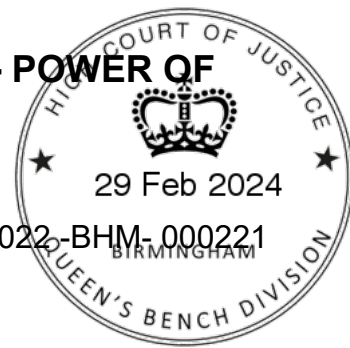


SECTION 222 LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1972 INJUNCTION – POWER OF ARREST

Under section 27, Police and Justice Act, 2006.



**IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING’S BENCH DIVISION
ROYAL COURTS OF JUSTICE**

Claim no: KB – 2022-BHM- 000221

KB-2022-BHM-000221

| | |
|---|------------|
| Birmingham City Council | Claimant |
| (1) Ahzi Nagmadin, (4) Rashani Reid (5) Thomas Whittaker (6) Arthur Rogers (7) ABC (8) Persons Unknown Who Participate Or Intend To Participate In Street-Cruises In Birmingham, As Car Drivers, Motorcycle Riders, Passengers And/Or Spectators (9) Persons Unknown Who, Or Who Intend To, Organise, Promote Or Publicise Street Cruises In Birmingham (10) Persons Unknown who participate or intend to participate in Street Cruises in Birmingham as car drivers, motorcycle riders, or passengers in motor cars or on motorcycles (11) Mohammed Wajahas Shabbir (12) Zoe Lloyd (13) Callum Blunderfield (14) Gurrinder Singh Sahota (15) Connor Hill(16) Asim Rahman (17) Aman Kayani (18) Adhnan Mohammed, (19) Mohammed Daanyaal, (20) Bradley Hayes | Defendants |

The court orders that a power of arrest under section 27, Police and Justice Act 2006, applies to the following paragraph of an order made on 28 February 2024.

(Here set out those provisions of the order to which this power of arrest is attached and no others)

- The Defendants are forbidden to participate in a street-cruise within the Claimant’s local government area (known as the City of Birmingham) the boundaries of which are delineated in red on a map attached to this Order at Schedule 1.
- A power of arrest, pursuant to s.27 Police and Justice Act 2006 shall apply to paragraph 1 above, in relation to any of the 1st and 4th-20th Defendants who participates in a street-cruise as the driver or rider of, or a passenger in or on, any vehicle to which paras 1 and 2 of Schedule 2 to this Order applies. For the avoidance of doubt, the power of arrest granted by this Order does not apply to any other person participating in a street-cruise within the meaning of Schedule 2 to this Order, for example, as a spectator.

*(Where marked * delete as appropriate)*

Schedule 2

“Street-Cruise”

- “Street-Cruise” means a congregation of the drivers of 2 or more motor-vehicles (including motor-cycles) on the public highway or at any place to which the public have access within the Claimant’s local government area (known as the City of Birmingham) as shown delineated in red on the map

at Schedule 1, at which any person performs any of the activities set out at para.2 below, so as, by such conduct, to cause any of the following:

- (i) excessive noise;
- (ii) danger to other road users (including pedestrians);
- (iii) damage or the risk of damage to private property;
- (iv) any nuisance to another person not participating in the street-cruise.

2. The activities referred to at para.1, above, are:

- (i) driving or riding at excessive speed, or otherwise dangerously;
- (ii) driving or riding in convoy;
- (iii) racing against other motor-vehicles;
- (iv) performing stunts in or on motor-vehicles;
- (v) obstructing the highway or any private property;
- (vi) supplying or using illegal drugs;
- (vii) urinating in public;
- (viii) shouting or swearing at, or abusing, threatening or otherwise intimidating another Person; and/or
- (ix) setting off fireworks.

Power of Arrest

The court thinks that—there is a significant risk of harm to a person.

A power of arrest is attached to the order whereby any constable may (under the power given by section 27 Police and Justice Act 2006) arrest without warrant a person if he or she has reasonable cause to suspect that the person is in breach of the provision.

This Power of Arrest

This Order attached Power of Arrest shall come into force 4.00 pm on 27 February 2024 and remain in force until 23:59 on 27 February 2027 unless varied or discharged by further Order of the Court.

Note to the Arresting Officer

Where a person is arrested under the power given by section 27, Police and Justice Act 2006, the section requires that:

- A constable who arrests a person for breach of the injunction must inform the person who applied for the injunction.
- A person arrested for breach of the injunction must, within the period of 24 hours beginning with the time of the arrest, be brought before—
 - (a) a judge of the High Court or a judge of the county court, if the injunction was granted by the High Court;
 - (b) a judge of the county court, if—
 - (i) the injunction was granted by the county court, or
 - (ii) the injunction was granted by a youth court but the respondent is aged 18 or over;
 - (c) a justice of the peace, if neither paragraph (a) nor paragraph (b) applies.
- In calculating when the period of 24 hours ends, Christmas Day, Good Friday and any Sunday are to be disregarded.
- The judge before whom a person is brought under subsection (3)(a) or (b) may remand the person if the matter is not disposed of straight away.
- The justice of the peace before whom a person is brought under subsection (3)(c) must remand the person to appear before the youth court that granted the injunction.

Ordered by

On

27 February 2024
