

Fixed Penalty Notices for Environmental Offences

Operational Guidance

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1 Introduction

Harrow Council is committed to maintaining a clean and safe environment for the benefit of everyone in the borough. The commitment recognises our responsibility to keep the streets and local environment clear of litter, obstructions and deal with other local environmental quality issues.

Along with all other local authorities in England, Harrow Council now has extended powers to enable enforcement of legislation intended to protect both the individual and community as a whole.

This activity is set within the following legislation:

- Environmental protection Act 1990 (as amended)
- Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005
- Highways Act 1980
- Refuse Disposal (Amenity) Act 1978
- London Local Authorities Act(s) 1995-2007
- Town and Country Planning (Control of Advertisement) Regulations 1990 (as amended)
- Greater London Council (General Powers) Act 1982
- Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994
- Anti-social Behaviour Act 2003 (as amended)
- Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014

Notices of Opportunity to Pay a Fixed Penalty/Fixed Penalty Notices (referred to as FPNs) can be issued by local authority officers for certain offences where the legislation permits and where the officer is authorised to do so. These notices provide a quick, visible and effective way of dealing with low-level straightforward environmental crimes, and an alternative to prosecution.

The purpose of this guidance is to establish standardised fixed penalty procedures to be followed by those with powers to issue fixed penalties, with guidance on the circumstances in which a fixed penalty notice should be issued. This operational guidance is based on the policy for this area of work. The full policy is set out in the Council's Environmental Compliance policy document.

A fixed penalty is not a fine. Payment of the penalty by the recipient discharges their liability to conviction for the offence for which the FPN was issued. It does not constitute an admission of guilt, but removes the possibility of the creation of a record of criminal conviction.

2 Grounds for Issuing an FPN

An FPN may only be issued where an officer has reason to believe a person has committed a penalty offence.

An officer may issue a FPN where the offence is of a nature suitable for being dealt with by an FPN. The specific offences and the circumstances in which an FPN is appropriate are discussed later in this document.

Normally, offences resulting in an FPN will be witnessed directly by the officer. However, an officer may consider it appropriate to issue an FPN to a suspect if they have not directly witnessed the offence, but have direct evidence of an offence or reliable witness testimony.

Any interview and questioning must be consistent with the practice and procedures established by the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984, Code C.

3 The Offender

An FPN should be issued only where there is sufficient evidence as to the offender's identity and place of residence.

Where a suspect is not cooperative, consideration may be given to an alternative disposal (e.g. prosecution and/or police involvement). FPNs must be issued to *and* received by the suspect. If an alleged offender refuses to give a correct name and address, and identity can be established through other means, i.e. by the police, the offence should normally be pursued by prosecution, rather than the FPN procedure. From April 2006 it has been a specific offence for a person to whom an officer proposes to issue a litter or fly-posting FPN, to fail to provide the officer with their name and address or to give false details (see section Dealing with Obstructing Offenders).

An FPN **will not** be appropriate:

- Where a suspect appears to be unable to understand what is being offered to them (for example, where the suspect is deaf). Where such circumstances arise every effort should be made to solicit/impart the required information.
- Where the suspect's behaviour suggests they have learning disabilities or mental disorder. Under such circumstances the officer should question whether issuing an FPN and (as it will probably go unpaid) prosecution is in the public interest.
- Where no satisfactory address exists for enforcement purposes. This may be where the officer has reason to believe that the suspect is homeless or sleeping rough.
- Where an offender is threatening, abusive or violent to the officer. Where an alleged offender becomes aggressive or violent, the officer should ensure their own safety and seek help from the police. The offender would be dealt with by way of prosecution, either by the police or the Authority. (The officer should refer to the guidance on dealing with difficult situations).

An FPN **may not** be appropriate where it is known that the suspect has a previous conviction or a caution for the offence, or has been issued with a number of FPNs, particularly if they have not paid. The officer should inform the offender that he will be reported with a view to prosecution.

4 Issuing the FPN

The officer will approach the alleged offender, identify him/herself and tell the person in simple terms that they have been seen committing an offence. The person will then be spoken with to obtain their name, address and date of birth. These details will be verified as far as practicable and the FPN will then be issued. Documentary evidence of identity and place of residence will be requested but not demanded and will be preferable to non-physical checks such as the electoral register. Failure to identify a suspect prior to issue could invalidate enforcement. Police assistance will be sought where necessary. The officer must record the suspect's forename, surname, address, post-code and date of birth on the FPN. These are required for processing purposes.

When the FPN is issued, the officer should explain that it provides an opportunity to avoid liability to prosecution and will draw the person's attention to the relevant points about making payment and prosecution in the event of non-payment.

If the person either refuses to accept an FPN or, having accepted such a notice, does not pay before the end of suspended enforcement period (14 days), a further final reminder letter should be issued giving a further seven days' notice. In the event that payment has not been received within seven days, the matter may result in prosecution. To ensure the credibility of an FPN scheme, all cases involving non-payment will be referred to the Council's Legal Services with a view to prosecution.

4.1 Summary of Rules for Issuing FPNs

In summary, when issuing fixed penalties, officers should ensure that they:

- Have all the proof necessary for the offence
- Are presentable, and carry identification and authorisation
- Are alert, active and prepared
- Are fair, equitable, courteous and cooperative
- Are firm and self-confident but not over-officious
- Are consistent
- Are accurate, ensure writing is legible and that the notice is complete
- Are tactful whilst maintaining a respectful and pleasant attitude

5 Issuing FPNs to Young People

In law, a local authority FPN can be issued to anyone over the age of 10. Parents and guardians are not responsible in law for paying fixed penalties issued to young offenders (in this respect fixed penalty notices differ from the police issued Penalty Notices for Disorder (PNDs)). However, a court can order the parent/guardian to pay any fine it may impose.

Children's service authorities, including local authorities and police, are under a duty under the Children Act 2004 to discharge their functions having regard to the need to safeguard and uphold the welfare of children.

A person under 17 is to be treated as a juvenile for the purposes of the Police & Criminal Evidence Act Codes of Practice. In straightforward situations, such as a littering offence, an interview would not be necessary and an FPN may be issued on-the-spot. However, there are further considerations for 10 – 15 years olds as set out below.

16 - 18 year olds

Once the age of the offender has been ascertained, FPNs can be issued to this age group using the same procedure as for adults.

10 - 15 year olds

Officers are advised to consider the merits of issuing an FPN to a person aged below 16. An FPN may be appropriate considering the concomitant behaviour of the young person (e.g. drinking alcohol in public and throwing down the can/bottle).

In addition to the young person's details, the officer should obtain the name and address of the person's parent or legal guardian.

Where an FPN would have been issued on-the-spot but the person is under 16 and not a persistent offender, the officer may choose to notify the parent, legal guardian or school in writing, as soon as practicable. This will act as a formal warning. The offender should also be informed that this information may be shared with their local Youth Offending Team.

An FPN *will not* be appropriate where a young person's behaviour suggests they have learning disabilities, or they suffer from a vulnerability that impairs his or her understanding of what goes on. In such cases the matter should be referred to the Youth Offending Team and Social Services. Any action in respect of the alleged offence can be decided on later.

6 Dealing with Obstructing Offenders

Offences involving obstruction of officers are normally dealt with by way of prosecution. In terms of fixed penalty offences, officers should note the following guidance:

- 1) Offender refuses to give details or gives false details, but provides correct details after being warned, or before police arrive – it is considered appropriate to offer and issue an FPN.
- 2) Offender gives correct details only after being required to do so by police officer – report for summons for original offence and offence of failing to give/giving false details
- 3) Offender gives false/inaccurate details, FPN is issued at time, and is subsequently paid – no further action in respect of giving false details as offender has not pursued the objective of offence
- 4) Offender gives false/in accurate details, FPN is issued at time and not paid, and enquiries identify offender – report for summons for original offence and the offence of giving false details

7 Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 (Code C – Questioning)

7.1 Cautions

Cautions are used to gather evidence from a person(s) or businesses suspected of committing an offence. When a caution must be given:

- A person whom there are grounds to suspect of an offence must be cautioned before any questions about an offence, or further questions if the answers provide the grounds for suspicion, are put to them if either the suspect's answers or silence, (i.e. failure or refusal to answer or answer satisfactorily) may be given in evidence to a court in a prosecution.
- A person need not be cautioned if questions are for other necessary purposes, e.g.:
 - a) solely to establish their identity or ownership of any vehicle;
 - b) to obtain information in accordance with any relevant statutory requirement.

Guidance Note 10G of PACE states that a caution need not be given when informing a person not under arrest that they may be prosecuted for an offence.

7.2 Interviews

An interview may be used when questioning a suspect(s) under PACE in a formal setting

An accurate record must be made of each interview, which must state the place of interview, the time it begins and ends, any interview breaks and the names of all those present.

8 Disputes

Once an FPN has been issued the recipient may decide to phone or write in pleading mitigation or contesting the fact that a FPN was issued. The case will be reviewed by a senior officer who will decide if the issue of the FPN was appropriate and if the matter should be pursued further.

The opportunity to challenge the allegation and plead not guilty to the alleged offence is open to the recipient of the FPN if the matter proceeds to prosecution at the Magistrates Court. The amount of the fixed penalty, etc. will not be relevant, but claims that a defence applies will.

In certain circumstances it will be appropriate to withdraw an FPN and not to pursue the matter any further. This may be when information that was not available at the time the FPN was issued becomes available and it is determined that the offence to which the notice relates was not committed, or that the notice should not have been issued to the person who is named in the notice. Harrow Legal Services will assess each case on its merits before deciding whether to instigate proceedings.

9 Amount of Fixed Penalty

The Clean Neighbourhoods & Environment Act 2005 and the Environmental Offences (Fixed Penalties) (Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations 2006 enable a local authority to specify the amount of some fixed penalties. See Appendix A for amounts set by London Borough of Harrow.

Payment of a fixed penalty by instalments will not be accepted.

10 FPN Specific Guidance

Reference should be made to the offence-creating statutes as well as to this guidance. As with any area of enforcement, it is essential that officers are aware of their powers under the **current and relevant** statutes.

This section summarises the legislation as it was at time of writing.

10.1 Environmental Protection Act 1990, Section 87 – Littering

In cases of littering, the normal course of action will be to offer an FPN, providing the person is cooperative.

The offence under s.87 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990, as amended in 2005, applies to **all** places that are open to the air, including private open land, and land covered by water.

A person does not commit a littering offence if they leave litter on their own land or if they have the permission of the landowner to leave litter.

Litter is not defined, but **includes** cans, bottles, confectionary wrappers, food and drink containers, chewing gum, plastic bags, till receipts, leftover food, cigarette and cigar ends and flyers.

The authorised officer must be satisfied that the two elements of the offence have been committed, namely that a person has thrown down, dropped or otherwise deposited any litter, and left it. The offence is made out when a person intentionally discards something (e.g. puts an empty bottle on a wall, screws up a bus ticket then drops it, spits out gum, removes a sandwich from a bag and drops the bag, or throws a can into a side street) and walks away. The offence may also be made out by reason of the person's behaviour (i.e. ripping or screwing something up and throwing it down while in a queue of people and not making any attempt to retrieve it within a notable period of time), or because of where the item was thrown (i.e. into a river or fenced area or from a car or bridge).

The offence does not rely on any requirement to ask a person who has deposited litter, to pick it up. However, where it appears that someone has dropped something inadvertently, or the officer cannot reasonably conclude that the litter has been left, (s)he should consider asking the person to pick it up. If the person refuses, it would constitute leaving, and there would be grounds to issue an FPN.

Where litter is thrown/deposited from a vehicle and the offender is not dealt with at the time (i.e. because the vehicle is moving), the identity of the registered keeper will be obtained from the DVLA. A Section 71 (EPA 1990) Notice will be sent to the registered keeper. An FPN will then be issued by mail where the individual who left the litter can be identified, e.g. by CCTV image, visual recognition,

admission or statement by the keeper (remembering that a person's spouse may not be compelled to give evidence).

Aggravated littering such as smashing glass bottles may be more appropriately dealt with by summons.

The Waltham Forest prosecution of September 2013 indicated that this regulation is applicable for addressing "spitting", being classed as a form of littering.

10.2 Environmental Protection Act 1990, Section 46 & 47 (Duty of Care)

The offence under Sections 46 and 47 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990, as amended in 2005, applies to all places that are open to the air, including private open land and land covered by water. A person does not commit an offence if they leave controlled waste on their own land and it is contained or they have the permission of the landowner to leave contained, controlled waste. Where an offence has occurred the normal course of action will be to offer a FPN, provided the person is co-operative and is not a habitual offender.

The offence under Sections 46 and 47 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990, as amended in 2005, applies to all places that are open to the air, including private open land and land covered by water.

A person does not commit an offence if they leave controlled waste on their own land and it is contained or they have the permission of the landowner to leave contained, controlled waste.

The authorised officer must be satisfied that an offence has been committed, namely that a person has deposited the controlled waste or has placed for collection the controlled waste on or at a place or at a time other than the designated collection place and time..

If a person cooperates and chooses to return to the controlled waste and remove it following the intervention of an officer it is unlikely that an FPN will be issued. However in certain circumstances the officer may feel that it is appropriate to still issue the FPN. Such action will be recorded by the officer and noted in the event of a subsequent prosecution.

10.3 Environmental Protection Act 1990, Schedule 3A, paragraph 7 – Distributing Free Literature without Consent

A person who distributes free literature in a designated place without the consent of the Authority commits an offence, where the person knows that the land is so designated (paragraph 1).

An offence is also committed by a person (or company) if (s)he causes another person to distribute free literature in a designated area without consent (paragraph 2). The person commissioning the actual distribution therefore also commits an offence. In this case there is no requirement for the person concerned to know that the land is designated.

The controls on free literature do not apply where the distribution is for political, charitable or religious purposes.

'Distribute' includes the giving out of free literature, and offering it or making it available to the public. It includes giving flyers out by hand or by means of placing newspapers, leaflets etc. in a stand on designated land. Flyers placed on or affixed to vehicles are also included, but the offence does not extend to material put inside a building or letterbox.

If the conditions attached to a consent are not complied with, the consent may be revoked entirely, or in part. Breach of conditions is not a fixed penalty offence.

10.4 Section 5B (2) Control of Pollution (Amendment) Act 1989

This fixed penalty offence was created in 2006 and is slightly different to the “on-street” offences above. Reference should be made to the current functional guidelines published by the Environment Agency as these offences are enforced by both local authorities and the EA. The offence is failing to produce authority to transport controlled waste and the charge is £300 that is fixed nationally.

10.5 Section 34A (2) Environmental Protection Act 1990

This fixed penalty offence was created in 2006 and is slightly different to the “on-street” offences above. Reference should be made to the current functional guidelines published by the Environment Agency as these offences are enforced by both local authorities and the EA. The offence is failing to furnish documents (waste transfer notes) and the charge is £300 that is fixed nationally.

10.6 Control of Pollution (Amendment) Act 1989, Section 5B – Failing to Produce Authority

An FPN will be the normal disposal for a first-time offence of failing to produce an authority (certificate of registration) to transport controlled waste, provided the offence is not committed with another offence.

If a person fails to produce an authority because he is not registered as a carrier of controlled waste (and is neither exempt nor excluded from the need to be so registered), the Authority will, subject to below, consider prosecution of that person.

As per the policy of the Environment Agency, a caution will be offered where the officer is satisfied that:

- the offence was committed unintentionally;
- the person, after being advised that he was required to be registered as a carrier of controlled waste, makes an application to become registered (i.e., within ten working days) and whilst the application is pending the person desists from carrying waste.

An FPN or caution will not be considered where:

- the waste being carried is liquid, hazardous or clinical waste. Under such circumstances prosecution would be the appropriate option.

10.7 Environmental Protection Act 1990, Section 34A – Failing to Produce Transfer Notes

An FPN will be the normal disposal for a first-time offence of failing to produce documents (waste transfer notes) as required by a notice under the Environmental Protection (Duty of Care) Regulations 1991.

An FPN *will not* be appropriate in cases where the offence is symptomatic of repeated regulatory breaches or part of a series of offences. In cases where this offence is associated with another offence for which prosecution would normally be considered, both offences should, where appropriate, be charged together. For example where waste is found fly-tipped by unknown persons and on enquiry the producer is identified and subsequently fails to produce transfer notes.

An FPN or caution will not be issued where the waste produced is hazardous or clinical waste. Under such circumstances prosecution would be the appropriate option over a long time, large amounts of waste are involved from a medium to large enterprise.

10.8 Anti Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014, Section 48

The Anti Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act, which came into force on 20th October 2014, replaced a number of existing legislative functions including those previously under the Environmental Protection Act 1990 for street littering.

The ASB legislation introduces Community Protection Notices (CPN) to make a person or business stop or start an activity, or take a specific action. Failure to comply with a CPN can lead to a fixed penalty notice being issued or prosecution taking place.

The legislation requires a warning notices to be issued prior to the Notice to present reasonable opportunity to comply. There is a right of appeal to the Magistrates' Court against a Community Protection Notice. If a person fails to comply it is an offence with a maximum fine on conviction of £2500. As an alternative to criminal prosecution we may offer the opportunity to pay a fixed penalty notice instead.

10.9 Anti Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014, Section 63 and 67

The Anti Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 introduced the power to place an order on an area and place conditions upon it. This replaced previous legislation covering dog control orders, alcohol exclusion zones and dispersal zones.

The Public Space Protection Order (PSPO) must be relevant to the issues in the area, properly consulted upon and set clear, enforceable conditions that must be advertised.

Failure to comply with a PSPO requirement can lead to the issuing of a FPN and / or prosecution as necessary.

10.10 Refuse Disposal (Amenity) Act 1978, Section 2A – Abandoned Vehicles

Vehicles that have been abandoned on the roads, public or private land may cause a significant nuisance to the residents of that area. Both due to the parking spaces they may be taking up and also the unsightly nature of the abandoned vehicle.

The Refuse Disposal Amenity Act states that where it appears to a local authority that a vehicle has been abandoned without lawful authority on any land in the open air or on any other land forming part of a road or highway it shall be the duty of the local authority to remove the vehicle.

Where the local authority has been able to identify an individual as having abandoned a vehicle and therefore committed a criminal offence under the Refuse Disposal (Amenity) Act the local council can serve on him a fixed penalty notice requiring the payment of £200.

While the individual is subject to the fixed penalty notice no criminal proceedings can be brought against him for 14 days after he has become subject to the notice or if he pays the notice. If he does not pay the notice then criminal convictions can be brought.

Subject to the Refuse Disposal (Amenity) Act amended by the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act the local authority is only under a duty to remove cars which have been abandoned on the road or highway. The Authority will charge a £60 administration cost for investigation of cars abandoned on private roads.

An FPN *will not* be appropriate in cases where the offence is symptomatic of repeated regulatory breaches or part of a series of offences. In cases where this offence is associated with another offence for which prosecution would normally be considered, both offences should, where appropriate, be charged together.

10.11 Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2003, Section 43 – Graffiti and Fly Posting

The Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2003 created the ability to issue penalty notices for graffiti or fly posting. The intention behind the legislation is that fixed penalty notices are to be used to deal with

less serious instances of graffiti and fly posting, and that where fines remain unpaid, prosecution for the offence is pursued.

Fixed penalty notices are not appropriate for racially or religiously targeted or motivated graffiti or fly-posting offences. The Act therefore specifically excludes such offences.

Penalty notices can be issued to children aged 10 or over, as well as to adults. See DEFRA guidance on FPN's for juveniles published in April 2006.

Offenders have 14 days in which to pay the penalty, after which time prosecution for the offence can be initiated. No proceedings may be brought where the penalty has been paid within the 14-day period.

The Cleaner Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005, Section 29 makes it an offence for a person to withhold their name and address to an authorised officer who seeks to issue an FPN upon them.

10.12 Cleaner Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005, Section 3 & 4 - Nuisance Vehicles

The Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act specifies the following two criminal offences in relation to nuisance parking:

- 1) Exposing vehicles for sale on a road
- 2) Repairing vehicles on a road

Exposing Vehicles for Sale

Some garages and businesses place cars for sale, for an extended period of time, on the street and also in lay-bys. This can cause a significant nuisance to local residents and can also take up valuable parking spaces required for local residents.

An individual will be guilty of this offence if he does one of the following actions:

- Leaving two or more motor vehicles parked within 500 metres of each other on a road or roads where they are exposed or advertised for sale, or
- Causing two or more motor vehicles to be so left

If an individual or a business has been convicted of one of these offences then they can be liable for a fine of up to £2,500. Alternatively an FPN of £100 can be given.

Repairing Vehicles on the Road

The commercial repairing of vehicles should be something that is carried out in a garage or a site which is removed from the road. If cars are left on the street for a prolonged period of time in a state of repair or in lay-bys this may cause a significant nuisance to the local residents of the area. Parking may significantly be limited due to the cars taking up parking spaces and possibly also due to the difficulty of moving them when in a state of repair. Section 4 of the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act makes it an offence for anyone to carry out restricted works on a motor vehicle on a road.

Restricted works are defined by the act as the following:

- Repair
- Maintenance
- Servicing

- Improvement
- Dismantling
- Installation of parts
- Replacement of parts
- Renewal of parts

Section 4(3) of the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act states a person will not be guilty of an offence if he can prove to the court he was not carrying out restricted works in the course of a business or for gain or reward.

If an individual or a business has been convicted of one of these offences then they can be liable for a fine of up to £2,500. Alternatively an FPN of £100 can be given.

11 Amendments to Enforcement Policy Additional Guidance

As may be necessary, for instance with the issuing of new guidance by Government, amendments will be made to this Guidance. Should such amendments not deviate away from the overall spirit, such amendments will be attached through an amendment document rather than the re-issuing of the Guidance as a whole.

Any matters of legal doubt will be assessed by the Council's Legal Section, prior to coming into place, where there is no clear-cut guidance, case law or precedent.

APPENDIX A: FIXED PENALTY NOTICES APPLICABLE UNDER THE CLEANER NEIGHBOURHOOD AND ENVIRONMENT ACT 2005 (CNEA 2005)

Description of Offence	Act	Section of Act	Allowable Penalty	Full amount of penalty, payable within 14 days	Proposed discounted amount if paid within 10 day	Local Level Setting and Discounting Allowed
Littering	Environmental Protection Act 1990, as amended by section 19 of the CNEA 2005	87/88	Locally set between £50 and £80	£75	£50	Yes
Unauthorised distribution of free printed matter on designated land	Environmental Protection Act 1990, as amended by section 23 of the CNEA 2005	Schedule 3A, para 7(2)	Locally set between £50 and £80	£75	£50	Yes
Graffiti and Flyposting	Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2003, as amended by section 28 of the CNEA 2005	43	Locally set between £50 and £80	£75	£50	Yes
Failure to comply with a waste receptacle notice	Environmental Protection Act 1990, as amended by section 48 of the CNEA 2005	46/47/47ZA/47ZB	Locally set between £75 and £100	£100	£60	Yes
Nuisance parking	CNEA 2005	s.6(1)	£100	£100	£60	No

Description of Offence	Act	Section of Act	Allowable Penalty	Full amount of penalty, payable within 14 days	Proposed discounted amount if paid within 10 day	Local Level Setting and Discounting Allowed
Abandoning a vehicle	Refuse Disposal (Amenity) Act 1978, as amended by section 10 of the CNEA 2005	Schedule 2A (1)	£200	£200	£120	No
Failure to furnish documentation (waste carrier's licence)	Environmental Protection Act 1990, as amended by section 45 of the CNEA 2005	s.34A(2)	£300	£300	£180	No
Failure to produce authority (waste transfer notes)	Control of Pollution (Amendment) Act 1989, as amended by section 38 of the CNEA 2005	s.5B (2)	£300	£300	£180	No

FIXED PENALTY NOTICES APPLICABLE UNDER THE ANTI SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR, CRIME AND POLICING ACT 2014

Description of Offence	Act	Section of Act	Allowable Penalty	Fee (Paid within 14 days)	Fee (Paid within 10 days)	Local Level Setting and Discounting Allowed
Failure to comply with a Community Protection Notice	Anti Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014	48	£100	£100	£60	Yes
Failure to comply with a Public Space Protection Order	Anti Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014	63 and 67	£100	£100	£60	Yes