



Consultation on the council's proposals to renew the "Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council (Anti-Social Behaviour and Nuisance) Public Spaces Protection Order (PSPO)" (with variations)

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1. Introduction

Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council wants to know your views on its proposals to renew the “Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council (Anti-Social Behaviour and Nuisance) Public Spaces Protection Order (PSPO)” for a further three years (until 19 October 2029).

The council proposes to retain the existing provisions controlling alcohol consumption and prohibiting public defecation, urination, and antisocial behaviour and nuisance within 11 designated town, village and local centres across the borough:

- Redcar; extended 2022 to include Morrisons Redcar superstore site; and area south of Middlesbrough-to-Saltburn railway, including Redcar retail park and Tesco Redcar superstore site
- Marske
- Saltburn
- Eston
- Normanby
- Guisborough; extended 2023 to retail parks and shopping centres south of Rectory Lane, including Cleveland Gate business park; Hill View Road retail park; and Sainsburys Guisborough superstore site
- Loftus
- Brotton
- Carlin How
- Skelton added 2020 and extended 2023 to retail parks and shopping centres located at Skelton Wandhills
- South Bank retail parks added 2023 including the Low Grange and Cleveland retail parks.

The council proposes to vary the Order as follows:

- by amending the extent of the Marske restricted area to incorporate the adjoining Marske valley gardens and neighbourhood
- by amending the extent of the Saltburn restricted area to incorporate the adjoining seaward side of Marine Parade and the Lower Promenade

(Location maps attached at ***appendix one***)

2. Background

The council had made designated public places orders (DPPOs) to control the drinking of alcohol in nine public places in July 2006, using powers then available to it under the Criminal Justice and Police Act 2001.

In line with government guidance that any DPPOs still in force on 20 October 2017 be automatically treated as if they were provisions of a public spaces protection order, the council carried the 2006 DPPO provisions over unchanged by means of the “Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council (Alcohol) Public Spaces Protection Order (PSPO) 2017”.

The “Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council (Anti-Social Behaviour and Nuisance) Public Spaces Protection Order (PSPO)” - hereafter referred to as the “Order” - and so named since 2023 to reflect the broadened scope of the Order as it has been developed since its 2017 introduction, is the legal means by which the council gives police officers (or an authorised person) discretionary powers to require anyone within a “restricted area” (referred to as an “alcohol control area” on the relevant signage) to stop drinking and allows them to confiscate alcohol or containers of alcohol from people they believe are consuming or about to consume alcohol in public places where the Order is in effect, in order to tackle problems arising from under-age drinking, public drunkenness, and alcohol related violence.

The Order does not make it an offence to consume alcohol in the specified areas. But it does make it an offence to consume alcohol in this place when asked not to by a constable or authorised person. It also makes it an offence to refuse to surrender any alcohol or container for such alcohol when asked to by a constable or authorised person.

The controls on alcohol consumption imposed by the Order do not apply within the curtilage of licensed premises, including club premises and the area outside cafes, bars and restaurants where licensed premises have placed removable furniture, such as tables and chairs because they have a pavement license¹.

As public spaces protection orders may not have effect for a period of more than three years at a time the council has exercised its powers under the public spaces protection order provisions of the Antisocial Behaviour, Crime and Policing (2014) Act to renew the Order on two subsequent occasions: 19 October 2020 and 17 October 2023.

When renewing the PSPOs the council can also introduce variations, by altering the area(s) to which it applies or by introducing new requirements and prohibitions intended to, in this case, tackle a range of antisocial behaviour and

¹ Section 62 “Premises etc to which alcohol prohibition does not apply” provides more details of these exemptions [Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2014/12/section/62)

crime issues, many but not all associated with alcohol consumption within town, village, and local centres across the borough. The council can also review the Order, even before it is required to when renewing it ahead of the three-year expiry date, if it believed this is justified to address emerging issues.

The council has varied the Order on several occasions, including by introducing new provisions making it an offence for anyone who:

- urinates and/or defecates without reasonable excuse for doing so within a restricted area (new offence introduced October 2020)
- places themselves in a position to beg or solicit money in a manner which is aggressive or intimidating, or which is likely to cause a member of the public to feel harassed, alarmed or distressed (new offence introduced December 2022)
- alone or part of a group, makes any aggressive verbal, non-verbal or written requests for goods, money or donations (new offence introduced December 2022)

The following exemptions apply: a person may collect money, in a non-aggressive manner, if they are authorised to do so by a street collection permit issued by the council

- acts in such a way which causes or is likely to cause alarm, harassment, distress, or nuisance to the public, including people living in the locality, in particular shouting and swearing at, or abusing, threatening or otherwise intimidating (including by the use of sexual language or making sexual suggestions) another person (new offence introduced October 2023)
- has previously been warned regarding their behaviour under subsection (6) who refuses to leave any highway, car park, open/amenity space area, public toilets, shopping precinct [retail, commercial or licensed premises, public building] or other area within “restricted area” when requested to do so by a Police Constable or an Authorised Person” (new offence introduced October 2023)

The current extension and variation order will expire 20 October 2026 unless the council exercises its PSPO powers to extend the Order for a further three years, until 19 October 2029.

Councils are required to carry out a review of the effectiveness of PSPOs ahead of their expiry when considering whether to renew them.

Extending the Order for a further three years beyond 20 October 2026 also creates the opportunity, as part of the review, to consider whether the Order should be varied, by altering the area(s) to which it applies or by introducing new requirements and prohibitions intended to, in this case, tackle a range of

antisocial behaviour and crime issues, many but not all associated with alcohol consumption within town, village, and local centres across the borough.

The council has carried out a review of the Order, in conjunction with Cleveland police. The review considered the following issues:

- Whether the Order has addressed each aspect of the problem behaviour
- Whether discharging or varying the Order would be appropriate – and why – and what any variations might look like
- Measure the impact on people, including identifying any unintended consequences of the provisions
- Whether there has been any displacement of the issue to other areas
- How enforcement protocols are being used and whether practices are appropriate and consistent

Whether discharging or varying the Order would be appropriate – and why – and what any variations might look like:

Controls on the consumption of alcohol

The (July 2026) review found that alcohol-fuelled antisocial behaviour and crime continued to be significant issues. Alcohol related antisocial behaviour (non-youth) accounted for more than one-in-six (17.17 % or 97) of all (565) such offences across the 11 existing alcohol control zones; including more than almost one-in-four (24.32% or nine out of 37) such offences in Saltburn, more than one-in-five (22.73% or 15 out of 66) such offences in Guisborough, and almost two-in-10 (19.77% or 51 out of 258) such offences in Redcar.

The (July 2026) review also found nighttime economy offences including fighting and arguing in street, licensed premises or takeaway outlets continued to contribute to parts of local town and village centres being designated antisocial behaviour hotspot areas.

Accordingly, the review concluded the controls on alcohol consumption be retained for the 11 existing restricted areas.

Provisions tackling begging related activities

The Coastal community safety group at its 11 December 2025 meeting requested the council consider reviewing the provisions brought in to tackle aggressive begging (in 2022), following a significant increase in the numbers of beggars operating within the Redcar restricted area in recent months.

The council carried out an interim review (February- April 2026) of the Order's aggressive begging provisions.

The interim review involved the following activities:

- Reviewing reports to Cleveland police and the council concerning begging activities across the 11 restricted areas (1 January-31 December 2025)

Cleveland police received 43 reported of begging activities occurring within the 11 restricted areas during the 12-month period examined.

Of these, 31 reports related to the Redcar restricted area (72.09% of the total reports for these 11 areas). The peak months for reports of begging within the Redcar restricted area were:

July 2025 (nine); December 2025 (eight); August 2025 (three); May, October and November 2025 (two reports each)

The South Bank restricted area accounts for the next highest number of begging reports (seven); followed by Guisborough (three); and lastly Eston and Saltburn (one each). No reports of begging activities were made in relation to the remaining six restricted areas

- Reviewing CCTV logs concerning begging activities within any of the 11 restricted areas (1 January-31 December 2025)

The council's CCTV operators observed begging related activity on 317 occasions during the 12 months period examined. All these observations concerned activity within the Redcar restricted area.

Peak months for observed begging related activities, in rank order, were as follows:

December 2025 (68); November 2025 (48); August 2025 (33); October 2025 (28); January 2025 (24); July 2025 (22); September 2025 (21); June 2025 (18); February 2025 (16); May 2025 (15); March 2025 (13); April 2025 (11)

The CCTV team's observations show, in general, with the exception of a dip in observations across late spring and early summer 2025, during which period access to much of the High Street was restricted due to improvement works, there has been a strong increasing trend in begging activities within the Redcar restricted area across 2025:

1 January-31 March 2025: 53 observations

1 April-30 June 2025: 44 observations

1 July-30 September: 76 observations

1 October-31 December 2025: 144 observations

The current (July 2026) review also found that Cleveland police had received 62 reports of begging related issues within the borough during the 12-month period to 30 June 2026. This confirms the antisocial activities of beggars have largely been maintained since the 2023 review (76 reports during the 12 months to 31 May 2023).

Of these, 49 (79.03%) occurred in the Redcar town centre “restricted area”; whilst the Guisborough and South Bank restricted areas accounted for five (8.06%) each; and Marske, Saltburn and Skelton for one (1.61%) begging offence each.

In addition, the Coastal community safety group, consisting of local agencies meeting monthly to discuss and proactively tackle local community safety issues has noted intelligence reports that antisocial begging activities offences had contributed toward parts of the Coatham ward being an antisocial behaviour hotspot area in eight out of 12 months during July 2025 to June 2026.

Accordingly, the review concluded the council should consider strengthening those provisions.

The review noted the council had originally proposed (in August 2022) introducing the prohibition on aggressive begging due to the following:

- CCTV team’s experience of observing beggars typically approaching members of the public on Regent Walk or the Morrisons supermarkets PLC site before making their way to the Moore Street public toilets or to the seafront shelters on The Esplanade where, it was believed, they were consuming alcohol and illegal substances purchased with their begging earnings and loitering causing a public nuisance including by urinating and defecating in the shelters.
- Some of the subjects were believed to be travelling from Middlesbrough to beg in Redcar town centre; others live within the borough including within Redcar town centre itself.
- The council’s antisocial behaviour and housing options teams, when engaging with individuals involved with persistent begging activities, typically finding they had accommodation and that they freely admitted they were involved in begging to finance illegal drug habits, but declined offers of support including signposting to services.

The review confirmed that this rationale still applies; that begging activity is continuing, particularly with the Redcar restricted area; and that those involved have no financial justification for their begging activities.

The council’s CCTV supervisor confirmed CCTV operators continue to observe these activities daily. Begging activities have spread towards the Station Road area of the town; and there has also been an increase in observations of those involved pitching tents on The Esplanade and at the rear of amusements arcades and bingo halls on The Esplanade [rears 9-10 Tyne Tees Entertainments 9-10 Esplanade off Bank Street; and rears Beacon Bingo 17

Esplanade, off Dundas Street] and at Bath Street and Lord Street [rear Iceland supermarket, 22 High Street].

The council's homeless officer confirmed that many of these individuals, even when homeless, were not engaged in begging activities for reasons of financial destitution. Indeed, individuals engaged with by homeless officers had encountered were often in receipt of Universal credit, including Personal Independence Payments (PIP), and as a result were not eligible to be issued foodbank vouchers. They were engaging in begging activities to feed their consumption of illicit substances and alcohol; and often engaged in anti-social behaviour.

Of those who were homeless, some have either declined offers of support or have been required to leave supported accommodation due to their behaviour.

The review found there exists a rationale for strengthening the Order's provisions tackling antisocial begging due to, firstly, the persistence of antisocial begging activities, and the apparent escalation in those activities within the Redcar restricted area in particular; and, secondly, the difficulties in detecting offences or obtaining witness statements from members of the public who have suffered harassment, alarm or distress as a result of beggars' activities.

In addition, the council could vary the "aggressive begging" provision to prohibit all forms of passive begging including "loitering", by which is meant 'standing, sitting, approaching people they do not know or waiting around without apparent purpose', as many councils have done

Or the council could prohibit begging that "is clearly inappropriate, excessive, or harmful to the public in degree or kind and lacking justification in fact or circumstance", as Durham county council had proposed (in 2022) to do for Durham city centre. These changes might further assist the council and Cleveland police in better targeting people begging for financial gain rather than because they are genuinely vulnerable and in need .

Or the council could prohibit various forms of passive or persistent begging as some other councils have done

The review also noted that, at the time the council was considering prohibiting aggressive begging" many local authorities across England and Wales had exercised their PSPO powers to bring in wider ranging prohibitions on activities associated with begging (and not just "aggressive begging"), and this remains the case.

Many of these councils have continued to exercise their PSPO powers to prohibit passive forms of begging and persistent begging no financial justification exists, not just aggressive begging, as this council currently does.

Against this, the council's exercise of its PSPO powers to tackle begging related issues has always been a potentially contentious matter, given such measures could impact rough sleepers and the homeless; and the links critics could attempt make to the current "cost of living" crisis, and this could mean taking action to strengthen the existing provisions, despite having secured wide public support for its previous proposals, potentially poses risks to the council's reputation.

Indeed, the Home Office guidance is clear in stating "Public Spaces Protection Orders should not be used to target people based solely on the fact that they are homeless or rough sleeping, as this in itself is unlikely to mean that their behaviour is having an unreasonably detrimental effect on the community's quality of life which justifies imposing restrictions using a PSPO. ... Orders should be used only to address any specific behaviour that is causing a detrimental effect on the community's quality of life which is within the control of the person concerned."

The Home guidance also recommends that "any Order defines precisely the specific activity or behaviour that is having the detrimental impact on the community [and that] councils should also consider measures that tackle the root causes of the behaviour, such as the provision of public toilets".

Accordingly, many councils, when exercising their PSPO powers to tackle antisocial begging, have been at pains to make clear their exercise of these powers explicitly seeks to target people begging for financial gain and those whose actions may be viewed as aggressive or threatening such that they cause alarm, distress and harassment to passers-by and undermine community safety for residents, visitors, shoppers and people working in the (primarily) town and city centres where begging prohibitions have been implemented. Councils have also sought to make it clear they will implement begging prohibitions in a proportionate manner, dealing with anyone identified as vulnerable in a sensitive and empathetic manner, and signposting them where appropriate to sources of support including mental health services; supported housing; and benefit advice etc.

Redcar and Cleveland council's housing options team had developed (and the current vulnerabilities team, within which the council's homelessness officers are based, continue to maintain) an empathetic approach to addressing homelessness and rough sleeping issues locally, regularly engaging with rough sleepers and drifters, signposting them to appropriate services locally or re-connecting them with services within their home local authority area. The team has strong partnerships with supported housing partners and a range of services and charities tackling drug and substance abuse, domestic violence, mental health, poverty, veterans issues; and with local general practitioners' surgeries.

The team also involve Cleveland police and the council's safer communities and streetscene service where they have concerns about public safety.

This empathetic work will continue; and enforcement protocols in place will continue to have clear links to early interventions and support service available that police and authorised [council community enforcement] officers can signpost vulnerable people they encounter.

Given many, if not all, the individuals involved in begging activities, particularly within the Redcar restricted area, were not actually financially destitute but were engaging in begging to feed illicit substance dependencies, the council has confidence its current use of PSPO powers does not target people based solely on the fact that they are homeless or rough sleeping; and this would likely remain the case even were it to strengthen the existing provisions.

However, the review also noted the national policy agenda concerning homelessness has moved on at pace since the new Prime Minister took office 19 July 2026. The Prime Minister, on 19 August 2026, announced immediate action to offer everyone who needs it a route off the streets by Christmas, backed by increased funding of £442 million, as part of his national drive to end rough sleeping, with funding expected to support around 3,000 people experiencing the most severe forms of rough sleeping while helping deliver approximately 1,200 new home²s.

Ministers say the programme will focus on people with complex support needs, combining permanent accommodation with healthcare, mental health services and employment assistance.

In addition, the government has recently repealed (on 29 June 2026) the Vagrancy Act 1824, which criminalised rough sleeping and begging, but had long fallen into disuse³.

Taking all this into account, the review ultimately concluded that the council should not proceed with proposals to further strengthen the Order's antisocial begging provisions at this time.

Extending the scope of the Order to by altering the area(s) to which it applies

A St Germain's ward councillor had asked that the council consider extending the Marske restricted area to also include Marske valley gardens due to the increasing incidence of alcohol fuelled antisocial behaviour within this formal gardens.

² [Prime Minister launches national drive to get everyone in for Christmas - GOV.UK](#)

³ [Rough sleeping no longer a crime as Vagrancy Act repealed - GOV.UK](#)

The review found that Cleveland police had received 15 reports of ASB involving adults for the Marske valley gardens neighbourhood including eight that were alcohol fuelled during the 12 months to 30 June 2026. The review also found Cleveland police had received two reports of public urination and two reports of begging for the Marske valley gardens neighbourhood during the 12-month period examined.

The volumes of reports made to Cleveland police for the Marske valley gardens neighbourhood during the 12-month period examined are comparable with (or exceed the numbers of reports public urination and begging for) the entirety of the existing Marske restricted area:

ASB : alcohol related: 8 (Vs 2 for Marske restricted area)

All remaining ASB (except youth ASB): 7 (Vs 14)

Crime: alcohol related public order; & drug offences: 1 (Vs 2)

Urination: 2 (Vs 0)

Begging: 2 (Vs 0)

Total (excluding begging): 18 (Vs 18)

The review also noted the local police inspector had used their dispersal power to direct any person(s) who has committed, or is likely to commit, anti-social behaviour to leave this part of Marske and not return for a specified period of up to 48 hours, on several occasions during the last 14-months, including:

11-13 July 2025; 24-26 August 2025; and 12-14 March 2026 (extended for a further 48 hours to 16 March 2026)

A Saltburn ward councillor had asked that the council consider extending the Saltburn restricted area to also include the Lower Promenade to tackle alcohol fuelled antisocial behaviour at this popular visitor destination.

The review found that Cleveland police had received seven reports of ASB involving adults for this location including two that were alcohol fuelled during the 12 months to 30 June 2026; and 13 crimes involving adults during the same 12-month period.

A respondent to the 2023 consultation exercise (24 July – 8 September 2023) advocated the inclusion of the car park at West Street Normanby, located to the rears of 19-33 High Street, within the Normanby restricted area.

The review did not find that any clear evidence of reports of ASB involving adults for this location within the Normanby restricted area including those that were alcohol fuelled during the 12 months to 30 June 2026 or of crimes involving adults during the same 12-month period. Consequently, the review did not conclude the Order should be varied, on this occasion, to extend the Normanby

restricted area by adding the car park at West Street Normanby. The council will continue to keep this issue under review.

The review concluded the prescribed tests were likely met justifying the council in extending the scope of the Order to by altering the area(s) to which it applies to:

- extend the Marske restricted area to include the Marske valley gardens neighbourhood
- extend the Saltburn restricted area to include the Lower Promenade;
- but not to extend the Normanby restricted area by adding the car park at West Street Normanby

Whether there has been any displacement of the issue to other areas:

The review concluded there was no clear evidence issues had been displaced to other locations, except perhaps to the Marske valley gardens neighbourhood. The council proposes to vary the Order to extend the scope of the Marske restricted area to include this adjoining neighbourhood.

How enforcement protocols are being used and whether practices are appropriate and consistent:

The review concluded enforcement protocols and practices are appropriate and consistent.

3. What are the proposed changes?

The council is proposing, when extending the “Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council (Anti-Social Behaviour and Nuisance) Public Spaces Protection Order (PSPO)” for a further three years beyond 19 October 2026, to also vary the Order to amend the extent of the Marske and Saltburn restricted areas to include adjoining highways and open and amenity areas.

The proposed variations are as follows:

Marske [restricted area to be varied to include the following highways and open and amenity areas]...

Highways

[add]

152-206 High Street

Church Street

1-4 and 8-9 Church Lane

2-18 The Headlands

Open and amenity areas

[add]

Valley Gardens

Saltburn [restricted area to be varied to include the following highways and open and amenity areas]...

Highways

[add]

Marine Parade (seawards side)

Lower Promenade

Saltburn Bank

Open and amenity areas

[add]

Marine Parade lower path gardens

Enclosed picnic area, Marine Parade

Grass and shrub-covered sea banks east of Hazel Grove ravine

4. The council's current position

The council understand well how antisocial behaviour can blight the lives of people in their local communities.

So ensuring our neighbourhoods are safe places to live, visit and work by tackling antisocial behaviour remains a top priority for us.

That's why the council, where it's appropriate, and it has the support of local people to do so, have used and will use the powers given us under the public spaces protection provisions of the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 to help tackle antisocial behaviour in our neighbourhoods⁴.

The 2014 Act gives councils the authority to draft and implement public spaces protection orders (PSPOs) in response to the particular issues affecting local communities, providing certain criteria and legal tests are met.

Councils can use PSPOs to prohibit specified activities or to require users of a defined public area to do certain things. Such restrictions and requirements can be placed on behaviour that applies to everyone in the locality affected by the PSPO (though councils may exempt some categories of people, where this is appropriate). Breach of a PSPO without a reasonable excuse is an offence, for which a fixed penalty notice of not more than £100 may be issued.

⁴ [Public space protection orders \(PSPOs\) | Redcar and Cleveland \(redcar-cleveland.gov.uk\)](#)

In introducing PSPOs councils have to assess the impact of the antisocial behaviour activities they seek to tackle, and have to ensure that the activities that have taken place:

- have had, or are likely to have, a detrimental effect on the quality of life of those in the locality; or it is likely those activities will take place and that they will have a detrimental effect;
- the effect or likely effect of these activities is, or is likely to be, persistent or continuing in nature and is, or is likely to be, unreasonable; and
- justifies the restrictions and requirements being imposed.

The council had made designated public places orders (DPPOs) to control the drinking of alcohol in nine public places in July 2006, using powers then available to it under the Criminal Justice and Police Act 2001.

The council carried over the existing alcohol control powers controls October 2017 by bringing in a replacement public spaces protection order (PSPO) to ensure the council and its partners could continue to be able to take action to reduce the problems arising from under-age drinking, public drunkenness, and alcohol related violence in the nine named town, village and local centres where controls are in place.

The council has renewed and varied the Order when required or in response to emerging issues.

You can more information about the Order by visiting [Anti-social behaviour and nuisance public spaces protection order | Redcar and Cleveland](#)

5. What this proposal would mean

As the proposals would mean extending the application of the existing provisions to additional areas adjacent to the existing Marske and Saltburn restricted areas, any offences committed within those additional areas would be breaches of a public spaces protection order, and the council may then issue a fixed penalty notice offering the person to whom it is issued the opportunity of discharging any liability to conviction for the offence by payment of a fixed penalty. This fixed penalty must not be more than £100. The council set the fine at £100 (£80 if paid within 10 days), in order to maximise the deterrent risk for offenders, when it converted the previous Designated Public Places Order in force since 2006 into a public spaces protection order in October 2017.

6. Why are we proposing to retain the existing Order and take these new powers?

The council is proposing to retain the existing Order and also to alter the area(s) to which it applies, so as to ensure the council and its partners:

- continue to be able to take action to reduce the problems arising from under-age drinking, public drunkenness, and alcohol related violence, by controlling the consumption of alcohol in 11 town, village and local centres across the borough;
- retain powers to tackle urination and defecation on public spaces within the 11 restricted areas where these controls and prohibitions are currently in place;
- retain powers to tackle antisocial behaviour and nuisance, including aggressive begging issues within the 11 restricted areas where these controls and prohibitions are currently in place
- and extend all these provisions to additional areas adjoining the Marske and Saltburn restricted areas.

When exercising its powers under the public spaces protection provisions of the Antisocial Behaviour, Crime and Policing (2014) Act, the council is required to assess the impact of the antisocial activities it seeks to tackle by applying the following prescribed tests:

1. the activities [alcohol fuelled crime, disorder and antisocial behaviour; public urination and defecation; and aggressive begging] being tackled have had, or are likely to have, a detrimental effect on the quality of life of those in the locality; or it is likely those activities will take place and that they will have a detrimental effect [section 59(2)];
2. the effect or likely effect of these activities is, or is likely to be, persistent or continuing in nature and is, or is likely to be, unreasonable [section 59 (3)]; and
3. justifies the restrictions and requirements being imposed [section 59 (3)];
4. the renewal of the PSPO is necessary to prevent these activities occurring, recurring or increasing in frequency or seriousness [section 60 (2)]
5. the variations proposed meet the prescribed tests set out in section 59(2) and (3) *[as 1-3 inclusive above]*

[Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](https://legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2014/12/section/59)

The council's legal officers are satisfied the council can meet the prescribed tests justifying it in proceeding to test public support for the renewal of the Order including the proposed variations, for the following reasons:

- Clear links between alcohol consumption and ASB and public order and drug crimes within 11 town, village and local centres across the borough justify the retention of the existing controls on alcohol consumption within the 11 existing "restricted areas" in order to prevent these activities occurring, recurring or increasing in frequency or seriousness:
 - Alcohol related antisocial behaviour (non-youth) accounted for more than one-in-six (17.17% or 97) of all (565) such offences across the 11 existing

alcohol control zones; including more than almost one-in-four (24.32%) such offences in Saltburn, more than one-in-five (22.73%) such offences in Guisborough, and almost two-in-ten (19.77%) such offences in Redcar.

- High volumes of such offences justified the council and its partners in retaining the remaining powers, as part of a robust enforcement approach, including those prohibiting “behaviour likely to cause nuisance, harassment, alarm or distress.”
- Incidents of begging (62 in the 12 months to 30 June 2026) confirms the activities of antisocial beggars have largely been maintained since the 2023 review (76 reports during the 12 months to 31 May 2023); and are concentrated in Redcar town centre (49) and Guisborough (five) and South Bank’s retail parks (five)
 - The council CCTV team’s observations show there has been a strong increasing trend in antisocial begging activities within the Redcar restricted area across 2025 (and into 2026)
 - The Coastal community safety group, consisting of local agencies meeting monthly to discuss and proactively tackle local community safety issues has noted intelligence reports that antisocial begging activities offences had contributed toward parts of the Coatham ward being an antisocial behaviour hotspot area in eight out of 12 months between July 2025 and June 2026.
 - The council would be justified in retaining the existing provisions prohibiting aggressive begging within the restricted areas.
- The incidence of ASB involving adults including alcohol fuelled ASB and crime reported to Cleveland police for the Marske valley gardens neighbourhood and the Lower Promenade, Saltburn justifies the council in altering the area(s) to which it applies to:
 - extend the Marske restricted area to include the Marske valley gardens neighbourhood
 - extend the Saltburn restricted area to include the Lower Promenade

The extension and variation order, if approved, will be in force until 20 October 2029 unless varied, extended or discharged by further orders.

7. What are other councils doing?

Councils across England and Wales have used their powers under the public spaces protection provisions of the Antisocial Behaviour, Crime and Policing (2014) Act to tackle a range of antisocial behaviour, including the control of street drinking or alcohol consumption in public places. Most have done so by means of the transitional arrangements for the Act, which meant all existing designated public

places orders (DPPOs) were automatically converted to public spaces protection orders, with effect from 20 October 2017.

As these PSPOs typically relate to town and city centres, they often also prohibit other forms of antisocial behaviour

The following are examples of prohibitions typically in force for town and city centres elsewhere within England and Wales:

- **Street drinking/controls on alcohol consumption** – most if not all English and Welsh local authorities, often by converting historic DPPOs into PSPOs
- **Public urination and defecation** – widely adopted, often in combination with controls on street drinking and alcohol consumption, e.g., London borough of Brent; Ashford; Aylesbury; Broxbourne; Chesterfield; Dartford; Gateshead; Guildford; Manchester; Middlesbrough (TS1); North Devon; Peterborough; Scarborough and Whitby; Southend; Sunderland; Wakefield
- **Sitting, standing or loitering etc for the purpose of begging** – widely adopted, e.g. Blackpool; Darlington; Durham; Folkestone & Hythe; Gateshead; Luton; Maidstone; Sandwell; South Somerset district council (for Yeovil town centre); West Suffolk council (for Bury St Edmunds)
- **Aggressive begging** – widely adopted, e.g., Barnsley; Bicester; Blackpool; Bolton; Corby; Darlington; Durham city; Gateshead; Kettering; Luton; Maidstone; Middlesbrough (TS1); Newcastle-under-Lyme; Nottingham; Nuneaton & Bedworth; Oxford city; Reading; Rother district council for the parishes of Bexhill, Battle and Rye; Stockton-on-Tees; Sunderland; Swindon; Thanet; Wellingborough; Weymouth; Yeovil; Newport; Swansea
- **Antisocial behaviour and nuisance** – adopted by many councils, e.g., London boroughs of Barnet; Tower Hamlets; and Waltham Forest; Chesterfield; Cleethorpes; Corby; Dartford; Guildford; Middlesbrough (TS1); Peterborough; Test Valley; Waverley; Weymouth

8. Who are we consulting?

The council is required to meet consultation, notification, and publicity requirements, in making public spaces protection orders, when extending them, or when varying public spaces protection orders to introduce new requirements and prohibitions on people using public spaces.

This consultation complies with the statutory consultation requirements as it seeks to involve all stakeholders who may be affected, including residents living and businesses trading in surrounding locality at each of the 11 restricted areas; the general public; the Town Deal board; Cleveland police and the office of the police and crime commissioner for Cleveland; Guisborough town council (concerning the Guisborough restricted area); Loftus town council (concerning the Loftus and Carlin How); Skelton & Brotton parish council (concerning the

Skelton and Brotton restricted areas); Saltburn, Marske & New Marske parish council (concerning the Saltburn and Marske restricted areas); and charities and support organisations addressing homelessness issues.

Anyone can give their views during the six-week consultation period which runs from **Wednesday 26 August to Wednesday 7 October 2026**.

As the further decision (currently scheduled for around 13 October 2026) by the council whether to proceed to exercise its PSPO powers to actually renew and vary the Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council (Anti-Social Behaviour and Nuisance) Public Spaces Protection Order (PSPO) as proposed is a key decision affecting at least two wards (12, in fact), the council is required to publish details in the Forward Plan at least 28 clear days in advance of the decision being made.

This decision is referenced as “GDD0095” and was published 20 August 2026 in the Delegated Decision Forward Plan ([Council documents | Redcar and Cleveland \(redcar-cleveland.gov.uk\)](#)).

The affected wards are as follows:

- Eston
- Normanby
- South Bank (Low Grange farm and Cleveland retail parks)
- Teesville (Eston and Normanby)
- Coatham and West Dyke (Redcar)
- St Germain’s (Marske)
- Saltburn
- Brotton (Brotton and Carlin How)
- Guisborough
- Loftus
- Skelton East and Skelton West (Skelton)

The deadline for representations to be made [to julian.feakes@redcar-cleveland.gov.uk] concerning this Forward Plan decision is **Thursday 17 September 2026**.

9. How can I comment on these proposals?

We would welcome your responses and suggestions about ways we could continue to tackle issues associated with persistent begging including through enforcement action. We want to hear any comments you may have on any aspect of these proposals.

Please respond using our on-line survey:

<https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/8WCG39B>

You can also give your views by scanning the QR code below with your phone camera:



Alternatively, you can collect and return paper copies of the survey questionnaire at any of the 11 [Libraries and customer service points | Redcar and Cleveland](#) located across the borough.

You can also request a paper copy of the survey questionnaire by contacting

Julian Feakes, prevention and partnership officer
Redcar & Cleveland council
Community safety and streetscene service
Director growth, enterprise and the environment
Fairway House
Limerick Road
Redcar TS10 5JU

Telephone: 01642 776 948

E-mail : julian.feakes@redcar-cleveland.gov.uk

10. What happens next?

Subject to the outcome of this consultation exercise, the council will also give notice of its intention to vary the Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council (Anti-Social Behaviour and Nuisance) Public Spaces Protection Order (PSPO), with the proposed variations, for a period of four weeks (likely around 8 September-6 October 2026), inviting representations from affected persons whether or not the order should be extended and varied as proposed.

The council executive management team members will consider all comments about these proposals received during the consultation and notification periods, before deciding, around 13 October 2026, whether to extend the existing Order for a further three years until 20 October 2029, and to vary the Order to amend the extent of the Marske and Saltburn restricted areas as proposed, in order to tackle crime and/or antisocial behaviour. The extension and variation order is scheduled to come into force around 20 October 2026.

11. Where can I get more information?

During the course of this consultation, we will be collating all the views and comments we receive. Please contact the community safety and compliance team based within safer communities and streetscene services.

Copies of this consultation document and other council documents can be found on the council's website at [Current consultations | Redcar and Cleveland \(redcar-cleveland.gov.uk\)](https://www.redcar-cleveland.gov.uk/current-consultations) or by contacting the safer communities team or by emailing julian.feakes@redcar-cleveland.gov.uk

This consultation document is also available on request in other formats.

Appendix one:

“Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council (Anti-Social Behaviour and Nuisance) Public Spaces Protection Order (PSPO)”: location maps

Marske village centre alcohol control area (current)

Marske village centre alcohol control area (proposed)

Saltburn town centre alcohol control area (current)

Saltburn town centre alcohol control area (proposed)

Redcar town centre alcohol control area

Eston village centre alcohol control area

Normanby village centre alcohol control area

South Bank local centres alcohol control area

Guisborough town centre alcohol control area

Loftus town centre alcohol control area

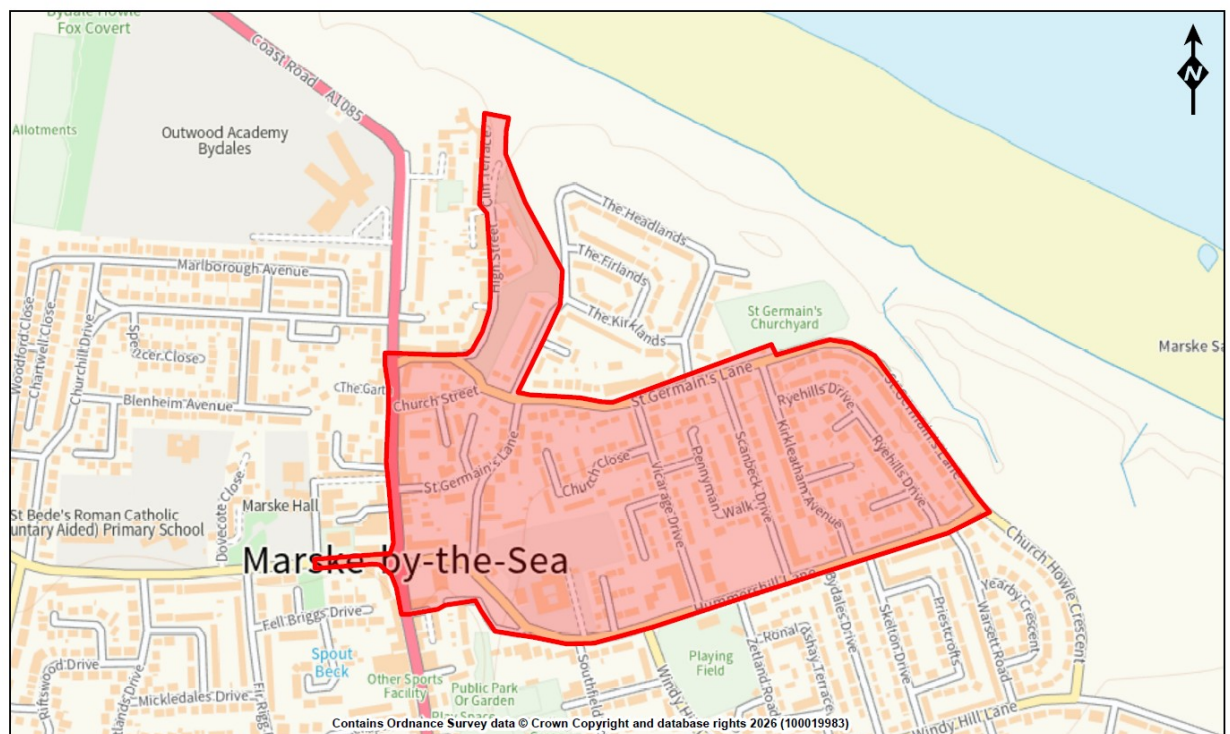
Brotton village centre alcohol control area

Carlin How village centre alcohol control area

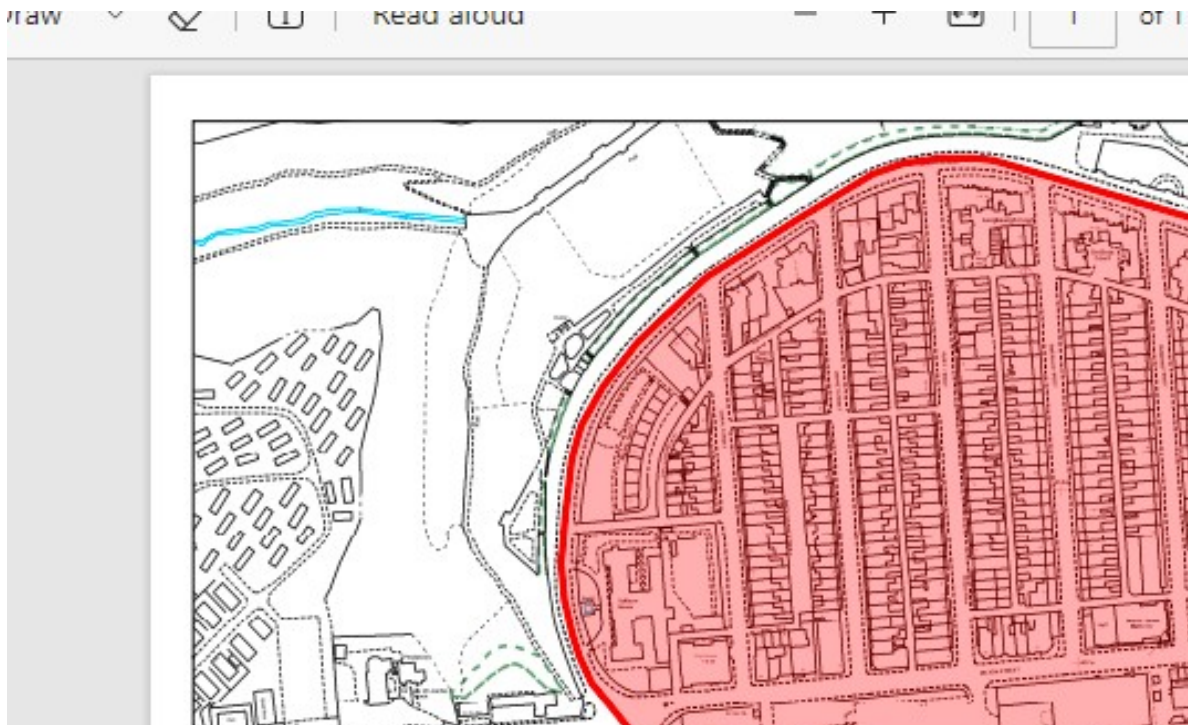
Skelton [and New Skelton] village centre alcohol control area



Marske village centre alcohol control area (current)



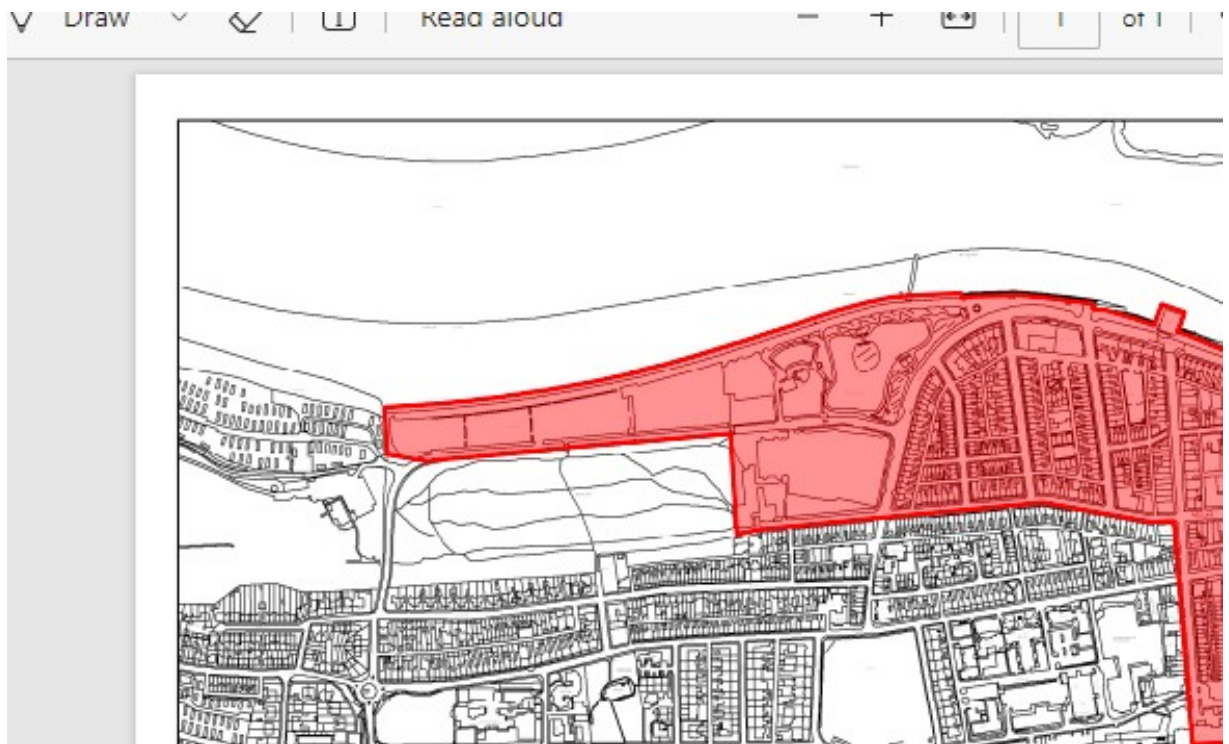
Marske village centre alcohol control area (proposed)



Saltburn town centre alcohol control area (current)



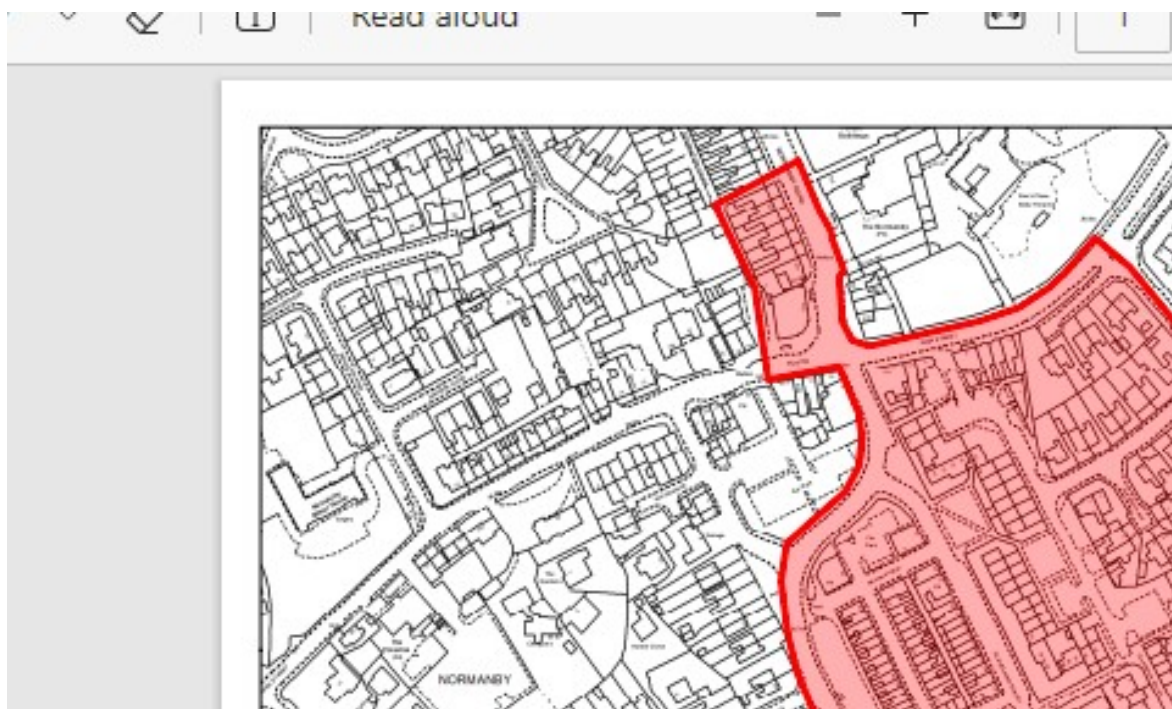
Saltburn town centre alcohol control area (proposed)



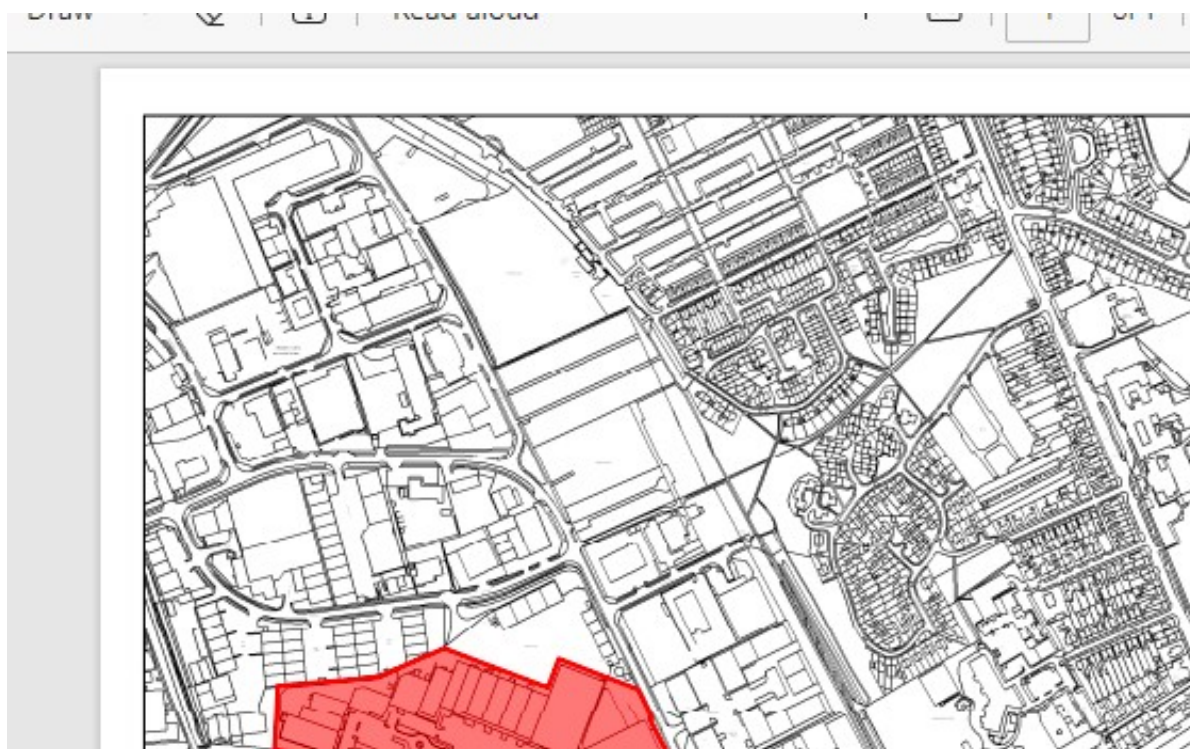
Redcar town centre alcohol control area



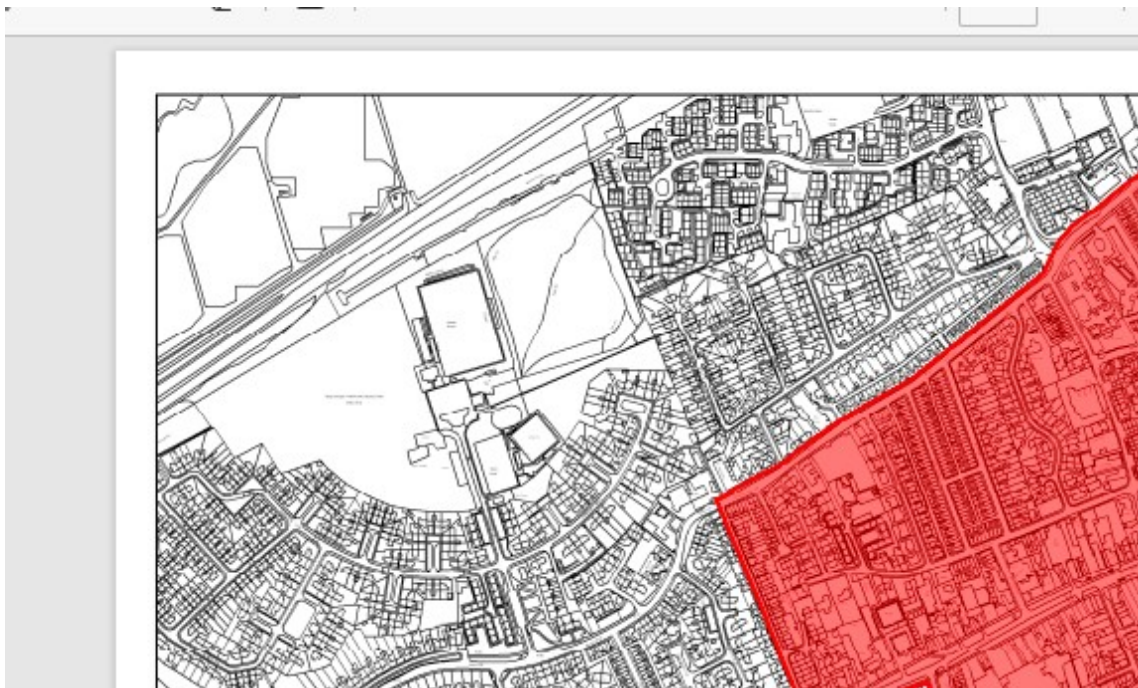
Eston village centre alcohol control area



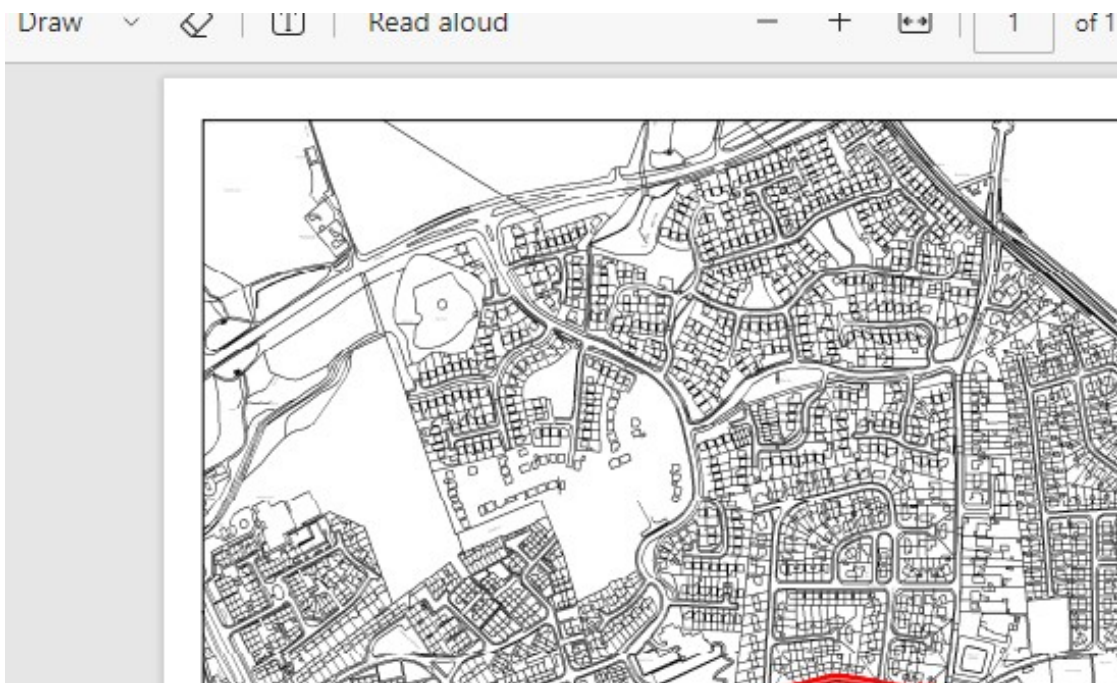
Normanby village centre alcohol control area



South Bank local centres alcohol control area



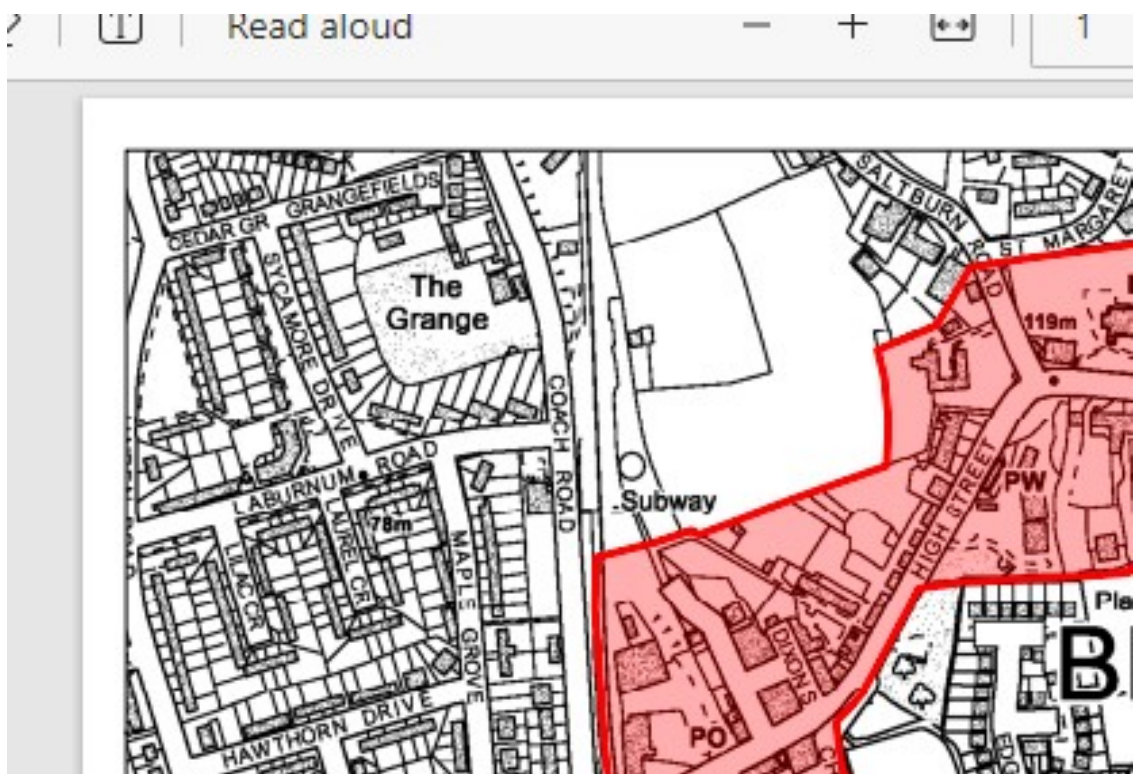
Guisborough town centre alcohol control area



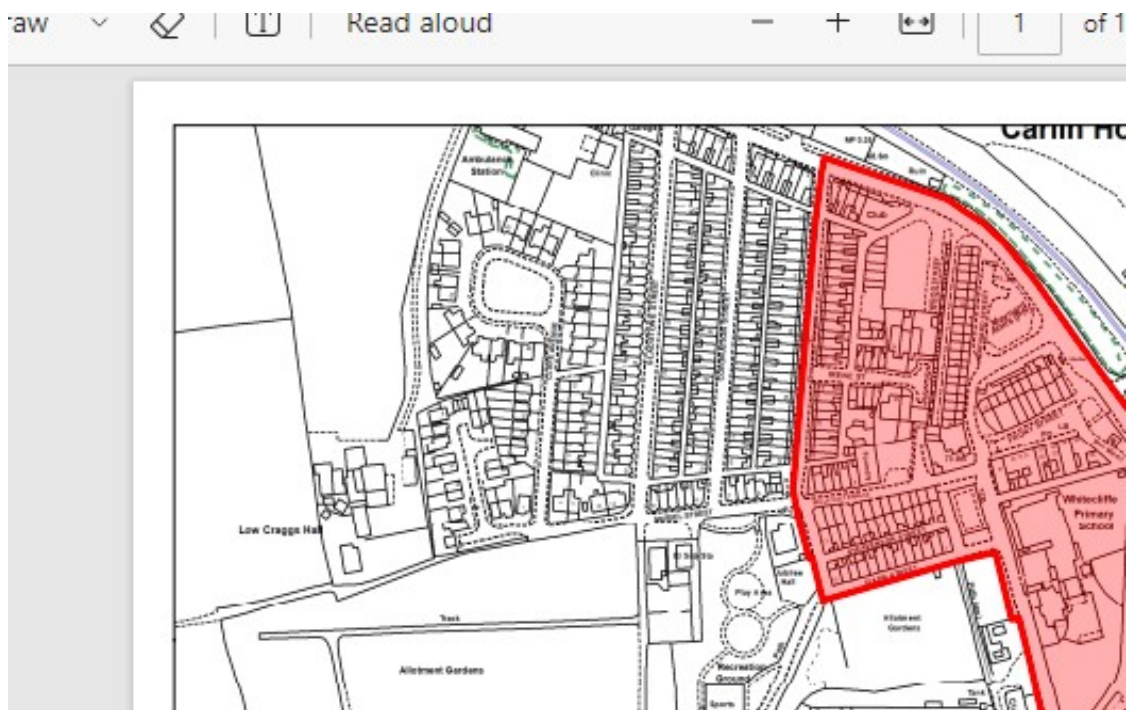
Skelton [and New Skelton] village centre alcohol control area



Loftus town centre alcohol control area



Brotton village centre alcohol control area



Carlin How village centre alcohol control area