

Item. 9	Classification: Open	Date: 17 March 2009	Meeting name: Licensing Committee
Report title:	The Licensing Act 2003 – Consideration of potential saturation policies for Borough & Bankside, the Elephant & Castle, Herne Hill and Shad Thames		
Ward(s) or groups affected:	Cathedral, Chaucer, East Walworth, Grange, Newington, Riverside and Village		
From:	Strategic Director of Environment and Housing		

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That based on the latest statistical information the committee approve the following:-
 - a) To progress onto formal public consultation, in accordance with section 5(3) of the Licensing Act 2003, on the potential introduction of a local saturation policy for the Borough and Bankside area;
 - b) To continue to monitor the situation in the areas of the Elephant & Castle and Shad Thames in six-months time; and
 - c) To take no further action in relation to the Herne Hill area.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

2. Statutory guidance on the Licensing Act 2003, permits licensing authorities to consider the adverse cumulative impact of licensed premises on a local area and to implement a policy that seeks to restrict the further increase of licensed premises in that area. This is known as a saturation policy.
3. Since the introduction of the Licensing Act 2003 in November 2005, the council's licensing committee has been monitoring available information sources that might help to gauge the local cumulative impact of licensed premises, particularly in terms of crime and disorder and nuisance. Reports are provided at six-monthly intervals following the release of the latest relevant statistical information from the partnership analytical team.
4. This report provides the committee with the latest ongoing analysis of statistics (up until November 2008) concentrating on four areas under current specific monitor,
 - Borough and Bankside;
 - Elephant & Castle;
 - Herne Hill; and
 - Shad Thames.
5. The committee is asked to consider the new analysis and decide whether, on the basis of this information, formal consultation under section 5(3) of the Licensing Act 2003 on the introduction of a saturation policy should commence in any of the four areas. In the event that the committee decides to enter into consultation it should decide, for the purpose of the consultation only, upon the proposed boundary of the area and the classes of premises to which a policy might apply.
6. This report is one of three reports dealing with issues around saturation. A second report considers in detail whether current policies in the Camberwell and Peckham areas should be maintained. A third report relates to consultation undertaken in and around the Old Kent Road corridor and considers whether a policy should be introduced.

KEY ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION

General

The partnership analytical report

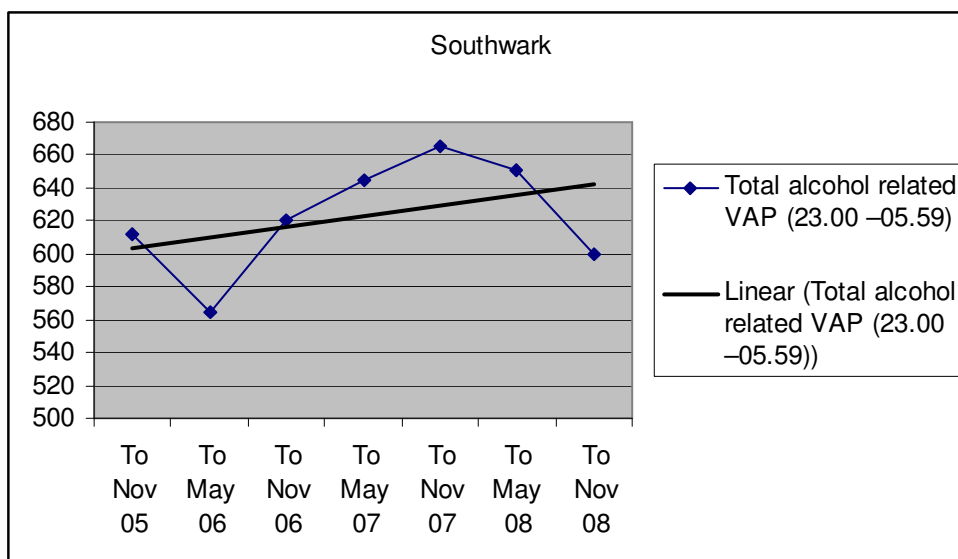
7. The partnership analyst's latest statistical report was released on 14 January 2009. It provides data on the following:
 - Violence against the person (VAP);
 - Disorder and rowdiness; and
 - Ambulance pick-ups
8. A copy of the full analysis is attached as appendix A to this report. Pertinent extracts are included where relevant in the main body of this report.

Violence against the person

9. VAP figures reproduced in the analytical report have attempted to capture incidents that are likely to be related to alcohol, excluding incidents of domestic violence, between the hours of 23.00 and 05.59. The category of violence against the person incorporates a number of individual crime types including murder, grievous bodily harm, actual bodily harm, common assaults, the possession of offensive weapons, harassment and other violent crime.
10. Table 1 / figure 1 below provides comparative figures for VAP within Southwark generally, for the past seven, six-month periods commencing June – November 2005 (the last period preceding the introduction of the 2003 Act) through to June – November 2008. Figure 1 provides a visual representation.

VAP Southwark	Jun 05 – Nov 05 (pre 2003 Act)	Dec 05 – May 06 (post 2003 Act)	Jun 06 – Nov 06	Dec 06 – May 07	Jun 07 – Nov 07	Dec 07 – May 08	Jun 08 – Nov 08
Total alcohol related VAP (23.00 –05.59)	612	565	620	645	666	651	600

Table 1 / figure 1



11. VAP figures across Southwark for the most recent six-month period (June – November 2008) are the lowest recorded since the first period after the introduction of the Act (December 2005 to May 2006). The figures represent:
- A 2% reduction on the last period (June – November 2005) before the introduction of the Act; and
 - A 10% reduction on the last comparable period (June – November 2007).
12. Total VAP figures for the last 12-month period (December 2007 – November 2008) show a 4.5% decrease on the previous comparable 12 month period (December 2006 – November 2007).

Disorder / rowdiness

13. The analytical report also provides information on disorder / rowdiness figures which collects all calls to the police regarding disturbances in licensed premises, disorder or rowdiness between 23.00 and 05.59. Information is provided in this report specific to the situations in Borough and Bankside, Elephant & Castle, Herne Hill and Shad Thames.

Ambulance pick-ups

14. The third category of information provided in the analytical report deals with data obtained from the London ambulance service on alcohol related pick-ups in Southwark between 23.00 and 05.59.

Assessment of related nuisance by the Southwark Environmental Protection Team

15. The council's environmental protection team including noise nuisance, has separately reported on complaints received by the team over the same seven six-month periods. Full comparative figures for complaints received across Southwark are not available but specific information is given for each of the areas under examination in this report.
16. It should be noted that the complaints detailed are not limited to night time complaints as per the VAP and disorder / rowdiness figures. Additionally, the figures reported relate to nuisance issues associated with licensed premises generally and not noise nuisance from music exclusively. Further detail is given with each area's information

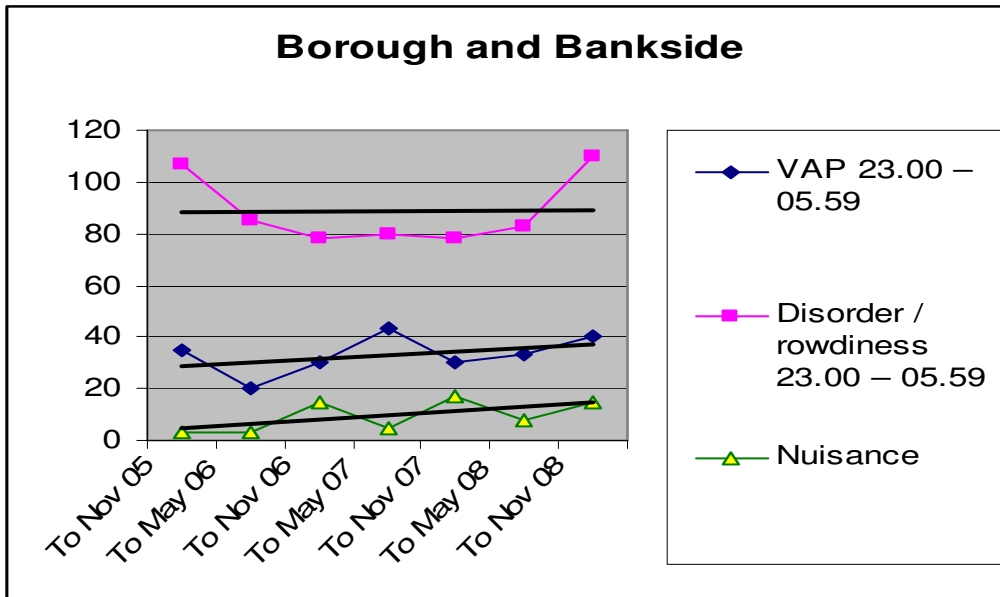
Borough & Bankside

Overview of the situation in Borough & Bankside

17. For the purpose of this exercise the boundary of the Borough and Bankside area has been defined as follows - Starting at the Lambeth boundary at The Cut, moving through Union Street to Borough High Street to St Thomas Street, Crucifix Lane, Druid Street, Tower Bridge Road to the river and back along the river frontage returning to the starting point. A map of the area is provided at appendix B.
18. At the time that this report was prepared there were 178 premises licensed under the Licensing Act 2003 in the Borough and Bankside area for either the sale or supply of alcohol; and / or the provision of regulated entertainment; and / or the provision of late night refreshment. This figure includes 68 restaurants / cafes; 43 public houses / bars; 6 theatres; 5 night clubs; 4 hotels; 4 vessels; and 4 staff canteens. This represents 14.9% of total licensed premises in Southwark.
19. Table 2 / figure 2 below provide comparative figures for Borough and Bankside across the past seven, six-month periods commencing June to November 2005 through June to November 2008.
 - a) VAP;
 - b) Disorder and rowdiness; and
 - c) Nuisance

Borough and Bankside	Jun 05 – Nov 05 (Pre 2003 Act)	Dec 05 – May 06 (Post 2003 Act)	Jun 06 – Nov 06	Dec 06 – May 07	Jun 07 – Nov 07	Dec 07 – May 08	Jun 08 – Nov 08
VAP 23.00 – 05.59	35	20	30	43	30	33	40
% total VAP in Southwark	6%	3%	5%	7%	5%	5%	7%
Disorder / rowdiness 23.00 – 05.59	107	85	78	80	78	83	110
Nuisance	3	3	15	5	17	8	15

Table 2 / figure 2



20. VAP figures (table 2) for the most recent six-month period (June to November 2008) represent
 - A 14% increase on the last period prior to the introduction of the Act (June to November 2005); and
 - A 33% increase on the last comparable period (June to November 2007).
21. Total VAP figures for the last 12-month period (December 2007 – November 2008) are constant with the previous comparable 12 month period (December 2006 – November 2007).
22. Disorder and rowdiness figures (table 2) for the most recent six-month period (June to November 2008) indicate
 - A 3% increase on last period prior to the introduction of the Act (June to November 2005); and
 - A 41% increase on the last comparable period (June to November 2007).
23. Total disorder / rowdiness figures for the last 12-month period (December 2007 – November 2008) show a 22% increase on the previous comparable 12-month period (December 2006 – November 2007).
24. Total recorded incidents for nuisance for the Borough and Bankside area are low. However, nuisance figures (table 2) for the most recent six-month period (June to November 2008) represent:
 - A 500% increase on the last period prior to the introduction of the Act (June to November 2005); and
 - A 12% decrease on the last comparable period (June to November 2007).
25. Total nuisance figures for the last 12-month period (December 2007 – November 2008) show a 5% increase on the previous comparable 12-month period (December 2006 – November 2007). For information the 15 nuisance complaints received in the June –

November 2008 period relate to 10 premises. A total of 9 complaints have related to music noise, 1 PA system noise, 3 fixed plant, 1 odour and 1 DIY/construction.

26. No area specific details are available for local ambulance pick-ups. However, hot spot maps provided in the latest analyst's report (page 7 of appendix A) do identify that the majority of alcohol related pick-ups were in the Borough and Bankside area in both the December 2007 to May 2008 and June 2008 to November 2008 periods.

View from the Commissioner of Police for the Metropolis

27. The observations of the commissioner of police for the metropolis on this matter will be reported orally to the committee.

Elephant & Castle

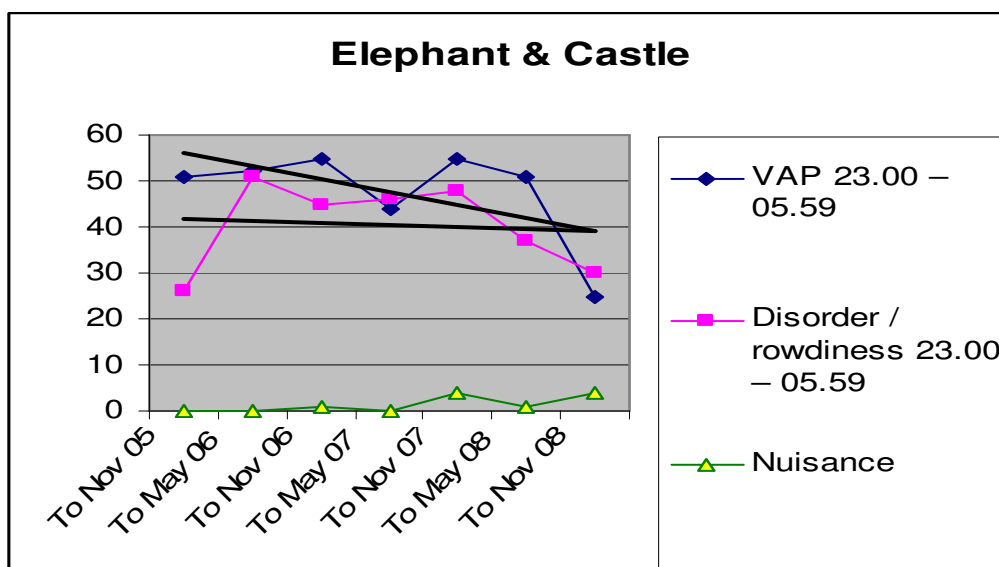
Overview of the situation in Elephant & Castle

28. For the purpose of this exercise the boundary of the Elephant & Castle area has been defined as follows - Starting at the junction of Southwark Bridge Road and Borough Road following the railway line southwards across New Kent Road to Elephant Road into Walworth Road. Then south down Walworth Road to Hampton Street. From Hampton Street / Howell Walk to Newington Butts, Kennington Lane, Brook Drive, Hayles Street, St George's Road, Garden Row, London Road, Thomas Doyle Street and back to the starting point. A map of the area is provided at appendix C.
29. At the time that this report was prepared there were 33 premises licensed under the Licensing Act 2003 for either the sale or supply of alcohol; and / or the provision of regulated entertainment; and / or the provision of late night refreshment in the Elephant & Castle area. This includes 8 grocers / supermarkets / off-licensed premises; 7 restaurants; and 7 public houses. This represents 2.75% of total licensed premises in Southwark.
30. Table 3 / figure 3 below provides comparative figures for the Elephant & Castle across the past seven, six-month periods commencing June to November 2005 through to June to November 2008 for
- a) VAP;
 - b) Disorder and rowdiness; and
 - c) Nuisance

Elephant & Castle	Jun 05 – Nov 05 (Pre 2003 Act)	Dec 05 – May 06 (Post 2003 Act)	Jun 06 – Nov 06	Dec 06 – May 07	Jun 07 – Nov 07	Dec 07 – May 08	Jun 08 – Nov 08
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VAP 23.00 – 05.59	51	52	55	44	55	51	25
% total VAP in Southwark	8%	8%	9%	7%	9%	8%	4%
Disorder / rowdiness 23.00 – 05.59	26	51	45	46	48	37	30
Nuisance	0	0	1	0	4	1	4

Table 3 / figure 3



31. VAP figures (table 3 for the most recent six-month period (June to November 2008) represent
 - A 51% decrease on last period prior to the introduction of the Act (June to November 2005); and
 - A 55% decrease on the last comparable period (June to November 2007).
32. Total VAP figures for the last 12-month period (December 2007 – November 2008) show a 23% decrease on the previous comparable 12 month period (December 2006 – November 2007).
33. Disorder / rowdiness figures (table 3) for the most recent six-month period (June to November 2008) represent
 - A 15% increase on last period prior to the introduction of the Act (June to November 2005); and
 - A 37.5% decrease on the last comparable period (June to November 2007).
34. Total disorder / rowdiness figures for the last 12-month period (December 2007 – November 2008) show a 29% decrease on the previous comparable 12 month period (December 2006 – November 2007).
35. Nuisance figures (table 3) for the most recent six-month period (June to November 2008) show:

- An increase of four complaints (0 to 4) on the last period prior to the introduction of the Act (June to November 2005); and
 - The level of complaint to be constant with the last comparable period (June to November 2007).
36. Total nuisance figures for the last 12-month period (December 2007 – November 2008) show a 25% increase on the previous comparable 12-month period (December 2006 – November 2007). For information the 4 nuisance complaints received in the June – November 2008 period relate to 3 different premises. All complaints relate to music noise.
37. No area specific details are available for local ambulance pick-ups. However, hot spot maps provided in the latest analyst's report (page 7 of appendix A) show that Elephant & Castle had a comparatively high number of calls in both the December 2007 to May 2008 and June 2008 to November 2008 periods.

View from the Commissioner of Police for the Metropolis

38. The observations of the commissioner of police for the metropolis on this matter will be reported orally to the committee.

Herne Hill

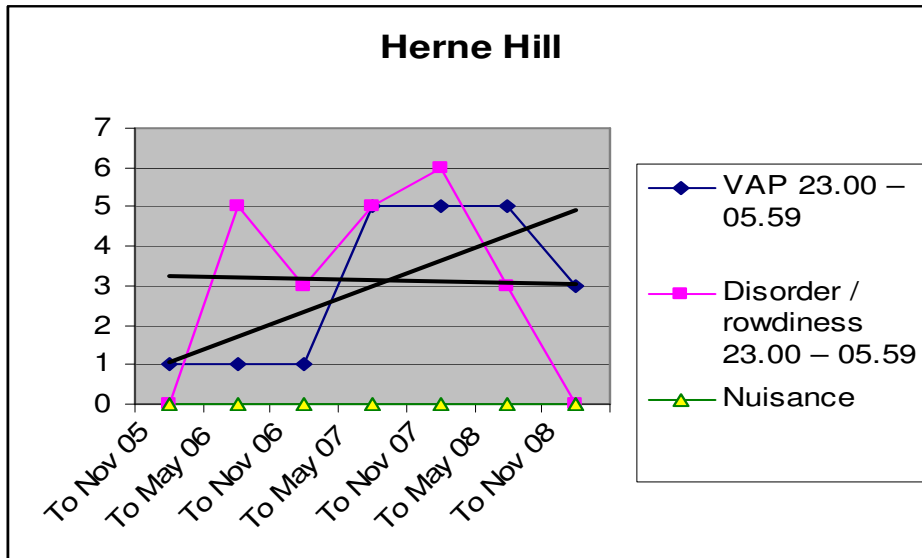
Overview of the situation in Herne Hill

39. For the purpose of this exercise the boundary of the Herne Hill area has been defined as follows - Starting at Herne Hill station moving eastwards along Half Moon Lane as far as Carver Road. Then southwards down Norwood Road to the junction with Croxted Road and incorporating an area of Lambeth. A map of the area is provided at appendix D.
40. At the time that this report was prepared there were 13 premises licensed under the Licensing Act 2003 in the Herne Hill area (Southwark side) for either the sale or supply of alcohol; and / or the provision of regulated entertainment; and / or the provision of late night refreshment. This figure includes 7 restaurants. It represents 1.1% of total licensed premises in Southwark.
41. Table 4 / figure 4 below provide comparative figures for Herne Hill across the past seven, six-month periods commencing June to November 2005 through June to November 2008.
- a) VAP;
 - b) Disorder and rowdiness; and
 - c) Nuisance

Herne Hill	Jun 05 – Nov 05 (Pre 2003 Act)	Dec 05 – May 06 (Post 2003 Act)	Jun 06 – Nov 06	Dec 06 – May 07	Jun 07 – Nov 07	Dec 07 – May 08	Jun 08 – Nov 08
VAP 23.00 – 05.59	1	1	1	5	5	5	3
% total VAP in Southwark	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	0%
Disorder /	0	5	3	5	6	3	0

rowdiness 23.00 – 05.59							
Nuisance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 4 / figure 4



42. Table 4 shows that recorded alcohol related VAP statistics for this area have remained insignificant throughout the period monitored.
43. Similarly, disorder / rowdiness figures have also remained insignificant throughout the period under monitor. No instances of disorder / rowdiness were reported during the last six-month period (June – November 2008).
44. No noise nuisance complaints are recorded for any of the seven periods under consideration.
45. No area specific details are available for local ambulance pick-ups. However, hot spot maps provided in the latest analyst's report (page 7 of appendix A) do not register any pick-ups in the last six-month period (June 2008 to November 2008).

View from the Commissioner of Police for the Metropolis

46. The observations of the commissioner of police for the metropolis on this matter will be reported orally to the committee.

Shad Thames

Overview of the situation in Shad Thames

47. For the purpose of this exercise the boundary of the Shad Thames area has been defined as follows - Commencing at Tower Bridge progressing by Tower Bridge Road / Tooley Street / Shad Thames / river frontage (including the moored vessels) and returning to Tower Bridge. A map of the area is provided at appendix E.
48. At the time that this report was prepared there were 29 premises licensed under the Licensing Act 2003 in the Shad Thames area for either the sale or supply of alcohol; and / or the provision of regulated entertainment; and / or the provision of late night

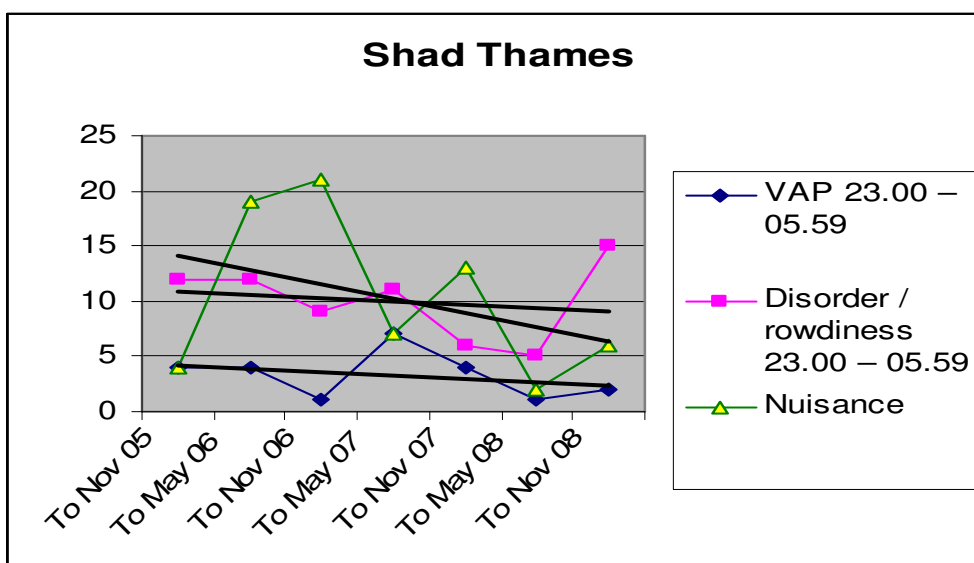
refreshment. This figure includes 13 restaurant / cafes, 6 public houses / bars and 6 vessels. This represents 2.4% of total licensed premises in Southwark.

49. Table 5 / figure 5 below provide comparative figures for Shad Thames across the past seven, six-month periods commencing June to November 2005 through June to November 2008.

- a) VAP;
- b) Disorder and rowdiness; and
- c) Nuisance

Shad Thames	Jun 05 – Nov 05 (Pre 2003 Act)	Dec 05 – May 06 (Post 2003 Act)	Jun 06 – Nov 06	Dec 06 – May 07	Jun 07 – Nov 07	Dec 07 – May 08	Jun 08 – Nov 08
VAP 23.00 – 05.59	4	4	1	7	4	1	2
% total VAP in Southwark	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%
Disorder / rowdiness 23.00 – 05.59	12	12	9	11	6	5	15
Nuisance	4	19	21	7	13	2	6

Table 5 / figure 5



50. VAP figures (table 5) for the most recent six-month period (June to November 2008) are insignificant for the last two periods.

51. Disorder / rowdiness figures (table 5) remain significantly low. Figures for the most recent six-month period (June to November 2008) represent

- A 25% increase on last period prior to the introduction of the Act (June to November 2005). However, this only represents three additional incidents; and
- A 250% increase on the last comparable period (June to November 2007). This represents 9 additional cases.

52. Total disorder / rowdiness figures for the last 12-month period (December 2007 – November 2008) show an 18% increase on the previous comparable 12 month period (December 2006 – November 2007).
53. Nuisance figures (table 5) for the most recent six-month period (June to November 2008) show:
 - An increase of 50% on the last period prior to the introduction of the Act (June to November 2005); and
 - A decrease of 54% on the last comparable period (June to November 2007).
54. Total nuisance figures for the last 12-month period (December 2007 – November 2008) show a 60% decrease on the previous comparable 12-month period (December 2006 – November 2007). For information the 6 nuisance complaints received in the June – November 2008 period relate to 5 different premises. Of these, 2 relate to loud music, 1 to people noise, 2 odours and 1 fly-tipping.
55. No area specific details are available for local ambulance pick-ups. However, hot spot maps provided in the latest analyst's report (page 7 of appendix A) show that Shad Thames had a comparatively high number of calls in both the December 2007 to May 2008 and June 2008 to November 2008 periods.

View from the Commissioner of Police for the Metropolis

56. The observations of the commissioner of police for the metropolis on this matter will be reported orally to the committee.

The cumulative impact of a concentration of licensed premises

57. The matter of the cumulative impact of a concentration of licensed premises on the licensing objectives is dealt with under Sections 13.24 through to 13.39 of the guidance to the Act produced by the Department of Culture Media and Sport (DCMS) (last revision approved June 2007). In order to be able to consider the issues around the introduction of saturation policies fully, it is important to understand the concept of cumulative impact and saturation policies, as set out in the guidance. Member's attention is drawn to the key points of the guidance set out in the supplementary advice from the strategic director of legal and democratic services in this report (paragraph 68 onward).

Next steps

58. The steps toward a special policy on saturation as set out in the DCMS guidance are as follows
 - a) Identify concern about crime and disorder or public nuisance;
 - b) Consider whether there is good evidence that crime and disorder or nuisance are happening and are caused by the customers of licensed premises or that the risk of cumulative impact is imminent;
 - c) Identify the boundaries of the area where problems are occurring;
 - d) Consult with those in Section 5(3) of the 2003 Act, and subject to the outcome of that consultation;

- e) Include and publish details of the special policy in the licensing policy statement.
59. In the event that the committee considers that it wishes to progress consideration of a saturation policy in any of the four above areas then the next step is to commence formal public consultation under section 5(3) of the Act.
60. Section 5(3) requires consultation to take place with
- Representatives of holders of personal licences;
 - Representatives of holders of premises licences;
 - Representatives of
61. If the committee wishes public consultation to commence in any area, the following actions are proposed:
- A public notice to be placed in a local newspaper;
 - A public notice to be placed on the licensing web site;
 - A direct letter drop to be sent to all premises licence holders and personal licence holders in and around the area concerned;
 - A direct letter drop to be sent to representatives of all known local resident and community groups in and around the area
 - Arrangements to be made for a public meeting to be held in the area concerned; and
 - Public notices to be given at the relevant community councils.
62. Any consultation should run for a period of three months.

COMMUNITY IMPACT STATEMENT

63. This report considers whether, on the basis of the latest report from the partnership analyst it is appropriate and necessary to commence consultation under section 5(3) of the Licensing Act 2003 on the possible introduction of a local saturation policy in any of the four areas under consideration.
64. Saturation policies have the potential to place a check on identified and escalating concerns relating to crime and disorder, anti-social behaviour and nuisance. In doing so such policies may contribute toward reducing the fear of crime and making Southwark a better place to live, work and visit.
65. Policies may be perceived as preventing responsible operators from becoming established within the area or from developing existing businesses. It does not necessarily follow that this is the case. The existence of a policy will require, however, that applicants for licences demonstrate that their business proposals do not further impact on the identified local concerns.

RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS

66. The costs of entering into public consultation in one or more areas can be accommodated within the service budget.

CONSULTATIONS

67. No formal consultations have taken place in the preparation of this report other than liaison between the various contributors.

SUPPLEMENTARY ADVICE FROM OTHER OFFICERS

Strategic Director for Legal and Democratic Services

Cumulative Impact and Special/Saturation Policies

68. The Licensing Act 2003 does not, in itself, provide for saturation policies. However, Section 4 of the Act provides that in carrying out its functions a licensing authority must have regard to “the guidance” issued by the Secretary of State under Section 182 of the Act. The guidance acknowledges that saturation policies are a proper matter to be taken into account when developing a licensing policy.
69. In considering whether a statement of licensing policy should include a saturation policy in respect to an area, the licensing authority should consider the cumulative impact of licensed premises, in the particular area(s) concerned.
70. Cumulative Impact is defined in the guidance at paragraph 13.24 as “the potential impact on the promotion of the licensing objectives of a significant number of licensed premises concentrated in one area”.

Consultation

71. Section 5(3) of the Act requires that before formulating any such policy the licensing authority must first consult with the local police, fire service and representative bodies of local residents, businesses and premises licence holders. This consultation took place between 1 August and 31 October 2007 in respect of the two areas under consideration, Peckham and Camberwell.

Evidence

72. It is clear from the guidance that any decision to include a saturation policy within the statement of licensing policy should have an evidential basis which demonstrates that the cumulative impact of licensed premises in an area is having an impact on crime and disorder and/or public nuisance.
73. The decision to include a saturation policy should only be made where, after considering the available evidence and consulting those individuals and organizations listed in Section 5(3) of the Act, the licensing authority is satisfied that it is appropriate and necessary to include an approach to cumulative impact in the statement of licensing policy (guidance at paragraph 13.27).
74. Members are asked to consider the evidence collated following consultation in each of the three areas. If members wish to recommend the inclusion of a saturation policy for any of the areas, members must first be satisfied that there is sufficient evidence to show that the cumulative impact of premises in each area is having an impact on crime and disorder and/or public nuisance.

The Effect of Adopting a Special Policy

75. The adoption of a special policy will create a rebuttable presumption that applications for new licences and variations that are likely to add to the existing cumulative impact of premises within the area(s) to which the special policy applies, will normally be refused where relevant representations are received.

76. The special policy must stress that this presumption does not relieve responsible authorities and interested parties of the need to make representations in respect of applications for premises within the special policy area(s). It will not be possible to refuse to grant such applications, or seek to impose conditions if no representations are received.
77. If no representations are received in respect of applications within the special policy area, it will remain the case that an application must be granted in the terms that are consistent with the operating schedule submitted.
78. Applicants will be expected to provide information in their operating schedules to address the special policy issues in order to rebut the presumption of refusal. Applicants will need to demonstrate why the operation of their premises will not add to the cumulative impact being experienced.
79. Once adopted, special policies should be reviewed regularly to assess whether they are needed any longer or require expansion.

Limitations

80. It would not normally be justifiable to adopt a special policy on the basis of a concentration of shops, stores or supermarkets selling alcohol for consumption off the premises (Guidance at paragraph 13.33). Members will note that the classes of premises to which the saturation may apply, includes off-licences, supermarkets, grocers and take-aways in each of the three areas. Members should be satisfied that the inclusion of such premises is justifiable, having regard to the evidence obtained through the consultation process.
81. A special policy should never be absolute, i.e. cannot have a blanket policy to refuse all applications but rather a rebuttable presumption that they will be refused. Each application will have to be considered on its own merits and should only be refused if after receiving representations, the licensing authority is satisfied that the grant of the application would undermine the promotion of the licensing objectives and, that necessary conditions would be ineffective in preventing the problems involved.
82. Special policies should never be used as a ground for revoking an existing licence or certificate when representations are received about problems with those premises, i.e. by way of a review. A review must relate specifically to individual premises whereas cumulative impact relates to the effect of a concentration of many premises.
83. A special policy cannot be used to justify rejecting applications to vary an existing licence except where the proposed changes are directly relevant to the policy and the refusal is necessary for the promotion of the licensing objectives.
84. Special policies cannot justify and should not include provisions for a terminal hour in a particular area.
85. Special policies must not impose quotas that would restrict the consideration of any application on its individual merits.
86. The guidance states that statements of licensing policy should contain information about the alternative mechanisms available for controlling cumulative impact. The licensing policy should contain details of mechanisms available both within and outside of the licensing regime. (guidance at paragraph 13.39).

87. Members should note that the statement of licensing policy must not be inconsistent with the provisions of the 2003 Act and must not override the right/s of any individual as provided for in that Act. Nor must the statement of licensing policy be inconsistent with obligations placed on the council under any other legislation, including human rights legislation. Members should also note that the council has a duty under Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, when carrying out its functions as a licensing authority under the 2003 Act, to do all it reasonably can to prevent crime and disorder within the borough.
88. The 2003 Act provides that the functions of the licensing authority, except those relating to the making of the statement of licensing policy, are to be taken or carried out by its licensing committee and that the licensing committee may delegate these functions to sub-committees or to licensing authority officials in appropriate cases. The council has delegated its licensing functions in accordance with the 2003 Act as set out in its constitution (2007/2008) at part 3G.

Finance Director's Concurrent (Env/ET/160209)

89. The head of community safety and enforcement has confirmed that any costs arising from implementing the proposals, set out in the report, will be fully contained within existing budgets.

BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS

Background papers	Held at	Contact
Licensing Act 2003 Associated secondary regulations DCMS Guidance to the Act Southwark Statement of Licensing Policy Partnership Analyst's Report	The Health Safety & Licensing Unit, The Chaplin Centre, Thurlow Street, London, SE17 2DG	Mrs Kirtikula Read. Telephone: 020 7525 5748

APPENDICES

Appendix No.	Title of Appendix
A	Partnership analyst team report of 14 January 2009 (see report on Camberwell and Peckham saturation policies elsewhere on agenda)
B	Map of Borough and Bankside
C	Map of the Elephant & Castle
D	Map of the Herne Hill area
E	Map of the Shad Thames area

AUDIT TRAIL

Lead Officer	Jonathon Toy, Head of Community Safety & Enforcement
Report Author	Richard Parkins; Health Safety & Licensing Unit Manager
Version	Final
Dated	6 March 2009

Key Decision	Yes
Consultation with other officers / directorates	
Officer Title	Comments sought and included
Strategic Director of Legal and Democratic Services	Yes
Director of Finance	Yes
Executive Member	Yes