the activities currently covered by the DPPO and for the DPPO to be revoked.

The Council proposes to consult on this proposal as part of the consultation on this PSPO.

4. Other Options

The Council could choose not to look at introducing a PSPO, but this would lose the opportunity to introduce a new measure to tackle ASB which is causing nuisance/harm to many people and having a damaging effect on the Town Centre and Seafront areas.

5. Reasons for Recommendations

- 5.1 A PSPO covering the Town Centre and Seafront areas could be a useful additional tool to tackle persistent and unreasonable ASB which is taking place.

It would help ensure that the law-abiding majority can use and enjoy these public spaces, safe from ASB.

- 5.2 Consulting on a proposal for introducing a PSPO is not only a legal requirement, but will enable the Council to gather important information from a range of stakeholders that will inform the decision-making process.

6. Corporate Implications

6.1 Contribution to Council's Vision & Corporate Priorities

Safe Southend, including support to the Purple Flag Award.

6.2 Financial Implications

The costs of consulting on a possible PSPO will be relatively modest. At this stage the costs of proceeding with the PSPO are not known and will depend on the extent of any PSPO in terms of scope and geographic extent, particularly in terms of signage and enforcement.

6.3 Legal Implications

Many of these are set out in the report, but attention is also drawn to the following:

The introduction of a PSPO must be undertaken in accordance with the 2014 Act and the Statutory Guidance. Failure to do so could result in a legal challenge.

Section 66 of the 2014 Act states that "Interested Persons" may challenge the validity of any Order in the High Court within six weeks, beginning on the day the Order is made.

Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act imposes a duty on the Council to exercise its various functions with due regard to the likely effect of the exercise of those functions on, and the need to do all that it reasonably can to prevent crime and disorder in its area (including anti-social and other behaviour adversely affecting the local environment).

Section 59 of the 2014 Act provides that the Council may make a PSPO if satisfied on reasonable grounds that 2 conditions are met:

- a) That activities carried on in a public space within the authority's area have had a detrimental effect on the quality of life of those in the locality or it is likely that such activities will be carried on and will have such an effect.
- b) The effect, or likely effect, of the activities is, or is likely to be, of a persistent or continuing nature, such as to make the activities unreasonable, and justifies the restrictions imposed.

Section 72 of the 2014 Act provides that the Council must carry out necessary consultation before making a PSPO. This means consulting with:

- (a) The chief officer of police, and the local policing body, for the police area that includes the restricted area;
- (b) Whatever community representatives the local authority thinks it appropriate to consult;
- (c) The owner or occupier of land within the restricted area, so far as it is reasonably practicable.

Before making a PSPO the Council must consider comments and representations received as a result of the consultation and must have particular regard to the rights of freedom of expression and freedom of assembly set out in articles 10 and 11 of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.

Section 149 of the Equality Act (2010) requires the Council in the exercise of its functions to have due regard to the need to:

- a) Eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by the Act;
- b) Advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it'
- c) Foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.

The relevant protected characteristics are: age, disability, gender reassignment; pregnancy and maternity; race; religion or belief, sex; sexual orientation; marriage and civil partnerships.

The Equality Duty means that, in making decisions, the Council must have regard to the need to remove or minimise disadvantage or to meet particular need, such as through ensuring access to services for particular groups; The good relations duty also now applies across all of the protected characteristics. In particular, the Council must have due regard to the need to tackle prejudice and promote understanding between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.

Having due regard to the need to advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it involves having due regard, in particular, to the need to—

- (a) remove or minimise disadvantages suffered by persons who share a relevant protected characteristic that are connected to that characteristic;
- (b) take steps to meet the needs of persons who share a relevant protected characteristic that are different from the needs of persons who do not share it;
- (c) encourage persons who share a relevant protected characteristic to participate in public life or in any other activity in which participation by such persons is disproportionately low.

Having due regard to the need to foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it involves having due regard, in particular, to the need to—

- (a) tackle prejudice, and
- (b) promote understanding.

Members should be aware that compliance with the duties in this section may involve treating some persons more favourably than others.

The law requires that this duty to pay ‘due regard’ is demonstrated in the decision-making process and the Council must be able to demonstrate that decisions are made in a fair, transparent and accountable way, considering the needs and the rights of different members of the community. This is achieved through assessing the impact that imposing restrictions and prohibitions through a PSPO could have on different protected groups and, where possible, identifying methods for mitigating or avoiding any adverse impact on those groups.

Members will need to consider the potential or actual effect of the proposal to make a PSPO, in the light of any representations received following the proposed consultation, before making a decision whether to make a PSPO and, if so, what prohibitions to include in it.

6.4 People Implications

There are likely to be some resource implications in terms of enforcement of any PSPO.

6.5 Property Implications

None

6.6 Consultation

As set out in the report

6.7 Equalities and Diversity Implications

(a) Under the Equality Act 2010, the Council must have due regard to:

- Eliminating unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation and any other conduct prohibited by the Act;
- Advancing equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and people who do not share it; and
- Fostering good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and people who do not share it.

(b) It is therefore important to consider how the proposals contained within this report may positively or negatively affect this work.

To support this consideration, an Equality Analysis has been carried out.

This Equality Analysis has looked at the anticipated (positive and/or negative) impacts of the proposals on people from Southend's diverse communities, and whether any group (or groups) is likely to be directly or indirectly differentially affected. In conclusion it is not anticipated that the proposals will have a significant disproportionate impact on any of Southend's diverse groups.

The Equality Analysis will be reviewed when consultation responses have been received.

- (c) The Council has also had regard to the rights and freedoms under Article 10 (freedom of expression) and Article 11 (freedom of assembly and association) as set out in the European Convention on Human Rights and is satisfied that the restrictions imposed by the proposed PSPO are lawful, necessary and proportionate.

6.8 Risk Assessment

Risks associated with the introduction of a PSPO, particularly in terms of protecting vulnerable members of society and displacement have been considered, in particular see 6.7 above.

6.9 Value for Money

N/A

6.10 Community Safety Implications

Keeping Southend-on-Sea a safe and enjoyable place to live, work and visit is a key priority for the Council. Implementing a PSPO (subject to consultation and approval) would provide an additional tool to the Council and its partners to tackle nuisance and ASB,

6.11 Environmental Impact

A PSPO should improve the quality of life of those in the locality.

7. Background Papers

Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014
Scrutiny Project on Additional Enforcement Resources for Southend in 2017/18

8. Appendices

Appendix 1 – Statutory Guidance on PSPOs issued by the Home Office

Appendix 2 - Draft Public Space Protection Order for Southend Town Centre & Seafront Areas

Appendix 3 - Extracts from the Council's UniForm database re ASB



Home Office

Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014:

Anti-social behaviour powers

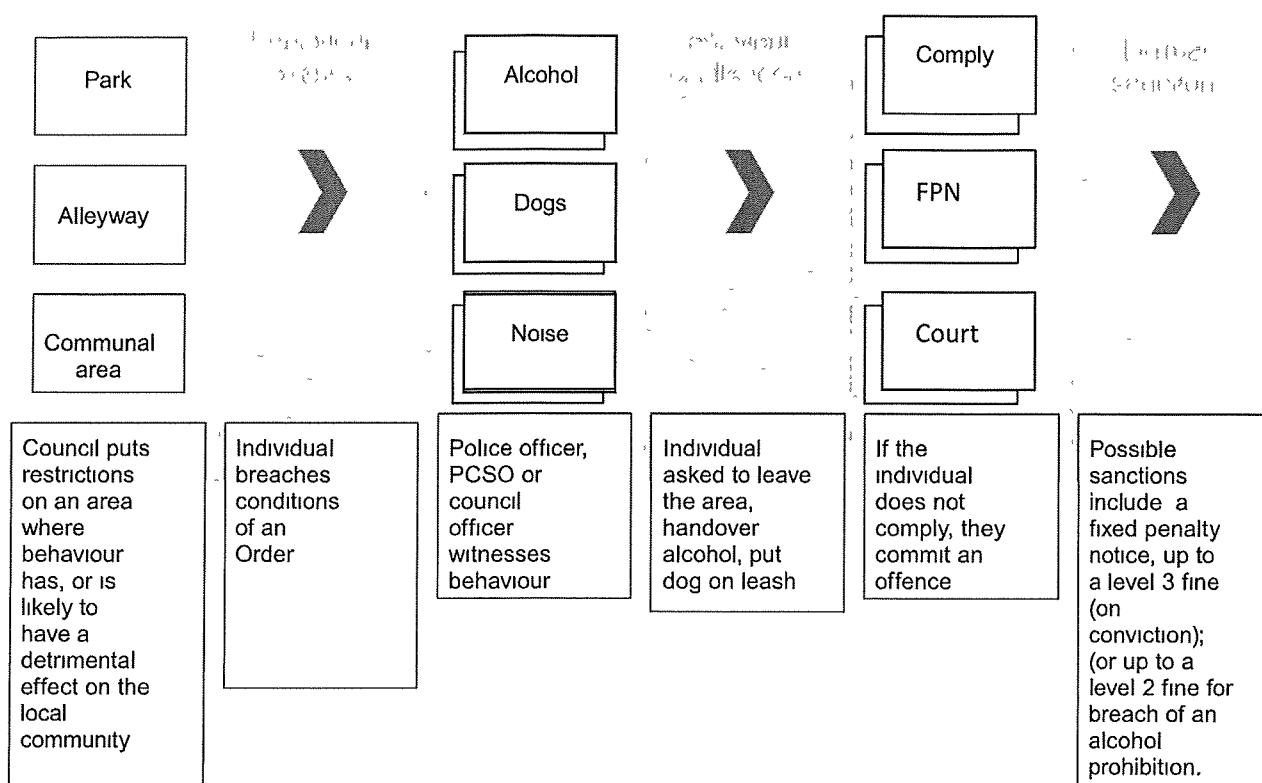
Statutory guidance for frontline professionals

Updated December 2017

2.5 Public Spaces Protection Order

Purpose	Designed to stop individuals or groups committing anti-social behaviour in a public space
Who can make a PSPO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Councils issue a Public Spaces Protection Order (PSPO) after consultation with the police, Police and Crime Commissioner and other relevant bodies
Test	<p>Behaviour being restricted has to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be having, or be likely to have, a detrimental effect on the quality of life of those in the locality, • be persistent or continuing nature, and • be unreasonable
Details	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restrictions and requirements set by the council. • These can be blanket restrictions or requirements or can be targeted against certain behaviours by certain groups at certain times • Can restrict access to public spaces (including certain types of highway) where that route is being used to commit anti-social behaviour • Can be enforced by a police officer, police community support officers and council officers
Penalty on breach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Breach is a criminal offence • Enforcement officers can issue a fixed penalty notice of up to £100 if appropriate • A fine of up to level 3 on prosecution
Appeals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anyone who lives in, or regularly works in or visits the area can appeal a PSPO in the High Court within six weeks of issue • Further appeal is available each time the PSPO is varied by the council
The legislation	Sections 59 to 75 of the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014
Protecting the vulnerable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration should be given to how the use of this power might impact on the most vulnerable members of society • Consideration should also be given to any risks associated with displacement, including to where people may be dispersed to • There is value in working in partnership to resolve ongoing problems and find long term solutions

Public Spaces Protection Order



Purpose

Public Spaces Protection Orders are intended to deal with a particular nuisance or problem in a specific area that is detrimental to the local community's quality of life, by imposing conditions on the use of that area which apply to everyone. They are intended to help ensure that the law-abiding majority can use and enjoy public spaces, safe from anti-social behaviour.

Given that these orders can restrict what people can do and how they behave in public spaces, it is important that the restrictions imposed are focused on specific behaviours and are proportionate to the detrimental effect that the behaviour is causing or can cause, and are necessary to prevent it from continuing, occurring or recurring.

Who can make a PSPO?

Local councils are responsible for making Public Spaces Protection Orders: district councils should take the lead in England with county councils or unitary authorities undertaking the role where there is no district council. In London, borough councils are able to make Public Spaces Protection Orders, as is the Common Council of the City of London and the Council of the Isles of Scilly. In Wales, responsibility falls to county councils or county borough councils. Parish councils and town councils in England, and community councils in Wales are not able to make these Orders. In addition, section 71 of the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 allows bodies other than local authorities to make Public Spaces Protection Orders in certain circumstances by order of the Secretary of State. This power has been exercised by the Secretary of State to allow the City of London Corporation to manage a number of public spaces with the permission of, and on behalf of, local authorities.

Details

The legal tests: The legal tests focus on the impact that anti-social behaviour is having on victims and communities. A Public Spaces Protection Order can be made by the council if they are satisfied on reasonable grounds that the activity or behaviour concerned, carried out, or likely to be carried out, in a public space:

- has had, or is 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;
- is, or is likely to be, unreasonable; and
- justifies the restrictions imposed.

Putting victims first: In deciding to place restrictions on a particular public space, councils should consider the knock on effects of that decision and ensure that this is a reasonable and proportionate response to incidents of anti-social behaviour in the area. Introducing a blanket ban on a particular activity may simply displace the behaviour and create victims elsewhere.

Where can it apply? The council can make a Public Spaces Protection Order on any public space within its own area. The definition of public space is wide and includes any place to which the public or any section of the public has access, on payment or otherwise, as of right or by virtue of express or implied permission, for example a shopping centre.

Consultation and working with partners: Before making a Public Spaces Protection Order, the council must consult with the police. This should be done formally through the chief officer of police and the Police and Crime Commissioner, but details could be agreed by working level leads. This is an opportunity for the police and council to share information about the area and the problems being caused as well as discussing the practicalities of enforcement. In addition, the owner or occupier of the land should be consulted. This should include the county council (if the application for the Order is not being led by them) where they are the Highway Authority.

The council must also consult whatever community representatives they think appropriate. It is strongly recommended that the council engages in an open and public consultation to give the users of the public space the opportunity to comment on whether the proposed restriction or restrictions are appropriate, proportionate or needed at all. The council should also ensure that specific groups likely to have a particular interest are consulted, such as a local residents association, or regular users of a park or those involved in specific activities in the area, such as buskers and other street entertainers.

Openness and accountability: Before the Public Spaces Protection Order is made, the council must publish the draft order in accordance with regulations published by the Secretary of State and ensure that the draft order is available on its website.

Given that the effect of Public Spaces Protection Orders is to restrict the behaviour of everybody using the public place, the close or direct involvement of elected members will help to ensure openness and accountability. This will be achieved, for example, where the decision is put to the Cabinet or full Council.

Land requiring special consideration

Before a council makes a Public Spaces Protection Order it should consider whether the land falls into any of the following categories:

- **Registered common land:** There are around 550,000 hectares of registered common land in England and Wales. Common land is mapped as open access land under the Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act 2000 with a right of public access on foot. Some commons, particularly those in urban districts, also have additional access rights and these may include rights for equestrian use.
- **Registered town or village green:** Town and village greens developed under customary law as areas of land where local people indulged in lawful sports and pastimes. These might include organised or ad-hoc games, picnics, fetes and similar activities, such as dog walking.
- **Open access land:** Open access land covers mountain, moor, heath and down and registered common land, and also some voluntarily dedicated land, for example the Forestry Commission's or Natural Resources Wales' freehold estate. Open access land provides a right of open-air recreation on foot although the landowner can voluntarily extend the right to other forms of access, such as for cycling or horse-riding.

This can be done by contacting the Commons registration authority (county council in two-tier areas; unitary authority elsewhere). If the land in question is a registered common, the council will be able to find out what common land rights exist and the access rights of any users. The Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs considers the model set out in 'A Common Purpose' to be good practice in consulting directly affected persons (including commoners) and the public about any type of potential change in the management of a common.

If land is a registered green, it receives considerable statutory protection under the 'Victorian Statutes'. In terms of open access land, there are various national limitations on what activities are included within the access rights. It is possible for local restrictions on CROW rights to be put in place to meet wider land use needs, and this system is normally administered by Natural England.

Where an authority is considering an order on one of these types of land, the council should consider discussing this with relevant forums and user groups (e.g. Local Access Forums, Ramblers or the British Horse Society) depending on the type of provision that is contemplated in the order. It could also be appropriate to hold a local public meeting when considering whether to make an order for an area of such land to ensure all affected persons are given the opportunity to raise concerns.

What to include in a Public Spaces Protection Order. The Order can be drafted from scratch based on the individual and specific issues being faced in a particular public space. A single Order can also include multiple restrictions and requirements. It can prohibit certain activities, such as the drinking of alcohol, as well as placing requirements on individuals carrying out certain activities, for instance making sure that people walking their dogs keep them on a lead in designated areas.

When deciding what to include, the council should consider scope. The broad aim is to keep public spaces welcoming to law abiding people and communities and not simply to restrict access. So restrictions or requirements can be targeted at specific people, designed to apply only at certain times or apply only in certain circumstances.

Putting victims first: Although it may not be viable in each case, discussing potential restrictions and requirements prior to issuing an Order with those living or working nearby may help to ensure that the final Order better meets the needs of the local community and is less likely to be challenged.

In establishing which restrictions or requirements should be included, the council should be satisfied on reasonable grounds that the measures are necessary to prevent the detrimental effect on those in the locality or reduce the likelihood of the detrimental effect continuing, occurring or recurring.

As with all the anti-social behaviour powers, the council should give due regard to issues of proportionality: is the restriction proposed proportionate to the specific harm or nuisance that is being caused? Councils should ensure that the restrictions being introduced are reasonable and will prevent or reduce the detrimental effect continuing, occurring or recurring. In addition, councils should ensure that the Order is appropriately worded so that it targets the specific behaviour or activity that is causing nuisance or harm and thereby having a detrimental impact on others' quality of life. Councils should also consider whether restrictions are required all year round or whether seasonal or time limited restrictions would meet the purpose.

When the final set of measures is agreed the Order should be published in accordance with regulations made by the Secretary of State and must:

- identify the activities having the detrimental effect;
- explain the potential sanctions available on breach; and
- specify the period for which the Order has effect.

Homeless people and rough sleepers

Public Spaces Protection Orders should not be used to target people based solely on the fact that someone is homeless or rough sleeping, as this in itself is unlikely to mean that such behaviour is having an unreasonably detrimental effect on the community's quality of life which justifies the restrictions imposed. Councils may receive complaints about homeless people, but they should consider whether the use of a Public Spaces Protection Order is the appropriate response. These Orders should be used only to address any specific behaviour that is causing a detrimental effect on the community's quality of life which is within the control of the person concerned.

Councils should therefore consider carefully the nature of any potential Public Spaces Protection Order that may impact on homeless people and rough sleepers. It is recommended that any Order defines precisely the specific activity or behaviour that is having the detrimental impact on the community. Councils should also consider measures that tackle the root causes of the behaviour, such as the provision of public toilets.

The council should also consider consulting with national or local homeless charities when considering restrictions or requirements which may impact on homeless people and rough sleepers.

Controlling the presence of dogs

Under the Animal Welfare Act 2006, owners of dogs are required to provide for the welfare needs of their animals. This includes providing the necessary amount of exercise each day, which in many cases will require dogs to be let off the lead whilst still under control.

Councils will be aware of the publicly accessible parks and other public places in their area which dog walkers can use to exercise their dogs without restrictions.

When deciding whether to make requirements or restrictions on dogs and their owners, local councils will need to consider whether there are suitable alternative public areas where dogs can be exercised without restrictions. Councils should consider if the proposed restrictions will displace dog walkers onto other sensitive land, such as farmland or nature conversation areas.

Councils should also consider the accessibility of these alternative sites for those with reduced mobility, including but not limited to, assistance dog users. For example, is there step free access, are there well maintained paths and what transport options are available, including in the early morning and evening.

Councils are also encouraged to publish a list of alternative sites which dog walkers can use to exercise their dogs without restrictions. Both dog walkers and non-dog walkers would then have a clear opportunity to submit their views on whether these alternatives were suitable. This should help minimise the risks of unwanted and unintended displacement effects.

Guidance published by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs on dog control states that councils must consult dog law and welfare experts e.g vets or animal welfare officers and organisations affected by restrictions before seeking to impose restrictions. Councils may also wish to consider consulting the Kennel Club. Where a Public Spaces Protection Order proposes to restrict dog walking in parks and other commonly used dog walking sites, consideration should be given to how to alert interested people to the proposed restrictions, such as posting notices of the proposed restrictions and consultation details within these spaces.

Consideration must also be given on how any dog walking restrictions being proposed would affect those who rely on assistance dogs, ensuring any prohibition or requirement is compliant with the provisions of Equality Act 2010 or considering what exemptions should apply for assistance dogs.

In relation to dogs and their owners, a Public Spaces Protection Order could, for example:

- exclude dogs from designated areas (e.g. a children's play area in a park);
- require the person in charge of the dog to pick up after it;
- require dogs to be kept on leads in a designated area;
- be framed to apply during specific times or periods (e.g. dogs excluded from a beach from 9am to 6pm, 1 May to 30 September),
- restrict the number of dogs that can be walked by one person at any one time; and
- put in place other restrictions or requirements to tackle or prevent any other activity that is considered to have a detrimental effect on the quality of life of those in the locality, or is likely to have such an effect.

Councils should also consider whether alternative options are available to deal with problems around irresponsible dog ownership or dogs being out of control. It may be that if there are local problems with specific individuals allowing their dogs to stray or run out of control for which one of the other available powers, such as the Community Protection Notice, may be more appropriate. The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs has produced detailed guidance in the form of a practitioner's guide on the range of tools available to deal with irresponsible dog ownership. Targeted measures and educational days for irresponsible dog owners can bring about real improvements in the behaviour of irresponsible dog owners.

Parish and Town Councils:

Public Spaces Protection Orders are not available to Parish and Town Councils. Parish and Town Councils wishing to deal with dog control issues should discuss the issue with their principal authority, including whether a Public Spaces Protection Order would provide the means to address the issues being experienced by the local community. If the principal authority is satisfied that the legal tests for the use of the power are met and that it is a proportionate response to the level of harm and nuisance being caused it should consider consulting on putting in place a Public Spaces Protection Order. This ensures a single approach on dog control matters within the local community and avoids the risk of any duplication or conflicting requirements and restrictions being put in place.

Restricting alcohol: A Public Spaces Protection Order can be used to restrict the consumption of alcohol in a public space where the relevant legal tests are met. However, such an Order cannot be used to restrict the consumption of alcohol where the premises or its curtilage (a beer garden or pavement seating area) is licensed for the supply of alcohol (other than council operated licenced premises). There are also limitations where a temporary event notice has been given under Part 5 of the Licensing Act 2003, or where the sale or consumption of alcohol is permitted by virtue of permission granted under section 115E of the Highways Act 1980. This is because the licensing system already includes safeguards against premises becoming centres for anti-social behaviour. It would create confusion and duplication if Public Spaces Protection Orders were introduced here

Groups hanging around/standing in groups/playing games

It is important that councils do not inadvertently restrict everyday sociability in public spaces. The Public Spaces Protection Order should target specifically the problem behaviour that is having a detrimental effect on the community's quality of life, rather than everyday sociability, such as standing in groups which is not in itself a problem behaviour.

Where young people are concerned, councils should think carefully about restricting activities that they are most likely to engage in. Restrictions that are too broad or general in nature may force the young people into out-of-the-way spaces and put them at risk. In such circumstances, councils should consider whether there are alternative spaces that they can use.

People living in temporary accommodation may not be able to stay in their accommodation during the day and so may find themselves spending extended times in public spaces or seeking shelter in bad weather. It is important that public spaces are available for the use and enjoyment of a broad spectrum of the public, and that people of all ages are free to gather, talk and play games.

Restricting access: In the past, Gating Orders have been used to close access to certain public rights of way where the behaviour of some has been anti-social.

A Public Spaces Protection Order can be used to restrict access to a public right of way. However, when deciding on the appropriateness of this approach, the council must consider a number of things, as set out below:

- **Can they restrict access?** A number of rights of way may not be restricted due to their strategic value.
- **What impact will the restriction have?** For instance, is it a primary means of access between two places and is there a reasonably convenient alternative route?
- **Are there any alternatives?** Previously gating was the only option, but it may be possible under a Public Spaces Protection Order to restrict the activities causing the anti-social behaviour rather than access in its totality

There are also further consultation requirements where access is to be restricted to a public right of way. These include notifying potentially affected persons of the possible restrictions. This could include people who regularly use the right of way in their day to day travel as well as those who live nearby. Interested persons should be informed about how they can view a copy of the proposed order, and be given details of how they can make representations and by when. The council should then consider these representations.

It will be up to the council to decide how best to identify and consult with interested persons. In the past newspapers have been used, but other channels such as websites and social media may now be more effective. Where issues are more localised, councils may prefer to deal with individual households. Or, where appropriate, councils may decide to hold public meetings and discuss issues with regional or national bodies (such as the Local Access Forum) to gather views.

Duration of a Public Spaces Protection Order: The maximum duration of a Public Spaces Protection Order is three years but they can last for shorter periods of time where more appropriate. Short-term Orders could be used where it is not certain that restrictions will have the desired effect, for instance, when closing a public right of way, and in such circumstances the council might decide to make an initial Order for 12 months and then review that decision at that point

At any point before expiry, the council can extend a Public Spaces Protection Order by up to three years if they consider it is necessary to prevent the original behaviour from occurring or recurring. They should also consult with the local police and any other community representatives they think appropriate before doing so.

Changing the terms of a Public Spaces Protection Order: A Public Spaces Protection Order can cover a number of different restrictions and requirements so there should be little need to have overlapping orders in a single public space. However, if a new issue arises in an area where an Order is already in force, the council can vary the terms of the order at any time. This can change the size of the restricted area or the specific requirements or restrictions. For instance, a Public Spaces Protection Order may exist to ensure dogs are kept on their leads in a park but, after 12 months, groups start to congregate in the park drinking alcohol which is having a detrimental effect on those living nearby. As a result, the council could vary the Order to deal with both issues. Any proposed variation to an existing Public Spaces Protection Order would require the council to undertake the necessary consultation on the proposed changes.

As well as varying the Order, a council can also seek to discharge it at any time, for instance when the issue that justified the Order has ceased or where the behaviour has stopped or the land ceases to be classified as a public space.

Penalty on breach: It is an offence for a person, without reasonable excuse, to

- do anything that the person is prohibited from doing by a Public Spaces Protection Order (other than consume alcohol – see below), or
- fail to comply with a requirement to which the person is subject under a Public Spaces Protection Order.

A person does not commit an offence by failing to comply with a prohibition or requirement that the council did not have power to include in a Public Spaces Protection Order. A person guilty of an offence is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 3 on the standard scale.

It is not an offence to drink alcohol in a controlled drinking zone. However, it is an offence to fail to comply with a request to cease drinking or surrender alcohol in a controlled drinking zone. This is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 2 on the standard scale. If alcohol is confiscated, it can be disposed of by the person who confiscates it

Depending on the behaviour in question, the enforcing officer could decide that a fixed penalty notice would be the most appropriate sanction. This can be issued by a police officer, a Police Community Support Officer, council officer or other person designated by the council. In making the decision to issue a fixed penalty notice, the officer should consider that if issued, payment would discharge any liability to conviction for the offence. However, payment is not made within the required timescale, court proceedings can be initiated (prosecution for the offence of failing to comply with the Public Spaces Protection Order).

Appeals: Any challenge to the Public Spaces Protection 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. This right to challenge also exists where an order is varied by a council. Additionally, as with all orders and powers, the making of a PSPO can be challenged by judicial review on public law grounds within three months of the decision or action subject to challenge.

Interested persons can challenge the validity of an Order on two grounds. They could argue that the council did not have power to make the order, or to include particular prohibitions or requirements. In addition, the interested person could argue that one of the requirements (for instance, consultation) had not been complied with.

When the application is made, the High Court can decide to suspend the operation of the Public Spaces Protection Order pending the verdict in part or in totality. The High Court has the ability to uphold the Public Spaces Protection Order, quash it, or vary it.

Enforcement Although Public Spaces Protection Orders are made by the council in an area, enforcement is the responsibility of a wider group. Council officers are able to enforce the restrictions and requirements, as are other groups that they designate, including officers accredited under the community safety accreditation scheme. In addition, police officers and Police Community Support Officers are able to enforce Public Spaces Protection Orders.

Transition of existing orders to Public Spaces Protection Orders

Section 75 of the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 sets out that where a Gating Order, Dog Control Order or Designated Public Place Order is still in force three years from commencement of the Act (i.e. on 20 October 2017) the provisions of such an order will automatically be treated as if they were provisions of a Public Spaces Protection Order. The transitioned Order will then remain in force up to a maximum of three years from the point of transition i.e. 2020.

Section 75(3) of the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 treats transitioned orders as Public Spaces Protection Orders that have already been made. The consultation, notification and publicity requirements in section 72(3) of the Act apply before a Public Spaces Protection Order has been made; the obligation under section 59(8) of the Act to publish arises once a Public Spaces Protection Order has been made.

Councils are not required to undertake a new consultation (or associated publications, and notifications, set out in section 72(3) of the Act) where a Gating Order, Dog Control Order or Designated Public Place Order automatically transitions to a Public Spaces Protection Order after October 2017.

However, local councils should publish the Public Spaces Protection Order online when the Gating Order, Dog Control Order or Designated Public Place Order transitions in order to make the public aware of the specific provisions of the Public Spaces Protection Order.

It will be for local councils to consider what changes to signage are necessary to sufficiently draw the matters set out in Regulation 2 of the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 (Publication of Public Spaces Protection Orders) Regulation 2014 to members of the public's attention.

Any extension, variation or discharge of a transitioned Public Spaces Protection Order would mean that the local council would need to carry out the necessary consultation and publication as required under section 72 (3) of the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014.

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Appendix 2

DRAFT ORDER

ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR, CRIME AND POLICING ACT 2014

SECTION 59

PUBLIC SPACES PROTECTION ORDER

This Order is made by the Southend-on-Sea Borough Council (the 'Council') and shall be known as the Public Spaces Protection Order (Southend Town Centre and Seafront Areas) No 1 of 2018.

PRELIMINARY

1. The Council, in making this Order is satisfied on reasonable grounds that:
The activities identified below have been carried out in public places within the Council's area and have had a detrimental effect on the quality of life of those in the locality,
and that:

the effect, or likely effect, of the activities:

is, or is likely to be, of a persistent or continuing nature,

is, or is likely to be, such as to make the activities unreasonable, and

justifies the restrictions imposed by the notice.
2. The Council is satisfied that the prohibitions imposed by this Order are reasonable to impose in order to prevent the detrimental effect of these activities from continuing, occurring or recurring, or to reduce that detrimental effect or to reduce the risk of its continuance, occurrence or recurrence.
3. The Council has had regard to the rights and freedoms set out in the European Convention on Human Rights. The Council has had particular regard to the rights and freedoms set out in Article 10 (right of freedom of expression) and Article 11 (right of freedom of assembly) of the European Convention on Human Rights and has concluded that the restrictions on such rights and freedoms imposed by this order are lawful, necessary and proportionate.

THE ACTIVITIES

4. The Activities prohibited by this Order are:

i Urination, defecation, spitting or littering

Sleeping in a public place within the Restricted Area (which includes car parks and shop doorways) in a manner which has a detrimental impact on the quality of life of others in the locality. This includes but is not limited to causing an obstruction to members of the public or local businesses.

iii. Erecting tents or other structures anywhere within the Restricted Area.

iv. Consuming alcohol or failing to surrender any containers (sealed or unsealed) which are reasonably believed to contain alcohol, in a public place, when an Authorised Officer has required such consumption to cease.

v. Ingesting, inhaling, injecting, smoking or otherwise using drugs or substances reasonably believed to be psychoactive substances.

vi. Beg, begging or approaching any person for that purpose.

vii. Approach stop or approach another person with the intention of asking that other person:

i) to enter into any arrangements which involve that other person making any future payment for the benefit of charitable or other purposes; or

ii) for any information to assist in that other person being contacted at another time with a view to making arrangements for that person to make any payment for the benefit of charitable or other purposes.

THE PROHIBITION

5. A person shall not engage in any of the Activities anywhere within the Restricted Area as shown on the attached map and marked 'Restricted Area'.

6. This Prohibition is subject to the Exceptions stated below.

THE REQUIREMENTS

7. A person who is believed to have engaged in a breach of this Order or anti-social behaviour within the Restricted Area, is required to give their name and address to an Authorised Officer.

8. A person who is believed to have engaged in a breach of this Order, or in anti-social behaviour within the Restricted Area, is required to leave the area if asked to do so by a police officer, police community support officer or other person designated by the Council and not to return for a specified period not exceeding 48 hours.

9. A person must clear up his/her belongings and/or litter if asked to do so by a police officer, police community support officer or other person designated by the Council.

THE EXCEPTIONS

10. Nothing in the paragraph 4(iv) of this Order applies to alcohol being consumed within premises licensed under the Licensing Act 2003 or s115E of the Highways Act 1980.
11. The requirement in paragraph 1(v) of this Order does not apply where the substance:
- i) is used for a valid and demonstrable medicinal or therapeutic purpose;
 - ii) is a cigarette (tobacco) or vaporiser;
 - iii) is a food product regulated by food, health and safety legislation
12. Nothing in paragraphs 1(vi) and (vii) of this Order applies to any person authorised by virtue of the Police, Factories (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1916 to undertake an on-street collection of Money

OTHER

13. This Order applies to a public place within the Council's area. The public place is delineated by the red line in the plan annexed at Schedule 1 to this Order and identified as the 'Restricted Area'.
14. The effect of the Order is to impose the prohibitions and requirements detailed herein, at all times, save where specified exemptions apply or where the express permission of the Council has been given on the use of the Restricted Area.

DEFINITIONS

15. For the purpose of this Order the following definitions will apply:

'Alcohol' has the meaning given by section 191 of the Licensing Act 2003;

'Authorised Officer' means a constable, a police community support officer or a person authorised in writing by the Council.

'Beg or begging' means asking for or accepting money, personal, charitable or any other donations or approaching a person for that purpose, when to do so would cause, or is likely to cause, a nuisance or annoyance, harassment, alarm or distress to that person. Examples of nuisance, annoyance, alarm or distress include, but are not limited to, the following:

- (a) Obstructing the path of the person solicited during the solicitation or after the person solicited responds or fails to respond to the solicitation.

- (b) Using abusive language during the solicitation or after the person solicited responds or fails to respond to the solicitation.
- (c) Continuing to solicit a person in a persistent manner after the person has responded negatively to the solicitation.
- (d) Have in their possession any item for holding, inviting or receiving money for the purpose of solicitation.
- (e) Placing self in the vicinity of an automated teller machine, taxi rank or public transport stop to solicit and or soliciting a person who is using, waiting to use, or departing from any of these services.

'Interested person' means an individual who lives in the Restricted Area or who regularly works in or visits that area.

'Public place' means any place to which the public or any section of the public has access, on payment or otherwise, as of right or by virtue of express or implied permission.

'Psychoactive Substances' has the meaning given by section 2 of the Psychoactive Substances Act 2016.

'Restricted Area' has the meaning given by section 59(4) of the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 and for the purposes of this Order is shown delineated by the red line in the plan annexed at Schedule 1 to this Order and identified as the 'Restricted Area'.

'Solicit' means to request, in person the immediate provision of money or another thing of value, regardless of whether consideration is offered or provided in return, using the spoken, written or printed word, a gesture or other means.

PERIOD FOR WHICH THIS ORDER HAS EFFECT

- 16. This Order will come into force at midnight on [] and will expire at midnight on [].
- 17. At any point before the expiry of this three year period the Council can extend the Order by up to three years if they are satisfied on reasonable grounds that this is necessary to prevent the activities identified in the Order from occurring or recurring or to prevent an increase in the frequency or seriousness of those activities after that time. The Council may extend this order more than once.

WHAT HAPPENS IF YOU FAIL TO COMPLY WITH THIS ORDER?

Section 67 of the Anti-Social Behaviour Crime and Policing Act 2014 says that it is a criminal offence for a person without reasonable excuse –

- (a) to do anything that the person is prohibited from doing by a public spaces protection order, or

(b) to fail to comply with a requirement to which the person is subject under a public spaces protection order

A person guilty of an offence under section 67 is liable on conviction in a Magistrates Court to a fine not exceeding level 3 on the standard scale.

FIXED PENALTY

An Authorised Officer may issue a fixed penalty notice to anyone he or she believes has committed an offence under section 67 of the Anti- Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act. You will have 14 days to pay the fixed penalty of £100. If you pay the fixed penalty within the 14 days you will not be prosecuted.

APPEALS

Any challenge 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 safe zone. 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 has not been complied with.

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

Dated.....

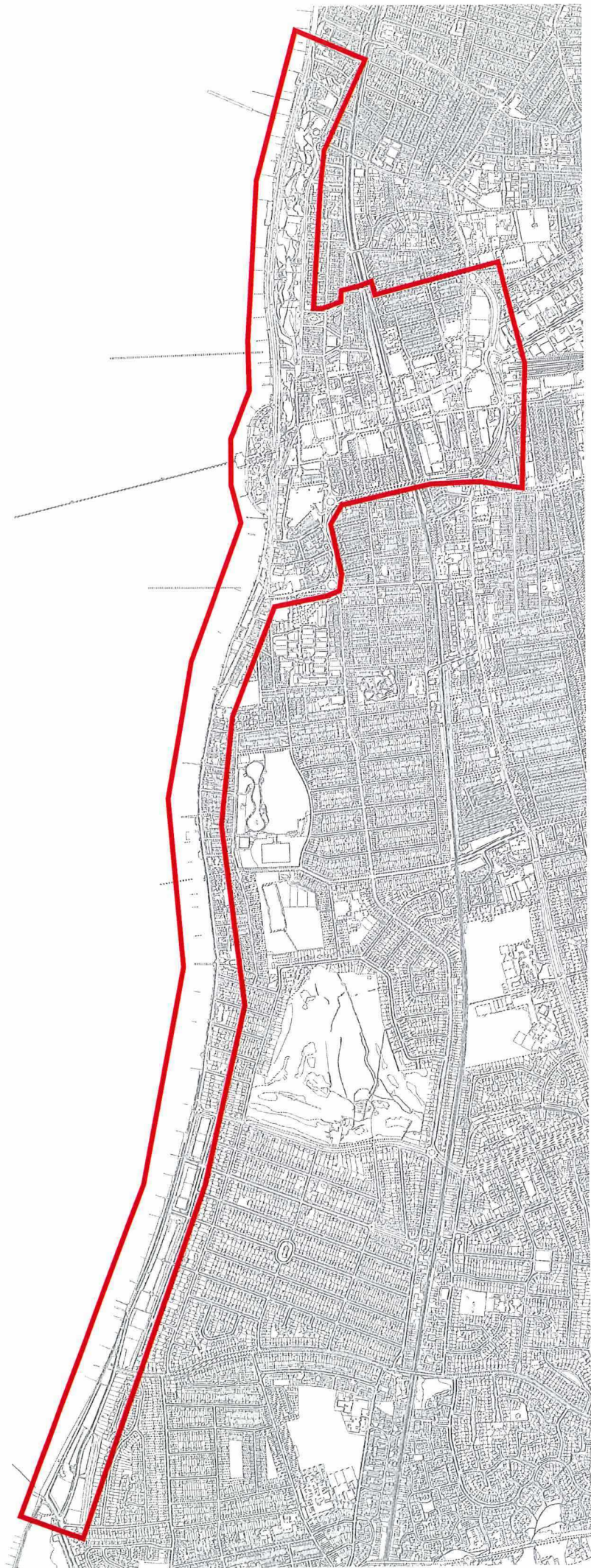
Sealed etc

Section 67 Anti-Social Behaviour Crime and Policing Act 2014

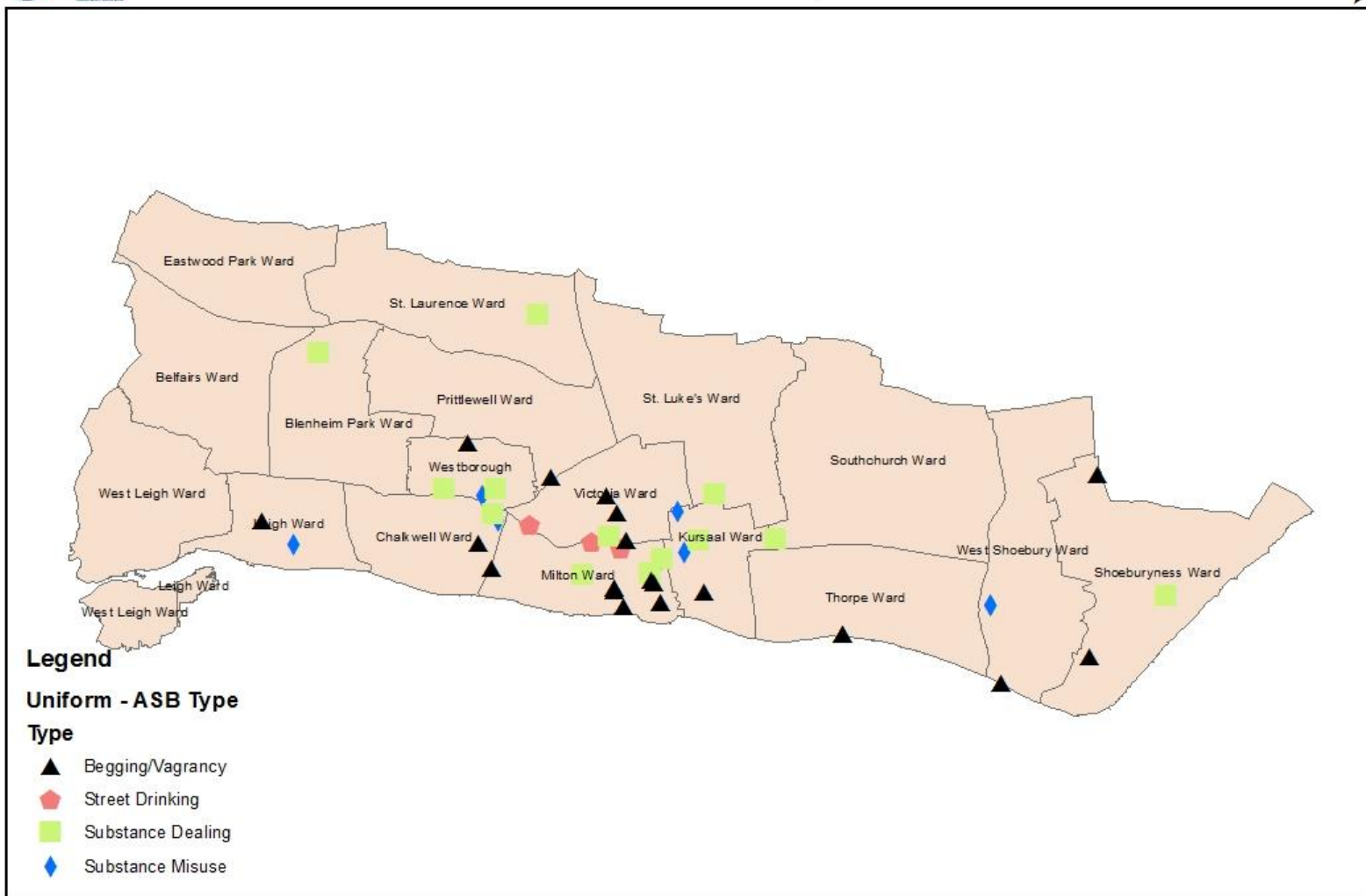
1. It is an offence for a person without reasonable excuse-
 - (a) To do anything that the person is prohibited from doing by a public spaces protection order, or
 - (b) To fail to comply with a requirement to which a person is subject under a public spaces protection order
2. A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 3 on the standard scale
3. A person does not commit an offence under this section by failing to comply with a prohibition or requirement that the local authority did not have power to include in the public spaces protection order

Schedule 1 to this Order

Plan of the Restricted Area

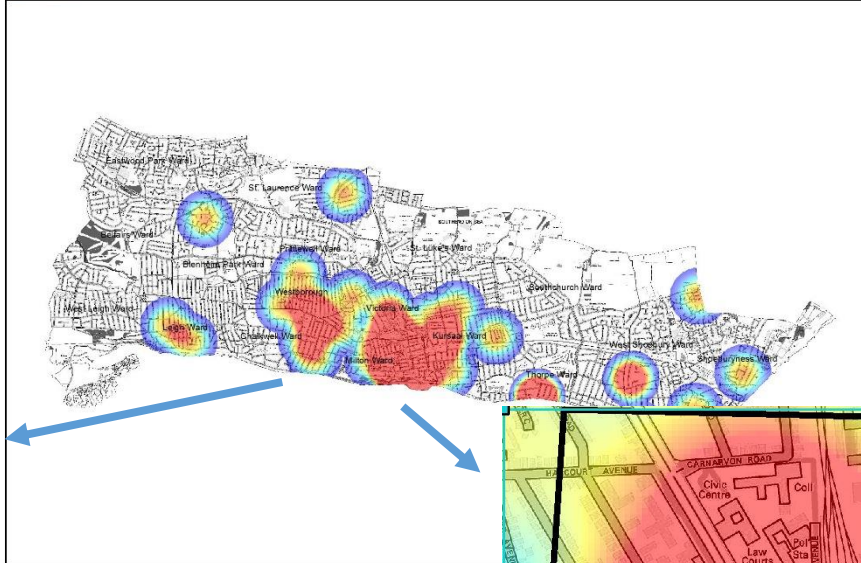


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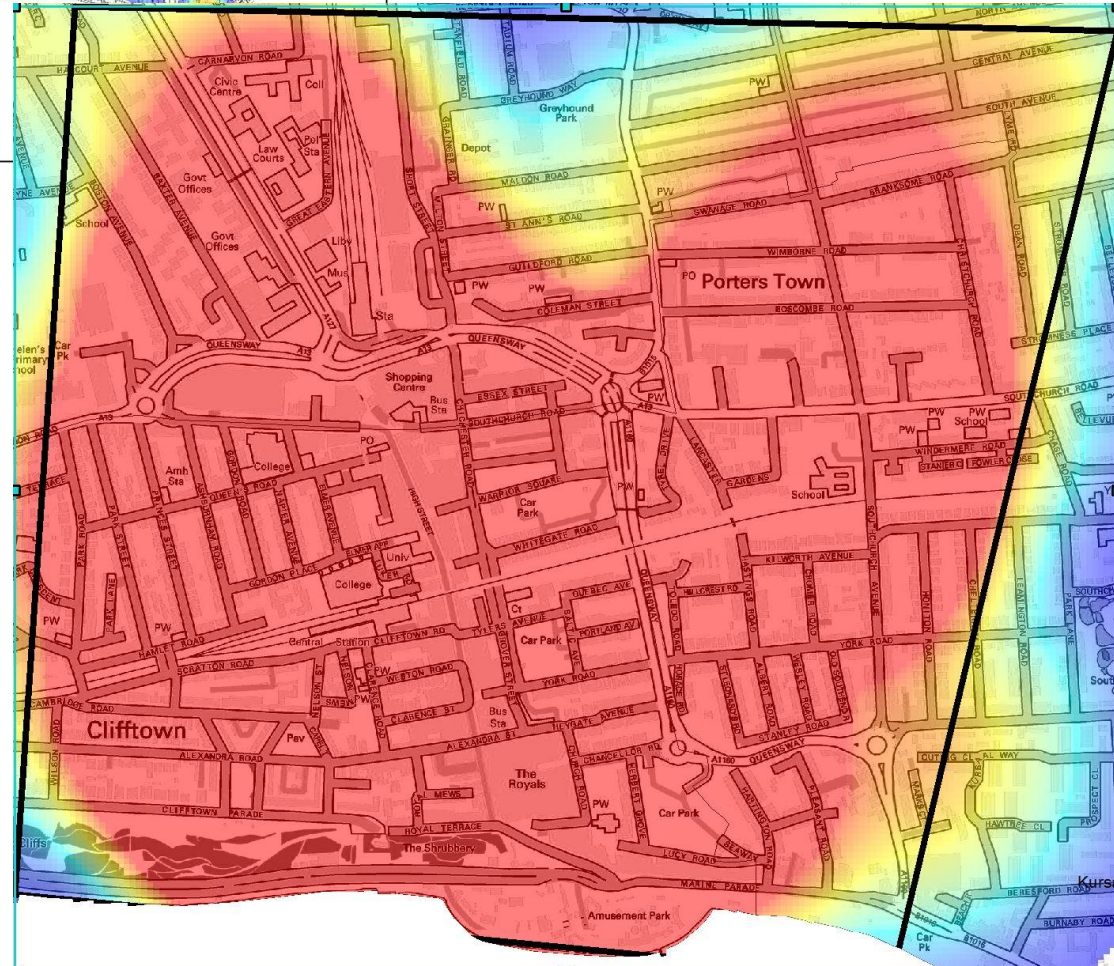


Data, taken from SMAART,
ASB Uniform.

6 Month Period 1st May –
October 2018



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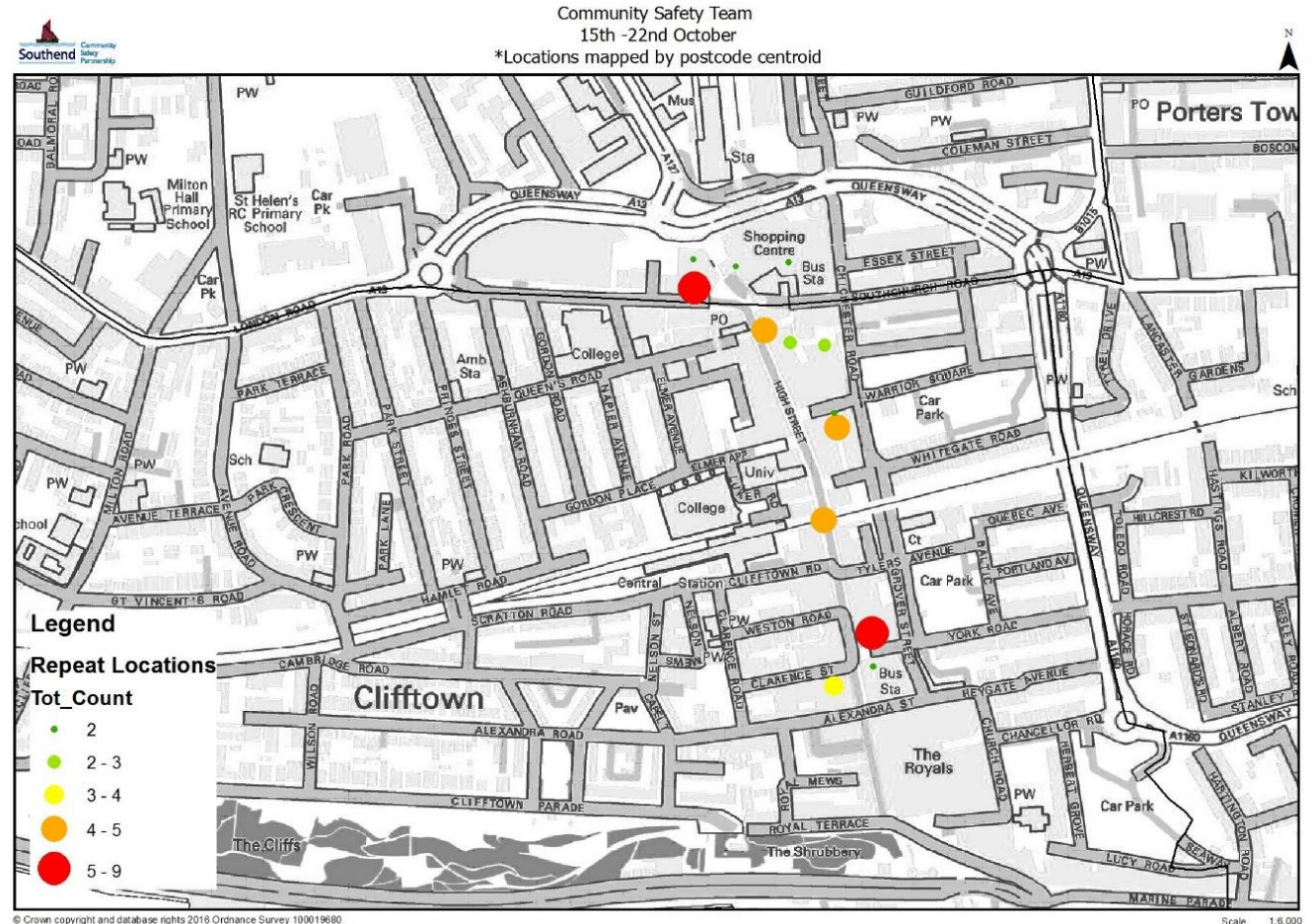
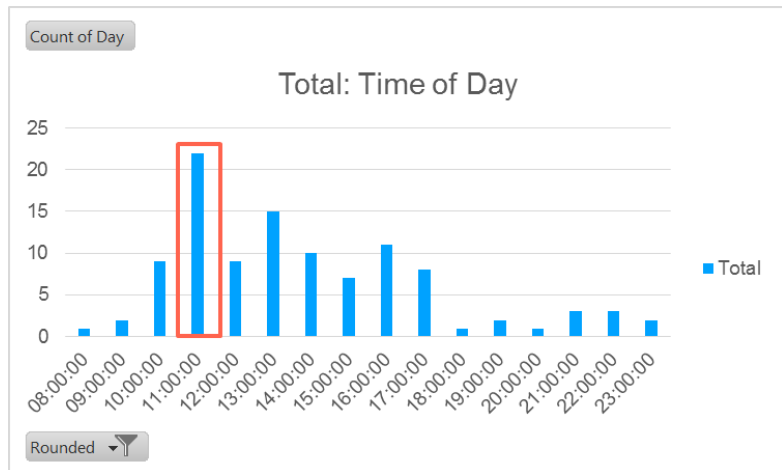
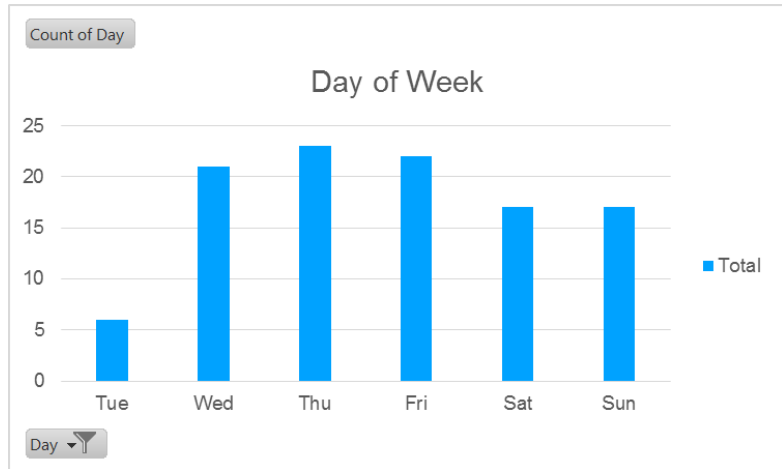


Hot spot areas based on ASB Council Data.

Category	Count
ASB	63
Community Engagement	12
Crime	4
Crime - Intel	1
Potential Evidence	2
Drugs	9
First Aid	4
Missing	1
Public Safety	1
Appreciations	2

ASB	Count
Abusive to staff	1
Aggressive	1
Begging	25
Cycling through town centre	2
Drinking	12
Homeless	18
Verbal Aggressive	1
Youths	2

Community Safety Team 15th – 22nd October 2018



LOCATION	May		June		July		August		September	
	Discarded drug litter	Rough sleepers	Discarded drug litter	Rough sleepers	Discarded drug litter	Rough sleepers	Discarded drug litter	Rough sleepers	Discarded drug litter	Rough sleepers
Bell Wharf										2
Chalkwell Espl.										
Chalkwell Park		2		2			2	15	2	2
Crowstone							450	0		
Dalmatia Road										
East Beach							0	3		
Elm Road		4	2	2						4
George Street										
Hamlet Court Road		4					5	11		1
Lagoon (Three Shells)						13	150	9		12
Marine Parade		2		4		10	0	8		
Ness Road										
Pitmans	469	21	11	4	15	7	411	14		
Seaway		3	2	2			1	7	9	6
Shoebury Common										
Shorefields										
Sutherlands Blvd										1
Thorpe Bay Corner										
Alexandra Bowl	1								1	
Belfairs Park										
Easwood Park										
Priory park									2	
Shoebury Park	2								1	
Southchurch Pk										
Southchurch Pk Café									2	4
Southchurch Hall Gdn							0	7		
Total	472	36	15	14	15	20	1019	74	17	32

Veolia – Monthly toilet reports for discarded drug litter and Rough Sleepers.

Appendix 2

Consultation Analysis Report

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Proposed Public Space Protection Order – Analysis Report

A five week consultation/ campaign was launched on the 4th February 2019 until 11th March 2019, which included information promoted online.

The campaign could also be accessed in many ways

- directly online on the Councils 'Consultation Portal'
- an interactive questionnaire that could be returned via email or,
- the opportunity to either download a hardcopy version from the website or a paper copy sent out by us so it could be completed by hand and sent in by post.

The results

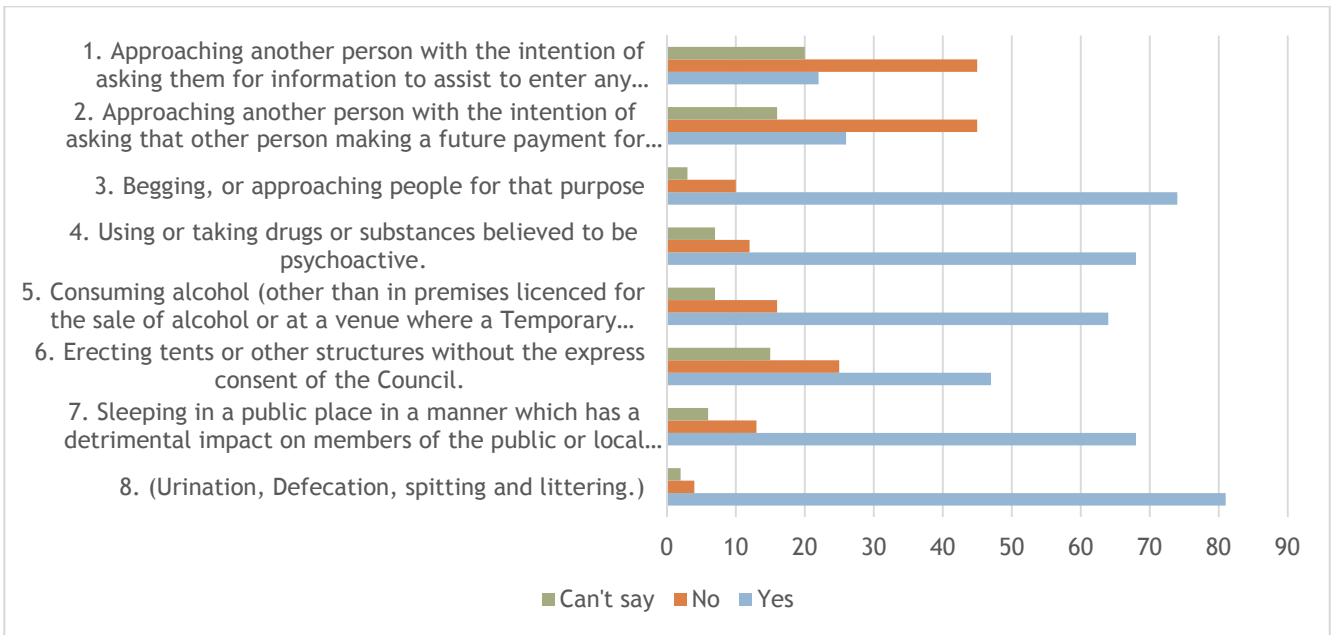
A total of 97 people accessed and responded to the consultation using either the paper questionnaire or online, responding to the questions set and using the free text part to raise any other issues in relation to this consultation.

Please note: not all questions were completed by all participants.

Question 1. Have you come across any of the following activities in the proposed PSPO Area?

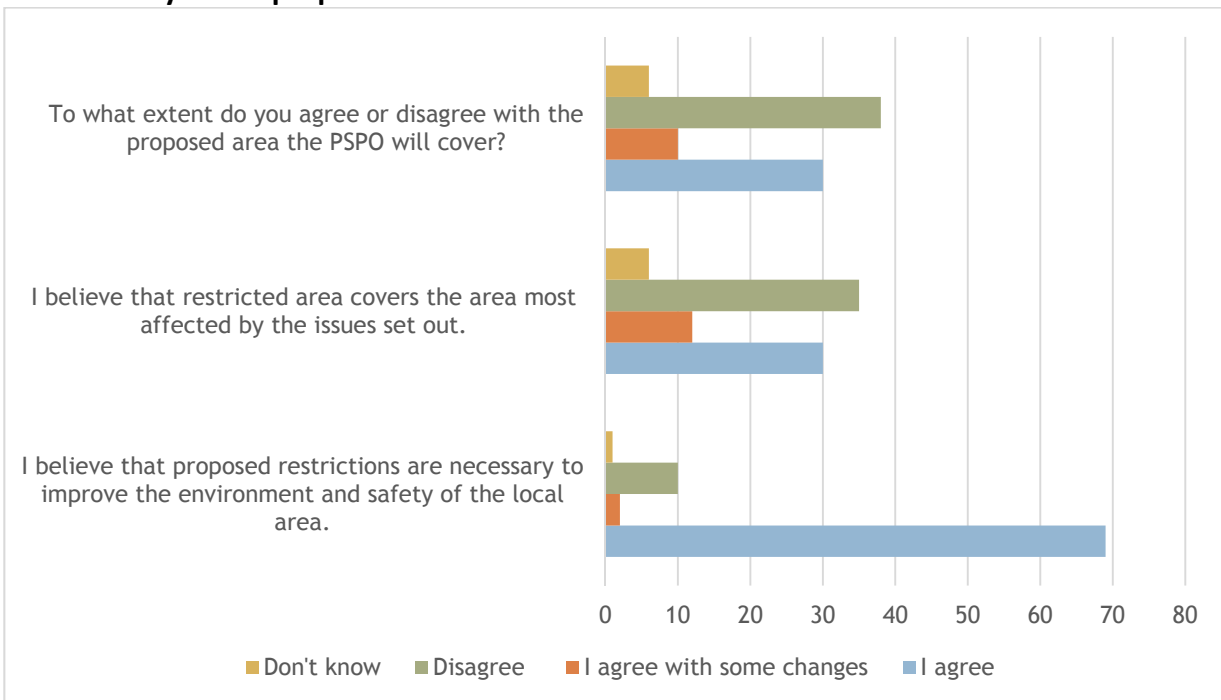
The activities identified were

1. Approaching another person with the intention of asking them for information to assist in that other person being contacted to enter any arrangement which involves that other person making a future payment for any purpose.
2. Approaching another person with the intention of asking them to enter any arrangement which involves that other person making a future payment for any purpose
3. Begging, or approaching people for that purpose.
4. Using or taking drugs or substances believed to be psychoactive.
5. Consuming alcohol (other than in premises licenced for the sale of alcohol or at a venue where a Temporary Event Notice is in place) after having been required to stop by an authorised officer.
6. Erecting tents or other structures without the express consent of the Council.
7. Sleeping in a public place in a manner which has a detrimental impact on members of the public or local businesses.
8. Urination, Defecation, spitting and littering.



Of those responding most people have seen or come across Urination, Defecation, spitting and littering, closely followed by begging and sleeping in a public place.

Question 2. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements regarding the necessity of the proposed PSPO?



Of those responding the overall consensus is agreement that the proposed restrictions are necessary to improve the environment and safety of the local area.

Question 3. Please explain your response

This was a free text response question and 68 individual comments were received on this question.

Comments	
01	Because- antisocial behaviour and crime is rife in the other areas as well as in town centre
02	After much hard work that has been done by volunteers and the Council's Parks Department to restore Southchurch Hall Gardens back to being a pretty, safe area, free from alcohol drinkers and drug takers, I would urge you please to consider including it in the Protection Order now being considered for Southend.
03	All of the things mentioned are an issue and I would say mostly within the area mapped out. Some of these issues extend beyond this such as drinking, drugs etc. but I think this would make the high street safer which is where most of the issues are
04	All the anti-social behaviour that I have witnessed have occurred within the proposed area.
05	Anything which makes Southend a safe place to live is definitely a positive.
06	As a resident of this area it sickens me how many illegal activities take place on a daily basis. This area needs to be cleaned up once and for all so that all residents and visitors alike are not afraid to leave their houses and feel free to come and go as they please without feeling intimidated.
07	As I work and live within close proximity of the High Street I have witnessed the aggressive begging and been on the receiving end of verbal abuse from those begging on more than one occasion. There are plenty of shelters that those who are homeless have access to should they need them. On some occasions I have been stopped by up to 3 different people all asking for money within the same 30 minutes. People are afraid of using the town centre and are fed up with being badgered and abused when going about their daily business.
08	I am of the understanding that Southchurch Hall Gardens is not included in this. The gardens are a hub of drug dealing, drug using, alcohol and occasional rough sleepers. To ensure that ALL the local community can safely use this resource which is surrounded by anti-social behaviour issues, it is vital to protect the Boroughs resource by including it in the PSPO Order.
09	I am the Chairperson for S.H.I.P (Southchurch Hall Inspirational Parkers) I note that Southchurch Hall Gardens has been omitted from the proposed area even though I have campaigned for it for more than 2 years on the grounds that, All of the criteria and more that is mentioned in this survey has been witnessed on a massive scale within the gardens and it has taken volunteers and residents to clean it up and make it safe enough for the community to use... In the area of and around the park I and many others have witnessed everything that is in the survey plus prostitution, abuse and violence, During our weekly litter picking the park we regularly find used condoms, drug bags, needles and knives>, We still witness drugs being sold within the grounds of the gardens. I was personally and recently assaulted by one of the drug users/dealers which resulted in the man being sent to prison. It has become necessary to close the public toilets as a measure to eradicate and to deter the drug dealing I feel that the PSPO should be extended firstly to support the work that S.H.I.P does in order to keep the community safe but also if Southchurch Hall Gardens is not included, those who are behaving in an unsociable manner will return to our parks at an alarming speed. Our parks and open spaces need to be protected for the sake of our children and the community. I recommend that the PSPO should cover the seafront extending to Ambleside Drive but suggest at the very least that Southchurch Hall Gardens is included in the recommended area to be covered. I would like to highlight that a unique community group made up of S.H.I.P, the local police and the councils parks department have been working together to bring about the safety and improvement in the park,

	extensive work has been undertaken by all of us. We deserve to have our work protected and supported.by including Southchurch Hall Gardens in your proposal
10	I believe this should cover a larger area, including hamlet court Road and the London Road
11	I believe it should cover a larger area to include Southchurch Hall Gardens and York road.
12	I believe that the area should be extended into York Rd, Ambleside Rd, Park Lane and Southchurch Hall Park where I have seen drug deals, the erection on tents and where prostitution openly takes place indeed I have drug deliveries outside my house. Furthermore I have seen grown men urinate in the Park and anecdotally been advised of people defecating.
13	I believe the area should be extended.
14	I believe the problems are more based in town centre and between westcliff and southend east A larger area needs to be covered
15	I cannot see whether Southchurch Hall Park is included. This is such an important park in our neighbourhood. Recently it is much cleaner and we have seen a significant drop in drug use, alcohol and prostitution. Please include this park. The council and local residents have worked hard to improve the park and it's really effective.....but any help will improve it even more. Thank you
16	I do not believe that the proposed PSPO area covers the necessary area. I do not believe that it needs to cover the seafront out as far as Shoebury Common, and feel it should extend to cover south of the railway line as far as Victoria Road, to include Ambleside Drive, Southchurch Hall Gardens, and the Woodgrange Drive Estate.
17	I do not live in Southend, I work here so my knowledge is limited to a fairly regular set of areas.
18	I feel there are many areas in the town that could do with this type of order.
19	I have seen the specified activities in the street and the area outside the Forum.
20	I have witnessed some of the issues of concern in the area highlighted on the map and agree with the draft geographical boundary.
21	I have worked in Southend High street for the past 20 years and have seen a drastic demise in the town centre especially within the last couple of years. I no longer feel safe in the town centre during the day and would not have to bring my children here unless out of necessity. The town centre and developments of recent years have not done anything to help the town improve in my opinion.
22	I live and work in and near Southend, and it no longer feels safe to go anywhere alone.
23	I live in Southchurch Hall Close and as far as I can see this area is not covered. For years we have been subjected to anti-social behaviour. It's an uphill struggle to get this historical wedding spot (which is a spot that could give considerable financial yield to the town) known as a safe place. We need to be included in the plan and more support is needed.
24	I represent Kursaal Ward as a councillor but I live in Thorpe Bay. I have never witnessed any of the issues covered by the PSPO along Thorpe Bay seafront. The only tents that I have ever seen erected were with a youth group, on the beach near the yacht club and, while groups of young people often congregate at the park area next to the yacht club, there is minimal anti-social behaviour as far as I know. This is in direct contrast to the area just back from the seafront near the Kursaal (including the Woodgrange Estate, Woodgrange Drive and the surrounding roads up to Southchurch Hall Gardens and Ambleside Drive and Southend East train station) where anti-social behaviour, including drug-taking, drug-dealing, street-drinking, rough sleeping and kerb crawling are rife. I think the PSPO would be better located to cover this area, instead of the stretch of sea front from the Half Way House to East Beach, particularly as including the town centre in the PSPCO is likely to push the issues of street drinking, rough sleeping and drug dealing into Kursaal ward.

25	I think it should be a wider area, some of these dirt bags will continue as they are as they have no respect for themselves or others, and some will move onto other areas thus re-creating the problem.
26	I think it should cover the whole of Southend. None of those things should be happening in any part of our borough
27	I think that if homeless people cannot sleep anywhere along the seafront then alternative provision needs to be made
28	I think the area is wrong, Hamlet Court Road area etc. west of central Southend is more in need than east.
29	I volunteer and use Southchurch Hall Gardens. I feel order should cover this area as it has taken many hours of hard work to get it to an acceptable stage where families once again feel safe to use it. There is a risk if order is imposed in other areas undesirables will return to Gardens.
30	I work in a premises on the high street and am harassed on a daily basis by people begging for money and also 'charity' people. There are also many disgusting people who constantly spit for no discernible reason.
31	I would comment on the area but the map is so small I can't see the area it refers to
32	In my opinion, the map includes the most prolific areas where these activities take place
33	It concentrates on the town centre and seafront with little regard for other areas
34	It could incorporate more than solely restricted areas in question
35	It seems there is a large area of the sea front that would not need to be included while other area of the town that have seen increased crime including violent crime, have not. The questions seem focused on a homeless theme which is tied up in national and economic policies when Southend in my view is being targeted by people intent on committing criminal acts because policing is not substantial enough for the area.
36	It's a rough area and something needs to be done
37	Needs to be the high street, Victoria Circus and seafront from say Billy hundreds along to the arches.
38	Needs to cover more of York road and Kursaal areas up to and including Southchurch Avenue To the west alps needs to include more of Milton area, including westcliff Avenue along with hamlet court road as a lot of the problems listed are creeping into those areas already
39	Not all parks are covered
40	Officers already have sufficient powers to deal with anti-social behaviour, crime and disorder. The issues currently experienced in Southend are largely the result of social problems caused by years of public spending cuts and insufficient police numbers to deal with the consequences. More legislation is not the solution.
41	Rough sleeping, drug taking/dealing and aggressive begging are very mobile problems, not necessarily limited to one part of the town.
42	Should also cover York Road and area around and including Southchurch Hall Gardens
43	Should embrace area up to Hamlet Ct Rd & The Woodgrange estate where there are significant problems already. Otherwise the problems in these areas will increase proportional to the orders.
44	Southend BC needs to find a more effective way of dealing with homelessness. Proving support etc. rather than just moving them on. Also the planned seaway development is just going to aggregate existing conditions of the high street. The investment would be better off going into the high street itself and establishing shops in the Royals and the depressingly empty Victoria Shopping Centre.

45	Southend has become a hot spot for tough sleepers, crime, anti-social behaviour. Especially in the High Street. It should be a family orientated place but I fear taking my young family there.
46	Southend has become totally uninviting to visit due to antisocial behaviour recently. Not completely sure this boundary needs to go up to Thorpe Bay as have not encountered problems on the seafront in that area. Could do with extending the boundary more around Westcliff to include Hamlet Court Road and surrounding area.
47	The area around Woodgrange drive should also be included, as there is ant social behaviours in and around Southchurch hall park and Southchurch park, and around Southend east train station these areas should be included
48	The area covers a lot of ground, and all of that is necessary, but it doesn't go far enough. It should also cover York Road and Ambleside Drive, and also Southchuch Hall Gardens. Dog fouling, prostitution, rough sleeping and other anti-social behaviours are regularly witnessed in that area, despite the great work being down by committed members of the community.
49	The area includes Thorpe Bay and Shoebury that don't have these issues. I would like to see Hamlet Court Road, all of town centre and southend high street covered and Milton Ward where I live.
50	The area needs to include Southchurch Hall Park
51	The area proposed doesn't go far enough. It ought to extend to cover York Road, Ambleside Drive & Southchurch Hall Gardens. These areas are blighted by dog fouling, prostitution and other types of antisocial behaviour, despite the tireless work being done by committed members of the local community.
52	The areas covered are not where problems are. Southend town centre. Hamlet court road. Westcliff near cliffs pavilion and station. Kursaal ward and all around Southend Victoria station and London road from Southend to westcliff need to be included.
53	The Council already has sufficient powers to deal with anti-social behaviour and this proposal is a massive over reaction and will be used to place vulnerable people in further danger and at risk of exploitation.
54	The majority of the antisocial issues highlighted earlier in this survey are also evident in Hamlet Court Road and around Westcliff Station and I believe the area should be extended to include these streets
55	The proposal to make it a criminal offence to spit is grossly disproportionate. Plenty of people feel the need to spit while running or undertaking other exercise. You only have to watch a running race, football game or rugby game to see participants spitting. The seafront is a popular spot for people to exercise and it's inconceivable that there could be any public interest in criminalising a runner spitting on a beach on their morning jog. It would discourage exercise if anyone was fined for this. It would be disproportionate to expect everyone exercising to carry some sort of handkerchief to spit in, especially as athletic clothes rarely contain any pockets. It cannot be credibly argued by the council that the act of spitting genuinely has a detrimental effect on the quality of life of those in the locality and so it does not meet the legal test in the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014. People may also have medical conditions which make it likely that they will accumulate fluid in their mouth and need to spit. Or a bug might fly into their mouth, or they might choke on some food, and need to spit it out. Clearly, spitting should not be prohibited by this PSPO (as it self-evidently doesn't meet the tests in the act). It is also bizarre that the council is seeking to make littering an offence under the PSPO when littering is already an offence under the Environment Protection Act 1990, which provides for both a fixed penalty and prosecution.

56	The proposed PSPO will only protect the area marked. Any problems will only be push further afield. More policing in the entire town is what's needed, not PSPO's!
57	The whole of the High Street and town needs sorting out. It can be Intimidating walking in the area. The amount of litter in the whole of Southend is something the council should be ashamed of.
58	There is a need for the order to embrace the high street. Although the seafront area impacts visitors more than residents, the seafront itself is not going to remain vibrant while local people are reluctant to invest in the shopping centre. In my own circle of friends and family, fear or discomfort at the aggressive begging, loud and drunken behaviour and generally intimidating presence that marks the high street is significant and already deters us from using the town centre entertainment facilities day or night.
59	There is already an order in place that bans the drinking of alcohol in the high street and has been there for many years, this was once in forced by the PCSO'S and PC's that use to make up the high street policing team, but cut backs by the Conservative government of 20"000 officer's since 1010 has stopped community policing and making the area pleasant to use. This order is just to target the homeless part of our society and these are the people who need our help and understanding, and as for the area covered, Thorpe bay and Shoebury common have never had an issue with Asb.
60	These measures are needed but I think the area could be broadened
61	Think the PSPO should cover parks, especially Southchurch Park which is just off the seafront. Also we should include no overnight parking of camper vans and caravans. There have been instances of needles, small silver gas cylinders, camping on the beach, camping in the park and alcohol being bought in the local pubs and consumed on the beach.
62	We are very happy living in Westcliff close to the seafront but I being female feel very anxious walking to the high street before 9am due to homeless, drunk aggressive people littering the area. I do not feel safe walking from Westcliff or Southend stations after dark due to some very unpleasant characters. I also feel anxious when our daughters visit from London. The behaviour of these people during the day also prevents me from walking with friends and relatives especially the High Street and Cliff Parade.
63	We have a number of people who hang around near our home, drinking, swearing which is intimidating. The recent rise in crime within the area is a major cause for concern, I worry about my children and am seriously considering moving away.
64	York road, Ambleside drive and Southchurch Hall gardens have individuals: Erecting tents Fighting Public drug taking Excessive alcohol consumption Fighting The proposed area must be increased to cover these additional areas as we residence in these areas are already suffering from excessive antisocial behaviour and crime.
65	You're doing this in a manner that seems to target the homeless not to deal with the anti-social behaviour, crime and drug problems.
66	You're not tackling the problem, your just punishing the victims
67	We do believe the proposed restrictions are necessary to protect the area, Also we fully agree with the total area, as well as all the activities/behaviour, the PSPO will cover. However, we were under the impression one activity intended is the parking on public highways of mobile homes, caravans and caravanettes but such are not mentioned. What is of particular concern is parking of mobile homes on public highway. However, I am not sure if the draft order covers that in referring to "tents or other structures".
68	Over a few years there area where the Public Space Protection Order is set to be established has become affected by large amounts of anti-social behaviour, public drinking and there have been many cases reported of 'professional begging' in the area. Since the introduction of the Community Safety Team there has been a visible improvement to how

the High Street feels with residents in the area commenting on the positive improvement. However, the team does not have many powers at the current moment it needs this Public Protection order to be able to prevent the area in question falling into disrepair again. Talking to many residents in the area they are concerned that there is still a lot of aggressive begging, public drinking, public urination and Anti-Social behaviour in the area. This protection order gives the Council the ability to protect the law abiding residents from this threat by giving their Community Safety Team powers to tackle these issues.

As such I support the proposed public protection order in its current format.

Question 4. Is there currently any areas included that you think should not be, or any additional areas that you think should be included by the PSPO? Please describe the area as precisely as you can. This was a free text response question and 57 individual comments were received on this question. With the most popular areas being identified as Hamlet Court Road, Southchurch / Ambleside Drive and the Woodgrange Estate.

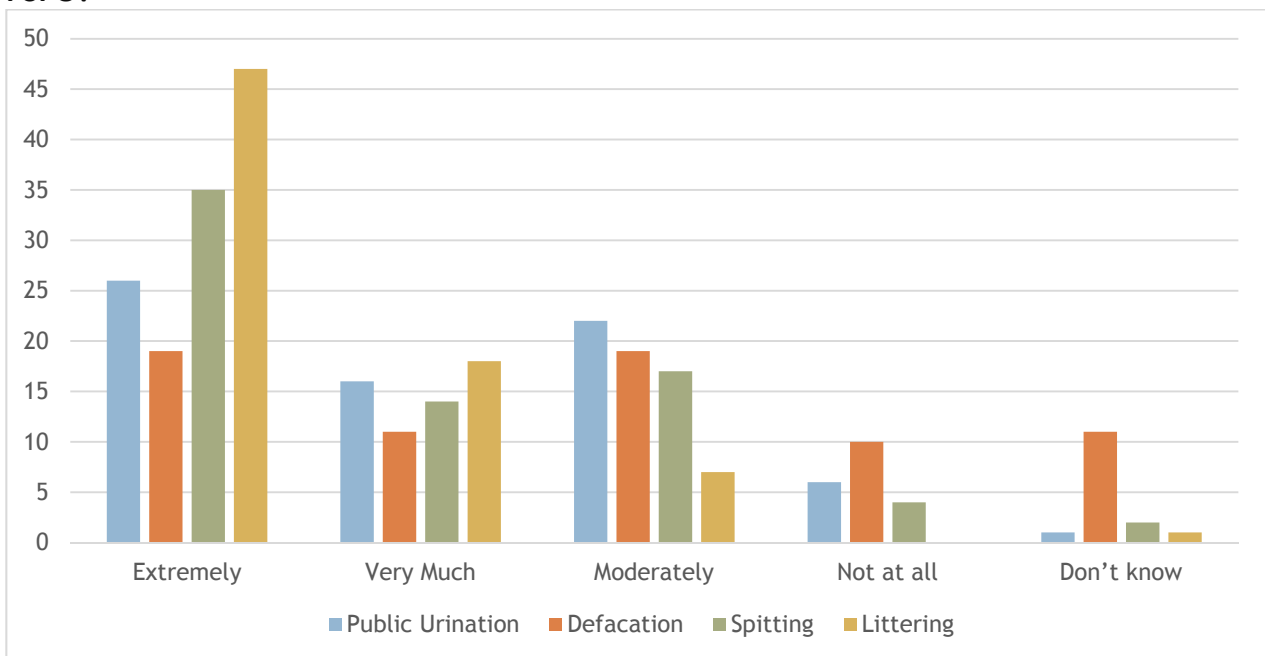
Comments	
01	The anti-social behaviour outlined in the document is something that we have mentioned to us by Chamber members from Southend as causing problems to them, as well as projecting a negative image of the town centre in particular and Southend generally to shoppers and other visitors to the detriment of businesses and residents. We fully support the Borough Councils proposed actions to address these issues and introduce this Public Spaces Order.
02	What is of particular concern is parking of mobile homes on the public highway. However, I am not sure if the draft order covers that in referring to 'tents and other structures'. There is a mobile home permanently park on the highway purely to prevent others parking there.
03	I was born in Westcliff on Sea and have just relocated to Chalkwell from London after 40 plus years working in the City. I lived in Narrow Street, Limehouse E14 where the local Police have now introduced a PSPO after many years of the area suffering anti-social behaviour and intimidation by people with little or no respect for their neighbours. After a particularly awful experience of a group of lads under my 1st Floor balcony drinking continuously for 5 hours or more on a sunny afternoon in June with the resultant filthy language, play fighting, shouting & screaming abuse, urinating and worse, I decided it was time to leave London. The PSPO came too late for me back then and I have been saddened to see the state of some areas of the High Street in Southend - growing up, Southend had smart shops, was well maintained and well Policed, now, I have to say, I avoid going to Southend except for a quick food shop, but I have noticed the high number of beggars and homeless people on the streets. Unless excessive drinking and anti-social behaviour is grasped and dealt with, it will spiral out of control and decent people will simply move away as I have moved out of London for the very same reasons. I hope the PSPO is successful, so that Southend can make life peaceful and pleasant for the majority of law abiding people.
04	The proposed PSPO is centered on improving and protecting the local area for the people residing, working, trading, and visiting the area. We value your opinion on this action which seeks to strengthen communities and partnerships to improve our environment and reduce crime, and to develop a sense of pride and safety for where you live and work.

05	<p>Re the PSPO consultation, we supports any new legislation or initiative that makes the experience for visitors to Southend seafront more pleasurable.</p> <p>Clearly there will be a range of behaviours the council wish to moderate through these types of orders, anti-social, begging, rough sleeping, drinking in public places etc. The only real comment we would make is we are very happy to support the orders but as with designated drinking zones (already in force) seafront high street, as well as elements' of the public order act etc. it requires resources and a willingness to enforce them or they are in-effective, we don't feel currently there is this willingness or from the police side the officers to enforce, therefore just putting new legislation into the mix needs to be considered carefully.</p>
06	*ARE there currently any areas..." No
07	Additional Areas - Hamlet Court Road, Westcliff-on-sea. Around train stations entrances and exits (southend east etc.) as there lots of muggings round there. Victoria Avenue (muggings and anti-social behaviour - things being thrown into moving traffic)
08	All of them. The homeless can be solved
09	Ambleside and southchurch should be included
10	Ambleside Drive/Southend East Station. Been living in Southchurch since 2013 and witnessed drug-dealing and prostitution here quite regularly. In addition, the recent muggings near/at the station are very concerning.
11	Appendix 3 shows an area of concern in Westcliff, almost as far as Chalkwell, this whole area should be included the seafront from Grosvenor Rd east to town centre. I would also include all areas south of railway in the Westcliff area
12	Areas covered should be broadened to cover other hot spot areas
13	As before Southchurch Hall Gardens
14	As mentioned: York Road Ambleside drive Park Lane Southchurch Hall Gardens On a daily basis as a Park lane resident I have to encounter and deal with excessive anti-social behaviour .
15	Chalkwell esplanade
16	Chalkwell Esplanade bear public toilets. Green areas near Cliffs Pavilion and Cliffs Parade. Station Road area near Westcliff Station and Hamlet Court Road area - plus Southend High Street. We do not usually have a problem in the Eastern Esplanade area
17	Cover it from Shoebury to Leigh. That way dirt bags won't be able to just move along to another suburb and ruin it by begging, dealing and drinking. What if these people decide to pitch up a homeless camp down east beach? Can you imagine how bad that'll get, we'll be swamped.
18	Extend further back from just the seafront. It should cover the Hamlet Court Road and Westcliff-on-Sea area back to Fairfax Drive. Also the Kursaal Estate/Woodgrange area. I would be very happy if it covered the whole borough as I am a law abiding citizen who does none of these anti-social things.
19	Hamlet court Road , Victoria avenue, southend east & Thorpe bay train stations
20	Hamlet Court Road and Station Road Westcliff
21	Hamlet court Road London Road up to Chalkwell park Leigh on sea Broadway
22	I believe that the area should be extended into York Rd, Ambleside Rd, Park Lane and Southchurch Hall Park where I have seen drug deals, the erection on tents and where prostitution openly takes place indeed I have drug deliveries outside my house.
23	I do not believe the seafront needs to be covered out as far as Thorpe Esplanade and Shoebury Common. I would prefer the boundary to continue east along the railway line as far as Victoria Road. That way it would encompass Ambleside Drive, Southchurch Hall

	Garden and the Woodgrange Estate, which would have significant support from residents and the Estuary Housing Association.
24	I feel the area could be extended to include Hamlet Court Road as this area is well known for having the same issues as central southend.
25	I only know of the High Street
26	I regularly encounter unpredictable behaviour by people drinking and participating in other substances in Southchurch Hall gardens and down York road which has led to me avoiding these areas altogether as I don't feel safe.
27	I think all areas highlighted are relevant. The outstanding issues in other areas are issues everywhere.
28	I think the area that has been proposed covers the worst areas.
29	I think the section of the sea front from Half Way House to East Beach should be removed and the area behind the Kursaal (including the Woodgrange Estate, York Road, Ambleside Drive, Southend East train station and Southchurch Hall Gardens) should be added. There are already significant levels of anti-social behaviour here and creating the PSPO to cover the town centre is likely to push the issue into this area.
30	Kursaal Tesco... Begging outside there is common during summertime. The seafront itself is never too bad for wild behaviour. York Road would be nice... I live near York road and there's always people screeching at 3/4am and kids playing in the road whilst their parents get drunk
31	Lived on Maplin Way for many years and have never had problems on the seafront at that end of town.
32	Milton ward including Hamlet Court Road .
33	Milton ward Westcliff Avenue Kursaal York road Southchurch Avenue Hamlet court road Remove Thorpe bay seafront
34	Not seen any problems in the Thorpe Bay Area of seafront
35	Not to my knowledge
36	Parks, especially Southchurch park as it is near the beach.
37	Personally I believe that all public areas of the Borough should be included.
38	Please see last question for details.
39	See previous - Hamlet Court; Burdett Avenue etc. Woodgrange & Southchurch.
40	See previous response. The high street, and in particular the HSBC / cinema end, are of particular concern to me.
41	Southchurch Hall Garden, these are the Scheduled Gardens belonging to Southchurch Hall
42	Southchurch Hall Gardens should be included
43	Southchurch hall park
44	Southchurch park , Southchurch hall park, park lane, Woodgrange drive, Ambleside drive, Victoria road should all be included
45	Southchurch ward Hamstel Road
46	The area should not go passed Victoria Road and should go west to Hamlet Court Road.
47	The car park facing the old blockbusters near hamlet court road should be included
48	The High Street is a real problem, you cannot walk along without being approached by people begging. Although I feel sorry for them it can be quite intimidating.
49	The large swathe of seafront past the town towards Shoebury is not priority and areas such as Hamlet Court Road and Woodgrange drive and London Road into westcliff would be more appropriate.

50	The map in the consultation is of extremely poor with no reference points or clear markings. Hamlet Court could be included in the proposal
51	The order should only cover commercial areas of the seafront
52	Thorpe Bay
53	Southchurch park , Southchurch hall park, park lane, Woodgrange drive, Ambleside drive , Victoria road should all be included
54	Southchurch ward Hamstel Road
55	The area should not go passed Victoria Road and should go west to Hamlet Court Road.
56	The car park facing the old blockbusters near hamlet court road should be included
57	There are concerns with the potential knock on effect of the order for Leigh-on- Sea, and would like confirmation that Southend Council will monitor carefully the effect that the order may have on other areas outside of the proposed PSPO area should it proceed.

Question 5. To what extent do the following behavioral activities you have come across have a detrimental impact on your quality of life within, or usage of, the area covered by the proposed PSPO?



Of those responding to this question there was an overall majority that Littering had the most detrimental impact on their quality of life, closely followed by spitting.

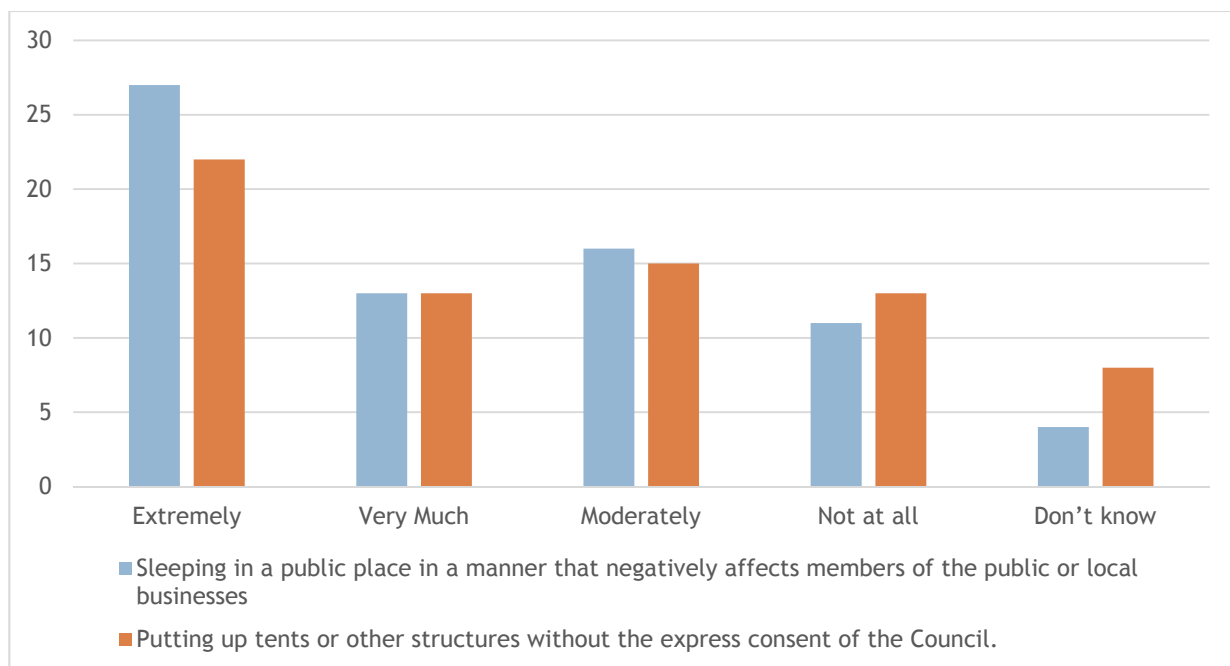
Question 6. If you have any additional comments or suggested changes, please tell us? This was a free text response question and 27 individual comments were received on this question. Of those various issues were raised including Dogs on a lead, the inclusion of sexual behaviour and more Police presence.

Comments	
01	All of these take place in my area of York Rd, Ambleside, Park Lane and Southchurch Hall Park as such I believe the PSPO area should be extended
02	Ensure there are adequate facilities available - the only public toilets are along the seafront
03	Greater deterrents and fines.

04	I also think that the inclusion of sexual behaviour should also be included. There have been several instances where the public have been witness to members of the homeless community behaving inappropriate in a public place (engaging in sexual activity in a public place). When the public have voiced their disgust and asked for this activity to stop, they have then been verbally abused.
05	I just wish to add that Southchurch Hall Gardens was known as the 'No Go Area' as the unsociable behaviour was rife, people would not enter the gates as it was so unsafe, abusive, with drug dealers selling their goods all day while drinkers took up all the benches in the park shouting abuse at anyone to dare to enter,, they would also urinate openly in the park prostitutes were at work anywhere they could find, the public toilets were being used as a convenient brothel and base for collecting and injecting. Far worse than anything that I have witnessed in the area that has been marked out in the area for the proposed PSPO. Southchurch Hall Gardens is set in a residential area therefore we are all at risk. Southchurch Hall Gardens should be included in the proposed PSPO
06	Issues described have complex origins that are not wholly associated to homelessness.
07	more litter bins provided in Gardens
08	More police presence in the town to make it uninviting for antisocial people
09	More visible patrols wouldn't be a bad thing because at the moment there seems no deterrent
10	My garden backs on to Southchurch Hall gardens and every day I have to witness drunken people urinating into the pond.
11	Need to make sure there are officer support in dealing with the consequence of all these activities taking place. No point in having a PSPO if the resources are not there to prevent them taking place.
12	Requiring dogs to be kept on leads, I love dogs but the amount of people letting their dogs run amok is concerning. On numerous occasions dogs have run across the road to greet my dog, not listening to their human carers calling them back. This is not only very dangerous for the dogs but also for the motorists.
13	See other comment sections.
14	Shame when people are caught doing this, that they aren't made to clean up their mess.
15	Stop this simple exercise in persecuting the homeless, they are not the main issue, you should be spending your time helping them.
16	Remove the benches outside the forum to discourage group gatherings of people urinating, drug taking and swearing.
17	The addition of temporary urinals in the town centre for the night time economy is welcome but the removal of the significant number of toilet stalls means that there are insufficient public toilets in the town centre. This typically leads to public urination and I have witnessed this happening during the day as well as later in the evening.
18	The aggressive beggars and street drinkers on Hamlet Court Road and Station Road Westcliff are often seen urinating in public. Leonard Road Westcliff is regularly used for fly-tipping of household and building waste
19	The amount of dog faeces on the streets need to be addressed and landlords should be made responsible for the state of their properties front gardens especially broken furniture, sofas ECT that are left there for months.
20	The major issue with littering is fly tipping.
21	The proposal to make it a criminal offence to spit is grossly disproportionate. Plenty of people feel the need to spit while running or undertaking other exercise. You only have to watch a running race, football game or rugby game to see participants spitting. The seafront is a popular spot for people to exercise and it's inconceivable that there could be

	any public interest in criminalising a runner spitting on a beach on their morning jog. It would discourage exercise if anyone was fined for this. It would be disproportionate to expect everyone exercising to carry some sort of handkerchief to spit in, especially as athletic clothes rarely contain any pockets. It cannot be credibly argued by the council that the act of spitting genuinely has a detrimental effect on the quality of life of those in the locality and so it does not meet the legal test in the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014. People may also have medical conditions which make it likely that they will accumulate fluid in their mouth and need to spit. Or a bug might fly into their mouth, or they might choke on some food, and need to spit it out. Clearly, spitting should not be prohibited by this PSPO (as it self-evidently doesn't meet the tests in the act). It is also bizarre that the council is seeking to make littering an offence under the PSPO when littering is already an offence under the Environment Protection Act 1990, which provides for both a fixed penalty and prosecution.
22	There are certain areas that seem to attract the behaviour, so I tend to avoid these when I can
23	Totally anti-social and should not happen on our streets
24	Urinals have been placed on the high street on Friday and Saturday nights. Presumably, judging by the draft order, these will either no longer be available (thus making the urination issue worse) or the wording of the order will require amendment to take into account the urinals.
25	We encounter urination on our property regularly plus littering and bottles of booze, cans of beer are general left on our premises. We also find other people's rubbish in our bins including drug taking materials
26	You should increase the area to cover the 2 parks in this area
27	Your handling this wrong

Question 7. To what extent do the following activities you have come across have a detrimental impact on your quality of life within, or usage of, the area covered by the proposed PSPO?



Most people agreed that sleeping in a public place in a manner that affects others as having an extremely detrimental impact on their quality of life within the proposed area.

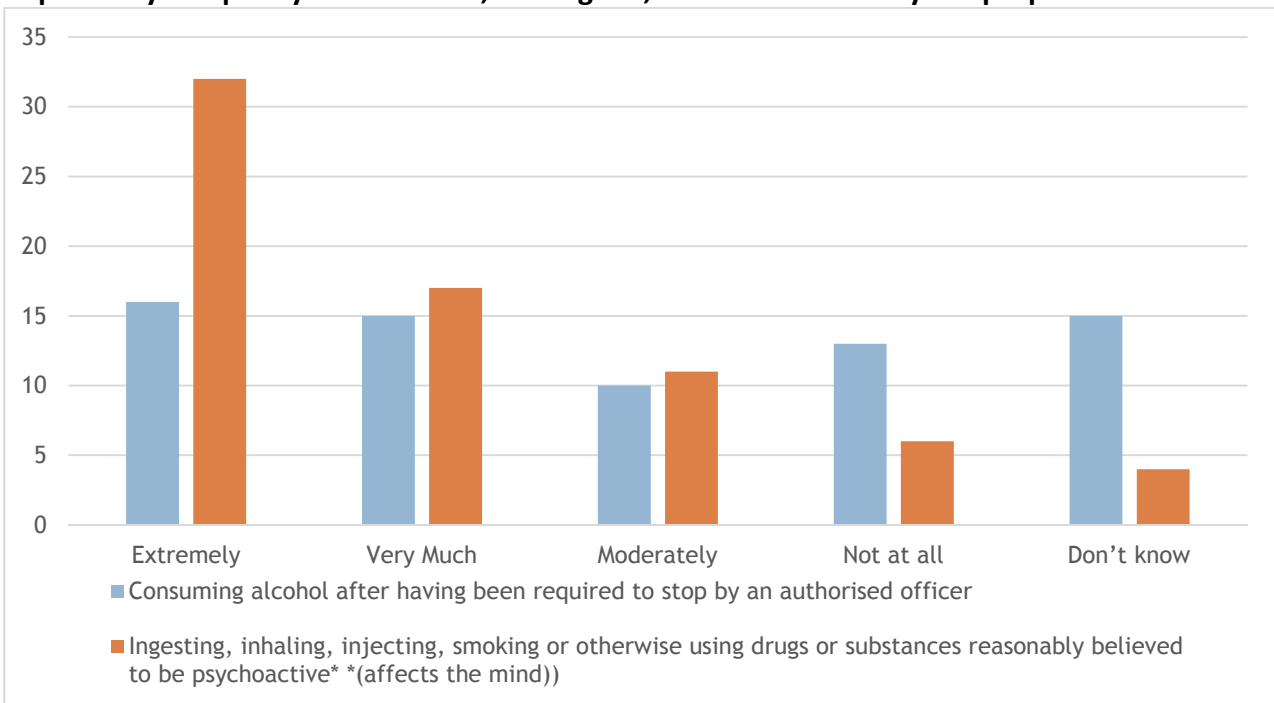
Question 8. If you have any additional comments or suggested changes, please tell us?

This was a free text question which 18 people responded, overall the perception was that Homeless people need support, not just to be moved on

Comments	
01	Although I have not witnessed people erecting tents and sleeping rough in the area that you have proposed for the PSPO, I have however witnessed this in Southchurch Hall Gardens. The effect it has is a feeling of fear and insecurity, Fires are often lit at night by the rough sleeper putting Southchurch Hall, the trees in the park and residential houses at risk of catching alight. The park is locked at night, however the rough sleepers are not removed at locking up time. I have also witnessed tents on fire and had to call the fire brigade. If we were covered with a PSPO we could have the people removed and feel secure in our homes
02	Apart from the tents there is overnight sleeping taking place in shop doorways, flats and beach shelters and on beach hut balconies which then of course includes all the other aspects of anti-social behaviour such as urinating, defecating etc.
03	Can make you feel unsafe if they are beginning, shouting as you walk past
04	Criminalising rough sleepers is not the solution to the problems that cause people to be sleeping on the streets.
05	Get rid of Harp that is what's encouraging these people coming here from other boroughs.
06	Homelessness cannot be prevented by the person necessarily. It's up to the council to help people establish somewhere safe, secure & warm to sleep. People sleep where is safe. Town has CCTV, lighting and is safer than other areas. Maybe if Southend BC decided to open one of the MANY vacant shops over winter and let it be managed by a team of volunteers/people as a place for people to rest and eat, people wouldn't be sleeping in town.
07	Homelessness needs to be made a priority in Southend now. We seem to attract people from out the area. This needs to be addressed urgently
08	I tend to visit Southend during the day when the structures are not up. I rarely visit Southend in the evening if I can help it.
09	If people are homeless, forcing them to move on only disperses the problem. If I were homeless, I'd want to be homeless by the sea. There is clearly a problem of homelessness in Southend, but making their already miserable lives any harder is not the solution.
10	If the people are genuinely homeless and are not harming others or property then I don't see a problem.
11	In the summer there are tents on the cliffs and on the green area between the Queensway and Toledo Road. Additionally, there are often rough sleepers on the High Street and in the communal areas of the Queensway tower blocks and Barrington's. However, home office guidance stipulates that a PSPO should not be used to criminalise homelessness or rough sleeping. I am particularly concerned that the Council should not do so.
12	Is Shoeburyness covered by the area as there were incidents of tents being erected in St Mary's Green and the little nature reserve near ASDA and near the roundabout by the Angel pub
13	It is a tragedy that we have so many rough sleepers in the town. Just moving them along is not really a solution.
14	It's a huge problem country wide and needs consultation with Parliament to address this homelessness as a whole
15	Make living on the street illegal and anyone found to not be from the area should be required to leave.

16	The Council's outreach team, Street Link and local third sector groups make a valuable contribution to engaging with rough sleepers but I still receive complaints from residents that tents are being erected near to their homes, such as around the Marine Plaza site and in back gardens of shared properties along York Road, as well as reports of rough sleeping in doorways, though this has reduced with the introduction of the Community Safety Team.
17	The only purpose for these people to camp very openly in public spaces is that it is an easy base from which they can beg. The high street is struggling as it is and does not need beggars camping on the streets unchallenged as this puts more people off of using the high street.
18	These take place in Southchurch Hall Park as such I believe the area should be extended. Furthermore we have people living in vans and caravans in Park Lane by Southchurch Hall Park as such the tents should also include mobile temporary accommodation

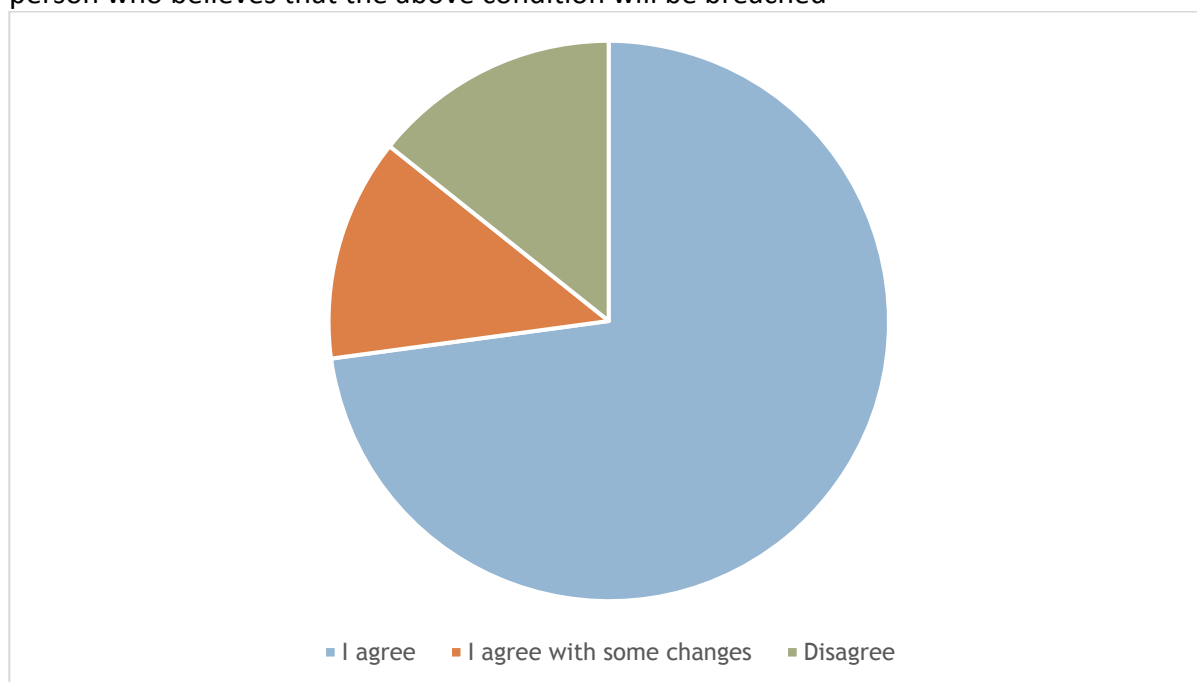
Question 9. To what extent do the following activities you have come across have a detrimental impact on your quality of life within, or usage of, the area covered by the proposed PSPO?



The overall consensus of those responding was that the Ingesting, inhaling, injecting, smoking or otherwise using drugs or substances reasonably believed to be psychoactive* *(affects the mind) extremely impacted their quality of life when they came across them.

Question 10. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

Persons must hand over any alcohol (sealed or unsealed) when required to do so by an authorised person who believes that the above condition will be breached



73% of those responding agreed with the above statement, closely 14% disagreeing.

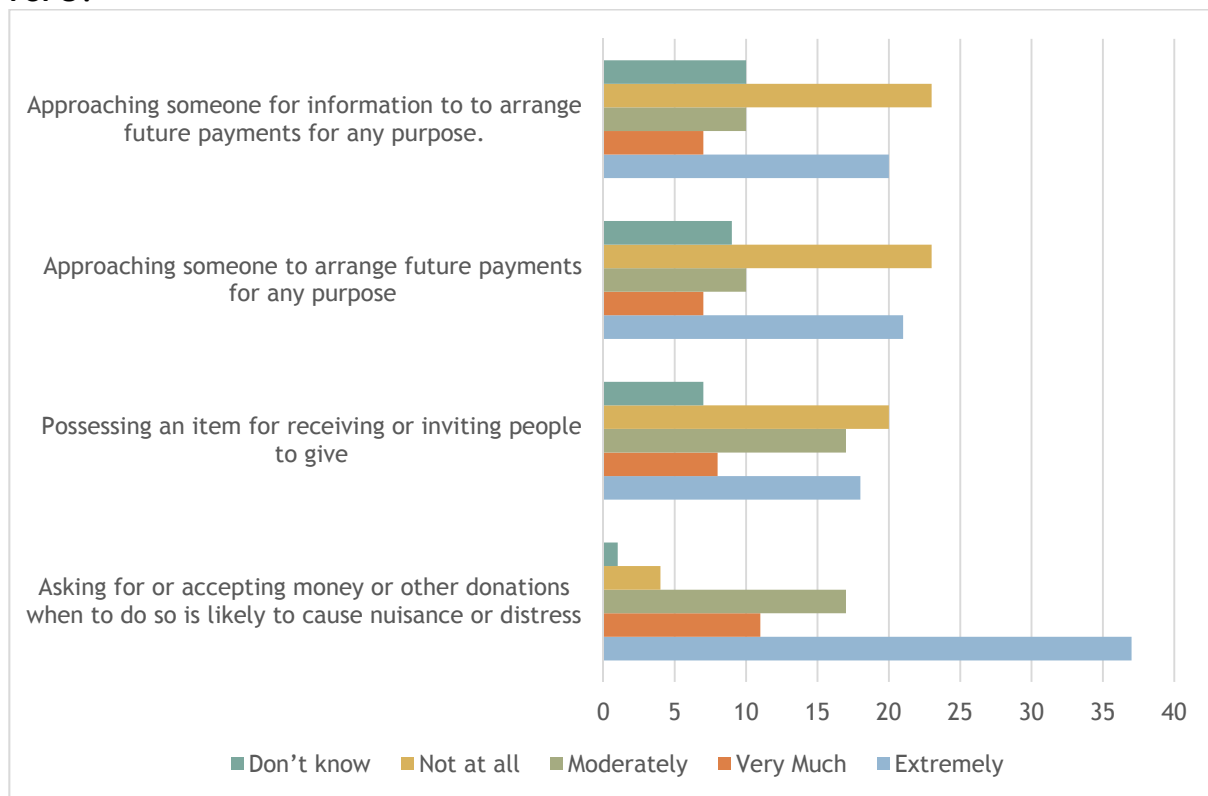
Question 11. If you have any additional comments or suggested changes, please tell us

This was also a free text section and the consensus from the 25 people responding was that confiscating was done in a sensible and reasonable manner.

Comments	
01	All of these take place in my area of York Rd, Ambleside, Park Lane and Southchurch Hall Park as such I believe the PSPO area should be extended. If the area was extended to these my response would be "extremely" as I do not often go into the proposed area
02	All sounds good in theory but needs to be enforced
03	Although I think that the requirement to hand over alcohol when instructed by an authorised officer is a good thing, but I have never witnessed it happen. My concern is that there are insufficient authorised officers to enforce this.
04	Common sense must prevail but any sign of alcohol being opened or consumed in a prohibited area should be confiscated
05	Drinking alcohol should not be prohibited
06	Drug taking should not be allowed on our streets. It results in needles, canisters etc. left behind which are dangerous for our children
07	During the summer I cannot use my garden due to abuse directed by drunks and drug takers in Southchurch Hall gardens. My daughter has been repeatedly assaulted by drunks and drug takers in York road. The proposed area must cover these parts as at present Somalia is safer place.
08	Hamlet Court Road and the neighbouring streets are already part of a no drinking zone but this is never enforced and a problem with street drinking and drug taking is rife

09	How is an authorised person to determine whether someone is likely to consume alcohol? These powers are at risk of being used disproportionately and there is a high likelihood of them being used on certain groups of people more than others. A middle aged person in a suit is unlikely to have their 4 pack of beer confiscated as they walk back to the shop, but an 18-25 year old might well be stopped. Also, what is the council going to do with the alcohol? Will it incur any cost disposing of it?
10	I don't agree that unopened containers of alcohol should be confiscated.
11	I don't believe it right to take an unopened alcohol container from someone. It's not possible to conclusively know they will consume it in a restricted area.
12	I have yet to see any direct action taken - I've seen police and 'patrols' talk to users but no action taken.
13	I wish to add that as my house back onto Southchurch Hall Gardens I often sit in my garden and have to breath in the smoke and smell of the drugs that leaves me feeling sick, in addition to what I have already said this is yet another reason why Southchurch Hall Gardens should be included in the proposed area for a PSPO
14	Individual circumstances would need to be looked at with each event. You cannot remove unopened alcohol in a shopping bag because you think that person may be planning to drink it in public.
15	Need to review the situation when taking alcohol away - if they are not upsetting the public and are not being rowdy - don't see this as being a problem. However, if they are upsetting the public then I think that is okay.
16	Only alcohol that is unsealed should be taken from drinkers, any sealed drinks taken by the Council Officer should be treated as theft and subject to possible prosecution.
17	Police/them community people who just walk around in shops chatting all day never do anything over drinking in streets and substance abuse. They just act like it's not happening.
18	Public drug use is a massive problem, however officers already have the power to deal with this. The problem is insufficient police numbers.
19	The High Street and London Road are terrible and almost no go areas
20	This could be abused. For example, I could buy a bottle of wine in Sainsbury's and be stopped on the way back to my car and asked to hand it over with no justification. There must be good cause to remove sealed alcohol, which must be appealable. .
21	This is again a complex issue and I think only applies if an individual homeless or not should be required only if they are a danger to themselves or others.
22	This seems a bit draconian - what "authorised person". This could be misused, how can you enforce it on the seafront say? Many people enjoy a drink there. How can you tell who is who - could innocent drinkers get caught up in this? It is not clear to me how this would work.
23	Try changing the order to cover gang related issues and littering.
24	We need to make sure there are sufficient enforcement officers to ensure that the PSPO is adhered to.
25	You will have your low paid guards take advantage of this rule. You can't steal because you want to

Question 12. To what extent do the following activities you have come across have a detrimental impact on your quality of life within, or usage of, the area covered by the proposed PSPO?



The overall response here was that ‘Asking for or accepting money or other donations’ causes a nuisance and was extremely detrimental to those responding.

Question 13. If you have any additional comments or suggested changes, please tell us

A free text question with 21 people responding with concerns about the aggressive nature of the begging and asking for money and there should be a zero tolerance.

Comments	
01	"Chugging" and aggressive begging is a massive problem in Southend and Westcliff. The council should ban both, while recognising the need for people to beg is driven by wider social problems caused by years of cuts to local and central government funding.
02	All of these take place in my area of York Rd, Ambleside, Park Lane and Southchurch Hall Park as such I believe the PSPO area should be extended. If the area was extended to these my response would be "extremely" as I do not often go into the proposed area
03	Arrest the beggars, don't just move them on, and arrest them. Zero tolerance.
04	As a person who works on the high street, I class these 'charity' collectors (who are certainly not doing their job voluntarily) as being as much of a nuisance as beggars. In fact, I believe they are worse as vulnerable people (e.g. the elderly) can be convinced into setting up direct debits which they are pressured into. I know of people who have set up charity donations in this way and are on limited pensions and should never have been made to feel that they should donate. I also challenged one of these 'charity' agents once about the data protection measures that are in place when I give them my personal data that they type into their tablets. He had no idea.
05	Begging on the high street is increasing massively I cannot walk without several people asking for money
06	Both beggars and charity collectors both a similar problem, and the PSPO could be used to frustrate charity collections during the Carnival.

07	charities need to be able to fundraise using the high street
08	Get rid of the so called charity fund raisers and bible bashers
09	I already donate to charities and am fed up of having to dodge people asking me to sign up for further donations. Any donations should be given freely and not at the requirement of a direct debit.
10	I find the number of groups collecting donations for charity in the town centre can sometimes feel overwhelming and it puts me off using the High Street. The amount of aggressive begging is also significant in the town centre, in the area around Clarence Road, where I have been approached several times. I think the wording of the PSPO conditions do not effectively include those men who use Ambleside Drive to buy sex from exploited women. I would like the PSPO to cover this area and to include a condition targeted specifically at stopping people approaching others to make payment for services. Under the current wording, the women would be breaching the PSPO by offering services for money but they are only there because of the large number of men who prowl this area looking to buy sex. This would also run contrary to Essex Police's approach to street prostitution which seeks to support the women and target the buyers. I am worried that this, if not clearly defined, could lead to further victimisation of the women who are already treated harshly using Community Orders.
11	I will donate food to a homeless person, but not money. However, there are so many that I ant give to everyone who asks.
12	If door to door salesmen are reported to the police, we need to make sure action is taken by officers or police to enforce the PSPO
13	If there is a charity organisation canvassing the high street on a particular day, it is often the case that you will be approached by every member of that organisation on your way down the high street!
14	If you mean Charities they have always been a pain when collecting, but they do a great job.
15	In the high street area I have frequently been approached for money. This also happens in the Hamlet Court Road area.
16	It is rare that you can shop on Hamlet Court Road without being approached by aggressive beggars
17	It is very un-nerving and scary to be approached by drunks and beggars asking for money who them emit a tirade of abuse when I try to ignore them.
18	The begging in the High Street has reached problem proportions. I feel very uncomfortable walking along there nowadays, I am always approached several times by people begging.
19	The last 2 questions were confusing...
20	We desperately need more policing to combat crime but the homeless crisis and associated behaviours will only be reduced by a change in national social and economic policy.
21	Whilst volunteering in Gardens I have not encountered this behaviour but know it has occurred.

Full response from I.liberty

I write in relation to the above proposed Public Spaces Protection Order ('the PSPO'), as set out on your website.

1. Background to Liberty's concerns

Liberty has been concerned about the impact of PSPOs since their inception and has successfully persuaded a number of local authorities not to pursue their proposed PSPOs. We are particularly concerned about the potential misuse of PSPOs, especially those that punish poverty-related behaviours such as rough sleeping or begging. For the reasons set out below, we disagree with your proposed PSPO.

2. Lack of evidence

We are disappointed that no evidence has been published on the Council's website to support the PSPO. Southend-on-Sea Borough Council ('the Council') is required by s. 59 of the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 ('the 2014 Act') to be satisfied on reasonable grounds that the conditions to implement a PSPO are met before it can lawfully make a decision to introduce a PSPO. The Council cannot reasonably be satisfied of the relevant conditions without first considering robust and extensive evidence on the situation in the area which will be covered by the proposed PSPO. It is not clear whether any such evidence exists. This is especially concerning given how extensive the provisions of the PSPO are, and the broad range of behaviours it prohibits. Has there been any thorough assessment of the potential impact of the PSPO? If so, it should be published.

By way of comparison, we have found that other councils have relied on, and published, data, witness statements, police reports, surveys, impact assessments, and many other sources of information to justify the need for a PSPO before setting out a proposed order and starting a consultation. If the Council goes ahead with making this PSPO without sufficient evidence then it will be unlawful and vulnerable to challenge in the High Court. Furthermore, when considering its evidence the Council should ensure that its consultation has heard a representative sample of views, including from those who will be negatively affected by the PSPO, who are likely to be among the most vulnerable and marginalised members of the community.

Furthermore, even to the extent that a consultation such as the one being conducted now can in theory supply some evidence, we note that the online survey posted on the Council's website for that purpose offers no guarantee of credibility or democratic legitimacy. Anyone wishing to complete the survey could pose as a local resident and answer the questions accordingly, and respond to the survey as many times as they wish. We also note that neither the 'Consultation Document' on your website nor the website itself explains what enforcement options a PSPO gives rise to. It does not explain, for example, that the only punishment available for breaching a PSPO is a monetary penalty. Any responses to the survey are therefore unlikely to be sufficiently well informed as to the suitability of a PSPO for dealing with the issues raised in the consultation.

3. Rough sleeping

Activity prohibited by the Order:

- 'Sleeping in a public place within the Restricted Area (which includes car parks and shop doorways) in a manner which has a detrimental impact on the quality of life of others in the locality. This includes but is not limited to causing an obstruction to members of the public or local businesses'
- 'Erecting tents or other structures anywhere within the Restricted Area'

We are concerned that these vague provisions would grant an excessively broad discretion to enforcement officers and might wrongly be used to target those who may be sleeping rough in the PSPO area, with no intention of causing a nuisance or engaging in violent or anti-social behaviour. The Government's statutory guidance, issued on 17 December 2017, clearly advises against such targeting:

*"Public Spaces Protection Orders should not be used to target people based solely on the fact that someone is homeless or rough sleeping, as this in itself is unlikely to mean that such behaviour is having an unreasonably detrimental effect on the community's quality of life which justifies the restrictions imposed. PSPOs should be used only to address any specific behaviour that is causing a detrimental effect on the community's quality of life which is within the control of the person concerned."*¹

What does "causing an obstruction" mean? Does it have to involve aggressive or violent or anti-social behaviour? Even more broadly, the words "detrimental impact" are used in the statute to define the general scope of what the Council must prove before making a PSPO - the Council must be satisfied 'on reasonable grounds' that the activities have a 'detrimental impact' on the locality. The Council therefore is required to provide those reasonable grounds by identifying specifically in evidence what the detrimental impact of the targeted behaviour is, before making the PSPO. Simply including the words 'detrimental impact' in the PSPO itself and leaving it to the discretion of enforcement officers to interpret those words as they see fit is clearly both inappropriate and too vague to enable proper enforcement by your officers.

The presence of rough sleepers in an area is a symptom of poverty and of the detrimental impact of economic inequality and other factors, not the cause. According to government data, the number of rough sleepers in Southend-on-Sea has steadily increased in recent years to almost ten times the number recorded in 2010. Southend currently has the 9th highest rate of rough sleepers (per 1,000 households) out of 326 local authorities in England.²ⁱⁱ A PSPO criminalising rough sleepers can only make matters worse by creating more poverty and having a detrimental impact itself.

If the Council does not intend to target all rough sleepers by this provision, it should say so in the PSPO and include a specific and detailed description of how these provisions are to be interpreted, which should be evidenced and also meet the reasonableness criteria. However, even to the extent that a more detailed description would potentially make the PSPO more reasonable, or to the extent that the targeted behaviours can in some circumstances be unreasonable or constitute anti-social behaviour such as to justify the restrictions (i.e. where encampments pose a genuine health and safety risk), such situations are already dealt with in primary legislation such as the Public Health Act 1936 or the Public Order Act 1986. The Council is therefore in effect attempting to circumvent the will of Parliament and the requirements of criminal law and procedure.

These provisions also constitute a potential interference with Article 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights ('the Convention'). Local authorities are bound by section 6 of the Human Rights Act 1998 not to act in any way which is incompatible with any rights contained in the Convention. Article 8 of the Convention extends to the protection of personal autonomy and can apply to activities conducted in public; this is especially true of the homeless whose scope for private life is highly circumscribed. Any interference with this right must be 'in accordance with the law', a

¹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/anti-social-behaviour-crime-and-policing-bill/anti-social-behaviour>, p 51.

² Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, 'Rough sleeping statistics England autumn 2018: tables 1, 2a, 2b and 2c' at <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-homelessness>

concept which has been interpreted to mean that any relevant legal provision must be circumscribed with precision and allow sufficient foreseeability of its breadth and consequences.³ There is a clear risk that the vague terms included in the proposed PSPO fail to satisfy this requirement, and are therefore unlawful in Article 8 terms.

There are well-established links between homelessness and disability, based on a range of academic studies in this area.⁴ This is recognised in the Government's August 2018 Rough Sleeping Strategy, which sets out as one of its goals to "address associated issues such as substance misuse and mental health issues which frequently contribute to repeat homelessness."⁵

There is therefore a risk that these provisions would unlawfully discriminate against disabled people. There is no indication that the Council has conducted an Equality Impact Assessment or in any other way considered the equalities implications of the proposed PSPO. Failure to do so is likely to amount to a breach of the Equality Act 2010. Those who fail to engage with support services among the homeless and destitute are precisely those who are the most vulnerable; they should not be criminalised.

4. Begging

Activity prohibited by the Order:

- 'Beg, begging or approaching any person for that purpose

As mentioned above, the Council is required by s. 59 of the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 to be satisfied on reasonable grounds that the conditions to implement a PSPO are met. Any unreasonable behaviour falling within the description in the PSPO is already covered by offences under the Public Order Act 1986 or the Vagrancy Act 1824. The only method of enforcing a PSPO is by way of a Fixed Penalty Notice ('FPN') of up to £100 or, upon prosecution, a fine of up to £1,000. A PSPO does not give council officers, police officers or Magistrates any other additional powers, including dispersal powers or powers to require engagement with substance misuse services.

As a specific example, this contrasts with a prosecution for begging under the Vagrancy Act 1824, which can give rise to the imposition of a community sentence as an alternative to a fine or sentence of imprisonment. Prosecution for breaching a PSPO cannot, other than in the most exceptional circumstances, lead to the imposition of a community sentence. A PSPO is an extremely blunt and inappropriate measure to use when dealing with the effects of poverty.

According to the 2014 Act, the Council can only impose PSPO requirements that it is reasonable to impose. It is clearly not reasonable to impose requirements that are simply not needed because the relevant behaviour is already covered by existing legislation.

Any further ban on begging would have a harmful and disproportionate effect on the most vulnerable people in Southend. It is simply unfair to penalise poverty in this way; people who resort to begging are likely to be doing so as a result of poverty, addiction and/or other mental health issues. They are also highly unlikely to be able to pay an FPN or a Magistrates' Court fine, and a resulting criminal record will do nothing to alleviate their poverty or address the underlying causes.

³ Insert reference to Gillan and Quinton v UK in the ECtHR

⁴ See for instance Fitzpatrick, S., Bramley, G. and Johnsen, S. (2013) 'Pathways into multiple exclusion homelessness in seven UK cities', *Urban Studies* 50(1), p 158.

⁵ See Rough Sleeping Strategy, August 2018, p 44 [para 124.].

It would be particularly cruel and perverse for those caught begging in violation of the PSPO to have to pay a fine using what little money they might have saved from charitable donations.

As mentioned above, there are well-established links between begging, homelessness and disability, and this is also recognised in the Government's August 2018 Rough Sleeping Strategy, which notes that while rough sleeping is the most visible form of homelessness [emphasis added] "street activity such as begging ... can be more visible again, often causing concerns for local communities. People engaged in street activity will not always be sleeping rough, however as with people who sleep rough they will have a range of housing and support needs and will often be vulnerable or contributing to the vulnerability of others."⁶ Those who fail to engage with support services among the homeless or destitute are precisely those who are the most vulnerable; criminalising them with heavy fines seems particularly cruel and perverse, and contrary to basic principles of fairness.

There is also a risk that this provision will have a disproportionate impact on disabled people, due to the high rates of mental and physical ill-health among those engaged in such activities. As mentioned above, there is no indication that the Council has

CONCLUSION

We appreciate that your PSPO plans may still be at an early stage, however this PSPO is potentially unlawful and unreasonable. It will do nothing to alleviate the consequences of poverty and is more likely than not to be counter-productive or to create only more poverty and deprivation, thereby having a potentially detrimental impact itself. We are therefore concerned that the PSPO contains inappropriate provisions and that enacting it would be wrong and potentially unlawful. We urge you to think again before making this PSPO.

⁶ See Rough Sleeping Strategy, August 2018, p 50 [para 147].

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Appendix 3

Public Safety Protection Order: Draft Order

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ORDER

ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR, CRIME AND POLICING ACT 2014

SECTION 59

PUBLIC SPACES PROTECTION ORDER

This order is made by the Southend-on-Sea Borough Council (the 'Council') and shall be known as the Public Spaces Protection Order (Southend Town Centre, Seafront and Adjoining Areas) No 1 of 2019.

PRELIMINARY

1. The Council, in making this order is satisfied on reasonable grounds that:

The activities identified below have been carried out in public places within the Council's area and have had a detrimental effect on the quality of life of those in the locality,

and that:

the effect, or likely effect, of the activities:

is, or is likely to be, of a persistent or continuing nature,

is, or is likely to be, such as to make the activities unreasonable, and

justifies the restrictions imposed by the notice.
2. The Council is satisfied that the prohibitions imposed by this order are reasonable to impose in order to prevent the detrimental effect of these activities from continuing, occurring or recurring, or to reduce that detrimental effect or to reduce the risk of its continuance, occurrence or recurrence.
3. The Council has had regard to the rights and freedoms set out in the European Convention on Human Rights. The Council has had particular regard to the rights and freedoms set out in Article 10 (right of freedom of expression) and Article 11 (right of freedom of assembly) of the European Convention on Human Rights and has concluded that the restrictions on such rights and freedoms imposed by this order are lawful, necessary and proportionate.

THE ACTIVITIES

4. The Activities prohibited by this order are:
 - i Urination, defecation, spitting or littering.

- ii. Sleeping in a public place within the Restricted Area (which includes car parks and shop doorways) in a manner which has a detrimental impact on the quality life of others in the locality. This includes but is not limited to causing an obstruction to members of the public or local businesses.
- iii. Erecting tents or other structures anywhere within the Restricted Area, save for where so permitted by the Council.
- iv. In any Drinking Control Area, consuming alcohol or failing to surrender any containers (sealed or unsealed) which are reasonably believed to contain alcohol when an Authorised Officer has required such consumption to cease.
- v. Outside of any Drinking Control Area consuming alcohol and behaving in an anti-social manner or failing to surrender any containers (sealed or unsealed) which are reasonably believed to contain alcohol, in a public place, when an Authorised Officer has required such consumption to cease.
- vi. Ingesting, inhaling, injecting, smoking or otherwise using drugs or substances reasonably believed to be psychoactive substances.
- vii. Beg, begging or approaching any person for that purpose.
- viii. Approaching or stopping another person with the intention of asking that other person:
 - i) to enter into any arrangements which involve that other person making any future payment for the benefit of charitable or other purposes; or
 - ii) for any information to assist in that other person being contacted at another time with a view to making arrangements for that person to make any payment for the benefit of charitable or other purposes.

THE PROHIBITION

- 5. A person shall not engage in any of the Activities anywhere within the Restricted Area as shown on the attached map and marked 'Restricted Area'.
- 6. This Prohibition is subject to the Exceptions stated below.

THE REQUIREMENTS

- 7. A person who is believed to have engaged in a breach of this order or anti-social behaviour within the Restricted Area, is required to give their name and address to an Authorised Officer.
- 8. A person who is believed to have engaged in a breach of this order, or in anti-social behaviour within the Restricted Area, is required to leave the area if asked to do so by a

police officer, police community support officer or other person designated by the Council and not to return for a specified period not exceeding 48 hours.

9. A person must clear up his/her belongings and/or litter if asked to do so by a police officer, police community support officer or other person designated by the Council.

THE EXCEPTIONS

10. Nothing in the paragraph 4(iv or v) of this order applies to alcohol being consumed within premises licensed under the Licensing Act 2003 or s115E of the Highways Act 1980.
11. The requirement in paragraph 1(vi) of this order does not apply where the substance:
 - i) is used for a valid and demonstrable medicinal or therapeutic purpose;
 - ii) is a cigarette (tobacco) or vapouriser;
 - iii) is a food product regulated by food, health and safety legislation
12. Nothing in paragraphs 1(vii) and (viii) of this order applies to any person authorised by virtue of the Police, Factories (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1916 to undertake an on-street collection of Money

OTHER

13. This order applies to a public place within the authority's area. The public place is delineated by the red line on the master plan annexed at Schedule 1 and further identified on the detailed plans referred to as [] to this order and identified as the 'Restricted Area'.
14. The effect of the order is to impose the prohibitions and requirements detailed herein, at all times, save where specified exemptions apply or where the express permission of the Council has been given on the use of the Restricted Area.

DEFINITIONS

15. For the purpose of this order the following definitions will apply:
 - 'Alcohol'** has the meaning given by section 191 of the Licensing Act 2003;
 - 'Authorised Officer'** means a constable, a police community support officer or a person authorised in writing by Southend-on-Sea Borough Council.
 - 'Beg or begging'** means asking for or accepting money, personal, charitable or any other donations or approaching a person for that purpose, when to do so would cause, or is likely to cause, a nuisance or annoyance, harassment, alarm or distress to that person. Examples of nuisance, annoyance, alarm or distress include, but are not limited to, the following:

- (a) Obstructing the path of the person solicited during the solicitation or after the person solicited responds or fails to respond to the solicitation.
- (b) Using abusive language during the solicitation or after the person solicited responds or fails to respond to the solicitation.
- (c) Continuing to solicit a person in a persistent manner after the person has responded negatively to the solicitation.
- (d) Have in their possession any item for holding, inviting or receiving money for the purpose of solicitation.
- (e) Placing self in the vicinity of an automated teller machine, taxi rank or public transport stop to solicit and or soliciting a person who is using, waiting to use, or departing from any of these services.

‘Drinking Control Area’ means any such area within the Restricted Area whereupon there is in force a Southend-on-Sea Borough Council and Essex Police designated Drinking Control Area as at the date of this order.

‘Interested person’ means an individual who lives in the restricted area or who regularly works in or visits that area.

‘Public place’ means any place to which the public or any section of the public has access, on payment or otherwise, as of right or by virtue of express or implied permission.

‘Psychoactive Substances’ has the meaning given by section 2 of the Psychoactive Substances Act 2016.

‘Restricted Area’ has the meaning given by section 59(4) of the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 and for the purposes of this order is shown delineated by the red line on the PSPO master plan annexed at Schedule 1 and further identified on the detailed plans referred to as [] to this order and identified as the ‘Restricted Area’.

‘Solicit’ means to request, in person the immediate provision of money or another thing of value, regardless of whether consideration is offered or provided in return, using the spoken, written or printed word, a gesture or other means.

PERIOD FOR WHICH THIS ORDER HAS EFFECT

- 16. This Order will come into force at midnight on [] and will expire at midnight on [].
- 17. At any point before the expiry of this three year period the Council can extend the Order by up to three years if they are satisfied on reasonable grounds that this is necessary to prevent the activities identified in the Order from occurring or recurring or to prevent an increase in

the frequency or seriousness of those activities after that time. The Council may extend this order more than once.

WHAT HAPPENS IF YOU FAIL TO COMPLY WITH THIS ORDER?

Section 67 of the Anti-Social Behaviour Crime and Policing Act 2014 says that it is a criminal offence for a person without reasonable excuse –

- (a) to do anything that the person is prohibited from doing by a public spaces protection order, or
- (b) to fail to comply with a requirement to which the person is subject under a public spaces protection order

A person guilty of an offence under section 67 is liable on conviction in a Magistrates Court to a fine not exceeding level 3 on the standard scale.

FIXED PENALTY

An Authorised Officer may issue a fixed penalty notice to anyone he or she believes has committed an offence under section 67 of the Anti- Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act. You will have 14 days to pay the fixed penalty of £100. If you pay the fixed penalty within the 14 days you will not be prosecuted.

APPEALS

Any challenge 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 safe zone. 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 has not been complied with.

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

Dated.....

THE COMMON SEAL of SOUTHEND ON SEA)
BOROUGH COUNCIL was pursuant to a resolution)
of the Council hereunto affixed to this Deed in the)
presence of:-)

Proper Officer of the Council

Section 67 Anti-Social Behaviour Crime and Policing Act 2014

(1) It is an offence for a person without reasonable excuse-

(a) To do anything that the person is prohibited from doing by a public spaces protection order, or

(b) To fail to comply with a requirement to which a person is subject under a public spaces protection order

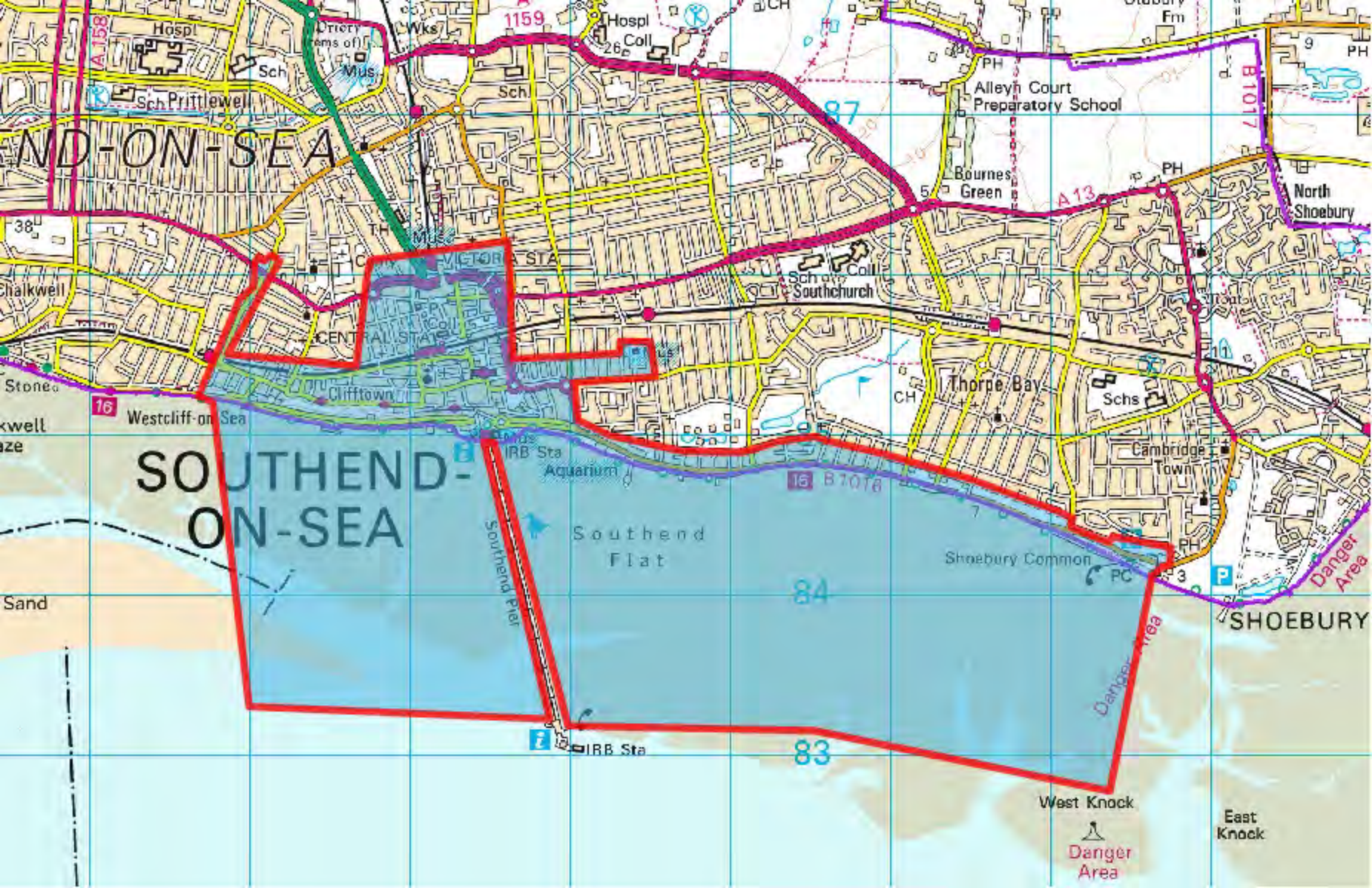
(2) A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 3 on the standard scale

(3) A person does not commit an offence under this section by failing to comply with a prohibition or requirement that the local authority did not have power to include in the public spaces protection order

Schedule 1 to this Order

Master plan of the Restricted Area and detailed plans referred to as []

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Appendix 4

Rough Sleeping Initiative

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Our homelessness/ complex needs journey

In spring 2018 SBC were invited to co-produce a funding bid with Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) from the newly launched Rough Sleeper Initiative.

We were successful in securing £425,000 for the winter of 2018/19 for a range of initiatives including;

- 6 additional assertive outreach officers,
- personal budgets to increase engagement opportunities and allow individuals to access accommodation/appointments/comfort,
- the formation of a 'sit-up' service, providing 6 additional overnight beds as an immediate means of taking people off the street,
- funding a full time rough sleeper coordinator post
- facilitating 20 additional move-on units to free up first stage shelter spaces
- funding the co-ordinator and a training program for the Church Winter Night Shelters

As a result of this funding and the strength of the multi-agency partnership in Southend, the number of rough sleepers documented in our annual count dropped from 72 in autumn 2017 to 11 in autumn 2018.

In recognition of the success of our program and the crucial piece the initiatives play in sustaining these outcomes for local rough sleepers, we secured an additional £513,000 to continue the Rough Sleeper Initiative program into 2019/20. It has been noted that the impact of this funding has been key in stabilising and providing sustainable options for some of the most entrenched and vulnerable individuals in the borough.

A further key element of Southend's journey is the Severe and Multiple Disadvantage Service (Complex Needs service including assertive outreach; complex needs MDT panel approach and dedicated hostel). This operates through the use of wraparound and link worker provision on both a residential and outreach basis, and through the delivery of a housing first model of supported accommodation for a small number of people facing S&MD.

The hostel provides 9 bedrooms for service beneficiaries to live under licence. A key link to this work is the wider Complex Needs Panel which is a fortnightly multi-disciplinary panel drawing experience from partners in mental health services, criminal justice services, DWP, homelessness services including local churches, drug/alcohol services and supported housing providers etc. This is also a MEAM (Making every Adult Matter) accredited approach.

Our partnership working in the realm of homelessness, rough sleeping and complex needs extends into many other areas such as:

- Rough Sleeper Initiative Case discussions meeting (Chaired by SBC), Multi agency approach and case discussions to work with and find housing solutions for rough sleepers.
- Criminal Justice Partnership (Chaired by SBC), - includes representation from Change Grow Live (STARS), Young Peoples Drug and Alcohol Team, Police, Probation services, Essex Police, Southend on sea Domestic Abuse Project and Chelmsford prison.
- Mental Health Forum- Chaired by EPUT, attended by broader local partners.

- Southend Homeless Action Network (volunteer run multi-agency/multi faith group, regularly attended by various council teams, soup kitchens, Street Pastors, Police etc.)

Furthermore, in autumn 2018 a Southend High street summit brought together business partnerships through Southend's BID (Business Improvement District) as well as local services (police, community safety team, commissioned services) and elected members. A town centre action plan was developed and implemented to improve the look and feel of our town centre. This included working with the Community Safety Partnership, Highways Teams and also our media team to educate the public/community and raise awareness around alternative ways of giving to street beggars and rough sleepers through the 'Make a Change Campaign' .

This ongoing commitment to bring partners and services together in order to tackle/ alleviate/ manage rough sleeping and the wider homelessness/ complex needs environment is far reaching and has stakeholders in a range of organisations.

Late 2018 also saw the adoption of a new corporate Housing, Homelessness and Rough Sleeper strategy which sets five, high level aims contributing to tackling homelessness within the borough:

- Prioritise the supply of safe, locally affordable housing,
- Regeneration and growth to create inclusive, healthy places to live and thrive
- Encourage good quality housing design, management and maintenance
- Support people to live independently in their own homes and avoid homelessness
- Any instance of homelessness to be brief and non-recurrent.

The strategy makes a number of commitments to achieve these aims, including revising planning policy, working in new ways with health and social care partners such as the NHS & CCG, developing our own affordable housing, growing our ability to engage with people with lived experience of homelessness to shape services, reviewing our governance/public boards , promoting a 'housing and homelessness are everyone's job approach' and using the best evidence of 'what works' when tackling homelessness.

Until now we have concentrated our efforts on rough sleepers, emergency housing and high support services. But those who are successfully off the streets then need to move on to a more permanent housing situation so those emergency and high support services are available to others who need it.

To enable this move in to settled accommodation we identified a need for greater tenancy sustainment support and a range of longer term supported/ move on options for the most complex were still a challenge.

To address this we successfully bid for additional funding for MHCLG under the Rapid Rehousing Pathway initiative.

We were awarded slightly under £250,000 which will be targeted at employing 4 Navigators and 2 support staff to help previously homeless people to move out of temporary accommodation, increase their skills to live independently and sustain settled accommodation.

Other services commissioned by Southend-on-Sea Borough Council for current and former rough sleepers include:

- specialist help in drug and alcohol based services,
- night shelter spaces at HARP, and supported housing at YMCA, Sanctuary Supported Living, Homegroup, and Southend-on-Sea Domestic Abuse Project.

To support us in our continuing journey of understanding, and evidencing 'what works' we have been forging a relationship with the new Centre for Homelessness Impact, facilitating knowledge sharing events between this exceptional new organisation, the council and multi-agency/sector partners in the borough.

We will use this work to help inform the future commissioning of our services, so that we can meet Central Government's and the council's shared aim to make any instance of homelessness brief and non-recurrent.

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Appendix 5

Assisting Vulnerable Persons Strategy Summary

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Assisting Vulnerable Persons Strategy Summary

The proposed PSPO covers a number of specific activities taking place in Southend town centre and seafront areas, under the following headings:

General Anti-Social Behaviour

Rough Sleeping causing Anti-Social Behaviour

Aggressive Begging

Soliciting for money in the street

Alcohol and Drugs

The Council and its partners have undertaken a wide range of initiatives in recent years to tackle these issues and to support the vulnerable individuals who can become involved in these activities.

- Regular work by commissioned Outreach Services to liaise with and support homeless individuals and rough sleepers.
- A dedicated partnership Outreach support programme was undertaken during July and August 2018. This involved Outreach Services with support from the Council and Police, working with individuals in the town centre who were known to be rough sleeping, with the specific aim of introducing them into support services.
- York Road multi-agency initiative - Op Stonegate involved more than 30 partner agencies and services to help tackle a number of area based problems including town centre drinkers in York Road and a wide range of other ASB.
- Introduction of mobile toilets in the town centre to prevent urine flooding in shop fronts, especially deployed for the night time economy.
- Introduction of Purple Flag scheme to address town centre crime and disorder associated with alcohol. The Purple Flag has been awarded for the past 4 years, with a multi-agency and partnership approach to developing a vibrant and safe town centre for the night time economy.
- The Business Improvement District (BID) has introduced a team of Street Rangers to provide a visible welcoming approach to visitors to the town centre, and who support other partners in and around the town centre and central seafront areas.
- Police and partner Operation Red Bull introduced, to engage with young people drinking in and around the town centre.
- Police Operation Reflex introduced visible town centre focussed Police patrols in response to provide increased assurance in and around the town centre.
- Specific Youth Offending Team (YOT) outreach schemes in and around the Forum in last 12 months in response to an incident at the Forum in the early summer of 2018.

- Under the responsibility of the Community Safety Partnership, a specific steering group, the Community Action Group (CAG), has been set up to tackle priorities issues including town centres across Southend. The multi-agency CAG looks at implementing coordinated actions to solve some of the more complex problems that require a range of inputs from partner services.
- Police use of Knife Arches at various times and locations to identify and deter the carrying of weapons.

In October 2018, following a High Street Summit Meeting in the summer of 2018, involving the public, business representatives, Council Member representatives, as well as Council, Police and partner officers, a High Street Action Plan was implemented. The Plan included a number of partner actions that brought together the work around some of the issues being experienced, under the following broad headings: Magnetism of the Town Centre / Communications / Rough Sleeping / Street Drinking & Aggressive Begging / Enforcement. Specific actions included:

- Recruitment of a temporary Community Safety Team in October 2018 to engage with rough sleepers, street drinkers and those engaged in begging, with the aim of introducing individuals into support services. The permanent team was appointed in March 2019 and continues to engage with individuals. The team works in shifts covering 7 days per week and is operating from 8am to 8pm each day, also supporting Police and other partners as necessary.
- A multi-agency day of activity in November 2018 aimed at liaising with town centre visitors, businesses and also to liaise with those who were engaging in street drinking and begging, with the aim of introducing individuals into support services.
- Communications systems set up to enable various agencies to quickly communicate and to provide timely support to individuals who are rough sleeping, street drinking or engaging in begging, with the aim of introducing individuals into support services.
- Removal of a specific public toilet block and regeneration of an area that had become a magnet for rough sleeping and anti-social behaviour, including regular drug use, alcohol consumption and prostitution.
- Annual provision of Church Night Shelters for the homeless during the winter months to provide food and a place to sleep as well as liaise with them with the aim of introducing individuals into support services.

The Action Plan built on many of the existing actions and introduced new actions which would help to tackle some of the issues being experienced.

The Action Plan is now coordinated and monitored through the Community Action Group (CAG) which reports directly to the strategic Community Safety Partnership. Ongoing actions and new actions in response to growing issues will be regularly monitored and updated.

Appendix 6

Equality Analysis

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Southend on Sea Borough Council - Equality Analysis

1. Background Information

1.1 Name of policy, service function or restructure requiring an Equality Analysis:

Southend Town Centre & Seafront Public Spaces Protection Order

1.2 Department: Corporate

1.3 Service Area: Public Protection & Legal

1.4 Date Equality Analysis undertaken: 22/10/2018
Reviewed 16/05/2019 and 13/06/19 following Consultation.

1.5 Names and roles of staff carrying out the Equality Analysis:

Name	Role	Service Area
Carl Robinson	Director Public Protection	Public Protection
John Williams	Director Legal & Democratic Services	Legal
Simon Ford	Group Manager Regulatory Services	Community Safety
Miranda Valenzuela	Waste Management & Contracts Officer	Waste & Environmental Care

1.6 What are the aims or purpose of the policy, service function or restructure that is subject to the EA?

The Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 enables local authorities to make a PSPO where they are satisfied 'on reasonable grounds' that two conditions are met. The first is that:

- (a) activities carried on in a public place within the authority's area have had a detrimental effect on the quality of life of those in the locality, or
- (b) it is likely that activities will be carried on in a public place within that area and that they will have such an effect.

The second condition is that the effect, or likely effect, of the activities—

- (a) is, or is likely to be, of a persistent or continuing nature,
- (b) is, or is likely to be, such as to make the activities unreasonable, and
- (c) justifies the restrictions imposed by the notice.

The aim therefore of Public Spaces Protection Orders (PSPOs) is to provide local authorities with the necessary powers to prohibit or restrict certain actions or require

specified actions in public spaces but only where the provisions prevent or reduce the identified 'detrimental effect'. introduce restrictions upon activity and behaviours deemed to be antisocial and occurring in "public spaces". A PSPO is designed to restrict and prohibit certain behaviours where evidential tests are satisfied and restrictions are set and implemented by the local authority in designated locations.

In line with the findings of recent test cases (Summers and Dulgheriu), Southend-on-Sea Borough Council has considered, via consultation, its local knowledge and expertise, the impact of behaviour on vulnerable people, and other protected characteristics that the development of this PSPO could affect (either positively or negatively).

The aims of the Southend Town Centre and Seafront PSPO is to address the concerns (behavioural and activity related) raised by consultees during the public consultation undertaken in February and March 2019. The PSPO will also provide a key enforcement tool for the Police and the council to deliver a long-term solution to persistent anti-social behaviour which is affecting the 'restricted area.' It also provides a structured opportunity to assist those undertaking offending behaviours, increasing opportunities for outreach and signposting to support services.

The PSPO will apply to all persons, and not 'persons in specified categories' (s59 6a of the Act), however, an equality analysis is required as the specified activities to be covered by the PSPO will be undertaken by individuals with protected characteristics, and the impact of the PSPO on these protected characteristics needs to be understood and reviewed. The PSPO will also impact on residents in, and visitors to, the restricted area so a review of the impact on their protected characteristics is also required.

1.7 What are the main activities relating to the policy, service function or restructure?

Under this PSPO the following activities will be prohibited within the restricted area:

- a) Sleeping in a public place, in a manner that has a detrimental impact on the quality of life of others in the locality. This includes but is not limited to causing obstruction to members of the public or local businesses.
- b) Erecting tents or other structures anywhere in the Restricted Area.
- c) Consuming alcohol or failing to surrender any containers (sealed or unsealed) which are reasonably believed to contain alcohol, in a public place, when an Authorised Officer has required such consumption to cease.
- d) Ingesting, inhaling, injecting, smoking or otherwise using drugs or substances reasonably believed to be psychoactive substances.
- e) Beg, begging or approaching any person for that purpose.
- f) Approach, stop or approach another person with the intention of asking that person:
 - (i) To enter into any arrangements which involve that other person making any future payment for the benefit of charitable or other purposes.
 - (ii) For any information to assist in that other person being contacted at another time with a view to making arrangements for that person to make payment for the benefit of charitable or other purposes.

There have been significant numbers of recorded incidents of antisocial behaviour in the restricted area, which is in contrast to other areas in the Borough. This suggests that there are specific challenges peculiar to these areas.

2. Evidence Base

2.1 Please list sources of information, data, results of consultation exercises that could or will inform the EA.

Source of information	Reason for using (e.g. likely impact on a particular group).
<p>Complaint and report data collated by Southend-on-Sea Borough Council’s Community Safety Team and the Police</p>	<p>Details the number/type/location of complaints & reports relating to specific behaviours demonstrating the breadth and persistent nature of the activities being undertaken in the restricted area.</p> <p>Where demographic data has been collected, it has been reviewed to inform this equality analysis.</p> <p>This data shows that 40% of complaints in the restricted area were regarding begging/vagrancy, 33% to rowdy/nuisance behaviour, 12% to substance dealing and 7% to street drinking – so these activities accounted for 92% of complaints.</p> <p>The highest proportion of recorded incidents are attributable to begging/vagrancy, anti-social behaviour and rough sleeping combined at 39% of the total, and individually the three areas account for the top 3 incidents (discounting ‘patrol’ and ‘other’). These account for the highest proportion of incidents</p> <p>57% of issues reported at Local Community Meetings relate to drug activity.</p>
<p>Information provided by local businesses via the Southend Business Improvement District (BID)</p>	<p>Provides information around the impact of the detrimental behaviours and activities on local businesses in the restricted area.</p>
<p>Member-led Enforcement Scrutiny Project</p>	<p>Provides background to some of the Community Safety challenges facing the borough and the town centre in particular.</p>
<p>Southend-on-Sea Borough PSPO Proposal Consultation responses</p>	<p>To obtain wider views as part of the consultation process for the proposed PSPO.</p> <p>Equalities data was collected as part of the consultation exercise and found that 58% of respondents were women, 38% were men and 4% preferred not to say.</p> <p>81% were 35 or over, with the 35-44 year olds with the highest number of respondents by age group.</p>

	<p>94% were white British or Irish, and 8.7% considered themselves to have a disability (with 82.6% not, and 8.7% preferring not to say).</p>
<p>Ministry of Justice</p> <p>'Offender Management Statistics - Prison Population remanded in custody by offence group, age group and sex 2018-2019' tables</p>	<p>Provides national data around prisoner demographics which can be used to estimate the demographic of those potentially undertaking the offending behaviours in the restricted area, and therefore which protected characteristics are likely to be affected by the PSPO, and how.</p> <p>These tables are published as part of the Offender Management Statistics Quarterly publication by the Ministry of Justice. This is available online at: https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/offender-management-statistics-quarterly</p> <p>Gender: The data show that at 31 March 2019, 94.2% of the prison population was male, and 5.8% was female.</p> <p>Age: The data show that 87.4% were adults and 12.6% were between 15 and 20 years old.</p> <p>Of the 15-20 year olds 98% were male and 2% female.</p>
<p>Commons Library Briefing – 23 July 2018</p> <p>'Prison Population Statistics 2018'</p> <p>Attached marked AP1</p>	<p>Provides national data around prisoner demographics for 2018 which can be used to estimate the potential demographic of those undertaking the offending behaviours in the restricted area, and therefore which protected characteristics are likely to be affected by the PSPO, and how.</p> <p>Age: This report shows that the 30% of the prison population is 30-39 in age, accounting for the highest proportion by age profile. This is followed by 18% of the prisoner population made up of 20-29 year olds and 40-49 year olds respectively.</p> <p>Nationality: It also showed that 89% of prisoners were British nationals, and 11% were foreign nationals (from 169 countries overall). It also outlines the top ten nationalities among foreign prisoners:</p>

TOP TEN NATIONALITIES AMONG FOREIGN PRISONERS

England and Wales, at 31 March 2018		
Nationality	Number	% of foreign national prisoners
Polish	802	9%
Irish	728	8%
Romanian	671	7%
Jamaican	495	5%
Lithuanian	402	4%
Pakistani	353	4%
Somalian	305	3%
Portuguese	276	3%
Nigerian	268	3%
Indian	262	3%
Other foreign nationals	4,756	51%
All foreign nationals	9,318	100%

Source: MoJ, *Offender Management Statistics Quarterly, March 2018, Table 1.7*

Ethnicity:

As at the end of March 2018, just over a quarter of the prison population was from a non-white ethnic group – this figure has stayed relatively constant since 2005.

Compared to the population as a whole, the non-white population is over-represented within the prison population. In the prison population, 26% identified as a non-white ethnicity, compared with 13% in the general population (p. 11).

Religion:

At the end of March 2018, just under half of the prison population was of a Christian faith (48%) – a decrease of just over 10 percentage points compared to June 2002. The proportion of Muslim prisoners has increased from 8% in 2002 to 15% in 2018 and is over-represented within the prison population (4% general population is Muslim, with 15% of the prison population). The proportion of prisoners with no religion in 2018 was 31%.

Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (2018)

'Rough Sleeping Statistics Autumn 2018 England'

Attached marked AP2

Provides national data around rough sleeper demographics which can be used to estimate the demographic of those who may be sleeping rough in the restricted area, and therefore which protected characteristics are likely to be affected by the PSPO, and how.

Gender:

This report outlines that the local authority snap shot for autumn 2018 rough sleeping street counts showed that 84% of rough sleepers were male and 14% were female,

	<p>2% of people's gender was unknown.</p> <p>Nationality: It also observes that there has been an increase nationally in the number of non-UK (EU) nationals sleeping rough at 22% in 2018. The number of non-UK and non-EU nationals accounts for 2% of the rough sleeper population.</p> <p>Age: In autumn 2018, 80% of the rough sleeping population was aged 26 years or over, with 6% 25 years or under. 14% of people's age was unknown.</p>
<p>Homeless Link (2018) '2018 Rough Sleeping Statistics'</p> <p>Attached marked AP3</p>	<p>Provides nationality and gender demographics data around rough sleepers which can be used to estimate the nationality demographics of those who may be sleeping rough in the restricted area, and therefore which protected characteristics are likely to be affected by the PSPO, and how.</p> <p>Nationality: This report finds that in South East England, 75% of rough sleepers are UK nationals with 25% non-UK nationals or not known. This means that potentially a quarter of rough sleepers may have English as a second language, or not be aware of the support which is available to them.</p> <p>Gender: It also finds that 15% of rough sleepers in the South East are female with 85% male.</p>
<p>PANSI data 'People aged 18-64 predicted to have a drug or alcohol problem, by gender, projected to 2035 in Southend-on-Sea'</p> <p>Attached marked AP4</p>	<p>This data set show that 10,189 people in Southend are predicted to have a dependence on drugs or alcohol. Out of an estimated total population of 181800, this means that 6% have a dependence of some kind.</p> <p>Whether this proportion would be representative and therefore applicable to rough sleepers or individuals likely to undertake offending behaviours is not clear.</p>
<p>Analytical Support for Public Spaces Protection Order Application</p>	<p>This report provides statistical data regarding the proposed restricted area including:</p> <p>Deprivation: The majority of the neighbourhoods in the restricted area are classed as highly deprived (77%).</p>

2.2 Identify any gaps in the information and understanding of the impact of your policy, service function or restructure. Indicate in your action plan (section 5) whether you have identified ways of filling these gaps.

The consultation which was undertaken in 2019 sought feedback and opinions from a range of stakeholders including:

- Chief Officer of Police for Southend
- The Police Fire and Crime Commissioner
- Town Centre / Seafront Businesses
- Ward Councillors
- The Voluntary Sector
- Community Representatives
- Local Residents / those working nearby / Visitors to the area

The data sources outlined in 2.1. above have been sourced to provide national demographic data from which to draw some average conclusions where Southend specific data is unavailable. From national trends local statistics can be estimated to understand impacts more accurately.

However, there are gaps in the following data:

- Demographics of historical offenders in the restricted area
- Demographics of those living in, working in and visiting the restricted area

As the implementation of the PSPO is likely to have a larger impact on certain sections of the community - as our data sources have shown this would include males, people on a low income, rough sleepers and adults – the following analysis will take into account the likely impact of the PSPO on these groups and their associated protected characteristics.

3. Analysis

3.1 An analysis and interpretation of the impact of the policy, service function or restructure should be undertaken, with the impact for each of the groups with ‘protected characteristics’ and the source of that evidence also set out against those findings.

In addition, the Council has identified the need to assess the impact of a policy, service function or restructure on carers, looked after children (as part of the age characteristic) as well as the socioeconomic impact of different groups, such as employment classifications.

Initial assessment of a perceived impact of the policy, service function or restructure. The impact can be positive or negative (or in some circumstances both), none or unclear.

	Impact - Please tick
--	-----------------------------

	Yes			No	Unclear
	Positive	Negative	Neutral		
Age (including looked after children)	X				
Disability	X				
Gender reassignment	X				
Marriage and civil partnership				X	
Pregnancy and maternity	X				
Race	X				
Religion or belief	X				
Sex*	X*	X*			
Sexual orientation					Unclear
Carers				X	
Socio-economic	X				

Descriptions of the protected characteristics are available in the guidance or from: [EHRC - protected characteristics](#)

* The impact on sex depends on whether you are male or female, and whether you are a resident/visitor to the restricted area, or a rough sleeper/individual undertaking offending behaviours. Please see the discussion in 3.2

- 3.2 Where an impact has been identified above, outline what the impact of the policy, service function or restructure on members of the groups with protected characteristics below:

	Potential Impact
Age	<p>Residents in, and visitors to, restricted area</p> <p>Likely to have a positive impact on those who are most vulnerable in terms of age – the very young and the elderly, who can feel intimidated by certain behaviours such as begging and drinking will see a benefit as these activities diminish.</p> <p>Generally, all ages are likely to see a positive impact due to reduced exposure to certain behaviours.</p> <p>Individuals undertaking offending behaviour</p> <p>As those undertaking the offending behaviour will be issued with a fixed notice penalty it is possible that young offenders may be unable to absorb the financial impact, so it is important</p>

	<p>that the application of the PSPO takes into account this risk to young people.</p> <p>As the data in section 2.1 above has shown, 30-39 represent the highest numbers of the prison population, so extrapolating this back to the Southend context, it is likely that this age group will be the most affected by the implementation of the PSPO. However, as the process will include sign posting individuals to support, then the impact has been assessed as positive overall.</p>
Disability	<p>Residents in, and visitors to, restricted area</p> <p>Likely to have a positive impact as people with a disability may be disproportionately affected by certain activities and behaviours, so the introduction of the PSPO should result in an overall benefit as these activities diminish.</p> <p>Individuals undertaking offending behaviour</p> <p>Anecdotally, mental and physical health issues are increasingly linked to anti-social behaviour as they are often linked to drug and alcohol misuse.</p> <p>We also know anecdotally that a larger proportion of homeless are known to have disabilities (both physical and mental health related).</p> <p>The introduction of the PSPO will therefore impact on this group twofold:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Accessibility to information – based on communication needs. Information about the requirements of the PSPO will need to be provided and delivered in a consistent and clear way, and in formats people with learning difficulties, hearing or sight impairment, for example, can understand. (2) Tailored needs. Enforcement officers will be trained in dealing with cases on an individual basis to ensure information about available support is provided based upon individual needs and a consistent but fair approach is adopted in order to try and address any issues. <p>Because enforcement officers will be sign posting individuals to appropriate services as the first resort (taking into account communication and mobility needs), with enforcement action as a second option, the impact overall on this group will be positive.</p>
Gender reassignment	<p>Given that the perception of the restricted area is that of being unsafe, those who have undergone gender reassignment may feel intimidated or unsafe in the area. It is likely that the implementation of the PSPO will have a positive impact on</p>

	those with this protected characteristic as the feeling of safety in the area increases.
Marriage and civil partnership	n/a
Pregnancy and maternity	n/a
Race	<p>Residents in, and visitors to, restricted area</p> <p>Likely to have a positive impact as anecdotally we are aware that Black, Asian and minority ethnic people are among the groups of individuals that feel intimidated or unsafe in the restricted area currently, it is likely that the implementation of the PSPO will have a positive impact on those with this protected characteristic</p> <p>Individuals undertaking offending behaviour Anecdotal evidence has shown that a number of homeless people may be those who have gone through the asylum process and have not been able to secure fixed accommodation. The data sources explored in section 2.1. also showed that the non-white demographic is over-represented in the prison population, making it possible that the BAME community will be disproportionately affected by the implementation of the PSPO.</p> <p>However, because enforcement officers will be sign posting individuals to appropriate services as the first resort, with enforcement action as a second option, the impact overall on this group will be positive as help and support is made available.</p>
Religion or belief	No impact
Sex*	<p>Residents in, and visitors to, restricted area</p> <p>Given that anecdotally we are aware that women are among the groups of individuals who feel intimidated or unsafe in the restricted area it is expected that the implementation of the PSPO will have a positive impact on this group.</p> <p>Individuals undertaking offending behaviour The data sources in section 2.1 indicate that the majority of individuals likely to undertake offending behaviour will be male. It is therefore likely to presume that this group will be disproportionately impacted by the implementation of the PSPO.</p> <p>However, because enforcement officers will be adopting a</p>

	<p>consistent and fair approach by sign posting individuals to appropriate services based on their needs as the first resort, with enforcement action as a second option, the impact overall on this group will be positive as help and support is made available.</p>
Sexual orientation	<p>Residents in, and visitors to, restricted area</p> <p>Anecdotal evidence suggests that LGBTQ+ people are one of the groups of individuals that feel intimidated or unsafe in the restricted area at the moment, so it is likely that the implementation of the PSPO will have a positive impact on this protected characteristic as offending activities in the area diminish.</p> <p>Individuals undertaking offending behaviour</p> <p>Although there is no data available to indicate what proportion of individuals undertaking offending behaviours may be LGBTQ+, because enforcement officers will be adopting a consistent and fair approach by sign posting individuals to appropriate services based on their needs as the first resort, with enforcement action as a second option, the impact overall on this group will be positive as help and support is made available.</p>
Carers	n/a
Socio-economic	<p>Residents in, and visitors to, restricted area</p> <p>Consideration needs to be given to how incidents which may occur in the restricted area can be reported. The use of MySouthend will ensure that all residents and visitors can access an online portal to report issues.</p> <p>Language</p> <p>Although 94.1% of residents in Southend-on-Sea have English as a main language in their household there are still areas where language and literacy are a barrier to understanding council services and what is available.</p> <p>The MySouthend portal improves accessibility for residents where English is not their main language as the online Google translate service will be available. Although this is a rudimentary translation tool, it will provide residents with instant translations. If residents still require further assistance they will be able to contact the Council directly to request this.</p> <p>The MySouthend portal collects equalities data when reports are made (if the individual completes the questions) so these</p>

can be reviewed as part of the ongoing monitoring and evaluation of the PSPO impact.

Businesses and traders have expressed their concerns via the Southend BID that customers avoid the town centre because of anti-social behaviour and the perception that it is unsafe. The implementation of the PSPO may therefore have a positive impact on the wider socio-economic fabric of the town centre as the offending behaviours and activities diminish, and customers are encouraged to use the space again.

Individuals undertaking offending behaviour

The restriction of the consumption of alcohol in the restricted area could affect those that are alcohol dependent. However, in some instances, the PSPO may help to ensure that people engage with the support that is available to them, having a positive impact on their health and wellbeing.

The PSPO fixed notice penalty may also put some individuals at risk of further deprivation (if they do not have the means to pay them as we have explored above, potentially affecting the younger demographic the most) – which may in itself lead to criminal behaviour in order to obtain the funds to pay off the penalty. However, because enforcement officers will be adopting a consistent and fair approach by sign posting individuals to appropriate services based on their needs as the first resort, with enforcement action as a second option, the impact overall on this group will be positive as help and support is made available.

Anecdotal evidence suggests that there is a high likelihood that those carrying out, and involved in, the offending behaviours will be socio-economically disadvantaged in some way. This demographic may therefore be disproportionately impacted by the PSPO. However, because enforcement officers will be adopting a consistent and fair approach by sign posting individuals to appropriate services based on their needs as the first resort, with enforcement action as a second option, the impact overall on this group will be positive as help and support is made available.

Language

Accompanying information signs in the restricted area will contain the legal wording of the Order – a legal requirement. However, this means that it is unlikely that they will be written in plain English. Consideration will therefore need to be given to how this information is made accessible to all individuals in the restricted area, with legal responsibilities clearly and consistently communicated.

4. Community Impact

4.1 You may also need to undertake an analysis of the potential direct or indirect impact on the wider community when introducing a new/revised policy, service function or restructure.

4.2 You can use the [Community Cohesion Impact Assessment](#) as a guide, outlining a summary of your findings below:

N/A

5. Equality Analysis Action Plan

5.1 Use the below table to set out what action will be taken to:

- Ensure a full analysis of the impact of the policy, service function or restructure is undertaken.
- Mitigate/address identified negative impacts or unlawful prohibited conduct.
- To promote improved equality of opportunity and to foster good relations.
- How the action plan will be monitored and at what intervals.

Planned action	Objective	Who	When	How will this be monitored (e.g. via team/service plans)
Consultation	To obtain wider views and comments on the proposed PSPO	Specified groups as per above	Nov/ Dec 2018	Consultation responses received, analysed and referred in the report
Research Demographics	To understand more about the victims / perpetrators of certain types of behaviour in Southend	Community Safety Partnership (CSP)	Start December 2018	CSP
Mental and physical health	To ensure that vulnerable individuals (rough sleepers etc) are assisted to enter into support services	Community Safety Partnership partners	Ongoing as part of any interaction	Take up of services recorded (HARP etc)
Equality monitoring of reports of ASB	To understand which groups are reporting issues and to monitor the impacts of the PSPO	Community Safety Partnership	Ongoing as part of recording of reports	Community Safety Team Manager / Insights Officer
Equality monitoring of individuals found in breach of PSPO	To monitor and evaluate the impacts of the PSPO on protected characteristics. To identify whether there are any groups that are disproportionately affected and implement strategies to mitigate this	Community Safety Partnership	To start when PSPO comes into force	Community Safety Team Manager / Insights Officer
Demographic	including reason for	Community	To start	Community Safety

info of those who breach PSPO	this and the outcome for each person (i.e. fine/Criminal Justice response).	Safety Partnership	when PSPO comes into force	Team Manager / Insights Officer
Ongoing review of Equality Analysis	To ensure all impacts are still relevant, and new ones are identified	Community Safety Partnership	To start when PSPO comes into force	Community Safety Team Manager / Insights Officer

Signed (lead officer):

Signed (Director):  Carl Robinson (Director of Public Protection)

Once signed, please send a copy of the completed EA (and, if applicable, CCIA) to the Departmental Equality Representative and Jodi Thompson jodithompson@southend.gov.uk

Appendix 6

AP1

UK Prison Population Statistics

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BRIEFING PAPER

Number CBP-04334, 23 July 2018

UK Prison Population Statistics

By Georgina Sturge

Contents:

1. England & Wales
2. Scotland
3. Northern Ireland
4. Cost per prisoner
5. International comparisons



Contents

Summary	3
1. England & Wales	5
1.1 Long term trends	5
1.2 Recent trends and projections	6
1.3 Sentence length and offences	7
1.4 Prisoner demographics	9
Age profile of prisoners	9
Nationality	9
Ethnicity	11
Religion	11
1.5 Prison overcrowding	12
1.6 Safety in prisons	14
Prisoner assaults	14
Assaults on staff	14
Self-harming	15
Deaths	15
Self-inflicted deaths	16
1.7 Incidence of drugs	16
1.8 Prisoner escapes and absconds	17
2. Scotland	19
2.1 Long term trends	19
2.2 Recent trends and projections	20
2.3 Current average daily population	21
2.4 Age profile of prisoners	21
2.5 Ethnicity and Religion	22
2.6 Supervision level	23
3. Northern Ireland	25
3.1 Recent trends and projections	25
3.2 Age profile of prisoners	26
4. Cost per prisoner	27
5. International comparisons	28
5.1 Prison Population	28
5.2 Cost	29

The underlying data to the charts are available in a separate [Excel file](#).

Cover image: [‘Wormwood Scrubs, in the borough of Hammersmith and Fulham, London, viewed from outside behind the prison walls.’](#) Julian Tysoe, 18 October 2010. Free to use under Creative Commons Attribution 2.0 Generic licence.

Summary

This briefing paper explores data on the UK prison population, including the population size and change over time, the demographic profile of prisoners, safety in prisons, and the cost per prisoner.

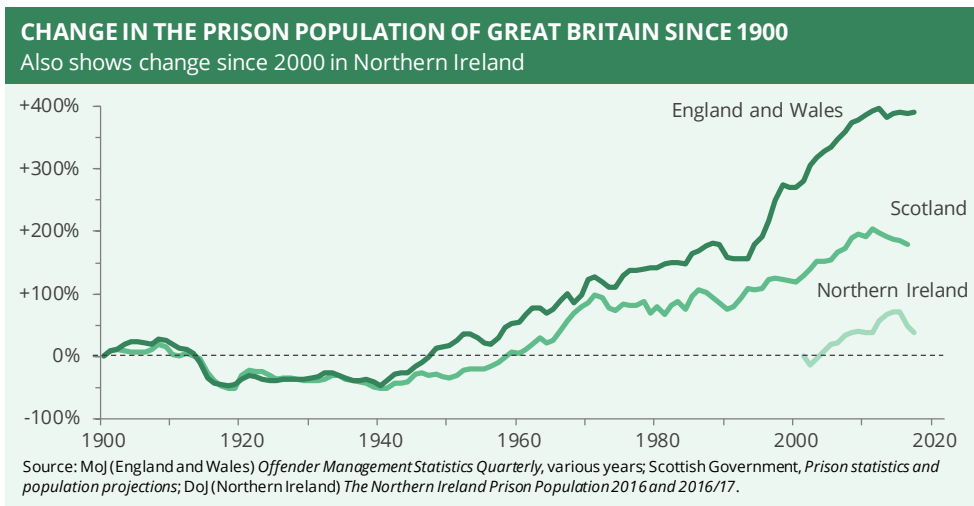
Prisons are a devolved, so UK prison statistics are published separately for England and Wales (the Ministry of Justice), Scotland (the Scottish Government), and Northern Ireland (the Department of Justice). This briefing also compares the UK with other countries.

Weekly prison population data are available for England, Wales and Scotland and quarterly data are available for Northern Ireland. The latest available data show a **current prison population of approximately 92,500**, comprising

- 83,430 in England and Wales (end of May 2018)¹
- 7,595 in Scotland (end of June 2018)²
- 1,475 in Northern Ireland (end of March 2018)³

In addition to these snapshots, all jurisdictions publish the average annual prison population, which was approximately 85,660 in England and Wales in 2017, and 7,550 in Scotland and 1,470 in Northern Ireland for the financial year 2016/17.

There is a general underlying, increasing trend in the number of people held in prison. The graph below shows prison population change relative to 1900 (and relative to 2000 for Northern Ireland).



The prison population of England & Wales quadrupled in size between 1900 and 2017, with around half of this increase taking place since 1990. The Scottish prison population almost doubled in size since 1900 and rose 60% since 1990.

The data series for Northern Ireland begins in 2000. Between 2000 and 2016/17 the prison population of Northern Ireland increased by 38%, although the prison population is currently at its lowest since 2010.

¹ Ministry of Justice [Prison population figures 2018](#)

² Scottish Prison Service [Prison Population](#)

³ Department of Justice [Prison Population Statistics 01 January 2017 to 31 March 2018](#)

4 UK Prison Population Statistics

To put the prison population in context, it is possible to calculate the number of prisoners per 100,000 people in the general population. At the most recent count there were:

- **179 prisoners per 100,000 of the population in England and Wales** in 2017
- **166 per 100,000 in Scotland** (2016/17) and
- **98 per 100,000 in Northern Ireland** (2016/17).

In each jurisdiction, prison population projections are made on a regular basis. At the most recent estimate, the prison population in 2022 is projected to reach 88,000 in England and Wales, 7,800 in Scotland, and 2,251 in Northern Ireland (approximately 98,000 in total).⁴

There are many other statistics on the prison population available for England and Wales which are published in the Ministry of Justice's [Offender Management Statistics Quarterly](#) (latest released in April 2018). The key findings are that, at March 2018:

- The prison population is ageing: in 2002, 16% were under the age of 21 compared with 6% in 2018 and the number over the age of 50 went from 7% in 2002 to 16% in 2018;
- Prison sentences were longer in 2018 than in 2010, with 46% being over 4 years compared with 33% in 2018⁵;
- Foreign nationals made up 11% of the prison population;
- People of non-white ethnicities made up 26% of the prison population compared with 13% of the general population.

Other data sources indicate that:

- At May 2018, 58% of prisons in England and Wales were over-crowded⁶;
- The number of reported assaults in prison in 2017 (29,500) was 13% higher than in 2016 and 44% higher than in 2015;
- The number of reported self-harming incidents (44,600) was 11% higher in 2017 than in 2016 and 94% higher than in 2007.⁷

Each jurisdiction also publishes data on the **cost per prisoner or prison place**. In 2016/17, the average direct annual cost per prisoner in England and Wales was £22,933. In Scotland the average annual cost per prison place was £35,325 and in Northern Ireland this figure was £53,408.

⁴ Ministry of Justice [Prison population projections 2017-2022](#), Scottish Government [Prison statistics and population projections Scotland 2013/14](#), Northern Ireland Prison Service [FOI Case No. 13:454](#)

⁵ Excludes indeterminate-length sentences

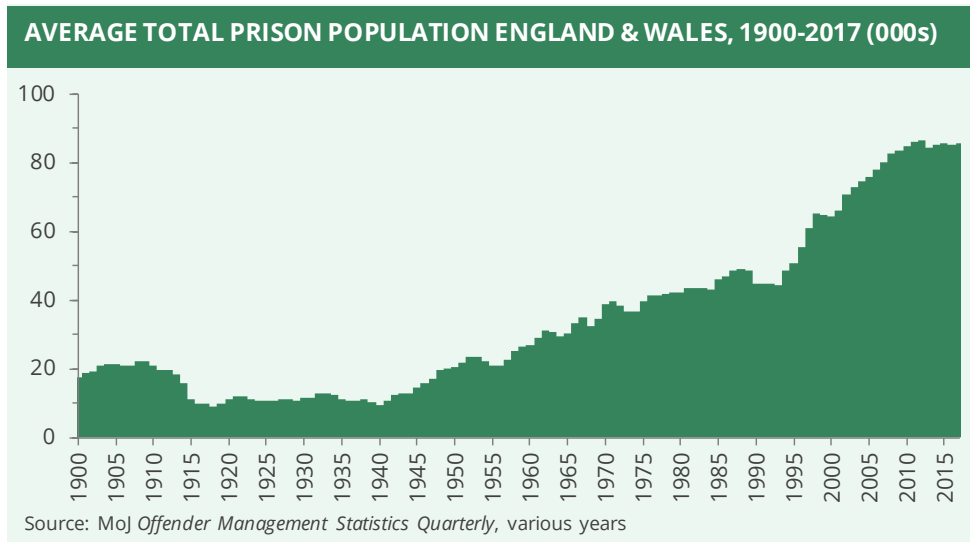
⁶ MoJ, [Population bulletin: monthly May 2018](#)

⁷ MoJ [Safety in custody quarterly: update to December 2017](#)

1. England & Wales

1.1 Long term trends

The Ministry of Justice has produced a time-series of annual average prison population for each year from 1900 to 2013. Since 2014, it has published a quarterly bulletin on the average prison population in the preceding 12 months.



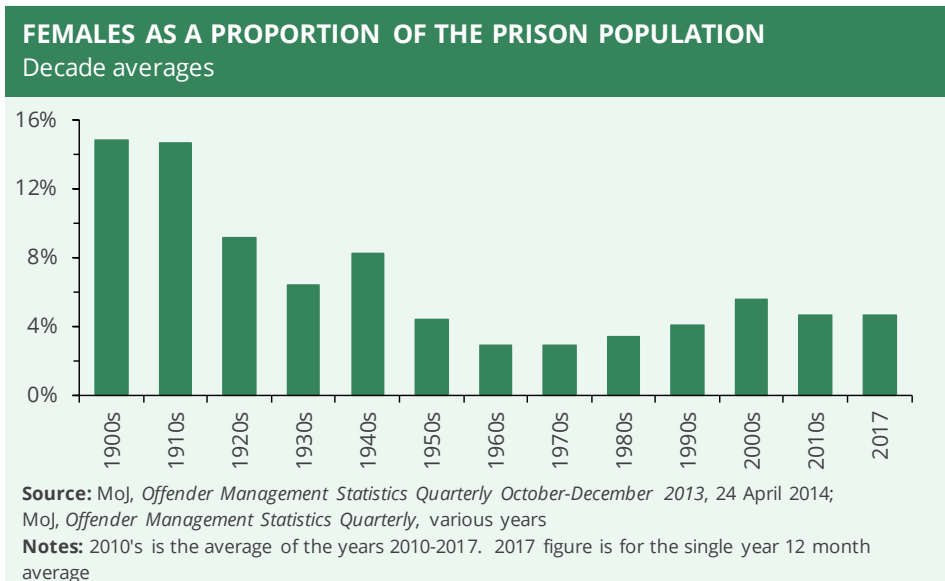
The average annual prison population increased from just over 17,400 in 1900 to around 85,700 in 2017 (more than quadruple). The prison population was relatively stable between 1915 and 1945. From 1940 the prison population grew steadily, although there was a small period in the early 1990s when it decreased for four consecutive years before rising steeply again in the subsequent decade. Since 2010, the average prison population has remained relatively stable.

To put the numbers in context, in 1900 there were 86 prisoners per 100,000 people in the general population and in 2017 there were 179 per 100,000. At the start of the 1940s there were around 33 prisoners per 100,000 people.

Gender

In 1900 there were 152 male prisoners per 100,000 men in the population. This rate has increased to 348 per 100,000 in 2017. There were 27 female prisoners per 100,000 head of female population in 1900. In 2017 this rate had decreased to 16 per 100,000.⁸

⁸ MoJ, *Offender Management Statistics Quarterly October-December 2013*, 24 April 2014; MoJ, *Offender Management Statistics Quarterly*, various years

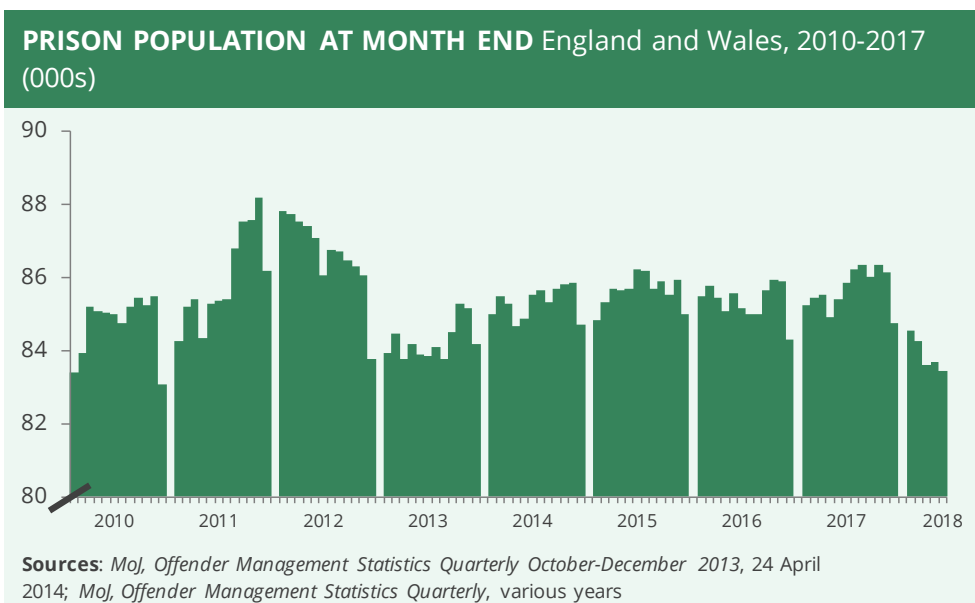


The percentage of females as a proportion of the prison population has fallen from 17% in 1900 to 5% in 2017. The lowest this figure has been during this period was 2% which occurred in 1968 and 1969.

1.2 Recent trends and projections

The prison population passed 80,000 for the first time in December 2006 and 85,000 in June 2010. In November 2011 the prison population reached its highest level of just over 88,000. As at 31 May 2018, the total prison population was 83,430.

The chart shows the prison population at month end since January 2010. Note that the Y (vertical) axis is truncated to make small changes more visible.

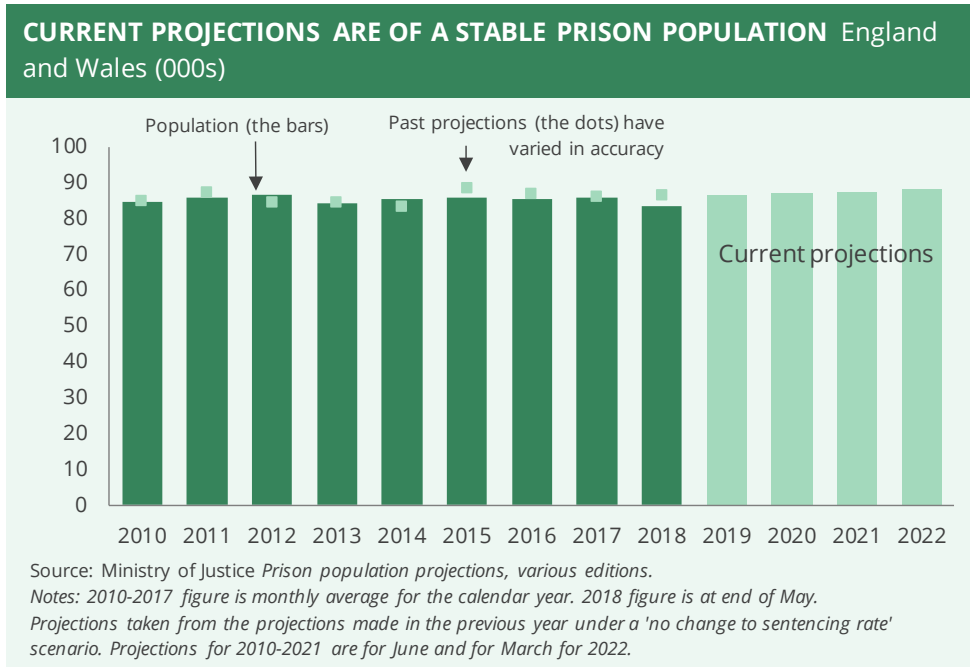


The rise in the prison population over the last months of 2011 can be, at least partially, explained by the remanding and sentencing of individuals following the riots in England in August 2011.⁹ The population in 2017 peaked in

⁹ See MoJ *Statistical bulletin on the public disorder of 6th-9th August 2011*, 13 September 2012.

November (86,327) which was the highest since September 2012. In May 2018, it was at 83,430, its lowest since December 2010.

The latest prison **population projections** were released in August 2017 and are shown below.



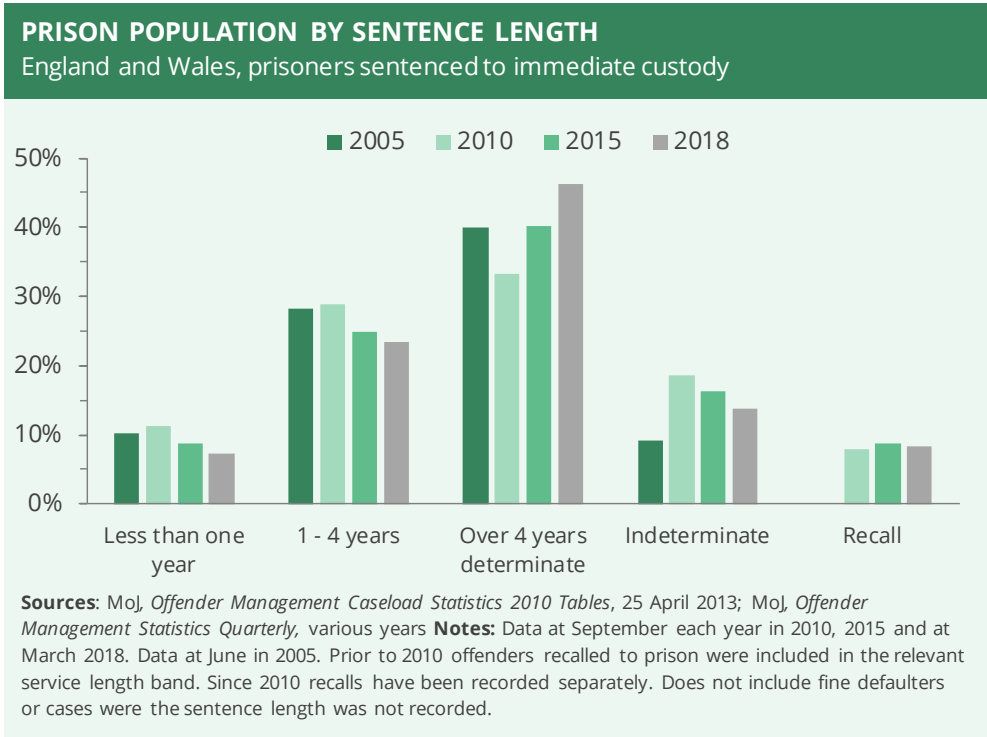
The projections forecast that the prison population will grow to 88,000 by March 2018. The projections include a rise in prisoners serving a determinate sentence and on remand and a fall in those serving indeterminate sentences (imprisonment for the public protection (IPP)).¹⁰ It may be noted that the true prison population at the start of June 2018 (83,400 prisoners) was 3,000 lower than the projection.

1.3 Sentence length and offences

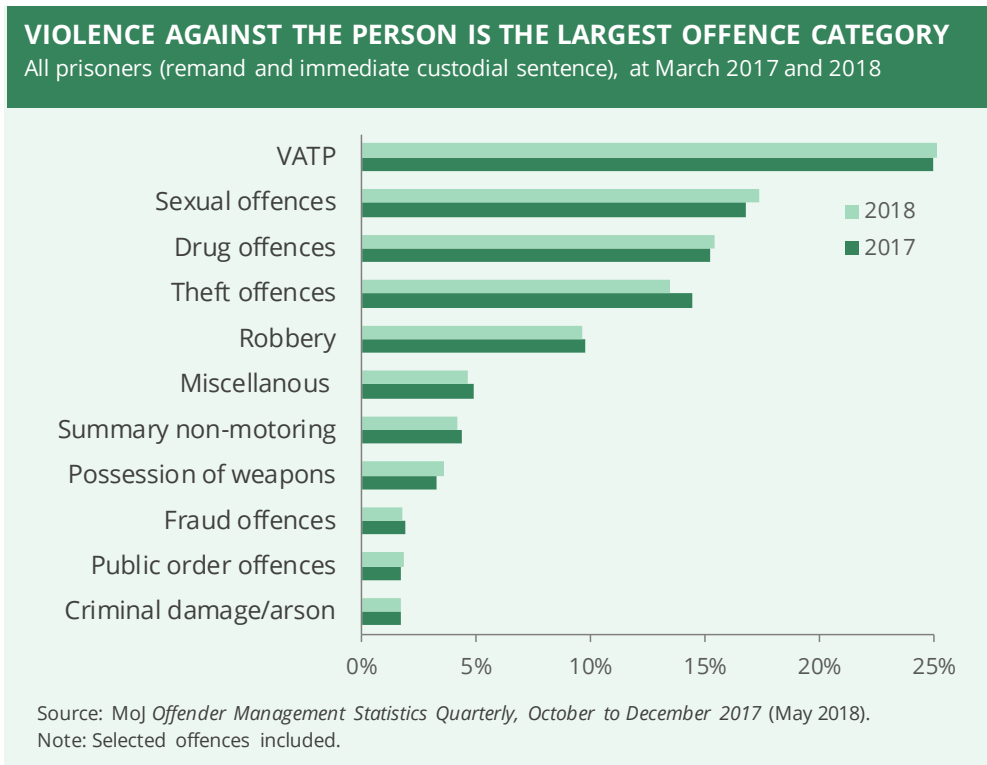
As at the end of March 2018 the most frequent length of sentence being served was a determinate¹¹ sentence of over 4 years. Around 46% of the sentenced population were serving this length of sentence. About a quarter of prisoners were serving sentences ranging between 1-4 years and around 14% had indeterminate sentences.

¹⁰ The House of Commons Library has a [briefing paper on IPP sentences](#).

¹¹ A 'determinate' prison sentence is for a fixed length of time. An 'indeterminate' prison sentence doesn't have a fixed length.



Prisoners in custody for violence against the person (VATP) offences accounted for the highest proportion of prisoners at the end of March 2018 (25%). Sexual, theft and drug offences each accounted for approximately 15% of the reason offenders were in prison.



1.4 Prisoner demographics

Age profile of prisoners

The proportion of offenders under the age of 21 has decreased since 2002 when they represented around 16% of the prison population. At the end of March under 21s accounted for 6% of the prison population – a decrease of approximately 6,000 since 2002.

The proportion of offenders aged between 21 and 29 also decreased over the last 5 years, accounting for 34% of the prison population in 2012 and 30% in March 2018. The proportion of 30-39 year olds has remained relatively stable (around 30%) except for a small dip in 2010. The proportion of prisoners aged over 50 has increased from 7% in 2002 to 16% in March 2018.

The chart below shows the change in the age profile of prisoners over the last 15 years looking at comparative data from June each year.

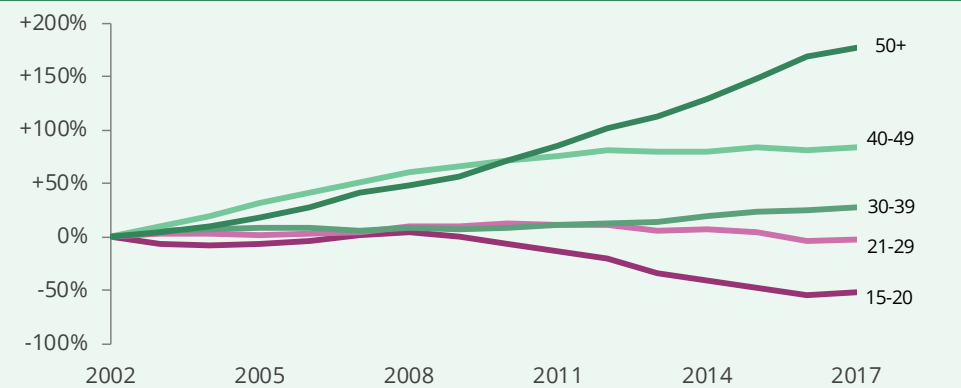
AGE PROFILE OF PRISONERS, MARCH 2018

England & Wales		
Age	Number	Percentage
15-17	645	1%
18-20	4,243	5%
21-24	9,834	12%
25-29	14,902	18%
30-39	25,218	30%
40-49	14,862	18%
50-59	8,616	10%
60+	4,943	6%
Total	83,263	100%

Source: MoJ, *Offender Management Statistics Quarterly*

PRISON POPULATION AGED 50+ ROSE THE MOST RELATIVE TO 2002

Change in prison population by age category, England & Wales



Sources: MoJ, *Offender Management Statistics Quarterly*, various years

Notes: Data at June 2002-2017, age groups combined

Nationality

At the end of March 2018 there were just over 9,300 foreign nationals within the prison population. Foreign nationals came from 162 different countries.¹²

¹² MoJ, [Offender Management Statistics Quarterly, March 2018](#).

NATIONALITY OF PRISONERS		
England and Wales, at 31 March 2018		
	Total	%
British Nationals	73,711	89%
Foreign Nationals	9,318	11%
Nationality not recorded	234	0%
All nationalities	83,263	100%
Africa	1,680	18%
Asia	1,306	14%
Central and South America	145	2%
European (EEA)	4,030	43%
Non-EEA European	976	10%
Middle East	460	5%
North America	65	1%
Oceania	24	0%
West Indies	632	7%
All foreign nationals	9,318	100%

Source: MoJ, *Offender Management Statistics Quarterly, March 2018. Table 1.7*

Foreign nationals from Europe accounted for the greatest proportion of all foreign nationals within the prison population (43% from EEA countries and a further 10% from non-EEA European countries).¹³ Those from Africa (18%) and Asia (14%) contributed the second and third largest proportion respectively. Prisoners originating from the European Union (excluding the UK) made up just under 5% of the total prison population.

The top ten countries foreign nationalities accounted for 49% of all foreign nationals.

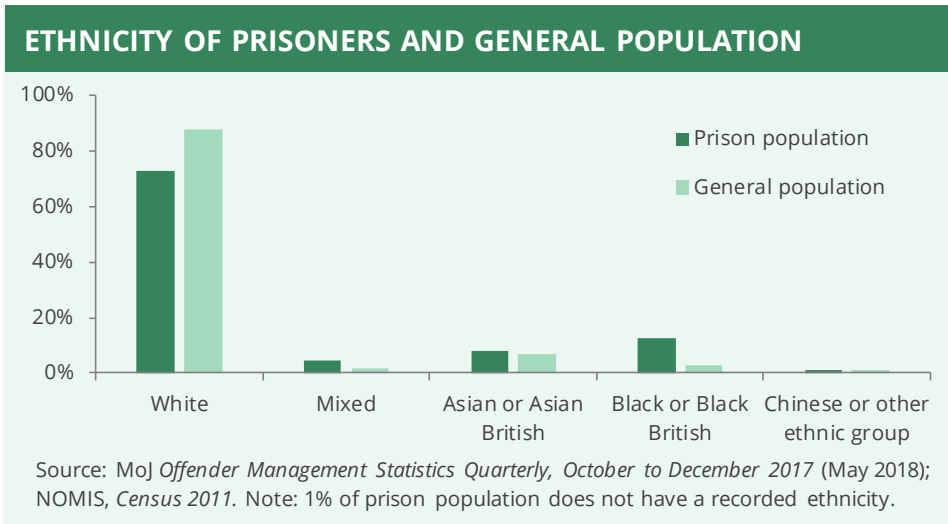
TOP TEN NATIONALITIES AMONG FOREIGN PRISONERS		
England and Wales, at 31 March 2018		% of foreign national prisoners
Nationality	Number	
Polish	802	9%
Irish	728	8%
Romanian	671	7%
Jamaican	495	5%
Lithuanian	402	4%
Pakistani	353	4%
Somalian	305	3%
Portuguese	276	3%
Nigerian	268	3%
Indian	262	3%
Other foreign nationals	4,756	51%
All foreign nationals	9,318	100%

Source: MoJ, *Offender Management Statistics Quarterly, March 2018. Table 1.7*

¹³ The European Economic Area (EEA) is the EU plus Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway.

Ethnicity

As at the end of March 2018, just over a quarter of the prison population was from a non-white ethnic group – this figure has stayed relatively constant since 2005.



As the graph illustrates, compared to the population as a whole, the non-white population is over-represented within the prison population. In the prison population, 26% identified as a non-white ethnicity, compared with 13% in the general population.

Religion

At the end of March 2018, just under half of the prison population was of a Christian faith (48%) – a decrease of just over 10 percentage points compared to June 2002. The proportion of Muslim prisoners has increased from 8% in 2002 to 15% in 2018. The proportion of prisoners with no religion in 2018 (31%) was down slightly from 31.5% in 2002.

RELIGION OF PRISONERS AND GENERAL POPULATION

England and Wales		% point		
	Number	Prison population	change on 2002	General population
Christian	39,839	48%	-10.2%	61%
Muslim	12,847	15%	+7.7%	4%
Hindu	379	0%	+0.1%	2%
Sikh	625	1%	+0.1%	1%
Buddhist	1,517	2%	+0.9%	1%
Jewish	480	1%	+0.3%	1%
No	25,711	31%	-0.6%	24%
Other	1,734	2%	+1.5%	1%
recorde	131	0%	+0.1%	7%
Total	83,263	100%	..	100%

Source: MoJ *Offender Management Statistics Quarterly, October to December 2017* (May 2018); NOMIS, *Census 2011*

1.5 Prison overcrowding

A prison is classified as overcrowded if the number of prisoners held exceeds the establishments Certified Normal Accommodation (CNA). The CNA is the Prison Service's own measure of accommodation and represents the decent standard of accommodation that the Prison Service aspires to provide all prisoners.

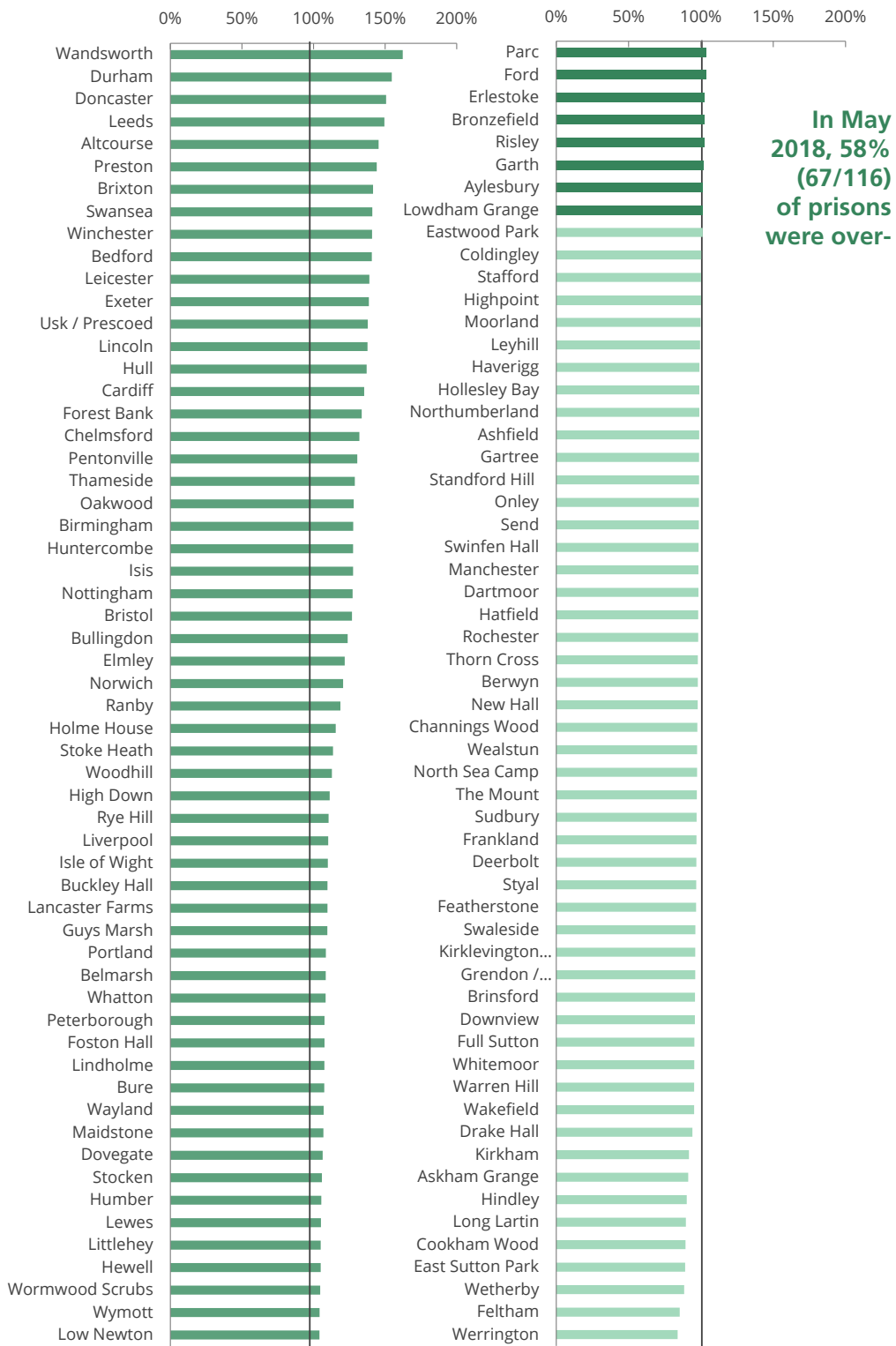
As at March 2018,¹⁴ 58% (67) of prison establishments were overcrowded.¹⁵ In total, overcrowded prisons held 8,600 more prisoners than the CNA of these establishments.

The chart below shows in use CNA for each establishment at May 2018. Those exceeding the CNA are shown in the darker colour.

¹⁴ MoJ, [Population bulletin: monthly May 2018](#)

¹⁵ Excludes Blantyre House and The Verne, which are listed but closed and excludes HMPPS Operated Immigration Removal Centres (IRCs).

PRISON POPULATION RELATIVE TO CERTIFIED NORMAL ACCOMMODATION



In May 2018, 58% (67/116) of prisons were over-

Source: MoJ Prison population figures: monthly bulletin, May 2018.

1.6 Safety in prisons

Prisoner assaults

In the 12 months to December 2017, there were just under 29,500 prisoner assault incidents¹⁶ within prisons. This was a 13% increase compared to December 2016 and a 44% increase from December 2015.



Of the assaults, 28,200 (96% of the total) occurred in male establishments. This was an increase of 13% compared to the 12 months ending December 2017. In female establishments there were just over 1,200 assaults (4% of the total) in the 12 months to December 2017. This was an increase of 23% on the figure a year earlier.

The rising number of assaults should be viewed within the context of the rising number of prisoners within the prison system. In the twelve months ending December 2007 there were 190 assaults per 1,000 prisoners. By December 2017 this rate had increased to nearly 344 per 1,000 prisoners. There was a dip in the early 2010s although from 2013 the rate has increased year on year.

Assaults on staff

In the year to December 2017, there were 8,429 assaults on prison staff, 864 of which were classed as 'serious'.

To take account of the increase in prison population, the table below shows the number of assaults on prison staff per 1,000 prisoners. Assaults on prison staff per 1,000 prisoners has more than doubled from 43 in 2007 to 98 in 2017. In the twelve months since December 2016 assaults on staff have increased by 23%.

¹⁶ This is the total 'assault incidents', it includes prisoner on prisoner assaults and prisoner assaults on staff. Figure also include incidents at HMPPS operated Immigration Removal Centres.

PRISONER ASSAULTS ON STAFF				
	Assaults on staff			% change on 2007
	Assaults on staff	Serious assaults on staff	per 1,000 prisoners	
2007	3,279	285	41	-
2008	3,219	284	39	-5%
2009	3,080	269	37	-10%
2010	2,848	302	34	-17%
2011	3,132	273	36	-12%
2012	2,987	260	34	-17%
2013	3,266	359	39	-5%
2014	3,640	477	43	5%
2015	4,963	625	58	41%
2016	6,844	789	80	95%
2017	8,429	864	98	139%

Source: MoJ, Safety in Custody Quarterly: update to December 2017
Notes: 2017 figures provisional

Self-harming

In the 12 months to December 2017 there were over 44,600 self-harm incidents. This was an increase of 94% compared to the 12 months to December 2007 and an increase of 11% compared to the 12 months to December 2016.

Of the self-harm incidents, around 81% occurred in male establishments. By comparison, in 2007, self-harm incident numbers between men and women had been almost identical, 11,534 and 11,914 respectively. Between 2007 and 2017 the number of individual males self-harming has more than doubled while the number of individual women self-harming has decreased by almost a tenth (11%).

The 44,600 self-harm incidents in year ending December 2017 were committed by 11,600 individuals,¹⁷ around 3.8 self-harm incidents per self-harming individual.¹⁸

Deaths

In 2017 there were 299 deaths of prisoners in custody, a 13% decrease on the previous year. Around 56% of the deaths were through natural causes, 23% were self-inflicted, 21% were classed as other (including those awaiting for further information on the cause of death) and less than 2% were the result of homicide.

¹⁷ Numbers of individuals should be treated as approximate, as the details of prisoners are not always recorded against each self-harm incident.

¹⁸ MoJ, *Safety in Custody quarterly: update to June 2017*, 26 October 2017



Self-inflicted deaths

The rate of self-inflicted deaths per 1,000 prisoners was relatively stable in the early 1980s at around 0.6. From 1987 the rate of self-inflicted deaths generally increased until reaching a peak rate in 1999 of 1.4 deaths per 1,000 prisoners. In 2016, the rate of self-inflicted deaths was close to the 1999 peak at 1.39 deaths per 1,000 prisoners, and in 2017 it was down again at 0.8.

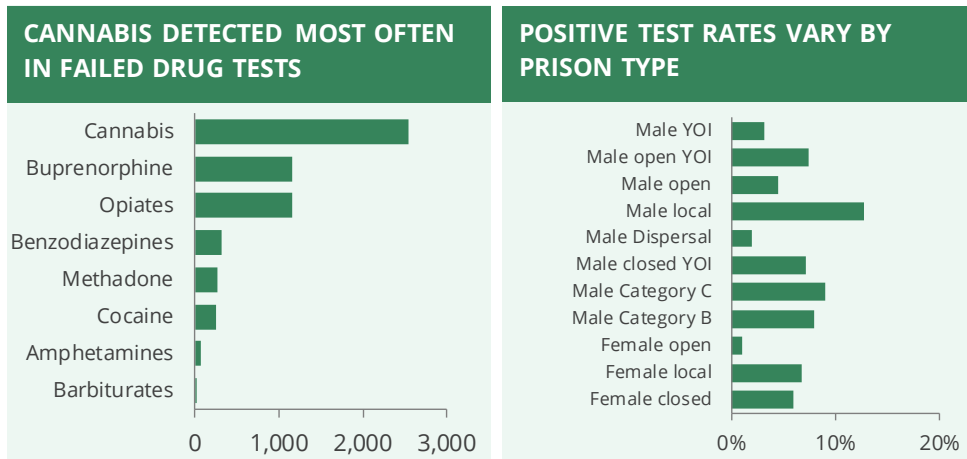
For comparison, the suicide rate in the general male population is approximately 0.16 per 1,000 (although the prison rate is for both sexes, the large majority of prisoners are male).

1.7 Incidence of drugs

The level of drug misuse in prisons is measured by the Random Mandatory Drug Testing programme (RMDT). The aim of RMDT is to test a random sample of 5% or 10% of prisoners each month (depending on prison capacity) and to monitor and deter drug-misuse.¹⁹

In 2016/17 there were 5,113 positive results recorded (9.3% of the 54,811 tests administered). The drugs which were tested for in 2016/17 and made up the RMDT rate included the substances shown in the graph below.

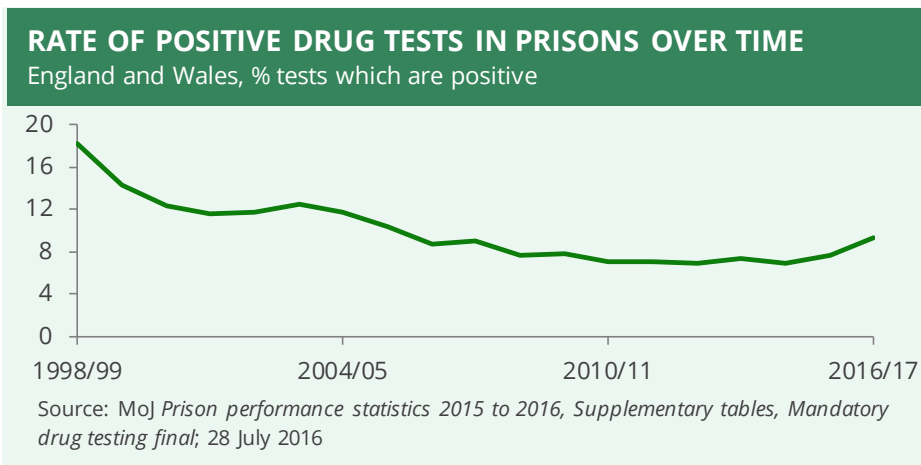
¹⁹ MoJ, *Annual NOMS Digest 2016 to 2017*, 28 July 2017



Source: MoJ *Annual NOMS Digest 2016/17, Supplementary tables, 'Random Mandatory Drug Testing'*: Table 7.2 and 7.3.

Note: YOI = Young offenders' institution

Between 1998/99 and 2014/15, share of prisoners testing positive for drug use from all randomly tested prisoners decreased from 18.3% to just below 7% respectively. The level has increased in recent years to 9.3% in 2016/17.²⁰



Source: MoJ *Prison performance statistics 2015 to 2016, Supplementary tables, Mandatory drug testing final*; 28 July 2016

In 2016/17, the highest percentage of positive results from those tested came from the male category C prison, Kennet with 32.9% testing positive. Second was Bristol, a male local prison, with 31.3% and third was Liverpool, another male local prison with 24.8%. Data on drug testing since 1998/99 is available in [NOMS 2016/17, Supplementary tables, table 7.2](#).

1.8 Prisoner escapes and absconds

The number of KPI prisoner escapes²¹ has fallen since 1995/96 when 52 prisoners escaped. There were four KPI prisoner escapes in 2016/17. This was the highest figure since 2007/08. In 2015/16 there were two escapes and none in 2014/15.

²⁰ MoJ, *Prison performance statistics 2016 to 2017, Supplementary tables, Mandatory drug testing final*; 28 July 2017

²¹ An escape is deemed to be a Key Performance Indicators (KPI's) escape if (i) the prisoner is at liberty for 15 minutes or more before recapture or (ii) an offence is committed during an escape lasting less than 15 minutes.



The number of prisoner absconds²² has fallen in recent years. The highest recorded year was in 2003/04 when 1,301 cases were recorded and the numbers have decreased steadily since to 86 in 2016/17.



²² An 'abscond' is recorded when a prisoner is temporarily released but then does not come back.

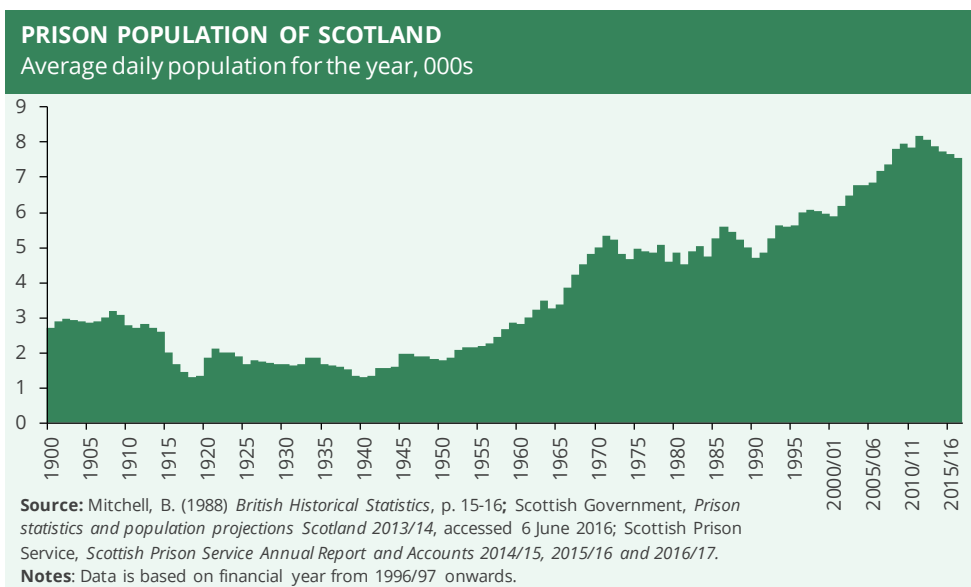
2. Scotland

The [Scottish Government](#) publishes a statistical bulletin on Scottish prison statistics annually as part of a series on different aspects of the criminal justice system.

On-going technical difficulties have led to substantial delays in the publication of detailed Scottish prisons data. Data for 2013/14 are the latest available from the Scottish Government²³ but [Scottish Prisons Service annual reports](#) provide some basic information up to the end of 2016/17.

2.1 Long term trends

The Scottish Government has produced the average daily number of prisoners in the Scottish prison system as far back as 1900.



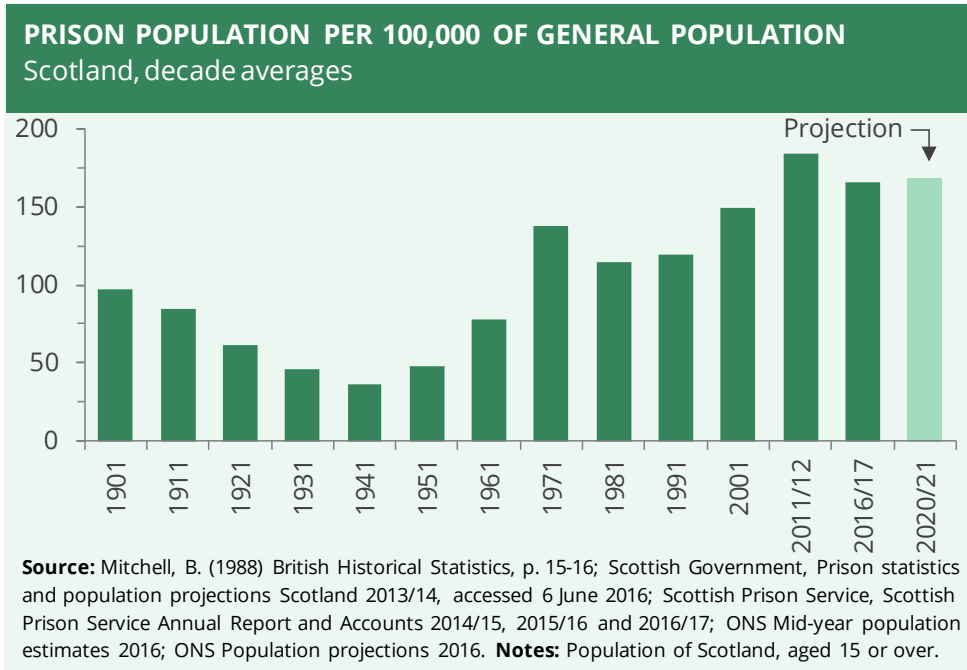
The average daily prison population increased from just under 2,700 in 1900 to just under 7,500 in 2016/17 (more than double). As in England and Wales, from the mid-1940s the prison population increased steadily until the 1970s where it remained relatively stable. Since 1990 the prison population again increased by 62%, reaching a peak of 8,179 in 2011/12.²⁴

The average daily prison population increased by 180% between 1900 and 2016/17. To put this increase into context the figure should be considered alongside population growth in Scotland - from approximately 3 million to 4.5 million (50%).²⁵

²³ Scottish Prison Service, *Annual report and accounts, 2016/17*

²⁴ See Table 10a in Appendix

²⁵ See table 10b in Appendix



In 1901 there were around 98 prisoners per 100,000 head of population in Scotland, dropping to around 36 per 100,000 in 1941. By 1971 this rate had risen to around 138 per 100,000. In 2016/17 there were 166 prisoners per 100,000 head of population.

2.2 Recent trends and projections

Between 2004/05 and 2013/14 the average daily prison population increased by 17%. The number of male prisoners increased by around 16% and female prisoners by 30%. The proportion of female prisoners averaged around 5% of the average daily prison population over the period:

AVERAGE DAILY PRISON POPULATION IN SCOTLAND

By sex of prisoners

	Male	Female	Total	% Female
2004/05	6,444	332	6,776	4.9%
2005/06	6,521	335	6,856	4.9%
2006/07	6,833	354	7,187	4.9%
2007/08	7,004	372	7,376	5.0%
2008/09	7,413	414	7,827	5.3%
2009/10	7,538	426	7,964	5.3%
2010/11	7,418	436	7,854	5.6%
2011/12	7,710	469	8,179	5.7%
2012/13	7,598	459	8,057	5.7%
2013/14	7,462	432	7,894	5.5%
2015/16	7,271	404	7,675	5.3%
2016/17	7,185	366	7,552	4.8%

Source: Scottish Government, *Prison statistics and population projections Scotland 2013/14*; Scottish Prison Service, *Scottish Prison Service Annual Report and Accounts*

The current projections for the Scottish prison population were made by the Scottish Prison Service (SPS) in December 2013.²⁶ The SPS make three alternative projections based on models of different scenarios that could affect the prison in-take. The 2013 projections predict that “the daily prison population in Scotland will remain stable over the projection period with an annual average of 7,800” until 2022/23. The actual prison population data from 2015/16 and 2016/17 have been slightly lower than projected.

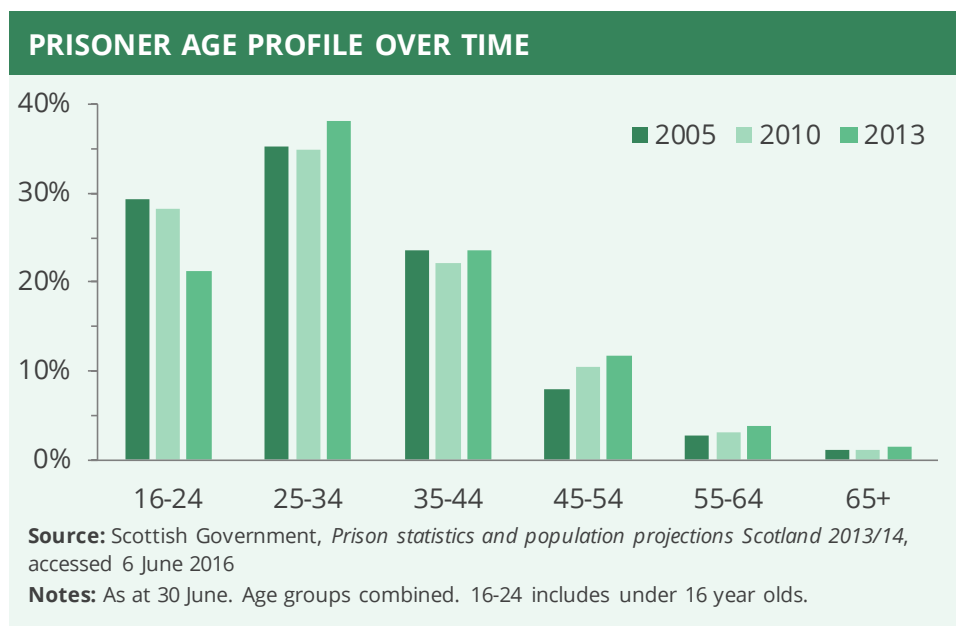
2.3 Current average daily population

The average daily prison population for 2016/17 was 7,552. Of those, 1,370 (18%) were prisoners on remand – either awaiting trial or sentencing.²⁷ Just under 6,200 (82%) were prisoners with sentences of which 54% were serving sentences of less than 4 years in length.

At 29 June 2018, there were 7,595 prisoners (excluding Home Detention Curfew) in custody.²⁸

2.4 Age profile of prisoners

At 30 June 2013 (the latest available data) around 59% of prisoners were under the age of 35. Just over one-fifth of prisoners were under the age of 25:



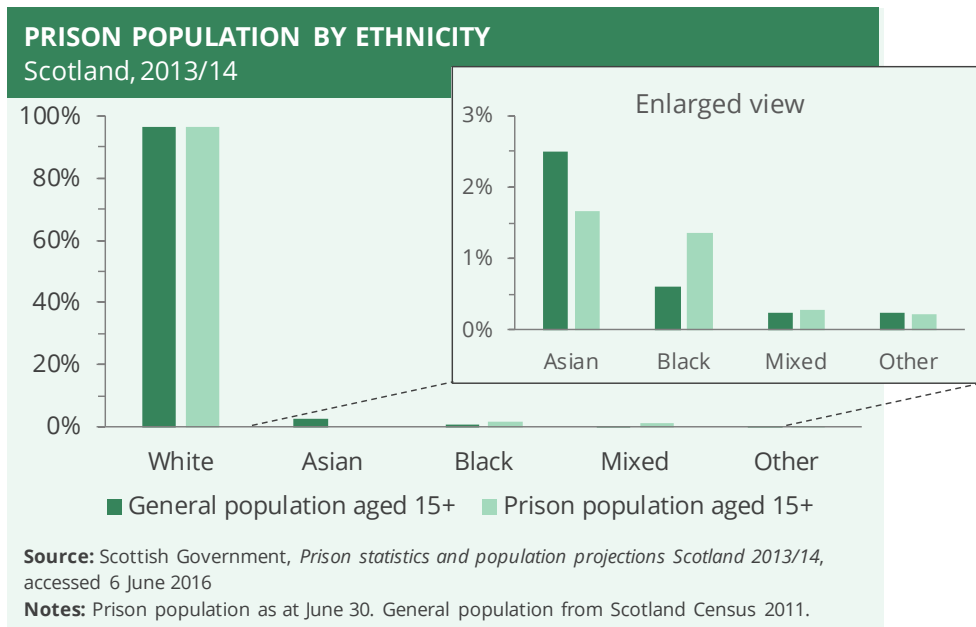
Between 2005 and 2013 the proportion of 16-24 year olds in prison reduced by 8 percentage points. The proportion aged 25-34 increased by 3 percentage points, accounting for just over 3,000 prisoners. The proportion of 35-44 year olds in 2013 was the same as in 2005. The proportion of those aged 45-54 increased by 4 percentage points compared to 2005. The proportion of those in categories 55-64 or 65+ increased by a small amount compared to 2005.

²⁶ Scottish Prison Service [Prison statistics and population projections Scotland: 2013-14](#)
²⁷ Scottish Prison Service, *SPS Annual Report and Accounts 2015/16*, p. 74
²⁸ Scottish Prison Service, *SPS Prison Population*

2.5 Ethnicity and Religion

Ethnicity

At June 2013 the Scottish prison population was just over 96% white. Asian or black ethnicities accounted for just over 3% of the prison population. Around 0.5% of prisoners were from mixed or other ethnicities.

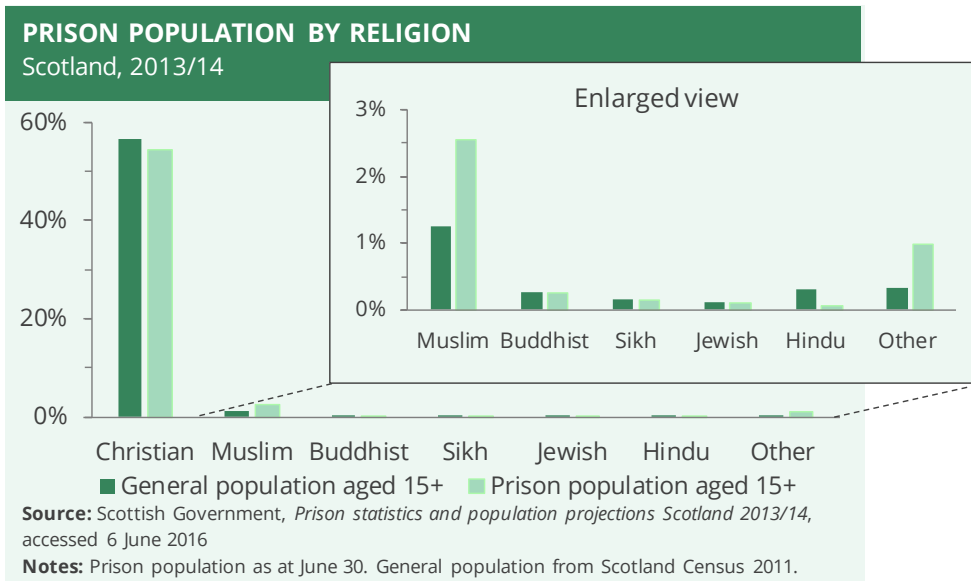


The Scotland Census 2011 suggests that the proportion of prisoners classified as being from a white ethnicity is the same proportion found among the general population. The proportion of people from Asian or Black ethnicities within the general population differed from the rate of the prison population. 2.5% of the general population was from an Asian ethnicity, whereas 1.7% of the prison population were reported as Asian. People from black ethnicities accounted for 0.6% of the general population and 1.4% of the prison population.²⁹

Religion

As at 30 June 2013 just over 4,600 prisoners (58% of the prison population) in Scotland indicated that they held religious beliefs. Of these, 93% were Christian (of various denominations). Muslim prisoners accounted for 4.4%. Together Buddhist, Sikh, Jewish, Hindu and other religions accounted for 2.7% of the religious prison population. Just over 3,270 prisoners (42% of the prison population) held no religious beliefs.

²⁹ Scotland Census, *Census 2001-2011*



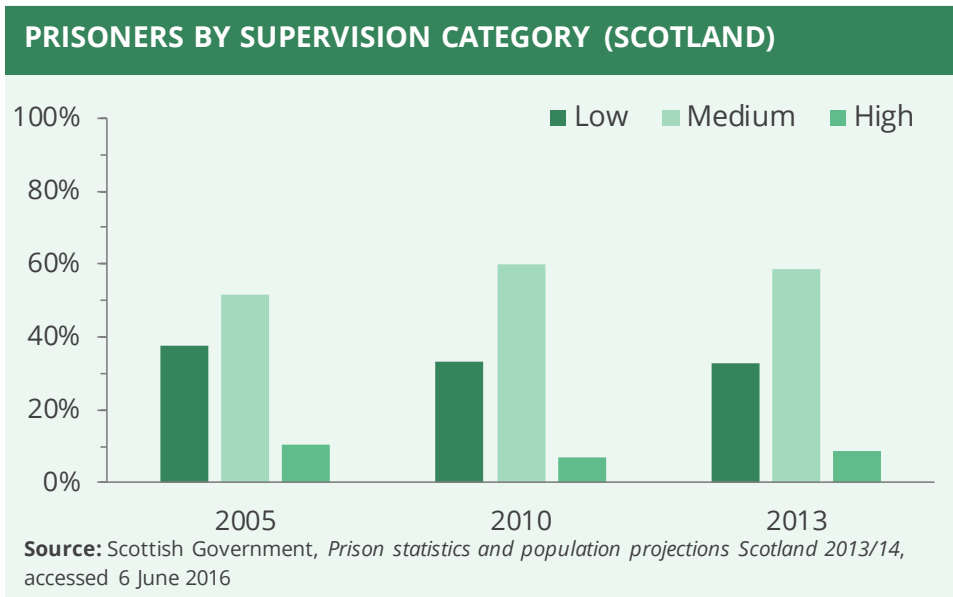
The proportion of Muslims among the prison population was greater than that amongst the general population. According to the 2011 Census³⁰, Muslims accounted for around 1.2% of the Scottish population aged 15 and over. In prison the proportion was over twice that at 2.5%. Aside from the “other” grouping, no other religion had a higher proportion of representation in prisons than among the general population. Individuals with no religious identity accounted for around 41% of the general population and just over 41% of the prison population.

2.6 Supervision level

Prisoners in Scotland are rated as to the level of supervision they require whilst in custody. A prisoner with high supervision requires all activities and movements authorised, supervised and monitored by a prison officer. Prisoners rated as requiring medium supervision are subject to limited supervision. Prisoners with low supervision are subject to minimum supervision and may also be allowed to participate in activities within the wider community.³¹

³⁰ Scotland Census, *Census 2001-2011*

³¹ Offenders Families Helpline, *Prisoner Category*, accessed 1 July 2016.



At 30 June 2013 just under 60% of prisoners were classified as requiring a medium level of supervision whilst in custody. Just over a third were considered to be a low risk and under 10% were considered to be a high risk.

3. Northern Ireland

The Northern Ireland [Department of Justice](#) (DoJ) has produced statistics on the prison population in Northern Ireland from 2000 onwards. From 2000-2014 these were produced by calendar year and from 2014/15 onwards they are published by financial year.

In the financial year ending March 2017, the average daily prison population in Northern Ireland was 1,472. This was 8% lower than in the year ending March 2016 but 38% higher than in the year 2000.



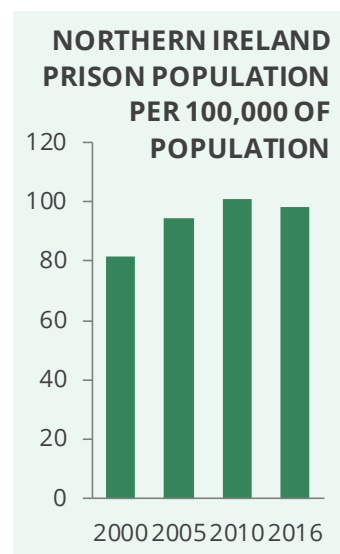
3.1 Recent trends and projections

The average daily prison population in 2000 was just over 1,000. After a drop in 2001 the population increased year on year until 2008 when the population was 63% higher than in 2001. From 2011 the population again increased year on year until 2014

In 2014 calendar year, the average daily prison population was around 1,830. The average figure for 2014 was 71% greater than for the same period in 2000. In 2016/17, the average daily population was 20% lower than in 2014.

In 2000 there were around 82 prisoners per 100,000 head of population. In 2016/17, this had increased to 98 per 100,000 although that was the lowest level since 2010.

The DoJ does not routinely publish **prison population projections** however it does produce them and has released them under Freedom of Information (Fol) requests.



The most recent projections to be disclosed were made in 2012 and predicted a rise in the prison population to around 2,250 by 2022.³² However, since these projections were made, the prison population has fallen, rather than risen as predicted. In each year since 2012, the actual prison population has been lower than the 'best' case (i.e. lowest) projection made in 2012. It is highly likely that the projections have now been revised down.

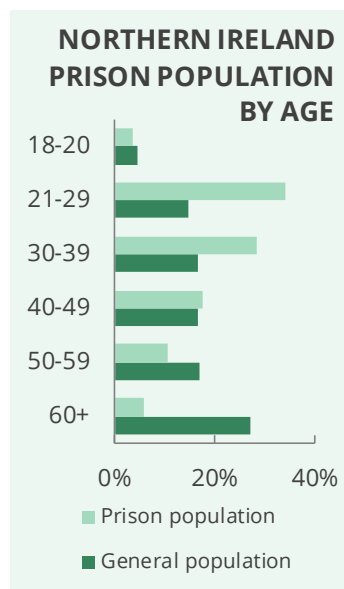
3.2 Age profile of prisoners

People aged 21-29 accounted for 34% of the prisoner population in 2016/17 compared to 15% amongst the general population.^{33,34}

Prisoners aged 30-39 accounted for 28% of the prison population and 40-49 and 50-59 year olds accounted for 18% and 11% respectively.

Prisoners aged 60 years and older accounted for 6% of the prison population, compared to 27% of the general population.

The graph shows the age distribution in the prison population. Please note that only prisoners sentenced to immediate custody are shown here.



³² Northern Ireland Prison Service [FOI Case No. 13:454](#)

³³ [Northern Ireland DoJ, The Northern Ireland Prison Population 2016 and 2016/17, 27 September 2017: Table 2](#). Please note that these figures are only for the prison population sentenced to immediate custody and do not include those on remand.

³⁴ [NISRA, NI mid-year population estimates 2017](#)

4. Cost per prisoner

The cost per prison place and cost per prisoner in England and Wales are published in the Ministry of Justice's [Prison and Probation Performance Statistics](#) collection. These include the cost per prisoner at individual establishment.

In **England and Wales, the total average cost per prisoner in was £22,933** in 2016/17, down from £24,249 in 2015/16 (a decrease of 5.4%). These figures include direct costs only and when total expenditure on the prison system is taken into account, the cost per prisoner in 2016/17 was £35,371.

In Scotland, the Prison Service publishes these figures slightly differently, using cost per prisoner place. According to its [Annual Report and Accounts](#), **the average annual cost per prison place in Scotland was £35,325** in 2016/17, up slightly from £34,399 in 2015/16.³⁵ It is not clear whether this includes all expenditure or direct resource expenditure only.

In Northern Ireland, the Prison Service also publishes an annual figure of the cost per prison place in its [Annual Report and Accounts](#). In 2016/17, the **annual cost per prison place in Northern Ireland was £53,408**, down from £57,643 in 2015/16.³⁶

For comparison, the cost per prison place in England and Wales in 2016/17 was £24,664, taking into account direct expenditure only, or £38,042, taking into account all expenditure.

³⁵ Scottish Prison Service [Annual Report and Accounts 2016-2017](#), Appendix 8a, p.80.

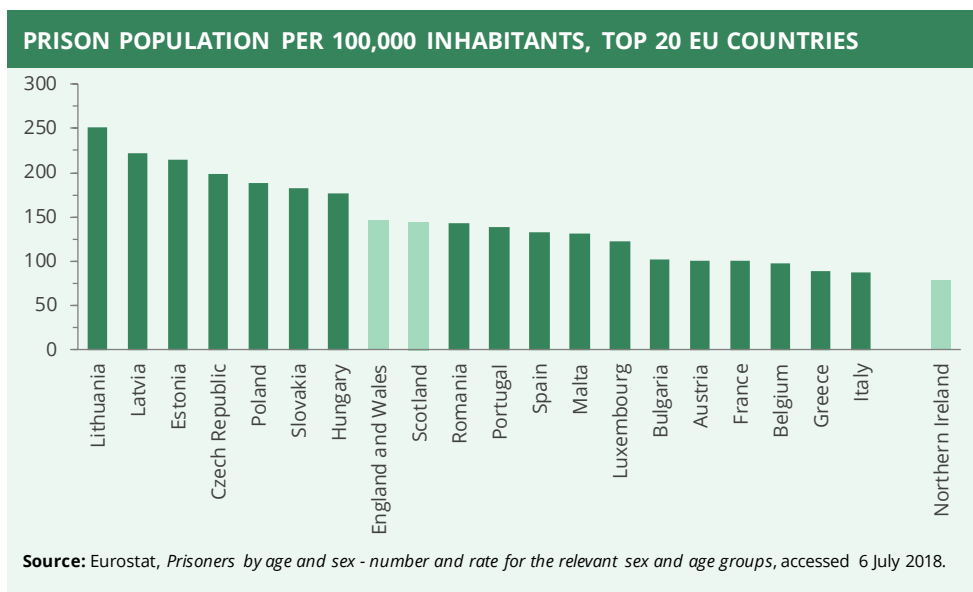
³⁶ Northern Ireland Prison Service [Annual Report and Accounts 2016/17](#), p.13.

5. International comparisons

Comparisons between countries should be made with caution. All countries have different criminal justice systems and different levels and varieties of prison establishments.

5.1 Prison Population

[Eurostat](#) publishes the number of prisoners per 100,000 head of population for EU countries. The latest complete dataset including all the UK jurisdictions is for 2015. Rates per 100,000 head of population for the UK jurisdictions may differ from those stated earlier in this briefing as rates are for the entire population, rather than just the population aged 15 and older.



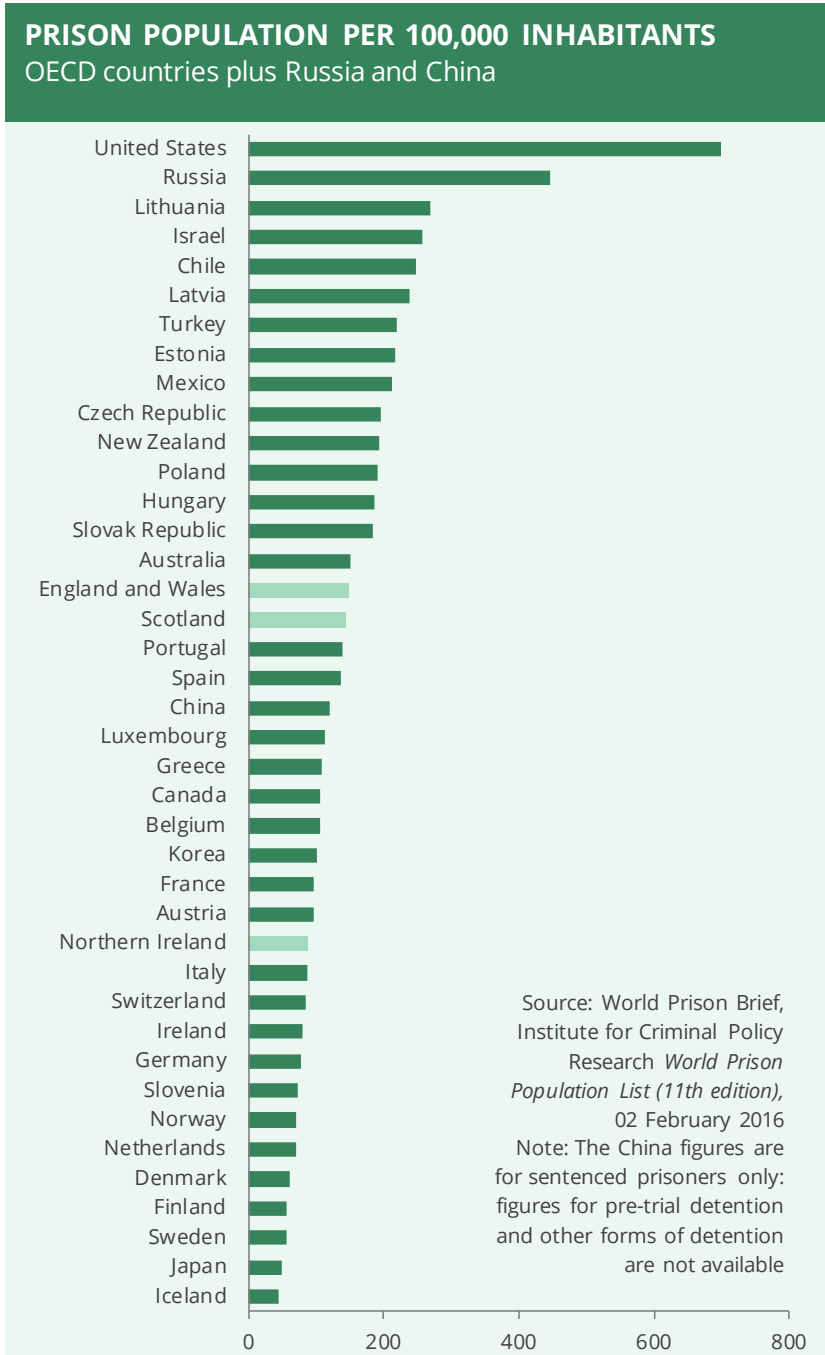
According to the Eurostat data, England and Wales had 146 prisoners per 100,000 head of population, the 8th highest rate among EU countries and the highest amongst western European jurisdictions.³⁷ Scotland had the 9th highest with 145 prisoners per 100,000. Northern Ireland had 78 prisoners per 100,000 of population and was ranked 23rd.

Outside of Europe, the data on prison population are more patchy and harder to compare across jurisdictions. Nonetheless, the Institute for Criminal Policy Research keeps a database – the [World Prison Brief](#) – containing broadly comparable data on prison indicators.

The chart below shows the prison population per 100,000 inhabitants in OECD countries and in Russia and China in 2016.³⁸ England and Wales ranks the 16th highest among these countries, Scotland the 17th, and Northern Ireland the 28th.

³⁷ Note that these figures are different to those in other sections of this briefing because they are calculated using the whole population (not just those aged 15 or over) as the denominator.

³⁸ The OECD is the [Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development](#)

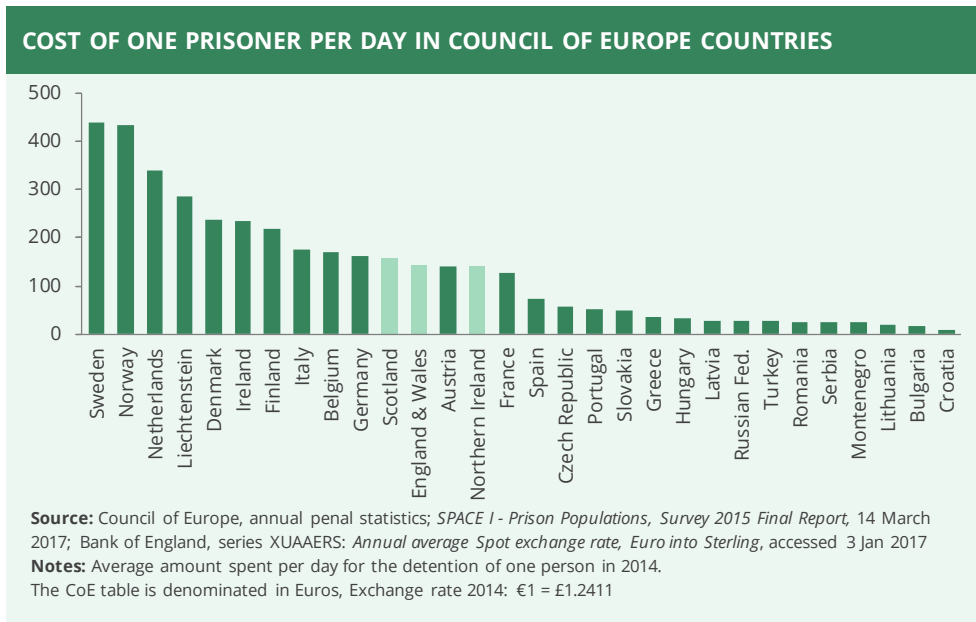


5.2 Cost

The Council of Europe's (CoE), annual penal statistics publish the cost per inmate figures for selected countries.³⁹ The most recent data are for 2015 but are incomplete. The figures for 2014 are complete and are shown in the graph below, having been converted from Euros to Pounds using the exchange rate of €1 = £1.2411.⁴⁰

³⁹ Council of Europe, annual penal statistics; *SPACE I - Prison Populations, Survey 2015 Final Report*, 14 March 2017

⁴⁰ Bank of England, series XUAAERS: Annual average Spot exchange rate, Euro into Sterling, accessed 3 Jan 2017



The available data for European countries in 2014 show that Sweden and Norway spent the most per prisoner, at £439 and £432 respectively. Figures for England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland are all around £150 a day.

The figures are not directly comparable across countries since in some cases different expenses are included in the calculation of prisoner cost.

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Appendix 6

AP2

Rough Sleeping Statistics Autumn 2018, England (Revised)

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Ministry of Housing,
Communities &
Local Government

Rough Sleeping Statistics Autumn 2018, England (Revised)

This publication provides information on the single night snapshot of rough sleeping for autumn 2018. The snapshot is taken annually in England using street counts, evidence-based estimates, and estimates informed by spotlight street counts.

- The total number of people counted or estimated to be sleeping rough on a single night was 4,677.
- This was down by 74 people or 2% from the 2017 total of 4,751, and was up 2,909 people or 165% from the 2010 total of 1,768.
- The number of people sleeping rough increased by 146 or 13% in London, and decreased by 220 or 6% in the rest of England, since 2017.
- London accounted for 27% of the total number of people sleeping rough in England. This is up from 24% of the England total in 2017.
- 64% were UK nationals, compared to 71% in 2017. 22% were EU nationals from outside the UK, compared to 16% in 2017. 3% were non-EU nationals, compared to 4% in 2017.
- 14% of the people recorded sleeping rough were women, the same as in 2017; and 6% were aged 25 years or under, compared to 8% in 2017.

The street counts, evidence-based estimates, and estimates informed by spotlight street counts aim to get as accurate a representation of the number of people sleeping rough as possible. This provides a way of estimating the number of people sleeping rough across England on a single night and assessing change over time.

Accurately counting or estimating the number of people sleeping rough within a local authority is inherently difficult given the hidden nature of rough sleeping. There are a range of factors that can impact on the number of people seen or thought to be sleeping rough on any given night. This includes the weather, where people choose to sleep, the date and time chosen, and the availability of alternatives such as night shelters.

Housing Statistical Release

25 February 2019 (Revised)

Introduction	2
Rough Sleeping	3
Demographics	12
Accompanying tables	16
Definitions	17
Technical notes	18
Enquiries	32

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Date of next publication:

Winter 2019/20

Introduction

This is the ninth statistical release presenting an annual single night snapshot of the number of people sleeping rough following the introduction of revised guidance in September 2010. The release presents national summary statistics on rough sleeping using information collected by local authorities in England between 1 October and 30 November 2018. Since 2016, the release has included some basic demographic information about those people found sleeping rough, including gender, age and nationality.

Rough sleeping street counts and estimates are single night snapshots of the number of people sleeping rough in local authority areas. Based on what is most appropriate in their area, local authorities decide whether to carry out a street count of visible rough sleeping, an evidence-based estimate, or an estimate informed by a spotlight street count, where a street count is undertaken in particular locations on the chosen night. All of the available methods record only those people seen, or thought to be, sleeping rough on a single 'typical' night. They do not include everyone in an area with a history of sleeping rough, or everyone sleeping rough in areas across the October-November period.

Local authorities use a specific definition to identify people sleeping rough. This includes people sleeping or who are about to bed down in open air locations and other places including tents, cars, and makeshift shelters. See **Definitions** for more information.

In 2018, similar to previous years, the majority of local authorities used an evidence-based estimate or an estimate informed by a spotlight street count to provide their annual single night snapshot figure and demographic information. Local authorities consult with local agencies who are in regular contact with people sleeping rough. This includes outreach teams, the police, health workers, voluntary organisations, and faith groups.

These annual rough sleeping statistics are now established as a consistent time series and provide a way of assessing change over the years. Their robustness is enhanced by the provision of detailed guidance to authorities on how to conduct counts and estimates; the involvement of local partner agencies; and the work of Homeless Link to verify all local counts and validate local estimates and demographic information.

Nevertheless, there are many practical difficulties in counting the number of people sleeping rough within a local authority area. It is not always possible to cover the entire area of a local authority in a single evening, so street counts may be targeted according to local intelligence. People may bed down at different times meaning some may be missed. Some places where people bed down may be difficult or unsafe for those conducting the street count to access. For such reasons, the figures in this release are subject to some uncertainty. In addition to the difficulty of finding everyone who is sleeping rough, various factors can affect the number of people who are sleeping rough on any given night, such as the availability of alternatives such as night shelters, the weather, where people choose to sleep, and the date and time chosen for the snapshot assessment. Further information is given in the **Data Quality** section.

Other statistical releases and data sources provide information on rough sleeping levels and trends, and the characteristics of those sleeping rough. For example, the London CHAIN database contains information on the individuals seen sleeping rough by outreach teams in London. More information on the CHAIN data for October-December 2018 is available in **Related Statistics**. However, this is not directly comparable to the data in this release as it refers to a three month period rather than a single night.

This release does not provide data on the definitive number of people or households affected by homelessness in England. This release excludes households owed a statutory homelessness duty, households in temporary accommodation, the hidden homeless, and those living in overcrowded or inhabitable conditions that have not approached their local authority for assistance. In December 2018, MHCLG published a separate release on households owed a new statutory homelessness duty between April – June 2018, including information on households in temporary accommodation. See **Related Statistics** for more information and links to other sources.

Rough Sleeping

Local authorities' street counts and estimates show that 4,677 people were found sleeping rough in England on a single night in autumn 2018. This is down by 74 (2%) from the autumn 2017 total of 4,751, and up by 2,909 (165%) from the autumn 2010 total of 1,768.

Of this total, 1,283 people were sleeping rough in London in autumn 2018. This is an increase of 13% from 1,137 in autumn 2017. London accounted for 27% of the total figure for England, compared to 24% in 2017, and 23% in 2016.

There were 3,394 people sleeping rough in the rest of England, a decrease of 220 or 6% from 3,614 in autumn 2017 figure. Across the 293 local authorities in the rest of England, 134 or 46% reported an increase, 117 or 40% reported a decrease, and 42 or 14% reported no change, since 2017.

The number of people sleeping rough in England, London and the rest of England are shown in **Table 1** and **Chart 1**.

Table 1: Number of people sleeping rough, England, London, and Rest of England, autumn 2010 to autumn 2018

	England	% change on previous year	London	% change on previous year	Rest of England	% change on previous year
2010	1,768		415		1,353	
2011	2,181	23%	446	7%	1,735	28%
2012	2,309	6%	557	25%	1,752	1%
2013	2,414	5%	543	-3%	1,871	7%
2014	2,744	14%	742	37%	2,002	7%
2015	3,569	30%	940	27%	2,629	31%
2016	4,134	16%	964	3%	3,170	21%
2017	4,751	15%	1,137	18%	3,614	14%
2018	4,677	-2%	1,283	13%	3,394	-6%

Chart 1: Number of people sleeping rough, England, London and Rest of England, autumn 2010 to autumn 2018

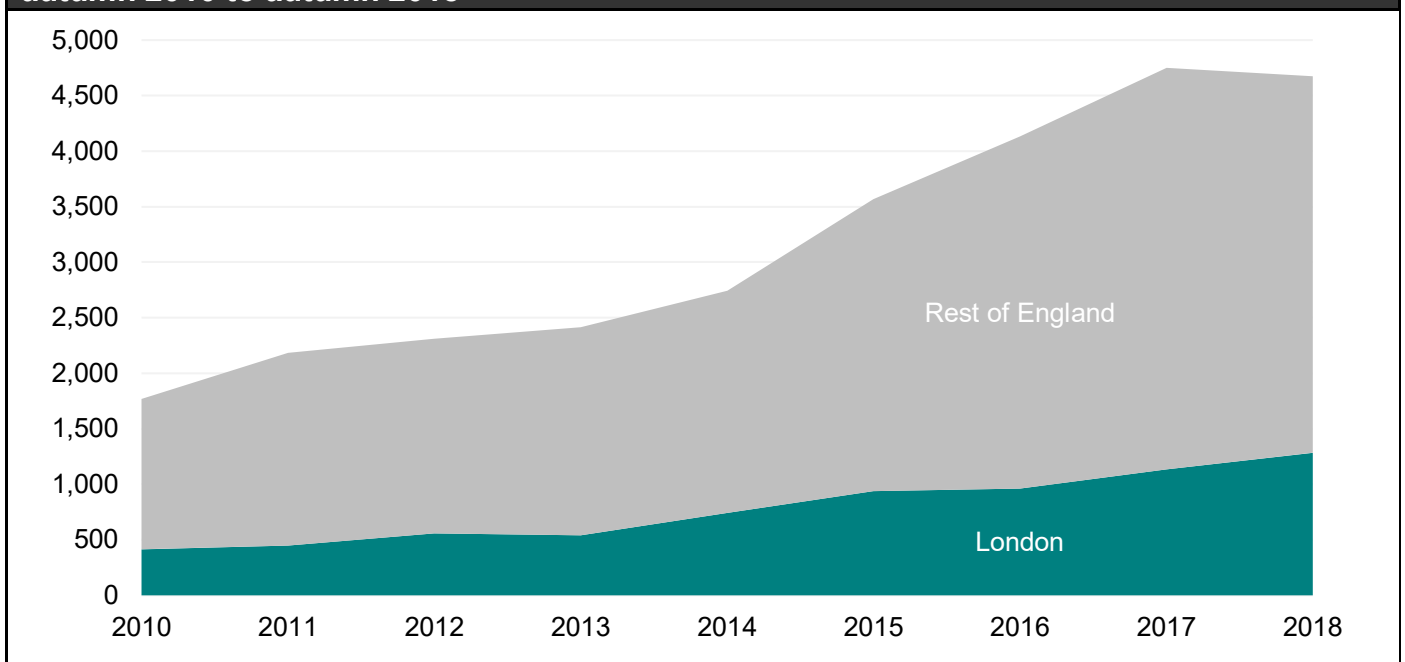


Table 2 shows the ten local authorities with the largest number of people sleeping rough in autumn 2018.

Within London boroughs there were larger changes in the number of people sleeping rough than the increase in London as a whole. People sleeping rough in London are likely to move across borough boundaries. Across the 33 boroughs of London, 19 or 58% of local authorities reported increases, 13 or 39% reported decreases, and 1 or 3% reported no change in the number of people sleeping rough since autumn 2017.

Table 2: Top ten local authorities with the highest number of people sleeping rough England, autumn 2018

Local Authority	Total	Difference since last year	% change since last year	Rate per 10,000 households
Westminster	306	89	41%	26.4
Camden	141	14	11%	13.0
Manchester	123	29	31%	5.7
Birmingham	91	34	60%	2.1
Bristol	82	-4	-5%	4.2
Newham	79	3	4%	7.0
Enfield	78	69	767%	6.0
Hillingdon	70	34	94%	6.4
City of London	67	31	86%	189.6
Brighton & Hove	64	-114	-64%	5.1
England	4,677	-74	-2%	2.0

Table 3 and **Charts 2 and 3** show the ten local authorities with the largest increases, and the ten with the largest decreases, in the number of people sleeping rough since last year. Westminster saw the largest increase, up by 89 people, while Brighton & Hove saw the largest overall decrease, down by 114 people, since the autumn 2017 snapshot.

Across the ten local authorities with the largest increases (see **Table 3**), there was an increase of 378 people, which accounts for 35% of the total increase seen across 153 local authorities. Correspondingly, across the ten authorities with the largest decreases, there was a decrease of 424 people, which accounts for 36% of the total decrease seen across 130 local authorities.

When comparing across years and between local authorities, there are a range of factors that may impact on the number of people sleeping rough including the weather, where people choose to sleep, movement across local authority boundaries particularly in London, the date and time chosen, and the availability of alternatives such as night shelters.

Table 3: Local authorities with the ten largest increases and ten largest decreases in the number of people sleeping rough between autumn 2017 and autumn 2018, England

Local Authority	2018 Total	2017 Total	Difference	% change
Westminster	306	217	89	41%
Enfield	78	9	69	767%
Birmingham	91	57	34	60%
Hillingdon	70	36	34	94%
City of London	67	36	31	86%
Manchester	123	94	29	31%
Rugby	32	6	26	433%
Corby	28	4	24	600%
Swale	32	9	23	256%
Doncaster	27	8	19	238%
Brighton & Hove	64	178	-114	-64%
Southend-on-Sea	11	72	-61	-85%
Luton	47	87	-40	-46%
Redbridge	26	65	-39	-60%
Eastbourne	6	41	-35	-85%
Maidstone	9	41	-32	-78%
Ealing	33	62	-29	-47%
Medway	19	44	-25	-57%
Bedford	51	76	-25	-33%
Worthing	11	35	-24	-69%

Chart 2: Top ten local authorities with the largest increases in the number of people sleeping rough between autumn 2017 and autumn 2018, England

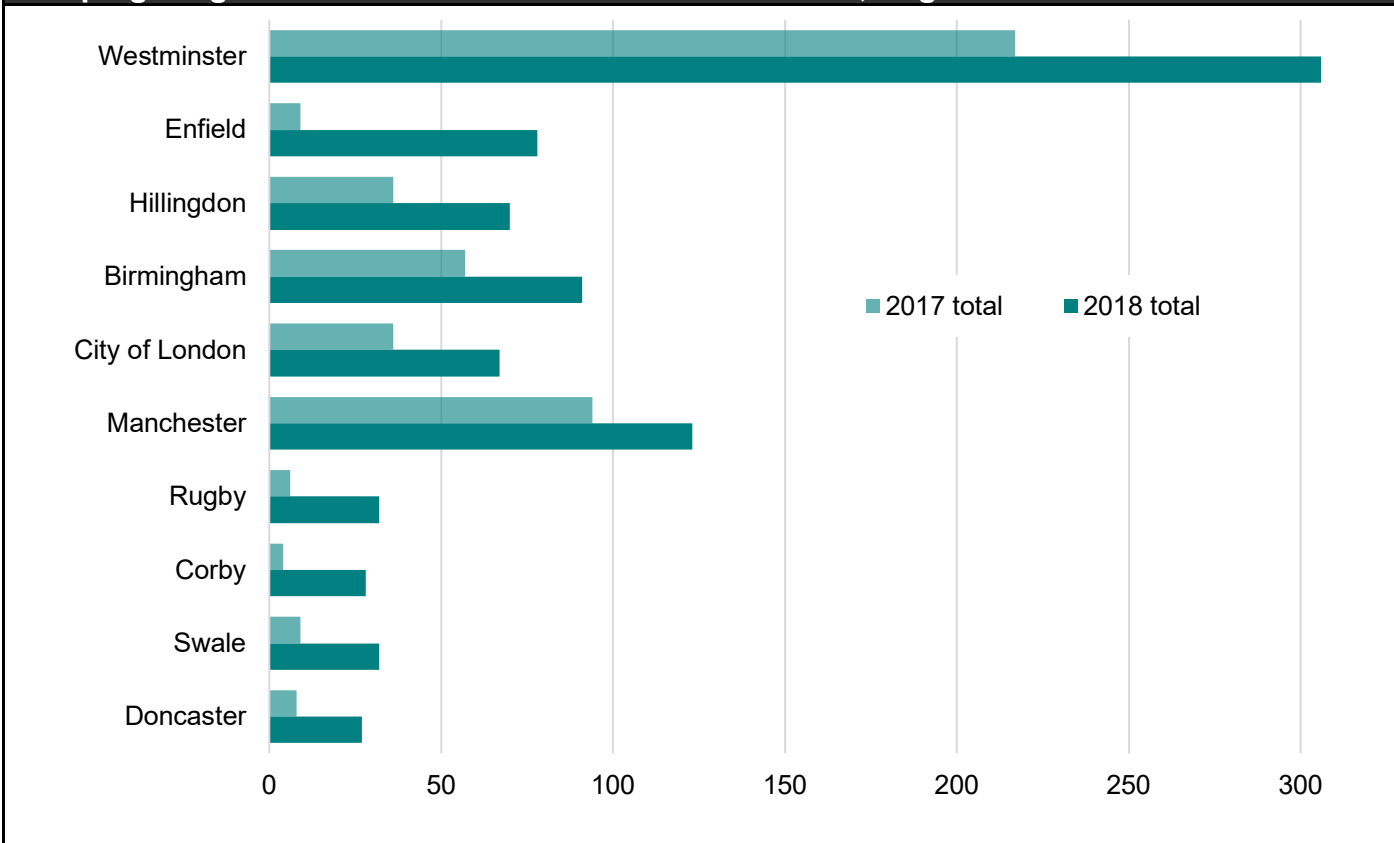


Chart 3: Top ten local authorities with the largest decreases in the number of people sleeping rough between autumn 2017 and autumn 2018, England

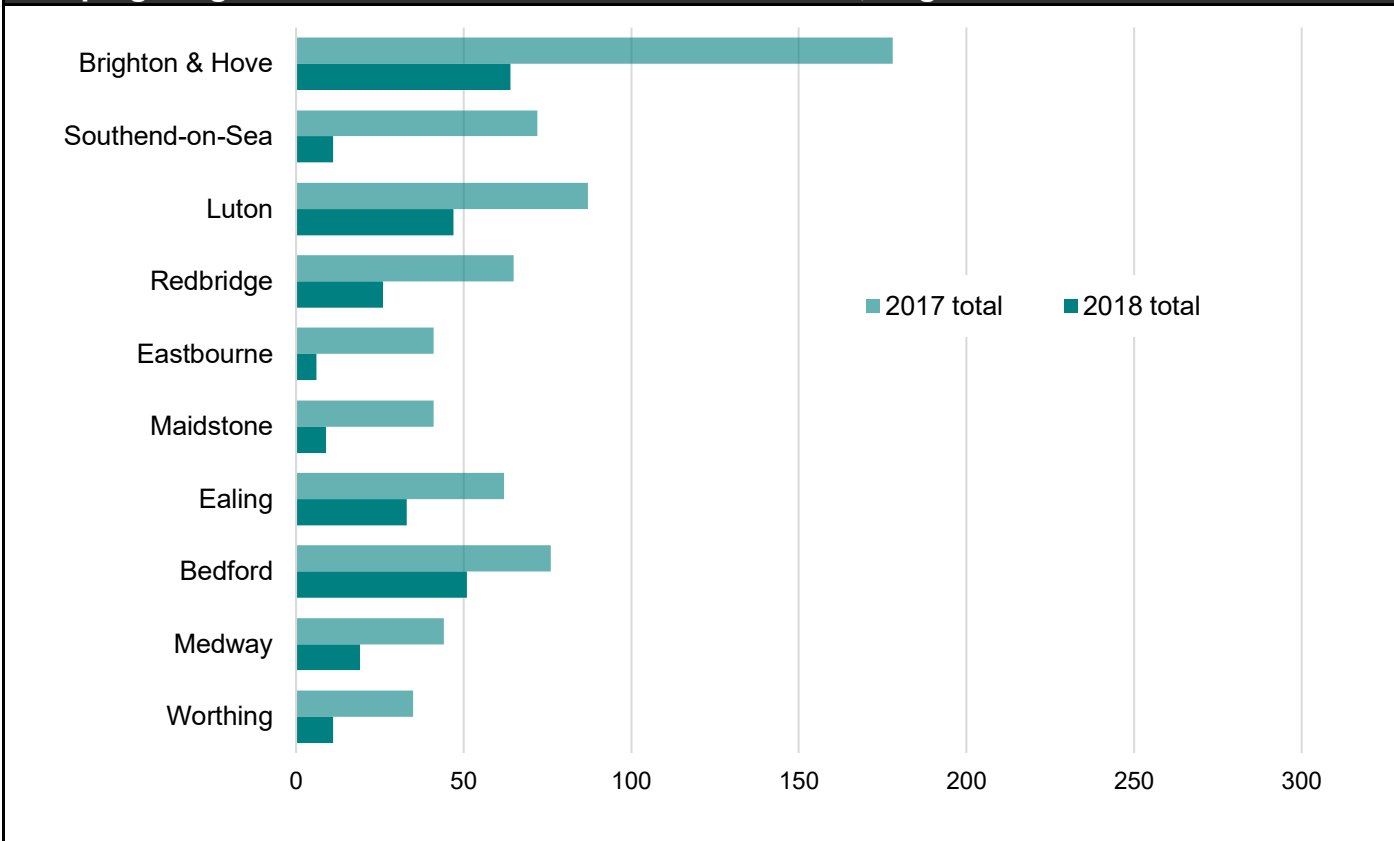
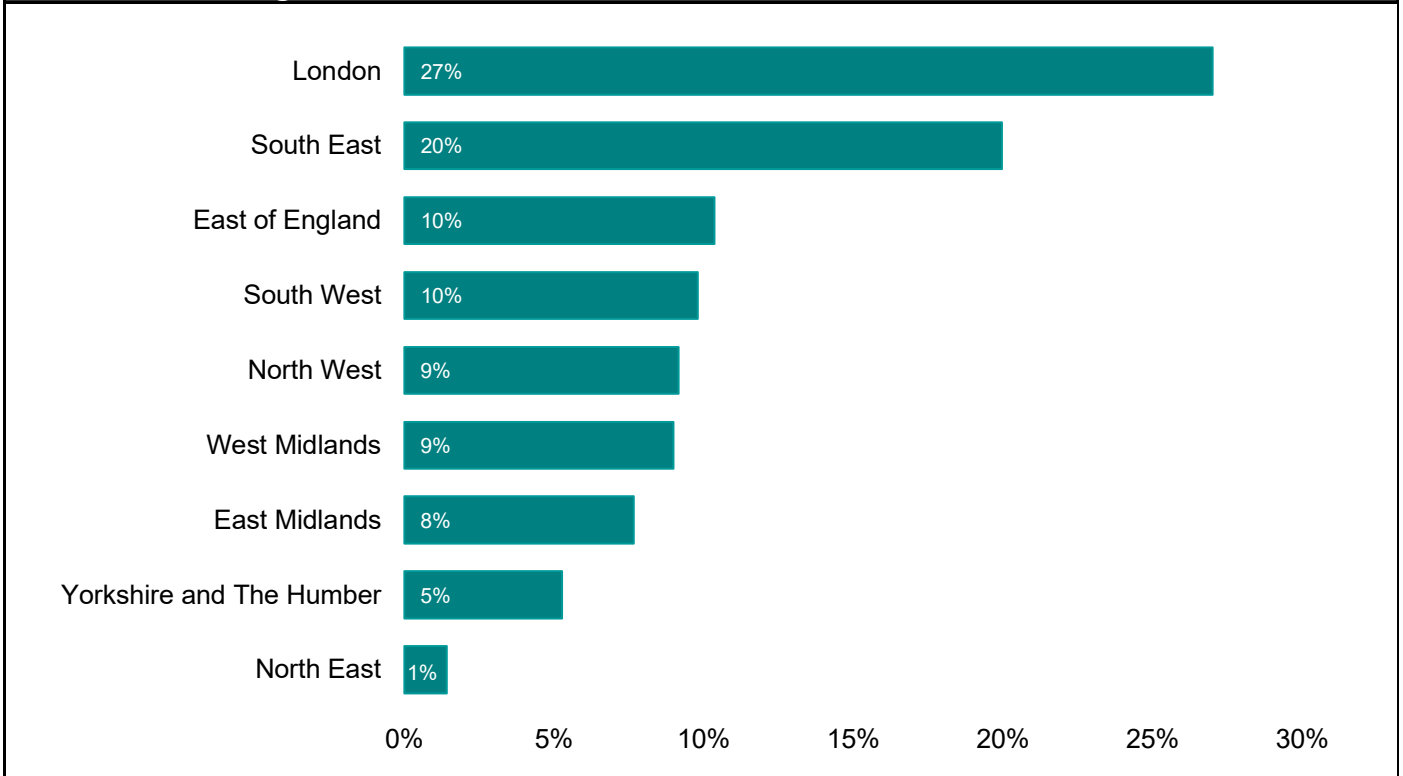


Table 4 and **Chart 4** show the number of people sleeping rough in each region of England. London and the West Midlands were the regions that saw the largest increases in the number of people sleeping rough from 2017. In 2018 there were 1,283 people sleeping rough in London, up 146 (13%) from 2017. In the West Midlands, there were 420 people sleeping rough, up 125 (42%) from 2017. The largest decreases were in the South East and East of England, down by 185 (17%) and 131 (21%) since 2017 respectively. London and the South East accounted for nearly half (2,217, 47%) of all the people recorded sleeping rough in England in the autumn 2018 snapshot.

Table 4: Number of people sleeping rough by region, autumn 2010 to autumn 2018, England

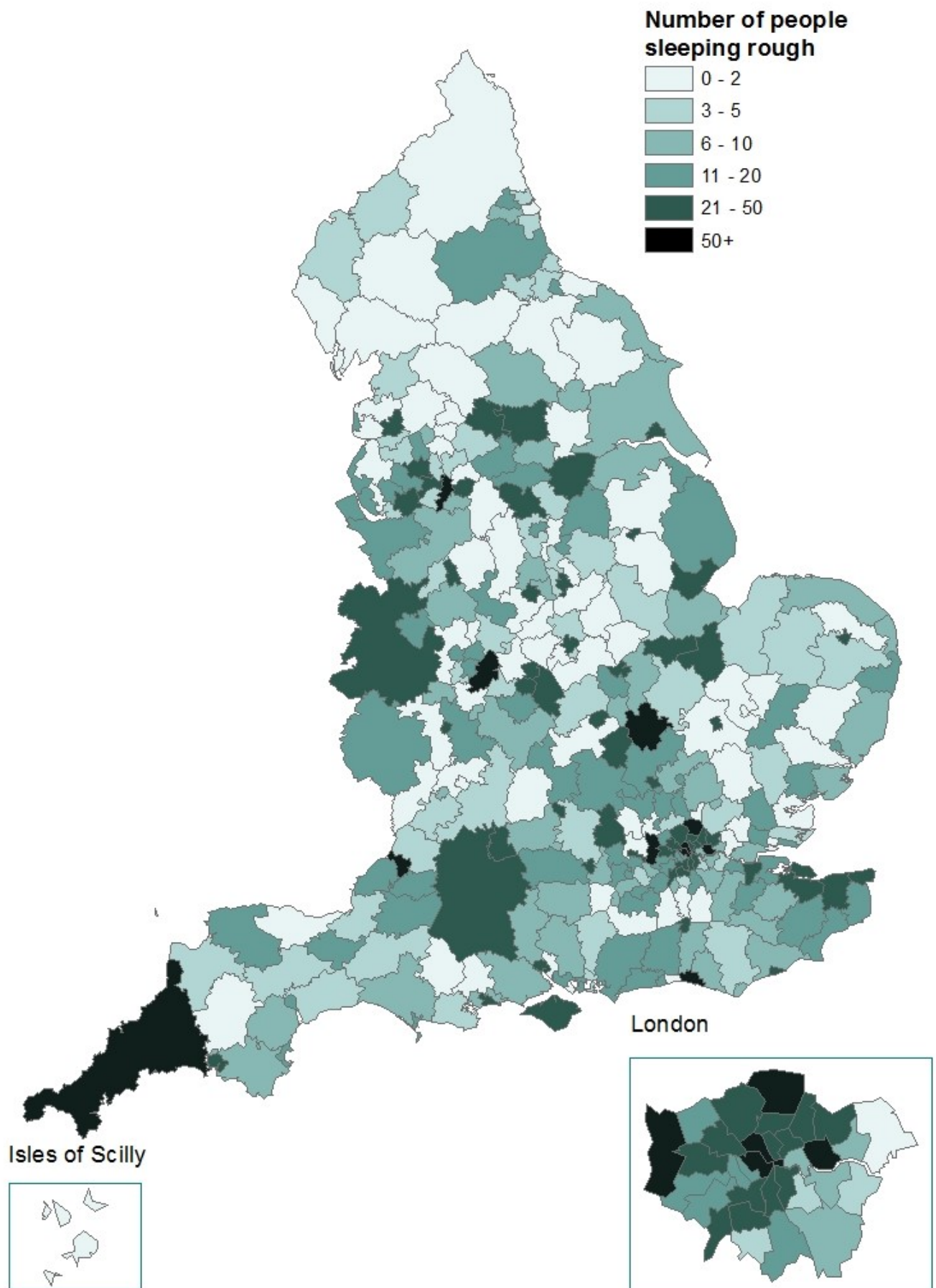
Region	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
North East	49	32	62	25	35	38	45	51	66
% change		-35	94	-60	40	9	18	13	29
% of total	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
North West	100	149	147	152	189	220	313	434	428
% change		49	-1	3	24	16	42	39	-1
% of total	6	7	6	6	7	6	8	9	9
Yorkshire & The Humber	115	150	157	129	126	160	172	207	246
% change		30	5	-18	-2	27	8	20	19
% of total	7	7	7	5	5	4	4	4	5
East Midlands	121	188	137	206	193	208	255	313	358
% change		55	-27	50	-6	8	23	23	14
% of total	7	9	6	9	7	6	6	7	8
West Midlands	182	207	230	223	186	249	289	295	420
% change		14	11	-3	-17	34	16	2	42
% of total	10	9	10	9	7	7	7	6	9
East of England	206	242	276	296	302	418	604	615	484
% change		17	14	7	2	38	44	2	-21
% of total	12	11	12	12	11	12	15	13	10
London	415	446	557	543	742	940	964	1,137	1,283
% change		7	25	-3	37	27	3	18	13
% of total	23	20	24	22	27	26	23	24	27
South East	310	430	442	532	609	827	956	1,119	934
% change		39	3	20	14	36	16	17	-17
% of total	18	20	19	22	22	23	23	24	20
South West	270	337	301	308	362	509	536	580	458
% change		25	-11	2	18	41	5	8	-21
% of total	15	15	13	13	13	14	13	12	10
England	1,768	2,181	2,309	2,414	2,744	3,569	4,134	4,751	4,677
% change		23	6	5	14	30	16	15	-2

Chart 4: Percentage of the total number of people sleeping rough by region, autumn 2018, England



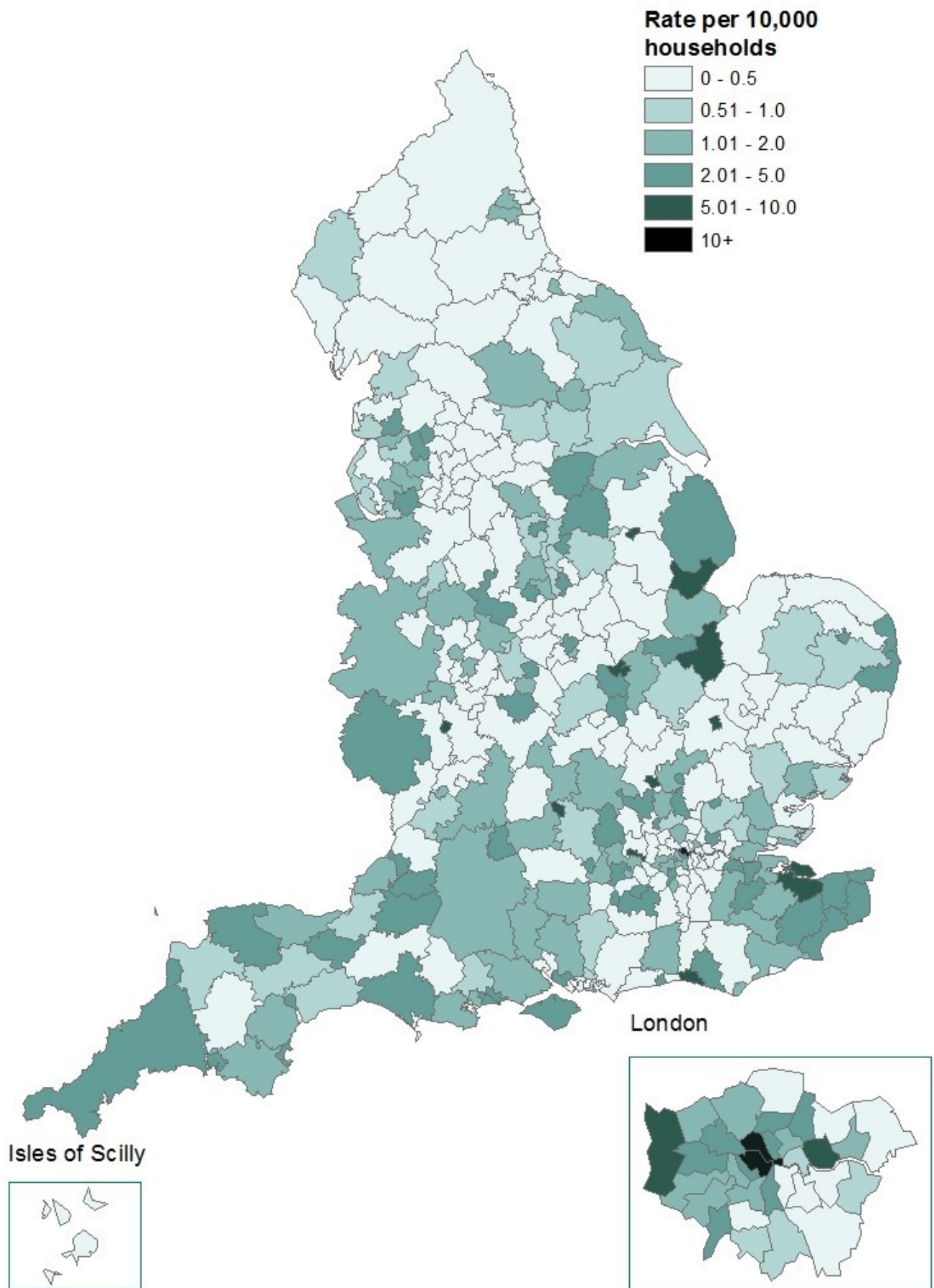
Map 1 shows the number of people sleeping rough in each local authority. **Map 2** presents the rate of people sleeping rough per 10,000 households by local authority in autumn 2018. The rate was 2.0 for England, 3.7 for London and 1.7 for the rest of England. This compares to 2.0 for England, 3.1 for London and 1.8 for the rest of England in 2017. The authorities with the highest rates of people sleeping rough were: City of London (189.6 per 10,000 households); Westminster (26.4 per 10,000 households); Camden (13.0 per 10,000 households); and Hastings (11.2 per 10,000 households).

Map 1: Number of people sleeping rough by local authority, autumn 2018, England



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Map 2: Rate of people sleeping rough per 10,000 households by local authority, autumn 2018, England



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The Rough Sleeping Initiative (RSI)

The Rough Sleeping Initiative (RSI) was launched in March 2018 and is targeted at local authorities with high numbers of people sleeping rough, based on last year's rough sleeping counts and estimates. This initiative is part of the government's ongoing Rough Sleeping Strategy which sets out the vision for halving rough sleeping by 2022 and ending it by 2027.

There were 2,748 people recorded as sleeping rough across the 83 RSI areas in autumn 2018, this is a decrease of 639 or 19%^R from the 2017 figure of 3,387. Across the 83 RSI areas, 60 or 72% of areas reported a decrease, 19 or 23% reported an increase, and 4 or 5% reported no change in the number of people sleeping rough since 2017. Brighton & Hove showed the largest decrease of 114 people, or 64%, from 178 in 2017 to 64 in 2018. Westminster reported the largest increase of 89 people, or 41% from 217 in 2017 to 306 this year. There were 1,929 people sleeping rough across the other 243 local authorities in England, an increase of 565 or 41% from the 2017 figure of 1,364.

An evaluation of the Rough Sleeping Initiative will be published this year to help understand the impact of the range of activities in these areas on the number of people sleeping rough. There are a range of other factors that may impact on the number of people sleeping rough including the weather, where people choose to sleep, the date and time chosen and the availability of alternatives such as night shelters.

For more information about both the Rough Sleeping Strategy and the Rough Sleeping Initiative see accompanying links:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-rough-sleeping-strategy>

<https://www.gov.uk/government/news/james-brokenshire-announces-30-million-immediate-support-for-rough-sleepers>

Demographics

Gender

Local authorities' autumn 2018 snapshot rough sleeping street counts and evidence-based estimates showed there were 3,937 men (84% of the total) and 642 women (14%) sleeping rough. Gender was unknown for 98 people (2%). This was broadly the same as 2017, where there were 3,965 men (83% of the total) sleeping rough, 653 women (14%) sleeping rough and 133 people where gender was unknown (3%). The gender breakdown of people sleeping rough was similar in London and the rest of England.

^R The percentage reduction in rough sleeping in the 83 Rough Sleeping Initiative areas between 2017 and 2018 has been revised to 19% rather than the 23% originally reported.

Nationality

There were 3,013 UK nationals (64% of the total) sleeping rough on a single night in autumn 2018, a decrease of 383 people or 11% from the 2017 figure of 3,396 (71% of the total). The nationality of 463 people sleeping rough (10%) was not known, compared to 402 (8%) in 2017.

The number of EU nationals (non-UK) sleeping rough on a single night in autumn 2018 increased from 760 (16% of the total) in 2017 to 1,048 (22% of the total). This was an increase of 288 people or 38%.

The number of people from outside the EU and the UK sleeping rough on a single night in autumn 2018 decreased from 2017. There were 153 people sleeping rough (3% of the total) from outside the EU and UK, which was down 40 people or 21% from 2017 when there were 193 people from outside the EU and UK (4% of the total).

In London, the increase in the overall number of people sleeping rough was largely driven by increasing numbers of people sleeping rough who were EU (non-UK) nationals. There was an increase of 284 people (87%), from 326 people (29% of the London total) in 2017 to 610 people (48% of the London total) in 2018. The London increase in EU (non-UK) nationals from 2017 was largely driven by increases in three authorities: Westminster was up 77 EU (non-UK) nationals, from 51 to 128; Enfield was up 68 EU (non-UK) nationals, from 7 to 75; and Camden was up 54 EU (non-UK) nationals, from 59 to 113.

The number of people sleeping rough who were UK nationals in London was down by 39 people or 9% since 2017, from 456 people to 417 people in 2018. Similarly the number of people sleeping rough in London who were from outside the EU and the UK was down by 34 people or 27%, from 127 people in 2017 to 93 people in 2018.

In the four other regions where the overall number of people sleeping rough went up from 2017, the increases were largely driven by increasing numbers of UK nationals. Across the North East, Yorkshire and the Humber, the East Midlands and the West Midlands.

In the Rest of England overall, the number of people sleeping rough who were UK nationals was down by 344 people or 12% since 2017 from 2,940 to 2,596 in 2018. The number of people sleeping rough from outside of the EU and the UK was down by 6 people or 9%, from 66 to 60 in 2018. There was a similar number of people sleeping rough who were EU (non-UK) nationals in 2017 (434 people) and 2018 (438 people).

Age

In autumn 2018, there were 3,744 people (80% of the total) sleeping rough on a single night who were aged 26 years or over and 296 people (6% of the total) who were aged 25 years or under. The age of people sleeping rough was unknown for 637 people, or 14% of the total.

There were 969 people aged 26 years or over in London, which was 76% of the total, compared to 2,775 in the rest of England which was 82% of the total. The number of people sleeping rough in London aged 26 years or over was up by 156 people or 19% compared to 813 people in 2017.

In London, there were 265 people or 21% of the total where their age was unknown, compared to 372 people or 11% of the total in the Rest of England.

Table 5 and **Charts 5, 6 and 7** show the demographics for the number of people sleeping rough in England, London and the Rest of England in the autumn 2018 snapshot.

London and the Rest of England had the same percentage of those who were male, female and gender unknown. However, London had a substantially higher percentage of those who were EU (non-UK) nationals than the Rest of England and a slightly higher percentage of those whose nationality was unknown. In addition, compared to the Rest of England London had a much higher percentage of people sleeping rough where their age was unknown.

Table 5: Demographics of the people sleeping rough, England, London, and the Rest of England, autumn 2018

Demographics	England		London		Rest of England	
	No.	% of total	No.	% of total	No.	% of total
Gender						
Male	3,937	84%	1,081	84%	2,856	84%
Female	642	14%	162	13%	480	14%
Gender unknown	98	2%	40	3%	58	2%
Age						
25 years or under	296	6%	49	4%	247	7%
26 years or over	3,744	80%	969	76%	2,775	82%
Age unknown	637	14%	265	21%	372	11%
Nationality						
UK nationals	3,013	64%	417	33%	2,596	76%
EU, non-UK nationals	1,048	22%	610	48%	438	13%
Non-EU nationals	153	3%	93	7%	60	2%
Nationality unknown	463	10%	163	13%	300	9%
All	4,677		1,283		3,394	

Chart 5: Percentage of people sleeping rough by gender in London and Rest of England, autumn 2017 and autumn 2018

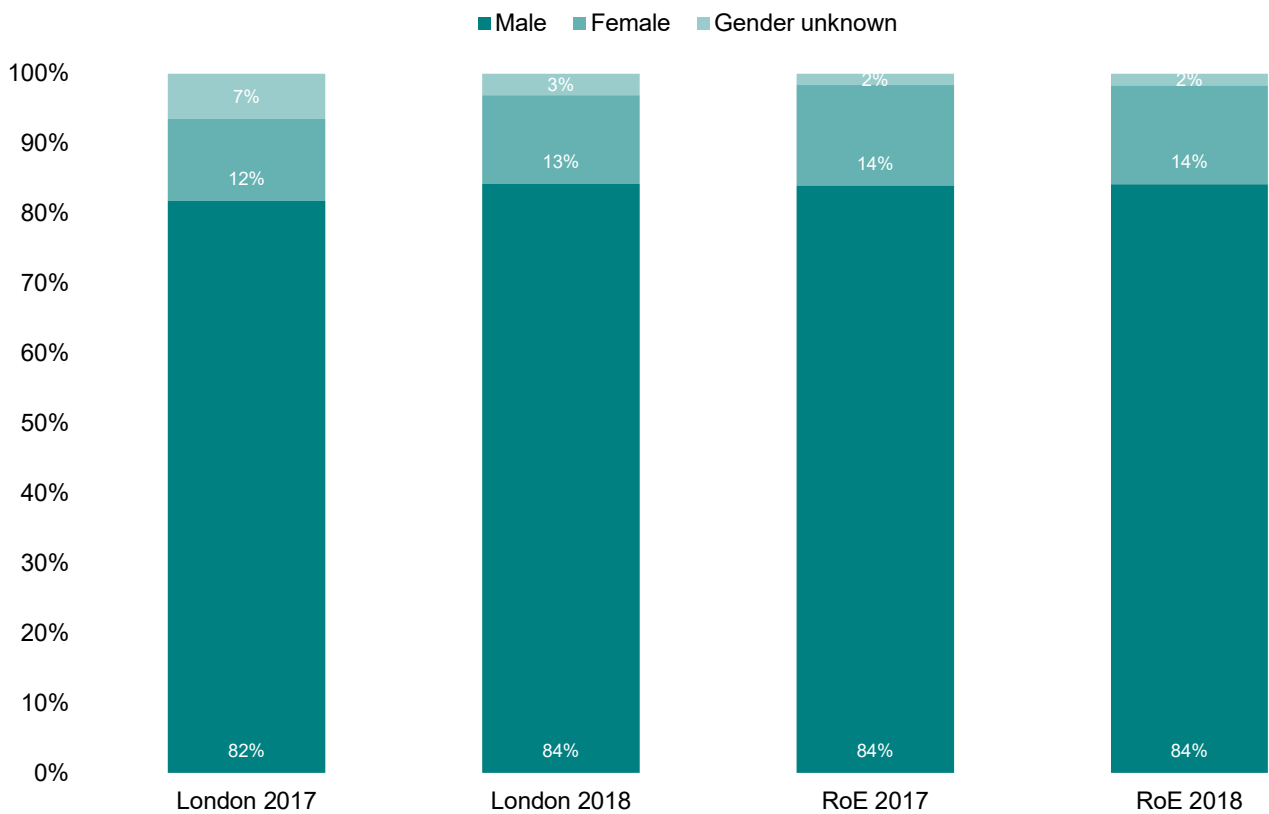


Chart 6: Percentage of people sleeping rough by nationality in London and Rest of England, autumn 2017 and autumn 2018

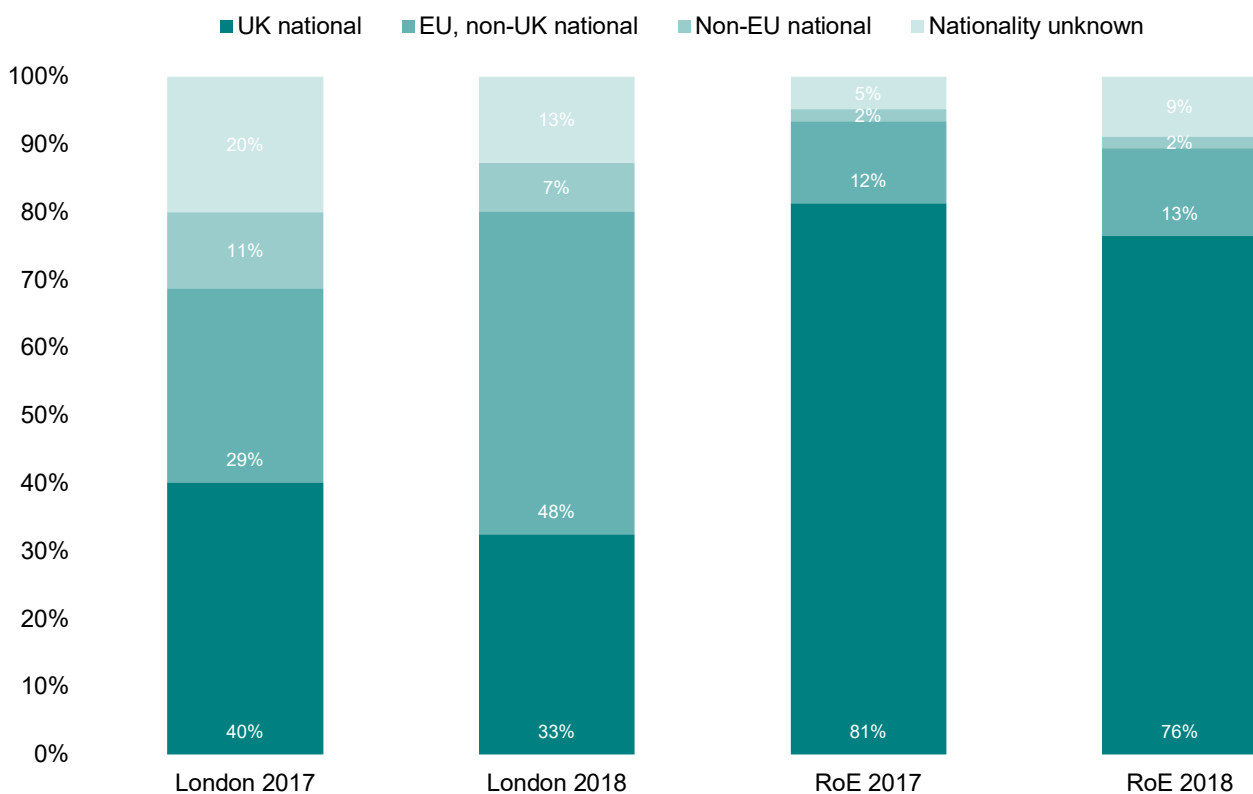
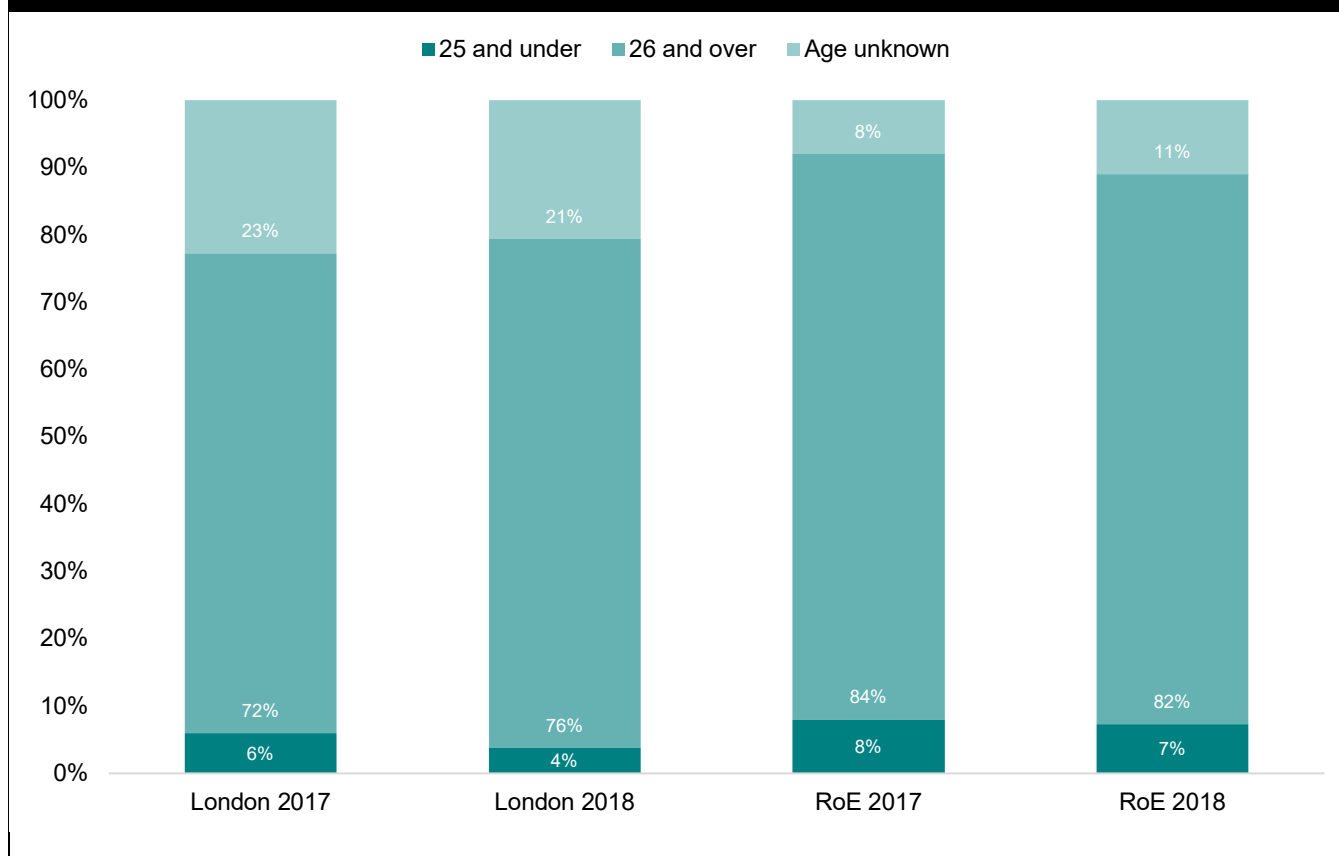


Chart 7: Percentage of people sleeping rough by age in London and Rest of England, autumn 2017 and autumn 2018



Accompanying Tables

Four accompanying tables are available to download alongside this release:

- Table 1** Street counts, evidence-based estimates and estimates informed by a spotlight street count of rough sleeping, by local authority district and region, England autumn 2010 to autumn 2018
- Table 2a** Street counts, evidence-based estimates and estimates informed by a spotlight street count of rough sleeping, by local authority district, region and gender, England autumn 2018
- Table 2b** Street counts, evidence-based estimates and estimates informed by a spotlight street count of rough sleeping, by local authority district, region and nationality, England autumn 2018
- Table 2c** Street counts, evidence-based estimates and estimates informed by a spotlight street count of rough sleeping, by local authority district, region and age, England autumn 2018

These tables can be accessed at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/rough-sleeping-in-england-autumn-2018>

2010 to 2017 data, including demographics for 2016 and 2017, can be accessed at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/homelessness-statistics#rough-sleeping>

Definitions

People sleeping rough: are defined as follows for the purposes of rough sleeping street counts, evidence-based estimates, and estimates informed by a spotlight street count:

People sleeping, about to bed down (sitting on/in or standing next to their bedding) or actually bedded down in the open air (such as on the streets, in tents, doorways, parks, bus shelters or encampments). People in buildings or other places not designed for habitation (such as stairwells, barns, sheds, car parks, cars, derelict boats, stations, or “bashes” which are makeshift shelters, often comprised of cardboard boxes).

The definition does not include people in hostels or shelters, people in campsites or other sites used for recreational purposes or organised protest, squatters or travellers.

Bedded down: is taken to mean either lying down or sleeping. **About to bed down** includes those who are sitting in/on or near a sleeping bag or other bedding.

Technical notes

Data collection

Since 1998, the number of people sleeping rough has been measured by street counts in areas with a known or suspected rough sleeping problem. Local authorities had been asked to conduct an annual street count if they estimated there were more than ten people sleeping rough in the area. In June 2010, to supplement the street counts, local authorities that had not conducted a count were asked to provide an estimate of the number of people sleeping rough on a given night. Results of the June 2010 estimates and a time series of rough sleeping counts since 1998 are published here: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/rough-sleeping-in-england-total-street-count-and-estimates-2010>

The changes that were made to the methodology and the definition of people sleeping rough mean that figures produced in line with the September 2010 guidance are not directly comparable with previous statistics. The impact of these methodological changes cannot be separated from changes in the level of rough sleeping between autumn 2010 and earlier time periods. A technical note setting out and explaining the differences between the autumn 2010 rough sleeping statistics and previously published figures was published alongside the autumn 2010 release on the MHCLG website: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/7379/1846366.pdf

Following the publication of these figures, a public consultation on evaluating the extent of rough sleeping was run over the summer 2010, and new guidance for local authorities was published in September 2010 explaining how to carry out rough sleeping counts and estimates. The guidance and form can be found at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/evaluating-the-extent-of-rough-sleeping--2>

This 2018 release is the first in this series to report the number of local authorities who conducted an estimate informed by a spotlight street count. It is also the first to report the comparison of method selected to previous years. See **Tables 6 and 7** for these respective reports. This additional information has been included to enhance transparency on the underpinning methodology for users.

Table 6 shows the number of people sleeping rough in England by the method used by local authorities. In 2018, 326 or 100% of local authorities in England submitted a rough sleeping figure. The response rate has been 100% every year since 2010. In 2018, 74 authorities (23%) conducted a street count and 252 (77%) provided an evidence-based estimate (including those that used a spotlight street count as part of their estimate process). This compares to 52 (16%) and 274 (84%) respectively in 2017, and 47 (14%) and 279 (86%) respectively in 2016. Of those providing an estimate in 2018, 55 (22%) provided an estimate informed by a spotlight street count. The 74 authorities conducting a street count reported 2,146 people sleeping rough (46% of the total) while those compiling an estimate reported 2,531 people sleeping rough (54% of the total).

Local authorities are advised to use the method that will most accurately reflect the number of people sleeping rough in their area. Local authorities may change their method for a number of reasons, including if they believe there has been a significant change in the number of people sleeping rough

since the previous year or if there is disagreement between local agencies. More information about choosing the most appropriate method can be found in the **Data Limitations** section.

Table 6: Number of people sleeping rough by method, England, 2010 to 2018

Method	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Street Count	407	519	498	594	785	823	1,137	1,531	2,146
% of total	23%	24%	22%	25%	29%	23%	28%	32%	46%
Number of LAs	42	53	43	48	49	44	47	52	74
% of LAs	13%	16%	13%	15%	15%	13%	14%	16%	23%
Estimate	1,361	1,662	1,811	1,820	1,959	2,746	2,997	3,219	2,531
% of total	77%	76%	78%	75%	71%	77%	72%	68%	54%
Number of LAs	284	273	283	278	277	282	279	274	252
% of LAs	87%	84%	87%	85%	85%	87%	86%	84%	77%
Total	1,768	2,181	2,309	2,414	2,744	3,569	4,134	4,751	4,677

Table 7 shows the method used to assess the number of people sleeping rough in 2018 compared to 2017 for all local authorities. In 2018, 262 or 80% of local authorities used the same methodology as last year to provide their annual snapshot figure. Of these, 43 local authorities did a street count and 219 provided an estimate (this includes estimates informed by spotlight street counts). There were 64 or 20% of local authorities which changed methodology this year. Of these, 31 (48%) changed to a street count and 33 (52%) to an estimate, of which 20 changed to an estimate informed by a spotlight street count. Of the 31 areas that changed to a street count, 18 (58%) were RSI areas, of which 13 saw a decrease.

Table 7: Comparison of method to assess the number of people sleeping rough, England, 2018 to 2017

Summary	Changed to			Remained as	
	Street count	Estimate	Spotlight	Street count	Estimate
Number of local authorities	31	13	20	43	219
2018 total	628	137	428	1,518	1,966
2017 total	940	88	317	1,462	1,944
Total change since last year	-312	49	111	56	22
% change since last year	-33%	72%	35%	4%	1%
Average % change since last year	-23%	56%	111%	10%	38%
No. of LAs which increased	11	7	11	20	104
No. of LAs which decreased	20	3	7	21	79

Data quality

All rough sleeping returns submitted by local authorities are independently verified or validated by Homeless Link to ensure they are robust. Homeless Link are the national membership charity for organisations working directly with people who become homeless in England:

<http://www.homeless.org.uk/about-us>

Homeless Link are funded by MHCLG to provide verification, validation, and guidance to local authorities for the annual rough sleeping street count and evidence-based estimate process. The guidance they provide includes webinars, training sessions, and workshops for local authority leads, count coordinators, verifiers, and volunteers who are either involved in carrying out a street count or evidence-based estimate, or estimate informed by a spotlight street count. Homeless Link also provide a detailed toolkit which sets out the process that local authorities, and their partners, use to evaluate the extent of people sleeping rough. The toolkit includes guidance around defining rough sleeping, choosing between a street count, an evidence-based estimate, and an estimate informed by a spotlight street count; collecting demographic data, how the verification process works, step-by-step guidance, templates, validation and verification forms, and quick guides for easy reference. This guidance is available at:

<http://www.homeless.org.uk/our-work/resources/counts-and-estimates-evaluating-extent-of-rough-sleeping>

In 2018, Homeless Link verified all street counts, liaising with the Count Coordinator to check that the guidance had been followed in the planning of the count. They observed the process during the night of the count, joining one of the count teams and reviewing the count forms from other teams as they were submitted. There was one exception to this, due to a miscommunication about the date of the street count, however this was verified remotely after the count took place. In each case, the verifier discussed the single figure and demographics with the coordinator, and completed a verification form that was sent to Homeless Link for review. Verifiers were trained by Homeless Link and were not employed by the local authority or its commissioned services.

Homeless Link also conducted a detailed verification of 29 (12%) of the rough sleeping estimates. These were Aylesbury, Barnet, Barnsley, Bath and North Somerset, Cotswold, Crawley, Doncaster, East Devon, Eastbourne, Enfield, Forest of Dean, Haringey, Harrow, Kettering, Kingston Upon Hull, Lincoln, Maidstone, Merton, Mid Devon, Milton Keynes, Newcastle, Nottingham, Sevenoaks, Stroud, Teignbridge, Tewksbury, Tonbridge & Malling, Tunbridge Wells and Wiltshire. Homeless Link chose these authorities by risk assessing whether they would need direct support with planning or verification of their estimate. High risk authorities could be those with high numbers, issues with local partners disputing figures, concerns about the correct methodology being used in previous years, or requests for additional support. Verifiers attended estimation meetings in person.

The remaining 223 (88%) local authority estimates not selected for detailed verification underwent a validation process by telephone. In each case, the verifier asked the coordinator a series of questions about how they conducted their estimate in order to complete the validation form. This included checking that the guidance had been followed, for example that relevant partners were involved, that a single typical night was used, and that there was an understanding of the rough sleeping definition.

Local authorities submitted their annual figure for the single night snapshot via MHCLG's DELTA online data collection system. DELTA is the online system provided by MHCLG to collect all of the Department's statistical data and grant applications. This system includes rules and validation

checks to ensure the data provided is complete, reliable and of good quality. For example, any large changes compared to last year would trigger an alert to the authority and require a text description to explain the reason for the change in order to submit the information.

All returns submitted by local authorities on DELTA were certified by Homeless Link to check that the final figures submitted were the same as those which had already been verified and validated by Homeless Link. If there were any discrepancies these had to be discussed and agreed with Homeless Link before they were certified.

The Department chased late returns and conducted further validation and sense checks to ensure overall response was as complete and accurate as possible.

In 2018 Homeless Link certified 98% of the returns submitted by local authorities to MHCLG. They were not able to certify 5 (2%) of the returns. These were Halton, Lancaster, Richmond upon Thames, Wealden, and Windsor and Maidenhead. This was due either to information not being submitted on DELTA (3 cases), discrepancies between the verified figures and those submitted (1 case), and no contact with Homeless Link to verify the process (1 case).

Local authorities were asked to provide details of agencies that had been consulted with as part of the count and estimate process. Every authority reported that they had consulted with at least one type of local agency, and 244 (75%) reported they had consulted over 5 groups or more. 314 (96%) local authorities consulted with the Police as part of their count or estimate process, 307 (94%) with voluntary sector, 285 (87%) with Outreach workers, 244 (75%) with Substance misuse agencies, 233 (71%) with Faith groups, 225 (69%) with Mental health agencies, 173 (53%) with Drugs & alcohol treatment teams, and 109 (33%) with Local residents & businesses. Further details about the groups consulted and the number of groups consulted are shown in **Tables 8 and 9**.

Table 8: Agencies consulted by local authorities to assess the number of people sleeping rough, England, autumn 2018

Group consulted	Street Count		Estimate		Spotlight		Total	
	No. of LAs	% of LAs	No. of LAs	% of LAs	No. of LAs	% of LAs	No. of LAs	% of LAs
Police	73	97%	188	96%	53	96%	314	96%
Voluntary sector	69	92%	186	95%	52	95%	307	94%
Outreach workers	71	95%	162	83%	52	95%	285	87%
Substance misuse agencies	59	79%	140	71%	45	82%	244	75%
Faith groups	52	69%	140	71%	41	75%	233	71%
Mental health agencies	45	60%	145	74%	35	64%	225	69%
Drugs & alcohol treatment teams	38	51%	109	56%	26	47%	173	53%
Local residents & businesses	31	41%	59	30%	19	35%	109	33%

Table 9: Number of agencies consulted by local authorities to assess the number of people sleeping rough, England, autumn 2018

Number of groups consulted	Street Count		Estimate		Spotlight		Total	
	No. of LAs	% of LAs	No. of LAs	% of LAs	No. of LAs	% of LAs	No. of LAs	% of LAs
1	1	1%	3	2%	0	0%	4	1%
2	1	1%	6	3%	1	2%	8	2%
3	6	8%	15	8%	3	5%	24	7%
4	9	12%	31	16%	6	11%	46	14%
5	10	13%	24	12%	11	20%	45	14%
6	17	23%	39	20%	15	27%	71	22%
7	11	15%	41	21%	9	16%	61	19%
8	19	25%	38	19%	10	18%	67	21%

Comparability of demographic data between 2016 and subsequent releases is limited due to methodology changes. In 2016 demographic information was collected for the first time. The totals included 'not knows' but not all local authorities were able to provide exact numbers of these 'not knows'.

Rates per 10,000 households have been calculated using the 2016-based household projections for mid-2018 produced by the Office for National Statistics. These are consistent with the projections published on 3 December 2018 at the following link:

www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationprojections/datasets/householdprojectionsforengland

The Department's statistical quality guidelines are published here:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/statistical-notice-dclg-quality-guidelines>

The UK Statistics Authority (UKSA) published an assessment report covering the Department's homelessness and rough sleeping statistics in December 2015. This report, and related correspondence between the Department's Statistics Head of Profession and the Authority's Director General for Regulation, are available at:

<https://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/publication/statistics-on-homelessness-and-rough-sleeping-in-england-department-for-communities-and-local-government/>

Assessment of data quality

In 2015, the UKSA published a regulatory standard for the quality assurance of administrative data. To assess the quality of the data provided for this release the Department has followed that standard – see **Table 10**.

The standard is supported with an Administrative Data Quality Assurance Toolkit which provides useful guidance on the practices that can be adopted to assure the quality of the data they utilise.

Table 10: Assessment of the level of risk based on the Quality Assurance Toolkit

Risk/Profile Matrix Statistical Series	Administrative Source	Data quality concern	Public interest	Matrix classification
Rough Sleeping Statistics	Local authority Rough Sleeping counts and estimates	Low	Medium	Low Risk (A1/A2)

The publication of MHCLG’s Rough Sleeping statistics can be considered as medium profile, as there is mainstream media interest, with moderate economic and/or political sensitivity.

Overall, the Rough Sleeping statistics have been assessed as A1/A2: Low Risk. A full outline of the statistical production process and quality assurance carried out is provided in **Figure 1**.

Figure 1: Rough Sleeping Quality Assurance Process Flowchart



Data limitations

The counts and estimates single night snapshots provide a way of indicating the number of people sleeping rough across local authorities and assessing change over time. There is currently no national mechanism for recording every person who sleeps rough in England across the year. The single night snapshot methodology aims to get as accurate a representation of the number of people sleeping rough as possible, while acknowledging that each process has its limitations. The method is chosen to meet the local context: street counts are based on visible rough sleeping, and evidence-based estimates on a range of sources for rough sleeping, and in some cases also include a spotlight count.

The single night snapshot counts and estimates cannot record everyone in an area with a history of rough sleeping. They are also unable to tell the difference between those people who are sleeping rough for the first time, intermittently, or who have been sleeping rough for a period of time. Many people who sleep rough do so intermittently, moving from hostels or sofa surfing to sleeping rough and back. Many people sleeping rough bed down in places out of sight to avoid the risk of being detected, which means accurately capturing the number of people sleeping rough across an area on a single night is inherently difficult. A number of different factors can influence the accuracy of the information provided:

Type of local authority area

It is more difficult to carry out a count of people sleeping rough in large rural and coastal areas than in urban areas. The geographic area to cover in a single night is often much larger and there is a wide range of possible places people may sleep rough, including woods or on private property in barns or on farm land, which are difficult or unsafe to access. In urban areas although it may be easier to carry out a street count, there may still be issues with including everyone, as people could be sleeping in sites which are difficult and unsafe to access, such as derelict buildings and building sites. People sleeping rough may move across local authority boundaries regularly which may explain some of the differences year on year.

Weather

The weather of the chosen night for the count or estimate may have a large impact on the number of people sleeping rough. Severe weather conditions will force many people who normally sleep rough to use a night shelter or hostel, to 'sofa surf', or sleep in locations which are more hidden. These people would be excluded from the count or estimate which may alter the detected level of rough sleeping. In some areas this year we know the weather was more severe compared to last year and in others it was milder which may also have impacted on the overall number.

Time and day of count or estimate

The guidance provided by Homeless Link makes clear that the night chosen for the count or estimate should take care to avoid any unusual local factors which may distort the number, such as events, club nights, football matches, festivals, charity sleep-outs, higher levels of police activity, or changes to service opening times. Local authorities are also advised to identify an appropriate day of the week, as choosing a weekend may mean that people bed down later or are less visible. People sleeping rough in busy urban areas may bed down later. Local authorities are advised start times

should be tailored to meet local circumstances. The earliest permitted start is midnight. In cities and towns with a busy night time economy, start time of 2am or even later is more appropriate so that people sleeping rough who bed down after pubs and clubs close are still counted. Counts should be completed by 5am, but in rural areas, where the majority of people are sleeping rough away from built-up and well-lit areas, counts may be conducted in the hours after dawn. Areas should take care to follow as closely as possible the same time period used each year.

Selecting the method to assess the extent of rough sleeping

Local authorities can decide whether to count or estimate in order to determine their single figure. They should use the method that will most accurately reflect the number of people sleeping rough in their area. An estimate may be appropriate if any of these factors apply:

- Sleep sites are inaccessible e.g. in woods or dispersed across rural areas;
- Sleep sites are unsafe to access or are hidden from sight;
- The local authority cannot arrange safe access to known rough sleeping sites (e.g. parks, tower blocks) during a count;
- There is regular intelligence gathering in place by a number of agencies (e.g. by an outreach team, day centre, park wardens);
- Numbers of people sleeping rough are consistently low and they are already in touch with services, and partner agencies agree this is the case;
- The local authority can gather sufficient intelligence on people sleeping rough via partner agencies;
- Partner agencies agree to collect information for an agreed night and to share this with the local authority for the purpose of the estimate.

An estimate informed by a spotlight count may be appropriate if:

- There are a mix of visible/accessible and hidden/inaccessible locations in the local authority area;
- The individuals sleeping rough or overall number of people sleeping rough in visible/accessible sites change frequently;
- There are conflicting views from partners about which method is right for the area;
- Additional robust intelligence comes to light on the night of the count about hidden rough sleeping.

A street count may be appropriate if any of the following factors apply:

- A significant change in the number, population or location of people sleeping rough where sites are visible;
- High numbers of people sleeping rough in the area with no ongoing data collection (e.g. no/limited outreach);
- An increase or fluctuations in numbers of people sleeping rough where sleep sites are accessible/visible;
- Difficulties forming an estimate on the basis of the information available;
- Significant disagreement about the number between agencies.

Related statistics

Combined Homelessness and Information Network (CHAIN)

The Combined Homelessness and Information Network (CHAIN) is a multi-agency database recording information about people seen rough sleeping by outreach teams in London. CHAIN is managed by St Mungo's, a London-based homeless charity, and is used by organisations working with people sleeping rough in London. Information is recorded onto the CHAIN database by people who work directly with people sleeping rough in London (e.g. workers in outreach teams, day centres, hostels and resettlement teams). CHAIN does not cover 'hidden homeless' groups, such as those who are squatting or staying in inaccessible locations to outreach workers.

The latest CHAIN quarterly report (October-December 2018), published 31 January 2019, shows that a total of 3,289 people were seen sleeping rough by outreach workers in London in the period October – December 2018.

The CHAIN data is not comparable to the single night snapshot counts and estimates presented in this release. The CHAIN data provides a **total** count across the October to December 2018 quarter of all individuals seen sleeping rough by outreach teams in London on at least one night during this period, whereas the MHCLG single night snapshot for autumn 2018 shows the number of people seen or thought to be sleeping rough on a single night between October 1st and November 30th 2018.

The CHAIN database records identifying and demographic information about people sleeping rough. The October – December 2018 quarterly report shows that outreach teams recorded:

Total rough sleepers

- There were 3,289 individuals recorded sleeping rough in the capital between October and December 2018. This was a 25% increase on the total figure for the same period last year.
- Of this total, 47% were new rough sleepers, 40% were intermittent rough sleepers, and 13% were recorded as living on the streets.

New rough sleepers

- 1,551 people recorded sleeping rough in London for the first time.
- Of these 1,280 (83%) spent just one night sleeping rough; 244 (16%) slept rough for more than one night but did not go on to live on the streets; and 27 (2%) were deemed to be living on the streets.
- The number of new rough sleepers recorded during this period was 38% higher than the same period last year.

Living on the streets

- 435 people recorded who were deemed to be living on the streets.
- The number of rough sleepers deemed to be living on the streets is 13% higher than the same period last year, and 28% higher than the immediately preceding period (July-September 2018).

Intermittent rough sleepers

- There were 1,330 people recorded sleeping rough during October - December 2018 who were not new, and did not have enough contacts to be deemed as living on the streets.
- The number of intermittent rough sleepers is 15% higher than the same period last year, but 5% lower than the immediately preceding period.

The proportion of all people recorded as sleeping rough who were female was 17%, while 8% were aged 25 years or under, and 12% were aged over 55 years. Of the people sleeping rough for whom nationality information was available, 49% were recorded as having United Kingdom as their nationality, while 32% were from Central and Eastern European – 16% who were from Romania, 8% from Poland, and 3% from Lithuania. 5% were from Africa, 4% from Asia and 1% from Americas.

Of the 1,943 people (59% of the total) whose institutional history was recorded, 7% had experience of the Armed forces, 12% had been in Care, 38% had been in Prison and 48% had been in all three. No institutional history was recorded for 41% of people seen sleeping rough. Of UK nationals seen sleeping rough, 2% had been in the Armed forces.

Of the 2,039 people (62% of total) sleeping rough who had a support needs assessment recorded, 41% had alcohol support needs, 43% drug support needs, and 50% mental health support needs, with 18% having all three needs, and 18% having none of these three needs. No support needs assessment was recorded for 38% of people seen sleeping rough.

More information about the CHAIN data collection is available at:

<http://www.mungos.org.uk/chain>

Source for the statistics in this section: CHAIN Quarterly Report, October 2018 – December 2018

MHCLG Related Statistics

The data in this release provides information on the number of people sleeping rough on a single night in autumn 2018, as well as some demographic information (gender, age, nationality). The rough sleeping statistics do not provide a definitive number of people or households affected by homelessness in England. The term “homelessness” is much broader than people sleeping rough and has a number of interpretations.

It is difficult to provide an accurate estimate of all homelessness across England. Data used to compile any estimate is collated from different datasets, which sample different subsets of the population over different time frames. Any estimate of homelessness in England will collate datasets that are not discrete from one another, which means some individuals may have been included more than once in the estimated total.

MHCLG produce other statistics releases that can help build up the wider homelessness picture. The English Housing Survey published data on the number of concealed households in England. These are additional adults in a household who wanted to rent or buy but could not afford to do so:

- In 2015/16, there were approximately 1.5 million households including at least one additional

adult who wanted to rent or buy but could not afford to do so. This equates to 7% of all households, and 1.9 million adults living in these circumstances across these 1.5 million households.

The EHS 2015-16 report can be found here:

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/627151/Future_home_owners_full_report.pdf

MHCLG also collect and publish quarterly statistics on the broad characteristics and circumstances of households owed a statutory homelessness duty. The latest statutory homelessness statistics showed:

- 58,660 households were owed a new statutory homeless duty between 3 April and 30 June 2018.
- Of these, 33,330 households were owed a new prevention duty and 25,330 households were owed a new relief duty.
- Local authorities accepted 6,670 households as being owed a main homelessness duty over the same period.
- 82,310 households were in temporary accommodation on 30 June 2018.
- 1,480 households reported that they were sleeping rough at the time of their application to the local authority, 340 of which were in London and 1,130 in the Rest of England.
- 6,350 households were classed as 'no fixed abode' at the time of their application to the local authority, 620 of which were in London, and 5,910 in the Rest of England.

Further information on statutory homelessness can be found at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/statutory-homelessness-in-england-april-to-june-2018>

The CORE social housing lettings collection publishes data on those moving from homelessness into Local Authority/ Private Registered Providers accommodation. The latest CORE statistics showed:

- Around 7,000 households were sleeping rough immediately prior to their new social housing letting (2% of all lettings in 2017/18), with another 33,000 in temporary accommodation (11%) and 66,000 living with friends and family (21%).
- Overall, 15% of new lettings in 2017/18 were to households deemed to be "statutorily homeless" and owed a main homelessness duty to be allocated a settled home, with another 3% deemed "statutorily homeless" but not owed a duty.

Further information on CORE social lettings can be found at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/rents-lettings-and-tenancies>

In addition, ONS recently published the first Experimental Statistics of the number of deaths of homeless people in England and Wales. This reported that:

- There were an estimated 597 deaths of homeless people in England and Wales in 2017.

Further information on ONS's experimental statistics on the deaths of homeless people can be found at:

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/birthsdeathsandmarriages/deaths/bulletins/deathsofhomelesspeopleinenglandandwales/2013to2017>

Revisions policy

This policy has been developed in accordance with the UK Statistics Authority Code of Practice for statistics and the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government Revisions Policy (found at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/statistical-notice-dclg-revisions-policy>). There are two types of revisions that the policy covers:

Non-Scheduled Revisions

Where a substantial error has occurred as a result of the compilation, imputation or dissemination process, the statistical release, live tables and other accompanying releases will be updated with a correction notice as soon as is practical.

If a local authority notifies MHCLG of an error in the information they have submitted after publication of the release, a decision on whether to revise will be made based upon the impact of any change and the effect it has on the interpretation of the data.

A typographic error on page 12 of the release on the Rough Sleeping Initiative has been corrected in this revised version. The percentage reduction in rough sleeping in the 83 Rough Sleeping Initiative areas between 2017 and 2018 should have been 19% rather than the 23% originally reported. The underlying figures remain unchanged, as does the national 2% reduction.

Scheduled Revisions

There are no scheduled revisions for this release.

Uses of the data

Central and Local Government

The data in this statistical release provide evidence on the prevalence of and trends in rough sleeping in England. They are used by ministers and officials in the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government in the formulation and monitoring of policy, the allocation of resources, performance monitoring and to support bids for funding from the Treasury. The data are also used to ensure democratic accountability in answers to Parliamentary Questions, ministerial correspondence, Freedom of Information Act cases and queries from the public. They are also used to allocate resources, monitor performance and to support bids for funding from the Treasury. For example the 2017 data was used to allocate £30m of funding towards areas with the highest number of people sleeping rough, as part of the Rough Sleeping Initiative.

Local housing authorities are both providers and users of the statistics and will use the data to track progress, benchmark against other authorities and plan and commission services to prevent and tackle rough sleeping.

Other government departments also use the statistics. For example, Department for Health and Social Care use the data as part of their Public Health Outcomes Framework.

Charities and Academics

The voluntary sector and academics also use the statistics to monitor and evaluate housing policy and for campaigning and fundraising purposes.

International

FEANTSA is the European Federation of National Organisations Working with the Homeless. Since 2015, FEANTSA have released a yearly Overview of Housing Exclusion in Europe. These annual reports look at the latest Eurostat data (EU-SILC) and assess EU countries' capacity to adequately house their populations. The latest and previous releases are available at:

<https://www.feantsa.org/en/report/2018/03/21/the-second-overview-of-housing-exclusion-in-europe-2017>

User engagement

Users are encouraged to provide feedback on how these statistics are used and how well they meet user needs. Comments on any issues relating to this statistical release are welcomed and encouraged. Responses should be addressed to the "Public enquiries" contact given in the "Enquiries" section below.

The Department's engagement strategy to meet the needs of statistics users is published here:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/engagement-strategy-to-meet-the-needs-of-statistics-users>

Notes

For both rough sleeping and statutory homelessness releases, all decisions and judgements regarding what data to collect, how and when it should be published, and the content and presentation of published statistics, are taken by the lead analyst reporting to the MHCLG Head of Profession for statistics. For both releases, one policy colleague is involved in producing and quality assuring the statistics, and they have a full understanding of the requirements of the National Statistics Code of Practice as regards pre-release access to statistics. We are also grateful for colleagues at the GLA for sharing their October to December 2018 quarterly statistics ahead of publication and quality assuring our statistics.

Details of officials who receive pre-release access to the Department's rough sleeping statistical release up to 24 hours before release can be found at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-communities-and-local-government/about/statistics>

It is expected that autumn 2019 Rough Sleeping Statistics will be published in early 2020. The date will be pre-announced on the UK Statistics Authority publication release calendar:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/announcements>

Devolved administration statistics

The devolved administrations publish their own statistics on homelessness. Details of their releases which contain information on rough sleeping are provided below.

The Scottish Government publishes figures on the number of households applying to the local authority for assistance under homelessness legislation who say they have slept rough the previous night or have reported their housing situation as 'long term roofless'. The 2017/18 annual figures are available at: <https://www.gov.scot/publications/homelessness-scotland-2017-18/>

The Welsh Government publish a national annual rough sleeping monitoring exercise, which includes a two week information gathering exercise followed by a one night snapshot count. This is carried out by Local Authorities, in partnership with other local agencies to gauge the extent of rough sleeping across Wales. The latest and previous releases are available at: <https://gov.wales/statistics-and-research/national-rough-sleeping-count/?lang=en>

The governing legislation for homelessness in Northern Ireland is the Housing (Northern Ireland) Order 1988 (as amended). Unlike the other three UK nations, housing is allocated by the Northern Ireland Housing Executive (NIHE), which covers the whole of Northern Ireland, rather than by local authorities. In Northern Ireland statistics on homelessness are obtained from the Northern Ireland Housing Executive (NIHE).

The NIHE carry out an annual street count in Belfast, in partnership with other statutory agencies and homeless organisations. Information about the most recent annual count is available at: <https://www.nihe.gov.uk/index/news/belfast-homeless-street-count-completed.htm>

Comparing between UK countries

The figures are not directly comparable between countries as they have a different methodology, coverage and are carried out at different time periods.

Enquiries

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Information on Official Statistics is available via the UK Statistics Authority website:

<https://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/>

Information about Statistics at MHCLG is available at: www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-communities-and-local-government/about/statistics

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Appendix 6

AP3

Homeless Link

2018 Rough Sleeping Statistics

An analysis of 2018 rough sleeping counts and estimates

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2018 Rough Sleeping Statistics

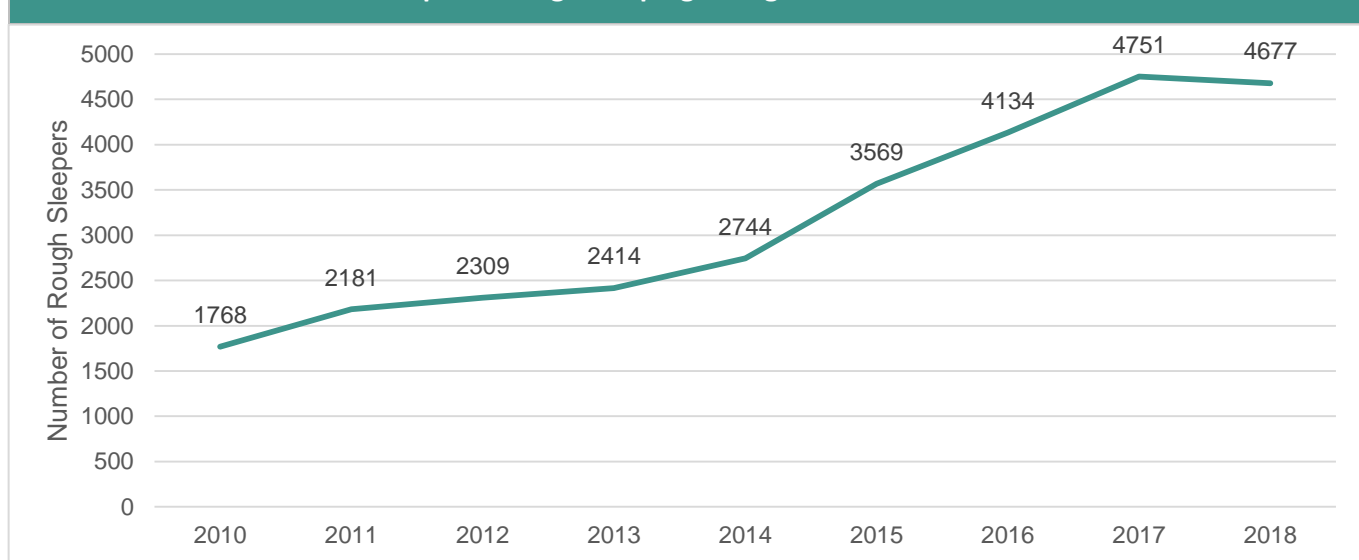
An analysis of 2018 rough sleeping counts and estimates

On 31st of January 2019, the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government released the autumn 2018 figures for rough sleeping. These statistics are based on counts and estimates carried out by Local Authorities in England, providing a snapshot figure of the number of people sleeping rough on any one night. The following analysis provides a regional breakdown of the figures, and identifies the local authority areas with the largest increases compared with previous years. The concluding section features a gender-based analysis of the data.

Headline figures

A total of **4,677** people were counted or estimated by local authorities to be sleeping rough in England on any one night in autumn 2018, representing a 2% decrease from the 2017 figure of 4,751. This is the first time in eight years that the estimated number of rough sleepers in England has gone down.

Graph 1 : Rough sleeping in England 2010 – 2018



The number of people sleeping rough in England has increased by 31% in the last 3 years (Table 1). Since the current methodology for measuring rough sleeping began in 2010, an additional 2,909 people have been counted or estimated as sleeping rough in England on any given night. This represents an increase of 165% in the last 8 years.

Table 1: Changes in rough sleeping 2010 – 2018

	2010 - 2018	2011 - 2018	2012 - 2018	2013 - 2018	2014 - 2018	2015 - 2018	2016 - 2018	2017- 2018
Percentage change	+165%	+114%	+103%	+94%	+70%	+31%	+13%	-2%
Numerical change	+2909	+2496	+2368	+2263	+1933	+1108	+543	-74

Rough sleeping by region

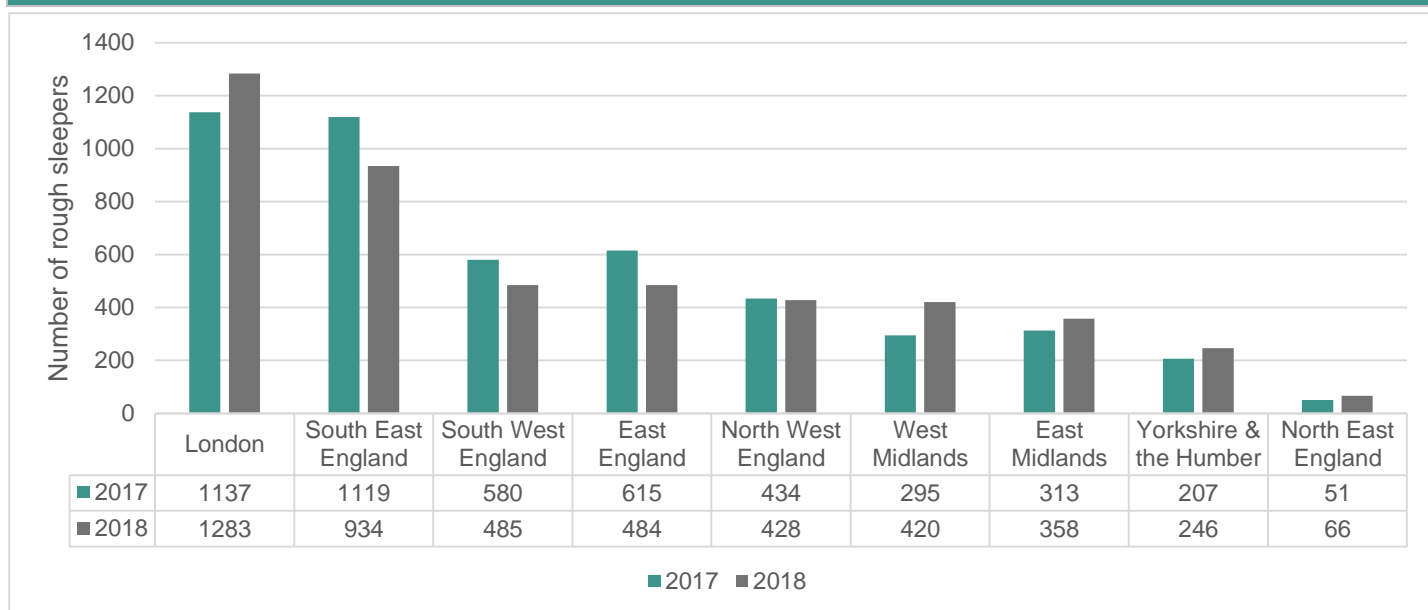
In 2018, five regions in England reported an increase in rough sleeping, while four regions reported a decrease (Graph 2). There was a significant increase in the West Midlands (+42%), where a total of 434 people were estimated or counted as sleeping rough on any given night. Both the South West England and East England have had the highest reduction of people sleeping rough (-21%).

Graph 2: Regional changes in rough sleeping 2017 – 2018

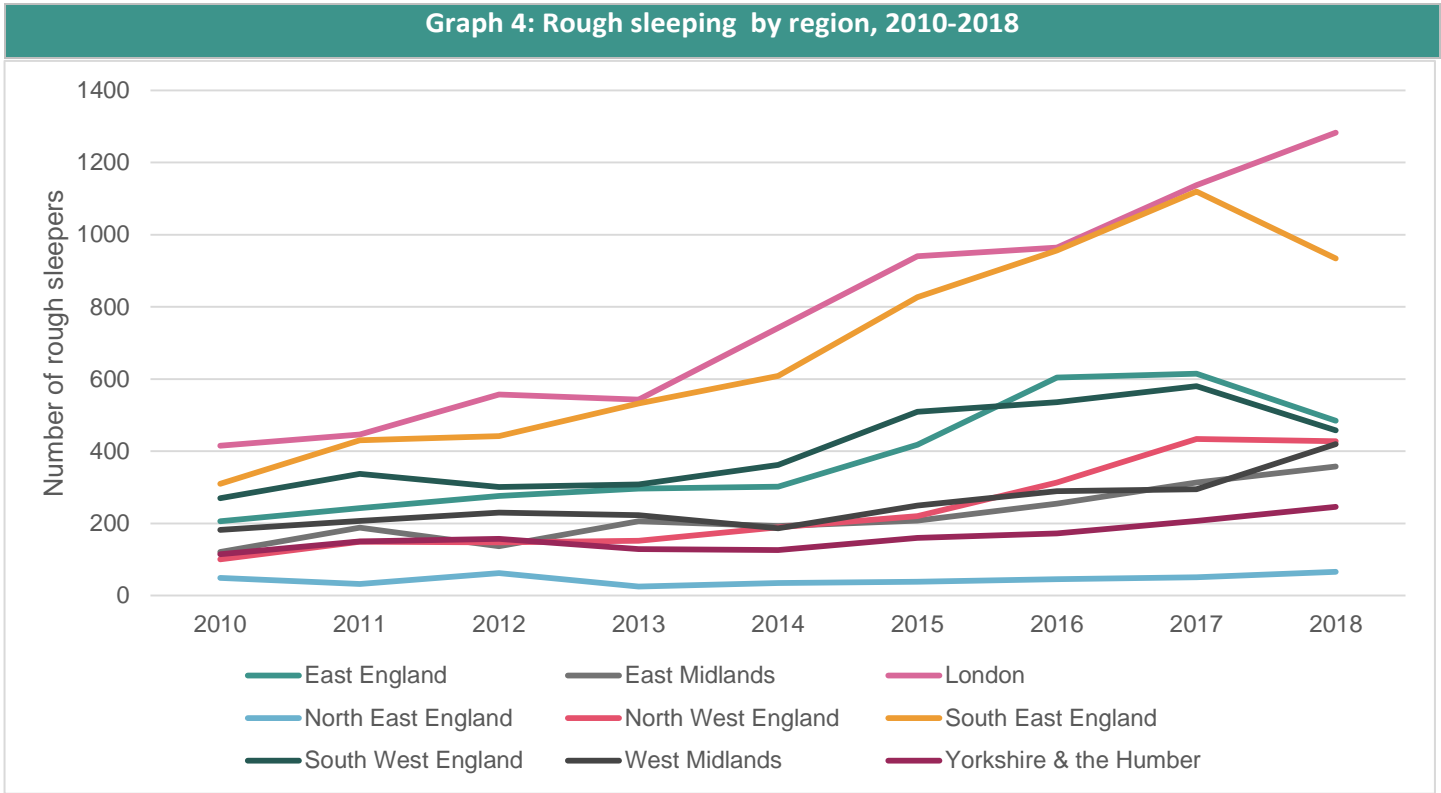


London continues to be the region with the highest number of rough sleepers, with local authorities reporting that a total of 1,283 people sleep rough on any given night (Graph 3). The North East of England had the lowest number of estimated or reported rough sleepers.

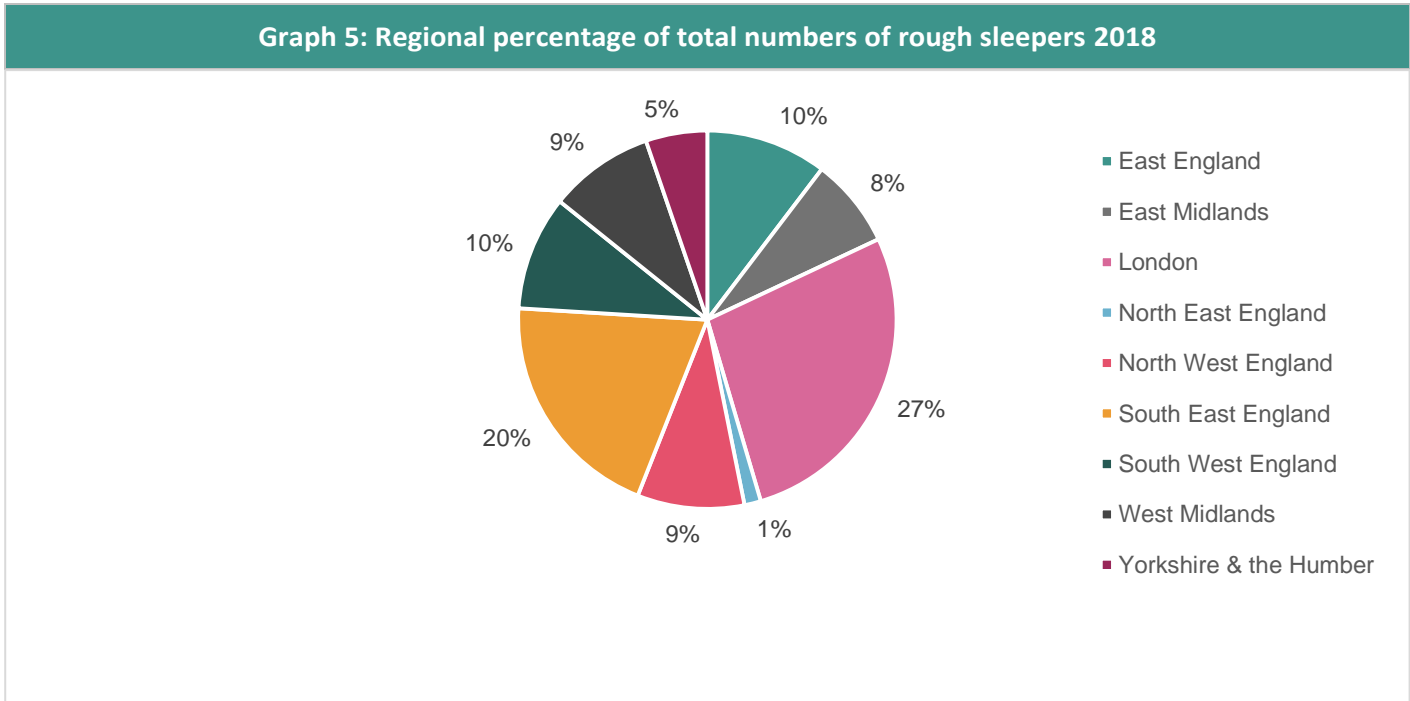
Graph 3: Number of rough sleepers in England, by region, 2017 - 2018



The increase in rough sleeping in England over the past 8 years has varied geographically. London has reported a 209% increase in levels of rough sleeping since 2010 (Graph 4). Although the South East of England has had a decrease of 21% (Graph 2) in 2018, the overall levels of rough sleeping since 2010 still represent an increase of 201%.



London accounts for 27% of the total number of rough sleepers in England (Graph 5). The North East continues to have the lowest proportion of people sleeping rough (1%).



Rough sleeping by local authority

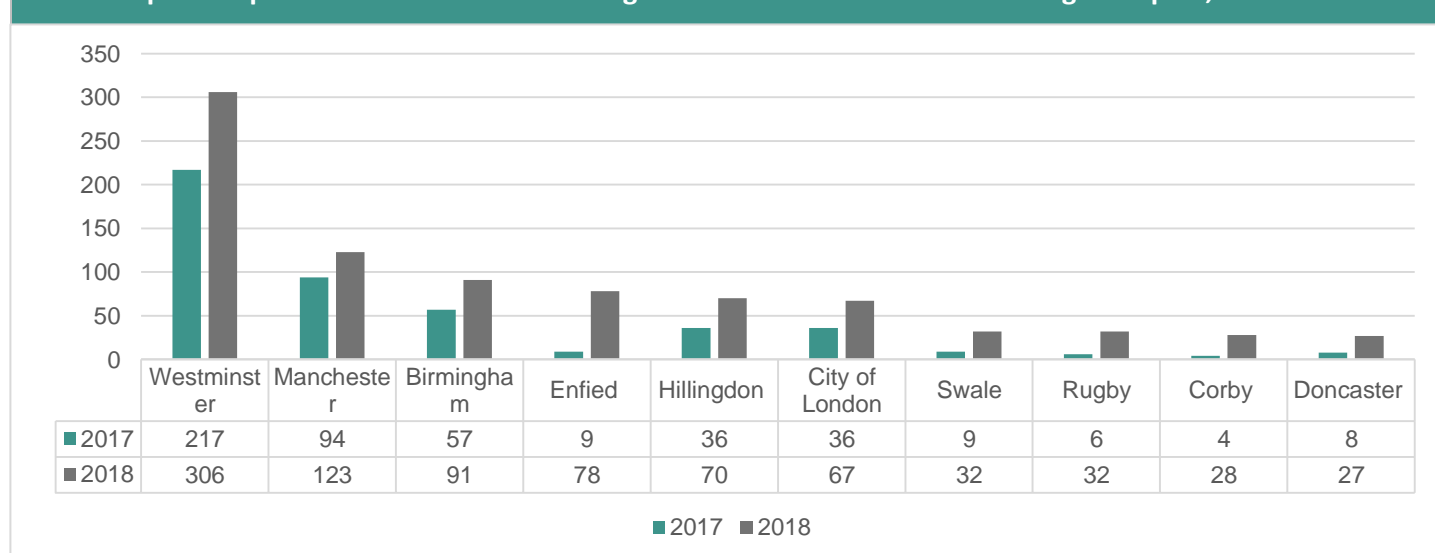
- Westminster remains the local authority with the highest number of rough sleepers (306) (Table 2).
- Brighton and Hove (-64%) and City of Bristol (-5%) are the only local authorities in the top ten to report a reduction in the number of rough sleepers.
- Birmingham, Enfield, Hillingdon and City of London, reported large increases in the number of rough sleepers (table 2). These local authorities were not in the top ten in 2017.
- Luton, Bedford, Southend-on-Sea and Cornwall are no longer in the top ten. Luton reported a reduction of 46%, Bedford reported a reduction of 33%, Southend-on-Sea a 85% reduction and Cornwall a 22% reduction.

Table 2: Top 10 local authorities with highest number of rough sleepers, 2017 – 2018

Local Authority	Region	2017	2018	Change from 2017	% change on 2017
1. Westminster	London	217	306	89	41%
2. Camden	London	127	141	14	11%
3. Manchester	North West	94	123	29	31%
4. Birmingham	West Midlands	57	91	34	60%
5. Bristol, City of	South West	86	82	-4	-5%
6. Newham	London	76	79	3	4%
7. Enfield	London	9	78	69	767%
8. Hillingdon	London	36	70	34	94%
9. City of London	London	35	67	31	86%
10. Brighton and Hove	Yorkshire & Humber	178	64	-114	-64%

Westminster reported the largest increase in the total number of rough sleepers (+89) (Graph 6). Local authorities also reporting large percentage increases includes Enfield (+767%) and Corby (+600%).

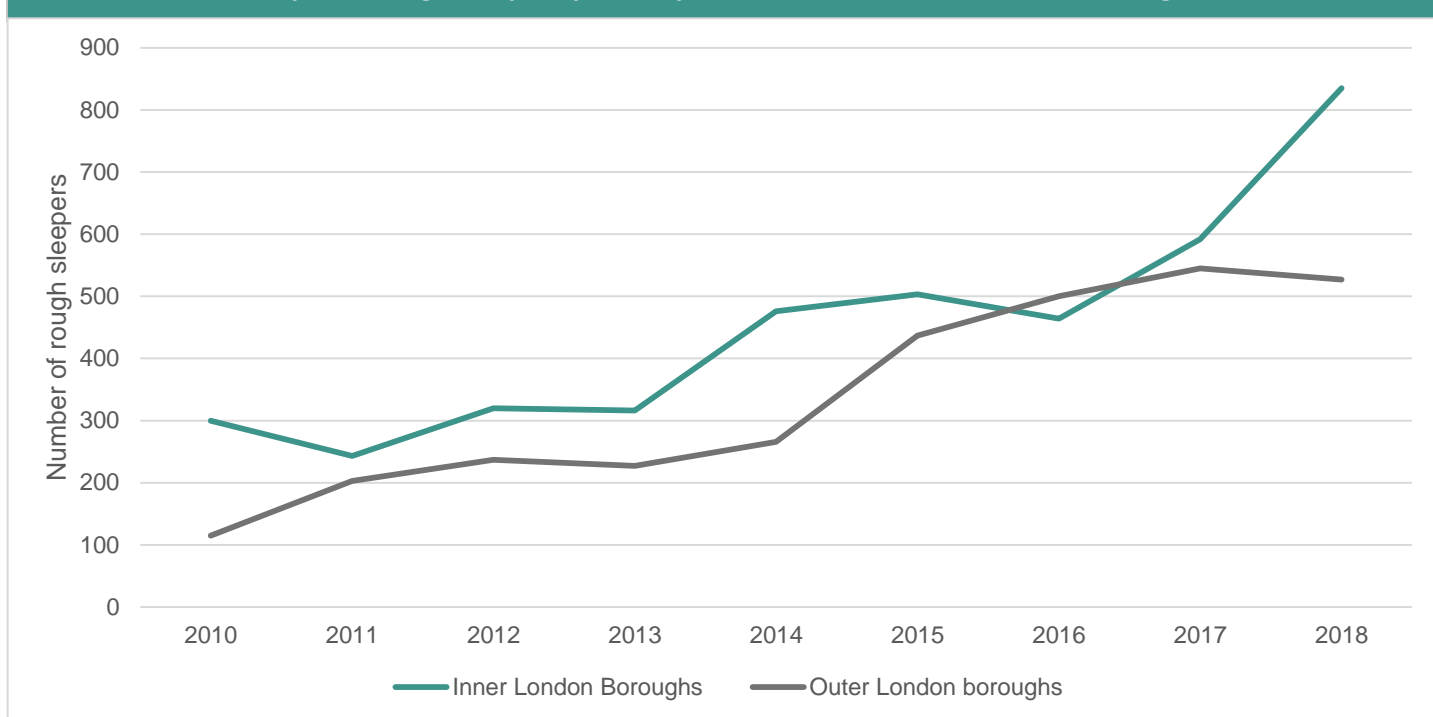
Graph 6: Top 10 local authorities with largest increase in the number of rough sleepers, 2017-2018



Homeless Link

- Numbers of rough sleepers have increased year on year in the Inner London Boroughs since 2010. However this year the number of rough sleepers in the Outer London Boroughs has decreased from 2017.
- Within this overall trend, most boroughs have seen increases in numbers since 2017, especially in Camden, Newham and Westminster.
- A few boroughs have seen decreases since 2017, especially in Tower Hamlets, Lewisham and Ealing.

Graph 7: Rough sleepers year on year in Inner and Outer London Boroughs



Inner London Boroughs

- A total of 592 people were counted or estimated to be sleeping rough in the Inner London Boroughs, representing 16% of the total figure of 4,677.
- Westminster is the local authority with the highest number of rough sleepers (306).
- Hammersmith and Fulham reported the largest increase in number of people sleeping rough at 140%.

Table 3: Inner London boroughs by number of rough sleepers, 2018

Local Authority	2017	2018	Change on 2017	% change on 2017
Westminster	217	306	89	41%
Camden	127	141	14	11%
City of London	36	67	31	86%
Lambeth	34	50	16	47%
Southwark	44	47	3	7%
Islington	27	43	16	59%
Wandsworth	13	25	12	92%
Hackney	18	23	5	28%
Kensington and Chelsea	20	20	0	0%
Hammersmith and Fulham	5	12	7	140%
Tower Hamlets	21	10	-11	-52%
Greenwich	8	7	-1	13%
Lewisham	22	5	-17	-77%
Total (Inner London)	592	756	164	28%

Outer London Boroughs

- A total of 527 people were counted or estimated to be sleeping rough in the Inner London Boroughs, representing 11% of the total figure of 4,677.
- Newham is the local authority with the highest number of rough sleepers.
- Barking and Dagenham and Enfield also have high numbers of people sleeping rough.
- Redbridge reported the most significant decrease in the number of rough sleepers (-39).

Table 4: Outer London boroughs by number of rough sleepers, 2018

Local Authority	2017	2018	Change on 2017	% change on 2017
Newham	76	79	3	4%
Enfield	9	78	69	767%
Hillingdon	36	70	34	94%
Ealing	62	33	-29	-47%
Haringey	43	32	-11	-26%
Brent	29	30	1	3%
Redbridge	65	26	-39	-60%
Barnet	21	24	3	14%
Merton	5	23	18	360%
Kingston upon Thames	27	23	-4	-15%
Waltham Forest	44	22	-22	-50%
Hounslow	22	18	-4	-35%
Croydon	31	15	-16	-52%
Richmond	19	14	-5	-26%
Harrow	10	13	3	30%
Barking and Dagenham	0	9	9	
Bromley	5	6	1	20%
Bexley	16	5	-11	69%
Sutton	3	5	2	67%
Havering	22	2	-20	-91%
Total (Outer London)	545	527	-18	3%

Demographics (gender)

- Of the 4,677 individuals counted or estimated to be sleeping rough in England in 2018, a total of 3,937 were male, 642 were female and 98 were gender unknown.
- 14% of total number of rough sleepers were women.
- London reported the largest number of women sleeping rough (162) (Graph 8).
- Other regions that have high numbers of women sleeping rough includes South East England (140) and East England (74).
- Westminster is the local authority with the largest number of women sleeping rough (Table 5).

Graph 8: Rough sleepers gender demographics 2018, by region

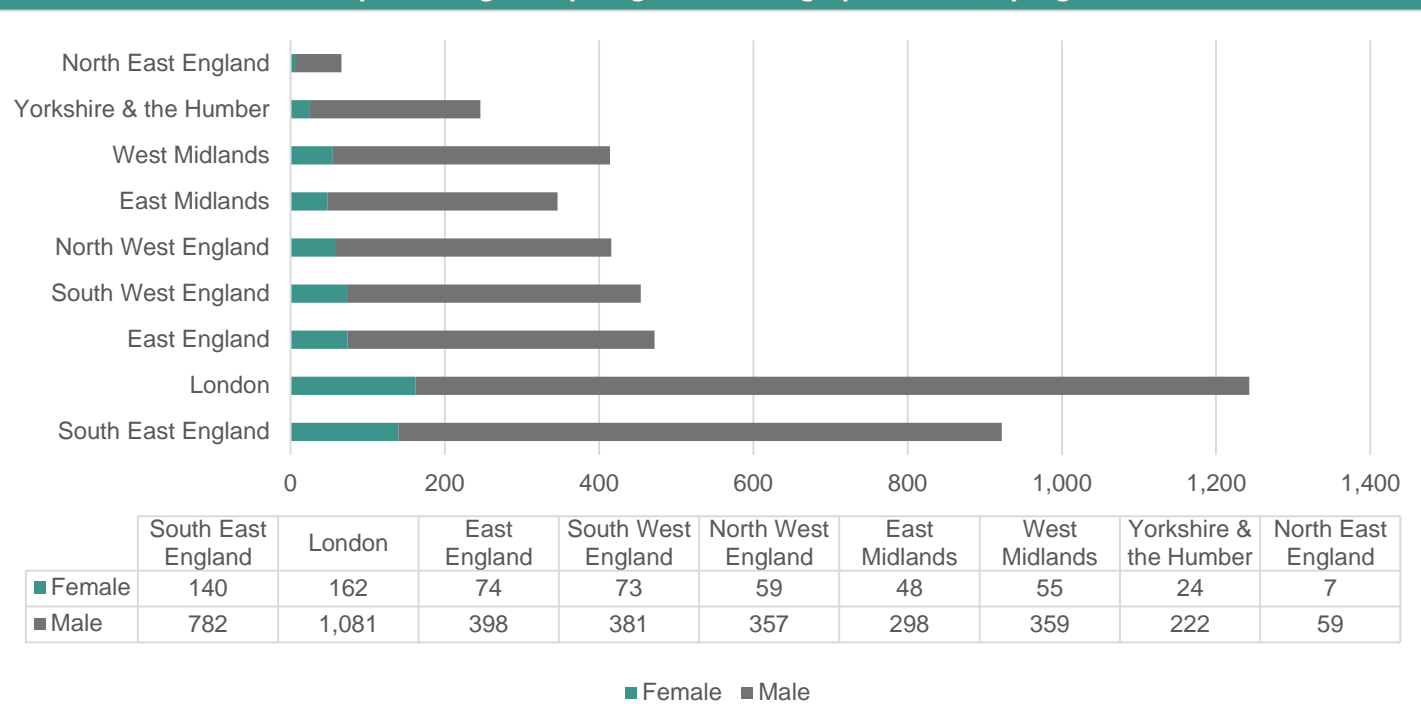


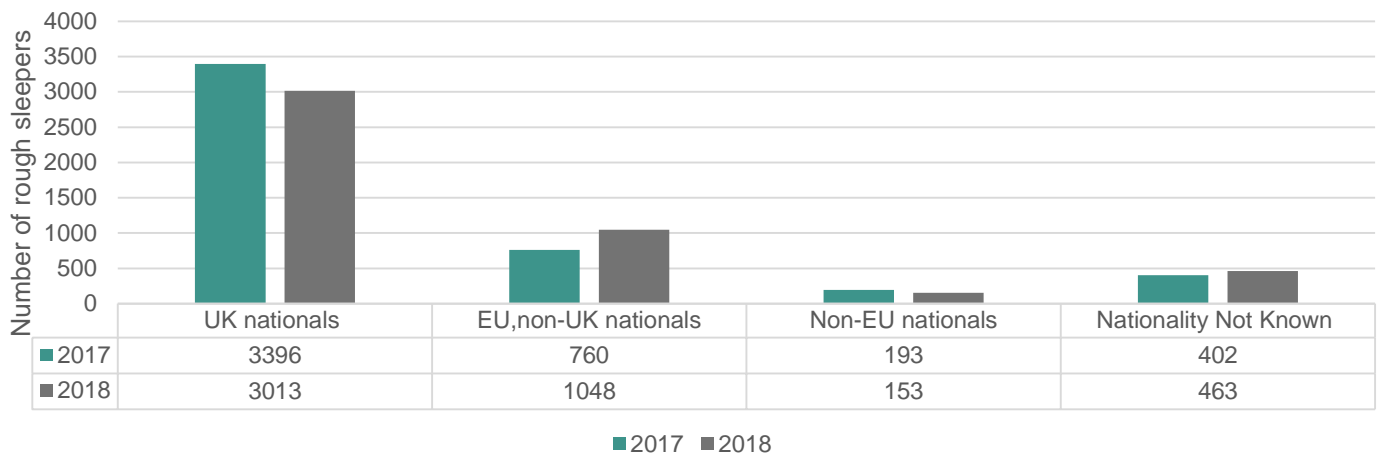
Table 5: Top 10 local authorities with highest number of female rough sleepers, 2018

Local Authority	Region	No of female rough sleepers
1. Westminster	London	45
2. Camden	London	24
3. Manchester	North West	23
4. Hillingdon	London	17
5. Bristol, City of	South West	14
6. Oxford	South East	11
7. Cornwall	South West	10
8. Bedford	East	10
9. Newham	London	10
10. Fenland	East	8

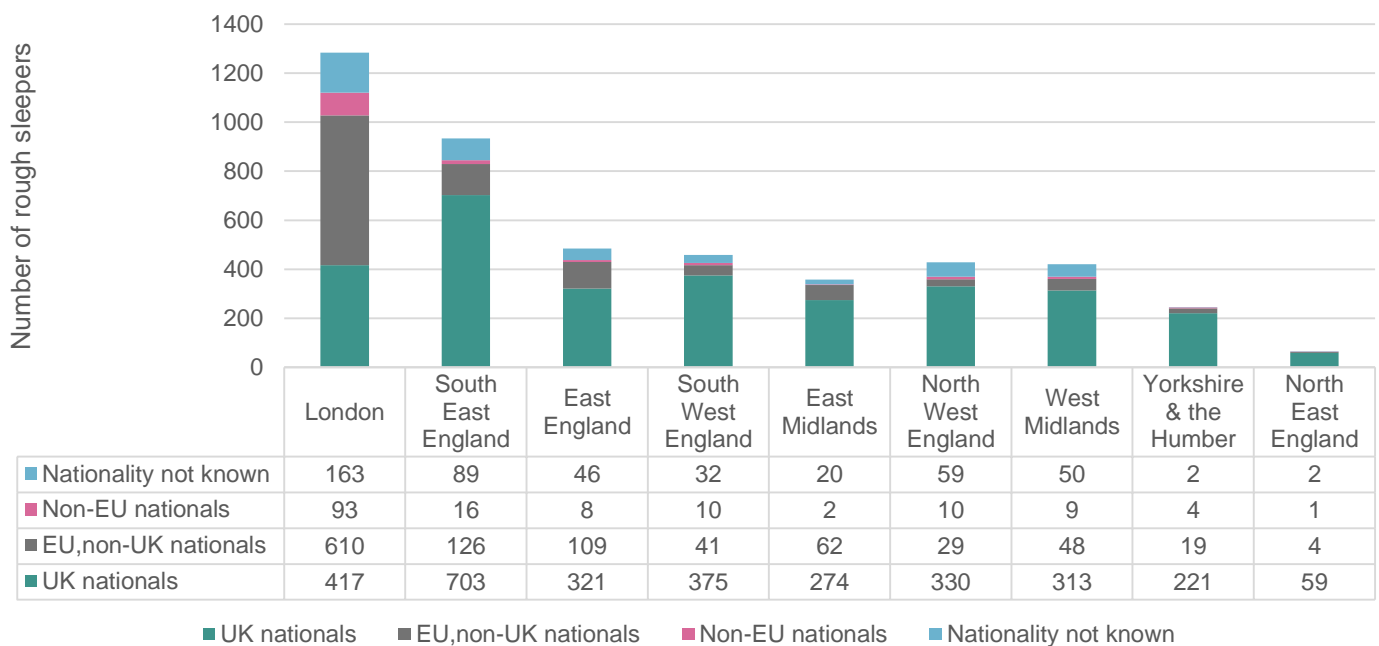
Demographics (nationality)

- Of the total number of 4,677, UK nationals make up 3,013, 1048 rough sleepers are EU nationals, 193 were non-EU nationals and 402 rough sleeper’s nationalities were unknown.
- Compared to 2017, the number of UK nationals is lower than last year (-383) , whereas the number of EU, non-UK nationals is higher than the previous year (+288)
- London is the region with the highest number of EU, non- UK nationals (610).
- The Southeast is the region with the highest number of UK national rough sleepers (703)
- The North East of England has the lowest number of rough sleepers in each category in Graph 10.

Graph 9: Rough sleepers nationality demographics 2017-2018



Graph 9: Rough sleepers nationality demographics 2018, by region





What we do

Homeless Link is the national membership charity for organisations working directly with people who become homeless or who live with multiple and complex support needs. We work to improve services and campaign for policy change that will help end homelessness.

Let's end homelessness together

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Appendix 6

AP4

PANSI date

**People aged 18-64 predicted to have a drug or alcohol problem, by
gender, projected to 2035 in Southend on Sea**

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Data for: Southend-on-Sea and neighbours					
Table produced on 06/06/19 14:56 from www.pansi.org.uk version 11					
People aged 18-64 predicted to have a drug or alcohol problem, by gender, projected to 2035					
	2019	2020	2025	2030	2035
Southend-on-Sea: Males aged 18-64 predicted to have alcohol dependence	4,689	4,724	4,776	4,828	4,863
Southend-on-Sea: Females aged 18-64 predicted to have alcohol dependence	1,812	1,815	1,851	1,881	1,888
Southend-on-Sea: Total population aged 18-64 predicted to have alcohol dependence	6,501	6,539	6,628	6,709	6,751
Southend-on-Sea: Males aged 18-64 predicted to be dependent on drugs	2,426	2,444	2,471	2,498	2,516
Southend-on-Sea: Females aged 18-64 predicted to be dependent on drugs	1,263	1,265	1,290	1,311	1,316
Southend-on-Sea: Total population aged 18-64 predicted to be dependent on drugs	3,688	3,708	3,761	3,808	3,831
Essex: Males aged 18-64 predicted to have alcohol dependence	37,201	37,349	37,941	38,437	38,932
Essex: Females aged 18-64 predicted to have alcohol dependence	14,503	14,556	14,767	14,896	14,985
Essex: Total population aged 18-64 predicted to have alcohol dependence	51,705	51,905	52,708	53,333	53,918
Essex: Males aged 18-64 predicted to be dependent on drugs	19,242	19,319	19,625	19,881	20,138
Essex: Females aged 18-64 predicted to be dependent on drugs	10,108	10,145	10,292	10,382	10,444
Essex: Total population aged 18-64 predicted to be dependent on drugs	29,350	29,464	29,917	30,263	30,582
Figures may not sum due to rounding. Crown copyright 2018					
The report Adult psychiatric morbidity in England, 2007: Results of a household survey, published by the Health and Social Care Information Centre in 2009, provides prevalence rates for both alcohol and drug dependence.					
Harmful drinking denotes the most hazardous use of alcohol, at which damage to health is likely.& One possible outcome of harmful drinking is alcohol dependence, a cluster of behavioural, cognitive, and physiological phenomena that typically include a strong desire to consume alcohol, and difficulties in controlling drinking. It should be noted that a survey of the household population such as this is likely to under-represent dependent adults, who are more likely to be homeless or in an institutional setting.& Moreover, problem drinkers who do live in private households may, like problem drug users, be less available, able or willing to participate in surveys.					

<p>The prevalence of alcohol dependence was 5.9% (8.7% of men, 3.3% of women). For men, the highest levels of dependence were identified in those between the ages of 25 and 34 (16.8%), for women in those between the ages of 16 and 24 (9.8%).& Most recorded dependence was categorised as mild (5.4%), with relatively few adults reporting symptoms of moderate or severe dependence (0.4% and 0.1% respectively).</p>					
<p>Alcohol dependence was more common in white men and women than in those from minority ethnic groups.& There were no significant variations in the prevalence of dependence by region or income.&</p>					
<p>Drug misuse has been defined as the use of a substance for purposes not consistent with legal or medical guidelines.& In a small proportion of users, this may lead to dependence, a cluster of behavioural, cognitive, and physiological phenomena, such as a sense of need or dependence, impaired capacity to control substance-taking behaviour and persistent use despite evidence of harm.& The United Kingdom has one of the highest rates of illicit drug use in the developed world.&</p>					
<p>The prevalence of drug dependence was 3.4% (4.5% of men, 2.3% of women). Most dependence was on cannabis only (2.5%), rather than other drugs (0.9%). Symptoms of dependence were most commonly reported by adults aged between 16 and 24 (13.3% of men, 7.0% of women in this age group).</p>					
<p>The prevalence of drug dependence varied with ethnicity and income.& In men, black men were most likely and South Asian men least likely to report symptoms of dependence; the same pattern was seen for women.& The prevalence of drug dependence was greater in men and women from lower income groups.& There were no significant differences between regions.&</p>					
<p>Summary:</p>					

	% males	% females			
Dependent on alcohol	8.7	3.3			
Dependent on illicit drugs	4.5	2.3			
The prevalence rates have been applied to ONS population projections for the 18-64 population to give estimated numbers predicted to have drug or alcohol dependence, projected to 2035.					

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Appendix 7

Evidence Pack

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PSPO APPLICATION – EVIDENCE

Compiled by	Gemma Robinson, Community Safety Data & Insights Officer, SBC	Owner	Carl Robinson, Public Protection Director SBC
Version	2.2	Date	24 th June 2019
Protective Marking & Handling	Official		

Aim & Purpose

The aim of this report is to provide details of incidents and volumes occurring in the proposed PSPO area.

Limitations

Due to the methods of data extraction and anomalies with geocoding of data, any figures provided within this report should be treated as unaudited.

Figures provided are accurate at time of productions but may vary, with reclassifications and late recordings.

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PSPO Proposed Area V2

Following an Executive Board meeting on the 11th June 2019. It was requested evidence be provided to include additional areas.



Figure 1 PSPO Area

Local Demographics

The population of Southend on Sea district is 181,800 (ONS July 2018) and home to 7.6% of Essex residents. There are 110,651 (61.5%) adults between the ages of 16-64. There were 4,200 students and 2,900 retired people between July 2016 and June 2017.

The 2011 Census showed that the population density per hectare was 39.4 (based on residents 164,373 and area hectares of 4,175.60).

Key information and intelligence about Southend residents and communities including population estimates and forecasts, census information, and the Index of Multiple Deprivation:-

- The Office for National Statistics (ONS) estimates the total population of Southend on Sea was 181,800 in 2017.
- Period 2017/18, there were 87,400 aged 16-64 who were in employment (employees and self-employed).
- January to December 2017 there were 7,600 households that were workless, which is 13.5% of the total households (ONS 2017).
- There were 3,865 claimants of work benefits (December 2018 ONS).
- The Office for National Statistics (ONS) estimated the Jobs Density in 2017 as 80,000.
- 26.4% of children in low income families in Southend this compares to 17% for England.
- 87% of residents in Southend classify themselves as White-British. This compares to 79.8% for the whole of England (ONS - 2011 Census).

Areas shaded red to orange show highly deprived areas. The yellow indicates areas of average deprivation and the green shows the least deprived neighbourhoods¹.

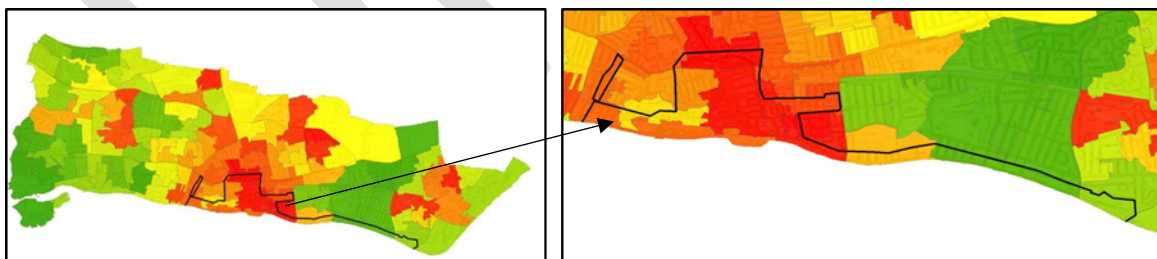


Figure 2 Indices of Deprivation

¹ The Indices of Deprivation 2015 provide a set of relative measures of deprivation for small areas (Lower-layer Super Output Areas) across England, based on seven domains of deprivation.

The domains were combined using the following weights to produce the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation:

- Income Deprivation (22.5%)
- Employment Deprivation (22.5%)
- Education, Skills and Training Deprivation (13.5%)
- Health Deprivation and Disability (13.5%)
- Crime (9.3%)
- Barriers to Housing and Services (9.3%)
- Living Environment Deprivation (9.3%)

Intelligence

Essex Police Performance data is designed to provide an understanding of how Southend is performing within each crime type. The below table relates to Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) rolling 12 month figure (a 12 month period ending at the last day of the latest month).

Southend district currently illustrates an 8% reduction of ASB borough wide.

Southend												
Rolling 12 Months to May												
Top Level		Offences				Solved Outcomes				Solved Rates %		
Crime Type	% DA	2018	2019	# diff.	% diff.	2018	2019	# diff.	% diff.	2018	2019	% pt.
Figure 3 Essex Police Performance Data												

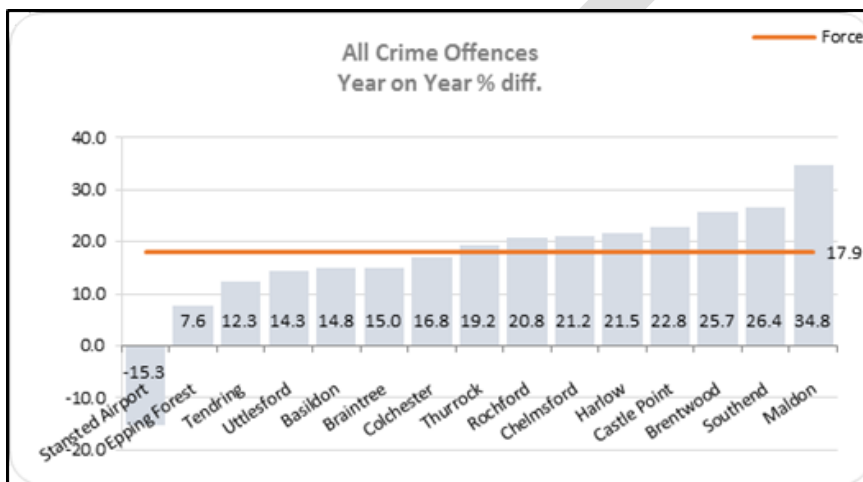


Figure 4 Essex Police Year on Year % Difference

However, Southend has 26.4% year on year difference of all crime offences. This makes Southend-on-Sea above average across all of Essex

The 2018/19 SIA identified the Town Centres to be hotspot area for crime and anti-social behaviour. It was made a priority for the Community Safety Partnership, to focus on and reduce trends in this area. These findings was reiterated in 2019/20 SIA.

Problems identified by professionals for the town centre included (but not excluded to);

- Street Drinking
- Begging/Vagrancy
- Rough Sleepers
- Youth ASB
- Shoplifting
- Drug Activity

Problems identified by residents included (but not excluded to);

- Drug Activity
- Anti-Social Behaviour
- Knife Crime

The Community safety unit received 342 ASB complaints between 01st April 2017- 31st March 2019 (**Appendix 1**). Of that 349, 20.1% of complaints related to begging/Vagrancy within the PSPO area.

A further 8% of complaints related to street drinking, substance misuse and substance dealing. Numbers may be significantly higher than recorded as many residents of these areas contacted their local Councillor and was reported via emails. Alexandra Bowling Green and the Cliffs are known areas for street drinking, substance misuse and rough sleeping. Both areas have been reported by residents to local MP James Duddridge.

Alexandra Bowling Green residents complained via Email from August 2018 onwards citing rough sleepers, anti-social behaviour, criminal offences, loud music, rubbish, urinating/defecation, drug deals. An action plan was developed to reduce crime and disorder in this area, including closing the public toilets for a time to prevent the attraction to the area and any potential drug dealings, however it is an area that remains a priority for patrols by both police and community safety and complaints are still received.

The Cliffs is in a conservation area and is an attraction for residents and visitors overlooking the seafront, pier and close to the high street. This is a popular area for unauthorised encampments and can be associated with other ASB issues such as urination/defecation, litter, noise and street drinking/substance misuse. Between November 2018 to April 2019, Southend Council Parks Team, has issued 10 Occupation Land of Notices to Southend Cliff Gardens and surrounding areas.

Southchurch Hall Gardens had previously requested a DPPO (Designated Public Protection Order) in 2010, due to street drinking. However, the numbers reported to Police and Council was too low to evidence disorder and nuisance. However, locals continued to report this issue and other ASB nuisance at resident meetings. In July 2017 Restorative Justice became involved inviting both professionals and street drinkers to sit together and discuss a way forward. A range of actions was discussed (**Appendix 3**) on how to improve the area;

this included CCTV, crime prevention design, residential ownership, possible PSPO, designated area for drinking. The area still suffers with drinking, littering (including drug paraphernalia) and is discussed at Local Community Meetings. Between April 2018 – March 2019 Veolia did not report any discarded drug litter at Southchurch Hall Gardens, however in April and May 2019 they report 13 discarded drug litter. It is also an area known to responsible authorities for youth's substance misuse. Joint patrols between Southend Council Community Safety and Street Engagement Team take place plus the Police have this on patrol priority.

In 2016-17 Southend attracted many car cruising events (**Appendix 4**), an injunction was secured by Southend Borough Council to prohibit these events which have not been authorised by Essex Police or the Council. In a 1 year period 15 events was recorded. On the 21st September 2017 a Borough wide injunction was obtained. Since this order has been obtained, Southend Council has noted a significant reduction in these type of offences in this area. However, Southend Borough Council Highways department are considering traffic calming issues along Thorpe Bay Esplanade as vehicle nuisance is rising in this area. This area provides parking and green space which can allow for ASB. Complaints have been received by Councillors for associated noise and nuisance. So far this has been responded to with a temporary CCTV camera plus a partnership operation was hosted by SBC Highways to help understand the issues.

In November 2016, York Road was identified as the first residential street of the greatest demand to statutory authorities. This is due to the road having a transient population with many vulnerabilities. A day of action was created, bringing together a multiple of agencies to provide advice, information and support to residents. These days of actions were repeated and included a day of action hosted by SBC Make Southend Sparkle to help clean the area. The area still remains a challenge with local residents citing at Local Community Meetings ongoing issues with drugs and use of weapons. This area is also a challenge for services and is a peak area regarding fly tipping/street cleansing SBC reports (see figure 2). CCTV has recorded 1329 incidents on/near York Road between 1st April 2018 and 31st March 2019, 22% of these was related to Crime, 17.3% of these was related to Public Safety & Welfare and a further 8.2% was related to ASB.

Hamlet Court Road is an area of concern for substance misuse, begging, rough sleeping, street drinking as identified by Operation Hamlet (**Appendix 5**). These reports are further reported in Local Community Meetings, with residents citing continual drug activity in Ceylon

Road Car Park, Station Road and Palmerstone Road. The toilets are also raised as a concern for drinking and drug taking. Veolia report (**Appendix 9**) 1056 discarded drug litter at Hamlet Court Road Toilets between April 2018 – May 2019 and a further 61 rough sleepers in this location. Residents further report homeless people living in tents and the ‘abundance’ of rubbish that is created by these encampments.

In October 2018 a High Street Summit was arranged to discuss ways of making Southend High Street safer by tackling crime and disorder, including ASB and to make it more appealing to residents and visitors. An action plan was created (**Appendix 7**) as was a Town Centre Task & Finish Partnership Group (STCPG). The STCPG identified what their agencies priorities are and what impact they have on the Town plus the work they have completed to help reduce the problem (**Appendix 8**). An action day was hosted in the high street on 14th November 2018, ASB youth nuisance, rough sleeping, substance misuse and begging was some of the findings (**Appendix 6**). At Local Community Meetings the majority of ASB is reported to be on the High Street, particularly around the Forum Area. Residents noted there is an increase in drug activity & begging around this area. They further commented they had noticed tents being erected in Short Street Carpark and the back of Marine Plaza Development. Priorities for residents include;

- Increased visibility re drug dealing & anti-social behaviour at identified locations
- York Road

Although a High Street Action Plan was created, issues continue CCTV have recorded 17260 incidents between 1st April 2018 and 31st March 2019 in the PSPO area:

CCTV INCIDENT TYPE	No. of Incidents
ASB	1501
Crime	3102
Download footage	1
Intel/information	1328
Local Authority Issues	203
Drugs - Adults	1277
Drugs - Youths	3098
Potential Evidence	2965
Public Safety & Welfare	2965
Transport	820
Grand Total	17260

Figure 5 CCTV Incident Type

My Southend is a reporting method for residents to inform the Council of issues in their area. Between 1st April 2018 – 31st March 2019 the Council received 1634 fly-tipping or street

cleansing reports between 1st April 2018 -31st March 2019. Hotspot analysis was conducted on the data. It is evident most of the reports are associated with the Town Centre, York Road, Station Road and Hamlet Court Road.



Figure 6 Hotspot Analysis of My Southend Fly-Tipping or Street Cleansing Reports

Make Southend Sparkle Coordinator from SBC Parks team has coordinated 45 Litter picks from 1st April 2018 – 28th February 2019 in the PSPO area and collected 102 Rubbish bags – an average of 2 and a quarter bags per pick

Appendix 1 Community Safety Unit Received Complaints

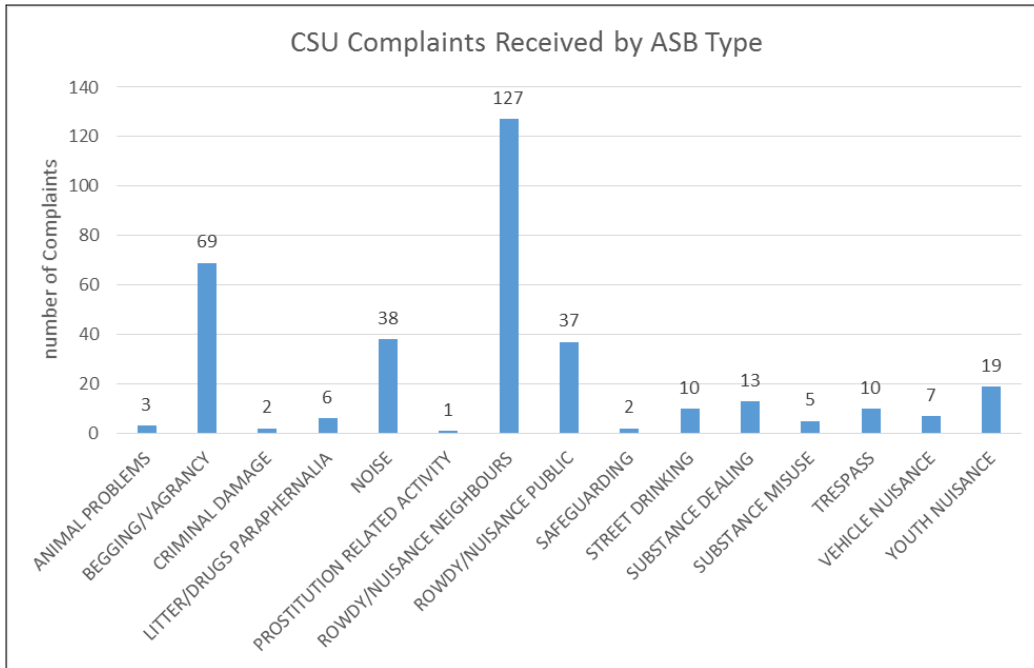


Figure 7 CSU ASB Complaints Received

WARD	No. of Reports
KURSALL	74
MILTON	188
THORPEBAY	11
VICTORIA	68
WEST SHOEBURY	1
Grand Total	342

Figure 8 CSU ASB Complaints Received by Ward

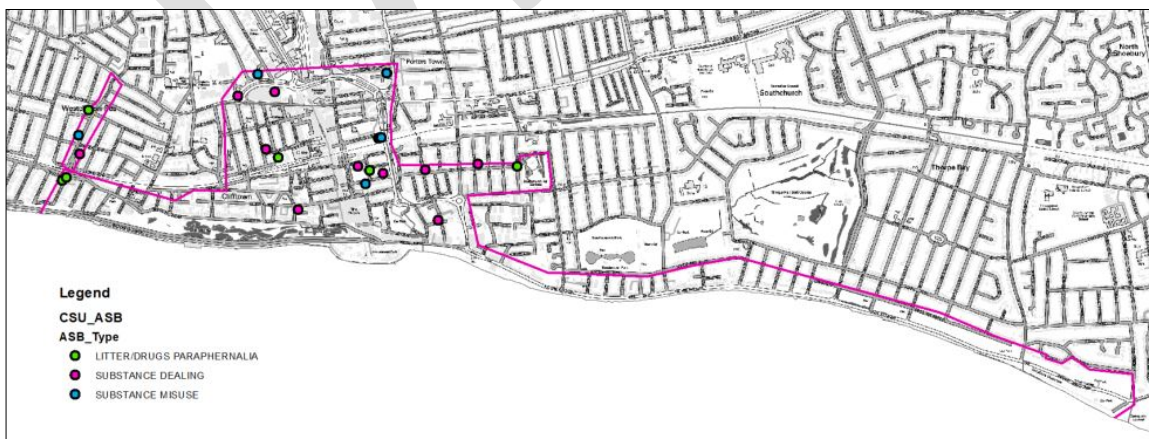


Figure 9 CSU Complaints received by Substance Misuse & Drug Paraphernalia

Appendix 2 Community Safety Recorded Incidents

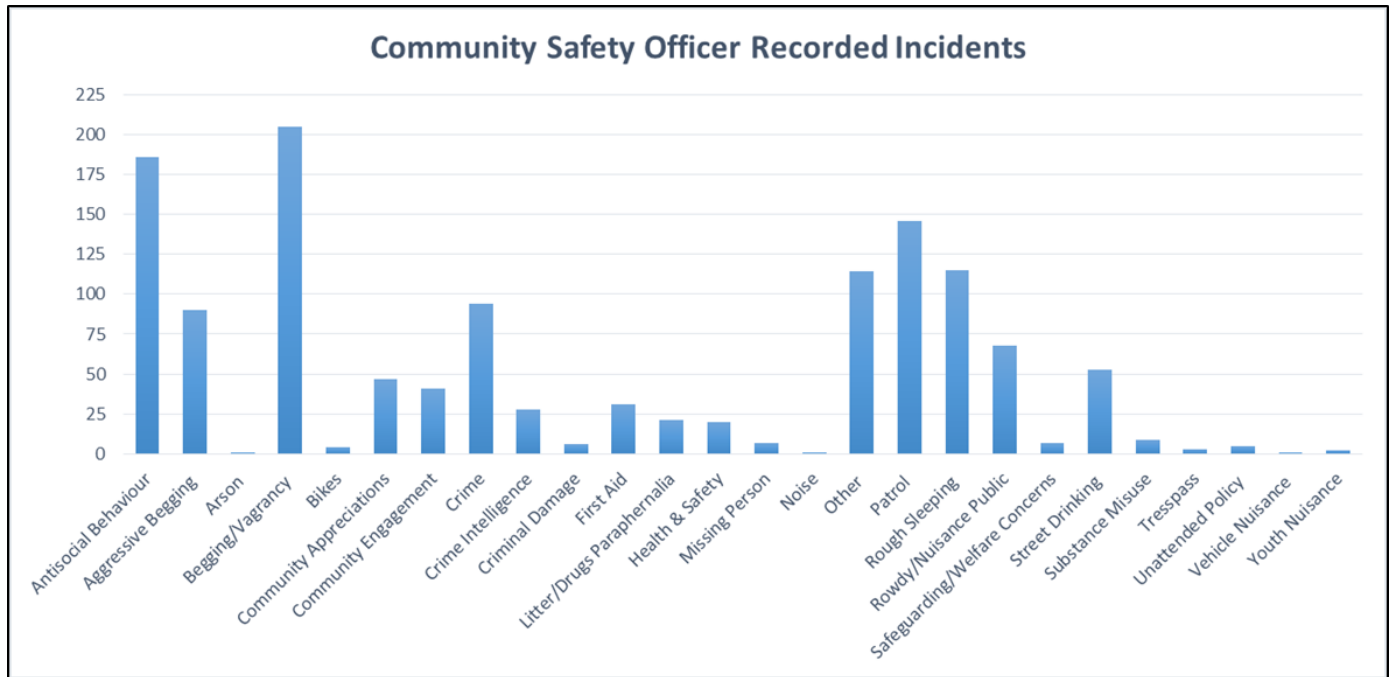


Figure 10 CSU Detected ASB Incidents

Between 13th October 2018 – 30th April 2019, Community Safety Officers have recorded 1305 incidents²

- 15.7% of recorded incidents relate to Begging/Vagrancy
- 14.2% of recorded incidents relate to Anti-Social Behaviour
- 8.8% of recorded incidents relate to Rough Sleeping

² The majority of these reports relate to Southend Town Centre, however some incidents may relate to targeted patrols. Due to the way the data is currently collected, it is not possible to separate the two
NOTE: Community Safety Unit employed Community Safety Officers to tackle anti-social behaviour on Southend High Street and nearby areas. An interim team – Stambridge was employed whilst SBC CSOs was recruited. Data has been combined.

'Other' has been recorded by Stambridge

Appendix 3 Southchurch Community Meeting Actions

Action
Issue fines to drinkers
contact designing out crime officer
Put a PSPO on the park
reduce the strength campaign'
Engage with housing re the behaviour of their tenants
Designated area for drinking which is safe
Don't shut gates at night
Make fences higher and stronger
hire a security firm to close park at night and make people leave at closing time
Introduce more bins
put up boards in the park which can: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - advertise events coming up - explain the history of the site - give a guided tour of the park - provide information about the wildlife (i.e. the fish are not edible, don't feed bread to the ducks etc)
Organise events for families
Cut trees down to open the park up
Time team to visit
Introduce CCTV to the park
Close the toilets to prevent drug dealing in them
Introduce lighting at night
Restrict the type of alcohol sold in the area
Training in handling needles to be arranged for museum staff and SHIP
representatives from the users of the park to attend Local Community Meetings (LCMs)
users of the park to join SHIP
Fundraising for improvements to the park
Introduce frequent park patrols
collaboration between SHIP and SAVS to implement changes
work with other agencies
consider setting up a steering group to oversee and implement improvements

Appendix 4 Car Cruising

This section has been informed from a statement provided by an enforcement officer from Southend Borough Council and Essex Police data.

Southend-on-Sea is a location which attracts numerous car cruising events throughout the year. Car cruising can be described as a congregation of drivers and/or passengers of two or more vehicle who take part in the following:

- Driving in convoy
- Excess speed
- Racing other motor vehicles
- Performing stunts in a motor vehicle
- Sounding horns or playing radios
- Dropping litter
- Shouting or swearing at, abusing to threatening or otherwise intimidating another person.

Southend Borough Council has an injunction in place which prohibits events which have not been authorised by Essex Police or the Council, where there is excessive noise or where there is a danger to road users, pedestrians or property.

Southend Borough Council and Essex Police work together to ensure these events are carried out without major disruption to the local community. The team that is deployed from Southend Council and Essex Police aim to engage with those who attend the events, provide advice about acceptable behaviour at the events and provide explanation note relating to any injunctions that may be in place.

Enforcement Officers from Southend Council have recorded 15 events from October 2016 to September 2017.

Essex Police Roads Policing Team run an operation which deals with those who are prepared to drive dangerously and/or in an anti-social manner.

Working with local officers and other partners, and using experienced traffic officers in plain cars on late/ night shifts the Roads Policing team deal with drivers for a range of offences such as racing on the highway, careless driving and various construction & use offences. An important element of the Operations and the associated press releases and media work is to not alienate all car enthusiasts, taking the approach of we will respect people's right to assemble but not tolerate any dangerous or anti-social driving.

In addition to using plain cars (some of which are equipped with video cameras to record footage of offenders poor driving), they also use special sound meters to record the noise from illegal exhausts and provide an evidential sound reading to support a prosecution. The Road Policing team have also trained their Roads Policing Special Constables to issue the PSPO tickets which has been particularly effective in the lakeside area in dealing with spontaneous events and discouraging groups of individuals to gather causing a nuisance to local residence.

A Borough wide injunction was secured on 21/09/2017 to prevent attendees from arranging 'after parties' at another location, often industrial estates, and to prevent their involvement in racing, drifting or other dangerous driving activities.

DRAFT

Appendix 5 Operation Hamlet

Operation Hamlet, 26th September 2018

Summary Report



Introduction:

Hamlet Court Road was made a priority area following challenges identified in and around surrounding residential streets. The initial recommendation was to address a number of concerns through;

- Respect Surveys (or similar) with residents of Station Rd
- Fire Safety checks in HMO's
- Visible Police Patrols
- Outreach work with displaced Street Community
- Engagement with Retailers
- Street cleansing

Partners Demand:



Table 1:

Partners at

Operation Hamlet

APCOA	Environmental Health	HARP	Citizens Advice Bureau
Southend Police	Essex Police Media	STARS	57 West
Private Sector Housing	Southend Borough Council Media	Southend Vineyard	SBC Licensing
Public Health	CPTA*	Street Pastors	SBC Trading Standards
British Transport Police	Community Safety Unit	SSAFA*	Active Citizens
Street Engagement Team	Peabody	Age Concern	Hate Crime

CPTA – Crime Prevention Tactical Advisor

Community Safety Unit Includes, CCTV, SMAART & CSO

Blue	Police
Yellow	Southend Borough Council (SBC)
Green	SBC Commissioned Services
Orange	Charities

Agency	Time							
	10:00	11:00	12:00	13:00	14:00	15:00	16:00	17:00+
57 West								
Active Citizens								
Age Concern								
APCOA								
British Transport Police								
Citizens Advice Bureau								
Community Safety Unit*								
CPTA*								
Environmental Health								
Essex Police Media								
HARP								
Hate Crime								
Peabody								
Private Sector Housing								
Public Health								
SBC Licensing								
SBC Trading Standards								
Southend Borough Council Media								
Southend Police								
Southend Vineyard								
SSAFA*								
STARS								
Street Engagement Team								
Street Pastors								

Where agencies did not sign out, it is assumed they worked the day.



Summary of Partners Activity;

Findings;

DRAFT



Drug Dealing	Fly Tipping	Speeding Vehicles
Homelessness	Drug use	Dog Fouling
Noise Nuisance	Homophobic Hate Crime	Begging
Criminal Damage	Rubbish	Weapon Concerns
Street Drinking	ASB	Street Cleansing

Appendix 6 Operation High Street

Operation High Street, 14th November 2018

Summary Report

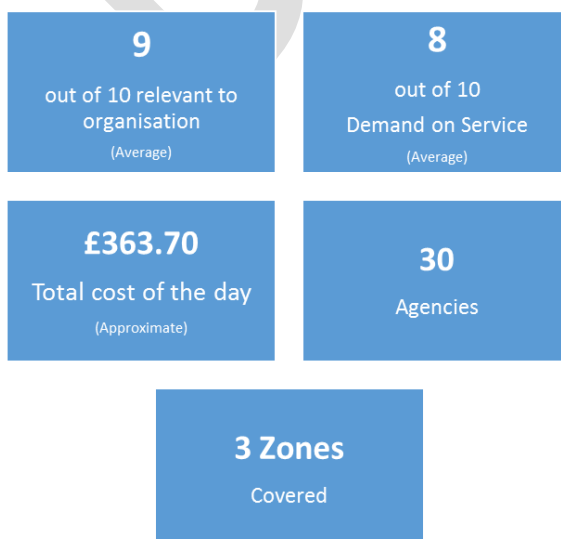


Introduction:

Operation High Street was made a priority area following challenges identified in and around surrounding area. The initial recommendation was to break the area into 3 zones and address a number of concerns through;

- Respect Surveys (or similar) with residents
- Fire Safety checks
- Visible Police Patrols
- Engagement with Retailers

Partners Demand



Summary of Partners Activity;

Engaged with Public	Op Censor	Trading Visits
CCTV Radio Scheme & Signage	Outreach Work	Benefit Information
Engagement with Public at Gazebo	Parking	Prayer Walks
Patrols	Street Surveys	Engagement with Retailers

Findings;

Substance Misuse	Pavements Uneven	Cycling
Homelessness	ASB Youths	ASB
Fly Tipping	Lack of Public Toilets	Begging

Agencies included;



Appendix 7 High Street Summit Action Plan

Action: Ensure structures are in place to end rough sleeping in High Street (medium and longer term outcomes to be added soon)					
Owners: Glyn Halksworth/			Timeframe: By 31/10/18		
Resources required: Rough Sleeper initiative specialist outreach workers					
Tasks	Task owner	Deadline	Milestones / updates	Status	
1. Visible multi-agency patrols					
1.1. Continue current commitment and increase frequency	Glyn Halksworth	Ongoing	27/9/18- Joint High Street outreach conducted 28/9/18- Rough Sleeper count conducted 14/10/18- Op High Street - Town Centre Multi-Agency Day Of Activity booked for 14/11/18 which will also include the Joint High Street Outreach Team (multi agency approach) 19/10/18- Frequency of Joint High Street outreach patrols increased to every 2 weeks. Future dates confirmed.		
1.2. Ensure Street Ranger Support contributes to visible multi agency patrols	Elsa Moore Alison Dewey	08/10/2018	08/10/2018- Street Ranger contribution agreed for future visible multi- agency patrols 12/10/18- WhatsApp group set up for outreach services, patrols and other relevant agencies to liaise on a daily basis, including up to date information as to number of emergency bed spaces available for rough sleepers.		
1.3. Operation Reflex (Police)	Inspector Ian Hughes	Ongoing	Regular Patrols taking place Since May 2018 - 2 dedicated officers patrol Southend High Street to focus on Violence and Vulnerability and to work in partnership with a number of agencies within the Town Centre. 12/11/18- Update- Plan to dedicate a further 2 officers to Op Reflex in the new year when additional resources will be recruited (additional 6 officers) who will work opposite shifts to the existing pair to increase coverage.		
2.Improved interventions provided to street drinkers (Blue Light)					
2.1. Rough Sleeper Initiative implementation	Glyn Halksworth	15.11.18	01/10/18 Recruit to RSI posts 05/10/18 Sit up service developed and launched (provided by HARP) Work under way to recruit to 4 additional outreach worker posts & coordinator Initial street count held 19/11/2018 Additional 6 outreach posts now recruited, Coordinator post now recruited to. Initial street count conducted Sept 28th- All actions completed		
2.2. Develop treatment resistant drinker pathway	Glyn Halksworth / Jamie Pennycott / CCG	31.12.18	18/10/18- Research under way. - 28/5 - unknown update		

Outcome (b): ASB/Enforcement: Improve anti-social behaviour enforcement in the High Street/ Reduce, begging and associated ASB				
Action: (in addition to actions already described under rough sleeper element of this plan): Utilise pending increase in Police/ Community Safety Officers/resource, use powers of enforcement such as CBOs/ Increase range and efficacy of enforcement to street-drinkers				
Owners: Simon Ford			Timeframe: 31.10.18	
Resources required: Community safety enforcement team - investment to bring forwards				
Tasks	Task owner	Deadline	Milestones / updates	Status
1. Improve our understanding of best practice and enforcement options.				
1.1. Identify best practice	James Duddridge MP	08/10/2018	25/9/18- JD commissioned library brief from the House of Commons library	
1.2. Identify national guidance	James Duddridge MP	08/10/2018	08/10/2018- Correspondence received from HoC library which refers to a number of briefing documents which may be of assistance.	
1.3. Raise at House of Commons	James Duddridge MP	08/10/2018	28/5 - Unknown if completed	
1.4. Commission legal understanding of enforcement actions	John Williams / Elsie Anakwue	08/10/2018	20/9/18- Internal legal guidance commissioned regarding enforcement options/suitability	
1.5. Invite Minister to visit and witness local issues.	James Duddridge MP		28/5 - Unknown if completed	
2. Community Safety Enforcement Team				
2.1. Recruit team manager	Simon Ford	31/10/2018	Agency recruitment if required - commence recruitment 1/10/18	
2.2. Recruit 6 officers	Simon Ford	30/11/2018	TUPE Considerations (< 2 posts) underway ; commence recruitment of 4 FTE w/c/ 1/10/18 (using agency on temp basis if required) 10/10/18 Interim High Street Patrol Officers recruited, start date/Induction day 15/10/18 to commence patrols of town centre following induction day.	
2.3. Develop partnership induction /training	Simon /All	30/11/2018	10/10/2018 Agenda planned for first induction day (enforcement team) by way of it's a series of short briefings for the team by key staff whom they will be working with or supporting. More shadowing / training to follow.	
3. Utilise discretionary powers to require a person to stop drinking and confiscate alcohol or containers of alcohol from people who are consuming or about to consume alcohol in public places where the order is in effect				
3.1. No drinking zone signage to be updated and installed	Simon Ford	31.10.18	26/11/18- Update- New signage currently on hold, plan to refresh signage upon new PSPO introduction	
3.2. Ensure full understanding resource required to enforce and ensure this is programmed into service delivery of Community Safety Enforcement Team	Simon Ford	30.11.18	26/11/18 Update-The new team are currently being recruited. Research under way regarding the administration and financial element of having a FPN system in place. Completed and in place.	

4. Unattended rough sleeper belongings and tents				
4.1. Clarify/understand legislative powers to remove, store and return abandoned property (PSPO?)	Simon Ford/Carl Robinson		8/10/18 (see also above actions - James Duddridge) 4/10/18 (see also actions under development by T&F Group)	
4.2. Commission notices to sticker abandoned property	Simon Ford	12/11/2018	11/10/18 To follow outcomes from T&F Group 30/10/18 Draft Community Safety notices- under development 29/10/18 Community Safety notices finalised (action complete)	
4.3. Agree process for storing removed items	Carl Robinson		(See above T&F) 26/10/18 New location confirmed by which the Interim Community Safety Team will be based, Travel Centre (former café area) 26/10/18 Unattended items will be removed and stored at this site for collection or disposal. The interim team will manage this process.	
5. Better coordinate town centre support and enforcement activity				
5.1. Establish Task and Finish group	Glyn Halksworth Simon Ford	08/10/2018	28/9 - Dates circulated amongst key officers. First meeting to be held either w/c 1/10 or 8/10 depending on availability T&F group meeting booked for 4/10 4/10 T&F group held (powers and processes) - actions under development.	
6. Explore enforcement powers				
6.1. Ensure full understanding of available powers and of resource required to utilise these (ASB legislation, Vagrancy Act 1824)	Simon Ford / Insp. Ian Hughes	19/10/2018	(See T&F Group- actions being developed) - Completed	

Outcome (c): Communications: Improve communications to ensure a consistent approach and enable better understanding of key issues				
Action: Improve key messages and communications strategy to the wider community including local residents and businesses				
Owners: Adam Keating/ Nicola Laver			Timeframe: 30.11.18	
Resources required: TBD				
Tasks	Task owner	Deadline	Milestones / updates	Status
1. Tackle the common assumption that people who are begging are also homeless by communicating key messages about engagement/enforcement with the wider community including local residents and businesses				
1.1. Visual impact posters around ATMs	Adam Keating	5.11.18	11.10.18 Signage options being explored i.e. Keep your coins....I want change 31.10.18-Public information vans in High Street until 11 November Other external advertising (High Street and Odeon and digital bus stops) up from Mon 5 Nov for 2 weeks	
1.2. Launch the 'Support Southend' website	Alison Dewey/ Adam Keating	8.10.18	SBC officers to ensure sign off of website content by 8.10.18 30.10.18-Make a Change campaign launched (www.southendchange.co.uk) 20/11/18- Rangers have been busy handing Make A Change leaflets out to retailers to put out on the cash desks and larger posters to display in windows/staff rooms. Also, we are looking at creating a huge mural under the bridge with the campaign branding /artwork which should help to raise the profile of the campaign.	
1.3. Literature- Echo blog	Michael Sargood	30.11.18	22.10.18- Media launch of Community Safety Team completed with good coverage and reaction, generally positive response to team on social media	

2. Public relations/communication management.				
2.1. Recruit a Joint dedicated communications resource for 12 months	Ali Griffin	30.11.18	Agree investment from partners; recruit; worker in place 9/11/18-Funding has been secured from the council and the police for dedicated communications. This is paying for the campaign, the remainder will be used to engage the BID's PR firm to provide dedicated capacity on High Street comms and promotion. This will be complimented by the recent addition, Nicola, to the Council's comms team. This should provide adequate capacity for sustained activity but we will keep it under review.	
2.2. Partnership approach to engage with members of the community who want to help rough sleepers, encourage to work with us to enable 'buy in' to the strategic approach being led by the council and its partners	Glyn Halksworth Simon Ford Partners	30.12.18	1. Set meetings with soup kitchen providers to agree Council operational requirements and promote 'buy in' to Make a Change campaign. 28/5 - Unknown if completed 2. Meet with all commissioned homelessness and related support services 3. SHAN - presentation?	
3. Develop alternative giving platform				
3.1. Explore possibility of development of a 'community chest' to receive donations, which can then be disseminated to appropriate projects who work in support of the town centres' needs, including rough sleeping etc.	Glyn Halksworth / Adam Keating	15/10/2018	To be linked to Support Southend website / don't give campaign. Discussions ongoing between GH, Adam Keating and Alison Dewey in this respect. General agreement reached and good practice being explored from other local authorities. 18/10/18- Research and best practice has been sought from other authorities -development under way - 28/5 - Unknown if completed	

Outcome (d). Magnetism: Make the High Street feel safer and attractive to local community and visitors				
Action: (In addition to actions already described under rough sleeper element of this plan): Make Southend an attractive place for new business and leisure				
Owners: Carl Robinson / Scott Dolling / Emma Cooney			Timeframe: TBD	
Resources required: Community grants - High St Safety, culture; current contracts (Veolia, outreach etc.)				
Tasks	Task owner	Deadline	Milestones / updates	Status
1. Raise town centre profile and improve public image of the area				
1.1. Maintain Purple Flag status	Simon Ford	15/12/2018	01/10/18 Re-inspection - early December - Retained	
1.2. Commence community grant process to support High Street Safety at key events / night-time economy	Lee Watson	08/10/2018	01/10/18 Round one funding opportunities marketed; bids received and evaluated. 03/12/18 dates of provision being agreed. Round two opens early January. Completed over the Halloween/Xmas period	
1.3. Commence community grant process to support cultural events to include focus on town centre offers	Sharon Wheeler	08/10/2018	01/10/18 Round one funding opportunities marketed; bids received and evaluated; projects commence; delivery ends / evaluated; round two &c. 28/5 - Unknown if completed	
1.4 Complete High Street highway inspection and safety Audit	Highways Team	08/10/2018	04/10/2018 High Street audit completed from Pier Head to Vic Circus, no safety issues identified. Potential cosmetic improvements identified, estimated time for completion March 2019.	
1.5 Improve look of Town Centre highway.	Highways Team		28/5 - Unknown if completed	
1.6 Improve 'look and feel' of town centre	Sue Steele		02/10/18 The Make Southend Sparkle team are now conducting monthly reviews to identify defects/ issues. The "High Street Spruce-up" approach will be used to record a rolling log of issues which will be actioned and reported monthly to Place DMT. 28/5 - Unknown if completed	

2. Commission town centre events that offer a vibrant choice of leisure and entertainment for a diversity of ages, groups, lifestyles and cultures.				
2.1 Commissioning events	Scott Dolling / BID		02/10/18 Looking into the potential for Shakedown revival 26/11/18 Update- A new committee has been formed and raised over £500 sponsorship. They have attended first safety advisory group and council officers are supporting the event with help in new webpage and promotional material 28/5 - Unknown if completed	
3. Street Scene/Maintenance issues				
3.1. Board up recesses of dormant Units	Emma Cooney	08/10/2018	02/10/2008 Research under way into more interesting ways that this can be done rather than just using fencing/wooden panels e.g.. Living walls/digital displays etc. 9/11/18- Board up recesses of dormant Units (action complete)	
3.2. Advise and seek permission from retailers	Alison Dewey	08/10/2018	11/10/18 Action completed - list of business giving permission now supplied. Key locations are included within this.	
3.3. Maintain/clear rubbish from doorways	Steve Crowther	08/10/2018	work. 28/5 - Unknown if completed	
3.4. Invoice landlords of work conducted with empty units	Alison Dewey	30/12/2018		
3.5 Explore options for widening access to DISC	Alison Dewey		22/11/18 Meeting held by Alison to inform front line services of DISC functions and potential abilities. Pilot planned to explore whether it is fit for purpose by outreach services, potentially any small costs can be funded by the BID. 28/5 - Unknown if completed	
3.6. Evaluation and Monitoring of above activity	Alison Dewey	30/01/2019	Impact evaluation to follow once maintenance work as been completed 4/12/18- Update- Verbal feedback from businesses to say that it has had positive impact with regards to perception of safety and antisocial behaviour. -More quotes from business to follow	

Appendix 8 STCPG – Priorities

23/05/2018

Organisation/Department	Priorities	Who is affected by the problem	What are the harms created by the problem	What types of events contribute to the problem?	How often do these events recur?	What have/can the organisation/department done/do to reduce the problem
Essex Police - Media	Managing Community Reassurance	Residents & Visitors (Community)	Public's perception of crime rates increase and sense of safety decreases	Recent Fatal Incident has heightened public perception		Joint Media statement with SBC Media? Should this be coming from the CSP Umbrella?
	Providing Proactive/Transparent Communication					
SBC, Licencing	<i>Sent Apologies</i>					
SBC, YOS	Youth ASB	Residents, Visitors (Community) & Staff	70-80% of employees time is spent in High Street, namely at the Forum	Drugs	Daily complaints	Op Redbull in place plus other actions (See Action Plan)
			Public Perception of crime rates increase and sense of safety decreases	Not in education/employed		
			Previous use of legislation & injunctions	Location is a black spot		

Organisation/Department	Priorities	Who is affected by the problem	What are the harms created by the problem	What types of events contribute to the problem?	How often do these events recur?	What have/can the organisation/department done/do to reduce the problem
			no longer a deterrent			
Southend BID	Shoplifting	Businesses. Residents, Visitors & Community	Possible used needles left onsite near Forum	Drugs Train line close to site offering accessibility	Daily Complaints	Linked in with Multi agency 9:30am briefing. Street rangers available from 9am-6pm across the week
	Street Community		Youths using mopeds in Forum area for drug deals.			
	Youth ASB					
Forum Library	Youth Nuisance	Residents, Visitors (Community) & Staff	Groups of people in the area can be intimidating	Location is a black spot Youths aged 14-18	Daily complaints	Has increased security. Working with Police, and YOT. Shutting Doors. Banned particular youths. Have held Beat Surgery on 22/05 & 24/05
	Smell of Drugs					
SMAART, ASB	Increase reports of Street Drinking & Begging	Residents & Visitors (Community)	ASB	Projected Seasonal Increase	Daily Complaints	Linked in with Multi agency 9:30am briefing. Working with agencies including BID on new website to educate public on awareness
			Litter			
			Low Level Crime including shoplifting			
			Public Perception of crime rates increase and			

Organisation/Department	Priorities	Who is affected by the problem	What are the harms created by the problem	What types of events contribute to the problem?	How often do these events recur?	What have/can the organisation/department done/do to reduce the problem
			sense of safety decreases			
SBC, CCTV	Perception, cameras can see everything	Staff	Public Perception of crime rates increase and sense of safety decreases	Public Perception, Alcohol, Drugs	Daily	Supplying mobile camera to the Forum. College Trees create a black spot need this to be resolved
	No NTE Provision to link in with		Wellbeing of persons			
Essex Police	Perception dealing with lack of visible policing	Residents/Visitors (community) & Staff	Public Perception of crime rates increase and sense of safety decreases	Projected increase	Daily	Increased Policing since November 2017, Patrol priority plans implemented. Working with partners. (0.5% increase - 3rd smallest in the County)
	Rough sleeping		ASB			
	Youths carrying Knives		Crime and Assaults			
SBC, Parking	Street Drinking/Begging in car parks (Particularly Uni Square)	Customers and Staff	Incurs cost for clear up of hazardous waste	Displacement, design of car parks	Daily Complaints	Recently spent £10,000 on one site to clear

Organisation/Department	Priorities	Who is affected by the problem	What are the harms created by the problem	What types of events contribute to the problem?	How often do these events recur?	What have/can the organisation/department done/do to reduce the problem
			Possible Drug use & used needles left onsite			
SBC, Tourism & Promotion	Rough sleepers on seafront	Residents, Visitors (Community) & Staff	ASB Public Perception of crime rates increase and sense of safety decreases	Projected Seasonal Increase	Daily Complaints - Rough Sleepers noticed more in Mornings	Pier Staff available daily 10am-6pm, not linked by radio. Questioned First AID is this still SOS YMCA?
SBC, Waste Management	<i>Sent Apologies</i>					
Street Pastors	Rough sleepers	Residents & Visitors (Community)	Public Perception of crime rates increase and sense of safety decreases	Rough Sleepers not engaging with services	Friday & Saturday Evenings	Looking into a private initiative for an all year, all night shelter 16 volunteers, 9:30pm-4:00am
University of Essex	Perception of perspective parents	Staff & Students	Psychological impact on students Ongoing Safety	Drugs, Knives, Assaults	Daily	Closing doors. Producing a safety booklet.
SOS Bus	Working with clubs in	Residents,	Public	Alcohol, Drugs	Friday &	Working on a supply and

Organisation/Department	Priorities	Who is affected by the problem	What are the harms created by the problem	What types of events contribute to the problem?	How often do these events recur?	What have/can the organisation/department done/do to reduce the problem
	NTE	Visitors (community) & Staff	Perception of crime rates increase and sense of safety decreases Rise in violent crime		Saturday Evenings	demand (have previously worked with East Coast Social, Chameleon and Dick De Vignes)
SBC, Community Engagement	Engage with rough sleepers	Residents, Visitors (Community) & Staff	Support in place for rough sleepers, not for beggars Low Level Crime including shoplifting Increase in ASB	Projected Seasonal Increase	Daily Complaints	Fortnightly Outreach Interactions. BID has been put in for funding for outreach to be available 7 days a week 24hrs.
SBC Media	Homelessness	Residents & Visitors (Community)	Public Perception of crime rates increase and sense of safety decreases	Projected Seasonal Increase	Daily Complaints - Social media heightens the perception of crime	Joint Media statement with SBC Media? Should this be coming from the CSP Umbrella?

Organisation/Department	Priorities	Who is affected by the problem	What are the harms created by the problem	What types of events contribute to the problem?	How often do these events recur?	What have/can the organisation/department done/do to reduce the problem
	Rough sleepers		ASB			
	Begging		Low Level Crime including shoplifting			
	Empty Units		Litter			

Appendix 9 Monthly Toilet Reports

April/May 2019

LOCATION	April		May	
	Discarded drug litter	Rough sleepers	Discarded drug litter	Rough sleepers
Bell Wharf				
Chalkwell Espl.				
Chalkwell Park		4		
Crowstone			1	2
Dalmatia Road				
East Beach				
Elm Road				5
George Street				
Hamlet Court Road	41	5		10
Lagoon (Three Shells)		1	1	6
Marine Parade				
Ness Road				
Pitmans				
Seaway	1	1	3	
Shoebury Common				
Shorefields			2	5
Sutherlands Blvd		3		
Thorpe Bay Corner				
Alexandra Bowl				
Belfairs Park				
Easwood Park				
Priory park	4		7	
Shoebury Park				
Southchurch Pk				
Southchurch Pk Café			1	
Southchurch Hall Gdn	8		5	1
Total	54	14	20	29

Monthly Toilet Reports April 2018 – March 2019

LOCATION	April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December		January		February		March		Total incidents (by site)				
	Discarded drug litter	Rough sleepers	Discarded drug litter	Rough sleepers	Discarded drug litter	Rough sleepers	Discarded drug litter	Rough sleepers	Discarded drug litter	Rough sleepers	Discarded drug litter	Rough sleepers	Discarded drug litter	Rough sleepers	Discarded drug litter	Rough sleepers	Discarded drug litter	Rough sleepers	Discarded drug litter	Rough sleepers	Discarded drug litter	Rough sleepers	Discarded drug litter	Rough sleepers	Discarded drug litter	Rough sleepers			
Bell Wharf												2														0	2		
Chalkwell Espl.																											0	0	
Chalkwell Park	150	5		2			2			2	15	2	2		3	200			2	1	2		1				355	34	
Crowstone		1								450	0							9		13	200*	5		13		650	41		
Dalmatia Road														3													3	0	
East Beach									0	3																	0	3	
Elm Road		10		4	2	2						4		2		1				1	200*			2			202	26	
George Street													1														1	0	
Hamlet Court Road		2		4					5	11		1	1002			13	2	5		6			6	9		1015	51		
Lagoon (Three Shells)		3						13	150	9		12		3	200	22	6	12		9	200*	12		23		556	118		
Marine Parade		6		2			4		10	0	8			6	17	8	25	6	19	12	22	6	19	404	18	442	150		
Ness Road																											0	0	
Pitmans	162	69	469	21	11	4	15	7	411	14																	1068	115	
Seaway	1	14		3	2	2			1	7	9	6	5	4	21	2	4	5	1	4			23	3	17	47	87		
Shoebury Common																												0	0
Shorefields																												0	0
Sutherlands Blvd												1		2		10		12		1				2			0	28	
Thorpe Bay Corner																												0	0
Alexandra Bow I			1									1																2	0
Belfairs Park																												0	0
Easwood Park																												0	0
Priory park												2		6		3		3	2	1			1		3		19	2	
Shoebury Park			2									1																3	0
Southchurch Pk														10		1		2	1									13	1
Southchurch Pk Café												2	4															2	4
Southchurch Hall Gdn									0	7						2												0	9
Total Incidents (by month)	313	110	472	36	15	14	15	30	1019	74	17	32	1033	31	433	75	23	67	15	58	607	60	416	84	4,378	671			

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Appendix 8

Analytical Support Document

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Analytical Support for Public Spaces Protection Order (PSPO) Application

Southend-on-Sea Borough Council

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PSPO Proposed Area

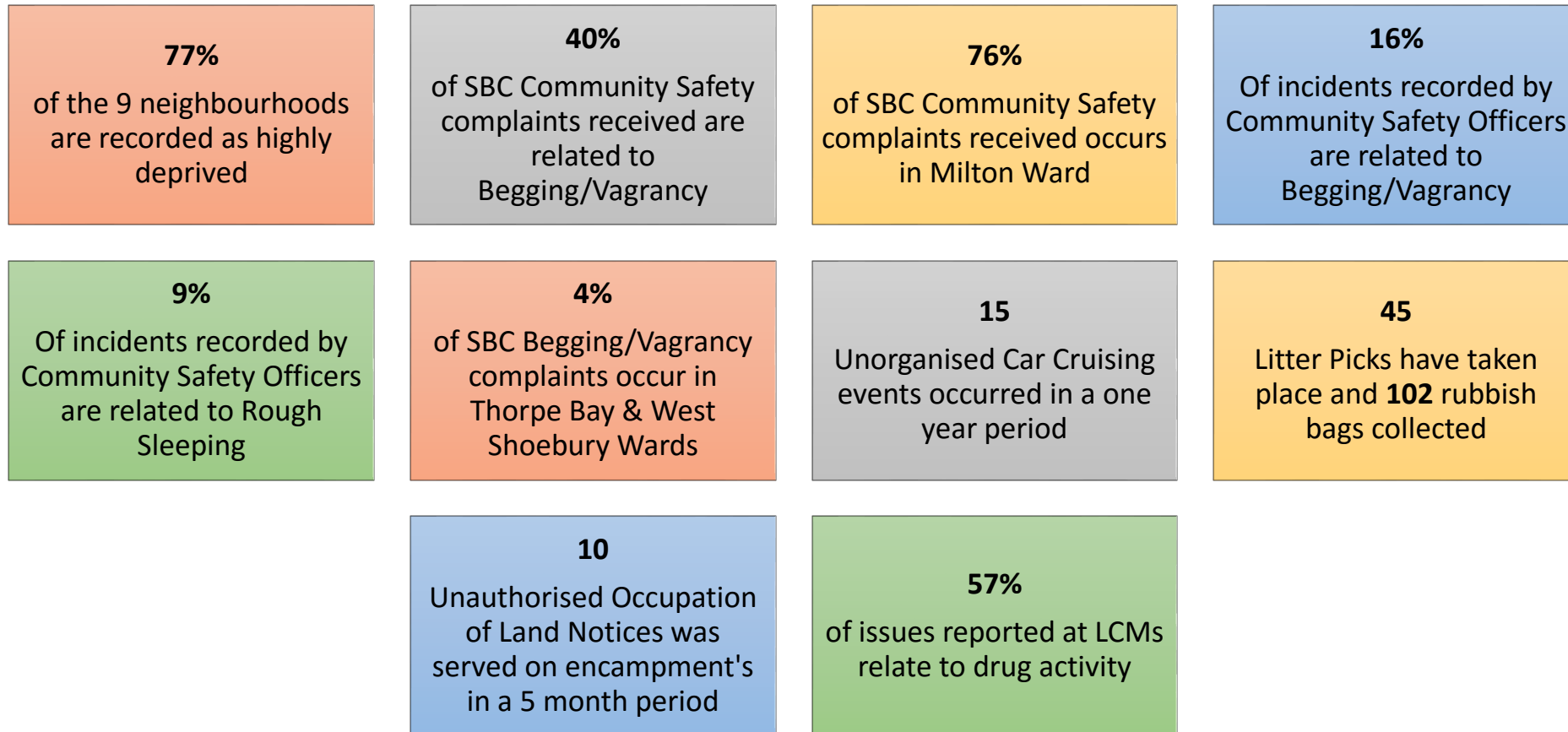


N.B All data sets are excluded to the highlighted area.

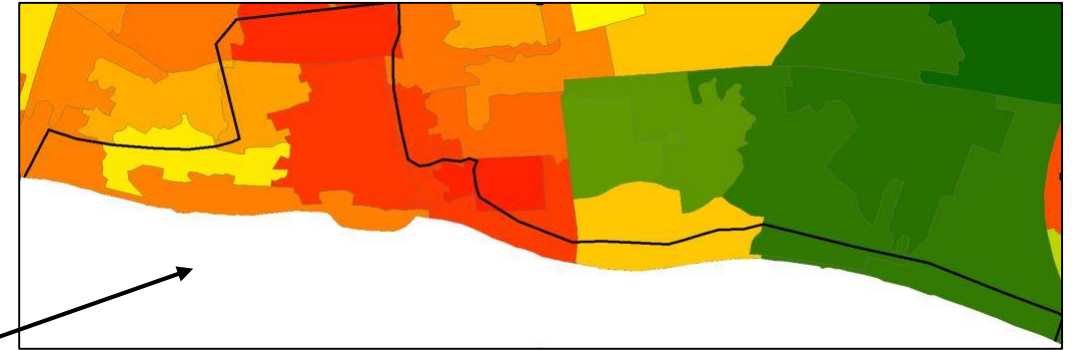
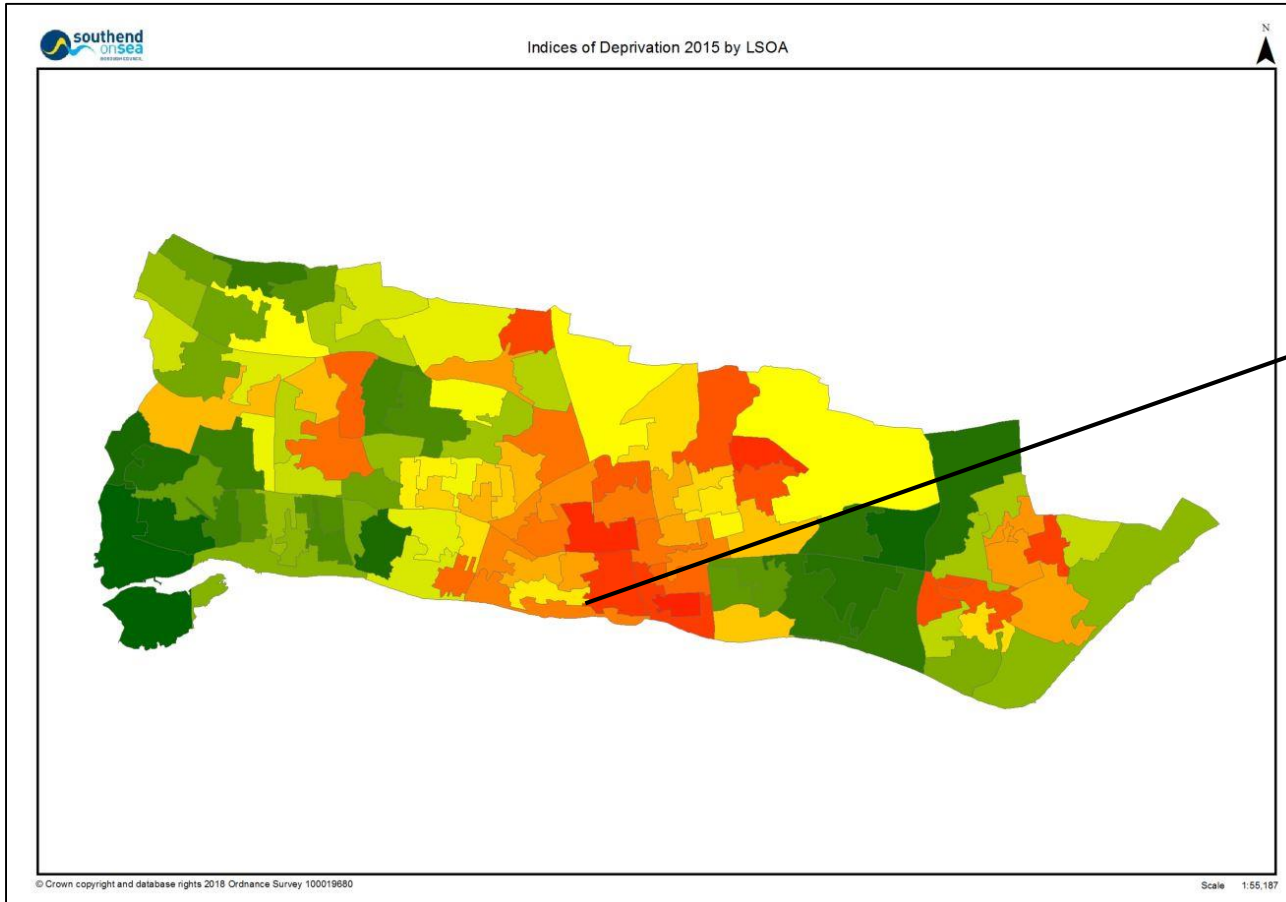
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Key Findings



Indices of Deprivation 2015



Areas shaded red to orange show highly deprived areas. The yellow indicates areas of average deprivation and the green shows the least deprived neighbourhoods.

- The geographical spread of deprivation is mostly clustered towards the centre of Southend-on-Sea.
- 9 Neighbourhoods will be covered within the suggested PSPO;
 - 77% of those neighbourhoods are highly deprived
 - 22% of those neighbourhoods are least deprived

The Indices of Deprivation 2015 provide a set of relative measures of deprivation for small areas (Lower-layer Super Output Areas) across England, based on seven domains of deprivation.

The domains were combined using the following weights to produce the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation:

- Income Deprivation (22.5%)
- Employment Deprivation (22.5%)
- Education, Skills and Training Deprivation (13.5%)
- Health Deprivation and Disability (13.5%)
- Crime (9.3%)
- Barriers to Housing and Services (9.3%)
- Living Environment Deprivation (9.3%)

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Strategic Intelligence Assessment (SIA)

The 2018/19 SIA identified the Town Centres to be hotspot area for crime and anti-social behaviour. It was made a priority for the Community Safety Partnership, to focus on and reduce trends in this area. These findings was reiterated in 2019/20 SIA.

Problems identified by professionals for the town centre included (but not excluded to);

- Street Drinking
- Begging/Vagrancy
- Rough Sleepers
- Youth ASB
- Shoplifting
- Drug Activity

Problems identified by residents included (but not excluded to);

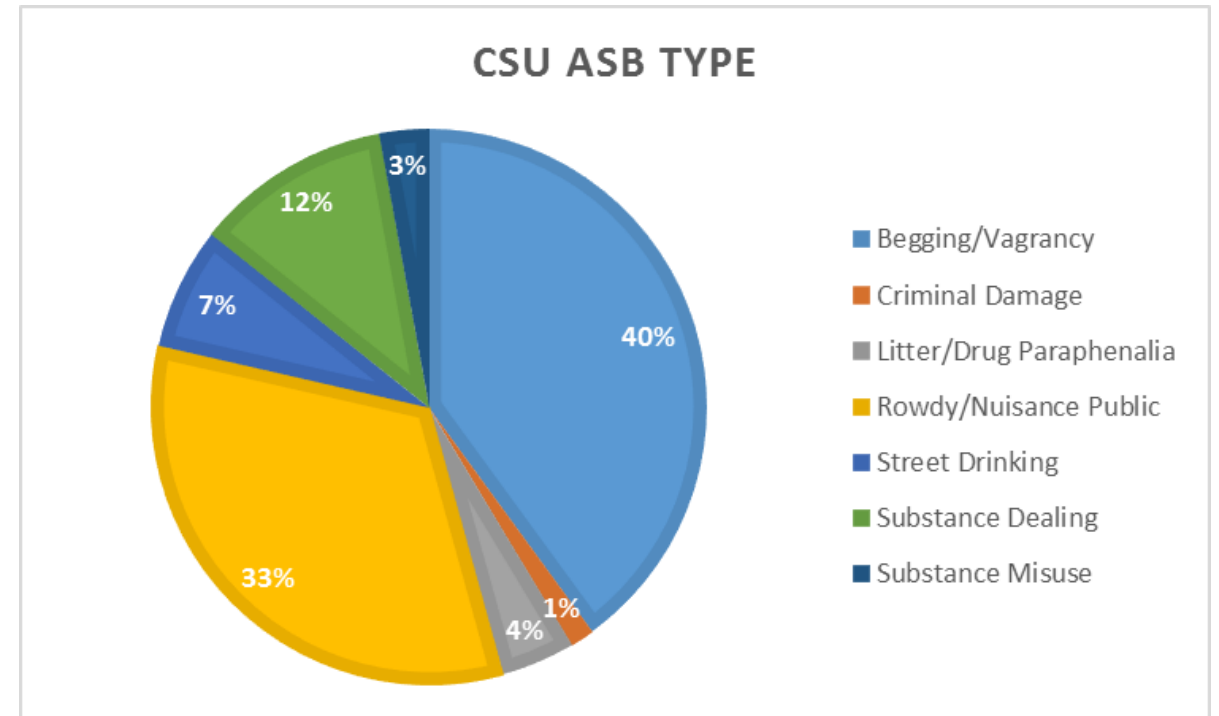
- Drug Activity
- Anti-Social Behaviour
- Knife Crime



Community Safety Unit (CSU) Complaints Received

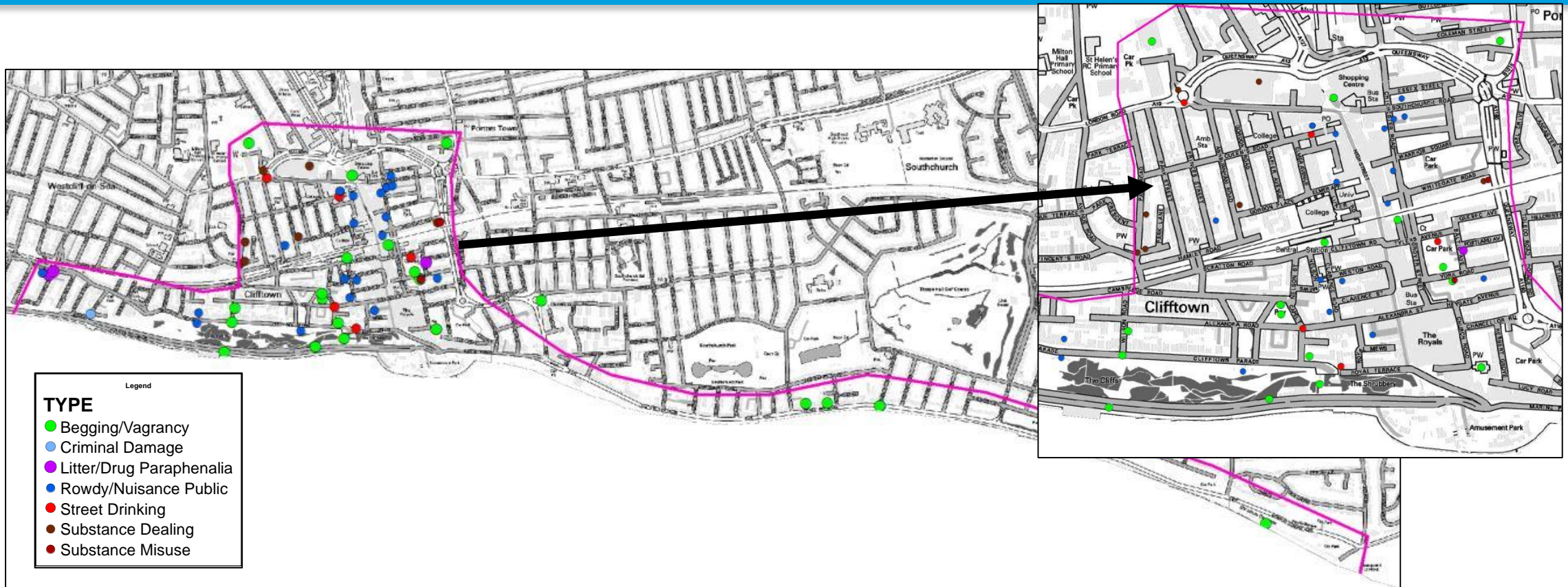
The CSU received 222 reports between 1st April 2018 – 31st March 2019. Of these, 70 complaints occurred in the proposed PSPO area and was related to;

- Rowdy/Nuisance Public – 33%
- Substance Misuse – 3%
- Substance Dealing -12%
- Street drinking – 7%
- Criminal Damage -1%
- Begging/Vagrancy – 40% and;
- Litter/Drug Paraphernalia - 4%



Community Safety Unit (CSU) Primary Hotspot

76% of SBC Community Safety Complaints received occurs in Milton Ward



Mapped by postcode centroid

NOTE: The map above shown contains 70 complaints received into the CSU between 1st April 2018 – 31st March 2019. Which contain the following ASB types; Rowdy/Nuisance Public, Substance Misuse, Substance Dealing, Street drinking, Criminal Damage, Begging/Vagrancy and Litter/Drug Paraphernalia

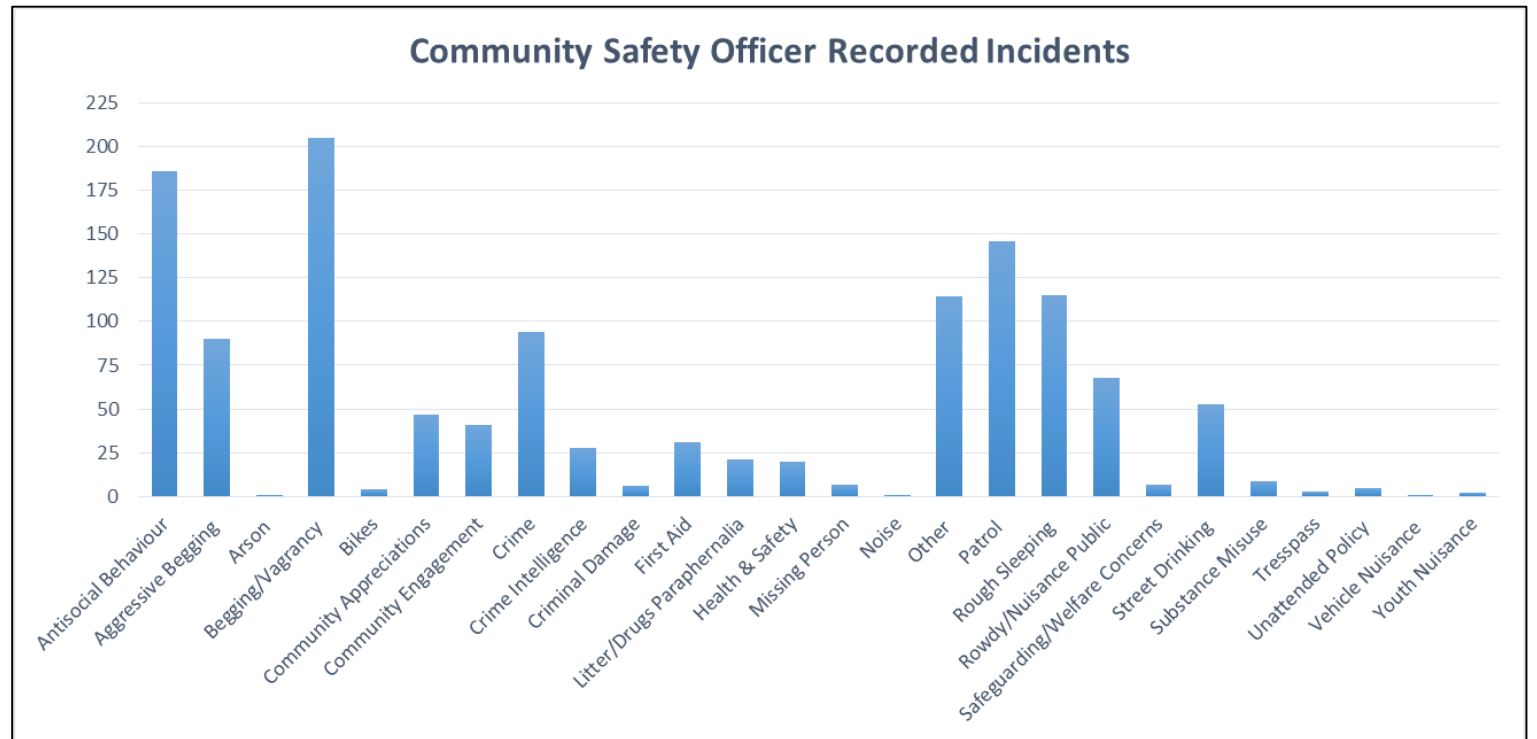
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Community Safety Officers Recorded Incidents

Between 13th October 2018 and 30th April 2019, Community Safety Officers have recorded 1305 incidents*

- 15.7% of recorded incidents relate to Begging/Vagrancy
- 14.2% of recorded incidents relate to Anti-Social Behaviour
- 8.8% of recorded incidents relate to Rough Sleeping



*The majority of these reports relate to Southend Town Centre, however some incidents may relate to targeted patrols. Due to the way the data is currently collected, it is not possible to separate the two.

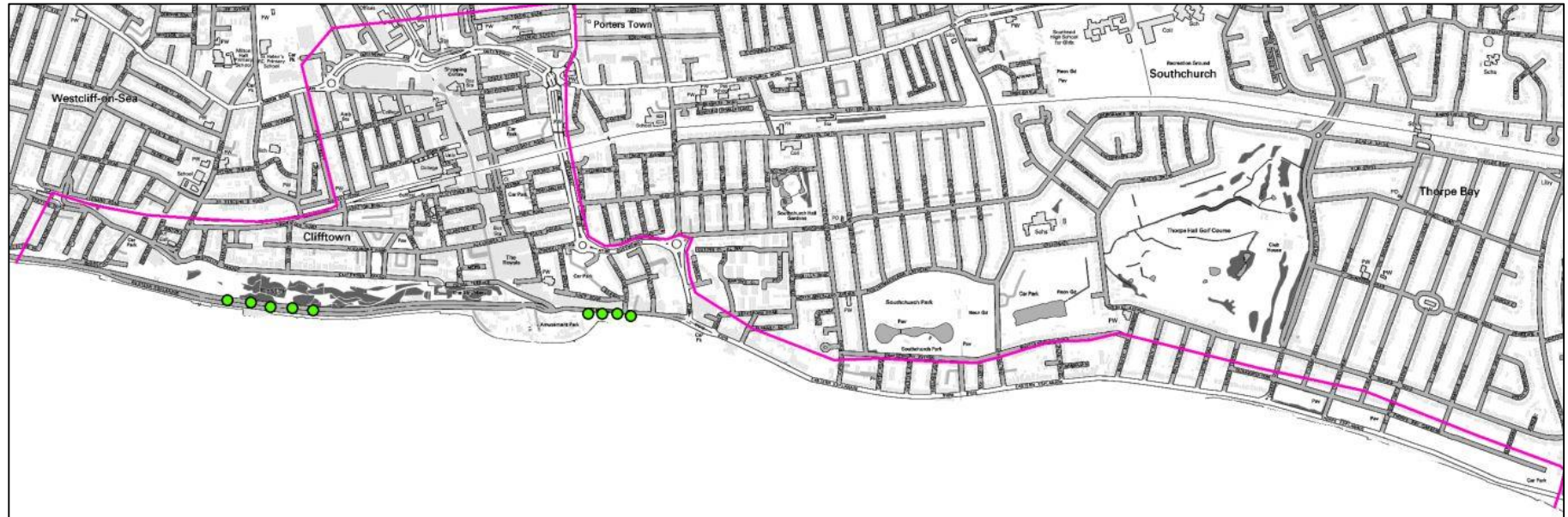
NOTE: Community Safety Unit employed Community Safety Officers to tackle anti-social behaviour on Southend High Street and nearby areas. An interim team – Stambridge was employed whilst SBC CSOs was recruited. Data has been combined. 'Other' has been recorded by Stambridge

Car Cruising

In 2016-17 Southend attracted many car cruising events, an injunction was secured by Southend Borough Council to prohibit these events which have not been authorised by Essex Police or the Council. In a 1 year period 15 events was recorded. On the 21st September 2017 a Borough wide injunction was obtained. Since this order has been obtained, Southend Council has noted a significant reduction in these type of offences. However cruises still occur and mainly takes place on Western Esplanade and Marine Parade

Southend-on-Sea is a location which attracts numerous car cruising events throughout the year. Car cruising can be described as a congregation of drivers and/or passengers of two or more vehicle who take part in the following:

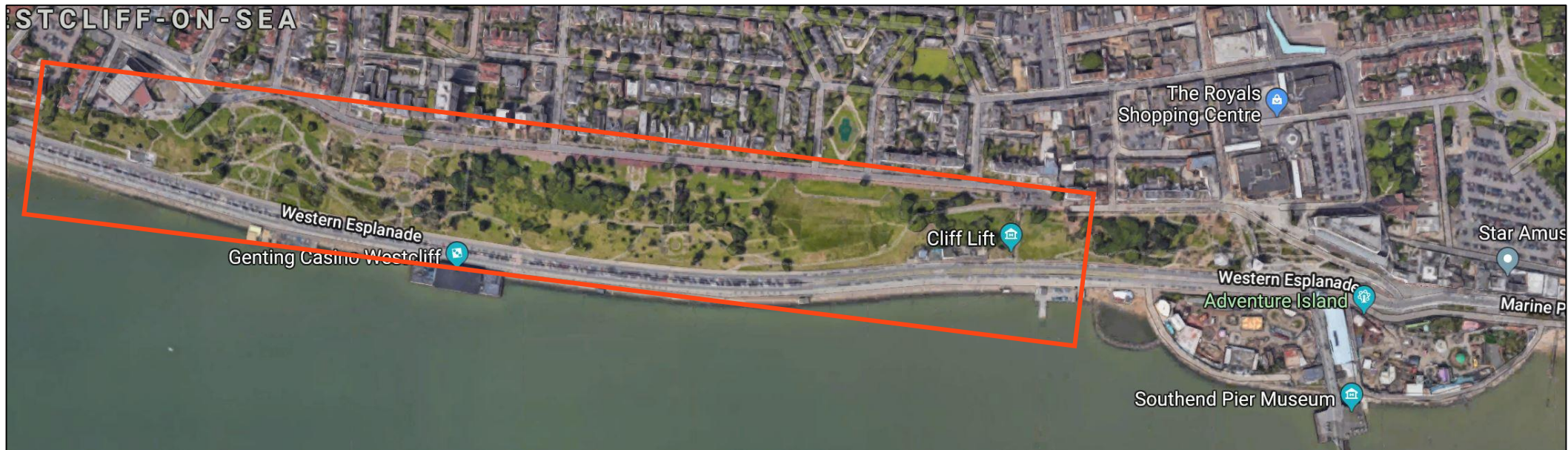
- Driving in convoy
- Excess speed
- Racing other motor vehicles
- Performing stunts in a motor vehicle
- Sounding horns or playing radios
- Dropping litter
- Shouting or swearing at, abusing to threatening or otherwise intimidating another person.



Southend Borough Council Parks Team

From November 2018 to April 2019 Southend-on-Sea Parks Team have given 10 Unauthorised Occupation of Land notices to people who have set up encampments. These notices have been served at Southend Cliff Gardens and surrounding areas.

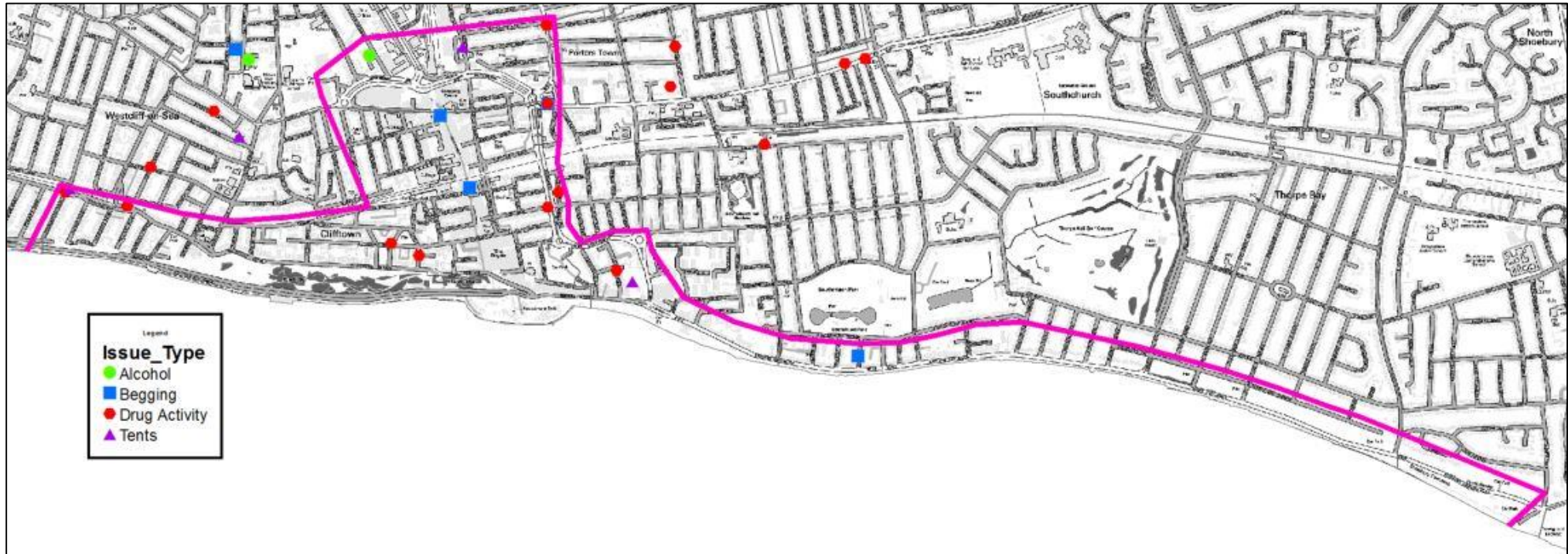
Make Southend Sparkle Coordinator from the Parks team has coordinated 45 Litter picks from 1st April 2018 – 28th February 2019 in the PSPO area and collected 102 Rubbish bags – an average of 2 and a quarter bags per pick.



Local Community Meetings (LCM)

The map illustrates areas residents are concerned about Alcohol, Begging, Drug Activity and Tents. 14 reports are within the proposed PSPO area;

- 57% of issues reported relate to drug activity
- 21% of issues reported relate to Begging
- 14% of issues reported relate to Tents



Mapped by postcode centroid

Local community meetings are held with the public in Southend on a bi-monthly basis to allow residents to raise ASB and crime related concerns. The meetings are also attended by some members of the partnership and aims to speak with communities about their concerns, gather information and help find answers to local problems

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Appendix 9

CCTV Log

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CCTV BEGGING REPORT



Incidents by Sub Category

01/06/2018 00:01:00 to 31/08/2018 23:59:00

Anti-Social Behaviour - Begging

<u>Incident Number</u>	<u>Date & Time Opened</u>	<u>Date & Time Closed</u>	<u>Call Source</u>
60167	04/06/2018	04/06/2018	CCTV
60168	04/06/2018	04/06/2018	CCTV
60172	04/06/2018	04/06/2018	CCTV
60174	04/06/2018	04/06/2018	Townlink Radio
60195	05/06/2018	05/06/2018	CCTV
60201	05/06/2018	05/06/2018	CCTV
60234	06/06/2018	06/06/2018	CCTV
60387	13/06/2018	13/06/2018	Airwave Radio
60402	14/06/2018	14/06/2018	CCTV
60412	14/06/2018	14/06/2018	CCTV
60429	15/06/2018	15/06/2018	CCTV
60432	15/06/2018	15/06/2018	CCTV
60453	15/06/2018	15/06/2018	CCTV
60471	16/06/2018	16/06/2018	CCTV
60502	17/06/2018	17/06/2018	CCTV
60536	19/06/2018	19/06/2018	CCTV
60569	20/06/2018	20/06/2018	CCTV
60581	20/06/2018	20/06/2018	CCTV
60586	20/06/2018	20/06/2018	CCTV
60710	25/06/2018	25/06/2018	CCTV
60712	25/06/2018	25/06/2018	CCTV
60713	25/06/2018	25/06/2018	CCTV
60715	25/06/2018	25/06/2018	CCTV
60716	25/06/2018	25/06/2018	CCTV
60734	26/06/2018	26/06/2018	CCTV
60737	26/06/2018	26/06/2018	CCTV
60910	02/07/2018	02/07/2018	CCTV
60911	02/07/2018	02/07/2018	Townlink Radio
60916	02/07/2018	02/07/2018	CCTV
60917	02/07/2018	02/07/2018	CCTV
60919	02/07/2018	02/07/2018	CCTV
60948	03/07/2018	03/07/2018	CCTV
60951	03/07/2018	03/07/2018	CCTV
60987	05/07/2018	05/07/2018	CCTV
60992	05/07/2018	05/07/2018	Airwave Radio
60996	05/07/2018	05/07/2018	Townlink Radio
61012	06/07/2018	06/07/2018	CCTV
61033	06/07/2018	06/07/2018	Townlink Radio
61167	11/07/2018	11/07/2018	CCTV
61168	11/07/2018	11/07/2018	CCTV
61238	13/07/2018	13/07/2018	CCTV
61273	14/07/2018	14/07/2018	Townlink Radio
61305	15/07/2018	15/07/2018	CCTV
61309	15/07/2018	15/07/2018	CCTV
61331	16/07/2018	16/07/2018	CCTV



Incidents by Sub Category

01/06/2018 00:01:00 to 31/08/2018 23:59:00

61333	16/07/2018	16/07/2018	CCTV
61340	16/07/2018	16/07/2018	CCTV
61345	16/07/2018	16/07/2018	CCTV
61382	17/07/2018	17/07/2018	CCTV
61433	19/07/2018	19/07/2018	CCTV
61434	19/07/2018	19/07/2018	CCTV
61438	19/07/2018	19/07/2018	CCTV
61458	20/07/2018	20/07/2018	Townlink Radio
61548	23/07/2018	23/07/2018	CCTV
61549	23/07/2018	23/07/2018	CCTV
61550	23/07/2018	23/07/2018	CCTV
61552	23/07/2018	23/07/2018	CCTV
61553	23/07/2018	23/07/2018	CCTV
61554	23/07/2018	23/07/2018	CCTV
61558	23/07/2018	23/07/2018	CCTV
61559	23/07/2018	23/07/2018	CCTV
61560	23/07/2018	23/07/2018	CCTV
61565	23/07/2018	23/07/2018	CCTV
61567	23/07/2018	23/07/2018	CCTV
61569	23/07/2018	23/07/2018	CCTV
61574	23/07/2018	23/07/2018	CCTV
61575	23/07/2018	23/07/2018	CCTV
61576	23/07/2018	23/07/2018	CCTV
61578	23/07/2018	23/07/2018	CCTV
61579	23/07/2018	23/07/2018	CCTV
61581	23/07/2018	23/07/2018	CCTV
61583	23/07/2018	23/07/2018	CCTV
61585	23/07/2018	23/07/2018	CCTV
61586	23/07/2018	23/07/2018	CCTV
61588	23/07/2018	23/07/2018	CCTV
61596	24/07/2018	24/07/2018	CCTV
61605	24/07/2018	24/07/2018	CCTV
61606	24/07/2018	24/07/2018	CCTV
61610	24/07/2018	24/07/2018	CCTV
61612	24/07/2018	24/07/2018	CCTV
61613	24/07/2018	24/07/2018	CCTV
61619	24/07/2018	24/07/2018	CCTV
61621	24/07/2018	24/07/2018	CCTV
61628	24/07/2018	24/07/2018	CCTV
61632	24/07/2018	24/07/2018	CCTV
61637	24/07/2018	24/07/2018	CCTV
61638	24/07/2018	24/07/2018	CCTV
61646	25/07/2018	25/07/2018	CCTV
61647	25/07/2018	25/07/2018	CCTV
61648	25/07/2018	25/07/2018	CCTV
61649	25/07/2018	25/07/2018	CCTV
61658	25/07/2018	25/07/2018	CCTV
61662	25/07/2018	25/07/2018	CCTV



Incidents by Sub Category

01/06/2018 00:01:00 to 31/08/2018 23:59:00

61667	25/07/2018	25/07/2018	CCTV
61668	25/07/2018	25/07/2018	CCTV
61673	25/07/2018	25/07/2018	Townlink Radio
61675	25/07/2018	25/07/2018	CCTV
61677	25/07/2018	25/07/2018	CCTV
61678	25/07/2018	25/07/2018	CCTV
61682	25/07/2018	25/07/2018	CCTV
61685	25/07/2018	25/07/2018	CCTV
61686	25/07/2018	25/07/2018	CCTV
61688	25/07/2018	25/07/2018	CCTV
61689	25/07/2018	25/07/2018	CCTV
61690	25/07/2018	25/07/2018	CCTV
61691	25/07/2018	25/07/2018	CCTV
61711	26/07/2018	26/07/2018	CCTV
61712	26/07/2018	26/07/2018	CCTV
61714	26/07/2018	26/07/2018	CCTV
61715	26/07/2018	26/07/2018	CCTV
61719	26/07/2018	26/07/2018	CCTV
61720	26/07/2018	26/07/2018	CCTV
61721	26/07/2018	26/07/2018	CCTV
61722	26/07/2018	26/07/2018	CCTV
61724	26/07/2018	26/07/2018	CCTV
61725	26/07/2018	26/07/2018	CCTV
61727	26/07/2018	26/07/2018	CCTV
61728	26/07/2018	26/07/2018	CCTV
61729	26/07/2018	26/07/2018	CCTV
61730	26/07/2018	26/07/2018	CCTV
61731	26/07/2018	26/07/2018	Townlink Radio
61763	27/07/2018	27/07/2018	CCTV
61764	27/07/2018	27/07/2018	CCTV
61769	27/07/2018	27/07/2018	CCTV
61813	28/07/2018	28/07/2018	CCTV
61815	28/07/2018	28/07/2018	Telephone
61825	28/07/2018	28/07/2018	CCTV
61835	28/07/2018	28/07/2018	Townlink Radio
61837	28/07/2018	28/07/2018	CCTV
61838	28/07/2018	28/07/2018	CCTV
61866	29/07/2018	29/07/2018	CCTV
61867	29/07/2018	29/07/2018	CCTV
61868	29/07/2018	29/07/2018	CCTV
61869	29/07/2018	29/07/2018	CCTV
61870	29/07/2018	29/07/2018	CCTV
61871	29/07/2018	29/07/2018	CCTV
61874	29/07/2018	29/07/2018	CCTV
61875	29/07/2018	29/07/2018	CCTV
61878	29/07/2018	29/07/2018	CCTV
61880	29/07/2018	29/07/2018	CCTV
61881	29/07/2018	29/07/2018	CCTV



Incidents by Sub Category

01/06/2018 00:01:00 to 31/08/2018 23:59:00

61886	29/07/2018	29/07/2018	CCTV
61892	29/07/2018	29/07/2018	CCTV
61901	30/07/2018	30/07/2018	CCTV
61903	30/07/2018	30/07/2018	CCTV
61904	30/07/2018	30/07/2018	CCTV
61905	30/07/2018	30/07/2018	CCTV
61906	30/07/2018	30/07/2018	CCTV
61910	30/07/2018	30/07/2018	CCTV
61913	30/07/2018	30/07/2018	CCTV
61915	30/07/2018	30/07/2018	CCTV
61920	30/07/2018	30/07/2018	CCTV
61921	30/07/2018	30/07/2018	CCTV
61924	30/07/2018	30/07/2018	CCTV
61925	30/07/2018	30/07/2018	CCTV
61927	30/07/2018	30/07/2018	CCTV
61933	31/07/2018	31/07/2018	CCTV
61936	31/07/2018	31/07/2018	CCTV
61941	31/07/2018	31/07/2018	CCTV
61943	31/07/2018	31/07/2018	CCTV
61950	31/07/2018	31/07/2018	CCTV
61951	31/07/2018	31/07/2018	CCTV
61954	31/07/2018	31/07/2018	CCTV
61955	31/07/2018	31/07/2018	CCTV
61956	31/07/2018	31/07/2018	CCTV
61957	31/07/2018	31/07/2018	CCTV
61961	31/07/2018	31/07/2018	CCTV
61985	01/08/2018	01/08/2018	CCTV
61986	01/08/2018	01/08/2018	CCTV
61987	01/08/2018	01/08/2018	CCTV
61989	01/08/2018	01/08/2018	CCTV
61992	01/08/2018	01/08/2018	CCTV
61996	01/08/2018	01/08/2018	CCTV
62005	01/08/2018	01/08/2018	CCTV
62006	01/08/2018	01/08/2018	CCTV
62017	02/08/2018	02/08/2018	CCTV
62018	02/08/2018	02/08/2018	CCTV
62019	02/08/2018	02/08/2018	CCTV
62021	02/08/2018	02/08/2018	CCTV
62023	02/08/2018	02/08/2018	CCTV
62024	02/08/2018	02/08/2018	CCTV
62027	02/08/2018	02/08/2018	CCTV
62029	02/08/2018	02/08/2018	CCTV
62052	03/08/2018	03/08/2018	CCTV
62056	03/08/2018	03/08/2018	CCTV
62098	04/08/2018	04/08/2018	CCTV
62099	04/08/2018	04/08/2018	CCTV
62101	04/08/2018	04/08/2018	CCTV
62102	04/08/2018	04/08/2018	CCTV



Incidents by Sub Category

01/06/2018 00:01:00 to 31/08/2018 23:59:00

62117	04/08/2018	04/08/2018	CCTV
62120	04/08/2018	04/08/2018	CCTV
62121	04/08/2018	04/08/2018	CCTV
62122	04/08/2018	04/08/2018	CCTV
62123	04/08/2018	04/08/2018	CCTV
62124	04/08/2018	04/08/2018	CCTV
62126	04/08/2018	04/08/2018	CCTV
62144	05/08/2018	05/08/2018	CCTV
62149	05/08/2018	05/08/2018	CCTV
62150	05/08/2018	05/08/2018	CCTV
62166	06/08/2018	06/08/2018	CCTV
62168	06/08/2018	06/08/2018	CCTV
62181	06/08/2018	06/08/2018	CCTV
62184	06/08/2018	06/08/2018	CCTV
62186	06/08/2018	06/08/2018	CCTV
62189	06/08/2018	06/08/2018	CCTV
62195	06/08/2018	06/08/2018	CCTV
62201	06/08/2018	06/08/2018	CCTV
62202	06/08/2018	06/08/2018	CCTV
62215	07/08/2018	07/08/2018	CCTV
62217	07/08/2018	07/08/2018	CCTV
62218	07/08/2018	07/08/2018	CCTV
62219	07/08/2018	07/08/2018	CCTV
62222	07/08/2018	07/08/2018	CCTV
62229	07/08/2018	07/08/2018	CCTV
62234	07/08/2018	07/08/2018	CCTV
62235	07/08/2018	07/08/2018	CCTV
62238	07/08/2018	07/08/2018	CCTV
62241	07/08/2018	07/08/2018	CCTV
62242	07/08/2018	07/08/2018	CCTV
62243	07/08/2018	07/08/2018	CCTV
62245	07/08/2018	07/08/2018	CCTV
62250	08/08/2018	08/08/2018	CCTV
62253	08/08/2018	08/08/2018	CCTV
62254	08/08/2018	08/08/2018	CCTV
62255	08/08/2018	08/08/2018	CCTV
62256	08/08/2018	08/08/2018	CCTV
62257	08/08/2018	08/08/2018	CCTV
62259	08/08/2018	08/08/2018	CCTV
62261	08/08/2018	08/08/2018	CCTV
62263	08/08/2018	08/08/2018	CCTV
62264	08/08/2018	08/08/2018	CCTV
62266	08/08/2018	08/08/2018	CCTV
62267	08/08/2018	08/08/2018	CCTV
62268	08/08/2018	08/08/2018	CCTV
62269	08/08/2018	08/08/2018	CCTV
62271	08/08/2018	08/08/2018	CCTV
62300	09/08/2018	09/08/2018	CCTV



Incidents by Sub Category

01/06/2018 00:01:00 to 31/08/2018 23:59:00

62304	09/08/2018	09/08/2018	CCTV
62305	09/08/2018	09/08/2018	CCTV
62307	09/08/2018	09/08/2018	CCTV
62311	09/08/2018	09/08/2018	CCTV
62312	09/08/2018	09/08/2018	CCTV
62314	09/08/2018	09/08/2018	CCTV
62315	09/08/2018	09/08/2018	CCTV
62316	09/08/2018	09/08/2018	CCTV
62319	09/08/2018	09/08/2018	CCTV
62320	09/08/2018	09/08/2018	CCTV
62323	09/08/2018	09/08/2018	CCTV
62324	09/08/2018	09/08/2018	CCTV
62339	10/08/2018	10/08/2018	Airwave Radio
62348	10/08/2018	10/08/2018	CCTV
62352	10/08/2018	10/08/2018	CCTV
62353	10/08/2018	10/08/2018	CCTV
62383	11/08/2018	11/08/2018	CCTV
62387	11/08/2018	11/08/2018	CCTV
62388	11/08/2018	11/08/2018	CCTV
62389	11/08/2018	11/08/2018	CCTV
62393	11/08/2018	11/08/2018	CCTV
62394	11/08/2018	11/08/2018	CCTV
62395	11/08/2018	11/08/2018	CCTV
62396	11/08/2018	11/08/2018	CCTV
62397	11/08/2018	11/08/2018	CCTV
62398	11/08/2018	11/08/2018	CCTV
62399	11/08/2018	11/08/2018	CCTV
62400	11/08/2018	11/08/2018	CCTV
62404	11/08/2018	11/08/2018	CCTV
62429	12/08/2018	12/08/2018	CCTV
62434	12/08/2018	12/08/2018	CCTV
62438	12/08/2018	12/08/2018	CCTV
62482	14/08/2018	14/08/2018	CCTV
62483	14/08/2018	14/08/2018	CCTV
62484	14/08/2018	14/08/2018	CCTV
62499	14/08/2018	14/08/2018	CCTV
62500	14/08/2018	14/08/2018	CCTV
62504	14/08/2018	14/08/2018	CCTV
62511	14/08/2018	14/08/2018	CCTV
62514	15/08/2018	15/08/2018	CCTV
62548	16/08/2018	16/08/2018	CCTV
62551	16/08/2018	16/08/2018	CCTV
62552	16/08/2018	16/08/2018	CCTV
62553	16/08/2018	16/08/2018	CCTV
62554	16/08/2018	16/08/2018	CCTV
62555	16/08/2018	16/08/2018	CCTV
62558	16/08/2018	16/08/2018	CCTV
62560	16/08/2018	16/08/2018	CCTV



Incidents by Sub Category

01/06/2018 00:01:00 to 31/08/2018 23:59:00

62562	16/08/2018	16/08/2018	CCTV
62563	16/08/2018	16/08/2018	CCTV
62569	16/08/2018	16/08/2018	CCTV
62571	16/08/2018	16/08/2018	CCTV
62573	16/08/2018	16/08/2018	CCTV
62574	16/08/2018	16/08/2018	CCTV
62580	16/08/2018	16/08/2018	CCTV
62595	17/08/2018	17/08/2018	CCTV
62622	18/08/2018	18/08/2018	CCTV
62625	18/08/2018	18/08/2018	CCTV
62627	18/08/2018	18/08/2018	CCTV
62635	18/08/2018	18/08/2018	CCTV
62636	18/08/2018	18/08/2018	CCTV
62637	18/08/2018	18/08/2018	CCTV
62671	19/08/2018	19/08/2018	CCTV
62675	19/08/2018	19/08/2018	CCTV
62676	19/08/2018	19/08/2018	CCTV
62679	19/08/2018	19/08/2018	CCTV
62712	20/08/2018	20/08/2018	CCTV
62713	20/08/2018	20/08/2018	CCTV
62715	20/08/2018	20/08/2018	CCTV
62719	20/08/2018	20/08/2018	CCTV
62722	20/08/2018	20/08/2018	CCTV
62724	20/08/2018	20/08/2018	CCTV
62728	20/08/2018	20/08/2018	Telephone
62748	21/08/2018	21/08/2018	CCTV
62754	21/08/2018	21/08/2018	CCTV
62770	21/08/2018	21/08/2018	CCTV
62792	22/08/2018	22/08/2018	CCTV
62794	22/08/2018	22/08/2018	CCTV
62795	22/08/2018	22/08/2018	CCTV
62797	22/08/2018	22/08/2018	CCTV
62798	22/08/2018	22/08/2018	CCTV
62806	22/08/2018	22/08/2018	CCTV
62807	22/08/2018	22/08/2018	CCTV
62812	22/08/2018	22/08/2018	CCTV
62833	23/08/2018	23/08/2018	CCTV
62892	25/08/2018	25/08/2018	CCTV
62941	27/08/2018	27/08/2018	Townlink Radio
62956	27/08/2018	27/08/2018	CCTV
62999	29/08/2018	29/08/2018	CCTV
63001	29/08/2018	29/08/2018	CCTV
63002	29/08/2018	29/08/2018	CCTV
63003	29/08/2018	29/08/2018	CCTV
63005	29/08/2018	29/08/2018	CCTV
63009	29/08/2018	29/08/2018	CCTV
63022	30/08/2018	30/08/2018	CCTV
63025	30/08/2018	30/08/2018	CCTV



Incidents by Sub Category

01/06/2018 00:01:00 to 31/08/2018 23:59:00

63026	30/08/2018	30/08/2018	CCTV
63030	30/08/2018	30/08/2018	CCTV
63031	30/08/2018	30/08/2018	CCTV
63032	30/08/2018	30/08/2018	CCTV
63033	30/08/2018	30/08/2018	CCTV
63047	30/08/2018	30/08/2018	CCTV
63068	31/08/2018	31/08/2018	CCTV
63069	31/08/2018	31/08/2018	CCTV
63071	31/08/2018	31/08/2018	CCTV
63072	31/08/2018	31/08/2018	CCTV
63073	31/08/2018	31/08/2018	CCTV
63076	31/08/2018	31/08/2018	CCTV
63077	31/08/2018	31/08/2018	CCTV
63078	31/08/2018	31/08/2018	CCTV
63079	31/08/2018	31/08/2018	CCTV
63081	31/08/2018	31/08/2018	CCTV
63085	31/08/2018	31/08/2018	CCTV

Total Number of Incidents by Sub Category Anti-Social Behaviour : 350

Anti-Social Behaviour - Disturbance

<u>Incident Number</u>	<u>Date & Time Opened</u>	<u>Date & Time Closed</u>	<u>Call Source</u>
60088	01/06/2018	01/06/2018	Townlink Radio
60092	01/06/2018	01/06/2018	Townlink Radio
60093	01/06/2018	01/06/2018	Airwave Radio
60095	01/06/2018	01/06/2018	Airwave Radio
60105	02/06/2018	02/06/2018	Townlink Radio
60109	02/06/2018	02/06/2018	Airwave Radio
60124	02/06/2018	02/06/2018	Airwave Radio
60127	02/06/2018	02/06/2018	Townlink Radio
60128	02/06/2018	02/06/2018	Airwave Radio
60153	03/06/2018	03/06/2018	Airwave Radio
60179	04/06/2018	04/06/2018	CCTV
60181	04/06/2018	04/06/2018	Airwave Radio
60184	04/06/2018	04/06/2018	Townlink Radio
60187	04/06/2018	04/06/2018	CCTV
60207	05/06/2018	05/06/2018	Airwave Radio
60231	06/06/2018	06/06/2018	Townlink Radio
60232	06/06/2018	06/06/2018	CCTV
60237	07/06/2018	07/06/2018	Townlink Radio
60256	08/06/2018	08/06/2018	Airwave Radio
60262	08/06/2018	08/06/2018	Airwave Radio
60269	08/06/2018	08/06/2018	Airwave Radio
60272	08/06/2018	08/06/2018	Airwave Radio
60277	09/06/2018	09/06/2018	CCTV
60295	09/06/2018	09/06/2018	CCTV
60301	10/06/2018	10/06/2018	CCTV



Incidents by Sub Category

01/06/2018 00:01:00 to 31/08/2018 23:59:00

60304	10/06/2018	10/06/2018	Townlink Radio
60330	11/06/2018	11/06/2018	Airwave Radio
60331	11/06/2018	11/06/2018	Airwave Radio
60350	12/06/2018	12/06/2018	Airwave Radio
60351	12/06/2018	12/06/2018	Townlink Radio
60368	13/06/2018	13/06/2018	Telephone
60374	13/06/2018	13/06/2018	Townlink Radio
60385	13/06/2018	13/06/2018	Townlink Radio
60395	13/06/2018	13/06/2018	Airwave Radio
60397	14/06/2018	14/06/2018	Airwave Radio
60421	14/06/2018	14/06/2018	Airwave Radio
60447	15/06/2018	15/06/2018	Townlink Radio
60451	15/06/2018	15/06/2018	CCTV
60452	15/06/2018	15/06/2018	Airwave Radio
60461	16/06/2018	16/06/2018	Airwave Radio
60462	16/06/2018	16/06/2018	CCTV
60463	16/06/2018	16/06/2018	Airwave Radio
60467	16/06/2018	16/06/2018	Airwave Radio
60469	16/06/2018	16/06/2018	Airwave Radio
60473	16/06/2018	16/06/2018	Townlink Radio
60474	16/06/2018	16/06/2018	CCTV
60482	16/06/2018	16/06/2018	Townlink Radio
60487	17/06/2018	17/06/2018	Airwave Radio
60493	17/06/2018	17/06/2018	CCTV
60511	18/06/2018	18/06/2018	Airwave Radio
60513	18/06/2018	18/06/2018	Airwave Radio
60514	18/06/2018	18/06/2018	Airwave Radio
60534	19/06/2018	19/06/2018	Airwave Radio
60561	20/06/2018	20/06/2018	Airwave Radio
60565	20/06/2018	20/06/2018	Airwave Radio
60574	20/06/2018	20/06/2018	Airwave Radio
60575	20/06/2018	20/06/2018	Airwave Radio
60598	20/06/2018	21/06/2018	CCTV
60624	22/06/2018	22/06/2018	Townlink Radio
60648	23/06/2018	23/06/2018	CCTV
60649	23/06/2018	23/06/2018	Airwave Radio
60650	23/06/2018	23/06/2018	Airwave Radio
60675	23/06/2018	23/06/2018	Townlink Radio
60679	23/06/2018	23/06/2018	Airwave Radio
60680	23/06/2018	24/06/2018	Townlink Radio
60684	24/06/2018	24/06/2018	Airwave Radio
60687	24/06/2018	24/06/2018	Townlink Radio
60688	24/06/2018	24/06/2018	CCTV
60701	24/06/2018	24/06/2018	Airwave Radio
60703	24/06/2018	24/06/2018	Airwave Radio
60706	24/06/2018	24/06/2018	Airwave Radio
60720	25/06/2018	25/06/2018	Townlink Radio
60729	25/06/2018	25/06/2018	Airwave Radio



Incidents by Sub Category

01/06/2018 00:01:00 to 31/08/2018 23:59:00

60730	26/06/2018	26/06/2018	CCTV
60731	26/06/2018	26/06/2018	Airwave Radio
60738	26/06/2018	26/06/2018	Airwave Radio
60761	27/06/2018	27/06/2018	Airwave Radio
60772	27/06/2018	27/06/2018	Telephone
60778	27/06/2018	27/06/2018	Airwave Radio
60805	28/06/2018	28/06/2018	Townlink Radio
60807	28/06/2018	28/06/2018	Townlink Radio
60809	29/06/2018	29/06/2018	Townlink Radio
60818	29/06/2018	29/06/2018	Airwave Radio
60839	30/06/2018	30/06/2018	Townlink Radio
60845	30/06/2018	30/06/2018	Airwave Radio
60849	30/06/2018	30/06/2018	Airwave Radio
60860	30/06/2018	30/06/2018	Townlink Radio
60863	30/06/2018	30/06/2018	CCTV
60868	01/07/2018	01/07/2018	Airwave Radio
60873	01/07/2018	01/07/2018	CCTV
60875	01/07/2018	01/07/2018	CCTV
60900	01/07/2018	01/07/2018	Airwave Radio
60931	02/07/2018	02/07/2018	Airwave Radio
60933	02/07/2018	03/07/2018	Airwave Radio
60953	03/07/2018	03/07/2018	Airwave Radio
60960	03/07/2018	03/07/2018	Airwave Radio
60961	04/07/2018	04/07/2018	Townlink Radio
60963	04/07/2018	04/07/2018	Airwave Radio
60972	04/07/2018	04/07/2018	Airwave Radio
60977	04/07/2018	04/07/2018	Airwave Radio
60980	04/07/2018	04/07/2018	Airwave Radio
60998	05/07/2018	05/07/2018	Airwave Radio
61004	05/07/2018	05/07/2018	Townlink Radio
61006	05/07/2018	05/07/2018	Airwave Radio
61008	05/07/2018	05/07/2018	Airwave Radio
61014	06/07/2018	06/07/2018	CCTV
61044	06/07/2018	06/07/2018	Airwave Radio
61064	07/07/2018	07/07/2018	Townlink Radio
61071	07/07/2018	07/07/2018	CCTV
61073	07/07/2018	07/07/2018	Airwave Radio
61081	08/07/2018	08/07/2018	Townlink Radio
61090	08/07/2018	08/07/2018	CCTV
61098	08/07/2018	08/07/2018	Airwave Radio
61111	09/07/2018	09/07/2018	Airwave Radio
61113	09/07/2018	09/07/2018	Airwave Radio
61116	09/07/2018	09/07/2018	Airwave Radio
61135	09/07/2018	10/07/2018	Airwave Radio
61139	10/07/2018	10/07/2018	Airwave Radio
61143	10/07/2018	10/07/2018	Airwave Radio
61154	10/07/2018	10/07/2018	Airwave Radio
61157	10/07/2018	11/07/2018	Airwave Radio



Incidents by Sub Category

01/06/2018 00:01:00 to 31/08/2018 23:59:00

61160	11/07/2018	11/07/2018	CCTV
61186	11/07/2018	11/07/2018	Airwave Radio
61191	11/07/2018	11/07/2018	CCTV
61192	11/07/2018	11/07/2018	CCTV
61194	11/07/2018	11/07/2018	CCTV
61196	11/07/2018	11/07/2018	CCTV
61197	11/07/2018	11/07/2018	CCTV
61198	11/07/2018	11/07/2018	Airwave Radio
61200	11/07/2018	11/07/2018	Airwave Radio
61202	12/07/2018	12/07/2018	Telephone
61231	13/07/2018	13/07/2018	Airwave Radio
61251	13/07/2018	13/07/2018	Airwave Radio
61260	14/07/2018	14/07/2018	Airwave Radio
61263	14/07/2018	14/07/2018	Airwave Radio
61282	14/07/2018	14/07/2018	Airwave Radio
61283	14/07/2018	14/07/2018	Townlink Radio
61286	14/07/2018	14/07/2018	CCTV
61287	14/07/2018	14/07/2018	Townlink Radio
61306	15/07/2018	15/07/2018	Townlink Radio
61315	15/07/2018	15/07/2018	Townlink Radio
61322	15/07/2018	15/07/2018	Airwave Radio
61354	16/07/2018	16/07/2018	Airwave Radio
61359	16/07/2018	16/07/2018	Airwave Radio
61362	16/07/2018	16/07/2018	Airwave Radio
61363	16/07/2018	16/07/2018	Airwave Radio
61376	17/07/2018	17/07/2018	Airwave Radio
61379	17/07/2018	17/07/2018	Airwave Radio
61404	18/07/2018	18/07/2018	Airwave Radio
61405	18/07/2018	18/07/2018	Airwave Radio
61425	19/07/2018	19/07/2018	Townlink Radio
61428	19/07/2018	19/07/2018	Airwave Radio
61435	19/07/2018	19/07/2018	Airwave Radio
61436	19/07/2018	19/07/2018	Airwave Radio
61450	20/07/2018	20/07/2018	Townlink Radio
61459	20/07/2018	20/07/2018	Townlink Radio
61471	20/07/2018	20/07/2018	Townlink Radio
61473	20/07/2018	20/07/2018	Townlink Radio
61475	20/07/2018	20/07/2018	Townlink Radio
61480	21/07/2018	21/07/2018	CCTV
61482	21/07/2018	21/07/2018	CCTV
61509	21/07/2018	21/07/2018	Airwave Radio
61511	21/07/2018	21/07/2018	Airwave Radio
61513	22/07/2018	22/07/2018	CCTV
61539	22/07/2018	22/07/2018	Airwave Radio
61556	23/07/2018	23/07/2018	Townlink Radio
61592	23/07/2018	23/07/2018	CCTV
61593	23/07/2018	24/07/2018	Airwave Radio
61599	24/07/2018	24/07/2018	Townlink Radio



Incidents by Sub Category

01/06/2018 00:01:00 to 31/08/2018 23:59:00

61643	25/07/2018	25/07/2018	CCTV
61664	25/07/2018	25/07/2018	Airwave Radio
61694	25/07/2018	25/07/2018	Townlink Radio
61706	26/07/2018	26/07/2018	CCTV
61732	26/07/2018	26/07/2018	Townlink Radio
61737	26/07/2018	26/07/2018	Townlink Radio
61748	26/07/2018	26/07/2018	Townlink Radio
61749	26/07/2018	26/07/2018	Townlink Radio
61751	26/07/2018	26/07/2018	Townlink Radio
61752	26/07/2018	26/07/2018	Airwave Radio
61754	26/07/2018	27/07/2018	Airwave Radio
61758	27/07/2018	27/07/2018	CCTV
61766	27/07/2018	27/07/2018	Airwave Radio
61787	27/07/2018	27/07/2018	Airwave Radio
61797	27/07/2018	27/07/2018	Townlink Radio
61799	27/07/2018	27/07/2018	Airwave Radio
61817	28/07/2018	28/07/2018	Townlink Radio
61821	28/07/2018	28/07/2018	Townlink Radio
61842	28/07/2018	28/07/2018	Airwave Radio
61844	28/07/2018	28/07/2018	Airwave Radio
61845	28/07/2018	28/07/2018	Townlink Radio
61847	28/07/2018	28/07/2018	Townlink Radio
61851	29/07/2018	29/07/2018	Townlink Radio
61852	29/07/2018	29/07/2018	Townlink Radio
61859	29/07/2018	29/07/2018	Townlink Radio
61891	29/07/2018	29/07/2018	Townlink Radio
61895	29/07/2018	29/07/2018	Townlink Radio
61896	29/07/2018	29/07/2018	Airwave Radio
61911	30/07/2018	30/07/2018	Airwave Radio
61917	30/07/2018	30/07/2018	Townlink Radio
61926	30/07/2018	30/07/2018	Airwave Radio
61938	31/07/2018	31/07/2018	Townlink Radio
61967	01/08/2018	01/08/2018	Airwave Radio
61968	01/08/2018	01/08/2018	CCTV
61971	01/08/2018	01/08/2018	CCTV
62001	01/08/2018	01/08/2018	Airwave Radio
62011	02/08/2018	02/08/2018	Airwave Radio
62012	02/08/2018	02/08/2018	Airwave Radio
62032	02/08/2018	02/08/2018	Airwave Radio
62086	04/08/2018	04/08/2018	CCTV
62090	04/08/2018	04/08/2018	CCTV
62128	05/08/2018	05/08/2018	Airwave Radio
62130	05/08/2018	05/08/2018	Airwave Radio
62143	05/08/2018	05/08/2018	Townlink Radio
62156	05/08/2018	05/08/2018	Airwave Radio
62191	06/08/2018	06/08/2018	CCTV
62224	07/08/2018	07/08/2018	Airwave Radio
62280	08/08/2018	08/08/2018	Airwave Radio



Incidents by Sub Category

01/06/2018 00:01:00 to 31/08/2018 23:59:00

62283	08/08/2018	08/08/2018	Townlink Radio
62303	09/08/2018	09/08/2018	Townlink Radio
62308	09/08/2018	09/08/2018	Airwave Radio
62310	09/08/2018	09/08/2018	Townlink Radio
62331	10/08/2018	10/08/2018	Airwave Radio
62347	10/08/2018	10/08/2018	Townlink Radio
62358	10/08/2018	10/08/2018	Airwave Radio
62372	11/08/2018	11/08/2018	CCTV
62378	11/08/2018	11/08/2018	CCTV
62412	11/08/2018	11/08/2018	Townlink Radio
62416	12/08/2018	12/08/2018	CCTV
62417	12/08/2018	12/08/2018	Airwave Radio
62418	12/08/2018	12/08/2018	Townlink Radio
62422	12/08/2018	12/08/2018	Townlink Radio
62426	12/08/2018	12/08/2018	CCTV
62430	12/08/2018	12/08/2018	Airwave Radio
62481	14/08/2018	14/08/2018	Airwave Radio
62494	14/08/2018	14/08/2018	Airwave Radio
62506	14/08/2018	14/08/2018	Airwave Radio
62520	15/08/2018	15/08/2018	CCTV
62536	15/08/2018	15/08/2018	Townlink Radio
62542	15/08/2018	15/08/2018	Airwave Radio
62543	15/08/2018	16/08/2018	Airwave Radio
62549	16/08/2018	16/08/2018	Townlink Radio
62584	17/08/2018	17/08/2018	Airwave Radio
62586	17/08/2018	17/08/2018	Airwave Radio
62601	17/08/2018	17/08/2018	Airwave Radio
62602	17/08/2018	17/08/2018	Airwave Radio
62608	17/08/2018	17/08/2018	CCTV
62613	18/08/2018	18/08/2018	Townlink Radio
62615	18/08/2018	18/08/2018	Airwave Radio
62641	18/08/2018	18/08/2018	Townlink Radio
62642	18/08/2018	18/08/2018	Airwave Radio
62649	18/08/2018	18/08/2018	Townlink Radio
62654	18/08/2018	18/08/2018	Airwave Radio
62655	18/08/2018	18/08/2018	Townlink Radio
62658	18/08/2018	18/08/2018	Airwave Radio
62659	19/08/2018	19/08/2018	Airwave Radio
62660	19/08/2018	19/08/2018	Townlink Radio
62661	19/08/2018	19/08/2018	Airwave Radio
62665	19/08/2018	19/08/2018	Townlink Radio
62666	19/08/2018	19/08/2018	CCTV
62667	19/08/2018	19/08/2018	Airwave Radio
62674	19/08/2018	19/08/2018	CCTV
62688	19/08/2018	19/08/2018	Airwave Radio
62705	20/08/2018	20/08/2018	Townlink Radio
62727	20/08/2018	20/08/2018	Townlink Radio
62741	21/08/2018	21/08/2018	Airwave Radio



Incidents by Sub Category

01/06/2018 00:01:00 to 31/08/2018 23:59:00

62769	21/08/2018	21/08/2018	Airwave Radio
62771	21/08/2018	21/08/2018	Airwave Radio
62773	21/08/2018	21/08/2018	Townlink Radio
62776	21/08/2018	21/08/2018	Townlink Radio
62778	21/08/2018	21/08/2018	Townlink Radio
62779	21/08/2018	21/08/2018	CCTV
62780	21/08/2018	21/08/2018	Townlink Radio
62785	22/08/2018	22/08/2018	Airwave Radio
62789	22/08/2018	22/08/2018	Airwave Radio
62790	22/08/2018	22/08/2018	CCTV
62791	22/08/2018	22/08/2018	CCTV
62814	22/08/2018	22/08/2018	CCTV
62818	22/08/2018	22/08/2018	Airwave Radio
62831	23/08/2018	23/08/2018	CCTV
62834	23/08/2018	23/08/2018	Airwave Radio
62838	23/08/2018	23/08/2018	CCTV
62839	23/08/2018	23/08/2018	Airwave Radio
62863	24/08/2018	24/08/2018	Airwave Radio
62867	24/08/2018	24/08/2018	Airwave Radio
62868	24/08/2018	24/08/2018	Airwave Radio
62884	25/08/2018	25/08/2018	CCTV
62886	25/08/2018	25/08/2018	Airwave Radio
62887	25/08/2018	25/08/2018	Airwave Radio
62894	25/08/2018	25/08/2018	Townlink Radio
62898	25/08/2018	25/08/2018	Townlink Radio
62901	26/08/2018	26/08/2018	CCTV
62904	26/08/2018	26/08/2018	Townlink Radio
62912	26/08/2018	26/08/2018	CCTV
62925	26/08/2018	26/08/2018	Airwave Radio
62926	26/08/2018	26/08/2018	Airwave Radio
62930	27/08/2018	27/08/2018	Townlink Radio
62935	27/08/2018	27/08/2018	CCTV
62936	27/08/2018	27/08/2018	CCTV
62955	27/08/2018	27/08/2018	Airwave Radio
63008	29/08/2018	29/08/2018	Townlink Radio
63014	29/08/2018	29/08/2018	CCTV
63015	29/08/2018	29/08/2018	CCTV
63017	29/08/2018	29/08/2018	CCTV
63028	30/08/2018	30/08/2018	CCTV
63039	30/08/2018	30/08/2018	Townlink Radio
63042	30/08/2018	30/08/2018	CCTV
63044	30/08/2018	30/08/2018	CCTV
63045	30/08/2018	30/08/2018	CCTV
63090	31/08/2018	31/08/2018	Airwave Radio
63091	31/08/2018	31/08/2018	Townlink Radio

Total Number of Incidents by Sub Category Anti-Social Behaviour : 310



Incidents by Sub Category

01/06/2018 00:01:00 to 31/08/2018 23:59:00

Anti-Social Behaviour - Kerb Crawling/prostitution

<u>Incident Number</u>	<u>Date & Time Opened</u>	<u>Date & Time Closed</u>	<u>Call Source</u>
62813	22/08/2018	22/08/2018	Airwave Radio

Total Number of Incidents by Sub Category Anti-Social Behaviour : 1

Anti-Social Behaviour - Littering

<u>Incident Number</u>	<u>Date & Time Opened</u>	<u>Date & Time Closed</u>	<u>Call Source</u>
62173	06/08/2018	06/08/2018	CCTV

Total Number of Incidents by Sub Category Anti-Social Behaviour : 1

Anti-Social Behaviour - Misc

<u>Incident Number</u>	<u>Date & Time Opened</u>	<u>Date & Time Closed</u>	<u>Call Source</u>
60755	26/06/2018	26/06/2018	Airwave Radio
61561	23/07/2018	23/07/2018	CCTV
61713	26/07/2018	26/07/2018	CCTV
62800	22/08/2018	22/08/2018	CCTV
63041	30/08/2018	30/08/2018	CCTV

Total Number of Incidents by Sub Category Anti-Social Behaviour : 5

Anti-Social Behaviour - Noise

<u>Incident Number</u>	<u>Date & Time Opened</u>	<u>Date & Time Closed</u>	<u>Call Source</u>
60425	14/06/2018	14/06/2018	Townlink Radio
60426	15/06/2018	15/06/2018	Airwave Radio
60888	01/07/2018	01/07/2018	Telephone

Total Number of Incidents by Sub Category Anti-Social Behaviour : 3

Anti-Social Behaviour - Nuisance

<u>Incident Number</u>	<u>Date & Time Opened</u>	<u>Date & Time Closed</u>	<u>Call Source</u>
60123	02/06/2018	02/06/2018	CCTV
60199	05/06/2018	05/06/2018	Townlink Radio
60276	09/06/2018	09/06/2018	CCTV
60349	12/06/2018	12/06/2018	Airwave Radio
60365	12/06/2018	12/06/2018	Airwave Radio
60460	16/06/2018	16/06/2018	Townlink Radio
60579	20/06/2018	20/06/2018	Townlink Radio
60588	20/06/2018	20/06/2018	Townlink Radio
60591	20/06/2018	20/06/2018	CCTV
60617	21/06/2018	21/06/2018	Airwave Radio
60642	22/06/2018	22/06/2018	Airwave Radio
60651	23/06/2018	23/06/2018	Townlink Radio



Incidents by Sub Category

01/06/2018 00:01:00 to 31/08/2018 23:59:00

60721	25/06/2018	25/06/2018	Townlink Radio
60750	26/06/2018	26/06/2018	Townlink Radio
60754	26/06/2018	26/06/2018	Townlink Radio
60811	29/06/2018	29/06/2018	CCTV
60832	29/06/2018	29/06/2018	Townlink Radio
60855	30/06/2018	30/06/2018	Townlink Radio
60858	30/06/2018	30/06/2018	Townlink Radio
60897	01/07/2018	01/07/2018	Airwave Radio
60932	02/07/2018	02/07/2018	Airwave Radio
60956	03/07/2018	03/07/2018	Townlink Radio
61036	06/07/2018	06/07/2018	Townlink Radio
61076	07/07/2018	07/07/2018	Townlink Radio
61099	08/07/2018	08/07/2018	CCTV
61199	11/07/2018	11/07/2018	Townlink Radio
61204	12/07/2018	12/07/2018	CCTV
61220	12/07/2018	12/07/2018	Airwave Radio
61312	15/07/2018	15/07/2018	Airwave Radio
61342	16/07/2018	16/07/2018	Airwave Radio
61350	16/07/2018	16/07/2018	Airwave Radio
61420	18/07/2018	18/07/2018	Townlink Radio
61466	20/07/2018	20/07/2018	Townlink Radio
61469	20/07/2018	20/07/2018	CCTV
61520	22/07/2018	22/07/2018	Airwave Radio
61524	22/07/2018	22/07/2018	CCTV
61608	24/07/2018	24/07/2018	Townlink Radio
61615	24/07/2018	24/07/2018	Airwave Radio
61665	25/07/2018	25/07/2018	CCTV
61676	25/07/2018	25/07/2018	Townlink Radio
61709	26/07/2018	26/07/2018	Townlink Radio
61772	27/07/2018	27/07/2018	Townlink Radio
61789	27/07/2018	27/07/2018	CCTV
61790	27/07/2018	27/07/2018	Airwave Radio
61794	27/07/2018	27/07/2018	Airwave Radio
61795	27/07/2018	27/07/2018	Airwave Radio
61814	28/07/2018	28/07/2018	Townlink Radio
61935	31/07/2018	31/07/2018	Townlink Radio
61959	31/07/2018	31/07/2018	Airwave Radio
61991	01/08/2018	01/08/2018	Townlink Radio
62002	01/08/2018	01/08/2018	Airwave Radio
62077	03/08/2018	03/08/2018	Airwave Radio
62139	05/08/2018	05/08/2018	Townlink Radio
62159	06/08/2018	06/08/2018	Townlink Radio
62187	06/08/2018	06/08/2018	Townlink Radio
62188	06/08/2018	06/08/2018	Townlink Radio
62190	06/08/2018	06/08/2018	Townlink Radio
62193	06/08/2018	06/08/2018	Townlink Radio
62232	07/08/2018	07/08/2018	Townlink Radio
62318	09/08/2018	09/08/2018	Townlink Radio



Incidents by Sub Category

01/06/2018 00:01:00 to 31/08/2018 23:59:00

62346	10/08/2018	10/08/2018	Townlink Radio
62350	10/08/2018	10/08/2018	Airwave Radio
62515	15/08/2018	15/08/2018	CCTV
62526	15/08/2018	15/08/2018	Telephone
62533	15/08/2018	15/08/2018	Townlink Radio
62535	15/08/2018	15/08/2018	CCTV
62544	16/08/2018	16/08/2018	Townlink Radio
62545	16/08/2018	16/08/2018	CCTV
62616	18/08/2018	18/08/2018	CCTV
62624	18/08/2018	18/08/2018	Airwave Radio
62645	18/08/2018	18/08/2018	Townlink Radio
62720	20/08/2018	20/08/2018	Airwave Radio
62767	21/08/2018	21/08/2018	Airwave Radio
62824	22/08/2018	22/08/2018	Airwave Radio
62837	23/08/2018	23/08/2018	CCTV
62865	24/08/2018	24/08/2018	Townlink Radio
62950	27/08/2018	27/08/2018	Townlink Radio

Total Number of Incidents by Sub Category Anti-Social Behaviour : 77

Anti-Social Behaviour - Potential Evidence

<u>Incident Number</u>	<u>Date & Time Opened</u>	<u>Date & Time Closed</u>	<u>Call Source</u>
60338	11/06/2018	11/06/2018	CCTV
60415	14/06/2018	14/06/2018	Townlink Radio
60669	23/06/2018	23/06/2018	Townlink Radio
61052	07/07/2018	07/07/2018	Airwave Radio
61100	08/07/2018	08/07/2018	Airwave Radio
61151	10/07/2018	10/07/2018	Townlink Radio
61497	21/07/2018	21/07/2018	CCTV
61634	24/07/2018	24/07/2018	Townlink Radio
62042	02/08/2018	02/08/2018	CCTV
62119	04/08/2018	04/08/2018	Airwave Radio
62192	06/08/2018	06/08/2018	CCTV
62565	16/08/2018	16/08/2018	CCTV
62841	23/08/2018	23/08/2018	Airwave Radio
62899	25/08/2018	25/08/2018	Townlink Radio

Total Number of Incidents by Sub Category Anti-Social Behaviour : 14

Anti-Social Behaviour - Rowdy

<u>Incident Number</u>	<u>Date & Time Opened</u>	<u>Date & Time Closed</u>	<u>Call Source</u>
60101	02/06/2018	02/06/2018	Townlink Radio
60106	02/06/2018	02/06/2018	CCTV
60130	02/06/2018	02/06/2018	Townlink Radio
60137	03/06/2018	03/06/2018	Townlink Radio
60274	09/06/2018	09/06/2018	Airwave Radio



Incidents by Sub Category

01/06/2018 00:01:00 to 31/08/2018 23:59:00

60302	10/06/2018	10/06/2018	CCTV
60306	10/06/2018	10/06/2018	Townlink Radio
60409	14/06/2018	14/06/2018	Townlink Radio
60414	14/06/2018	14/06/2018	Townlink Radio
60423	14/06/2018	14/06/2018	Townlink Radio
60481	16/06/2018	16/06/2018	Townlink Radio
60533	19/06/2018	19/06/2018	Townlink Radio
60647	23/06/2018	23/06/2018	Townlink Radio
60652	23/06/2018	23/06/2018	Townlink Radio
60676	23/06/2018	23/06/2018	Townlink Radio
60677	23/06/2018	23/06/2018	Airwave Radio
60725	25/06/2018	25/06/2018	Townlink Radio
60768	27/06/2018	27/06/2018	Townlink Radio
60810	29/06/2018	29/06/2018	CCTV
60887	01/07/2018	01/07/2018	Townlink Radio
60895	01/07/2018	01/07/2018	Airwave Radio
60903	02/07/2018	02/07/2018	Airwave Radio
60934	03/07/2018	03/07/2018	Airwave Radio
61034	06/07/2018	06/07/2018	Townlink Radio
61035	06/07/2018	06/07/2018	Townlink Radio
61056	07/07/2018	07/07/2018	Townlink Radio
61065	07/07/2018	07/07/2018	CCTV
61067	07/07/2018	07/07/2018	CCTV
61069	07/07/2018	07/07/2018	Townlink Radio
61087	08/07/2018	08/07/2018	CCTV
61161	11/07/2018	11/07/2018	Airwave Radio
61193	11/07/2018	11/07/2018	Airwave Radio
61203	12/07/2018	12/07/2018	CCTV
61228	12/07/2018	12/07/2018	Airwave Radio
61233	13/07/2018	13/07/2018	CCTV
61261	14/07/2018	14/07/2018	CCTV
61290	15/07/2018	15/07/2018	CCTV
61514	22/07/2018	22/07/2018	Townlink Radio
61518	22/07/2018	22/07/2018	Airwave Radio
61557	23/07/2018	23/07/2018	Townlink Radio
61793	27/07/2018	27/07/2018	Airwave Radio
61810	28/07/2018	28/07/2018	CCTV
61811	28/07/2018	28/07/2018	CCTV
61856	29/07/2018	29/07/2018	CCTV
61860	29/07/2018	29/07/2018	CCTV
61861	29/07/2018	29/07/2018	CCTV
61862	29/07/2018	29/07/2018	CCTV
61932	31/07/2018	31/07/2018	Airwave Radio
62043	02/08/2018	02/08/2018	Airwave Radio
62067	03/08/2018	03/08/2018	Townlink Radio
62080	03/08/2018	03/08/2018	Townlink Radio
62129	05/08/2018	05/08/2018	Airwave Radio
62133	05/08/2018	05/08/2018	Airwave Radio



Incidents by Sub Category

01/06/2018 00:01:00 to 31/08/2018 23:59:00

62158	06/08/2018	06/08/2018	CCTV
62415	12/08/2018	12/08/2018	Airwave Radio
62617	18/08/2018	18/08/2018	CCTV
62656	18/08/2018	18/08/2018	Townlink Radio
62696	19/08/2018	19/08/2018	Airwave Radio
62698	19/08/2018	19/08/2018	Townlink Radio
62753	21/08/2018	21/08/2018	Townlink Radio
63016	29/08/2018	29/08/2018	Airwave Radio

Total Number of Incidents by Sub Category Anti-Social Behaviour : 61

Anti-Social Behaviour - Street Drinking

<u>Incident Number</u>	<u>Date & Time Opened</u>	<u>Date & Time Closed</u>	<u>Call Source</u>
60082	01/06/2018	01/06/2018	CCTV
60166	04/06/2018	04/06/2018	CCTV
60169	04/06/2018	04/06/2018	CCTV
60418	14/06/2018	14/06/2018	Telephone
60454	15/06/2018	15/06/2018	Townlink Radio
60792	28/06/2018	28/06/2018	CCTV
61058	07/07/2018	07/07/2018	Airwave Radio
61568	23/07/2018	23/07/2018	Townlink Radio
61584	23/07/2018	23/07/2018	CCTV
61945	31/07/2018	31/07/2018	Townlink Radio
62172	06/08/2018	06/08/2018	CCTV
62596	17/08/2018	17/08/2018	Townlink Radio
62801	22/08/2018	22/08/2018	Airwave Radio

Total Number of Incidents by Sub Category Anti-Social Behaviour : 13

Anti-Social Behaviour - Trespass

<u>Incident Number</u>	<u>Date & Time Opened</u>	<u>Date & Time Closed</u>	<u>Call Source</u>
61079	08/07/2018	08/07/2018	Townlink Radio
61185	11/07/2018	11/07/2018	Airwave Radio
61266	14/07/2018	14/07/2018	Airwave Radio
61472	20/07/2018	20/07/2018	Airwave Radio
61930	30/07/2018	31/07/2018	CCTV

Total Number of Incidents by Sub Category Anti-Social Behaviour : 5

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Appendix 10

**General Public's Comments received by the Council's contact centre
and social media in relation to ASB**

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Comments received from Contact Centre and on Social Media in relation to Anti-Social Behaviour within the Town Centre and Seafrost

Received	Description
21-May-18	when is the council going to make the high street safe at night to walk down to the Odeon Cinema or to have a bit to eat without fear of being mugged, knifed, hit, or accosted by aggressive beggars? Not just at night but glassing on Southend Central train platform early in morning and now a knifing outside our library at 9pm by Forum where beggars and homeless people tend to congregate. Please can you ask the police to step up patrols or install a mobile police station on the high street -- there is a big police station behind southend Victoria station but I never see any police on patrol. And now Chalkwell police station is shut and being turned into flats.
22-Jun-18	Despite this being reported to the council on numerous occasions these beggars are still defacing the seafront with childish graffiti, they continue to beg for money from visitors and continue to be a nuisance. The Police attended 2days ago and turned very arrogant towards the traders and basically left the begets to continue. When asked why his answer was they are not doing any harm and it will wash off! So I. The mean time we as traders endure our customers avoiding our area in fear of being hassled by these beggars. Why have not been removed ? Is it another case where these have been pushed away from the High Street so they are away from pressure from the traders only to be dumped on us again. I'm sure that if we the traders done the same and drew pictures outside our business the council would have something to say Or may be we should ask Street artists to " decorate " the seafront floors. What is the Council s stance on this form of vandalism/ graffiti ?
25-Jun-18	This morning I have witnessed two homeless men shooting up drugs outside southend central train station, I have witnessed on many occasions the use of drugs and alcohol (also regular Street fights and arguments) by homeless street beggars, and there appears to be absolutely no policing to prevent this. I am harassed on multiple occasions on a weekly and sometimes a daily basis, often receiving abuse when I do not have money to give, it is completely unacceptable that this is happening. Please advise me on who I need to raise this matter with, as there is clearly no efforts being made by the local authorities to tackle this issue. You have a duty to safeguard the public and not just house homeless, the town centre is not a safe area to go, highlighted by the recent murder that occurred. I would like this matter raised within the council and I would like a response to advise on what is going to be done.
31-Aug-18	I am in Southend, including the High Street, regularly and have never been pestered by beggars or rough sleepers, indeed I often say good morning/afternoon to them, knowing full well that 'there but for the grace of God...' The person who wrote this garbage want's shooting, frankly! Whoever he/she is, they are certainly lacking in care, compassion and thought for their fellow human beings. The worst place I've seen for drug addicts/alcoholics is the bus station and while they have never troubled me I fully understand that they may intimidate others.
03-Sep-18	I am a resident living in Hadleigh. I have always used Southend as my local go to town centre. I always parked up around the cliffs and walked the distance to the town which was an enjoyable walk. In the recent years this walk has become less enjoyable owing to the drunk men congregateing in the shelters. My liking for the town decreased owing to the delapidation and quality of the shops still open in the town, the number of homeless in the main street and the choice words heard when shopping with my children. I haven't been back since the parking changes around the cliffs. Today however, the sun was shining and I decided to pop in to Southend quickly. Driving past all the empty spaces which are now permit only I headed to the Royals to find a mile long queue of traffic to a full car park. I wound my way back through the one way maze back through the town towards to pay and displays that I'd passed near the cliffs, parked up and decided upon a walk despite it costing stupid money to park for just a couple of hours. The machine I was next to was coins only so we treked to the next road to try one that took a card which didn't work. I was behind a visitor from Kent who also gave up as it wouldn't work for her either. I gave up and went home back to Hadleigh a bit annoyed, especially as it took me 40 minutes to travel back along the A127. I certainly will not be visiting Southend any time soon
05-Sep-18	Customer called up today to complain about the amount of homeless begging in the high street, of which he has said many are actually living in the high rise Quantock, he has said that begging is a criminal offence and that the rangers and the police seem to be turning a blind eye to this and it is making the high street look awful
10-Sep-18	Customer is disgusted with the amount of beggars in the highstreet. Customer was bothered by them asking for money and there were 12 under the bridge sleeping, hanging out and sitting around on the floor. They were all drinking by the old clock. Customer cannot believe how uncomfortable it made them and they ended up leaving Southend rather than continuing shopping.
17-Sep-18	Shopping in Southend High Street at noon on Sunday 16th September 2018. My family felt unsafe and intimidated by the amount of people camping and homeless. There were tents in boarded up shop fronts, a staf breed dog that was tied up next to a tent under the railway bridge attacked another dog. A man begging for work ran down the street verbally shouting at a member of the public who he deemed had looked at him incorrectly " you fu#king c#nt, do you want it" my 6 year old felt unsafe as did my wife and myself. Whilst i empahise that some people are homeless due to unfortunate circumstances, many of the homeless people in the highstreet were clearly drinking and intoxicated on drugs. The language was appalling and they were arguing with the police. We will not be returning to Southend any time soon. My daughter thinks Southend High Street is a camp site for scary people.
17-Sep-18	I am emailing you as our lovely town once is no more , people off Southend are fed up with been scared to go in town I speak for many many people , drunks why have is a not drinking policy in , drugs and now camp site yes tents is this aloud if so I get people to pitch up , what the hell does it look like I no snob I worked hard and my husband family friends , why arent you doing nothing but turning a blind eye , my be you should go Rayleigh chelmsford Basildon yes not there lovely high streets , please please sort it out , as people ant going take much more if you read face book
17-Sep-18	My family and I have been visiting Southend for many years and after Saturday night I will sadly never be returning. My husband and I went for a meal along the high street and I have never had so many homeless approach me begging for money in my life. Literally every 2-3 minutes. They are very intimidating and made us feel extremely vulnerable. There are numerous tents along the high street homing them! I would not be happy for any of my children walking past this. It has totally lowered the tone of what used to be a lovely town. I simply cannot believe the council are letting this go on.
19-Sep-18	To whoever it may concern. I have over the past few months noticed a marked increase in the amount of rough sleepers in Southend High Street which has altered the feel of the Town centre. Today whilst walking through the Town people appear to be putting down roots with the emergence of a number of tents arriving. Can you reassure me that something is being done to address this as it's hardly a great advert for the Town or making an atmosphere where people are likely to enjoy their experience on coming to Southend. Regards

19-Sep-18	<p>I am contacting you as a very worried resident of Southend On Sea. I have lived not far from the town centre for the last 3 years. Today I went in to the town to do some shopping which I do not do that regularly these days as the last time on a Saturday a few weeks prior I was in the town with my husband, we both felt that uncomfortable about the amount of obvious beggars and shifty looking people watching others movements that we both decided it would be safer for us to shop elsewhere. Today on entering the town from the forum side road I counted a male and female under the bridge in the town with signage stating their homelessness, laying not far from them outside the abandoned pound store was someone in a blue sleeping bag, just over the crossing outside Mc Donalds a women with a duvet over her arm asked me for change, then swore as I said no, just over from her was another man approaching a couple with a toddler in a buggy asking for money and standing outside Greg's was another young man without shoes only socks, and outside Marks & Spencer was what was obviously the belongings of homeless people. I went in to Marks & Spencer and on coming out a few moments later I saw another obvious begger, I had only been in the town a matter of 10 minutes and I was that alarmed and fearing for my own safety, that I totally forgot what I went in to purchase. I decided I would leave without going in to any other shops. I was even worried about using my mobile phone. I love Southend On Sea, I love what it has to offer but I fear that before long the town will become a ghost town as people will avoid the town, I know my extended family do. I am one resident who used to travel from Benfleet when I lived there to shop on a Friday with my sister, but this is something we do not do in Southend anymore, the town has lost it's appeal. Who wants to go in to a shopping area to be constantly approached by beggars asking for money? It is off putting. I have young teenage boys and I would not feel happy at the thought of them going in to the town for anything. My oldest is 19 and three weeks ago my husband went with him to the bank when he needed some money, as we both felt it was unsafe for him to go alone. My husband and I are very concerned of the worsening problem of homelessness and begging in and around Southend. We have seen with our own eyes tents even on the Cliffs. If we have seen it then visitor's to the area must also see it. This must be damaging for business and also for people wanting or considering to live and work in the area. My home was also burgled by a homeless person just after we moved in, back in July 2015 whom also used violence towards my child which he went on to serve a 3 and half year prison sentence for. My son has been mentally damaged by this as he was only one week in to his 16th birthday and he had to undergo extensive therapy. We should feel safe in our home and area that we chose to live. Regards very concerned residents of Southend.</p>
19-Sep-18	<p>What plans do the council have to clean up southend high street and make it accessible to people. It is no longer safe to take children to because of the anti social behaviour and homelessness. The place is a complete mess and has been let to run into the ground. There must be a plan to make the place more attractive to people, put in anti social behaviour orders to the beggars and move them on (if you keep doing this they will get bored), clean the streets, increase police presence, put in some trees/plants, put in CCTV and have a zero tolerance policy so prosecute all people for all offences. Support the local traders, open up the empty shops to market trader type markets so they can be used all year round, change it weekly to have different thing items on sale - clothes, food, furniture, jewellery, art, toys etc. It allows start ups to try their trade before committing to shops etc and will bring people back into the high street (you want to start with the local people who stay away).</p>
19-Sep-18	<p>I am sure you are aware of the situation that you have in Southend High street with the homeless, and I commend you on the help that is given by this Borough. What I am writing for is that I feel intimidated and unsafe to enter Southend in the evening time. I believe you have patrols in which I have never seen. I have been inundated with the homeless asking for money as I walk down the high street and feel quite vulnerable. I do not stand alone in this, as most of the community I speak to feel the same. I understand you are doing your utmost and as I said in the beginning I commend you. But I also feel you have a duty of care to the tax payers who would like to use Southend and feel safe without intimidation. I don't know the answer to this, but I thought it was a duty of mine to express how people are feeling about this awkward situation.</p>
24-Sep-18	<p>I just wondered if the problem with the high street being scattered with beggars is ever going to be addressed.? We had friends down from Scotland and they were astonished with the state of Southend high street. You the council seem to accept that two tents camping is acceptable. At what figure does the amount of tents become unacceptable ?? Should you not be helping these people ??</p>
08-Oct-18	<p>I have lived in Southend over 35 years and have seen the complete destruction of the high street. So many drunks, homeless and undesirables been allowed to take over the town centre. It's a disgrace. Without the great work done by the owners of Adventure Island and others there would be no reason for anyone to visit Southend.</p>
09-Oct-18	<p>I'm unsure of the heading of this complaint but I've opted for this one. I occasionally go into Southend high stree as I believe it's lack of shops is beyond belief. I've lived in Southend for 60 years and have noticed the general decline of behaviour around southend. However, my relatives from Sheffield were visiting for the weekend and wanted to come to town. I was disgusted and extremely embarrassed at the amount of 'homeless' people living in shop doorways, approaching the public for money, some of them quite abusive!! It's very intimidating for myself and others! Please, please address this problem as Southend-on-Sea is becoming to be known as a 'no go' area not the wonderful seaside town I remember.</p>
23-Oct-18	<p>Community Services - Homeless patrol has made the customer feel so much safer. They are so well mannered and polite. They have really helped the high street and the customer wanted to commend them</p>
26-Oct-18	<p>The Town It seems that this council has forgotten about our once great town centre in favour of the sea front. I read that millions are being devoted to it. Then we have the debacle of the parking meters to add to the misery of our few visitors. The centre is a disgrace, homeless people in doorways, litter, empty shops, people openly and threateningly begging plus in the evenings thugs., drunks and drug addicts. How the council can even think about spending more money on the sea front is a mystery. Or is it? I won't drive to Southend any more, if I go to the cinema I go to Basildon where there is free parking, if I need shops I go to Rayleigh, a lovely little town, for larger shops I go Westfield, an easy train journey. I don't feel safe in Southend now, either in the day or the evening. Last time I went there there was a drunken scuffle with no Police to be seen. They are probably scared too. There should be a rethink on this new venture, put some money into the centre, it needs it otherwise no one will come anymore. Not everyone wants arcades and fairground rides and parking is a big issue both in the town and on the sea front.</p>
29-Oct-18	<p>I write to inform you Southend high street is becoming unsafe for me to use daily. I have to pass through the town centre before I get to Southend central. Every day I get stop by homeless people asking me for money. Recently I get stoped a least four times a day. Please can the council put in place a method if one is not already in place. I do not have money on me, but I feel I might be attack one day!! Which is not a good feeling? I look forward to hearing from you Kind regards</p>
17-Apr-19	<p>I have been to Southend on sea with my family and we have been into town and and we have seen men and women begging people for money and they kept begging us for money. We go there go there for s lovely holiday and we bump into beggars It's not fare and it should be band and illegal to beg money and even sitting there playing instruments with something to get money in It's absolutely discussing and so awful. You and the police should do something about it all. The beggars were asking us for money and we have a child under 16 to look after He's 9 and it's should be band and they should be put away for going it all. Must of them beg money for alcohol and drugs and it's not applicable it's shouldn't he happening at You and the police should stopping it all and arresting them and putting them away every beggars and people who stand or sitting in town begging or playing instruments and having boxes or caps or something to get money in It all should be stopped it should be happening. We go to Southend on sea quite a lot and we see all the beggars. And they ask us fir money and it should be stopped you and the police should doing something about it. He's rude if them.</p>
26-Oct-18	<p>Vagrants What is becoming of this once nice clean town Ive lived here 12 years and now its more like a doss house with the high street more like e cardboard city and every few feet you are accosted by someone asking for money some i must say are very polite other swear at you . Today I was asked for money even in the car park of supermarket and then in the grounds of our flats i had to ask one to leave his language was not great I realise that some are homeless through loss of job income but most seem to be through drugs drink etc. A few weeks ago I was sitting near where i live on the cliffs and was asked if id like some drugs which being of an advanced age thought quite funny (i told him to go) I went for a walk along the cliffs with my granddaughter aged 12 who said can we go back am scared there were lots vagrants Drinking and being quite loud . This is a seaside town part reliant on tourists but it seems the council are not doing anything , the police cant do anything what is going to become of this town . Its bad enough with shops closing without this. Needles being cleaned off street dirty bedding left all day to be honest let someone take responsibility for this mess and not pass the buck on. The council has been elected to look after this town make it safe and a place that people will be proud to live in.</p>

05-Jun-19	Begging I have complained before about the beggars in the High street but it seems to be getting worse. I know that most of them have homes and have seen them out in their cars. I also know that some of them are on approx £200 a day. I am fed up with being accosted by these people asking me for money and I think it's about time the Council did more to get them off the streets. One idea would be on the spot fines , I'm sure there are bylaws to enforce that.
24-Apr-18	Don't get the bunting! What's there to celebrate? Place is a sinking cesspit of depravity and dangerous criminal dive! Everytime I go near it I have to encounter characters out of a Dickens novel hobbling towards me with their begging hands out like walking zombies
19-Aug-18	Unfortunately there are too many bedsits and doss houses around Southend. Myself and my husband stopped going to Southend some 10 years ago because of the type of people that hang about in the town centre!!! We will only go to Leigh broadway or Chelmsford, Southend Borough Council you need to take a leaf out of their book as they have got the balance right. Southend is not a nice place to be with people swearing, smoking drugs, begging, being violent, and abusive.
28-Dec-18	My partner twisted her ankle on the pothole outside pizza express. I wonder why nobody goes into the town centre anymore it's disgusting. You pay £2 to park you get stopped by people begging and fall down holes in the road.
14-May-19	I been to Southend town, last week at 2pm to 4 seen a so people begging and drunk/drug, put people off from shopping in the twon, and some of the shop owners and staff not happy, is there a way we can reclaim the town from them.
16-May-19	Problem is Southend Council build small parks whilst other Councils build large parks people want to go to, This park is a great idea, but as ever with this Counil poorly executed. Not big enough to cater to all disciplines so wheeled sports will still go where they can. Deal with it, Not like the high street has shops, and better people use it for something other than begging.
29-Nov-18	Hello Southend Council,. Great, Don't give yourselves credit for Leigh; instead how about making sounthend and westcliff happier pleaces to live by cutting down on begging, crime, high rates and parking homelessness, and vandalism? If I see anyone damaging my car again there will be serious violence. What can/will you do about all the crime?
Nov-18	I was in town yesterday, I saw a few policemen walking up and down the high street, but I still saw people begging. Even beggars going up to people asking for monet, although it did some a bit quieter than normal, but that's it.
05-Sep-18	Although good that it will help with genuine homeless people sl;eeeping rough, this will hacc zero efect on them harassing people up and down the high street during the day.
05-Sep-18	They did not want to be homed speak to the homeless that are happy begging most of the time there are six charities feeding them free food This is keeping them on the street
18-Sep-18	Remove the rough sleepers and kick the beggars out of town, bring in more markets.. Antique and such. Make it a place you want to visit not avoid.
28-Sep-18	Well Said. It's just legitimatisation of begging, aggressive door knocking and low level vandalism and it saddens me to see the Council encouraging it.

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Southend-on-Sea Borough Council

Agenda
Item No.

Report of Chief Executive

To

Cabinet

On

8th July 2019

Report prepared by: Alison Griffin, Chief Executive

Reconfiguration of corporate management

Policy and Resources Scrutiny Committee

Cabinet Member: Leader

Part 1 (Public agenda item) with the exception of Appendix 3 (confidential and not for publication by virtue of paragraphs 1, 2 and 4 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A to the Local Government Act 1972)

1. Purpose of Report

Through the adoption of the Southend 2050 ambition, themes and outcomes in December 2018 and by strengthening the timeline at Cabinet on 25th June 2019, Councillors have set out an ambition programme for the Borough with a clear commitment to:-

- Improving Housing
- Tackling health inequalities
- Enhancing Southend's environment
- Improving skills
- Proactively managing the street scene
- A commercial approach
- Financial sustainability

The 2050 ambition and outcomes are challenging and for delivery to be successful a different culture will be required in the organisation. We will need to work differently and additional capacity will be needed to move these significant agendas forward with our residents, businesses and partners, at the same time as improving service delivery in the 'here and now'.

This report sets out proposals for a reconfigured corporate management structure which will:-

- Signify and underpin the cultural change required
- Drive the positive change that is necessary
- Provide the capacity needed to meet Councillors' ambitions and the desired increase in pace of decision making and delivery

2. Recommendations

- 1. That the reconfigured corporate management structure to spearhead the cultural transformation and increase capacity to deliver Southend 2050 outcomes be agreed as set out in sections 3.6 – 3.14 of this report.**
- 2. That the new reporting lines for third tier officers as set out in the report be agreed.**
- 3. That consultation be undertaken with the officers affected in line with employment law and the Council's HR policies.**
- 4. That the arrangements for individual officers as detailed in Appendix 3 (Confidential Part 2), be agreed**
- 5. That external recruitment is arranged for the vacant Executive Director posts.**
- 6. That as part of the Council's commitment to developing its own talent, the vacant Director posts are advertised on an internal basis initially, and only if posts remain unfilled would the Council go to market.**
- 7. That the Chief Executive, in consultation with the Leader, be authorised to make further adjustments to the corporate management structure following the consultation process.**

3. Background

Rationale – why now

- 3.1 The current configuration of the Corporate Management Team was adopted in September 2018. The landscape has shifted significantly since then:-
- The Southend 2050 ambition has been adopted by Council and reviewed by the Joint Administration
 - Swan Housing has been agreed as the partner for developing Queensway
 - The Housing and Homelessness strategy has been agreed and includes a clear expectation that the Council will play a full role in market intervention and the supply of social and key worker housing, alongside reducing the likelihood of homelessness
 - A cross-Council approach has been implemented for managing operations across the Borough during peak summer and winter months
 - The national and regional landscape in health and social care (children's and adults) has increased in complexity and all authorities have seen an unprecedented rise in demand

- A partnership approach to tackling violence and vulnerability has been introduced to address the challenges of County Lines and child criminal exploitation and the exploitation of vulnerable adults
- Children's Social Care and Special Educational Needs & Disability (SEND) Services have been improving but need to strengthen further in order to achieve the highest outcomes for children and their families
- Health visitors have come back in-house as part of the 0-19 health offer
- Localities are developing to ensure residents can live healthy lives in thriving communities
- The NHS Sustainability and Transformation Plan (STP) has been referred to the Secretary of State
- A growth budget supporting the key priorities and outcomes has been set for 2019/20

3.2 Based on staff feedback and engagement the Council has adopted the set of values and behaviours that we need to demonstrate individually and collectively if we are to deliver the Council's Southend 2050 ambitions and outcomes with our partners. Corporate management have a critical role, with Councillors, in role modelling the values and behaviours in order to achieve the culture shift required. In addition, three Director posts have been covered by interims for some time and a more permanent arrangement is required.

Approach to organisational design

3.3 Given the context and the move to being an outcome focussed organisation, the days of a wholesale restructure which lasts for years is over. Instead the Council's officer structures need to be flexible and able to scale when necessary so that resource and skill flows to where the work and system demands. As a result the structure of corporate management will need to adapt in an iterative way if strong leadership is to be demonstrated, positive change driven, innovation encouraged, outcomes delivered with partners and risks managed appropriately. Designing the structure so it can adapt in an iterative way is also advantageous in that it makes it more resilient when officers move on.

3.4 The structure also needs to be designed to facilitate collaborative working and relationship building. This means recognising that matrix management across functional areas, convening, leading and coaching multi-disciplinary and agency teams will be the norm and therefore a required skill set for corporate management.

3.5 Given the current culture, working practices and structures, the challenges that need to be addressed are:

- Shifting from a traditional hierarchy with organisational layers of between 6-10 layers
- Lowest appropriate delegation level of decision making – made by trust/capability/risk not by seniority
- Moving from a rigid resource pool to a flexible one
- More focus on organisational/collective priorities rather than silo priorities
- More focus on empowerment and accountability
- Simple, fast and effective governance
- Ensuring co-design, innovation and agility are embedded as a default

A set of organisational design criteria will be used to 'test' proposals going forward. These are included in the table below.

Criteria
Establish consistency in layers and spans of control
Future design/shape of teams will: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Align behind 2050 delivery• Maximise innovation and technology• Use co-design and collaboration as a default (e.g. citizens, partners, members)• Build in flexibility and agility• Use a strength/asset based approach• Apply learning and research from others
Apply organisational layers between 4-6
Apply organisational spans of control between 4-8 (this might be higher depending on the nature of the work e.g. high volume, transactional functions may be as high as 20)
Push decision making to the lowest/safest level
Apply groupings to mirror job families e.g. Strategic, operational etc (we will need to revisit these headings when the job family project is revisited)
Encourage self-managed teams and matrix management

Proposals

3.6 Given the desire of both Councillors and officers to drive this positive change for Southend-on-Sea at pace and with others, it is critical that the Council has the appropriate senior management capacity with the range of skills, mind-set, outlook and expertise needed to lead the outcome delivery phase. It has become clear that the current configuration of the Deputy Chief Executive posts is too wide ranging to provide the consistent strategic leadership capacity required on the major agendas councillors wish to see progressed. As a result we have had to use a mixture of consultants and interim arrangements and this is not sustainable or desirable for any prolonged period of time. The intention is to regroup responsibilities in the following ways to address this concern, providing the Council with the opportunity to attract talent and flatten the managerial hierarchy where appropriate:

3.7 **Deputy Chief Executive, Executive Director (Growth and Housing)** will be the strategic lead on growth for the Town, with a focus on regeneration partnerships, housing development and management, infrastructure and making the most of council assets to regenerate the Town. The Council is clear that it wants to see infrastructure led regeneration and an increase in housing supply that benefits and includes all residents and makes Southend a great place to live and work. So alongside this, this role will drive the skills agenda to increase employability and income levels for residents whilst meeting business needs.

The Deputy Chief Executive, Executive Director (Growth and Housing) will be responsible for housing, regeneration, business growth, planning, transport, infrastructure and skills. This role will be the strategic officer lead with South Essex Homes and registered providers, businesses, developers, colleges, universities and Transport East, and will be designated the Deputy Chief Executive.

3.8 **Executive Director (Neighbourhoods and Environment)** will be the strategic lead to ensure effective day to day operational arrangements and partnerships are in place to ensure the town is safe, clean and moving. Residents (and Councillors) want to see a greater focus on the public realm so they can take pride in their neighbourhoods and protect Southend's environment. This role will lead their teams by using the latest technology and seamless coordination to manage our summer and winter peak pressures as well as the daily street scene. This role will also take a strategic lead to ensure residents and businesses are safe through a proactive approach to licensing and enforcement from Private Sector Landlords to the food industry.

The Executive Director (Neighbourhoods and Environment) will be responsible for community safety, street cleaning, waste and recycling services, pollution issues, highways, parking, parks and open spaces (including crematorium and cemeteries), regulatory services including private sector housing, town centre management and CCTV. This role will be the strategic officer lead with the police, fire, private sector landlords, the business improvement district and other location based business associations.

- 3.9 **Executive Director (Children and Public Health)** will be the strategic lead on adopting a strengths based approach to children and public health services, recognising the importance of universal services to improving outcomes and working in partnership across systems to deliver outcomes for children and families. The biggest impact public health can have on our communities is with our children and young people and this combination of services will enable our 0-19 integrated approach to health services to become fully integrated with other services for children. This increased strategic capacity will also help to continue to drive the further improvements needed in children care services and SEND services in order to deliver the outstanding outcomes for children that Councillors would want to see.

The Executive Director (Children and Public Health) will be responsible for children services, youth offending service, learning and education, early years, SEND and public health. This role will be designated the statutory Director of Children Services (DCS), and will be the strategic officer lead with Schools, Children Centres and health services for children.

- 3.10 **Executive Director (Adults and Communities)** will be the strategic lead on adopting a strengths based approach to adult and community services recognising the importance of universal services such as culture and leisure to improving wellbeing and quality of life for the adult population. This role will lead the Council's work alongside communities and provide the appropriate support through their leadership for communities to thrive and be resilient. The role will lead our work with the NHS and Voluntary Sector to embed and manage localities (community based health, care and wellbeing services). This role will also be responsible for ensuring incidents of homelessness are minimised.

The Executive Director (Adults and Communities) will be responsible for adult social care, integration and partnerships, homelessness and social inclusion, cultural offer including leisure, libraries, museums, art galleries and music. The role will be the strategic officer lead with health, cultural partners and the voluntary and community sector and will be designated the statutory Director of Adult Social Services.

- 3.11 **Executive Director (Finance & Resources), Executive Director (Transformation) and Executive Director (Legal & Democratic Services)** roles will remain unchanged except their titles will change from Strategic Director to Executive Director. The Director for Digital Futures will now report to the Executive Director (Transformation) to ensure the Town's and Council's transformation takes full advantage of the opportunities technology can bring to the way services are designed and the Council does business.

- 3.12 The seven Executive Director roles with the Chief Executive will form the corporate management team, providing the managerial leadership for Council officers. They will be expected to take a corporate lead on creating the conditions and culture for outcome delivery as well as lead their services. They will role model collaborative working through building effective relationships and strategic connections within and outside the council. The increase in capacity will mean that all Executive Directors will be expected to work effectively with Whitehall, regional and national agencies and partners to secure investment, spot and implement opportunities for joint working and leading edge practice which benefits Southend residents and businesses. They will also be in a better position to manage risk more effectively.
- 3.13 **Director and Heads of Service roles** - given the above proposals and the organisational design criteria it will become more common place to have a range of grades reporting into a manager, this is part of moving away from a rigid hierarchical structure to a flatter more flexible one. It will also ensure some of the key operational services such as highways, open spaces and street scene are closer to the senior management team. It will be essential that all managers have the ability to lead and manage across traditional service and organisational boundaries, working in an agile way that encourages staff to innovate and take managed risks.

In considering Southend 2050 and Councillors' priorities it has become clear that we need additional capacity at a director level for both Housing and Property if we are to deliver the outcomes. Therefore it is proposed that a Director of Housing Development is created, responsible for Housing strategy and delivery and reports to the Deputy Chief Executive, Executive Director (Growth and Housing), and a Director of Property and Commercial is created responsible for strategic use of council assets to assist with the housing challenge, corporate landlord function, major projects and commercial property portfolio to generate return for investment in services, reporting to the Executive Director (Finance & Resources).

- 3.14 Having worked with residents to articulate the 2050 ambition, the Council requires additional senior capacity aligned to the values and behaviours to ensure outcomes are now delivered. These proposals will require additional investment over time but are critical if the Council is going to put itself in the best position to realise resident, business and Councillors' ambitions. Southend-on-Sea Borough Council through sustained and prudent financial management over many years has put itself in a position where it can invest in priority areas now to make a real difference for the town.

4. Other Options

- 4.1 No changes are made to the current corporate management arrangements. The risk in this option is that the two deputy chief executive roles become increasingly unwieldy and will increase risk exposure both for the Council and individual post holders.

- 4.2 Councillors identify a different set of roles to increase the senior leadership capacity of the organisation. The Chief Executive as Head of Paid Service would need to be satisfied that these roles would enable the Council to deliver the outcomes, manage risks effectively and meet its statutory requirements.

5. Reasons for Recommendations

- 5.1 The recommendations enable the proposals and rationale for the proposals set out in section three of the report to be implemented. The recommendations will ensure, provided the Council is successful in recruitment, to deliver Councillors' priorities and manage high risk services more effectively.

6. Corporate Implications

6.1 Contribution to the Southend 2050 Road Map

As set out above in section 3.

6.2 Financial Implications

1. If the new posts within the Corporate Management reconfiguration proposal are recruited to in the latter part of 2019/20 then there is likely to be a net cost of up to £50k including all oncosts, which can be funded by the Councils 2019/20 contingency. The full year net cost of the Corporate Management reconfiguration proposal is likely to be around £300k in 2020/21 and around £370k in 2021/22.
2. These costs include all relevant oncosts and will vary slightly between years dependent upon internal recruitment and the 90% development rate applicable to all senior management posts. The funding for 2020/21 and latter years will be part of the annual long term budget setting process and compensatory savings will be identified including a reduction in consultancy and interim use.
3. The permanent recruitment to the proposed senior management structure will allow for the release of interim agency use and consultancy use alongside various internal interim and acting up arrangements. In addition, the increased senior management capacity will mean that key strategic projects such as Better Queensway will be overseen by this cohort and therefore will not require equivalent senior capacity. However, specialist advisers will still be required as and when necessary to progress these vital strategic projects.
4. Overall it is likely that that this approach could release savings in interim agency and consultancy staff in the region of £100k to £125k pa. In addition, it is estimated that the senior management time that will need to be dedicated annually to the delivery of the Better Queensway project alone would be in the region of £55k to £65k pa. The proposed additional senior management capacity will therefore allow the appropriate senior management time allocation to these strategic projects. As permanent recruitment progresses the relevant cost reductions will be managed

through the routine in year budget monitoring and the annual long term budget setting process.

5. The proposed reconfiguration will also enable a pace for change and the pump priming investment in respect of the Southend 2050 Ambition and should allow for earlier assessment and delivery of various investment/disinvestment proposals to support the required outcomes for the Town.
6. In addition the proposal will lead to a financial strain on the pension fund of above the £100k threshold that will require a Full Council decision. This one-off cost can be met from the Business Transformation Reserve.

6.3 Legal Implications

Employment law requires consultation with the officers affected by these proposals. The Officer Employment procedure Rules in Part 4h of the Constitution (which incorporate the provisions of the Local Authorities (Standing Orders) Regulations 2001 and 2015) require the appointment of Chief Officers to be dealt with by the Appointments & Disciplinary Committee.

6.4 People Implications

As detailed in **Appendix 3** (Confidential Part 2) there will be a change in role for some current Directors and these will be considered through the HR processes in consultation with the individuals and Trade Unions in line with Council policies. Recruitment of the vacant Executive Directors and Director posts will commence once this structure is agreed.

6.5 Consultation

Initial conversations have taken place with those staff directly affected by these proposals and the senior leadership group of the Council has been briefed.

Further consultation with staff and trades unions will commence following Cabinet's consideration of the proposals.

6.6 Equalities and Diversity Implications

The Council's HR policies that will be used to drive the implementation of these proposals have been subject to a full Equalities analysis.

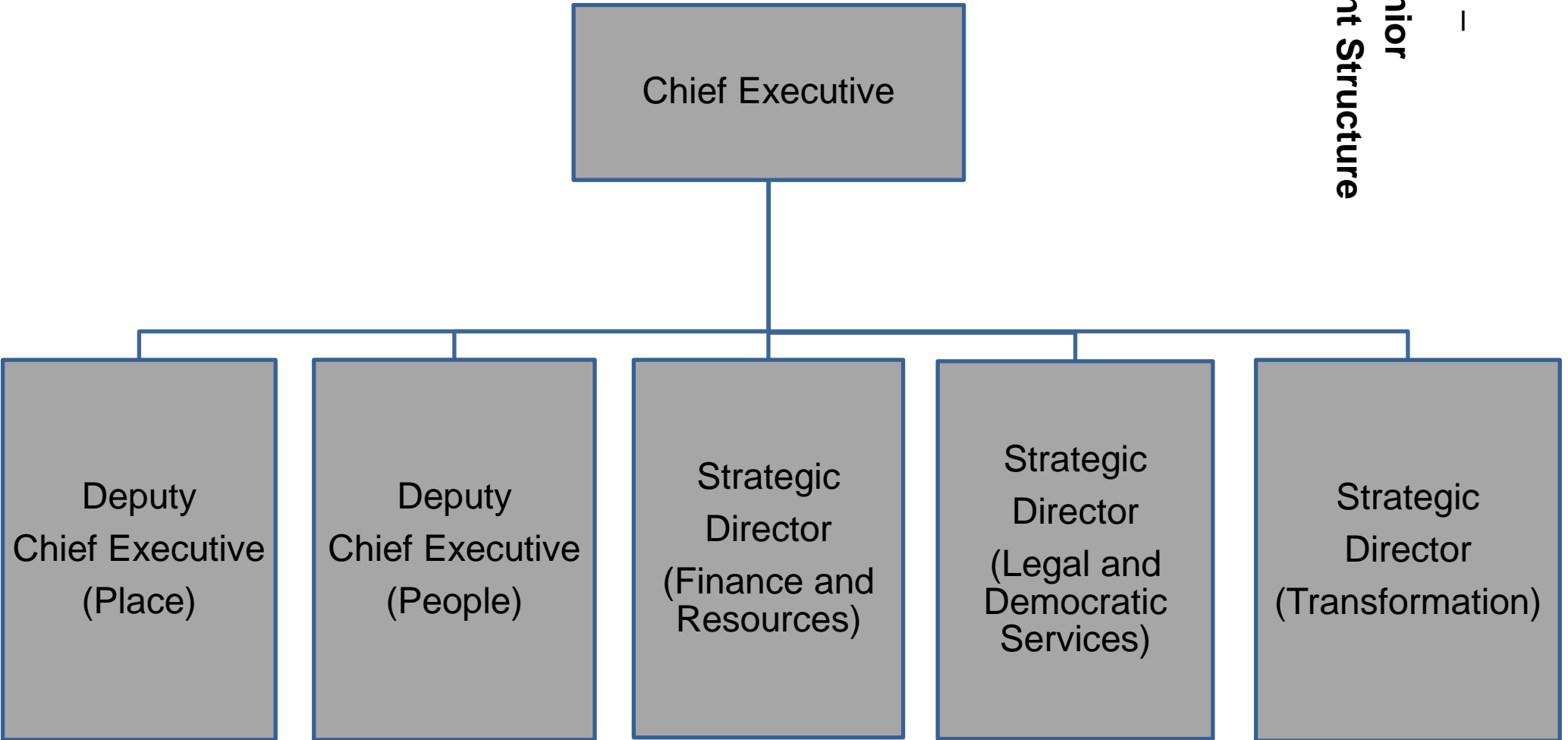
7. Appendices

Appendix 1 – Current Senior Management Structure

Appendix 2 - Proposed Senior Management Structure

Appendix 3 - (Confidential Part 2)

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Deputy Chief Executive
(Place)

Director of
Regeneration
and Business
Development

Director of
Planning and
Transport

Director of
Digital Futures

Director of
Public Protection

Director of
Culture,
Tourism and
Property

Deputy Chief Executive
(People)

Director of
Learning

Director of
Children's
Services

Director of
Public Health
[interim]

Joint Director
of Integration
and
Partnerships

Director of
Adult Social
Care and
Housing
[interim]

Head of
Strategy,
Planning and
Performance

Strategic Director
(Finance and Resources)

Head of
Corporate
Property and
Asset
Management

Head of
Corporate
Procurement

Group
Manager
Revenues

Benefits
Service
Manager

Group
Manager
Financial
Planning &
Control

Head of
Corporate
Finance

Head of
Internal
Audit

Strategic Director
(Transformation)

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graph TD; SD["Strategic Director (Transformation)"] --- HCS["Head of Corporate Strategy"]; SD --- HHRP["Head of HR and Payroll"]; SD --- HCServ["Head of Customer Services"];
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Head of
Corporate Strategy

Head of HR and
Payroll

Head of
Customer Services

Strategic Director
(Legal and Democratic Services)

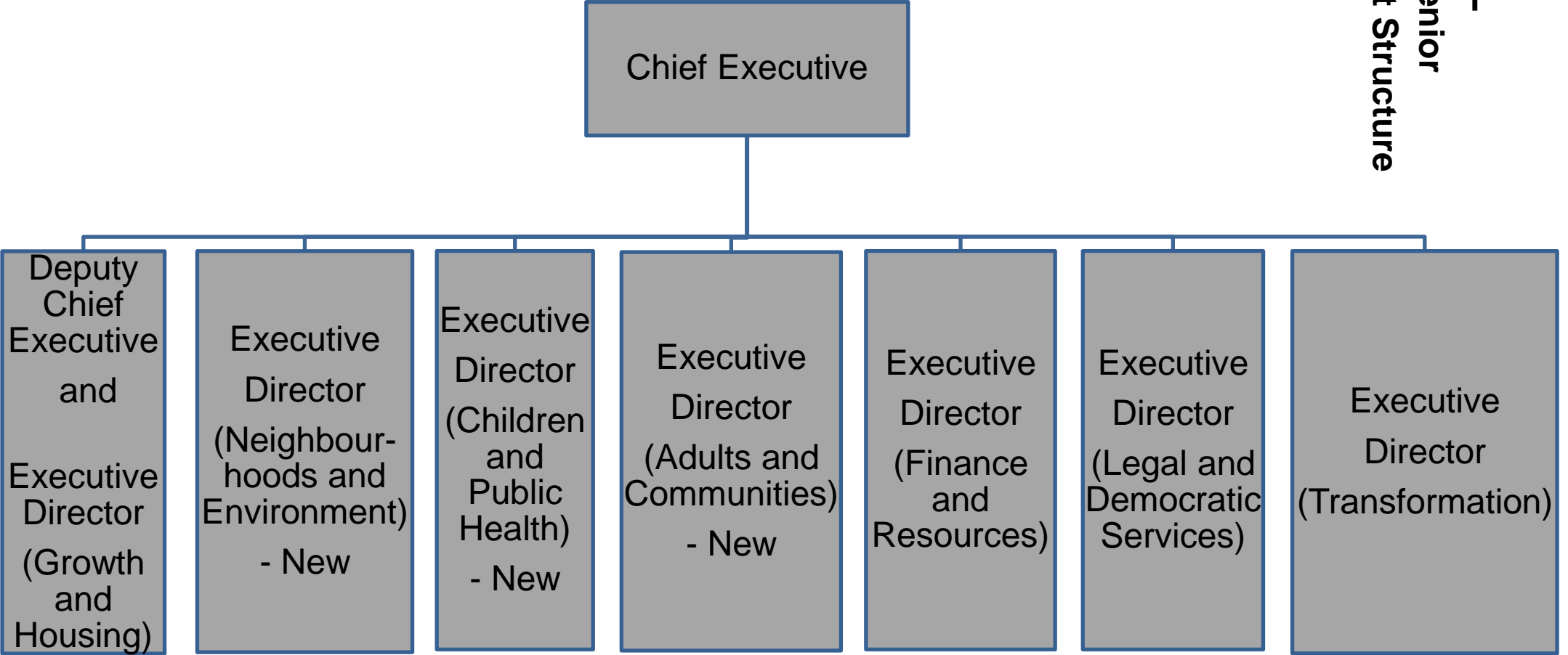
Head of Democratic
Services

Assistant Director
Legal Services
(General)

Assistant Director
Legal Services
(Social Care and
Education)

Resilience Manager
(Emergency Planning
and Business
Continuity)

**Appendix 2 –
Proposed Senior
Management Structure**



Deputy Chief Executive
and Executive Director
(Growth and Housing)

Director of
Regeneration and
Growth

Director of
Planning and
Transport

Director of
Housing
Development
- New

Business Support
Manager

Executive Director
(Neighbourhoods and
Environment)
- New

Director of
Public Protection

Head of Traffic
Management
and Highways
Network

Head of Waste,
Env. Care and
Street Cleaning

Head of Parks
Open Spaces,
Cemetaries and
Crematoriums

Executive Director
(Adults and Communities)
- New

Director of
Integration
and
Partnerships

Director of
Culture and
Tourism

Head of
Adult
Social
Care

Head of
Adult Mental
Health
and Principal
Social Worker

Head of
Business
Support

Head of
Service
Innovation,
Development
and Design

Head of
Housing
and Social
Inclusion

Executive Director
(Children and Public Health)
- New

Director of
Learning

Director of
Children's
Services

Director of
Public Health
[interim]

Head of
Strategy, Planning
and Performance

Executive Director
(Finance and Resources)

Director of
Property
and
Commercial
- new

Head of
Corporate
Procurement

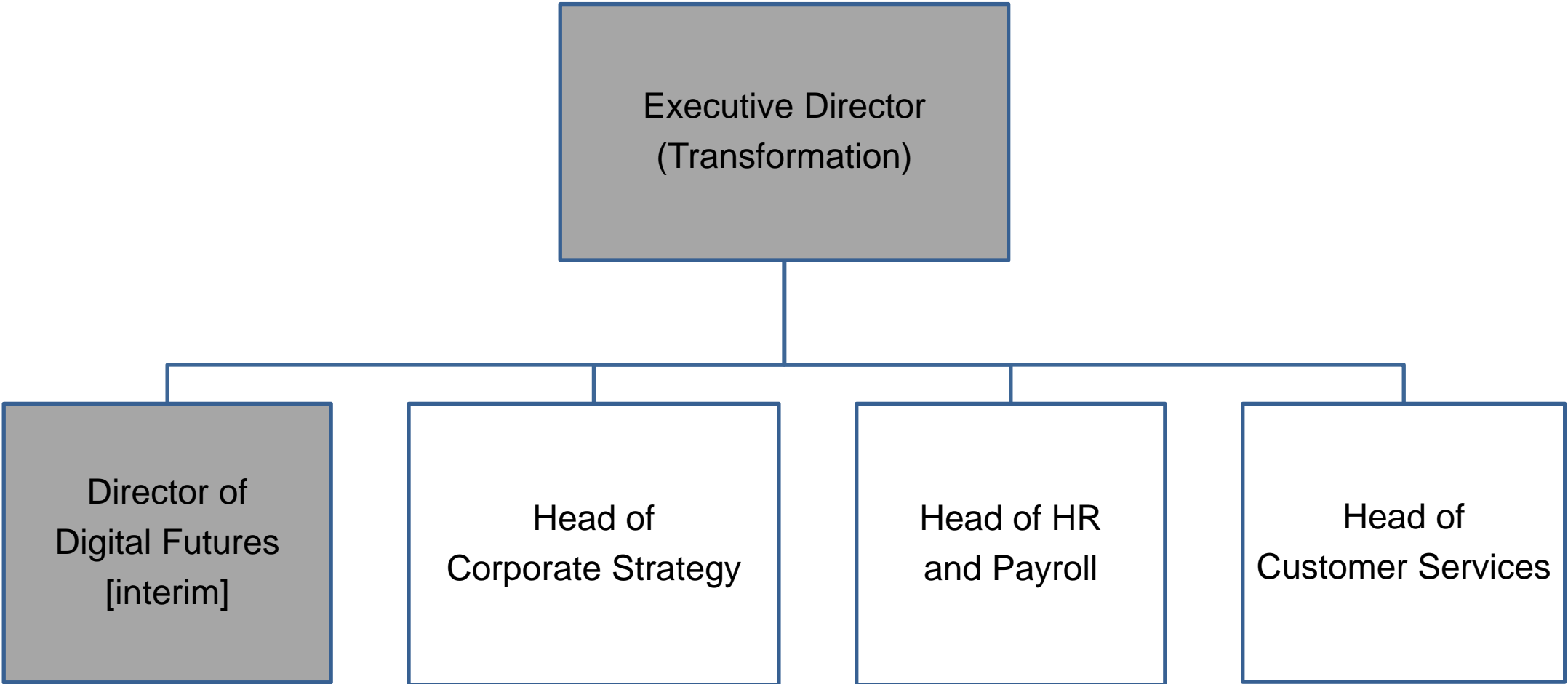
Group
Manager
Revenues

Benefits
Manager

Group
Manager
Financial
Planning

Head of
Corporate
Finance

Head of
Internal
Audit



Executive Director
(Legal and Democratic Services)

Head of Democratic
Services

Assistant Director
Legal Services
(General)

Assistant Director
Legal Services
(Social Care and
Education)

Resilience Manager
(Emergency Planning
and Business
Continuity)

By virtue of paragraph(s) 3 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A
of the Local Government Act 1972.

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