

Bar Hill Designated Public Places Order Review

1. Background

1.1 The Designated Public Places Order (DPPO) in Bar Hill is now due for review. This document provides a brief overview of what activity has taken since it was introduced on 21 April 2006.

1.2 DPPOs are orders made by local authorities under powers given to them under Section 13 of the Criminal and Justice Act 2001. The decision to establish, continue or revoke a DPPO lies with the Lead Member for Community Safety in the District Council. In the case of South Cambridgeshire District Council this is Cllr Ray Manning.

1.3 As part of the review process, the District Council and Police would like to consult with local ward members and the Parish Council to ensure their views are considered. This is the purpose of the meeting scheduled to take place at Thursday 29 October, 2pm to 4pm, Bar Hill Parish Council Offices.

2. Recorded crime data

2.1 The following sheets show recorded crime statistics in Bar Hill, before and since the introduction of the DPPO. All information has been provided by the Police DIU Intelligence Research team.

Chart 1: Recorded Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents, April 2005 to January 2009

The vertical line at April 2006 indicates when the DPPO was introduced in Bar Hill;
The Black line on the charts below shows the trend in the crime figures

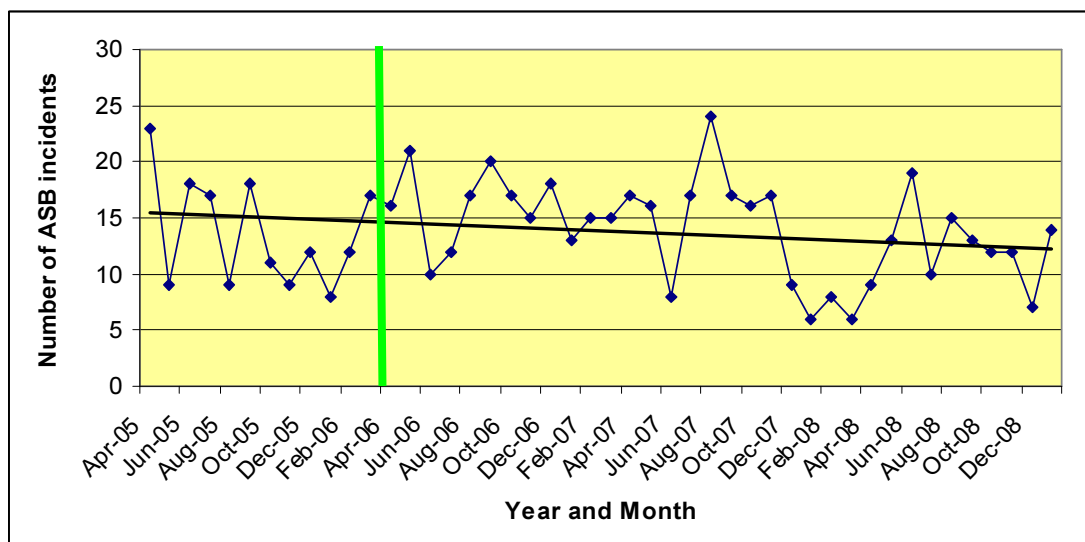


Chart 2: Criminal Damage Offences, April 2005 to January 2009

The vertical line at April 2006 indicates when the DPPO was introduced in Bar Hill;
 The Black line on the charts below shows the trend in the crime figures

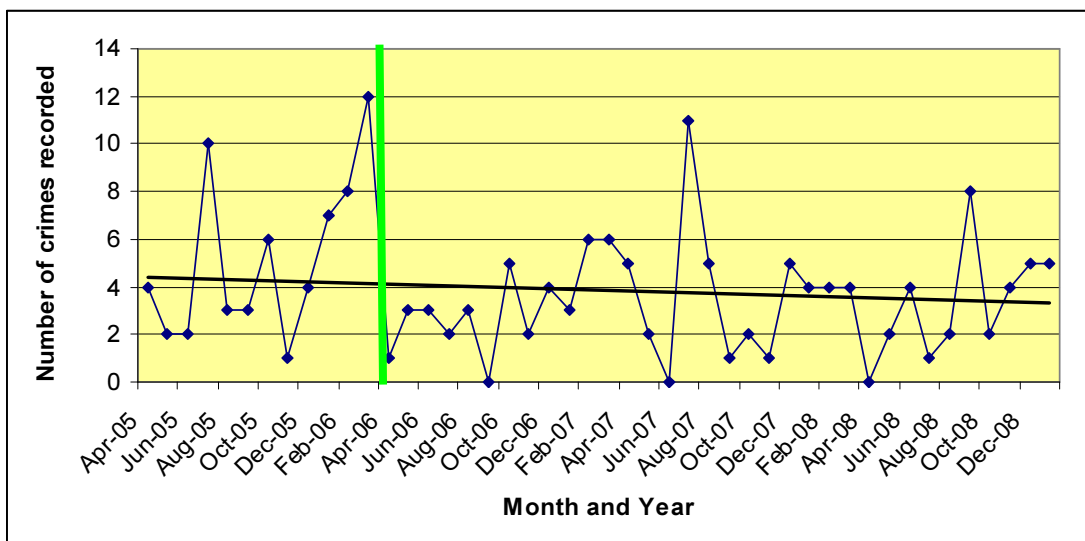


Chart 3: Violent Crime Offences, April 2005 to January 2009

The vertical line at April 2006 indicates when the DPPO was introduced in Bar Hill;
 The Black line on the charts below shows the trend in the crime figures

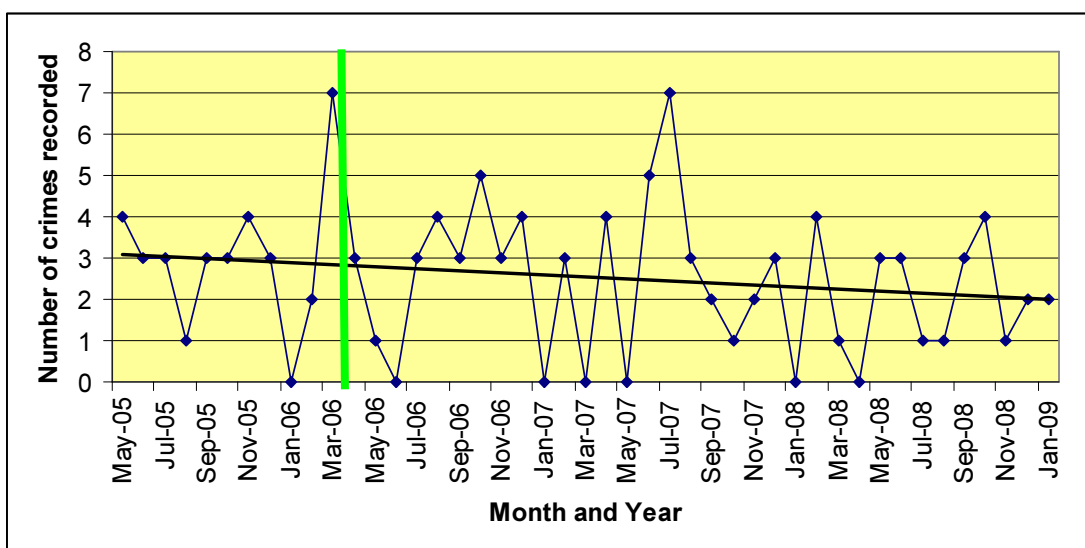
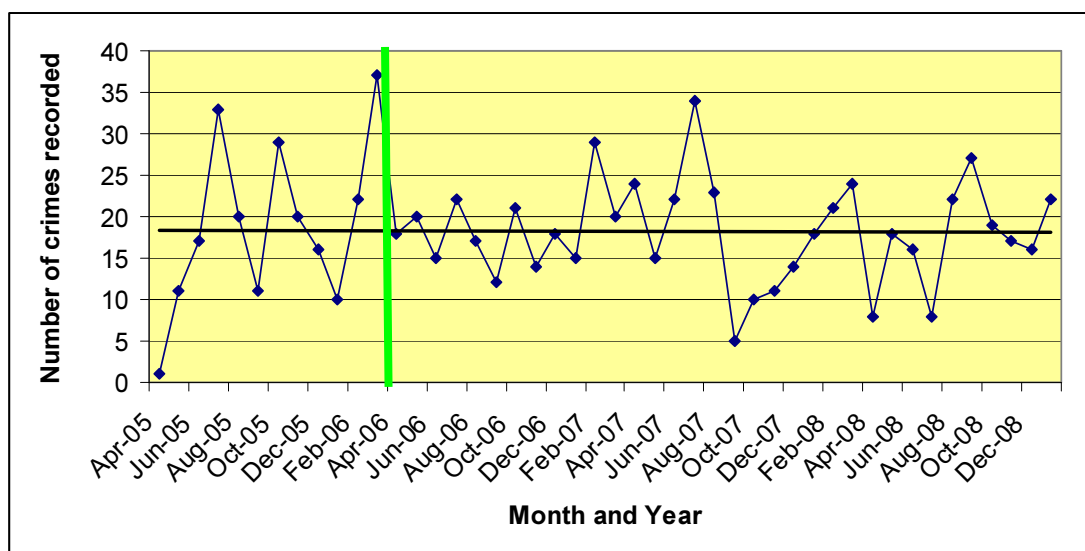


Chart 4: Total Crime by Month, April 2005 to January 2009

The vertical line at April 2006 indicates when the DPPO was introduced in Bar Hill;
The Black line on the charts below shows the trend in the crime figures



The following table provides a comparison between the main crime categories between May and December 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008.

Type of Offence	May – Dec 2005	May – Dec 2006	May – Dec 2007	May – Dec 2008	Average (Rounded up)
Theft and Handling	66	48	59	55	57
Criminal Damage	31	22	27	28	27
Violent Crime	23	23	23	18	22
Fraud and Forgery	22	27	12	19	20
Burglary	11	16	8	15	13
Other Offences	3	1	1	1	1
Drug Offences	1	2	4	7	4
Total	157	139	134	143	144

2.2 The figures for May – Dec 2005 and May – Dec 2006 are different to the Bar Hill DPPO Results Analysis document as carried out in January 2007 due to re-classifications, and “no-criming” (following investigation it is established that no offence was committed).

2.3 Initial results analysis carried out in January 2007 indicates that two seizures of alcohol were carried out in the initial months after the order was imposed. A log was created to record activity but after these seizures there was so little of note that it was closed down, and there has been no systematic method of recording enforcement activity since then. There have not been any seizures (even warnings given) in the last 18 months.

4. Consultation

4.1 Two feedback surveys were distributed by the Police in 2006; one had 58 responses (from 250 sent out), the other 16 responses. Most respondents in the second survey indicated a visible reduction in the level of (i) anti-social behaviour and (ii) street drinking in Bar Hill, whilst 68% said they had seen no increase in Police presence. Appendix A contains a summary document produced in January 2007.

4.2 A public feedback survey was run in June 2007; 12 forms were returned, all but one indicating that they would like the DPPO to continue indefinitely. Appendix B provides a summary.

5. Options

The District Council has two options regarding the Bar Hill DPPO:

Option 1: Continue the DPPO: to continue the DPPO, ideally data and evidence of “alcohol related nuisance or annoyance to the public” would be required to justify the continuation. However there is nothing in legislation to say this should be done but it is recognised as good practice.

Data provided by the police (see Appendix A) does not highlight a particularly high level of incidents or enforcement activity in the DPPO area

Option 2: Revoking the DPPO: If the DPPO was revoked then Home Office guidelines recommend consulting with local police and parishes, premises licence holders, and where appropriate owners and occupiers of the land as well as local residents. If it is decided to revoke the DPPO, then this should be published in the local newspaper, giving at least 28 days notice.

Since the DPPO was introduced in Bar Hill, additional legislation has been introduced under the Violent Crime Reduction Act (2006), which provides the Police with powers to issue a direction for an individual to leave a locality for up to 48 hours. A summary of this is attached at Appendix C.

7. Next steps

7.1 The meeting taking place on Thursday 29 October, 2pm to 4pm, Bar Hill Parish Council Offices will provide an opportunity for consultation, giving local representatives the opportunity to discuss the effect of the current DPPO, and input their views and comments to the review process.

7.2 Following the meeting, Cllr Manning will make a decision based on the consultation on whether to continue or revoke the DPPO.

Philip Aldis
Community Safety Officer
South Cambridgeshire District Council,

Insp Chris Savage
Neighbourhood Policing Inspector
Cambridgeshire Constabulary

October 2009

MEMORANDUM

Ref: Bar Hill DPPO
Date: 26/01/2007
From: PC 686 MISIK
To: South Cambridgeshire District Council

The DPPO has been in place since April 2006, and the reaction to it has been mostly positive. As part of the work conducted when the DPPO was launched a Community Survey was done. At the end of November 2006 an updated version of the survey was sent out to the public to canvas their feelings. Both of the surveys were sent out in the same way via the parents of the children in the Primary School. There were 58 responses to the first survey, around 20% of those sent out. The second survey got 16 responses.

There were 14 questions in the survey and the answers were as follows.

1. Did you complete the previous community survey form, approximately six months ago?
 Yes: 75% No: 25%
2. Over the last six months, have you noticed an improvement/reduction in the level of ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR in Bar Hill?
 Great Improvement: 13% Slight Improvement: 57% No Change: 19% Slight Deterioration: 7% Great Deterioration: 0% 7% Didn't give a answer.
3. Over the last six months have you seen an improvement/reduction in the level of STREET DRINKING in Bar Hill?
 Great Improvement: 19% Slight Improvement: 50% No Change: 25% Slight Deterioration: 6% Great Deterioration: 0%.
4. Over the last six months have you noticed an Improvement/reduction in the levels of crime in Bar Hill?
 Great Improvement: 13% Slight Improvement: 38% No Change: 38% Slight Deterioration: 0% Great Deterioration: 7% (The person who said this states they had there bike stolen) 7% didn't give an answer.
5. Over the last six months, have noticed a Greater POLICE PRESENCE in Bar Hill?
 Yes 32% No 68%
6. Would you say that current levels of ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR/STREET DRINKING in Bar Hill:
 Very High: 0% Fairly High: 32% Neither High/nor Low: 50% Fairly Low: 19% Very Low 0%.
7. Would you say that current levels of CRIME in Bar Hill are:
 Very High: 0% Fairly High: 7% Neither High/nor Low: 63% Fairly Low: 13% Very Low: 0%
 7% didn't answer the question.
8. Do you think the DPPO has had a successful/positive impact on Bar Hill?
 Yes: 63% No: 0% No difference: 25% 13% didn't give an answer.
9. Do you support the continuation of the DPPO in Bar Hill?
 Yes: 94% No: 6%.
10. If you have witnessed or experienced any anti-social behaviour in the past six months, did you report this to the police?

Yes: 7% Tried to, but was unable to get through on the phone: 0% No- didn't know who to report it to: 13% No- couldn't be bothered/not serious enough 38% 44% didn't give an answer.

11. Do you feel safer living in Bar Hill since the DPPO was implemented?

Yes: 38% No: 13% Not Sure: 44%

12. Do you feel worried about experiencing anti-social behaviour in the future?

Yes:62% No:19% Not sure:19%

13. If you answered yes to the above question, why is it that you are worried about anti-social behaviour?

	Number of positive responses
National Media Reports.	2
Local Media Reports.	4
I have experienced it before.	4
I know someone who has experienced it before.	1
I have heard stories of it happening to other people	3
The reputation of the area	1
This area is isolated	0
The area is badly lit	2
Because of specific individuals in the area	4
Because there is no CCTV in the area	2
I feel vulnerable because of my age	0
I feel vulnerable because of my gender	1
I feel vulnerable because of my colour, race, religion or sexual orientation	0
A lack of visible police presence	4
Other	2

The reasons given for other are, large amounts of rented accommodation in the area, Lack of alternative for these youth- the ones with no home support.

14. Do you know how to contact your local policing team to find out what they are doing to make your neighbourhood safer?

Yes 75% No 25%

15. Are you aware of the non-emergency telephone number for the police?

Yes. 56% No 31% No response 12%

The overall impression from the survey is positive and supports the continuation of the DPPO. The fact that there is a drop in the number of responses shows that the issues that the DPPO was brought in to deal with are not causing less concern in the village.

PC 686 Kevin MISIK
Neighbourhood Police Constable
Bar Hill Beat.

**Bar Hill DPPO Public Presentation, 12th June 2007
Results of Feedback Form**

- 12 forms completed, all by people who live in Bar Hill.
- Everyone was in support of the DPPO.
- All but one said they wanted to see the DPPO continue indefinitely. The other person said they were “not sure”, but did not provide any comments.
- Everyone said Bar Hill is a safer and more pleasant place to be because of the DPPO.
- How satisfied are you with policing in Bar Hill?
 - 7/12 were “very satisfied”
 - 4/12 were “fairly satisfied”
 - 1/12 was “neither satisfied nor dissatisfied”
- 10/12 enjoyed the presentation (2 did not indicate “yes” or “no”).
- 10/12 indicated they thought the length of the presentation was “about right”. (2 did not answer the question).
- 9/12 indicated they thought the information content of the presentation was “about right” and 2/12 indicated there was “not enough information” (one person did not answer).
- Comments on the delivery of the presentation:
 - “Very interesting”
 - “Very good” x 4
 - “Good, clear and concise”
 - “Good”
 - “Fine”
 - “Generally Good – bit quiet at times. More figures to back up info.”
- Other comments on the presentation:
 - “Good, nice clear slides”.
 - “All our questions answered in full”.
 - “Gave % in survey – but how many people were asked?”
- Other comments:
 - “Kevin does a great job.”
 - “Really glad it is working well.”
 - “Still need more policing on Friday and Saturday PM.”
 - “Generally – feedback needs to happen regularly. Publicise positives (reduced crime) and negatives (not enough being reported).”
 - “Not enough attention given to HGV parking in Bar Hill which effects traffic flow at certain times (5pm). Also a problem in residential areas.”
 - “I would like to see positive publicity regarding the DPPO and recommend to other villages.”
 - “Historically with Summer coming, alcohol problems will extend to village green area. Can this be patrolled?”
 - “What a pity there weren’t more people. It would be great for you to do it again but make sure of publicity.”

Bar Hill DPPO Presentation, 12/06/2007, Feedback
Isabella Moore, Intelligence Analyst

NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED

Section 27 of the Violent Crime Reduction Act 2006 provides that a constable in uniform can issue a direction to leave a locality to an individual aged at least 16 who is in a public place and who presents a risk of crime or disorder. The direction will prohibit their return to the locality for up to 48 hours, and failure to comply is an offence

27(1) If the test in subsection (2) is satisfied in the case of an individual aged 16 or over who is in a public place, a constable in uniform may give a direction to that individual:-

- (a) requiring him to leave the locality of that place; and
- (b) prohibiting the individual from returning to that locality for such period (not exceeding 48 hours) from the giving of the direction as the constable may specify.

27(2) That test is:-

- (a) that the presence of the individual in that locality is likely, in all the circumstances, to cause or to contribute to the occurrence of alcohol related crime or disorder in that locality, or to cause or to contribute to a repetition or continuance there of such crime or disorder; and
- (b) that the giving of a direction under this section to that individual is necessary for the purpose of removing or reducing the likelihood of there being such crime or disorder in that locality during the period for which the direction has effect or of there being a repetition or continuance in that locality during that period of such crime or disorder.

27(3) A direction under this section:-

- (a) must be given in writing;
- (b) may require the individual to whom it is given to leave the locality in question either immediately or by such time as the constable giving the direction may specify;
- (c) must clearly identify the locality to which it relates;
- (d) must specify the period for which the individual is prohibited from returning to that locality;
- (e) may impose requirements as to the manner in which that individual leaves the locality, including his route; and
- (f) may be withdrawn or varied (but not extended so as to apply for a period of more 48 hours) by a constable.

27(4) A constable may not give a direction under this section that prevents the individual to whom it is given:-

- (a) from having access to a place where he resides;
- (b) from attending at any place which he is required to attend for the purposes of any employment of his or of any contract of services to which he is a party;
- (c) from attending at any place which he is expected to attend during the period to which the direction applies for the purposes of education or training or for the purpose of receiving medical treatment; or
- (d) from attending at any place which he is required to attend by any obligation imposed on him by or under an enactment or by the order of a court or tribunal.

27(5) A constable who gives a direction under this section must make a record of:-

- (a) the terms of the direction and the locality to which it relates;
- (b) the individual to whom it is given;
- (c) the time at which it is given;
- (d) the period during which that individual is required not to return to the locality.

27(6) A person who fails to comply with a direction under this section is guilty of an offence.

27(7) *amendment to section 64A PACE Act 1984*

27(8) In this section "**public place**" means:-

- (a) a highway; or
- (b) any place to which at the material time 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;

and for this purpose "**place**" includes a place on a means of transport.

Notes

(i) No definition is provided of 'disorder'. It must therefore be interpreted according to ordinary language rather than in any technical way. It is not confined to criminal offences such as in the Public Order Act 1986 or to other statutory definitions of 'disorderly' such as in the Football Spectators Act 1989. The same applies to the offence of disorderly behaviour while drunk under the Criminal Justice Act 1967 s.91 and was held to be the case in regard to the offence in the Public Order Act 1986 s.5: [Chambers and Edwards v DPP \[1995\] Crim. L.R. 896](#).

(ii) Home Office Circular 026/2007 states that this power should be used proportionately, reasonably and with discretion in circumstances where it is considered necessary to prevent the likelihood of alcohol-related crime or disorder. Furthermore, the Home Office have also produced a useful [Practical Advice and Guidance document](#) which is on the Home Office's police site (in PDF format).

FAQs

Q. What is a Direction to Leave?

A. Section 27 above provides a constable in uniform with a power to issue a direction to an individual to leave a locality and prohibit their return for up to a maximum 48 hours. This is where an individual's presence is likely to cause or contribute to the occurrence, repetition or continuance of alcohol-related crime or disorder in a locality and it is necessary to remove the individual from the locality for the purposes of removing or reducing the likelihood of there being such crime or disorder in the locality.

Q. What is the policy aim behind the 48 hour direction to leave?

A. To minimise the risk of alcohol-related crime or disorder arising and/or continuing. It is a part of the Government's aim to end the culture of binge drinking, to discourage unacceptable alcohol-fuelled behaviour, and to tackle effectively such behaviour when it occurs, protecting people from the harm it causes. This is consistent with the strategy we published on 5th June 2007 "safe, Sensible, Social - next steps for the National Alcohol Strategy".

The direction to leave power should help the police to deal immediately with a situation rather than to have to apply to the court to sanction the giving of a direction, which would otherwise cause a delay and will remove the power of the police to deal with the situation immediately.

Q. What is the evidence base to demonstrate the need for this new power?

A. The Prime Minister's Strategy Unit paper "Alcohol Harm Reduction Strategy for England" published in March 2004, and their earlier Interim Analytical Report drew attention to the extent of the problems of alcohol misuse. Alcohol Misuse Enforcement Campaigns run jointly by the Home Office, ACPO and other partners at various times since Summer 2004, have additionally provided evidence of the nature and scale of alcohol-related crime and disorder.

The Government have since published on the 5th June 2007 "safe, Sensible, Social - next steps for the National Alcohol Strategy" which builds on the foundation of the 2004 Strategy. The new strategy seeks to ensure that the licensing powers introduced to tackle alcohol-fuelled crime or disorder, protect young people and tackle irresponsible managed premises are being used widely and effectively.

Q. What are the benefits of this new power?

A. In addition to minimising the likelihood of alcohol-related crime or disorder taking place, the direction to leave could prevent an individual being subject to injury or them injuring another person because of their alcohol misuse behaviour.