

May 2019

## **Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime & Policing Act 2014 – Public Space Protection Order (PSPO) Birmingham City Centre.**

### **1. Purpose of Report**

- 1.1 Explain what a PSPO is under the ASB Act 2014 and what the local authority's responsibility is.
- 1.2 To explain the process within Birmingham City Council.
- 1.3 To provide an overview summary that relates to the application for a PSPO within Birmingham city centre.
- 1.4 To provide information on the outcome of the consultation for the Public Space Protection Order (PSPO) for Birmingham city centre.

### **2 Background – ASB Act 2014**

2.1 (Local Government Association, February 2018) The Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 provides a broad legal framework within which PSPOs can be implemented. Orders can be introduced in a specific public area where the local authority is satisfied on reasonable grounds that certain conditions have been met. The first test concerns the nature of the anti-social behaviour, requiring that:

- activities that have taken place have had a detrimental effect on the quality of life of those in the locality, or it is likely that activities will take place and that they will have a detrimental effect the effect or likely effect of these activities:
- is, or is likely to be, persistent or continuing in nature
- is, or is likely to be, unreasonable

Following the ASB Act implementation a report was presented to the Cabinet member of Social Cohesion, Community Safety and Equalities with the recommendation that the Council's Scheme of Delegation be amended to grant delegated authority to the Director of Housing Transformation (now Director of Neighbourhoods) for the powers within the ASB Act. This recommendation was approved and powers were delegated. Each directorate would be responsible for meeting the costs related to implementing any of the orders within the act.

### **3 Background to Birmingham City Centre PSPO**

- 3.1 On 20th October 2017 under the current legislation, all existing Alcohol Restricted Areas transferred, where deemed proportionate, to Public Space Protection Orders. As Birmingham city centre was at that time covered by an Alcohol Restricted Area, consultation took place between BCC ASB Partnerships and West Midlands Police to establish whether there was sufficient justification for it to transfer to a PSPO with alcohol associated prohibitions. At that time there was intelligence and police data to support this as the city centre has a thriving night time economy and is an established shopping and business district. In carrying out this exercise evidence was identified that supported a variation to the PSPO.

- 3.2 Most vulnerable citizens are being targeted: rough sleepers who report having bedding and personal possessions stolen, being subjected to violence by individuals seeking to sell them drugs, or bullied into begging by criminal gangs
- 3.3 The area of Birmingham city centre contained within the proposed PSPO, consists of retail premises, businesses, dining and drinking establishments and also a substantial residential district. There are 3 main train stations and several bus interchanges as well as a metro route that runs through the centre. There are universities, colleges and secondary schools as well as 2 hospitals, 4 churches, a temple, synagogue, mosque and various other designated places of worship.
- 3.4 Youth violence has seen an increase in the City Centre in the past 12 months. This isn't confined to one area of the map but spreads across several. There have been particular issues in the Dale End area of the city with a prolific increase in youth violence and several stabbings have taken place here as well as violent disorder.
- 3.5 Businesses have reported the street community as an increasingly complex issue with regular reports of individuals swearing and being verbally abusive, spitting, littering, urinating and defecating. Begging has also become an emerging problem with reports of passive and positional begging intimidating tourists, shoppers, residents and visitors to the city and aggressive begging causing people to avoid the area completely. There are also issues with pathways and doorways that are in use becoming blocked and obstructed, preventing people from accessing businesses or residential properties and causing a fire risk.
- 3.6 There is no specific peak time for anti-social behaviour to occur. Reports are received regularly from 8am in the morning right through until late at night. This is due to the area having numerous pubs, bars, restaurants, shops and night clubs and anti-social behaviour regularly occurs on both weekdays and at the weekend
- 3.7 Appendix One – shows each condition, and a summary of the evidence / information that was identified to support the reason for that condition.

#### **4. Background – What has been tried?**

Various tactics have already been deployed to try and tackle the issues in the city centre which have included:

4.1 Enforcement Options – A civilian enforcement process has been started with key nominals across the city but this is a lengthy and costly process. We have also started to issue Community Protection Warnings and Notices for some of the key behaviours that are being displayed but this is extremely resource intensive for council and Police staff and is not a long term solution. It also doesn't give us the ability to encourage people into getting support for their needs.

Police resourcing – Police resources have been deployed at peak times across the city to act as a visible presence and provide public reassurance.

We have also established SIPOG – Street Intervention Partnership Operational Group – to combat issues of ASB and Crime throughout the city centre. The group was initiated as a response to concerns of ASB that were being received for the City Centre, concerning both individuals and places. It is a multi-agency approach to the issue attended by various statutory and non-statutory partners including BID representation, WMP, WMF, NHS, ASB Youth Offending Services, BCC, Bullring Security, Church representatives, Community groups and Residents Associations. The intention of this group is to give residents, business and visitors and workers to the city, a platform on which to talk to the Police and express their concerns and worries and it gives all statutory partners the ability to involve the community

in problem solving and keep them up to date with what is happening. In times of austerity and depleted resources across all services, working together is the only way we will really be able to make a difference to our city.

4.2 The Street Intervention Team – A multi-agency team, designed to help with the ongoing issues of rough sleeping and homelessness in the city centre. This team involves staff from Midland Heart, CGL (Change Grow Live), Birmingham & Solihull Mental Health NHS Foundation Trust, St. Basils, West Midlands Police and Birmingham City Council working together. Over the last 18 months the sole purpose of this team has been to engage with rough sleepers in the city and offer assistance into accommodation dealing with any and all issues the individual may be facing. Ultimately this approach allows for bespoke and tailored interventions according to individuals' requirements. This documented approach has allowed us to build an in-depth picture of who our street community are.

Housing First – Is a government initiative that is being regionally led by Birmingham City Council for the West Midlands as one of three pilot programmes to help deal with some of our most entrenched rough sleepers. The programme offers those who have failed to engage with all other housing options, the ability to receive intensive wraparound care, whilst being housed in their own safe and secure tenancies. The SIT has referred some of the most vulnerable people into this scheme. However, it should be recognised that this is a long-term programme and those accepted commonly have complex needs concerning mental health and substance misuse. Therefore, while an individual may begin to use their accommodation to sleep in, it takes time to break patterns of addiction and to gain support and understanding when it comes to addressing mental health needs. Therefore it would be expected that an individual may return to the city centre during the day or at moments of uncertainty to return to the life they have previously known and trusted.

Police Dispersal Powers – Various dispersals have been used in the city already with positive effects, but a more sustained approach is needed.

## **4 Consultation**

4.1 In December 2018 a six week consultation was completed over 500 responses were received showing 88% in favour. We considered comments in the consultations and as a result went back out to consultation ensuring we had a much more holistic approach.

4.1 On the 22 March 2019 a public consultation was launched on the Birmingham BeHeard website and ran for six weeks until the 2 May 2019. The consultation process was intense and in depth and included the following;

- A designated officer to canvas all businesses and stakeholders across the city.
- Impact events at 5 varying locations across the whole of the city attended by officers and engagement services to answer questions and concerns about the proposed order.
- The use of social media to advertise the consultation.
- Letter drops to all residential addresses within the proposed area.
- Meetings with 3<sup>rd</sup> sector partners involved in supporting rough sleepers and homelessness
- Consultation specifically with the rough sleeper cohort that we have within the City. This included linking in with hostels, engagement officers and dedicated days where we sat and explained the order and what a breach would mean to those living on the streets or in hostels. Responses were gathered from these individuals and fed

into the consultation. 20 consultation forms were completed and at the time the rough sleeper count stood at 51. All 20 were in favour of all the conditions within the PSPO.

Some of the comments are listed in appendix Two

- Canvassing of all major places of worship across the city including visits made by staff, emails and the handing out of leaflets.
- Posters put up around the city highlighting the consultation with contact details for officers and links to Birmingham BeHeard website.
- A residents meeting to talk specifically to those who live in the city and may be impacted.
- Meetings with local councillors to explain the proposal so they can pass word to their constituents.
- Meetings with the WM Police and Crime Commissioner
- Media releases by BCC press office including videos made in conjunction with WMP and Engagement agencies, myth busting the PSPO and the implications of implementation.
- Emails sent to all NHS management within the area including doctors and nurses that work within the area as well as paramedics and GP surgeries. We also linked in with all of the walk-in centres that service the area and the dental and children's hospital. The approach at these facilities was to send a covering email to the management structure and ask for them to pass it out to their staff and we also left leaflets and maps in reception area and waiting rooms.
- The library, museums and places that tourists frequent within the city were also targeted through consultation. Again this approach was via email and through leaflets and maps in entrance areas.
- In total, 1,112 responses were received to the consultation with 86.97% of responses agreeing

## 5 Challenges / Risks and Concerns

5.1 Some of the responses to the consultation raised concerns around how the Public Space Protection Order would be enforced. Some of the responses raised concerns that there were not 'enough staff', that 'adding a sign to a wall does nothing to prevent bad behaviour' and that there is 'not enough security to enforce it'. Concerns have also been raised that this is purely a money making exercise by the council and a way of criminalising those in our society who are most vulnerable.

- The PSPO will be enforced by authorised officers, which includes Police Constables (PC), Police Constable Support Officers (PCSO) and Authorised Council Officers (AO). These resources are already in place and have been working hard at dealing with the issues in the City for the last 18 months. - The Police in particular, have had very limited alternatives and as already discussed in previous points, have not wanted to deal with some of these behaviours by criminalising people that could be seen as vulnerable. The PSPO is a more suitable alternative for the Police and is far less time consuming and restrictive than an arrest.
- The process followed for a breach means that criminalisation is a **very last option**. Initially an offender would receive a written warning letter for a first breach and the offer of any support that was needed, referrals, sign posting etc. A secondary breach could result in a FPN but each case will be looked at on a case by case basis. E.g. – a second breach could result in further referrals, to rehabilitation programme,

Housing First, mental health services, depending on each individual's circumstances and providing a clear understanding that this is the final warning. It is worth noting that the council would make no financial gain from a FPN. It is also more resource intensive on the department and therefore something we would wish to avoid. Further breaches could then result in a summons to court where a judge could give sanction that may result in a criminal record. Although we would be working with the Court to request positive conditions be placed E.g attending programmes for drug or alcohol, youth support programmes, referrals to Youth services etc.

- Furthermore, whilst referrals are made it is correct that individuals do not have to accept the support offered to them. In these cases potentially more formal civil enforcement will take place which could be in the form of a Community Protection Warning/Notice to cease their behaviour. If a person refuses to accept help and wishes to continue with behaviours that impact on the public, then we need to consider the impact on those affected and the detrimental effects this can have. The 'hand of friendship' will always be there should a person change their mind but we have to have some thresholds to behaviour.
- There were also responses which raised concerns around the PSPO being 'misapplied to unintended groups of citizens who the police or some other zealot has decided they don't like'. Due to the process of how a breach is dealt with, this wouldn't be possible. Any breach recorded by any authorised officer has to give specific details of how the breach was caused and the impact given. These breaches are then sent into the ASB Partnership Manager who will only take the breach forward if the relevant evidence is there. This is currently how all PSPO's across Birmingham are enforced.

5.2 There were responses to the consultation which highlighted that laws already exist to deal with some of the behaviours listed in the prohibitions. Similarly these respondents call for greater police presence in the city centre to police such behaviours.

- The existing laws are archaic and outdated. They are costly on resources and the public purse. The biggest issue we face with the existing law though, is that an individual is immediately criminalised. There is no 'hand of friendship' and once a person is dealt with through the court system, they are left alone to continue without support or any alternatives.
- However, a Public Space Protection Order is a civil tool which doesn't criminalise individuals on an initial breach. A breach of the PSPO does not create or contribute to a criminal record; thus it does not limit an individual in future job prospects, travel plans and so forth. We are also giving the support that may be needed in order to help a person move on from the circumstances they find themselves in.

5.3 There were responses to the consultation which raised objection to the Public Space Protection Order, as they argued the rise in anti-social behaviour was due to systemic issues. Some of the responses argued that the PSPO would 'not address the cause' of ASB. Furthermore, another respondent argued that 'so much of youth mayhem is that they have been marginalised by being banned from going places and not given anything to do'.

- It is not the intention of the PSPO to cease young people from enjoying the City Centre or its public spaces. Rather, it is the intention of the Order to stop anybody within the city centre from acting anti-socially. As such, we are currently creating education programmes in partnership with the Youth Offending Service wherein we will deliver talks within schools to educate young people on what anti-social behaviour is and how their actions can sometimes unintentionally be perceived as anti-social.
- It is important to note that a group of people enjoying themselves and having a good time is what we want to see in Birmingham city centre. The order quite clearly states that only those whose behaviour is impacting on others will be in breach. This does not mean that we will target the whole group but instead only those causing the issue. We appreciate that educating people, especially young people, will be key which is why we are working with Youth Services and no person found in breach of this prohibition will be criminalised.

5.4 There were concerns raised by some respondents about displacement of individuals who are moved on after they are found breaching the Public Space Protection Order. There were concerns around moving those who breach the Order into the 'neighbouring communities', the 'high streets' and 'outside of the area protected by the PSPO.

- Whilst this is a recognised possibility, it is not the intention of the PSPO to displace any individual or their behaviour. Rather, individuals in breach will be offered support where appropriate so as to curb the behaviour completely.
- We are working very closely with Policing teams across other areas of Birmingham and not just the city centre. We currently have an enforcement tracker that is update regularly and sent to officers in the neighbouring vicinity. It highlights the individuals we are working with and we encourage officers to contact us if any of our individuals are known to be causing issues in a different location. This document is uploaded on to Police databases so should be easily accessed and monitored. Midland Heart's outreach service also covers the entirety of Birmingham so individuals that are moved out of the city centre could also be picked up this way.
- Furthermore, various other areas of the city are covered by Public Space Protection Orders so if an individual chooses to continue exhibiting Anti-Social Behaviour they could be found to be in breach of another PSPO, this breach would be added to the main database and the name would flag on our system as an individual we are already working with. Appendix Three

5.5 There were further concerns raised in the following responses around criminalising the homeless community as a result of the Order. However, this is not the case. This is a civil order and as such being issued with a Suspected Offence Ticket for the breaching the PSPO will not create a criminal record for an individual and nor will it add to an existing criminal record.

## **6. Implementation**

6.1 The PSPO will be enforced by West Midlands Police Officers and Police Community Support Officers and by the Councils, Civil Enforcement Officers. They will work in conjunction with Birmingham City Council ASB Partnership Managers who will deal with the disposal of any Suspected Offence Tickets (SOT) issued by the Authorised Officers. The disposal may be in the form of a written warning, a Fixed Penalty Notice or if appropriate and where more persistent or serious breaches are reported, Civil Injunctions. This PSPO

focuses, not on removing people from the City, but instead offering them the hand of friendship and encouraging them to accept help with their lifestyles, to curb the behaviours they are exhibiting. We have strong links with engagement services across the City and our referral process is set up for those found to be in breach of the begging prohibition.

6.2 In relation to young people, it is accepted that they will not be dealt with by way of FPN and such individuals found in breach of the PSPO will be sent warning letters, with a referral made to the ASB YOT officer for the area, for any early intervention work that is deemed appropriate.

6.3 In relation to alcohol and substance misuse referrals will be made, where appropriate, to alcohol support services.

6.4 This order, if the application is successful, will replace the existing PSPO for the city centre and will be in place for 3 years. A formal review will take place at 12 months and again at the 24 month stage. It is also proposed that to ensure clarity and transparency, we send the figures for breaches of the order to the ASB Steering Board on a 3 monthly basis. These figures can then be reviewed and any concerns raised to the Birmingham Community Safety Partnership.

## **7. Recommendations**

7.1 The Housing and Neighbourhoods Overview and Scrutiny Committee is invited to consider this report.

Emma Postin ASB Partnership Manager, Community Safety

[emma.postin@birmingham.gov.uk](mailto:emma.postin@birmingham.gov.uk)

Pamela Powis Senior Service Manager, Community Safety

[pamela.a.powis@birmingham.gov.uk](mailto:pamela.a.powis@birmingham.gov.uk)

## **Appendix One**

Each of the prohibitions is set out below, along with the reasoning behind them:

### **Anti-social behaviour caused by groups of people or individuals in public spaces;**

We have evidence from business, visitors, residents and tourists that large groups of people, displaying anti-social behaviours in the city, are intimidating and cause them to feel harassed, alarmed and distressed. In the city we know that there is also an issue with groups of this type being involved in criminal behaviour such as drug dealing and robbery. As well as that there are certain key locations all over the city where members of our street cohort will gather to drink together and take drugs and the knock on effects from these behaviours are what impacts on the public. We have made it very clear that only groups displaying anti-social behaviours that are causing others to feel uncomfortable will be targeted and within that group only those responsible for breaching the order will be dealt with. Work has been done with YOS to educate young people around the city, in local High Schools, colleges etc., about the real meaning of a PSPO and how it is not designed to prevent them from enjoying time with their friends or having the ability to just 'hang around' socialising. It is important that young people are aware that behaviours that may be completely innocent can appear distressing and intimidating to those around them.

### **Verbal abuse;**

This prohibition has been added because of the high volume of verbal fights that we have reported across the city. Members of our street community will get drunk or high on drugs and become abusive towards each other as well as members of the public and those trying to engage to help them. Video footage is provided as part of the evidence package, which shows the effect this has on members of the public. Existing Police powers are available but they result in a person become instantly criminalised and not receiving access to any support as a result of arrest. In a lot of these cases an arrest is also only possible if a witness is willing to make a statement and become the victim of the incident. In our experience members of the public don't want this and the street community will deny all knowledge of any incident taking place. Again this is evidenced on CCTV. After consultation we acknowledge that the wording of this could be seen to unfairly target those who are using language that has no intention of intimidating or abusing anyone. **It is suggested that the wording be tightened to ensure we are only targeting those who require it.**

### **Intoxicating Substances;**

There is an overwhelming amount of evidence that has led to this prohibition being included. Birmingham city center has an issue with the use of Class A drugs including Heroin and Cocaine but a more significant impact is felt by the use of synthetic cannabinoids including Black Mamba and Spice. These drugs are used by a high number of our street community with differing and concerning behaviours. These range from the zombie like appearances that is reported frequently on the news, to delusions that can see intoxicated people attempting to harm themselves or other people. Although work is ongoing by the Police, to get to the core of the issue through the drug dealers, there is a large market for this type of drug and when one dealer is stopped, another simply takes over. There is no legal power available to those under the influence of Mamba unless other criminal behaviours are displayed at the same time. This means that the city can feel to some, extremely intimidating and is evidenced within the impact statements.



**Anti-Social Street Drinking;**

The city center has a thriving night time economy and a multitude of licensed bars and restaurants. There are also several retailers with licenses to sell alcohol. This prohibition is not designed to prohibit people from drinking in these establishments or from purchasing alcohol from these retailers. Instead it is designed to target the anti-social drinking that takes place on the streets of the city center. This type of drinking leads to behaviours that alarm, intimidate and distress people. We have a cohort of people in the city that gather on a daily basis to drink socially together to the point of excess. This behaviour is evidenced within the impact statements and Police data.

**Obstructing Footpaths and highways;**

The city center is an extremely busy place and at peak times can see thousands of people walking through the streets. The evidence received from West Midlands Police, the Council and SIPOG shows that personal belongings do cause a genuine issue for the residents, workers and visitors of Birmingham as well as being a health hazard and restriction for street cleansing operatives. Evidence suggests that a high number of the personal belongings that are left, contain uncapped sharps and are therefore a danger to anyone who may come across them. In the city center this could include young children, our own cleaning services or Police Officers carrying out their normal duties and investigating suspicious packages. This prohibition is also designed to deal with the high levels of sales and charity stalls that set up in the city center and make walking through the city very uncomfortable for members of the public. The prohibition which prohibits individuals or their belongings from blocking the ingress or egress into buildings has also been cited in the negative responses as a means for the Council and WMP to target the rough sleeper community. This prohibition has been included in the order to preserve the rights of building and shop owners. It is their right to access their building through both the main and emergency entrances and exits freely and without any obstruction. If an individual or their belongings are occupying a disused doorway then a Suspected Offence Ticket will not be issued as the individual is not blocking ingress or egress to the building.

**Begging;**

Birmingham City Council is dedicated to ensuring that no individual feels it is necessary for them to beg in the city center. Our Street Intervention Team offers a unique multi-agency approach to addressing the national issue of rough sleeping. Its approach is based on three key strands – Engage, Educate and Enforce. Our team involves staff from Midland Heart, CGL (Change Grow Live), Birmingham & Solihull Mental Health Foundation Trust, St. Basils, West Midlands Police & Birmingham City Council working together from the same base. Information sharing takes place on a daily basis to provide the best responses for individuals allowing for better connections and communication between on-street partners and services. Ultimately this approach allows for bespoke and tailored interventions according to individuals' requirements. These interventions include same day referrals into accommodation, benefit support and advice, substance misuse support and medical support. There is help available on a daily basis and there is no reason that any person should have to spend a night sleeping rough if they are willing to engage with help.

If an individual is issued a Suspected Offence Ticket (SOT) for breaching the begging prohibition and they do not have a fixed abode, then they will be referred to the Street Intervention Team who will provide wrap around support for that individual to assist them in obtaining accommodation, benefits etc.. If they do have a permanent address, then engagement officers from the SIT alongside enforcement officers will firstly ascertain if there is an issue with benefits etc. that is leading that person to continue begging. We know that

we have a cohort of individuals that enter the city and beg; taking advantage of the good nature of Birmingham's residents and workers. These people can earn between £70 and £150 a day before returning to their homes. Our intention with any individual identified doing this, will be to issue a warning letter for the first breach and if they continue then we will summons to court for a judge to make a further sanction.

It is not the purpose of a Public Space Protection Order to target the homeless community and nor would Birmingham Council advocate such an approach. The begging prohibition has been included in the Order as a genuine response to evidence from West Midlands Police, Birmingham City Council and the Street Intervention Partnership Operational Group (SIPOG) which evidences that many beggars in the city center have accommodation and take advantage of the high footfall. This leaves people feeling intimidated, harassed, alarmed and distressed.

**Possession of goods, items or materials used for unauthorised graffiti;**

This prohibition is designed to prevent non-authorised graffiti around Birmingham city center. As a city we are proud of the authorised street art that we have in areas such as Digbeth and this prohibition won't stop that from continuing. Full and comprehensive training will be given to Authorised Persons and all recorded breaches will have to go through the ASB Partnership Manager to confirm that a breach has been made, before any sanctions are issued.

**Urination and Defecation;**

There were legitimate objections regarding prohibiting individuals from publically urinating or defecating as respondents felt this would disproportionately affect the street community. There is currently no public provision for those without access to a toilet in the city center. As such, it is suggested that this prohibition is removed.

## Appendix Two

### Online Consultation Responses

i) POSTCODE: B30 1LZ

Comments:

*'There is so much begging/alcohol/drug abuse I do not feel safe (and I am a male in my 30s). My girlfriend got approached in the train station and when she said no, he shouted 'You f####ing bitch'. People shouting religious views/speakers need to be banned as it incites anger. It is the least pleasant station I have ever come out of across the world'.*

ii) POSTCODE: B3 3DA

Comments:

*'Yes. Because the order will enable law enforcement to take perpetrators accountable for what they do. Consequently, it will reduce ASB in the city'.*

iii) POSTCODE: B15 3AX

Comments:

*'It's too drastic and would stop other gatherings of people who have no intention of causing harm'.*

iv) POSTCODE: B17 8HY

Comments:

*'Sick of so many homeless, make people feel safer, why would you want to spend money, when there is anti social behaviour'*

v) POSTCODE: WV11 2TE

*Comments: I have worked in Birmingham City Centre for 17 years now and the problem of ASB has never been worse than it is now. The PSPO will provide an extra valuable tool for the Police and Local Authority to use in trying to tackle this growing problem head on. ASB is causing retailers and visiting members of the Public to feel Harassment, Alarm and distress. The prohibitions will discourage this poor behaviour, with clear consequences for those who flout the order'.*

### Impact Stand Responses 23/03/2019 - Edgbaston Street and New Street Station

i) POSTCODE: B92

Comments:

*'Safer streets, crime perception, drug use, waste'.*

*'Witnessed these actd and want to support the homeless community.'*

ii) POSTCODE: B28 OXY

Comments:

*'Safer place'*

*'I want to be Birmingham safer please.'*

iii) POSTCODE: OX20 LW

Comment:

*'Good idea rolled out everywhere'.*

iv) POSTCODE: DY4 OSE

Comments:

*'It will make it safer place for everyone'*  
*'It's destroying the city centre'*

**POSTCODE B11 TW**

*I believe in a more supportive strategy towards people begging, more than looking at it as an offense. I understand begging is unfortunately very often related to drugs or alcohol abuse, but I don't feel comfortable with the idea of considering begging in general as an offence. If not related to violence, that's a call for help not a public threat.*

**Impact Stand Responses 27/04/2019 NFA**

i) *'It might be good to help other and stop ASB'*  
*'Level of ASB seen to be on the increase used needles'*

ii) *'Stop people taking the piss'*

iii) *'Some people sleep rough and leave the city looking a mess with the rubbish they leave behind'*

iv) *'I am sitting here for money in order to get £7 which I need to pay daily for a hostel in Bordesley Green. I have spoken to staff at Gateway House who said as I'm under 25 they cannot help me. I do not feel safe on the streets, it's dangerous I think the behaviours of those in the city are bad and the police need to deal with it'.*

**Impact Stand Responses 10/04/2019 Jewellery Quarter Train Station**

i) **POSTCODE: WR14 2SR**

Comments:

*'No one should suffer ASB'*

*'They are all required'*

ii) **POSTCODE: B37 7HY**

Comments:

*'Sounds like a good idea.'*

*'All are nuisances and makes the place look a mess and can be threatening.'*

iii) **POSTCODE: B19 1QW**

Comment:

*'Ensure right help is given to people.'*

*'Makes people feel unsafe and insecure.'*

iv) **POSTCODE: DY5 3RW**

Comments:

*'Because people should be able to feel safe and not intimidated by anti-social behaviour as they go about their business'*

*'Because I find any and all of them [the behaviours listed in the prohibitions] intimidating'*

**Impact Stand Responses 28/03/2019**

**St Phillips Cathedral Grounds**

i) **POSTCODE: B29 6EU**

Comments:

*'Huge issue of homelessness needs to be tackled'*

ii) POSTCODE: B5 7NQ

Comments:

*'Increase of homelessness and begging. Feel that these require help to access the help that is available.'*

*'Birmingham City has increased in anti-social behaviour. Help is needed to help police and other agency tackle and enforce laws to help'.*

iii) POSTCODE: B26 1BY

Comment:

*'Due to the amount of beggars.'*

*'Required due to scale of the problem'.*

iv) POSTCODE: B90 2QU

Comments:

*'We need a safe, drug free, non-aggressive city centre'.*

## **Appendix Three**

*Full PSPOs currently in place - 10*

*Springfield, Bankside  
Edgeware Road, Rednal  
Kings Road, Brandwood,  
Moseley and Kings Heath  
Sutton Coldfield Town Centre  
Fox & Goose shopping centre, Washwood Heath  
Shard End  
The Fold, Kings Norton  
Edgbaston (reservoir)  
Washwood Heath*

*ARA (Alcohol Restriction Areas – old legislation) converted over to PSPO (with alcohol as the restriction) – 12*

*City Centre ( All inner ring road )  
Rotton Park, Winson Green  
Cotteridge Park, Cotteridge  
Selly Oak, Bournbrook  
Hazelwell Road, Stirchley  
Masefield, Northfield  
Handsworth  
Lozells and East Handsworth  
Old Oscott  
Bordesley  
Northfield  
Stockland Green*