

| <b>Title of Report</b>                      | Wick Woodland, Hackney Marshes and Other Areas Public Spaces Protection Order |  |
|---|---|--|
| <b>Key Decision No</b>                      | NH S147   |  |
| <b>For Consideration By</b>                 | Cabinet   |  |
| <b>Meeting Date</b>                         | 21st November 2022  |  |
| <b>Cabinet Member</b>                       | Cllr Susan Fajana-Thomas, Community Safety and Regulatory Services            |  |
| <b>Classification</b>                       | Open with Exempt Appendix   |  |
| <b>Ward(s) Affected</b>                     | Hackney Wick, Kings Park and Lea Bridge                                       |  |
| <b>Key Decision &amp; Reason</b>            | Yes   | Significant in terms of its effects on communities living or working in an area comprising two or more wards |
| <b>Implementation Date if Not Called In</b> | 22nd November 2022  |  |
| <b>Group Director</b>                       | Rickardo Hyatt, Group Director for Climate, Homes and Economy                 |  |

## 1. Cabinet Member's introduction

- 1.1 Public Space Protection Orders (PSPOs) are intended to deal with nuisance or problems in a particular area that are detrimental to the local community's quality of life, by imposing conditions on the use of the area, which apply to everyone.
- 1.2 PSPOs ensure that Community Safety and Enforcement Officers and Police Officers have the necessary powers to deal with anti-social behaviour (ASB) in a public place.
- 1.3 Wick Woodland, Hackney Marshes, Millfields Park, and the other areas highlighted in Appendix 1 are Hackney's green lung, and we want to make sure that they remain places that everyone can enjoy. Following significant damage to the Woodland area caused by regular large-scale illegal raves that often go on all night and cause severe disruption to people in the area, a PSPO was approved by the Council in 2019.

- 1.4 The damage resulting from the raves has included fly-tipping, fire damage and uprooting of trees and plants in the woodland.
- 1.5 The Council and the Police have, over a number of years, taken action using the tools they currently have to respond to these concerns. This has included installing logs and natural fencing to make the area difficult to access with machinery, and using the enforcement powers currently available to them. However these unauthorised events have continued to have a negative impact on the Woodland adjoining and nearby public spaces and neighbouring residents.
- 1.6 The Council, with the support of the police, is therefore proposing to introduce a revised extended Public Space Protection Order (PSPO) aimed at ensuring these public spaces can continue to be enjoyed and protected free from anti-social behaviour and damage.
- 1.7 As the Cabinet Member for Community Safety, I am supportive of the proposal to introduce a PSPO which would place controls on ASB caused by groups of people gathering, bringing generators, lighting, sound systems and decorations.
- 1.8 I commend this report to the Cabinet.

## **2. Group Director's introduction**

- 2.1 The Council successfully introduced a Public Space Protection Order (PSPO) in the area known as Wick Woodland on 13<sup>th</sup> June 2019. Since this date there has been a significant decrease in the number of reported incidents of 'raves' or parties in the area of Wick Woodland, however, they have been displaced to other parks and green spaces including Hackney Marshes, Millfields, Daubeney Fields and Mabley Green. The Wick Woodland PSPO expired on 12<sup>th</sup> June 2022.
- 2.2 In 2020, following a number of unauthorised events at Hackney Marshes that caused disruption to nearby residents, damage to wildlife and put people at risk from coronavirus, the council successfully sought an interim injunction, coupled with a power of arrest. On 13th May 2021, the injunction order was discharged (at the Council's request) by the High Court. That decision was taken due to the legal position relating to Persons Unknown injunctions which existed at that time.
- 2.3 The Council continues to receive complaints from residents about an ongoing nuisance caused by groups of people gathering, bringing generators, lighting, sound systems and decorations in the Hackney Marshes and surrounding areas. The groups have been witnessed consuming alcohol for extended periods of time and it is believed that other substances have also been consumed by groups, while 'partying' till the early hours, causing nuisance

and damage to the Wick Woodland, Hackney Marshes, Millfields, Daubeney Fields and Mabley Green. These are places of natural beauty which are being polluted by littering and human waste, in addition to damage being caused by trees/shrubbery being broken.

- 2.4 The Council undertook a consultation exercise between 31st May and 19th July 2022 to gauge support for the introduction of a PSPO, to consider what else it could include and gain a better understanding of residents' experience of ASB in the prescribed area so as to better protect the space.
- 2.5 Fuller information about the consultation can be found at paragraphs 6.4.1 to 6.4.22 of this report and in the consultation report at Appendix 8. In summary, there were 296 responses to the consultation, with 64% of those who responded being in favour of the proposed PSPO and 36% against it. The majority of respondents, just under 68%, do not think any elements of the proposed PSPO should be removed. Given the high level of support from respondents and with many having witnessed and been detrimentally affected by anti-social behaviour, implementing a PSPO to place controls on this type of behaviour is deemed to be proportionate.
- 2.6 The Council believes that introducing a Public Space Protection Order (PSPO), will help to reduce ongoing nuisance caused by groups of people gathering, bringing generators, lighting, sound systems and decorations in Wick Woodland, Hackney Marshes and surrounding areas. It will also enable Community Safety and Enforcement Officers and Police Officers to issue warnings and fixed penalty notices to those not complying with the requirements of the proposed PSPO.

### **3. Recommendations**

- 3.1 **That Cabinet approve the introduction of a Public Spaces Protection Order which would place controls on ASB caused by groups of people gathering, bringing generators, lighting, sound systems and decorations in Wick Woodland, Hackney Marshes and surrounding areas, often consuming alcohol and other substances and 'partying' till the early hours.**
- 3.2 **These acts cause nuisance and damage to the proposed prescribed areas. The Order would be made under Section 59 of the Anti-Social Behaviour Crime and Policing Act 2014 and would last for a period of three years. A copy of the proposed Order is attached to this report as Appendix 1.**

#### **4. Reason(s) for decision**

- 4.1 PSPOs are intended to be used to deal with a particular nuisance or problem in an area that is detrimental to the local community's quality of life by putting in place conditions on the use of that area that apply to everyone. They are designed to ensure people can use and enjoy public spaces safe from activities which have the requisite detrimental impact. The proposed PSPO should ensure that Hackney has an effective response to ASB in the areas which it covers.
- 4.2 Councils can make a PSPO after consultation with the Police and other relevant bodies and communities. The legislation sets out a two-pronged test of which a Local Authority has to be satisfied on reasonable grounds before a PSPO can be made. These conditions are as follows:
- (1) *That the activities carried out in a public place have had a detrimental effect on the quality of life of those in the locality; or that it is likely that they will have such an effect.*
  - (2) *That the effect or the likely effect of the activities:*
    - (a) *Is (or is likely to be) persistent or continuous.*
    - (b) *Is (or is likely to be) unreasonable.*
    - (c) *Justifies the restriction imposed by the notice.*
- 4.3 A PSPO must identify the public place in question and can:
- (a) prohibit specified things being done in that public place
  - (b) require specified things to be done by persons carrying on specified activities in that place; or
  - (c) do both of those things.
- 4.4 The only prohibitions or requirements that may be imposed are ones that are reasonable to impose in order to prevent or reduce the risk of the detrimental effect continuing, occurring or recurring.
- 4.5 Prohibitions may apply to all persons, or only to persons in specified categories, or to all persons except those in specified categories.
- 4.6 The PSPO may specify the times at which it applies and the circumstances in which it applies or does not apply.
- 4.7 Unless extended, the PSPO may not have effect for more than 3 years.
- 4.8 Breach of a PSPO without reasonable excuse is a criminal offence. The Police or a person authorised by the Council can issue 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).

- 4.9 In deciding 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').
- 4.10 The Council must also carry out the necessary prior consultation, notification and publicity as prescribed by s.72 of the 2014 Act.
- 4.11 In preparing this report Officers have had regard to the statutory guidance issued by the Home Office and the Guidance on PSPOs issued by the Local Government Association.

## **5. Details of alternative options considered and rejected**

- 5.1 The Consultation Report details some of the other measures which have been tried and/or utilised. Each of these has its limitations which are more fully set out in the Consultation Report and Members are referred to the report for that detail. Having a PSPO in place means that Community Safety and Enforcement Officers/Police Officers will be able to address the ASB and control the ongoing nuisance caused by groups of people gathering, bringing generators, lighting, sound systems and decorations in Wick Woodland, Hackney Marshes and surrounding areas. It will also enable Community Safety and Enforcement Officers and Police Officers to issue warnings and fixed penalty notices to those not complying with the requirements of the proposed PSPO.
- 5.2 The Council could apply for an injunction under section 1 of the Anti-Social Behaviour Crime and Policing Act 2014 in relation to a person causing ASB associated with the consumption of alcohol in a public place. This would mean taking action against one individual at a time as opposed to the proposed PSPO which would apply to everyone within the Restricted Area.
- 5.3 The Police also have powers to deal with this type of ASB under the current dispersal options provided by section 35 of the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014. The Police can use their dispersal powers if a constable has reasonable grounds to believe that the behaviour of a person has contributed, or is likely to contribute, to members of the public in the locality being harassed, alarmed or distressed or the occurrence of crime or disorder. The use of the s.35 dispersal power has to be authorised by a police officer of at least the rank of inspector. This would mean that forms would need to be completed, Computer Aided Dispatch and Criminal Intelligence maps showing the zone would need to be printed and provided to the Officers issuing the dispersal orders. This can take up considerable time to authorise, implement and get the necessary material to Officers on scene to begin the dispersals. This is particularly an issue in the evenings. In addition to the time required to implement a dispersal area, and the limited duration of time for which it has effect, the 2014 only enables the Police to

issue dispersal orders (and not the Council's enforcement officers). This can be authorised for a maximum of forty eight hours only and persons can be dispersed for up to forty eight hours.

- 5.4 In addition to the above, the Police would have their usual powers of arrest in respect of situations where they believe a criminal offence has been committed.
- 5.5 The Council have previously attempted to deal with this type of ASB through other measures and has taken action including:
- a) increased visits to the areas by the Council's Parks and Green Spaces Service to address litter and other issues.
  - b) Considering action under the Environmental Protection Act 1990.
  - c) Considering action under its Byelaws, however this is not thought to be an effective solution.
- 5.6 The Police have previously attempted to deal with this type of ASB through other measures and has taken action including:
- a) Increased Patrols/visits.
  - b) Implementing Dispersal Orders.
- 5.7 The action set out above has not resulted in the cessation of the ASB and the public nuisance has continued.
- 5.8 A rave is defined, under S63-65 Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994, as a gathering on land in the open air of 20 or more persons (whether or not trespassers) or 20 or more people who are trespassers in a building at which amplified music is played during the night, which is by reason of its loudness and the duration and time at which it is played, likely to cause serious distress to the inhabitants of the locality.
- 5.9 The commonly known 'Rave' will also be a UME. Furthermore there are a number of other events that fall within the ambit of the proposed PSPO. These events may variously be advertised as Street Parties, Block Parties, Barbecue Parties etc. Depending on the individual circumstances any of these events could present the same or similar risks to more "obvious" UMEs or "Raves" that Police have traditionally dealt with under the existing legislation but may not meet the threshold of twenty persons or more.
- 5.10 It may be possible, in the case of pre-event intelligence or at the very early stages of a rave or UME setting up, to prevent it occurring by engaging organisers, warning them about potential offences and providing a visible council and police presence at the location to discourage attendance. However, this would require considerable resources. Analysis has shown that UME's are more likely to take place in the early hours of the mornings at

weekends when both council and police officers are in high demand and tasked to areas of high risk such as night time economy areas and housing estates across the borough.

- 5.11 The proposed PSPO is replacing the previous PSPO. The areas covered by the proposed PSPO are more extensive than those covered by the previous PSPO to take account of the displacement of the problems which have been identified. The intention is to stop anti-social behaviour before it is allowed to escalate into a bigger problem.
- 5.12 In formulating the PSPO, Officers are mindful of the need to avoid displacement of the behaviour, there is a risk that the activities could occur elsewhere in areas not covered by the proposed order. Officers have also taken account of the relatively “light-touch” nature of the PSPO in that a breach would only occur if a person fails to comply with a request to cease a behaviour where there is a reasonable belief that the person has engaged in anti-social behaviour. Having taken account of the nature of the restrictions/requirements imposed by the proposed PSPO, Officers are satisfied that the proposed order is a justified and proportionate means of dealing with the issues.
- 5.13 Officers have undertaken a review of UMEs which have taken place in the prescribed area since 2020, which justifies the need for the proposed PSPO and extending the area covered by it which appears as Appendix 2 which is an exempt appendix.

## **6. Background**

### **6.1 Policy Context**

- 6.1.1 PSPOs are made under Chapter 2 of the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014.
- 6.1.2 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 ASB.
- 6.1.3 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.

## 6.2 Equality impact assessment

6.2.1 An Equality Impact Assessment (EIA) has been undertaken to assess the potential of any adverse positive or negative impact of the proposed PSPO on protected groups. A copy of the EIA is attached as Appendix 3 of this report. In completing the EIA the Council has taken the requirements of the Public Sector Equality Duty into account, which was created by the Equality Act 2010.

6.2.2 The equality duty was developed in order to harmonise the equality duties and to extend it across the protected characteristics. It consists of a general equality duty, supported by specific duties which are imposed by secondary legislation. In summary, those subject to the equality duty must, in the exercise of their functions, have due regard to the need to:

- Eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation and other conduct prohibited by the Act.
- Advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.
- Foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.

6.2.3 In particular, the PSPO will foster good relations between people by enabling those with protected characteristics and those without to enjoy the Council's open spaces without being detrimentally affected by the behaviour described in the evidence. It is believed that the proposed PSPO will positively impact people's ability to use public spaces safely and without fear of nuisance, annoyance or other anti-social behaviour.

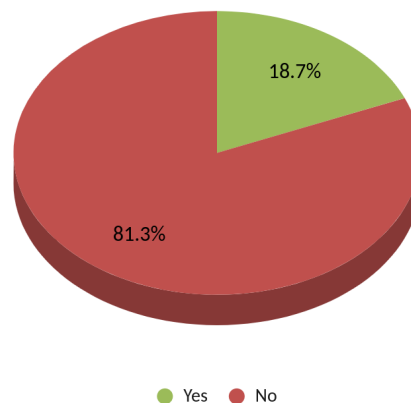
6.2.4 The Council is mindful that when making a Public Space Protection Order, regard needs to be given to the rights of freedom of expression and freedom of assembly safeguarded by Articles 10 and 11 of the European Convention on Human Rights: s.72(1). These rights, particularly Article 11, are very likely to be engaged by any order which restricts liberty and gatherings of groups of people. The Council will carefully consider the need to pursue the legitimate aims of ensuring public safety, protecting public health, preventing disorder and crime and protecting the rights and freedoms of others. The Council has produced credible reasons and justification for the interference with these fundamental human rights and the Equalities Impact Assessment concludes that the Public Space Protection Order and its provisions strike a fair balance between the interests of the community on the one hand, and the rights of the persons affected on the other.

## 6.3 Sustainability and climate change

6.3.1 A PSPO will expire after a period of three years unless it is varied or extended.

## 6.4 Consultations

- 6.4.1 The Council undertook a public consultation on the proposed PSPO in accordance with statutory requirements found in section 72 of the 2014 Act. Those consulted included the Metropolitan Police, appropriate community groups, owners and occupiers of land.
- 6.4.2 The consultation was live for seven weeks from 31st May to 19th July 2022. 296 responses to the questionnaire were received during the consultation period.
- 6.4.3 The responses to the consultation are more fully explained in the Consultation report and Members are referred to this. A summary of the headline points is set out below.
- 6.4.4 In terms of organisational responses, the chart below above represents whether a respondent is a part of a community organisation. The majority of respondents, just over 81%, stated that they are not a member of a community organisation (235). Just under 19% of respondents stated that they are a member of a community organisation (54).



- 6.4.5 Respondents who stated they are part of a community organisation were asked to specify which community organisations they were a member of. Forty one person's response to this and details of the organisations are detailed below:

- Matchmakers Wharf Residents Association
- Hackney Community Tree Nursery
- Save Ridley Road
- Morning Lane Peoples' Space
- Millfields User Group
- Daubeney Fields Forever
- 10 x greener
- Save Lea Marshes

- Tree Musketeers
- Kingsmead TRA
- Herbert Butler TRA
- Alvington Committee
- Muswell Hill FoE
- Rise. 365
- Hackney Society
- Wildlife Gardeners of Haggerston
- Millfields User Group
- U3A
- Hackney XR
- London Fields User Group
- Labour Party
- Hackney Allotment Society
- Hackney Herbal

6.4.6 Transport for London which owns a piece of land covered by the proposed PSPO confirmed to the Council in writing on 26th May 2022 that it has no objection to the proposal. See Appendix 4.

6.4.7 The Metropolitan Police was also consulted on the proposal and has confirmed in writing that it supports the introduction of the proposed PSPO. See Appendix 5.

6.4.8 In response to the consultation the Council received a letter from Liberty dated 19 July 2022 a copy of which appears at Appendix 6.

6.4.9 Liberty raise a number of concerns about the proposed PSPO including:

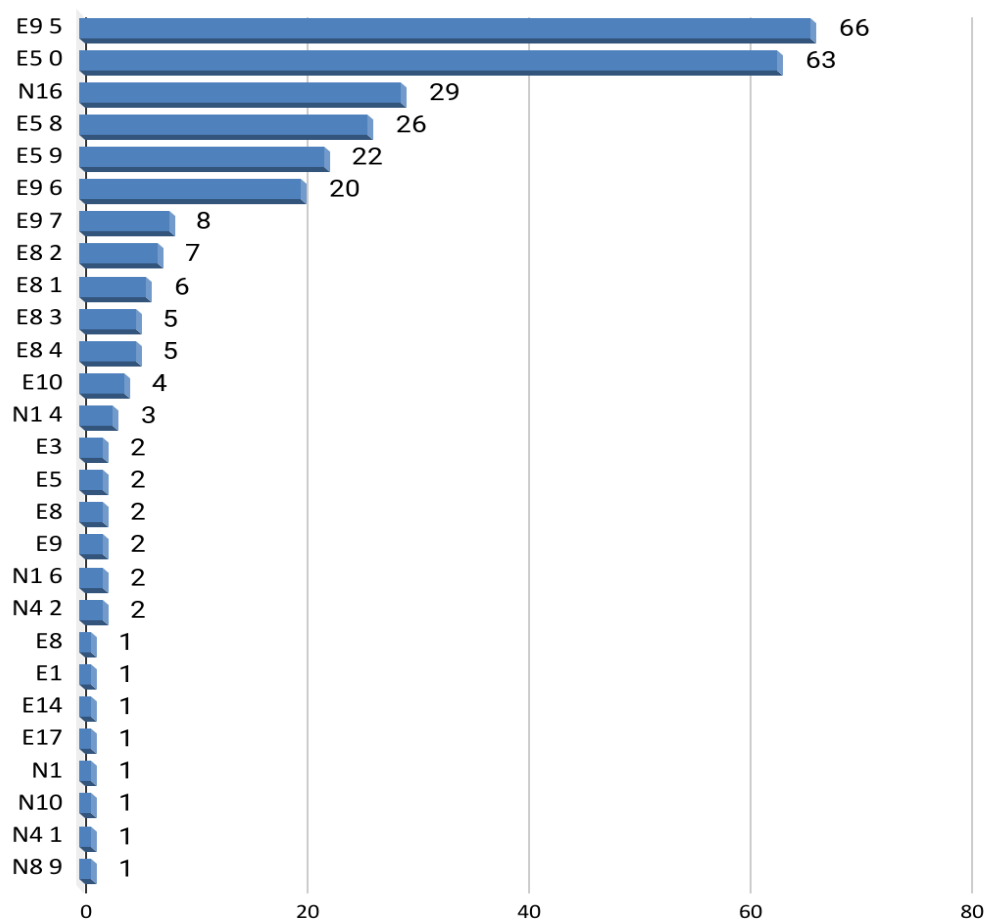
- the “lack of evidence” that has been published on the Council’s website.
- the concern that unique external factors resulting from the Covid-19 pandemic have resulted in increased outdoor gatherings taking place.
- the importance of ensuring that the statutory conditions for making a PSPO are met.
- the concern that peaceful and democratic protest is being criminalised and is a breach of Articles 10 and 11 of the ECHR.
- the provision prohibiting amplified music is too broad.
- that existing powers such as section 63 of the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 are adequate to manage the problems.

6.4.10 Careful consideration has been given to how the PSPO has been drafted to ensure that the correct statutory tests have been applied. A summary of some of the evidence available to the Council has been included at exempt Appendix 2. The evidence shows that the behaviour, which had a detrimental effect on those in the locality, was occurring both before, as well as during, the pandemic. The gatherings continued during the pandemic, despite the restrictions that were put in place by central Government to safeguard public health. UMEs were a problem before 2020, and have continued to be a problem since.

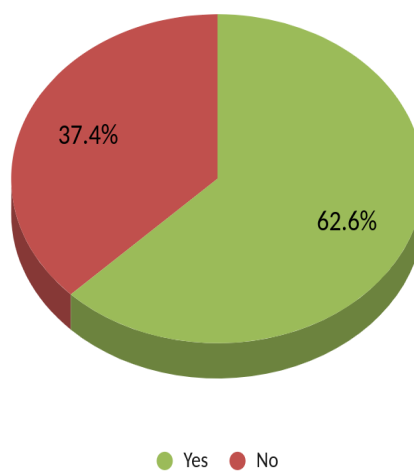
6.4.11 A full Equality Impact Assessment (EIA) has been undertaken to assess whether there are other/lesser measures that could be utilised and the Council has had full and proper regard to the rights protected by the Equality Act 2010

and by the ECHR, in particular Articles 10 and 11. There is no prohibition on people expressing themselves or assembling/associating with each other, the prohibitions relate to activities they are not permitted to engage in in order to allow everyone to use the open spaces in a way which does not have a detrimental impact upon users and others in the locality. To this extent the PSPO does not impact on ECHR rights but even if it did, the EIA explains that this would be a justified and proportionate interference in furtherance of legitimate aims.

- 6.4.12 The prohibition is on “loud ” music as arguably all music is “amplified” by virtue of being played through speakers. Officers are of the view that a prohibition on “loud” music is both clear and readily understood.
- 6.4.13 The responses have been summarised and the substantial objections raised by individuals appear as Appendix 7.
- 6.4.14 The majority of respondents stated that their postcode was E9 5(66), followed by E5 0(63). E9 5 and E9 0 are the areas closest to Wick Woodland, Hackney Marshes and the surrounding areas included in the proposed PSPO and live in the area most likely to be affected by anti-social behaviour detailed in the proposed PSPO. A more detailed breakdown by postcode is shown in the chart below.

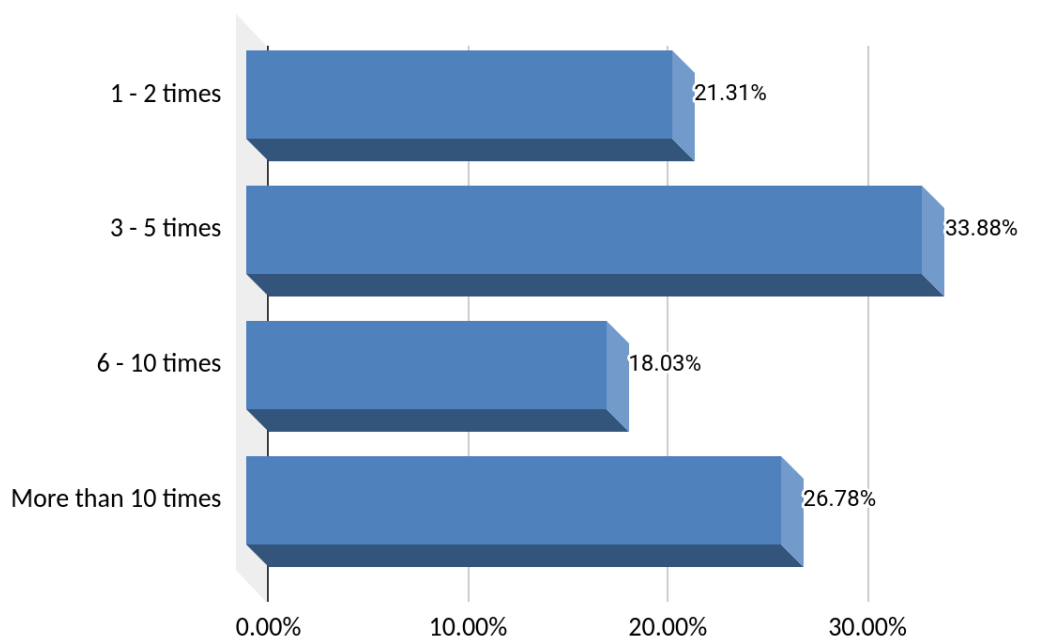


6.4.15 The majority of respondents, just under 63%, have experienced anti-social behaviour, noise nuisance or environmental damage at Wick Woodland, Hackney Marshes or the surrounding areas which is shown in the chart below.

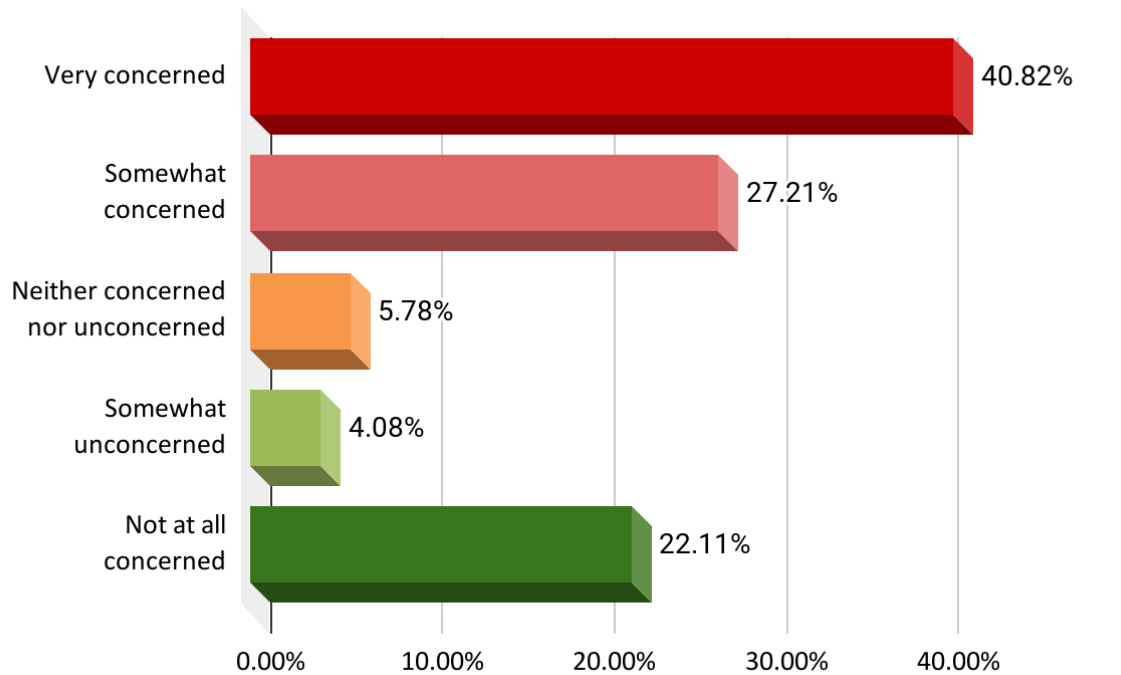


6.4.16 The highest percentage of respondents, just under 34% have experienced instances of anti-social behaviour 3-5 times in the previous six months with the majority of respondents, just over 68%, are concerned about anti-social behaviour in the prescribed area and which is shown in the charts below.

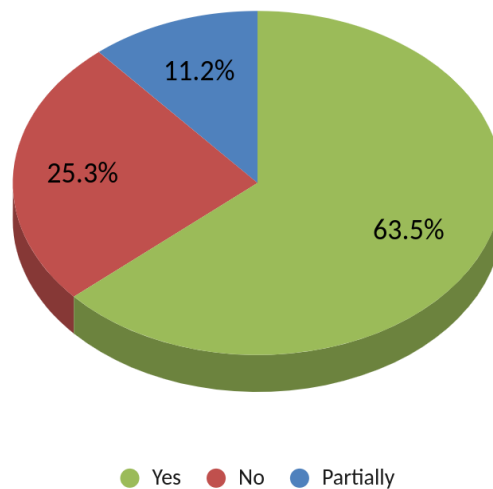
**How often have you experienced instances of antisocial behaviour (ASB) in the last 6 months? (Base 183)**



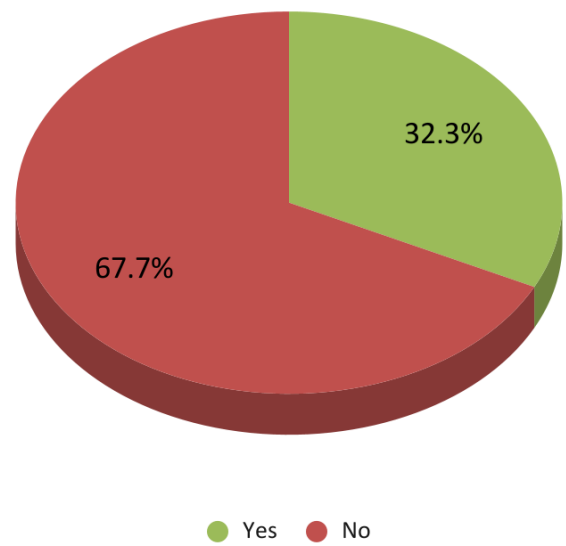
**How concerned are you about antisocial behaviour in Wick Woodlands, Hackney Marshes and the surrounding areas? (Base 285)**



6.4.17 With regard to the introduction of the PSPO as outlined in the consultation introduction and overview, the majority of respondents, just over 64% support the introduction of the PSPO as can be seen from the chart below.



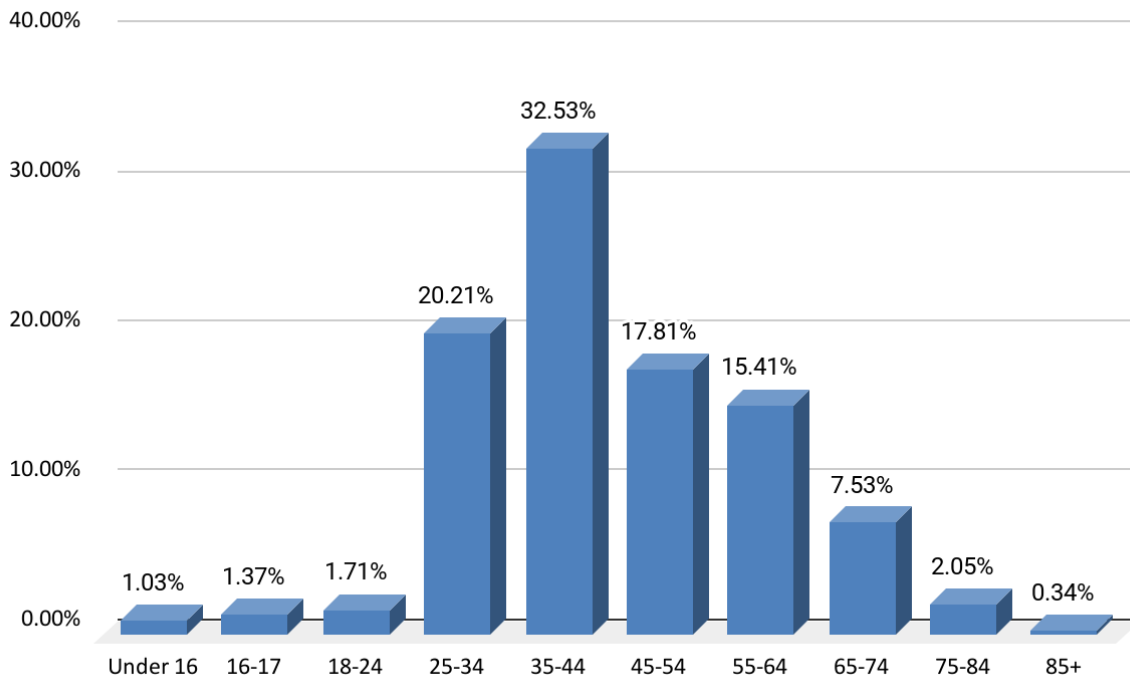
6.4.18 In relation to the elements of the proposed PSPO, just under 68% do not think any elements of the proposed PSPO should be removed.



6.4.19 In terms of their connection to the prescribed area, 76% of respondents stated that they lived in the area, the other 15% followed by “I commute through here” at 6% and “I work here” 3%. Respondents who stated “other” were asked to specify their connection to the area (62) and a breakdown of this is shown in the chart below.

| Connection to area                                 | Count |
|--|-------|
| Social, recreational and exercise use of the space | 47    |
| Live here  | 10    |
| Work nearby  | 6     |
| Volunteering & environmental use                   | 5     |

6.4.20 The chart below represents the respondents' stated age groups. The highest percentage of respondents, just under 33%, stated that they are aged 35-44 (95). This is followed by 25-33 (59), 45-54 (52), 55-64 (45), 65-74 (22), 75-84 (6), 18-24 (5), 16-17 (4), under 16 (3) and over 85+ (1).



6.4.21 In response to issues raised by respondents to the consultation, Officers have taken account of these and the Councils' response to these is detailed in Appendix 7 of this report.

6.4.22 A copy of the consultation report appears as Appendix 8.

## 6.5 Risk assessment

6.5.1 Some users of the public spaces to be covered by the proposed PSPO will be unhappy with the proposal. However, the consultation exercise provided a better understanding of the balanced approach to managing freedoms for all, with the need to control inappropriate behaviour that infringes the freedoms of the community more widely.

6.5.2 The purpose of the proposed PSPO, and subject to certain restrictions, is to provide a better understanding of the balanced approach to managing freedoms for all with the need to control inappropriate behaviour that infringes the freedoms of the community more widely.

## 7. Comments of the Group Director of Finance and Corporate Resources.

7.1 The cost of implementing and enforcing the proposed PSPO is met from the Community Safety and Enforcement approved budgets

## **8. VAT implications on land and property transactions**

8.1 Not applicable.

## **9. Comments of the Director of Legal, Democratic and Electoral Services**

9.1 The recommendation set out in paragraph 3 of this report is for Cabinet to approve the undertaking of a consultation for the making of a Public Spaces Protection Order

9.2 s.72 of the Anti-Social Behaviour Crime and Policing Act 2014 states that:

(3)A local authority must carry out the necessary consultation and the necessary publicity, and the necessary notification (if any), before—

- (a) making a public spaces protection order,
- (b) extending the period for which a public spaces protection order has effect, or
- (c) varying or discharging a public spaces protection order.

(4) In subsection (3)“the necessary consultation” 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;’

9.3 A PSPO may be considered to be an appropriate response where Local Authorities have identified a particular local issue. A single PSPO can be used to target a range of different ASB issues. These orders allow Local Authorities to introduce reasonable prohibitions and/or requirements regarding certain behaviours within the specified public area. They may also include prescribed exemptions. Orders can be introduced for a maximum of 3 years, and may be extended beyond this for a further three-year period(s) in circumstances where certain criteria are met.

9.4 There are some limitations set out in legislation regarding behaviours that can be restricted by PSPOs. As a public sector body, the Council must have regard to the freedoms permitted under articles 10 and 11 of the Human Rights Act 1998 when drafting, which cover freedom of expression, freedom of assembly and association.

9.5 The recommendations set out in part 3 of this report fall within the definition of a Key decision under the Councils Constitution, as they are Significant in terms of its effects on communities living or working in an area comprising two or more wards.

- 9.6 In order for the PSPO to be approved and implemented, the recommendation set out in Paragraph 3.1 is required to be approved by the Mayor and Cabinet.

### **Appendices**

Appendix 1 - Copy of Draft PSPO  
Appendix 2 - Incidents at Wick Woodland and other areas (**Exempt**)  
Appendix 3 - Environmental Impact Assessment  
Appendix 4 - Letter from Transport for London  
Appendix 5 - Letter from Metropolitan Police  
Appendix 6 - Letter from Liberty  
Appendix 7 - PSPO Consultation Report Responses  
Appendix 8 - Copy of Consultation Report

### **Exempt**

The exempt Appendix 2 contains information that is exempt under Part 1, Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972 that fall under the exemptions including information relating to any individual, information which is likely to reveal the identity of an individual and information relating to any action taken or to be taken in connection with the prevention, investigation or prosecution of crime.

### **Background documents**

None

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>Report Author</b>   | Gerry McCarthy<br>Head of Community Safety, Enforcement and Business Regulation<br><a href="mailto:gerry.mccarthy@hackney.gov.uk">gerry.mccarthy@hackney.gov.uk</a><br>020 8356 7087 |
| <b>Comments for the Group Director of Finance and Corporate Resources prepared by</b>    | Avril Smith<br>Service Accountant<br><a href="mailto:avril.smith@hackney.gov.uk">avril.smith@hackney.gov.uk</a><br>Tel: 020 8356 3947  |
| <b>Comments for the Director of Legal, Democratic and Electoral Services prepared by</b> | Jo Sterakides<br>Senior Lawyer<br><a href="mailto:josephine.sterakides@hackney.gov.uk">josephine.sterakides@hackney.gov.uk</a><br>020 8356 2775                                      |