

Street Clear

Using the Criminal Justice and Police Act 2001 to control by Order the consumption of alcohol in public places

Contents:

Chapter 1	<u>Purpose statement –aims and objectives of the Initiative</u>
Chapter 2	<u>Pre-considerations to running the Initiative</u>
Chapter 3	<u>Running the Street Clear initiative</u>
Appendix 1	<u>Consultation Letter</u>
Appendix 2	<u>Consultation Information</u>
Appendix 3	<u>List of Consultees</u>
Appendix 4	<u>PowerPoint Presentation supporting the initiative</u>
Appendix 5	<u>Press Notice of Intention to Designate Areas by Order</u>

Chapter 1

Street Clear – using the Criminal Justice and Police Act 2001 to control drinking in public places

Introduction – aims and objectives of the Initiative

Health Challenge Wales

1. The key themes of Health Challenge Wales have been selected because they are considered to be those issues that contribute to a significant proportion of the ill health that could be avoided. The reduction of accidents and injuries and the prevention of harm from alcohol and other substance misuse are both key themes of Health Challenge Wales. Mental Health and Wellbeing is a further key theme. This initiative addresses all three of the key themes identified, by seeking to remove those consuming alcohol from public places where they are considered to be either causing nuisance or are posing a risk to themselves or to others.
2. In some locations the consumption of alcohol outdoors is pleasant and attractive and seen as enhancing an area, such as outside food premises or in tourist locations. This initiative however addresses consumption of alcohol by individuals and groups who may be drinking in public places where there is no provision for drinking, and where their presence may be perceived as a threat to the safety of those living or passing nearby or to the drinkers themselves.
3. People perceive street drinkers to be aggressive and violent and a danger to society, even if this is often not the case. As study in Rotherham reported people resent and fear the presence of street drinkers though there is no evidence to substantiate any real threat to public safety. There is an expectation that police and other services should act.

How Safe Do You Feel?

Response	Number	%
Safe	50	51
Fairly Unsafe	19	19
Unsafe	8	8
Fairly Safe	4	4
No Answer	2	2
Total Responses	98	100%

Those surveyed were invited to suggest how some of these issues could be managed, the suggestions fell into three categories:

- **Enforcement** - More policing, improved police response time, more/better CCTV, more PCSOs, street drinking bans/bans in parks with children, better security, ASBO/dispersal orders.
- **Welfare** - Better services for substance users, Youth Centres, activities, education, information and employment.

- **Environmental** - Better play facilities in parks, planning & design of the area, park wardens, toilet facilities.

4. Reports suggest that where large groups of people are drinking on the street there is genuine concern from those living nearby. The elderly are afraid to leave their properties or go into the front garden for fear of being verbally abused or robbed, and young people fear being attacked and beaten up. There is also evidence that where a public area or open space area is habitually used for drinking alcohol it attracts more drinkers and quickly becomes established as a place where public drinking of alcohol is 'accepted'. Such areas then become blighted by the issues surrounding public consumption of alcohol, such as public urination and vomiting, litter, noise, assaults, crime and the fear of crime as discussed .
5. The costs of dealing with alcohol fuelled incidents both to the police and to the NHS are considerable. Estimates from the police for dealing with violent crime incidents range from £1,440 for an incident of common assault to £21,442 for an incident of serious wounding. A police force estimate for the cost of dealing with a 'glassing' incident is £150,000¹.

The table below show police costs¹ of dealing with single incidents, typically arising when either the perpetrator or the victim or both are under the influence of alcohol. (2003-4 figures)

Offence	Cost
Violence against the person (average)	£10,100
Serious Wounding	£21,442
Wounding	£ 8,852
Other	£ 8,056
Common Assault	£ 1,440
Theft (from a person)	£ 634
Criminal Damage	£ 866

4. The cost to the NHS of dealing with alcohol related accidents and injuries is estimated at £1.7 billion per year². In Wales this estimate is £750 million per year³. 1.2 million incidents of alcohol related violence are treated in accident and Emergency departments in England and Wales per year, and 40% of admissions to Accident and Emergency departments are alcohol related, rising to 70% between the hours of midnight and 5 am. It is estimated that the cost to the emergency services and to the NHS of dealing with crime and disorder relating to alcohol related behaviour was £ 7.3 billion in 2003⁴.
5. The Criminal Justice and Police Act 2001 gives local authorities' power to designate areas of public space in which it will be an offence to consume alcohol after being required not to do so by a Police Officer. Before designating such areas the local authority must be able to show that nuisance, annoyance or disorder has been associated with the consumption of alcohol in those areas.

¹ Heddu Dyfed Powys Police estimate 2006

² Prime Ministers Strategy Unit, ' Alcohol Misuse – how much does it cost? London: The Stationary Office 2003

³ Ibid

⁴ DR R Hussey, Cheshire and Merseyside Strategic Health Authority- paper to IPSM Conference 20 Jan 2004.

This initiative uses those powers to address the issue of street drinking, and thereby addresses the issues of accident and injury prevention, whether caused by accidents brought about by being in drink or by assault either by or upon drinkers, and also the issue of mental health and well being to those who perceive a threat from drinkers. It also addresses the issue of alcohol abuse and the related issue of substance abuse where this is allied to drinking. In addition to addressing the Health Challenge Wales themes of accident and injury reduction and alcohol and substance misuse this intervention also addresses some of the issues arising under the Clean Neighbourhood and the Crime and Disorder Strategies in which local authorities will be partner organisations. Though not directly related to Health Challenge Wales these activities contribute to the wider Community Safety, Crime and Disorder and Anti Social Behaviour agendas broadening the value of the intervention to the partners delivering it.

Chapter 2

Street Clear – using the Criminal Justice and Police Act 2001 to control the consumption of alcohol in public places by introducing alcohol control zones.

Running an Initiative

1. Initial considerations

Initial considerations for this project have to be addressed, including;

- What is the target group?
- How can the target group be reached?
- What is the desired outcome and is there sufficient 'buy in' to the project from other important stakeholders e.g. the Police, to achieve the desired outcome?
- Who are the key partners in the initiative?
- How will the initiative be evaluated?
- Will the initiative be funded and will it deliver value for money?

2. Target Group

The target group for this intervention is not a fixed group. The intervention targets individuals who meet up and drink alcohol in public places. The individuals will not necessarily be the same group on each occasion, rather they will be defined by their presence at a particular location. In some cases the target group may be just one individual.

3. Reaching the Target Group

The target group are identified as those drinking in the alcohol control zones. They will be identified by their presence and the fact that they are drinking alcohol in them.

The target group will be reached by the police rather than by the local authority or its officers. The police will either find the target group when routinely patrolling the area or when provided with intelligence from the public or the CCTV control room.

4. Achieving the desired outcome

The purpose of the initiative is to reduce the number of individuals drinking alcohol to excess, to reduce alcohol related accidents and injuries, to reduce antisocial behaviour arising from drinking in public places and reduce the fear of crime in the community.

The Criminal Justice and Police Act 2001 gives the Council power to designate by Order areas of public space where it will be an offence to consume alcohol, or what appears to be alcohol, after being required not to do so by a police officer. It shall also be an offence not to surrender alcohol, or what appears to be alcohol, to Police Officers. The areas are designated following an evidence gathering exercise (in the Vale of Glamorgan this was a major consultation exercise) to identify areas where the consumption of alcohol in public places is associated with nuisance, annoyance or disorder. Police incident statistics, the local authority Environmental Health complaints database as well as information from residents and Community Councils informed the evidence gathering exercise. By designating the identified areas as alcohol control zones and thereby giving the police power to require those seen in those areas to be drinking alcohol to desist from doing so the issues surrounding such drinking, including anti social behaviour, risk of accidents and injuries, accidental and deliberate and the risks associated with alcohol and other substance abuse can be prevented.

5. Who are the key partners in the initiative?

In the pilot project the partners were the local authority, the Police, the Safer Vale Partnership, Town and Community Councils and Licensees.

6. How will the initiative be evaluated?

This initiative is evaluated by comparing the reported incidents of and arrests for drunkenness, criminal/antisocial behaviour and accident that occur in the alcohol control zones before they are designated as alcohol control zones and afterwards. These figures will be held by the police and will be capable of direct comparison. Where a similar initiative was put in place in the London Borough of Camberwell in 2006 it was shown that there were 9 street drinking related incidents in the area in January 2006 compared to 45 for the same month in 2005, and there were 26 street drinkers moved on by the police in that month compared to 140 in January 2005. These figures attest to the success of the initiative.

It is more difficult to evaluate the success of this initiative with regard to the perception of those affected by street drinking, since, as noted in Chapter 1 perception of risk of crime and anti social behaviour is often unrealistic. It may be possible however to carry out subjective studies before and after the intervention to establish whether those affected by the initiative being enacted in their area feel that conditions have improved and the way in which they behave has been altered, e.g. they feel safe to go out at night, or they do not fear damage to their property etc. Care must be taken with such work not to artificially inflate the fear of crime or to keep fear of crime at unrealistic levels due to raising its profile by asking questions about it, and any results must be viewed with caution, given the fact that fear of crime etc. is not necessarily directly related to actual risk.

A further aim of this initiative is to tackle the abuse of alcohol. Some street drinkers are street residents who have no accommodation or employment. Dealing with such drinkers is a highly complex issue and requires long term commitment from a number of partners, of which the local authority is one. Other street drinkers are young people who congregate on street corners and in public places such as parks

to drink having no other venue at which they can gather, or choosing not to go to facilities such as youth clubs where drinking may be prohibited. Their inappropriate engagement with alcohol can establish a pattern of binge drinking and alcohol abuse that may result in life limiting health problems in later life. It will not be possible to evaluate with any degree of confidence the effect that this initiative may have in reducing such risk, particularly if the effect of declaring alcohol control zones areas is to move drinkers to other, less obvious locations. At its highest it can be assumed that interfacing with street drinkers and engaging with them may cause them to change their behaviour and deal with alcohol in a more responsible manner.

7. Will the initiative deliver value for money?

The approximate cost of the pilot project was £10,000. This includes the cost of the consultation exercise, the drafting and making of the relevant legal orders and advertising the same as required by the legislation, the cost of signage and the officer time spent in carrying out all of the preparatory work. Since much of the legal drafting is reproduced in this tool kit the cost to those running this initiative will be considerably less than the cost of the pilot project. The project was part funded by way of grant from the Safer Vale Partnership.

Given the costs to the police of dealing with the criminal activity that can result from street drinking, the cost to the NHS of treating accidental injuries and intentionally inflicted wounds as well as the cost of treating life limiting alcohol related conditions, and the cost to the local authority of dealing with the effects of drinking, such as litter, noise nuisance and seeking to prevent anti social behaviour, all of which can be reduced or ameliorated by this initiative, and the unquantifiable benefits of improvement of quality of life for affected residents it is suggested that this initiative does deliver value for money.

Chapter 3

Running the Street Clear initiative

The campaign

Using the Criminal Justice and Police Act 2001 to create 'Alcohol Control Zones' in public places, thereby reducing crime and the fear of crime and improving mental health and wellbeing and quality of life for residents.

Preliminary Steps

This initiative follows steps prescribed in the Criminal Justice and Police Act 2001 and the Local Authorities (Alcohol Consumption in Designated Public Places) Regulations 2001. Those proposing to run the initiative are strongly advised to consult the legislation and the supporting website www.crimereduction.gov.uk

There is a considerable amount of preliminary work with this initiative, which requires a number of steps as prescribed in the Criminal Justice and Police Act 2001 and the Local Authorities (Alcohol Consumption in Designated Public Places) Regulations 2001 to set it up. Once the alcohol control zones have been designated however the enforcement of the regime falls to the police. It is therefore essential to have police support for the initiative before commencing any work, since the initiative will fail if the police are not in a position to support it by enforcing the prohibition in the designated areas.

Having secured the support of the police for the initiative the next step is to identify those areas which should be designated as alcohol control zones. The police will be able to provide information about those areas where they interface with drinkers on the streets or in public places, and similarly the local authority itself should hold information, in the form of complaints from residents regarding nuisance from street drinking. Areas which have been the subject of complaints regarding drinkers or with which the police have a regular interface will be those where the maximum benefit will be derived from this initiative.

Having identified the areas to be considered for inclusion the legislation requires that a consultation exercise be undertaken with those who will be affected by the designation of the area as an alcohol control zone. The area should be carefully defined and should not be made larger than is necessary to achieve the aims of the initiative, since to seek to make it so will be unduly restrictive and will bring the initiative into disrepute. The nature of the consultation exercise is prescribed by the legislation, and requires consultation with Police, Town/Community Councils and Licensees. In the pilot project the Vale of Glamorgan Council carried out a much wider consultation than required by legislation. This was specifically at the request of elected members. A list of consultees is included in [Appendix 3](#).

[Appendix 1](#) is the consultation letter sent in the pilot project, [Appendix 2](#) is the accompanying information. In the pilot project a number of presentations were also made to Town and Community Councils to advise them of the purpose of the initiative, and to outline the benefits that would accrue from its being successfully delivered. The PowerPoint presentation used is shown as [Appendix 4](#).

At the end of the consultation period the responses should be considered. Where there is clear support for the controlling of drinking in a specified street or public place that location should be made the subject of an Order under the Criminal Justice and Police Act 2001

Section 13 of the Act allows local authorities to designate public places. Following the evidence gathering process, consultation and publicising of the intention to make an Order the Local Authority made an Order under Section 13(2) of the Act. The process that must be followed regarding the making of an Order is set out in the Local Authorities (Alcohol Consumption in Designated Public Places) Regulations 2001. No Order shall be made until at least 28 days after the publication of the intention to make it. The Order should include all areas affected by it and the date it comes into effect. A copy of a draft Order is shown as [Appendix 4](#). Local Authorities have to publish in a newspaper or newspapers circulating in their area on two occasions, firstly in the publicity stage their intention to make the order setting out the places proposed, the effect the order will have and inviting representations. Once at least 28 days have expired after the publication of the first notice a second notice shall be published again in a newspaper or newspapers circulating in their area. The second notice is to identify the place or places identified in the order, again the effect it will have and the date from which it will take effect. Before the order takes effect the Local Authority is to erect such signs as they consider sufficient to draw the attention of members of the public. Once the Order is made a copy of it should be sent to the Secretary of State, details of which are held at www.crimereduction.gov.uk A copy of the advertisement used in the pilot project to advertise the Council's intention to designate areas by Order appears as [Appendix 5](#).

Those running the initiative may also wish to place both advertisements and supporting documentation such as highlighted maps in libraries, Council officers open to the public as well as on the Local Authority website. They may also wish to consider issuing a press release giving details of what is proposed to raise the profile of the initiative, although it must be noted such activity does not negate the need for advertisement as required by the legislation.

At the close of the consultation period those running the initiative should consider the responses to the consultation. Subject to that consideration the Orders may be confirmed and will come into force on such date as may be prescribed by the local authority in agreement with the Police. Prior to the Order coming into force it is necessary to put up signage in the alcohol control zone areas advising of the prohibition on drinking where required to stop by a police officer. The signage used in the pilot project is available for viewing on the Council's Environmental Health web pages on www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk

Running the Initiative

As noted, once this initiative has been put in place it is enforced by the police. Police officers will either identify individuals or groups drinking in public places which have been designated at alcohol control zones as a result of complaints received from members of the public, either to the police directly or from the local authority 24 hour CCTV control room. In the interests of monitoring the effectiveness of the initiative the police can be asked to keep a record of the number of occasions on which they request individuals or groups to stop drinking in the designated areas, the amount of alcohol they seize or the number of fixed penalty notices issued. The figures will give an indication of those areas

where the problems are most acute. A fall off in figures over time will also indicate that drinkers are becoming aware of the restriction and are abiding by it.

Following up the Initiative

This initiative is not time limited and will continue to run once the alcohol control zones have been put in place. It is intended that evidence gathering and consultation will take place annually to determine whether there has been displacement of activity from the designated areas to other areas. It is anticipated that there will be a rolling programme with additional sites being included as the need arises. If new sites are identified due to displacement or for other reasons the three step process-evidence, consultation and publicity must be carried out as done initially. It is suggested that at a fixed and agreed period after the commencement of the initiative there should be a review by way of comparison of complaint and incident figures from before the inception of the initiative and the same figures at the agreed period after it. The figures to be compared could be arrests and incidents reported to the police arising in the alcohol control zones, complaints about noise nuisance made to the local authority and general litter complaints in the areas arising from alcohol consumption. As suggested above a fall off in the figures would suggest that the restrictions are successful, and that quality of life is improving for residents in the areas surrounding the designated areas and may be indicative of improvements to mental health and well being, since social isolation, and fear of crime will be reduced, both of which have a beneficial effect on mental health.

Subjective evaluation can be undertaken by interviewing residents to ascertain from them whether they perceive living conditions to be better, worse or no different since the initiative commenced. Care must be taken with such an evaluation measures, since it relies on perceptions and beliefs, however as a qualitative indicator of success it will have some value. The evaluation methodology for this initiative which should be developed in partnership with the Police who enforce the Orders is currently being developed and will also be available on the Council's website.

It will not be possible to measure the effect of the initiative, beneficial or otherwise on the health of the drinkers who are required to stop drinking, or to move on, since the initiative will only be a small part of those factors influencing any decision to reduce or stop drinking, but as a contributing factor it is to be welcomed.

Appendix 1

"Date"

"Officer name"

01446

01446

"Consultee details"

Dear Sir/ Madam

Consultation - Control of Drinking on the Street

The Criminal Justice and Police Act 2001 gives the Vale of Glamorgan Council the power to designate public places as "no drinking" areas. Under the Act anyone drinking in a designated place would commit an offence if they continued to consume alcohol when asked to stop by a police officer, or refuse to surrender any container of alcohol.

In order to designate such areas, the Council needs evidence that street drinking is causing a *public nuisance, annoyance or disorder*. Information is required on each of these issues, as they are separated under the Act. I would be grateful if you could provide assistance by completing the enclosed questionnaire. This will assist us in identifying those areas of most concern. These areas can then be considered for inclusion in the proposed Street Drinking Order.

When completing the questionnaire it would be helpful if you could keep the following definitions in mind. *Public nuisance* and *annoyance* cover many issues; including litter left in the streets, people making a noise and individuals behaving in an intimidating way. *Disorder* can be criminal in nature and includes urinating in the street, abusive behaviour and groups or individuals fighting.

I would be grateful if you could return the completed questionnaire by **Friday 22 July 2005** in the pre paid envelope attached. You will be informed of the outcome of this consultation and be provided with the opportunity of commenting on those areas the Council proposes to designate "no drinking" areas if you provide your contact details on the questionnaire. The outcome of the Consultation will also be published on the Council's website.

More information about the Proposed Street Drinking Order and the process the Council are following can be found in the enclosed information booklet.

Yours sincerely

Councillor Hunter Jarvie

Cabinet Member for Legal and Regulatory Services

Appendix 2

Proposed Street Drinking Order

Understanding the Problem, the Power and the Process

(Design to be completed by Corporate Communications)

Foreword

By Councillor Hunter Jarvie
Cabinet Member for Legal and Regulatory Services

(Photograph Cabinet Member)

Drinking in the street is becoming a problem in some areas of the Vale of Glamorgan. It can lead to disturbance for residents and anti-social behaviour. In common with all Councils the Vale of Glamorgan has powers to designate public places as “no drinking” areas. It is a priority of the Council to protect residents affected by on street drinking by adopting these powers in a sensible and responsible way.

This consultation document sets out the issues that can arise with street drinking, the powers that the Council has to deal with it and how it intends to implement those powers.

The first step is to identify the scale of the problem and I would encourage anybody who is concerned about on street drinking to respond to this consultation by completing the enclosed questionnaire.

Councillor Hunter Jarvie

Controlling Drinking on the Street - The Problem

Our vision for the Vale is a place that is safe, clean and attractive, where individuals and communities have opportunities to improve their health, prosperity and well-being.

Public Nuisance and Annoyance

Drinking in the street can be the cause of anti-social behaviour that can impact upon the quality of life or enjoyment of people living or using a particular area. Examples of nuisance caused by drinking on the street can range from littering to shouting and swearing; from graffiti to vandalism. One or two individuals or a large group drinking alcohol in the streets can cause these problems.

These kinds of activities cause distress to others and may deter them from using public spaces.

Disorder

Drinking in the street can also be the cause of disorder and crime. Disorder includes behaviour that is criminal; it can involve assaults, fights and harassment. Drinking in the streets can also result in urination and intimidation. These are issues that can result in innocent members of the public becoming victims of crime. Where street drinking is involved the seriousness of the crime and its results can be intensified.

Even where disorder doesn't directly arise from street drinking, people drinking alcohol in the street can cause a fear of disorder that can make certain areas "no-go areas" for many people

Controlling Drinking on the Street - The Power

The Council is committed to ensuring residents and those who work in or visit the Vale should not have to experience problems associated with street drinking. The Council will use its powers responsibly to tackle this issue.

The Police already have powers to seize alcohol from young people under the Alcohol and Young Persons Act. This also applies where they believe a person over 18 is planning to give alcohol to an underage person. Therefore the new powers will not be needed in areas where problem drinking is predominantly amongst young people.

However The Criminal Justice and Police Act 2001 gives Local Authorities the power to designate areas of public space in which the drinking of alcohol when asked not to do so by a police officer would be a criminal offence. Under the Act, Police also have the power to seize and dispose of alcohol if they believe someone is, has or is about to consume it in a designated area. Failure to comply with either request is an arrestable offence and is punishable by a fine.

The Council needs to designate the areas in which the power shall apply. The areas need to be public places, and the Council must be able to demonstrate that nuisance or annoyance to members of the public, or disorder has been associated with the consumption of alcohol in that area. The boundaries of the area have to be clearly stated either by name or by description.

A public place is any place to which the public has the right of access either freely or on payment. It does not include licensed premises, including areas outside licensed premises where permission has been given under the Highways Act for consumption of alcohol.

The types of areas to be designated may include town centres where the Order would cover all streets and public spaces within a designated boundary (it would not include private properties within the boundary), specific parks, open spaces or play areas where there are concerns about drinking alcohol by adults. It would not be intended to cover outdoor events for which a Temporary Events Licence has been granted.

Many authorities are already using the new powers. In North Somerset the Council have designated an area that covers the whole centre of Weston Super Mare extending into the surrounding residential area to pick up locations where there are problems. The new powers have been used by the Police. In a two-week period in July they seized or disposed of 28 litres of alcohol and arrested six people who refused to give up their alcohol.

Controlling Drinking on the Street - The Process

In order to designate an area the Council must have evidence that street drinking is causing public nuisance, annoyance or disorder. The Council is gathering this evidence from a wide range of sources, including the Police. The most important method of gaining evidence is the questionnaire that accompanies this document. This gives you, the person living, working or visiting the Vale of Glamorgan the opportunity to tell the Council the type of problem street drinking causes you, and where these problems occur.

Once the evidence is gathered an order will be drafted designating those areas where there is sufficient evidence a problem exists. There will then be a further consultation process.

The consultation process to be followed laid down by legislation. Before passing the Order the Council will consult the Chief Superintendent of Police and the chair of any parish or town council that covers the proposed area. The Council will also consult with licensees who own premises that might be affected and will take reasonable steps to consult the owners of any land that is to be designated.

A notice will be published in the local press giving details of the intention to designate areas under the legislation. A period of at least 28 days will be given for the receipt of comments. In addition to the Consultation laid down by statute the Council will also be consulting those respondents who included their contact details on the questionnaire, providing them with an opportunity to comment on the areas identified.

Once the order is passed, it will not come into effect immediately. An advertisement will be put in the local press, explaining the date the order will come into effect and signs will be placed in the designated areas in order to inform people of the effect the order will have.

Once the order is in force and effective, the police will have the power to arrest people who continue to drink in the street, or refuse to surrender alcohol when asked to do so by Police Officer.

Appendix 3

Controlling drinking on the Street

List of Consultees

Police

Community Safety Partnership

Vale of Glamorgan Council Members

Vale of Glamorgan Council Officers

Residents Associations

Licensees

Citizens Panel

Town, Parish and Community Councils

Local Health Board

Youth Forum

Local NHS Hospitals

Rail Track

British Transport Police

Taxi Consultative Panel

Neighbourhood Watch

Local Press

Appendix 4

[PowerPoint Presentation](#)

Appendix 5

Criminal Justice and Police Act 2001

Alcohol Consumption in Designated Public Places

NOTICE is hereby given that the Vale of Glamorgan Council in pursuance of its powers under the Criminal Justice and Police Act 2001 ("the Act") Section 13 intends to make an Order designating the areas identified in the Schedule as designated public places for the purposes of the Act.

The effect of the Order will be to enable a constable to require a person who he reasonably believes is or has been consuming alcohol or who intends to consume alcohol in a designated public place:

(i) not to consume anything which is or which the constable reasonably believes to be alcohol;

(ii) to surrender anything in his possession which is or which the constable reasonably believes to be alcohol or a container for alcohol.

A person who fails without reasonable excuse to comply with such a requirement commits an offence and will be liable on conviction to a fine.

The areas proposed are identified and described in the Schedule below.

Any interested persons are invited to make representations about this Notice by the 13 October 2006. The Council's address for representations is the Operational Manager, Regulatory Services, Civic Offices, Holton Road, Barry CF63 4RU.

Dated: 14 September 2006

SCHEDULE

PENARTH

Alexandra Park including the Tennis Courts and Bowling Green, The Kymin including all grounds and the Pavilion, Cogan Recreation Ground including all play areas and fields and the car park, Windsor Road Dingle also known as The Dingle.

LLANTWIT MAJOR

The Square including the areas in front of the Town Hall, the Old Swan and the White Hart and the area around the New Globe also known as the Tudor Tavern, also where Colhugh Street, Church Street and Burial Lane meet. Lorna Hughes Park including the footpath and adjoining area, Poundfield Shopping Area including the car parks and The Precinct and pavement between The Precinct area and the public conveniences, Windmill Playing Fields including the car park and play area.

BARRY

Broad Street including the area in front of The Savoy Club to the far end of Barry Hotel including pavements to both sides of the road, Chickenwood Park off Porthkerry Road and to the rear of Romilly Infant and Nursery School, Pencoedre Park within the boundaries of St Brides Way, Pencoedre Road, Raldan Close and the allotment gardens, Romilly Park including all areas within the boundary fence including the tennis court, bowling green, and all shelters, Victoria Park including the bandstand, playground, tennis courts and playground.

COWBRIDGE

Twt Park also known as Cowbridge Play Park, from the entrance off Town Mill Road to the footbridge over the River Thaw and to the access point off the public footpath from the High Street.