

Dudley North Area Committee – 15th June 2011

Coseley, Woodsetton and Upper Gornal (Alcohol Consumption in Designated Public Place)

Report of the Director of Corporate Resources

Purpose of Report

1. To consider a proposal by the Licensing and Safety Committee for an order making Coseley, Woodsetton and Upper Gornal designated public places where the consumption of alcohol would be prohibited other than the curtilage of licensed premises.

Background

2. At its meeting on 26th May 2011, the Licensing and Safety Committee agreed in principle to the making of an Order under Section 13 of the Criminal Justice and Police Act 2001 designating Coseley, Woodsetton and Upper Gornal as places where the consumption of alcohol in public (apart from the curtilage of licensed premises) would be banned.
3. Attached as Appendix 1 are reports submitted on the 17th May 2011 from West Midlands Police explaining why Orders would be justified and suggesting the area to be covered by the Orders (Appendix 2). The report and supporting evidence (a substantial number of detailed logs) make it clear that there have been numerous incidents in which there is a direct link between disorder and alcohol. The view of the Police is that the prohibition of alcohol consumption in public within the proposed designated areas would assist them in dealing with anti-social behaviour thereby improving the quality of life for the residents of Coseley, Woodsetton and Upper Gornal.
4. In order to make an Order designating a public place, the Council must be satisfied that:-
 - (a) nuisance or annoyance to members of the public or a section of the public; or
 - (b) disorderhas been associated with the consumption of intoxicating liquor in that place.

The report and the Police logs provides sufficient evidence to satisfy this requirement.

5. When a public place has been designated, a Police Constable has the following powers if they reasonably believe that a person is, or has been consuming alcohol within the designated public place or intends to do so:-
 - (a) The Constable may require the person concerned:-
 - Not to consume anything, which the Constable reasonably believes to be alcohol.
 - To surrender any alcohol in their possession.
 - (b) The Constable may dispose of anything surrendered to them in an appropriate way.
 - (c) Any person who fails without reasonable excuse to comply with a requirement imposed by a Constable commits an offence for which they may be prosecuted in the Magistrates Court.
 - (d) A Constable has the power to arrest any person who commits an offence.
6. Before making the Order, the Council must follow a statutory process, which includes consultation with the Police and the licensee of any licensed premises within the designated area. In addition the Council has to publish a notice in a local newspaper setting out the details of the proposal and has to deliver to the occupier of every property in the designated area a letter fully explaining the proposal and inviting any comments or objections. The results of the consultation will then be reported to the Licensing and Safety Committee before any final decision is taken.
7. If the Licensing and Safety Committee decide to make an Order, this must be approved by the Home Office and the Order must be published in a local newspaper.
8. Before an Order takes effect, the Council must place within the designated area sufficient signs to draw the attention of members of the public to the effect of the Order.
9. If an Order is made, the Police have advised that its impact should be monitored and reviewed in 12 months time.

Finance

10. The cost of public notices in the press and signs in the street will be met from existing resources. A contribution of the cost of the signs could come from the capital allocations budget of the Dudley North Area Committee and the police.

Law

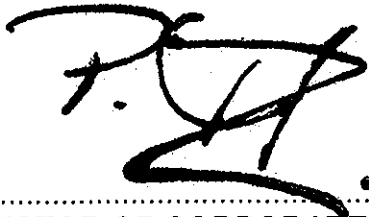
11. The relevant statutory provisions referred to in this report as contained in Sections 12-13 of the Criminal Justice and Police Act 2001 and the Local Authorities (Alcohol Consumption in Designated Places) Regulations 2001.

Equality Impact

12. This report has no direct implications. The making of an Order will help the Police to tackle the growing problem of under-age drinking in public.

Recommendation

13. It is recommended that the Area Committee support a Designation Order for Coseley, Woodsetton and Upper Gornal and consider whether a contribution of the costs for the requisite signage should be met from the Capital Allocations budget of the North Dudley Area Committee.

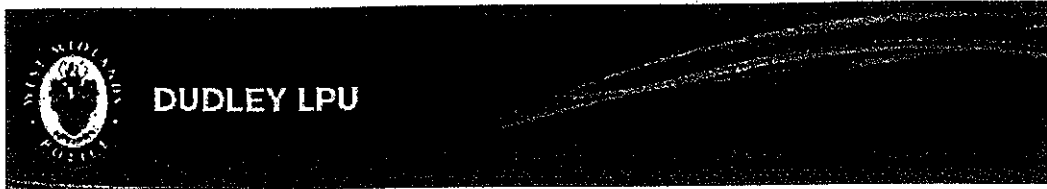


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DIRECTOR OF CORPORATE RESOURCES

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List of Background Papers

Correspondence with the Police



**Proposal for designation order for the
Coseley (DYAB) area for restricting the
consumption of Alcohol in public places.**

Section 12 of the Criminal Justice and Police Act 2001

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Introduction

Appendix 1 – Details of Police incidents that provide evidence of the issues.

Appendix 2 – Proposed prohibition areas

Appendix 3 – Legislation information

Introduction

Coseley is in the Dudley area and borders onto the areas of Sandwell and Wolverhampton. The area is cut by the Birmingham new road and has a shopping centre at its heart which has a number of public houses and licensed shops that serve the community. There are also a number of fast food outlets and take away restaurants with in the area ranging from burger outlets to the more traditional fish and chips. These provide service to both the local community and the passing trade.

The area is popular with young people and older members of the area alike and provides a focal point. This also provides problems generated with in the area of persons drinking within the street and adjacent streets also we have a problem with persons over the age of 18 purchasing alcohol, drinking and then providing youngsters with alcohol.

Encompassed with in the area there are a number of public parks where disorder which is predominantly fuelled by alcohol also has been a problem with persons drinking in the public domain. This has been highlighted by members of the local community raising the issue at PACT meetings over the last few months. Officers will seize and remove alcohol at every opportunity but at times due to the powers that they currently have, at times they may not have the lawful authority.

The areas adjacent to Coseley are currently applying for similar alcohol bans and as highlighted by the other requests it would be highly likely that if they succeed persons who do not wish to drink on licensed premises will migrate into the Coseley area. Previously officers have taken reports from members of the public who find it intimidating to use the area of Castle Street and the local parks due to the presence of persons under the influence of alcohol. There is also the problem of the rubbish that is left behind such as the bottles and cans. many of these are smashed and cause a hazard to the young children who want to play in the area and people who walk with in the parks and uses them as an area of relaxation and recreation. The local authority then has to clear the area at extra cost, it provides a poor image to person passing through the Coseley centre and with the parks looking to gain national recognition for there works drinking in public may well be an extra hurdle for them.

Alcohol bans have been applied for and gained with in other areas of the Dudley bough. There has been a marked drop in the calls for service from users of the areas and confidence has returned. Damage and calls to report "minor" incidents have decreased as the bans have come into force and officers have been given the power to remove alcohol from the adult drinkers.

Summary

As shown by the evidence provided there are a large number of calls for service to the police with in the area that are alcohol related. These calls will continue to increase with the implementation of the bans being sort in other areas.

The calls for service are high and clearly show alcohol being a casual factor but in my experience these are only a small part as not included is alcohol that is a factor in the domestic issues that we face where people drink and then return home and alcohol has a detrimental effect.

A ban would provide officers with additional powers that will assist in providing confidence within the community and also clearly show partnership working with in the area.

Appendix 1 – Details of Police incidents that provide evidence of the issues.

The two tables below show the incidents that have been reported to police between January 2010 and January 2011 (12 month period).

The first table shows how many incidents are directly linked to 'alcohol.' This will include incidents of street drinking, anti social behaviour etc that have been recorded as alcohol linked.

The second table covers the same time period but this covers 'disorder' incidents. These incidents are created by reports of violence, anti social behaviour etc which in many cases will be linked to alcohol excessive consumption.

When an incident is reported to police the incident is given a 'qualifier' such as 'alcohol' or 'disorder.' The actual qualifier is decided at the time of the call by the police operator. Sometimes logs linked to alcohol are given the 'disorder' qualifier and vice versa. Therefore to show a truer picture of the scale of the issue I have included both 'disorder' and 'alcohol' logs. Undoubtedly there will be other qualifiers used where alcohol is involved, but the vast majority are included with the two I have chosen.

Alcohol related incidents between Jan 2010 and January 2011 in the Coseley Area (DYAB)	
Date Period	Number of Logs
01/01/2010 - 01/01/2011	101

Disorder related incidents between Jan 2010 and January 2011 in the Coseley Area (DYAB)	
Date Period	Number of Logs
01/01/2010 - 01/01/2011	786

Introducing an alcohol prohibition area in the Coseley area would have a significant impact on the total disorder and alcohol related incidents reported to police. This would also greatly improve the quality of life for local resident that live in the area, thus improving Trust and Confidence in the Police service and satisfaction with the Local Authority.

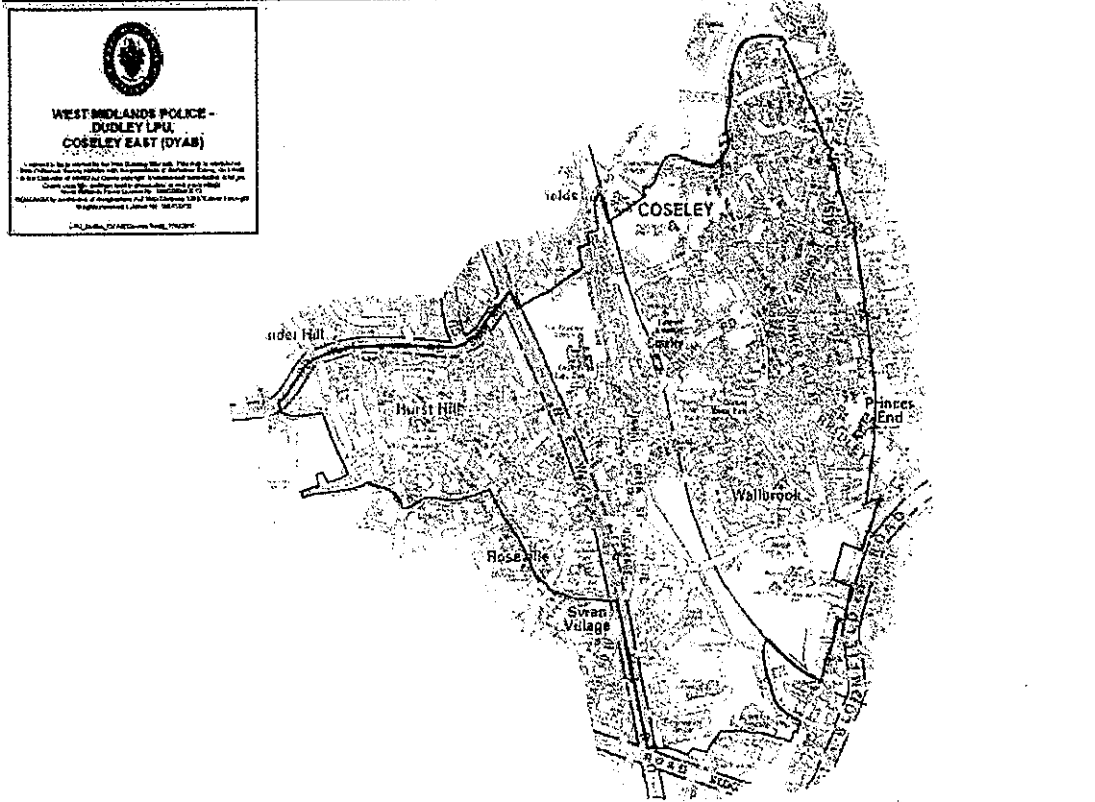
With the prohibition in place this would save valuable policing resources that could then be utilised to tackle other issues that may cause problems.

There would be fewer calls for service from residents who suffer with late night noise issues into the early hours of the morning and ant-social behaviour.

The local authority would benefit as there will be less litter, less damage to property, fewer reports of noise issues in the area late into the night.

Appendix 2 – Proposed prohibition areas

Please see attached map that shows the proposed area for the prohibition. The area covers:



There is a particular onus on the local authority to publicise the making and effect of this order. Any areas that are deemed not be suitable for the designation should be discussed and the map area may be altered to comply with valid reasons.
(Section 13 (5) CJPA 2001.)

Appendix 3 – Legislation information

Section 12 of the Criminal Justice and Police Act 2001 is intended to reduce the incidence of disorder and public nuisance arising from alcohol consumption in designated public places. A police officer can require a person to cease drinking alcohol (or anything he reasonably believes to be alcohol) in the public place and can confiscate and dispose of the alcohol and its container. The person must be informed that failure to comply with the police officer's request, without reasonable excuse, is an offence.

Section 13 of the Criminal Justice and Police Act 2001 allows Local Authorities to designate areas as public places, for which there will be a set procedure for so doing, as set out in the relevant Statutory Instrument (see note below).

Section 14 denotes those areas which are not designated public places for the purpose of section 13.

Alcohol consumption in designated public places

Section 12 of the Criminal Justice and Police Act 2001 is intended to reduce the incidence of disorder and public nuisance arising from alcohol consumption in designated public places. A police officer can require a person to cease drinking alcohol (or anything he reasonably believes to be alcohol) in the public place and can confiscate and dispose of the alcohol and its container. The person must be informed that failure to comply with the police officer's request, without reasonable excuse, is an offence.

12(1) Subsection (2) applies if a constable reasonably believes that a person is, or has been, consuming alcohol in a designated public place or intends to consume alcohol in such a place.

12(2) The constable may require the person concerned -

- (a) not to consume in that place anything which is, or which the constable reasonably believes to be, alcohol;
- (b) to surrender anything in his possession which is, or which the constable reasonably believes to be, alcohol or a container for alcohol.

12(3) A constable may dispose of anything surrendered to him under subsection (2) in such manner as he considers appropriate.

12(4) A person who fails without reasonable excuse to comply with a requirement imposed on him under subsection 12(2) commits an offence.

12(5) A constable who imposes a requirement on a person under subsection (2) shall inform the person concerned that failing without reasonable excuse to comply with the requirement is an offence.

Notes

(i) Example of constable's request

"This is a designated public place in which I have reason to believe that you are / have been drinking alcohol. I require you to stop drinking and give me the container(s) from which you are/have been drinking and any other containers (sealed or unsealed). I must inform you that failure to comply with my request, without reasonable excuse, is an offence for which you can be arrested".

(ii) Also see section 1 of the Confiscation of Alcohol (Young Persons) Act 1997 for power to seize alcohol and containers from under 18 year olds; and section 146 of the Licensing Act 2003 for provisions in respect of sale of alcohol to under 18 year olds.

(iii) The Act allows the disposal of alcohol in both sealed and unsealed containers.

Alcohol - designated public place

Section 13 of the Criminal Justice and Police Act 2001 allows Local Authorities to designate areas as public places, for which there will be a set procedure for so doing, as set out in the relevant Statutory Instrument (see note below). Section 14 denotes those areas which are not designated public places for the purpose of section 13.

13(1) A place is, subject to section 14, a designated public place if it is-

- (a) a public place in the area of a local authority; and
- (b) identified in an order made by that authority under subsection (2).

13(2) A local authority may for the purposes of subsection (1) by order identify any public place in their area if they are satisfied that-

- (a) nuisance or annoyance to members of the public or a section of the public; or
- (b) disorder;

has been associated with the consumption of alcohol in that place.

13(3) The power conferred by subsection (2) includes power-

- (a) to identify a place either specifically or by description;
- (b) to revoke or amend orders previously made.

13(4) The Secretary of State shall by regulations prescribe the procedure to be followed in connection with the making of orders under subsection (2).

13(5) Regulations under subsection (4) shall, in particular, include provision requiring local authorities to publicise the making and effect of orders under subsection (2).

13(6) Regulations under subsection (4) shall be made by statutory instrument which shall be subject to annulment in pursuance of a resolution of either House of Parliament.

Alcohol - places not designated as public places

Section 14 of the Criminal Justice and Police Act 2001 as amended by section 26 of the Violent Crime Reduction Act 2006 denotes those areas which are not public places for the purposes of consuming alcohol in public places (ie consumption of alcohol in these places is allowed subject to regulation by other legislation).

14(1) A place is not a designated public place or a part of such a place if it is-

- (a) premises in respect of which a premises licence has effect which authorises the premises to be used for the sale or supply of alcohol;
- (aa) premises in respect of which a club premises certificate has effect which certifies that the premises may be used by the club for the sale or supply of alcohol;
- (b) a place within the curtilage of premises within paragraph (a) or (aa);
- (c) premises which by virtue of Part 5 of the Licensing Act 2003 may for the time being be used for the supply of alcohol or which, by virtue of that Part, could have been so used within the last 30 minutes;
- (d) repealed
- (e) a place where facilities or activities relating to the sale or consumption of alcohol are for the time being permitted by virtue of a permission granted under section 115E of the Highways Act 1980 (highway related uses).

14(1A) Subsection (1B) applies to premises falling within subsection (1)(a) if:-

- (a) the premises licence is held by a local authority in whose area the premises or part of the premises is situated; or
- (b) the premises licence is held by another person but the premises are occupied by such an authority or are managed by or on behalf of such an authority.

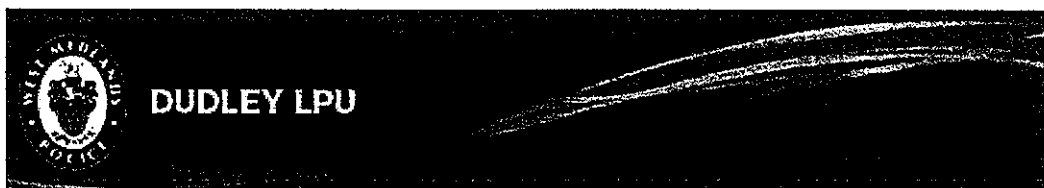
14(1B) Subsection (1) prevents premises to which this subsection applies from being, or being part of, a designated public place only:-

- (a) at times when it is being used for the sale or supply of alcohol; and
- (b) at times falling within 30 minutes after the end of a period during which it has been so used.

14(1C) In this section 'premises licence' and 'club premises certificate' have the same meaning as in the Licensing Act 2003.

14(2) repealed

END





Proposed designation order for Woodsetton and Upper Gornal Restricting the consumption of alcohol in public places.

Introduction

Appendix 1 – Details of Police incidents that provide evidence of the issues.

Appendix 2 – Proposed prohibition areas.

Appendix 3 – Legislation information.



Proposed Designation Order for Woodsetton and Upper Gornal, Policing area DYAG for Restricting the Consumption of Alcohol in Public Places

Section 12(2) Criminal Justice and Police Act 2001.

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Introduction

Woodsetton and Upper Gornal is a largely residential area, with a population of approximately 13 265 (2001 census).

Both communities are located in the Dudley Borough area and both are predominantly residential areas with small shopping arcades and a small park in the Upper Gornal area. The area is currently attracting national retailers such as Tesco's and Mc Donald's and also has several small retail outlets run by local business owners. There is a variety of eateries which generate a thriving night time economy. They are also popular locations for people to enjoy going out to the many public houses to enjoy the consumption of alcohol and soft drinks safely and considerately.

Both Woodsetton and Upper Gornal as other areas in Dudley have become increasingly affected by an increase of alcohol related crime and anti social behaviour. As a result of these incidents Police and local authorities have received many complaints because of the impact on the local community hence the purpose of this report is to address the issues caused by excessive drinking of alcohol in public places.

It is evident that both people over and under 18 are consuming alcohol in public areas. It is also believed that over 18s are supplying younger friends and family members with alcohol. Local retailers have been spoken to, to prevent alcohol being served to these groups but this has not solved the problem. Regular patrols have been conducted by local officers to target the behaviour. There have been several seizures of alcohol in the area but this only acts as a temporary deterrent. Several residents have voiced there concerns regarding some of the issues at the local PACT meetings.

It is proposed to impose an alcohol ban spanning the whole of the AG ward, as depicted on Appendix 1. There are several reasons for this. The alcohol ban which has been imposed on Sedgley Town Centre has been largely effective for Sedgley. However, the impact of this on the AG area has been negative, effectively displacing street drinkers to there. The Gornal Policing area (DYAC) is also in the process of applying for an alcohol ban due to similar issues there. The combined effects of these two areas moving street drinkers on is likely to result in a marked increase in reports in the Woodsetton and Upper Gornal area involving street drinking.

It has been noted that a particular group of drinkers currently congregate just outside the restrictions of Sedgley and just within the Woodsetton and Upper Gornal boundary in order to drink. This serves to prove the effectiveness of the ban for the Sedgley area. These people are over 18, so police have no powers to confiscate alcohol or prevent them from drinking here. They have not been identified as committing any criminal offences and have not been behaving in a drunk and disorderly manner. However, residents report that they find the presence

of these people intimidating, as they drink throughout the day and people avoid walking past them, particularly those with young children. The area is occupied predominantly by pensioners who do not feel able to confront these people themselves, but complain that their quality of life and potentially property prices in the area are adversely affected. Should an alcohol ban be approved, it is felt that such groups of people would no longer congregate in such places. The police would have the option of arresting those who refuse to surrender their alcohol, which is a clear deterrent and valuable enforcement tool.

The greatest numbers of complaints relating to Anti Social Behaviour are the areas surrounding Roberts Green Road and Kent Street, which are on the borders with Gornal and Sedgley respectively. It is feared that should only these areas be subject to an alcohol ban that this will merely serve to continue the cycle of displacement to other areas.

The issues are further worsened by the amount of damage caused to the environment. Regularly there are several empty beer cans and glass bottles left strewn over the area. This then becomes a health hazard for people in the area as it is untidy and unhealthy. This clean up operation also puts extra strain on public services and ruins the appearance of the town to residents and visitors.

All of the above mentioned factors are obviously having a detrimental effect on the image of Woodsetton and Upper Gornal.

It is greatly believed that this increase of issues can be quelled by the introduction of a drinking ban in public areas of Woodsetton and Upper Gornal. Other areas such as Dudley, Brierley Hill and Sedgley have benefited greatly from this type of legislation. The areas report less anti social incidents that are fuelled by alcohol and a general sense of well being for communities that were experiencing issues. In fact there are no negative points raised that would suggest that the bans were a problem.

At present there are no powers to deal with people consuming alcohol in public places unless they are under the age of 18.

Summary

In order to reduce crime and disorder and to make our communities feel safer it is requested that areas where issues are occurring in Woodsetton and Upper Gornal are designated as areas where there is a restriction of the consumption of alcohol. This will increase the trust and confidence that our communities have in the Police and Local authority.

Appendix 1 – Details of Police incidents that provide evidence of the issues.

The tables below show the incidents that have been reported to Police between 1st July 2009 and 1st January 2011 (18 month period).

The first table shows how many incidents are directly linked to alcohol. This will include incidents of street drinking, anti social behaviour etc that have been recorded as being linked to alcohol.

The second table covers the same time period but this covers 'disorder' incidents. These incidents are created by reports of violence, anti social behaviour etc which in many cases will be linked to alcohol excessive consumption.

When an incident is reported to police the incident is given a 'qualifier' such as 'alcohol' or 'disorder.' The actual qualifier is decided at the time of the call by the police operator. Sometimes logs linked to alcohol are given the 'disorder' qualifier and vice versa. Therefore to show a truer picture of the scale of the issue I have included both 'disorder' and 'alcohol' logs. Undoubtedly there will be other qualifiers used where alcohol is involved, but the vast majority are included with the two I have chosen.

Alcohol related incidents between July 2009 and January 2011 in the Woodsetton and Upper Gornal area DYAG	
Date Period	Number of logs
01/07/09 – 01/01/11	154

Disorder related incidents between July 2009 and January 2011 in the Woodsetton and Upper Gornal area DYAG	
Date Period	Number of Logs
01/07/09 – 01/01/11	623

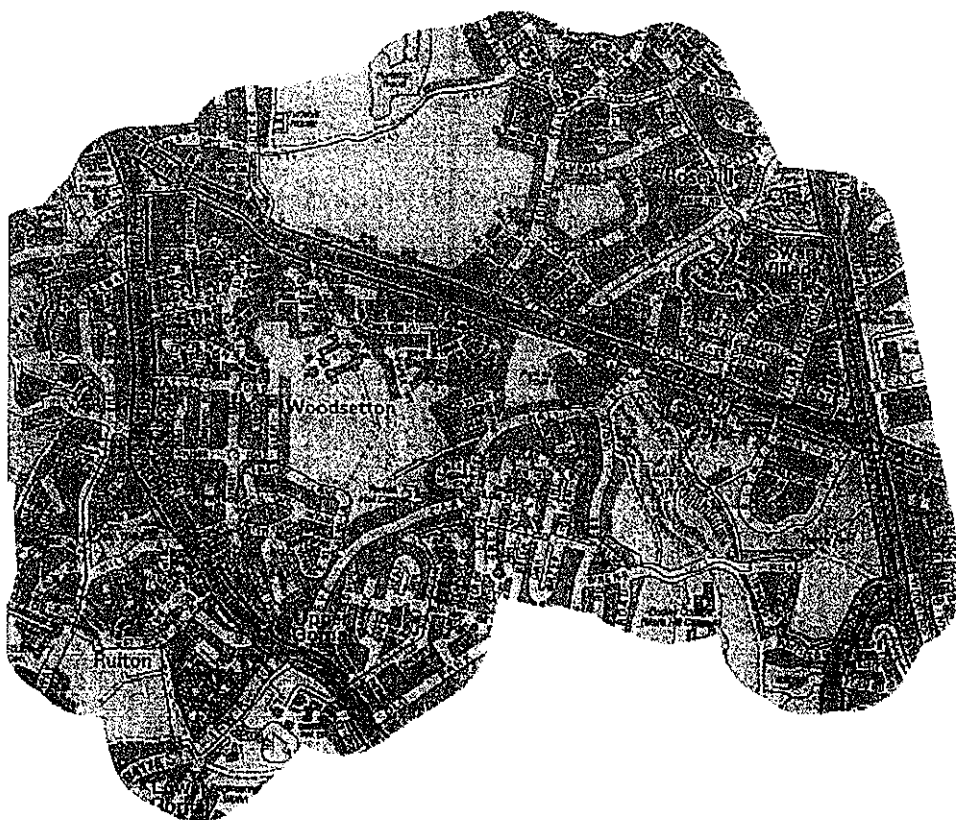
Introducing an alcohol prohibition area in Woodsetton and Upper Gornal would have a large impact on the total disorder and alcohol related incidents reported to police. This would also greatly improve the quality of life for local residents that live in the prohibition area, thus improving Trust and Confidence in not only the Police but also the Local Authority.

With the prohibition in place this would save valuable policing resources that could then be utilised to tackle other issues that may cause problems. There would be fewer calls for service from residents who suffer with late night noise into the early hours of the morning.

The local authority would benefit as there will be less litter, less damage to property, fewer reports of noise issues in the area late into the night.

Appendix 2 – Proposed prohibition areas

The below map outlines the areas that the prohibition would cover. Basically the whole of the DYAG ward:



The area will border the existing prohibition that currently covers Sedgley and that may in the future cover Lower Gornal. This would then create good cover and not leave any areas out.

There is a particular onus on the local authority to publicise the making and effect of this order. Any areas that are deemed not to be suitable for the designation should be discussed and the map area may be altered to comply with valid reasons.

(Section 13 (5) CIPA 2001.)

- (a) a public place in the area of a local authority; and
- (b) identified in an order made by that authority under subsection (2).

13(2) A local authority may for the purposes of subsection (1) by order identify any public place in their area if they are satisfied that-

- (a) nuisance or annoyance to members of the public or a section of the public; or
- (b) disorder;

has been associated with the consumption of alcohol in that place.

13(3) The power conferred by subsection (2) includes power-

- (a) to identify a place either specifically or by description;
- (b) to revoke or amend orders previously made.

13(4) The Secretary of State shall by regulations prescribe the procedure to be followed in connection with the making of orders under subsection (2).

13(5) Regulations under subsection (4) shall, in particular, include provision requiring local authorities to publicise the making and effect of orders under subsection (2).

13(6) Regulations under subsection (4) shall be made by statutory instrument which shall be subject to annulment in pursuance of a resolution of either House of Parliament.

Note

SI 2001 No 2831 The Local Authorities (Alcohol Consumption in Designated Public Places) Regulations 2001 set out the procedure for LAs designating a public place for the purposes of this section. Once an order for has been made denoting a public place (in their area) then police powers under section 12 automatically become available.

Section 14

Section 14 of the Criminal Justice and Police Act 2001 as amended by section 26 of the Violent Crime Reduction Act 2006 denotes those areas which are not public places for the purposes of consuming alcohol in public places (ie consumption of alcohol in these places is allowed subject to regulation by other legislation).

14(1) A place is not a designated public place or a part of such a place if it is-

- (a) premises in respect of which a premises licence has effect which authorises the premises to be used for the sale or supply of alcohol;
- (aa) premises in respect of which a club premises certificate has effect which certifies that the premises may be used by the club for the sale or supply of alcohol;
- (b) a place within the curtilage of premises within paragraph (a) or (aa);
- (c) premises which by virtue of Part 5 of the Licensing Act 2003 may for the time being be used for the supply of alcohol or which, by virtue of that Part, could have been so used within the last 30 minutes;
- (d) *repealed*
- (e) a place where facilities or activities relating to the sale or consumption of alcohol are for the time being permitted by virtue of a permission granted under section 115E of the Highways Act 1980 (highway related uses).

14(1A) Subsection (1B) applies to premises falling within subsection (1)(a) if-

- (a) the premises licence is held by a local authority in whose area the premises or part of the premises is situated;
- or

Appendix 3 – Legislation information

- Section 12 of the Criminal Justice and Police Act 2001
- Section 13 of the Criminal Justice and Police Act 2001
- Section 14 of the Criminal Justice and Police Act 2001

Section 12

Section 12 of the Criminal Justice and Police Act 2001 is intended to reduce the incidence of disorder and public nuisance arising from alcohol consumption in designated public places. A police officer can require a person to cease drinking alcohol (or anything he reasonably believes to be alcohol) in the public place and can confiscate and dispose of the alcohol and its container. The person must be informed that failure to comply with the police officer's request, without reasonable excuse, is an offence.

12(1) Subsection (2) applies if a constable reasonably believes that a person is, or has been, consuming alcohol in a designated public place or intends to consume alcohol in such a place.

12(2) The constable may require the person concerned -

- (a) not to consume in that place anything which is, or which the constable reasonably believes to be, alcohol;
- (b) to surrender anything in his possession which is, or which the constable reasonably believes to be, alcohol or a container for alcohol.

12(3) A constable may dispose of anything surrendered to him under subsection (2) in such manner as he considers appropriate.

12(4) A person who fails without reasonable excuse to comply with a requirement imposed on him under subsection 12(2) commits an offence.

12(5) A constable who imposes a requirement on a person under subsection (2) shall inform the person concerned that failing without reasonable excuse to comply with the requirement is an offence.

Notes

(i) **Example of constable's request**

"This is a designated public place in which I have reason to believe that you are / have been drinking alcohol. I require you to stop drinking and give me the container(s) from which you are/have been drinking and any other containers (sealed or unsealed). I must inform you that failure to comply with my request, without reasonable excuse, is an offence for which you can be arrested".

(ii) Also see section 10 of the Confiscation of Alcohol (Young Persons) Act 1997 for power to seize alcohol and containers from under 18 year olds; and section 146 of the Licensing Act 2003 for provisions in respect of sale of alcohol to under 18 year olds.

(iii) The Act allows the disposal of alcohol in **both sealed and unsealed containers**.

Section 13

Section 13 of the Criminal Justice and Police Act 2001 allows Local Authorities to designate areas as public places, for which there will be a set procedure for so doing, as set out in the relevant Statutory Instrument (see note below). Section 14 denotes those areas which are not designated public places for the purpose of section 13.

13(1) A place is, subject to section 14, a designated public place if it is-

(b) the premises licence is held by another person but the premises are occupied by such an authority or are managed by or on behalf of such an authority.

14(1B) Subsection (1) prevents premises to which this subsection applies from being, or being part of, a designated public place only:-

(a) at times when it is being used for the sale or supply of alcohol; and

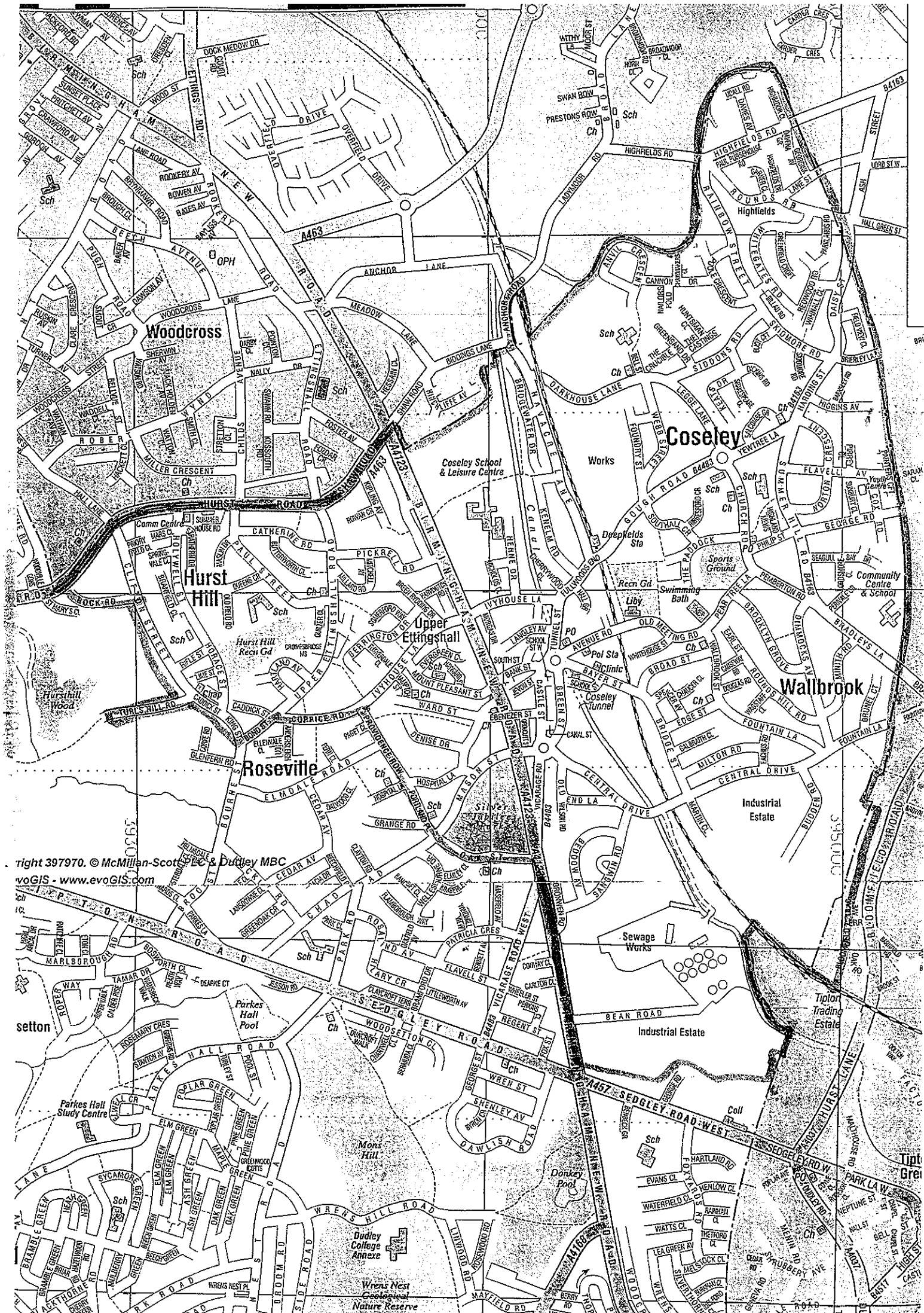
(b) at times falling within 30 minutes after the end of a period during which it has been so used.

14(1C) In this section 'premises licence' and 'club premises certificate' have the same meaning as in the Licensing Act 2003.

14(2) *repealed*

END





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