Appendix 4- Easy Read Version of Draft Order



Appendix 1: Consumption of alcohol Public Spaces Protection Order

Drinking alcohol in public spaces







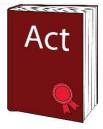
Public Spaces Protection Order 2023 Consumption of Alcohol

Order: in this document, this means an instruction or instructions from the council. By law, you must follow these instructions.

Alcohol consumption or consuming alcohol: in this document, this means drinking alcohol in public spaces. For example, drinking beer, wine or vodka.



This order is for the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham



We have made this order under the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014

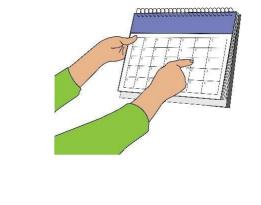
Anti-social behaviour: Anti-social behaviour: is defined by the Anti-social behaviour and Policing Act 2014, and means any type of behaviour that:

- Has, or is likely to cause, harassment, alarm or distress
- can cause nuisance or annoyance to a person in relation to their occupation or residential premises can cause housing-related nuisance or annoyance

Hammersmith and Fulham Council is making an order:



It is using its powers under sections 59 and 72 to do this. These are parts of the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act.



- 1. This Public Spaces
 Protection Order (PSPO)
 will be extended to
 October 2026 if residents
 agree that this order is still
 needed. It might last
 longer if the council use
 their powers by law to
 keep it in place.
- 2. This order is for **public** spaces in Hammersmith and Fulham.

Public spaces or public places: in this document, this means any place that is open and accessible to people in the borough. This can mean places like roads, parks and public squares.



3.The council can use this order if:

A person's behaviour is affecting people's lives in a bad way. Or, it is likely that this behaviour will affect their lives in a bad way.

This behaviour is happening in a public place and is affecting local people in a bad way.

The behaviour is happening over and over again. Or, it is likely that it will happen over and over again.

Because of this, the activities are not reasonable.

4.The order says that the council can bring in certain rules in public spaces. These rules are in place at all times.

Here are the rules that must be met under the order



If a person is consuming alcohol and not being responsible, they can be asked to stop. They can be asked to stop by:

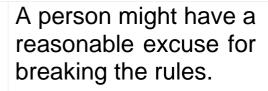
- A Police Officer
- Police Community Support Officer
- An authorised person from the Council

The person must give away their alcohol if they are asked to. Or, they must throw it in the bin.

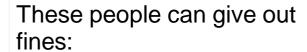
They must do this unless they have a reasonable excuse for breaking the rules.

What is the Penalty? This means a punishment for breaking the law





However, if they don't have a reasonable excuse, they will have to pay a fine. This fine will not be above £1000.

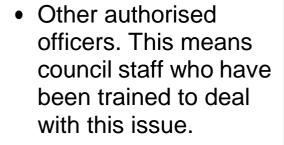




 Fixed Penalty Police Officers







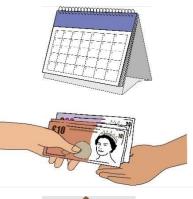






These people can give out **Fixed Penalty Notices** to people who keep breaking these rules.

Fixed Penalty Notice: this is a notice that gives a person the opportunity to pay a fine. If they choose not to pay this fine, they have to go to court instead.



A person who breaks the rules will have 14 days to pay £100. Or, this fine will be £60 if the person pays within 7 days.



If a person does not pay the fine, they could be taken to court.

Appeals, this means challenging a decision in court





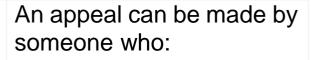
Any challenge to this Order must be made at the **High Court**.

High Court: this is a court of law that deals with very serious or important cases



The appeal must be made within 6 weeks after the order has been given.





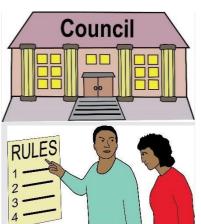
- Lives in the area
- Works in the area
- Visits the area



This means people can only challenge the rules if they are affected in a direct way.



People also have the right to challenge if the order is changed by the Council.

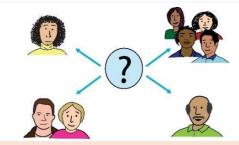


People can challenge the order for these 2 reasons:

 If the Council did not have the power to make the order. Or, if they didn't have the power to make certain rules under the order.



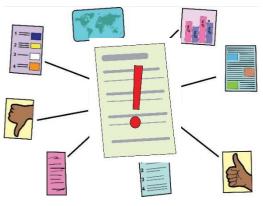
 Or, if the law has not been met when bringing in or carrying out the order.



For example, if a consultation about the order has not been carried out.

Consult or Consultation: this is when people who might be affected by a change or decision are asked for information about how it will affect them.





When an application is made, the High Court can decide to stop the order.

They can stop the order while they wait for the Court's decision. They can stop all of the order, or just part of it.

In the end, the High Court can decide to:

- Keep the order
- Get rid of the order
- Change the order

Here is our information to get in touch:



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