



LEICESTERSHIRE & RUTLAND SAFER COMMUNITIES STRATEGY BOARD

25 SEPTEMBER 2025

COMMUNITY PROTECTION NOTICES

Purpose of report

1. The purpose of this report is to provide an overview of the current use of Community Protection Notice Warnings (CPNWs) and Community Protection Notices (CPNs) across Leicester, Leicestershire, and Rutland (LLR), and to explore the reasons behind the apparent underuse and inconsistency in their application. The report also aims to identify opportunities to improve and increase their use across the partnership.

Background

What is a CPN and what is its purpose?

2. A Community Protection Notice (CPN) is a legal tool introduced under Part 4, Chapter 1 of the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014. Its purpose is to stop individuals or organisations from engaging in behaviour that negatively affects the community's quality of life.
 - Section 43: Defines the grounds and content of a CPN.
 - Section 44: Specifies who can issue a CPN.
 - Section 46: Details the consequences of non-compliance.
3. A CPN can require the recipient to:
 - Stop doing something.
 - Do something to rectify the issue.
 - Take reasonable steps to prevent the issue from recurring.

For example, if someone repeatedly allows their dog to escape due to a broken fence, a CPN might require them to fix the fence and attend training sessions

What is the difference between a CPN and a CPNW?

4. A Community Protection Notice Warning (CPNW) is not a legal requirement, but it is best practice to issue a warning before serving a CPN. The CPNW

informs the individual or organisation of the problematic behaviour and gives them a chance to rectify it voluntarily.

- CPNW: Informal warning, no legal consequences if ignored.
- CPN: Formal notice with legal consequences if breached.

Who issues CPNs and why? Who gives approval for them to be issued?

5. CPNs can be issued by:
 - Local authorities;
 - Police officers;
 - Police Community Support Officers (PCSOs) if designated. In Leicestershire they are designated.
6. Before issuing a CPN, the authorised person must:
 - Be satisfied that the behaviour is having a detrimental effect on the community's quality of life.
 - Ensure the behaviour is persistent or continuing.
 - Confirm the behaviour is unreasonable
7. Approval processes vary but typically involve lead officer review and decision. Consultation is recommended with a supervisor and or legal team for advice to ensure proportionality and legality.

What happens if a CPN is not complied with?

8. Failure to comply with a CPN can result in:
 - A fixed penalty notice (usually £100). These are not issued by the Police.
 - Prosecution, leading to a fine of up to £2,500 for individuals or unlimited for businesses.

In addition, the court may impose further orders or penalties depending on the severity and impact of the breach.

9. Data shows that between 8th May 2024 and 8th May 2025 (pre-ECINS), a total of 36 CPNWs and 12 CPNs have been issued across the LLR partnership. However, there are clear disparities in usage across districts. For example, Charnwood (NL) issued 17 CPNWs, while North West (NN), East Leicester (NE), and South Leicester (NS) reported zero usage. This inconsistency raises concerns about the uniformity of approach and understanding across the

partnership. The topic has been raised informally in operational discussions and through performance reviews.

Proposals/Options

10. To address the disparity and underuse of CPNWs and CPNs, the following proposals are put forward:
 - Develop and deliver a partnership-wide training/refreshers session on the use of CPNWs and CPNs, including legal thresholds, best practice, and case studies.
 - Introduce a standardised decision-making framework to support consistent application across all districts.
 - Nominate district leads to champion the use of CPN tools and support local teams.
 - Review and update local policies and procedures to ensure alignment with national guidance and partnership expectations.
 - Consideration of running a trial at a specific Local Authority/NPA:

It has been identified that Market Harborough NPA (NA), in partnership with Harborough District Council, would be the preferred location for the trial. NA is currently an NPA that underuses Community Protection Warnings (CPWs) and Community Protection Notices (CPNs) (1x CPNW issued), making it a suitable candidate for targeted improvement. Leye Price, Community Safety Manager (formerly of Charnwood District), brings valuable experience from a district where CPNs were regularly used as a perpetrator disposal method. Her insight is expected to positively influence the adoption and effective use of these tools. The trial would be supported by the force ASB Support Team.

11. The Board is asked to consider these proposals and provide feedback on their feasibility and any additional suggestions.

Notable developments and challenges:

12. The developments and challenges are as follows:

Past Year

- Implementation of the new ECINS system on 8th May 2025.
- Initial data capture and reporting on CPNW/CPN usage.
- Identification of inconsistencies in application across districts.

Coming Year

- Rollout of proposed training and guidance.
- Monitoring and evaluation of CPNW/CPN usage by district.
- Regular reporting to the Board on progress and impact.

Key issues for partnership working or affecting partners

13. The key issues are as follows:

- Inconsistent understanding and application of CPNW/CPN powers across districts.
- Lack of confidence or clarity among officers regarding thresholds and process.
- Potential missed opportunities to address anti-social behaviour effectively.

Issues in local areas

14. The issues in local areas are as follows:

- (NL): 17 CPNWs issued and 10 CPN's – suggests active use and confidence in the process.
- (NN), (NE), (NS): 0 CPNWs issued – indicates potential gaps in awareness, training, or operational prioritisation.

Recommendations for the Board

15. The Board is recommended:

- (a) To note the contents of this report;
- (b) To agree the appropriate LA / NPA to run a trial;
- (c) To approve the development and delivery of a partnership-wide training and guidance package;
- (d) To endorse the proposal for standardised procedures and district leads to support consistent use.

Officer to contact

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