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Thundersley, Benfleet,  
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**Ann Horgan**  
**Proper Officer**

## **AGENDA**

**Policy and Scrutiny  
Committee:**

**ENVIRONMENT**

**Date and Time:**

**Wednesday, 29th June 2022 at 7.00 pm**

**Venue:**

**Council Offices, Council Chamber**

**Membership:**

**Councillors Thomas (Chairman), Anderson, Ainsley,  
Campagna, Cutler, Edwards, Egan, Mrs J. Payne, Mrs  
J.Thornton and Walter**

**Cabinet Member  
attending:**

**Councillor Savage – People & Community**

**Officers attending:**

**Miss Ann Horgan - Scrutiny Officer  
Mrs Mel Harris - Head of Licensing and Safer Communities  
Jason Bishop – Solicitor to the Council**

**Enquiries:**

**Loretta Hill – Ext. 2427**

### **PART I**

**(Business to be taken in public)**

- 1. Apologies**
- 2. Members' Interests**
- 3. Public Space Protection Order – Roscommon Way**

**Policy Scrutiny  
Committee Meeting: ENVIRONMENT**

**Date: 29TH JUNE 2022**

**Subject: Public Space Protection Order -  
Response to Consultation**

**Report of the: Head of Licensing and Safer Communities**

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## **1. Purpose of Report**

- 1.1 To present the Committee with the outcome of the response to consultation on the proposal to introduce a Public Space Protection Order (PSPO) in the Roscommon Way area of Canvey Island. The PSPO would aim to deter nuisance and disturbance caused by car racers.
- 1.2 To decide on recommendations to Cabinet on the proposed response and the implications of any next steps to be taken.

## **2. Background**

- 2.1 A report was presented to Cabinet in November 2021(copy attached for reference) to consider and agree the approach to dealing with certain behaviours identified and to consider whether the Council should commence a statutory consultation on the making of a Public Spaces Protection order (PSPO) under Section 59 of the Anti-Social Behaviour Crime and Policing Act 2014 ('the 2014 Act').
- 2.2 The purpose of the PSPO would be to assist the Council and partners to provide an appropriate and robust response to vehicle anti-social behaviour taking place in and around the area of Roscommon Way, Canvey Island, that existing enforcement powers have been unable to resolve.
- 2.3 Prior to the making of a PSPO there is a statutory requirement to consult with relevant bodies and the public.
- 2.4 It was agreed that the results of the statutory consultation should be referred to this Committee for consideration before the outcome of the consultation exercise is reported back to Cabinet.

### **3. Consultation**

- 3.1 Following the request from Cabinet a six-week online consultation was undertaken, open to residents who live work or visit the area.

There were 302 responses

- 260 had witnessed or been affected by vehicle ASB in the area (86%)
- 277 would support the introduction of a PSPO (92%)

- 3.2 The consultation results are attached at Appendix 1

Additionally the following statutory consultees were written to directly:

- Essex Police Fire and Crime Commissioner
- Essex County Council Highways
- Ward Councillors
- Landowners

There were no objections received from these consultees.

### **4. Enforcing the PSPO**

- 4.1 Penalty on Breach

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

- Do anything that the person is prohibited from doing by a PSPO; or
- Fail to comply with a requirement to which the person is subject under a PSPO

A person guilty of an offence is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 3 on the standard scale.

- 4.2 The enforcing authority can decide that a fixed penalty notice (FPN) of £100 would be the most appropriate sanction. The majority of PSPOs across the country, and both those in place to deter vehicle nuisance in Southend and Thurrock have adopted this approach and it is proposed to do the same for Roscommon Way.

- 4.3 Issue of FPNs

Breach of a PSPO can be witnessed, and a FPN issued, by a police officer or Council official.

- 4.4 The Council does not currently have officers to carry out this role. The enforcement of the PSPO would therefore fall entirely to Essex Police, within their current capacity & subject to other priorities.

- 4.5 Should Cabinet decide at a later date that a dedicated in-house post is required in the council, this would need to be fully costed and a growth bid prepared.

### **5. Corporate Implications**

#### **5.1 Financial implications**

Should the Committee recommend Cabinet to approve the next necessary steps to implement a PSPO there is no separate budgetary provision for the making of this legally enforceable order and extra budgetary provision will have to be allocated by the Council including initial set up costs, taking enforcement action and training and equipping Council staff as necessary.

Budget provision

Initial funding would be required for maps, signage and FPN paperwork approx. £4000

A further fully costed analysis will need to be provided before any final decision is taken in relation to the making of the order and taking enforcement action and the un-budgeted ongoing costs that could be incurred by the Council.

## **5.2 Legal Implications**

A PSPO can remain in place for a maximum of three years but can be extended for a further period of three years where certain criteria are met. The proposed length should reflect the need for an appropriate and proportionate response to the problem issue.

Payment of the £100 FPN fine within the requisite period discharges the criminal offence. Where fines are unpaid it is essential that unless the notice is cancelled because it has been inappropriately served, that prosecution is pursued. If convicted the culprit will have a criminal record and will most likely receive a fine greater than the value of the original FPN.

## **5.3 Human Resources & Equality Implications**

There may will be an increase resource required to administer the FPNs.

Any increase in the number of fines which are unpaid and need to be taken forward for prosecution, will increase the workload of the Council's Legal Department. Potentially the Legal department may need to buy in additional support to deal with the additional workload.

## **6. Links to Council's priorities and objectives**

This report is linked to the Council's Priority: People

## **7. Timescale for implementation and risk factors**

Should Cabinet approve the implementation of a PSPO following the recommendations from this committee, the Council will be required to advertise the order by public notice. This notice needs to be in place for a minimum of one month prior to the start of the order.

The Council does not have officers to directly enforce breaches of the PSPO and will rely entirely on Essex Police for attendance in the area. There is a reputational risk if the response does not meet expectations due to other operational police demands.

**Recommendation:**

**The Committee is asked to evaluate the response to the consultation and implications to make a recommendation to Cabinet as to whether the necessary steps should be taken to implement a PSPO**

**Resolution required.****Report author:**

Mrs Melanie Harris MA B.Sc. (Hons) MIOL  
Head of Licensing and Safer Communities and Designated Officer for  
Safeguarding Children and Vulnerable Adults.

**Background Papers**

Report to November 2021 Cabinet and associated papers

Statutory Guidance on PSPOs issued by the Home Office - [Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act: anti-social behaviour - GOV.UK\(www.gov.uk\)](#)

**CABINET**

**17th November 2021**

**Subject: Public Spaces Protection Order**

**Cabinet Member: Councillor Isaacs – People Community  
Councillor Sheldon – Leader of the Council**

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**1. Purpose of Report**

- 1.1 To invite Members to consider and agree the proposed approach to dealing with certain behaviours identified in this report and to consider whether the Council should commence a statutory consultation on the making of a Public Spaces Protection order (PSPO) under Section 59 of the Anti-Social Behaviour Crime and Policing Act 2014 ('the 2014 Act').**
- 1.2 The purpose of the PSPO would be to assist the Council and its partners to provide an appropriate and robust response to the behaviours taking place in and around the area of Roscommon Way, Canvey Island, that existing enforcement powers have been unable to resolve.**
- 1.3 It should be noted that Members are not being asked to decide whether a PSPO should be made, but to approve the commencement of a statutory consultation. A further report on the next steps will be made once the consultation has been completed. At that future stage, Members may be asked to make a PSPO if the statutory criteria are met and it is thought to be a necessary and proportionate response to the issues that have been identified. No decision or recommendation is made on that at this stage.**

**2. Links to Council's Priorities and Objectives**

**This report is linked to the Council's Priority:**

- People**

**3. Recommendation**

- 1. That consultation be undertaken into the possibility of the Council making a PSPO under Section 59 of the 2014 Act in respect of the area shown in Appendix 1(attached to Appendix 2) and activities detailed in Appendix 2**
- 2. That the response and finding of the consultation be reported to the Place and Communities Policy &Scrutiny Committee to analyse the**

**response and report to Cabinet with recommendations on the proposed response and the implication of any next steps to be taken.**

#### **4. Background**

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

Despite enforcement activity by the Police the problems at Roscommon Way have persisted and there is a significant detrimental impact on the residents surrounding this area.

This report provides details of the particular types of activities that are believed to be having a detrimental impact on the quality of life of those in the locality.

- 4.2 Essex Police have recently met with the Leader of the Council and confirmed their support for the introduction of a PSPO.

Essex Police receives regular reports of anti-social behaviour and dangerous/careless driving. These are predominantly on Friday, Saturday and sometimes Sunday evenings between 2100 and 0200 hours.

The offenders congregate at Morrison's car park or McDonalds and race between the three roundabouts. Morrison's car park is open 24/7, efforts have been made to lock the gates however this action would interfere with access for Morrison's night workers. At one stage Police were locking the gates to reduce the ASB but the locks were broken or damaged by those visiting the site.

Canvey Island is effectively in a 'bowl'. Sound is trapped and the noise of the racing vehicles can be heard from the other side of the island. There is a housing estate located nearby, most of the complaints received have been made by residents living on this estate. This anti-social behaviour is seriously impacting upon the ability of residents to get to sleep.

Essex Police have been receiving reports of anti-social behaviour since the road opened and have implemented several operational orders over the years to try and address the problem, with varying degrees of success.

Due to its perceived remote location and easy access on/off the Island, it has become what is termed as an 'alternative' or 'secondary' location for cruisers. These cruisers will often meet up at Festival Leisure, Basildon and once moved on by Police will come to Roscommon Way.

The Morrison's store car park is a perfect place to park up, with easy access to Roscommon Way. In addition, the nearby McDonalds provides 24/7 refreshments to those who attend.

There are three roundabouts, offenders race each other along the carriageway

at high speed and perform 'drifting' around the respective roundabouts. This is sometimes carried out in front of a large crowd, with up to 100+ spectators who line the unlit dual carriageway, only metres from the racing cars passing them at speed. There is a considerable risk to spectators who have no physical barrier to protect them from those racing along the highway.

This issue has occurred since the road was opened in 2012. A feasibility study was conducted by Essex Highways. Due to the type of traffic and classification of the road, it is not feasible to implement any traffic calming measures.

- 4.3 During 2021 the Police put in place several dispersal orders. Dispersal powers under the 2014 Act give Police the authority to require individuals or groups to leave a specified area and not to return within a specified period of not more than 48 hours. This time limit means that dispersal notices may need to be issued repeatedly in persistent cases. Further, these powers only permit the Police to require an individual to leave a specific area, not a general area.

It is considered that a PSPO under the 2014 Act may provide a useful additional measure to tackle the persistent and unreasonable activities currently taking place in and around Roscommon Way.

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

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

The first condition is that:

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

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

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

- 4.4 The Council is required under the Act to carry out a consultation and the necessary publicity and notifications before making a PSPO as prescribed by s.72 of the Act.

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



The Council must publish the proposed wording of the Order and the proposed Restricted Area as part of the consultation and this can be found at **Appendix 2**.

During the consultation process the Council will seek comments on:

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

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

- Chief Officer of Police for Castle Point
- The Police Fire and Crime Commissioner
- Essex County Council
- Land owners / Businesses
- Ward Councillors
- The voluntary sector
- Community representatives & local residents / working nearby as deemed appropriate

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

It is suggested that Cabinet may wish to ask the Place and Communities Policy & Scrutiny Committee to undertake this initial work on the findings on the consultation and make recommendations to Cabinet on the appropriate action.

## **5. Corporate Implications**

### **5.1 Contribution to Council's People priority**

#### **(A) Financial Implications**

There is no separate budgetary provision for the consultation exercise or for the making of this legally enforceable order and extra budgetary provision will have to be allocated by the Council for this purpose including the costs of taking enforcement action and training and equipping Council staff as necessary.

A further costed analysis will need to be provided before any final decision is taken in relation to the making of the order and taking enforcement action and the un-budgeted costs that will be incurred by the Council.

#### **(B) Legal Implications**

##### **B1. The Act contains the provisions for the making of a PSPO.**

B2. Under section 59 of the Anti-Social Behaviour Crime Policing Act 2014 Local Authorities have the power to make a PSPO if satisfied on reasonable grounds that two conditions are met.

(i) The first condition is that;

a) activities carried on in a public place within the Authority's area have had a detrimental effect on the quality of life of those in the locality, or

b) It is likely that activities will be carried on in a public place within that area and will have a detrimental effect.

(ii) The second condition is that the effect, or likely effect, of the activities is, or is likely to be;

a) of a persistent or continuing nature,

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

c) justifies the restrictions imposed by the notice.

B3. Activities can include things that a person or a group does, have done or should do (in order to reduce the detrimental effect). As with any relatively recent legislation of its type, these remain untested grounds and the legislation will be further defined in years to come by a process of appeals and High Court rulings. Any legal challenge presents a risk to the Authority. The legislation supporting implementation of the new Orders states that "interested persons" may challenge the validity of any order in the High Courts. This means that the Council could face a challenge against its ability to implement the Order. An application of this nature must be made within six weeks; beginning on the day the Order is made or varied. There are three grounds upon which a challenge could be made, these are:

(i) That the local authority did not have the power to make the order or variation, or to include particular prohibitions or requirements imposed by the order (or by the order as varied)

(ii) That a requirement under this element of the legislation has not been complied with in relation to the order or variation.

(iii) The High Court has the power to quash, amend or uphold the order may suspend the operation of the PSPO pending the verdict.

As with all orders and powers, the making of a PSPO can be challenged by judicial review on public law grounds within three months of the decision or action subject to challenge.

B.4 Section 67 creates an offence of failing to comply with a PSPO and states:

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

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

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

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

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

B.5 The penalty for breaches of a PSPO relate to fixed penalty notices and fines alone, which may lead to significant levels of non-payment. If the penalty is not paid then the individual can be prosecuted for a breach of the PSPO in the Magistrates' Court.

B.6 In order to implement a PSPO the procedure under section 72 of the Act must be followed. Section 72 states:

### **Convention rights, consultation, publicity and notification**

(1) A local authority, in deciding—

- (a) whether to make a public spaces protection order (under section 59) and if so what it should include,
- (b) whether to extend the period for which a public spaces protection order has effect (under section 60) and if so for how long,
- (c) whether to vary a public spaces protection order (under section 61) and if so how, or
- (d) whether to discharge a public spaces protection order (under section 61), must have particular regard to the rights of freedom of expression and freedom of assembly set out in articles 10 and 11 of the Convention.

(2) In subsection (1) “Convention” has the meaning given by section 21(1) of the Human Rights Act 1998.

(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;

“the necessary publicity” means—

(a) in the case of a proposed order or variation, publishing the text of it;

(b) in the case of a proposed extension or discharge, publicising the proposal;

“the necessary notification” means notifying the following authorities of the proposed order, extension, variation or discharge—

(a) the parish council or community council (if any – Canvey Island Town Council must be consulted) for the area that includes the restricted area;

(b) in the case of a public spaces protection order made or to be made by a district Council in England, the county council (if any – Essex County Council) for the area that includes the restricted area.

(5) The requirement to consult with the owner or occupier of land within the restricted area—

(a) does not apply to land that is owned and occupied by the local authority;

(b) Applies only if, or to the extent that, it is reasonably practicable to consult the owner or occupier of the land.

(6) In the case of a person or body designated under section 71, the necessary consultation also includes consultation with the local authority which (ignoring subsection (2) of that section) is the authority for the area that includes the restricted area.

(7) In relation to a variation of a public spaces protection order that would increase the restricted area, the restricted area for the purposes of this section is the increased area.

B.7 Guidance relating to publication of a PSPO is set out in the Anti-Social Behaviour Crime and Policing Act 2014 (Publication of PSPO's) Regulations 2014. There is also the July 2014 Home Office guidance which will assist in the legal formalities in creating an order.

B.8 In any event a PSPO last for 3 years only and requires review every three years which is an expensive and time-consuming process. Such a review and consultation process will in any event be required every 3 years to keep an existing PSPO in force.

B.9 The local authority must consult with the following groups too before seeking to make a PSPO.

- Chief Officer of Police for the local area
- Police and Crime Commissioner
- Landowners in the area
- Any Community Representatives the local authority feels appropriate.
- Member of Parliament

B.10 In relation to enforcement of these orders, they may be enforced by:

- Police Constables

- Police Community Support Officers and
- Council Officers.

It is important to note that both Council staff and Police Community Support Officers do not have powers to stop vehicles. Therefore, only the police can enforce any breach of the PSPO at the roadside. If criminal offences have been committed, the police will follow the criminal law and report offenders for pre-existing criminal offences, for example, excessive speed, careless driving and excessive exhaust noise (which is a construction and use offence) under existing Road Traffic legislation.

In addition, given the nature of the proposed PSPO and it involving moving motor vehicles and given the limitations of Council staff powers it is imperative that the police are joint partners in the enforcement of the PSPO. Trained Counsel staff will be required to conduct night-time patrols, possibly jointly with the police and subject to police prior agreement and confirmation in the consultation process to this partnership in order to ensure that the PSPO is enforceable.

### **(c) Human Resources and Equality Implications**

#### **Human Resources**

These considerations are contained within the legal implications shown in the report which deal with the requirement for personnel to take enforcement action and for this staff to be properly trained and equipped and remunerated for any duties which are carried out on behalf of the Council in normal working hours and hours outside normal working hours when activity prohibited by the order is likely to be prevalent which is during the night and at weekends.

At present the Community Safety Team does not have sufficient HR resources to provide support to the Police or to initiate action to uphold the requirements of any order which is made by the Council.

#### **Equality Implications**

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

### **(d) IT and Asset Management Implications**

Consultation will be on Council's website.

## **6. Timescale for implementation and Risk Factors**

Six week consultation then back to Cabinet for decision whether to implement the PSPO.

Risk factors are detailed above under Financial and HR implications.

## **7. Background Papers**

Appendix 1 – Map of proposed area within

Appendix 2 - Draft Public Space Protection Order for Roscommon Way,  
Canvey Island

Statutory Guidance on PSPOs issued by the Home Office - [Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act: anti-social behaviour - GOV.UK\(www.gov.uk\)](#)

**Report Author:**

Mrs Melanie Harris MA BSc(Hons) MIOL - Head of Licensing & Safer Communities

## **Appendix 2**

### **CASTLE POINT BOROUGH COUNCIL**

#### **PUBLIC SPACE PROTECTION ORDER NUMBER of 2022 (the "Order")**

#### **ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR, CRIME AND POLICING ACT 2014**

This order may be cited as the Castle Point Borough Council Public Spaces Protection (Vehicular Nuisance etc.) Order of 2022. (the Order)

Castle Point Borough Council ("the Council") in exercise of its powers under Section 59 and 72 of the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 ("the Act") and under all other enabling powers hereby makes the following Order:

1. This Order shall come into operation on ###/###/2022 and shall have an effect for # years thereafter, unless extended by further order under the Council's statutory powers.
2. This Order relates to the (whole or part to be decided following public consultation) area of Roscommon Way, Canvey Island, in the area of Castle Point Borough Council as shown edged red on the attached plan (the restricted area").
3. The Council is satisfied that the conditions set out in Section 59 (2) of the Act have been met, namely, that anti-social behaviour and criminal activities have been carried out within the restricted area due to vehicular nuisance. These activities have had a detrimental effect on the quality of life of those in the locality, and it is likely that the activities will be carried out within that area and have such an effect.
4. The Council is also satisfied that the conditions set out in Section 59 (3) of the Act have been met, namely, that the effect or likely effect of the activities is, or is likely to be, of a persistent or continuing nature and that these activities are unreasonable and justify the restrictions imposed by this Order and that it is in all the circumstances expedient to make the Order for the purpose of reducing crime and/or anti-social behaviour in a public place.

#### **PROHIBITIONS:**

1. Person(s) (by definition includes the driver or registered keeper of the vehicle who at the time of the offence was in control of the vehicle or in a position to control its use within the restricted area) are prohibited from:
  - a) Engaging in, promoting, encouraging or assisting in the carrying out of any activity connected to the use of a motor vehicle including but not limited to a car cruising event\* (see definition below) in or on a public highway, public car park and any other land to which the public has access in the Castle Point Borough Council area (the restricted area) and which causes or is likely to cause harassment alarm or distress due to any of the following activities namely:-
    - (i) Excessive noise..
    - (ii) Danger to other road users (including pedestrians);
    - (iii) Damage or risk of damage to private property;
    - (iv) Any public nuisance to another person

\* A car event by definition includes "A congregation of the drivers of 2 or more motor vehicles (including motorcycles and Quad bikes) on the public highway or at any place to which the public has access"

- b) Congregating or loitering as part of a group around (or in) one or more stationary vehicles at any time where such activity causes or is likely to cause noise, harassment, alarm or distress
- c) Engaging in, promoting, encouraging or assisting in activities or other vehicle related nuisance causing or likely to cause danger to the public
- d) Causing or permitting excessive amplified music or other noise from vehicles such as to cause or be likely to cause alarm, harassment, distress as a result of a gathering of persons in or around one or more vehicles. on any public road or land to which the public has access.

### **FIXED PENALTY NOTICES AND OFFENCES:**

- 1. It is an offence for a person without reasonable excuse to engage in any activity that is prohibited by this Order.
- 2. In accordance with section 67 of the Act, a person found to be in breach of this Order is liable to be issued with a Fixed Penalty Notice of £100 or on summary conviction to a maximum penalty of a level 3 fine.

### **APPEALS:**

- 1. In accordance with section 66 of the Act, any interested person who wishes to challenge the validity of this Order on the grounds that the Council did not have the power to make the Order or that a requirement under the Act has not been complied with may apply to the High Court within six weeks from the date upon

### **APPENDIX (attached):**

A street plan of the area of the Council showing the restricted area edged in blue.

Given under the Common Seal of  
Castle Point Borough Council  
On the.....day of..... 2022

**THE COMMON SEAL** of the  
**COUNCIL**

Was hereunto affixed

In the presence of:

.....Authorised Officer

.....Designation



Appendix 1 Map:



DRAFT

## Public Space Protection Order

302

Responses

02:23

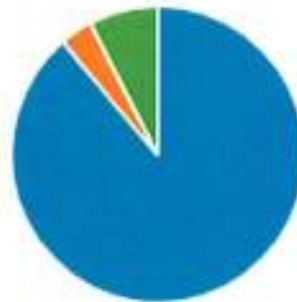
Average time to complete

Closed

Status

1. What is your connection to the Roscommon Way area?

Live in the area	268
Work / business	11
Other	23



2. What is your postcode (or local area if no postcode)

302

Responses

Latest Responses

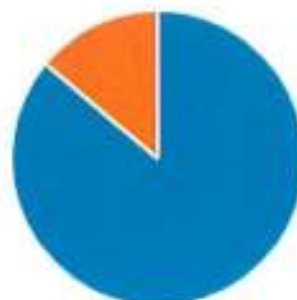
"S58 0QL"

"Ss80nh"

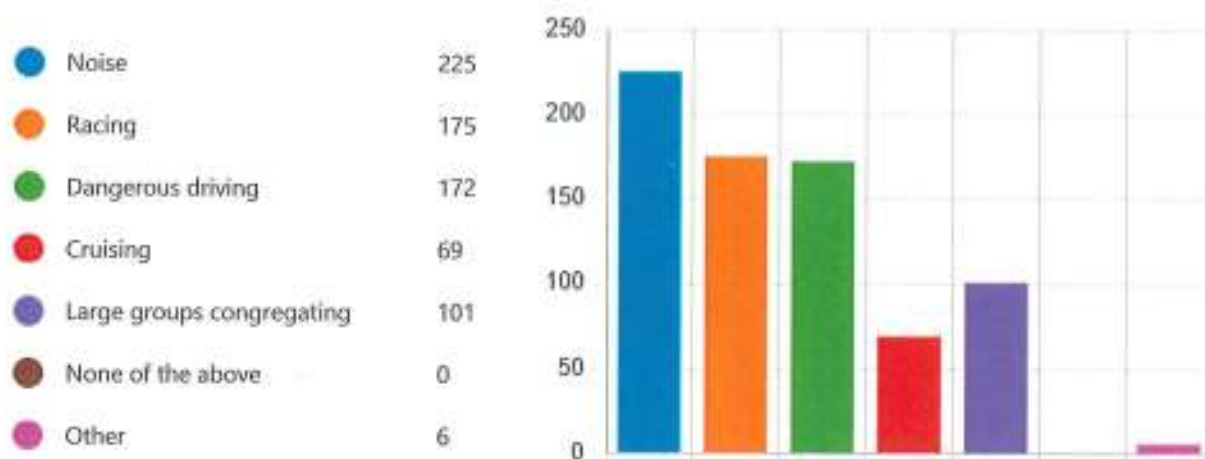
"S58"

3. Have you witnessed or been affected by vehicle related anti social behaviour in the Roscommon Way area?

Yes	260
No	42



4. Which of the following vehicle related anti social behaviours have you witnessed or been affected by?



5. Would you support the introduction of a PSPO?



6. Any further comments

125  
Responses

#### Latest Responses

"My children suffer from the noise and it cause my autistic so...

"Constantly being kept awake - having to close bedroom win...

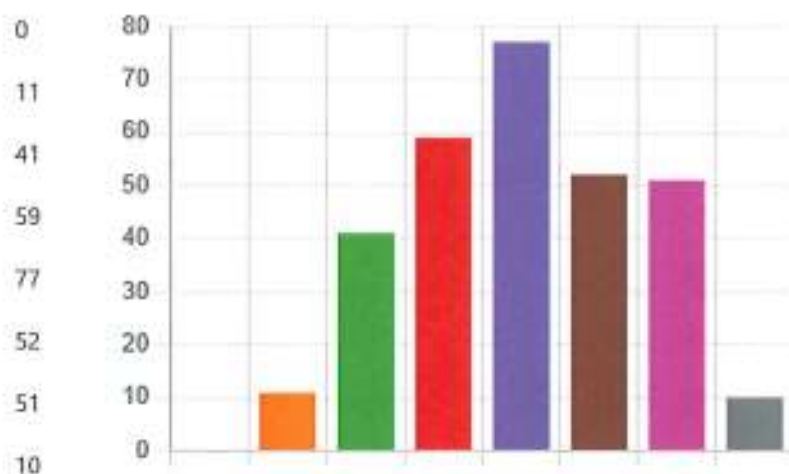
"I'm work at Morrisons and we have to leave in groups at nig...

## 7. About you

Although filling in this section is optional, we would appreciate it if you could complete the following details.

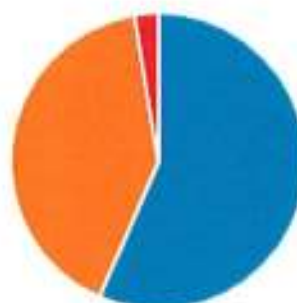
We collect diversity information, not only to ensure any changes do not unfairly impact on specific sectors of the community, but also to try to make sure our consultation response comes from a representative sample of local residents.

- Under 18
- 18-24
- 25-34
- 35-44
- 45-54
- 55-64
- 65 or over
- Prefer not to say



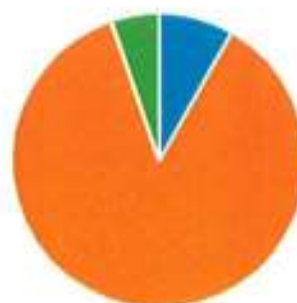
## 8. What best describes your gender?

- Female 170
- Male 122
- Prefer to self describe 0
- Prefer not to say 8



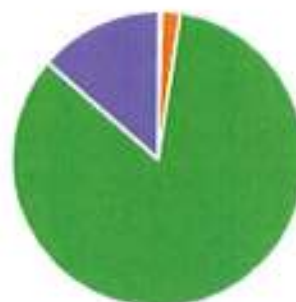
## 9. Do you consider yourself to be disabled?

- Yes 25
- No 260
- Prefer not to say 16



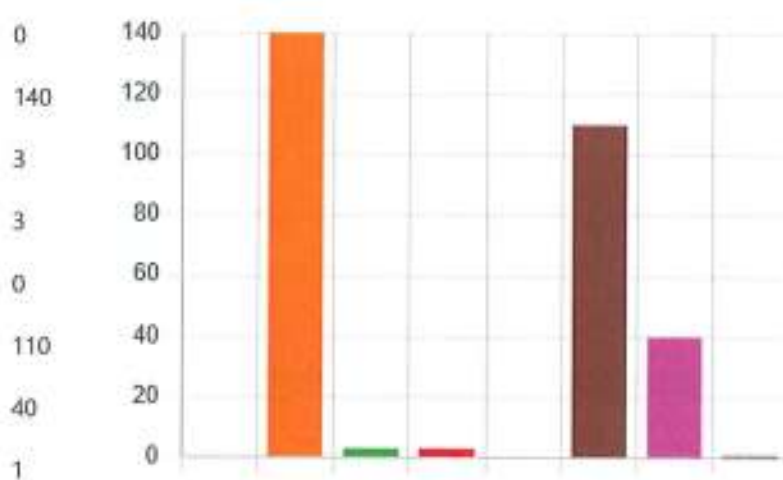
## 10. What best describes your sexual orientation?

● Bi	1
● Gay / Lesbian	6
● Heterosexual / Straight	250
● I use another term	0
● Prefer not to say	41



## 11. What describes your religion / Belief?

● Buddhist	0
● Christian	140
● Hindu	3
● Jewish	3
● Sikh	0
● No religion	110
● Prefer not to say	40
● Other	1



## 12. Please specify your ethnic group

White British	268
White Irish	1
Gypsy / Irish Traveller	0
Asian / Asian British - Bangladeshi	0
Asian / Asian British - Chinese	0
Asian / Asian British - Indian	0
Asian / Asian British - Pakistani	0
Any other Asian background	0
Black / Black British - African	0
Black / Black British - Caribbean	1
Any other Black background	0
Mixed ethnic background - White...	1
Mixed ethnic background - White...	0
Mixed ethnic background - White...	0
Any other mixed background	2
Prefer not to say	22
Other	5



