

Option	Council Support Required	Police Support Required	Risk of Displacement	Likelihood of Success (reduced/no car meets)	Estimated Costs
<p>1. City wide injunction</p> <p>A city-wide injunction would give designated officers (PCC (Peterborough City Council) and Police) powers to enforce breaches of the injunction either at the time of the event or retrospectively. Conditions of the injunction would need to be developed with the police along with a memo of understanding.</p> <p>The local authority must be the lead agency for taking a city-wide injunction under Section 222 of the Local Government Act against persons unknown. An estimated timescale approx. 6 months to 1 year, depending on the review of evidence that the council/police hold.</p>	<p>CCTV control room Legal Officer time to gather evidence and process penalty notices</p>	<p>Support to develop the conditions for the injunction Attendance at car cruise events or any gathering which breach the injunction Enforcement of drivers/attendees breaching the injunction Where the council has cctv evidence, enforcement of breaches post event</p>	<p>Low/medium - evidence from other council areas has shown that injunctions are an effective tool and significantly reduce car cruises from taking place. There is however, the small potential for events to move outside of the city to neighboring areas.</p> <p>The council will work with neighbouring councils to fully brief on any injunctions, sharing intelligence of intended car meets and helping to mitigate the impact.</p>	<p>Injunctions have successfully been used at Stevenage and therefore highly likely to succeed in Peterborough. If the police are able to provide the commitment and resources to enforce an injunction, then it has a strong chance of significantly deterring events from taking place. Enforcement can also be backed up with CCTV evidence provided by the council post event.</p>	<p>Estimate of £30-50k depending on further legal advice and whether the injunction is challenged in the Courts. An additional £40-50k could be needed if the council wanted to also introduce ANPR cameras. This is not essential as the police can enforce based upon their own evidence or via council CCTV.</p>
<p>2. Public Space Protection Orders - Neighbourhood</p> <p>Under the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime Policing Act 2014, Local Authorities can use Public Space Protection Orders (PSPOs) to impose restrictions and requirements deemed appropriate to stop individuals committing anti-social behaviour in public open spaces.</p> <p>To implement a PSPOs on Pleasure Fair Meadow would take approximately six months to implement, a six-week education phase is required before enforcement commences. Conditions and enforcement of a PSPO (Public Space Protection Orders) would need to be developed with the police.</p> <p>A fixed penalty notice of £100 can be issued, or for more serious offences a fine of up to £1,000 if convicted at Court.</p>	<p>CCTV control room Legal Officer time to gather evidence and process fixed penalty notices</p>	<p>Attendance at car cruise events to gather evidence and issue warnings Supplying driver information to the council for enforcement purposes</p>	<p>Medium/high - it is possible that if events were prohibited at Pleasure Fair Meadow then they would move to another carpark/location. A further PSPO could then be developed in the new location should the evidence support it.</p> <p>However, if also combined with a city wide injunction, then the overall risk would be low.</p>	<p>A PSPO would have a strong chance of reducing/preventing events taking place at Pleasure Fair Meadow, or other hot spot areas if implemented with ANPR cameras which come at cost. Other issues may arise when implementing on private land which are hot spot locations.</p>	<p>£3,000 in legal fees plus £20,000 for additional ANPR cameras</p>

<p>3. Community Protection Notices (CPNs) - Individuals</p> <p>CPNs can be issued by councils or the police to any person aged 16 or over, or a business or organisation, found to be committing antisocial behaviour which is impacting negatively on the quality of life of people living in the local community.</p> <p>Initially, a written warning must be issued, informing the perpetrator of a problem with their behaviour. A request that the behaviour stops is accompanied by an explanation of what will happen if the behaviour continues. If the behaviour continues, a CPN can be issued, which will require them to either stop, or to take reasonable steps to avoid it.</p> <p>A breach of a CPN is a criminal offence. The use of a CPN in relation to car cruises would be to target those responsible for organising events or repeat perpetrators of vehicle nuisance.</p> <p>CPW/CPNs are not expensive in terms of issues, however officers time would be required to gather the evidence and enforce each separate stage and the amount of time required will be different on each occasion.</p> <p>A fixed penalty notice of £100 can be issued, or for more serious offences a Court summons and a fine of up to £2,500 if convicted.</p>	<p>CCTV control room Legal Officer time to gather evidence and process CPN</p>	<p>Attendance at car cruise events to gather evidence and issue warnings Enforcement of drivers/attendees breaching a CPN Where the council has cctv evidence, enforcement of breaches post event</p>	<p>Medium risk of displacing to other areas, but this would be reduced if combined with either an injunction and/or PSPO. Also a high chance of dispersing the problem to neighboring district council areas</p>	<p>Warnings may deter a few attendees, but unlikely to have any significant impact. It may prove difficult to identify organisers of the events, or make a strong enough case to show that they are liable for anti-social behaviour committed by other non-connected drivers/attendees.</p>	<p>Officer time and associated legal costs with pursuing Court action (if required).</p>
---	--	---	--	--	--