

LONDON BOROUGH OF CAMDEN	WARDS: All
REPORT TITLE Proposal for a Borough-wide Public Spaces Protection Order (PSPO) to promote Responsible Consumption of Alcohol (IPO/2026/09)	
REPORT OF Cabinet Member for Safer Communities	
FOR SUBMISSION TO Cabinet	DATE 9 th June 2026
STRATEGIC CONTEXT We Make Camden is our communities' vision and The Way We Work is the Council's response to We Make Camden and sets an ambition that Camden should be a place where 'Everyone is safe at home and safe in our communities' The introduction of the Public Space Protection Order (PSPO) is proposed to enable officers to take action against anti-social behaviour related to alcohol consumption which has a detrimental effect on the quality of life of those living and working in the borough, helping to ensure that green spaces, streets, housing estates and other public spaces are safe, and that residents, visitors and businesses are actively involved in contributing to a Safe Camden.	
SUMMARY OF REPORT The Cabinet is being asked to make a decision on the proposal to introduce a Public Spaces Protection Order (PSPO) to promote responsible consumption of alcohol. This report sets out the various options considered and provides a summary of the EQIA and the outcome of consultation carried out from 22 January 2026 to 19 March 2026. Cabinet approved the consultation on the proposed Public Space Protection Order on 14 January 2026. https://camden.moderngov.co.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=122&MId=11099&Ver=4 The Cabinet is being asked to approve the draft 'Public Space Protection Order (PSPO) which sets out the following prohibitions/requirements' <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To stop drinking alcohol or anything that is believed to be alcohol if requested to do so by an authorised officer, or • Surrender any alcohol or anything an officer believes to be alcohol, whether in a sealed or unsealed container, which will be disposed of. The report is coming to the Cabinet as this impacts all wards and this remains the authority of Cabinet. Anti-social behaviour (ASB) associated with alcohol consumption is a key issue for residents in Camden and the use of a Public Space Protection Order would impose new restrictions and legal penalties.	
Local Government Act 1972 – Access to Information	

No documents required to be listed were used in the preparation of this report.

Contact Officer:

Sophie Wroblewski

5 Pancras Square

London

N1C 4AG

Tel:020 7974 0205

Email: cspcoordinators@camden.gov.uk

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that Cabinet, after giving due consideration to the results of the statutory consultation and paying due regard to the Equality Impact Assessment at Appendix D;

1. Approves the introduction of the Public Spaces Protection Order, in the form of the draft order attached at appendix A for a period of 3 years from 6th July 2026.
2. Agrees a fixed penalty notice (FPN) of £100 and a discounted sum of £60 if paid within 14 days as set out in paragraph 2.4 of the report
3. Delegates authority to the Director of Recreation and Public Safety to:
 - (i) take all steps to implement the public space protection order, including requesting the Borough Solicitor to apply the corporate seal to the same;
 - (ii) Finalise the form of signage and any publicity to be displayed in line with statutory requirements; and
 - (iii) Take any decision to vary, extend or discharge the PSPO following consultation with the Cabinet Member for Safer Communities

Signed:



Oliver Jones, Director of Recreation and Public Safety

Date: 26/05/2026

1. CONTEXT AND BACKGROUND

- 1.1. It is a key ambition of We Make Camden that Camden is a place of safe, strong and open communities as well as an area of green, clean, vibrant, accessible, and sustainable places. Safety is of paramount importance in our communities and Public Space Protection Orders (PSPOs) can be a crucial tool to help deliver safer communities.
- 1.2. The majority of alcohol consumption in Camden is carried out in a responsible way which does not have negative impacts on our communities. However, there are community concerns around anti-social behaviour (ASB) associated with some alcohol consumption.
- 1.3. In 2015 the Council introduced a borough-wide Designated Public Place Order (DPPO), also known as a Controlled Drinking Zone (CDZ) under the pre-existing legislative framework provided by the Criminal Justice & Police Act 2001 (CJPA).
- 1.4. Following the introduction of the Anti- Social Behaviour Crime and Policing Act, all existing DPPOs across the England & Wales automatically transitioned to PSPOs in 2017. This allowed local authorities a period to decide whether or not to make PSPOs.
- 1.5. In 2020, the transitioned PSPO lapsed. Since then, ASB and crime relating to some alcohol consumption has been a regular source of concern amongst residents, particularly within the night-time economy.
- 1.6. Camden's 2025 vision set out that Camden should be "safe, strong and open..." and a "clean, vibrant and sustainable place..." as two elements of its corporate priorities, a place where residents can enjoy a safe environment free from anti-social behaviour.
- 1.7. In addition, a responsible drinking borough will aid a safe and prosperous night-time economy (NTE). Also, as the proposed order is borough-wide it is hoped this will prevent displacement of problematic drinkers from one area of the borough to another as there will be enforcement across the borough which should deter those who are committing ASB related to alcohol consumption to move from hotspot areas to quieter residential areas.
- 1.8. The new proposed Responsible Drinking PSPO supports Camden Council's Alcohol Strategy 2025-2030 which states that Camden Council and partners are committed to reducing harm from alcohol in the borough. The proposal for a responsible drinking PSPO will assist in dealing with negative impacts and allow people to be signposted to support services by officers.
- 1.9. It also links with the Government's 10-year drugs strategy 'From harm to hope' which focuses on tackling drug supply, reducing drug demand and improving drug and alcohol treatment and recovery services. The strategy states that 'local partnerships should ensure that their plans sufficiently address alcohol dependence and wider alcohol-related harms'.

Legislation

- 1.10. Public Spaces Protection Orders (PSPO), introduced by the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 (the Act), allow local authorities to design and introduce requirements and prohibitions relating to a wide range of behaviours where certain conditions are met.
- 1.11. An order can be introduced in a specific public area where the local authority is satisfied on reasonable grounds that two certain conditions are met.
- 1.12. 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 that they will have such an effect.

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

- Is, or is likely to be, persistent or continuing in nature
 - Is, or is likely to be, such as to make the activities unreasonable, and justifies the restrictions being imposed by the notice
- 1.13. Any prohibition or restriction imposed must be reasonably necessary in order to prevent the detrimental effect from continuing, occurring or recurring, or to reduce that detrimental effect or to reduce the risk of its continuance, occurrence or recurrence.
 - 1.14. The legislation allows for a PSPO to be in place for a maximum of 3 years from the commencement date but may be extended for a further period of up to 3 years. There is no limit on the number of times the order can be extended, this is however subject to the Local Authority being satisfied that there is a continuation of anti-social behaviour associated with alcohol consumption.

2. PROPOSAL AND REASONS

- 2.1. Tackling ASB and the detrimental effect it has on quality of life is a strategic priority of the Camden Community Safety Partnership. The recommendation to make Camden a responsible drinking borough under a borough wide PSPO will give the Police and council enforcement officers additional powers to target those causing alcohol related ASB and offer them additional support.
- 2.2. The proposal is not for a generic ban on alcohol in public places, as it is recognised that most people use alcohol responsibly. Police Officers, Police Community Support Officers and any Council Officers who are delegated

through council processes and authorised by the Council will have the ability to make reasonable decisions when enforcing the order. In 2025 Camden Council revised its Licensing Policy to open up the evening and nighttime economy and allow the sector to thrive in Camden. The proposed PSPO is compatible with the revised Licensing Policy as provides a tool for officers to use with prohibitions/requirements linked to alcohol consumption in the public realm and strikes a balance between allowing the evening and nighttime economy to be enjoyed in Camden while also ensuring that safety and public protection are maintained.

- 2.3. Anti-Social behaviour remains a key resident concern in Camden, the 2023 Community Safety Residents Survey highlighted street drinking as a common form of ASB residents experienced. Additionally, the PSPO consultation showed support for the PSPO proposal with 78% of respondents supporting the proposal. If approved the PSPO will provide reassurance to residents that something is being done to tackle these issues which can have a detrimental effect on communities.
- 2.4. If implemented it would be a criminal offence to breach any of the conditions of the order, and those caught offending could be issued a fixed penalty notice (FPN) of no more than £100 or a fine of £500 on summary conviction. It is proposed that a person committing an offence will have 28 days to pay a fixed penalty of £100 (discounted to £60 if paid within 14 days), failing which they may be prosecuted. Cabinet is being asked to agree the amount of the FPN and the discounted sum as changes in all fees and charges and the introduction of new fees and charges require Cabinet approval. Enforcement would be undertaken by police officers and authorised council officers. Where possible a warning will be issued first, however discretion will remain for officers to issue a FPN immediately. All prosecutions would be taken forward by the council. The PSPO would cover Regent's Park and Primrose Hill, which come under the jurisdiction of The Royal Parks, but will not cover Hampstead Heath, which comes under the jurisdiction of the City of London.
- 2.5. Cabinet must be satisfied that any prohibitions and/or requirements imposed are reasonable and necessary in order to prevent the detrimental effect of anti-social behaviour associated with some alcohol consumption from continuing, occurring or recurring, or to reduce that detrimental effect or to reduce the risk of its continuance, occurrence or recurrence. It is a statutory requirement that local authorities include a specific public consultation within the decision-making process. The results of the consultation are included in section 5 and in Appendix F.
- 2.6. The reasons why the potential use of a PSPO requires consideration by the Cabinet are set out below against the requirements of the legislation;
- 2.7. Activities carried on in a public place within the authority's area

Has detrimental effect on the quality of life of those in the locality or it is likely that activities will be carried on in a public area within that areas and that they will have such an effect

- ASB associated with some alcohol consumption is a key concern for communities in Camden as demonstrated in the volume of reports (slide 6

appendix B) to the council on the matter as well as the emergence of this theme in previous Community Safety resident surveys (slide 14 of appendix B) and that without interventions these issues will continue to have a detrimental effect on the quality of life of communities in Camden. A selection of reports illustrating the impact of ASB related to alcohol consumption are included in slide 10 and 11 of appendix B.

Is or likely to be of a persistent or continuing in nature

- As set out on page 5 of the evidence pack (Appendix B) the general trend of complaints associated to alcohol has been slightly fallen since 2023 across data sources with a rise in 2024 which may be attributed to a change in reporting system. However, it is likely that ASB is greater than reported figures. Figures for January to March 2026 show that alcohol related ASB will be similar to levels of previous years. Additionally on page 7 of the evidence pack it highlights that the issue of alcohol related ASB is prevalent across all wards in Camden.

Is or likely to be unreasonable

- As set out on page 5 of appendix B, the key finding of analysis is that the impact is unreasonable due to the continued volume of reports of alcohol related ASB and the negative impact of these activities on them – this is contributing to feelings of concern on individuals' safety in Camden. It is documented that hate crimes are often more likely to be committed by those who are intoxicated with average monthly hate crime incidents slightly increasing in Camden from 84 per month between December 2024 and May 2025 to 88 average per month between October 2025 and March 2026. It can be suggested that measures to combat ASB related to some alcohol consumption in Camden could help to reduce incidents of Hate Crime by allowing enforcement action against those who are intoxicated and behaving in an anti-social manner and or harassing others.¹

Also, it must be noted that alcohol related ASB not only impacts upon residents but also contributes to litter and vandalism associated with alcohol related ASB, and the negative economic impact of these on the borough.

Justified the restriction being imposed

The availability of a PSPO is expected to be preventative in the level of unreasonable drinking in the public realm, it will also provide those with authorised powers the ability to intervene in unreasonable drinking to mitigate the negative impact of the associated ASB on our communities.

The prohibitions that are proposed in the draft order are:

- To stop drinking alcohol or anything that is believed to be alcohol if requested to do so by an authorised officer or

¹ <https://www.cardiff.ac.uk/news/view/1041409-prejudice-more-likely-to-be-acted-on-when-people-are-drunk>

- Surrender any alcohol or anything an officer believes to be alcohol, whether in a sealed or unsealed container, which will be disposed of.
- 2.8. A person who fails to comply with the requirements can be issued a fixed penalty notice of £100.00 or face prosecution in a magistrate's court. A person committing an offence will have 28 days to pay the fixed penalty of £100 (discounted to £60 if paid within 14 days), failing which they may be prosecuted. A referral and support pathway will be implemented to ensure those who are vulnerable or suffering from substance misuse will receive appropriate support. Where children are involved, a safeguarding approach will be adopted through existing referral frameworks so as not to criminalise vulnerable young people in line with existing council protocols.
- 2.9. Robust evidence is essential when considering if making an PSPO is appropriate. The Cabinet needs to be satisfied that the evidence demonstrates that the conditions in paragraph 1.12 have been met. A detailed review of the current available alcohol-related data has taken place, and the results can be found in Appendix B – summarised in 2.6. The full results of the consultation are in Appendix F.

3. OPTIONS APPRAISAL

- 3.1. There are two proposed options for Cabinet to consider.
- Option 1 – agree to the implementation of the proposed PSPO in the draft form set out at Appendix A to tackle ASB associated with some alcohol consumption in Camden, and for the powers to be in place for 3 years.
 - Option 2 - do nothing and continue providing advice, guidance and education.
 - Option 3- Implement the proposed PSPO in specific areas of the borough, where rates of ASB associated with alcohol consumption are highest.
- 3.2. The Cabinet is recommended to agree to Option 1.
- 3.3. Option 1 is recommended because of the volume in ASB reports with an alcohol flag as demonstrated in the Appendix B (see section 6) and the results of the public consultation which showed 78% of respondents supported the introduction of the proposed PSPO which supports the desire to continue making Camden a safe borough for all. This option seeks to strike a balance between promoting a vibrant and inclusive night-time economy and supporting our licensed venues while providing a response which seeks to address and prevent anti-social behaviour associated with some alcohol consumption which has a negative impact on communities in Camden. Option 3 of implementing the proposed PSPO in high ASB areas is not recommended due to the potential to displace ASB to other areas of the borough instead of acting as a deterrent and also potential difficulty in ensuring that members of

the public understand which areas of the borough are covered by the PSPO if it limited to certain streets or small local areas.

- 3.4. It should also be noted that the PSPO would not apply in Hampstead Heath, which is managed by the City of London.
- 3.5. Council officers would work with the Police to ensure the powers are used to address ASB associated with some alcohol consumption. The use of the power will be monitored to measure the impact on communities especially in terms of any displacement of activity, which will be assessed by resident surveys. Delegated authority is requested to the Director of Public Safety and Recreation to make any decision to vary, extend and or discharge the PSPO following consultation with the Cabinet Member for Safer Communities.

4. WHAT ARE THE KEY IMPACTS / RISKS? HOW WILL THEY BE ADDRESSED?

- 4.1. The Local Government Association guidance outlines that PSPOs are an instrument which is available to tackle persistent issues that are damaging their communities such as anti-social behaviour related to alcohol use. We expect the PSPO to act as a preventative measure against ASB and act as a strong deterrent to those who commit ASB associated with irresponsible alcohol consumption. PSPOs implemented in other areas are deemed effective in both deterring and responding to anti-social behaviour related to alcohol consumption.
- 4.2. There is a risk that public expectations of enforcement will not be met. Officers will where possible issue a warning first, however discretion will remain for officers to issue a FPN immediately. It is expected that the proposed PSPO will encourage potential offenders to change their behaviour from committing ASB associated with alcohol consumption thus allowing the proposed PSPO to have a preventive role. The benefit is expected to therefore increase over a period of time rather than have an immediate impact that the public may expect.

5. CONSULTATION/ENGAGEMENT

- 5.1. Before making a PSPO, a local authority is required to carry out necessary consultation and necessary notification as specified by the Act.
- 5.2. There is a statutory requirement for the Council to consult before making a PSPO with the chief officer of Police, the local policing body, whatever community representatives it thinks it is appropriate to consult with, as well as those landowners or occupiers within the affected area before the PSPO is made. We contacted the Police Chief Superintendent, the Safer Neighbourhood Teams operating in the borough, established resident groups and community partnership groups as part of our consultation. The Police have confirmed their support for this PSPO. In this case the Mayor's Office for

Police & Crime (MOPAC), City of London Corporation (Hampstead Heath), Royal Parks (Primrose Hill) and Registered Social Landlords were all contacted. City of London Corporation and Royal Parks were also engaged with as land-owners. Royal Parks have already granted permission for the PSPO to be enforceable on their land.

- 5.3. The consultation took place over 8 weeks from 22nd January to 19th March and was accessible on the “We are Camden” website. The consultation questions are attached as Appendix C. The consultation was promoted on multiple channels such as Facebook, Nextdoor and X as well as by the Parks Team, resident groups and local Business Improvement Districts. The consultation received 195 responses. A high-level summary is set out below and summary report of the consultation is available in appendix E.

- 5.4.

Question	Response
Do you live or work in Camden?	Live in Camden: 36.41% Work in Camden: 43.08% Live and Work in Camden: 17.44% Neither live or work in Camden: 3.08%
How often have you felt unsafe in Camden during daytime due to antisocial behaviour related to street drinking in the last 12 months?	Very often: 18.97% Fairly often: 30.26% Not very often: 29.74% Never: 20.51%
How often have you felt unsafe in Camden during night time due to antisocial behaviour related to street drinking in the last 12 months?	Very often: 31.28% Fairly often: 26.67% Not very often: 22.56% Never: 18.46%
How big of a problem do you think street drinking is in Camden?	Big problem: 31.79% Fairly big problem: 28.72% Not a big problem: 13.85% Not a problem: 9.74% Don't know: 1.03%
How big of a problem do you think street drinking related noise is in Camden?	Big problem: 33.33% Fairly big problem: 26.15% Not a big problem: 15.90% Not a problem: 7.18% Don't know: 2.05%
How big of a problem do you think street drinking related violence is in Camden?	Big problem: 25.13% Fairly big problem: 25.64% Not a big problem: 21.54% Not a problem: 7.69% Don't know: 5.13%
How big of a problem do you think street drinking related verbal abuse is in Camden?	Big problem: 32.82% Fairly big problem: 25.64% Not a big problem: 15.90% Not a problem: 7.69% Don't know: 3.08%
How big of a problem do you think street drinking related intimidation is in Camden?	Big problem: 32.82% Fairly big problem: 25.13% Not a big problem: 15.90%

	Not a problem: 8.72% Don't know: 2.56%
How often have you witnessed antisocial behaviour linked to people consuming alcohol in public places in the last 12 months?	Never: 13.85% One to two times: 14.36% Three to five times: 13.85% Five to ten times: 13.33% More than ten times: 44.10%
How does antisocial behaviour linked to people consuming alcohol in public places impact your life?	Top 5 listed impacts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noise • Intimidation • Feeling unsafe • Avoid using a space/ area • Harassment
Are there specific areas of the borough that you believe antisocial behaviour linked to people consuming alcohol in public places is a particular problem?	Top 5 named places: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Camden Town • Camden High Street • Tottenham Court Road • Crabtree fields • Kings Cross
Do you support the proposal made outlined in the Draft Order by Camden Council to introduce a borough-wide Public Space Protection Order to deal with antisocial behaviour linked to alcohol consumption in public places and to make Camden a Responsible Drinking Borough?	Yes: 77.95% No: 17.44% Not sure: 3.59% Not Answered: 1.03%

- 5.5. Respondents were also given the opportunity to add any other comments in a text box at the end of the consultation questions. All these comments can be viewed in Appendix F, the top three comment themes were, drugs, enforcement concerns and calls for reduction in ASB.
- 5.6. Officers also consulted with the borough's Drug and Alcohol Service to ensure that any increase in referrals as a result of the PSPO can be managed. The service expressed support for the proposal. Public Health and Homelessness Services were also included in the consultation process and also expressed support for the proposal.
- 5.7. An Equalities Impact Assessment (EQIA) has been completed which addresses steps around potential negative impacts on communities as well as highlighting the benefits the PSPO will likely bring to Camden.
- 5.8. The EQIA revealed that homeless males are most likely to be impacted by the PSPO. Enforcement will be in response to anyone irresponsibly consuming

alcohol which has a harm to the wider public. Officers will not use this power to specifically target any particular community in a discriminatory way, including those rough sleeping. Council officers with the delegated power to enforce this PSPO have an existing knowledge of referral pathways for various support services to support vulnerable individuals, this will be refreshed through training and supporting protocols to ensure a supportive implementation of this PSPO.

- 5.9. The EQIA also revealed that those who are from lower socio-economic backgrounds are likely to benefit from the PSPO due to a reduction in ASB, albeit the likelihood of households to display alcohol misuse may also have a negative impact.
- 5.10. The EQIA highlights a need to provide improved methods of communicating the introduction of the PSPO to groups that may not have access to that information, such as through social media, on-line or those who may not have English as a first language. The Council is committed to introduce initiatives to provide information on any PSPO through resident meetings, easy read and translated texts and letter drops.

6. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

- 6.1. Legal comments are substantially embodied within the report.
- 6.2. In deciding whether to make a Public Spaces Protection Order the local authority must have regard to the rights of freedom of expression and freedom of assembly set out in article 10 and 11 of the convention. These articles are not contravened and the proposed PSPO not restrict these freedoms
- 6.3. The Council must take into account in coming to any decision its equality duties under s149 of the Equality Act 2010 and have due regard to them. In summary these legal obligations require the Council, when exercising its functions, to have 'due regard' to the need to eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation and other conduct prohibited under the Act, advance equality of opportunity between people who share a relevant protected characteristic and those who don't and foster good relations between people who share a relevant protected characteristic and those who don't (which involves tackling prejudice and promoting understanding). Under the Duty the relevant protected characteristics are: Age, Disability, Gender Reassignment, Pregnancy and maternity, Race, Religion, Sex, Sexual orientation.
- 6.4. Paragraph 5.7 provides a summary of the overarching Equality Impact Assessment, which is attached at appendix D. A careful consideration of the assessment carried out is one of the key ways in which Cabinet can show "due regard" to any equalities impact. "Due regard" means the regard that is appropriate in all the particular circumstances in which the authority is carrying out its functions. There must be a proper regard for the goals set out in s.149. Cabinet should be aware that the duty is not to achieve the objectives or take the steps set out in s.149 but to bring these objectives into consideration when carrying out public functions. In summary, the EQIA analyses (at pages 11-14)

the equalities impact of the individual proposals recognising that there may be some adverse impacts of the measures as well as positive impacts to promote opportunities to advance equality, for example on grounds of gender, income and protected characteristics associated with hate crimes.

- 6.5. A Local Authority must follow certain guiding principles to ensure that a consultation is fair. These principles are set out in the case of R v London Borough of Brent, ex p Gunning [1985] and are frequently referred to as "the Gunning principles":
- The consultation must be at a time when proposals are still at a formative stage.
 - The Local Authority must give sufficient reasons for any proposal to permit intelligent consideration and informed response. Those consulted should be aware of the criteria that will be applied when considering proposals and which factors will be considered decisive or of substantial importance at the end of the problem.
 - Adequate time must be given for consideration and response.
 - The outcome of consultation must be conscientiously taken into account in finalising any statutory proposals.
- 6.6. A PSPO, if made, can last for up to three years before requiring a review; however there is no limit on the number of times an order can be reviewed and extended. Under section 61 of the Act an order can be varied or discharged at any time by the authority that made it.
- 6.7. A challenge to a PSPO can be made in the High Court, within six weeks of the PSPO being made, only by those interested persons directly affected by the restrictions on the following grounds; a) The local authority did not have the power to make the order, or to include particular prohibitions or requirements; b) The local authority failed to fulfil the statutory requirements governing a PSPO as set out at section 72 of the Act.
- 6.8. Pending the outcome of any appeal, the High Court can suspend the PSPO in whole or in part.

7. RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS

Comments of the Director of Finance

- 7.1. The report seeks Cabinet approval on the consultation of a proposal to introduce a Public Spaces Protection Order (PSPO) to make Camden a Responsible drinking borough.
- 7.2. The proposed introduction of a borough-wide Public Spaces Protection Order (PSPO) proposal may lead to some additional activity associated with enforcement, signage, communications, training, administration of Fixed Penalty Notices (FPNs), and legal processes, these costs are expected to be managed within existing service budgets where possible.

- 7.3. Any income generated through Fixed Penalty Notices cannot be quantified at this stage and should not be treated as a substantive income stream. Enforcement activity should therefore continue to be provided by community safety for wellbeing and safeguarding purposes rather than income generation.
- 7.4. Overall, from a financial perspective, the proposal is considered manageable within existing budgets. Any matters arising from this report will be subject to further reports

8. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATIONS

- 8.1 We do not foresee any negative environmental implications to the introduction of this PSPO. The broader environmental impact of the introduction of this Order is positive with potentially less alcohol related litter left on the streets and in our parks.

9. TIMETABLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION

- 9.1. If the making of the proposed public space protection order is approved by Cabinet. The restrictions set out in the draft order attached as Appendix A would then apply in Camden from the 6th July 2026 for 3 years, to 5th July 2029 (subject to any future decision to extend).
- 9.2. Once authorised, the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 (Publication of Public Spaces Protection Orders) Regulations 2014, specifies that the PSPO must be publicised. We will
- a) Publish the order on the Council's website;
 - b) Put up notices on or adjacent to the public place to which the order relates to draw the attention of any member of the public using that place to:
 - The fact that the order has been made; and,
 - The effect of that order being made.

The Director of Recreation and Public Safety will have the delegated authority to:

- (i) take all steps to implement the public space protection order, including requesting the Borough Solicitor to apply the corporate seal to the same.
 - (ii) Finalise the form of signage and any publicity to be displayed in line with statutory requirements.
 - (iii) Take any decision to vary, extend and or discharge the PSPO following consultation with the Cabinet Member for Safer Communities
- 9.3. By law the PSPO will take precedence over any byelaw where the byelaw prohibits the same activity in the same area.

10. APPENDICES

[Appendix A – Draft Order](#)
[Appendix B – Evidence Pack](#)
[Appendix C – Consultation questions](#)
[Appendix D – Equalities Impact Assessment](#)
[Appendix E – Consultation summary report](#)
[Appendix F – Consultation full responses](#)

REPORT ENDS