

Licensing Committee

Thursday 19 April 2012

7.00 pm

Ground Floor Meeting Room G02A - 160 Tooley Street, London SE1 2QH

Membership

Councillor Sunil Chopra (Chair)
Councillor Linda Manchester (Vice-Chair)
Councillor Michael Bukola
Councillor Robin Crookshank Hilton
Councillor Dora Dixon-Fyle
Councillor Dan Garfield
Councillor Norma Gibbes

Councillor Renata Hamvas
Councillor David Hubber
Councillor Eliza Mann
Councillor Michael Mitchell
Councillor Adele Morris
Councillor the Right Revd Emmanuel Oyewole
Councillor Althea Smith
Councillor Ian Wingfield

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Contact

Andrew Weir on 020 7525 7222 or email: andrew.weir@southwark.gov.uk
Webpage: <http://www.southwark.gov.uk>

Members of the committee are summoned to attend this meeting

Eleanor Kelly

Acting Chief Executive

Date: 11 April 2012



Licensing Committee

Thursday 19 April 2012

7.00 pm

Ground Floor Meeting Room G02A - 160 Tooley Street, London SE1 2QH

Order of Business

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| | PART A - OPEN BUSINESS | |
| 1. | APOLOGIES | |
| | To receive any apologies for absence. | |
| 2. | CONFIRMATION OF VOTING MEMBERS | |
| | A representative of each political group will confirm the voting members of the committee. | |
| 3. | NOTIFICATION OF ANY ITEMS OF BUSINESS WHICH THE CHAIR DEEMS URGENT | |
| | In special circumstances, an item of business may be added to an agenda within five clear days of the meeting. | |
| 4. | DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS AND DISPENSATIONS | |
| | Members to declare any personal interests and dispensation in respect of any item of business to be considered at this meeting. | |
| 5. | MINUTES FROM THE LICENSING COMMITTEE | 1 - 4 |
| | To approve as a correct record the Minutes of the open section of the meeting held on 13 December 2011. | |
| 6. | MINUTES FROM THE LICENSING SUB-COMMITTEES | 5 - 50 |

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To agree as a correct record the Minutes of the open sections of the meetings held on:

5 December 2012
12 December 2012
19 December 2012
16 January 2012
19 January 2012
30 January 2012
2 February 2012
6 February 2012
13 February 2012
28 February 2012
5 March 2012

- | | | |
|----|---|-----------|
| 7. | THE LICENSING ACT 2003 - CONSIDERATION OF LOCAL SATURATION POLICIES DEALING WITH THE "CUMULATIVE IMPACT" OF LICENSED PREMISES - BOROUGH AND BANKSIDE, CAMBERWELL AND PECKHAM AREAS | 51 - 99 |
| 8. | THE LICENSING ACT 2003 - CONSIDERATION OF LOCAL SATURATION POLICIES DEALING WITH THE "CUMULATIVE IMPACT" OF LICENSED PREMISES - ELEPHANT & CASTLE; OLD KENT ROAD CORRIDOR (NORTH & SOUTH); WALWORTH ROAD / EAST STREET & SHAD THAMES AREAS | 100 - 142 |

ANY OTHER OPEN BUSINESS AS NOTIFIED AT THE START OF THE MEETING AND ACCEPTED BY THE CHAIR AS URGENT.

EXCLUSION OF PRESS AND PUBLIC

The following motion should be moved, seconded and approved if the sub-committee wishes to exclude the press and public to deal with reports revealing exempt information:

“That the public be excluded from the meeting for the following items of business on the grounds that they involve the likely disclosure of exempt information as defined in paragraphs 1-7, Access to Information Procedure rules of the Constitution.”

PART B - CLOSED BUSINESS

9. MINUTES FROM THE LICENSING SUB-COMMITTEES

To agree as a correct record the Minutes of the closed sections of the meetings held on:

19 December 2012
6 February 2012.

Item No.

Title

Page No.

**ANY OTHER CLOSED BUSINESS AS NOTIFIED AT THE START OF
THE MEETING AND ACCEPTED BY THE CHAIR AS URGENT.**

Date: 11 April 2012



Licensing Committee

MINUTES of the OPEN section of the Licensing Committee held on Tuesday 13 December 2011 at 7.00 pm at Ground Floor Meeting Room G02A - 160 Tooley Street, London SE1 2QH

PRESENT:

- Councillor Sunil Chopra (Chair)
- Councillor Linda Manchester
- Councillor Robin Crookshank Hilton
- Councillor Dora Dixon-Fyle
- Councillor Dan Garfield
- Councillor Renata Hamvas
- Councillor David Hubber
- Councillor Eliza Mann
- Councillor Adele Morris
- Councillor the Right Revd Emmanuel Oyewole
- Councillor Althea Smith

OFFICER SUPPORT:

- Richard Parkins, health safety licensing and environmental protection unit manager
- John McHenry, markets development manager
- David Perry, legal officer
- Andrew Weir, constitutional officer

1. APOLOGIES

Apologies for absence were received from Councillors Ian Wingfield, Michael Bukola, Norma Gibbes and Michael Mitchell. Apologies for lateness were received from Councillors The Right Reverend Emmanuel Oyewole, Adele Morris and Eliza Mann.

2. CONFIRMATION OF VOTING MEMBERS

The members present were confirmed as the voting members.

3. NOTIFICATION OF ANY ITEMS OF BUSINESS WHICH THE CHAIR DEEMS URGENT

There were none.

4. DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS AND DISPENSATIONS

Item 7. The review of the extension of pitches designation of North Cross Road

Councillor Crookshank Hilton, personal and non prejudicial, had expressed an opinion regarding Santa Claus attending North Cross Road during the Christmas period.

5. MINUTES FROM THE LICENSING COMMITTEE

RESOLVED:

That the open minutes of the committee meeting held on 26 July 2011 be agreed as a correct record and signed by the chair subject to one change.

It was noted that Councillor The Right Reverend Emmanuel Oyewole had been present for item 7, The Licensing Act 2003 – Three year review of statement of licensing policy.

6. MINUTES FROM THE LICENSING SUB-COMMITTEES

RESOLVED:

That the minutes of the open sections of the meetings held on 8 August 2011, 31 August 2011, 14 September 2011, 25 October 2011, 26 October 2011, 14 November 2011 and 17 November 2011 be agreed as a correct record and signed by the chair.

7. THE REVIEW OF THE EXTENSION OF PITCHES DESIGNATION OF NORTH CROSS ROAD

John McHenry, markets development manager, presented his report and updated the sub-committee with regard to the details on the review of the extension of pitches designation and the experimental road closure. Members had questions.

The street markets development manager advised that he would bring a future report to the licensing committee to look at the possibility of a Sunday market also.

Members asked that officers could ensure that all the market stalls faced the same way in order to improve the organisation of the stalls.

RESOLVED:

1. That the committee noted the details of the review of the extension of pitches designation and experimental road closure.
2. That the committee noted that no further variation of the designation is required following the review.
3. That the committee supported the extension of the Saturday experimental road

closure at the junction with Lordship Lane for a further period of 12 months, and then permanently if no further objections.

4. That the committee noted an application to extend parking restrictions on Saturdays to ensure no parking on pitches during market hours.

8. RESCISSION OR VARIATION OF LICENCE STREET DESIGNATIONS IN SOUTHWARK

John McHenry, markets development manager, presented his report. Members had questions.

Members also raised a number of matters regarding stall pitches.

Councillor Morris asked that a flower stall pitch on Borough High Street be rescinded or be put to use. The markets development manager advised that this and any other rescissions would have to be brought back to the committee at a later date.

Councillor Morris also asked officers to stop the Slug and Lettuce bar of spreading out onto the pitch beside the bar on Borough High Street. Additionally Councillor Morris asked officers to look into Igloo flowers trading in place of the green grocers in the Joiner Street area. The markets development manager confirmed that he would look into these matters.

Councillor Smith raised a matter regarding new pitches on Rye Lane. Members felt that these pitches may make it difficult for residents to escape their homes in an emergency. The markets development manager advised that he would look into this and that a further risk assessment would be carried out.

RESOLVED:

That the committee resolved to rescind or vary the licence street designations detailed in Appendix 1.

9. POLICE AND SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY ACT 2011

The committee received a verbal update from Richard Parkins, health safety licensing and environmental protection unit manager. Members had questions.

Councillor Manchester suggested that members of the committee could go out with officers to observe the processes of dealing with night time trading and street markets. The health safety licensing and environmental protection unit manager advised that he would be happy to arrange this for members who wished to do this.

RESOLVED:

That the sub-committee noted the verbal update.

10. LIVE MUSIC BILL

The committee received a verbal update from Richard Parkins, health safety licensing and environmental protection unit manager. Members had questions.

RESOLVED:

That the sub-committee noted the verbal update.

**11. DEPARTMENT FOR CULTURE, MEDIA AND SPORT LICENSING ACT 2003
DEREGULATION PROPOSALS**

The committee received a verbal update from Richard Parkins, health safety licensing and environmental protection unit manager. Members had questions and raised their concerns regarding the deregulation proposals.

RESOLVED:

That the sub-committee noted the verbal update.

12. CUMULATIVE IMPACT

The committee received a verbal update from Richard Parkins, health safety licensing and environmental protection unit manager. Members had questions.

The health safety licensing and environmental protection unit manager advised that due to a change in reporting periods, an annual report would be brought to the committee.

RESOLVED:

That the sub-committee noted the verbal update.

The meeting ended at 8.30pm.

CHAIR:

DATED:



Licensing Sub-Committee

MINUTES of the OPEN section of the Licensing Sub-Committee held on Monday 5 December 2011 at 10.10am at Ground Floor Meeting Room G02A - 160 Tooley Street, London SE1 2QH

PRESENT: Councillor Sunil Chopra (Chair)
Councillor Adele Morris
Councillor the Right Revd Emmanuel Oyewole

OTHERS: Councillor Lewis Robinson, ward councillor
Leo Charalambides, applicant's representative
Corrigan Lockett, applicant
Karthgesu Thamagunam Nathan, designated premises supervisor
Kirubaharan Nadarajah, local resident

OFFICER SUPPORT: Dorcas Mills, licensing officer
Felix Rechtman, legal officer
Lesley John, constitutional officer

1. APOLOGIES

There were none.

2. CONFIRMATION OF VOTING MEMBERS

The three members present were confirmed as the voting members.

3. NOTIFICATION OF ANY ITEMS OF BUSINESS WHICH THE CHAIR DEEMS URGENT

There were none.

4. DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS AND DISPENSATIONS

There were none.

5. LICENSING ACT 2003 - SHELL GIPSY HILL, 112-122 GIPSY HILL, LONDON SE19 1PL

The licensing officer presented her report.

The applicant's representative addressed the sub-committee. Members had questions of the applicant's representative. In particular members asked for trading figures relating to the trading period prior to the refurbishment works. The applicant's representative indicated that they were happy to provide the information and asked for an adjournment in order to do so.

At 10.53am the sub-committee went into closed session to consider legal advice.

At 11.10am the sub-committee returned from closed session and the chair read out the following decision.

RESOLVED:

That consideration of the application be adjourned to the first available meeting after 4 January 2012.

Reason

Following the applicant making submissions the applicant was asked to produce evidence of trading figures relating to a trading period prior to the refurbishment works, such information was requested in order to consider whether the premises fell within the prohibition in S.176 of the Act. The applicant indicated that they were happy to provide such information and asked for an adjournment.

The sub-committee noted the decision of the administration court in the case of Murco Petroleum and resolved to adjourn the matter to the first available meeting after 4 January 2012.

6. LICENSING ACT 2003 - THE PECKHAM HOTEL, 137-139 COPELAND ROAD, LONDON, SE15 3SN

This item was removed from the agenda prior to the meeting.

The meeting closed at 11.12am.

CHAIR:

DATED:

Licensing Sub-Committee

MINUTES of the OPEN section of the Licensing Sub-Committee held on Monday 12 December 2011 at 2.00 pm at Ground Floor Meeting Room G02C - 160 Tooley Street, London SE1 2QH

| | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| PRESENT: | Councillor Norma Gibbes Councillor Ian Wingfield Councillor David Hubber |
| OTHERS PRESENT: | Richard Taylor, applicant Edward Dunstan, applicant representative Silke Abele, local resident objector |
| OFFICER SUPPORT: | Felix Rechtman, legal officer Dorcas Mils, licensing officer Wesley MacArthur, licensing officer Bola Roberts, constitutional officer Kenny Uzodike, constitutional officer |

1. APOLOGIES

There were no apologies.

2. CONFIRMATION OF VOTING MEMBERS

The three members present were confirmed as voting members. In the absence of the chair of the licensing committee, Councillor Ian Wingfield was nominated, seconded and appointed as chair for this sub-committee.

3. NOTIFICATION OF ANY ITEMS OF BUSINESS WHICH THE CHAIR DEEMS URGENT

Additional information relating to William Hill was circulated to members and interested parties prior to the meeting.

4. DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS AND DISPENSATIONS

There were none.

5. LICENSING ACT 2003 - GROVE VALE SERVICE STATION, 115 GROVE VALE, LONDON SE22 8EN

The licensing officer informed the sub-committee that the applicant's legal representative had emailed her to inform her that he would not be attending the hearing and was no longer representing the applicant. She said that the applicant requested an adjournment and would be making that request to the sub-committee.

Members heard from the applicant who requested for an adjournment.

Members heard from objectors who wished the hearing to take place.

At 2.00pm the sub-committee went into closed session to consider legal advice.

At 2.13pm the sub-committee returned from closed session and the chair read out the following decision.

RESOLVED:

That the consideration of the application be adjourned to the first available meeting in January or February 2012.

That it be noted that the objectors would be notified in advance as soon as the date of the next meeting became available.

Reasons

Following the representation for the applicant not turning up, the applicant stated that he was not prepared and legal counsel possessed the full set of papers. The applicant further stated that the papers contained legal references which he was not able to articulate to the sub-committee and would need a representative to do so.

The sub-committee noted the objectors' request and the applicants' explanation and resolved to adjourn the matter to the first available meeting in January or February 2012.

6. GAMBLING ACT 2005 - APPLICATION TO VARY THE BETTING PREMISES LICENCE ISSUED IN RESPECT OF WILLIAM HILL, UNIT C3, SITE G, 98 SPA ROAD, LONDON SE16 3QT

The licensing officer presented his report and said that he had objections. He said that William Hill should embark on raising awareness in schools to stop pupils from entering the premises. Members had questions.

The local resident objector also had questions.

Representations on behalf of the applicants were made that there were no evidence presented to the panel to substantiate claims of William Hill being a threat to young people in the community and that the panel's decisions should be based on facts and not speculation.

The local resident objector wanted a reduction in the opening times of business and had

concerns about the sort of people it would attract to the area, she stated that the William Hill premises was near a school and had no preventive measures in stopping school children from entering their premises.

At 3.10pm the meeting went into closed session to consider the application.

At 3.50pm the meeting resumed and the chair read out the decision.

RESOLVED:

That the licensing sub-committee having considered the application submitted by William Hill Organisation to vary the betting premises licence issued in respect of Unit C3, Site G, 98 Spa Road, London, SE16 3QT be granted as follows:

| | |
|-----------|---------------|
| Monday | 07:00 – 22:00 |
| Tuesday | 07:00 – 22:00 |
| Wednesday | 07:00 – 22:00 |
| Thursday | 07:00 – 22:00 |
| Friday | 07:00 – 22:00 |
| Saturday | 07:00 – 22:00 |
| Sunday | 07:00 – 22:00 |

Reasons

The reasons for this decision are as follows:

This was a hearing of an application by William Hill to vary the premises licence in relation to one of their shops at 98 Spa Road.

The sub-committee heard evidence from the applicant that the applicant company had been trading in the area for more than 40 years and that to date they had no problems. The applicant submitted that all they were seeking was exactly the same licence as they had previously in relation to a shop only several yards away. The applicant submitted that it was the local authority who forced them to relocate following a compulsory purchase order. The applicant further submitted that their usual trading hours are from 9.00am but that they wanted the flexibility to open earlier sometimes when there are international sporting events.

The applicant also referred to the case of Thwaites in which the Administrative Court held that it was not open to licensing sub-committees to speculate but that all licensing decisions had to be made based on actual evidence. In view of this case, the applicant submitted that there was no evidence to show that the earlier opening hours will have an adverse impact on the protection of children or vulnerable adults.

The sub-committee heard evidence from the council's licensing unit, as a responsible authority, that the application should be refused as this application was an attempt to circumvent and go behind the previous decision in relation to these premises which was made on the 14 September 2011.

The sub-committee also heard evidence from a local resident that the application should be refused in order to protect children and vulnerable individuals. The resident referred to

evidence given on the last occasion by the betting shop manager that there were incidents in which children were looking into the betting shop from the outside or tried to enter the betting shop.

The sub-committee found that there was no actual evidence that by granting this application that there will be adverse impact on children and vulnerable adults and therefore in light of the decision in Thwaites it was not open to the sub-committee to speculate about possible outcomes. The sub-committee noted the previous decision dated 14 September 2011 and noted that the previous decision was only based on "concerns that the premises are located in an area with a high number of young adults". In light of all the evidence that the sub-committee heard today, the sub-committee found that these concerns had been addressed by the applicant and that the granting of this application will have no adverse impact on the licensing objectives. In the circumstances this application is granted.

Appeal rights

That the licensee and any person who made relevant representations in relation to the application may appeal against the decision. Any appeal must be made to the magistrate court for the petty sessions area in which the premises are situated. Any appeal must be commenced by notice of appeal given by the appellant to the designated officer for the magistrates' court within the period of 21 days beginning with the day on which the appellant was notified by the licensing authority of the decision appealed against.

The meeting ended at 3.55pm.

EXCLUSION OF PRESS AND PUBLIC

It was moved, seconded and

RESOLVED:

That the public be excluded from the meeting for the following items of business on the grounds that they involve the likely disclosure of exempt information as defined in category 1 of paragraph 10.4 of the Access to Information Procedure Rules of the Southwark Constitution.

The following is a summary of the decisions taken in the closed section of the meeting.

The Sub-committee were asked to consider the application submitted by William Hill Organisation to vary the betting premises licence issued in respect of Unit C3, Site G, 98 Spa Road, London, SE16 3QT identified as appendix F of the closed report.

After hearing evidence from the parties involved. The Sub-committee agreed to grant the betting premises licence issued in respect of Unit C3, Site G, 98 Spa Road, London, SE16 3QT.

The legal officer wanted it noted that this decision was against his advice.

The meeting ended at 3. 55pm.

7. CONFIDENTIAL - LOCAL RESIDENTS' OBJECTIONS

CHAIR:

DATED:



Licensing Sub-Committee

MINUTES of the OPEN section of the Licensing Sub-Committee held on Monday 19 December 2011 at 10.00 am at Ground Floor Meeting Room G01A - 160 Tooley Street, London SE1 2QH

PRESENT: Councillor Sunil Chopra (Chair)
Councillor Dora Dixon-Fyle
Councillor Eliza Mann

OFFICER SUPPORT: Felix Rechtman, legal officer
Sharon Coleman, street trading officer
Andrew Weir, constitutional officer

1. APOLOGIES

There were no apologies.

2. CONFIRMATION OF VOTING MEMBERS

The three members present were confirmed as the voting members.

3. NOTIFICATION OF ANY ITEMS OF BUSINESS WHICH THE CHAIR DEEMS URGENT

The sub-committee received an updated list with the latest position regarding individual street trader's arrears.

4. DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS AND DISPENSATIONS

There were none.

5. REVOCATION OF STREET TRADING LICENCES

The sub-committee noted the open report and considered the revocation of the street trading licences of the reported street traders, identified in Appendix A of the closed report.

The sub-committee agreed to revoke the licence of one street trader after hearing the

reports from the street trading officer.

The remaining applications to revoke street traders' street trading licences were withdrawn as all the arrears had been paid, which was confirmed by the street trading officer.

EXCLUSION OF PRESS AND PUBLIC

It was moved, seconded and

RESOLVED:

That the public be excluded from the meeting for the following items of business on the grounds that they involve the likely disclosure of exempt information as defined in categories 1 and 3 of paragraph 10.4 of the Access to Information Procedure Rules of the Southwark Constitution.

The following is a summary of the decisions taken in the closed section of the meeting.

6. REVOCATION OF STREET TRADING LICENCES

The licensing sub-committee considered the closed information relating to this report.

The meeting ended at 10.50am.

CHAIR:

DATED:



Licensing Sub-Committee

MINUTES of the OPEN section of the Licensing Sub-Committee held on Monday 16 January 2012 at 10.00 am at Ground Floor Meeting Room G01B - 160 Tooley Street, London SE1 2QH

PRESENT: Councillor Sunil Chopra
Councillor Adele Morris
Councillor the Right Revd Emmanuel Oyewole

OTHERS PRESENT: Leo Charambides, applicant's solicitor
Carrigan Lockett, Lockett & Co, licensing agents
Nathan Thamaguman, designated premises supervisor
Nadaraja Kirubaharaw, applicant
Councillor Lewis Robinson, ward councillor
Councillor Helen Hayes, ward councillor

OFFICER SUPPORT: Dorcas Mills, Licensing Officer
Felix Retchman, Legal Services
Kenny Uzodike, Constitutional Team

1. APOLOGIES

There were none.

2. CONFIRMATION OF VOTING MEMBERS

The three members present were confirmed as voting members.

3. NOTIFICATION OF ANY ITEMS OF BUSINESS WHICH THE CHAIR DEEMS URGENT

There were none.

Additional papers provided by the applicant and a local resident relating to item 5 were circulated at the meeting.

4. DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS AND DISPENSATIONS

There were none.

5. GROVE VALE SERVICE STATION, 115 GROVE VALE, LONDON SE22 8EN

The licensing officer presented his report. The members had no questions for the officer.

The applicant and his witness addressed the sub-committee. Members had questions for the applicant.

The local residents then addressed the sub-committee. Members had questions for the local residents.

All parties were given five minutes to sum up. At 1.24 pm the meeting went into closed session to consider the application.

At 2.00 pm the meeting resumed and the chair read out the decision.

RESOLVED:

That the application by Southwark Trading Ltd for a premises licence in respect of the premises known as Grove Vale Service Station be approved as follows:

| | Monday to Saturday | Sunday |
|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Start & Finish | 23:00 05:00 | 23:00 05:00 |
| Activities: Late night refreshment | Late night refreshment | Late night refreshment |
| Start & Finish | 07:00 01:00 | 10:00 01:00 |
| Activities: Sale and Supply of Alcohol | Sale and Supply of Alcohol | Sale and Supply of Alcohol |

Reasons

The reasons for this decision are as follows:

This was a hearing of an application by Southwark Trading UK for a premises licence in respect of the premises known as Grove Vale Service Station.

As the premises are part of a petrol station, the first thing which the sub-committee had to consider was the test in section 176 of the Act. Under the said section the sub-committee had to be satisfied that these premises were not "excluded premises" under the said Act. Here the sub-committee had to be satisfied that the premises are not being used primarily as a petrol station.

In that respect the applicant relied upon footfall figures, such figures were provided in advance of the hearing. In accordance with these figures the applicant submitted that in

the last three months the convenience store was used 25,979 times while the petrol station was only used 18,992 times. The schedule that the applicant provided helpfully distinguished between those who used the shop only, those who used the petrol station only and those of mixed use. The figures referred to above refer specifically to either shop sales or petrol sales and do not include mixed sales.

The sub-committee heard representations from two local residents. The residents submitted that no alcohol should be sold from the petrol station in order to prevent accidents generally. The residents also submitted that the figures provided by the Applicant contradicted the previous figures contained at page 31 of the agenda.

On the issue of section 176 of the Act, the sub-committee found that on the information provided to date it was clear that the premises are not used primarily as a petrol station. In the circumstances the sub-committee was satisfied that the premises were not used primarily as a petrol station.

Having made the decision on the above point, the sub-committee went on to consider whether this application should be granted under section 18 of the Act.

In that respect the sub-committee heard representations from the applicant that the premises are well managed and that there was no history of incidents. The sub-committee also heard from the Applicant that they are willing to reduce the opening hours based on representations from interested parties to 6.00am - 2.00am.

In that respect the sub-committee also heard representations from the residents who still had concerns about the need and the impact of a further premises selling alcohol.

The sub-committee decided to grant this licence as follows. As far as hours for sale of alcohol are concerned the sub-committee decided that from Monday to Saturday the hours should be from 7am to 1am and on Sunday from 10am to 1am, and held that such restricted hours are necessary for the promotion of the licensing objectives namely the prevention of public nuisance.

The application for late night refreshment was granted as sought.

Appeal Rights

That the licensee and any person who made relevant representations in relation to the application may appeal against the decision. Any appeal must be made to the magistrate court for the petty sessions area in which the premises are situated. Any appeal must be commenced by notice of appeal given by the appellant to the designated officer for the magistrates' court within the period of 21 days beginning with the day on which the appellant was notified by the licensing authority of the decision appealed against.

6. SHELL GIPSY HILL, 112-122 GIPSY HILL, LONDON SE19 1PL

The licensing officer presented his report. The members had no questions for the officer.

The applicant and his Solicitor addressed the sub-committee. Members had questions for the applicant.

Councillors Lewis Robinson and Helen Hayes addressed the sub-committee. Members asked questions of the ward councillors.

All parties were given five minutes to sum up. At 10.05am the meeting went into closed session to consider the application.

At 12 noon, the meeting resumed and the chair read out the decision.

RESOLVED:

That the application by Shell UK for a premises licence in respect of the premises known as Shell Gypsy Hill be approved as follows:

| | Monday to Saturday | Sunday |
|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Start & Finish | 23:00 05:00 | 23:00 05:00 |
| Activities: Late night refreshment | Late night refreshment | Late night refreshment |
| Start & Finish | 07:00 23:00 | 10:00 23:00 |
| Activities: Sale and Supply of Alcohol | Sale and Supply of Alcohol | Sale and Supply of Alcohol |

Conditions

The operation of the premises under the licence shall be subject to compliance with the operation schedule highlighted in Section P of the application form and the following conditions agreed by the sub-committee:

- That there shall be no floor promotions, no sale of individual cans only multi-packs.
- That there shall be no sale of beer/cider with an alcoholic content of 6 percent or greater.

Reasons

The reasons for the decision are as follows:

As the premises are part of a petrol station, the first thing which the sub-committee had to consider was the test in section 176 of the Act. Under the said section the sub-committee had to be satisfied that these premises were not "excluded premises" under the said Act. Here the sub-committee had to be satisfied that the premises are not being used primarily as a petrol station.

In that respect the applicant relied upon sales figures as well as percentage use, such statistics are found at pages 132-135 of the agenda. In accordance with these figures the applicant submitted that in a three month period the convenience store was used 121,100 times while the petrol station was only used 89,009 times. The applicant was unable to

provide information about mixed use; those customers which used both the petrol station and convenience store. The applicant did provide gross margin information showing that during the same period the gross margin on convenience stores sales was in the region of £63,000 while the gross margin on petrol sales stood at £13,000.

The sub-committee heard representations from ward councillors that the sub-committee should look at Shell UK's profit margin on petrol rather than the franchisee's profit margin on petrol. The ward councillors also expressed concern about sales of alcohol from a petrol station generally.

On the issue of section 176 of the Act, the sub-committee found that on the information provided to date it was clear that the premises are not used primarily as a petrol station. The sub-committee expressed dissatisfaction on the applicant's inability to provide mixed use figures and stated that such information would have been extremely useful in deciding the matter. As no such mixed use information was provided the sub-committee did find the gross margin figures to be useful in the circumstances and that these figures indicated that the business relied heavily upon store sales. In the circumstances the sub-committee was satisfied that the premises were not used primarily as a petrol station.

Having made the decision on the above point, the sub-committee went on to consider whether this application should be granted under section 18 of the Act.

In that respect the sub-committee heard representations from the applicant that the premises are well managed at both local and national level and that there was no history of incidents. The sub-committee also heard from the applicant that they have agreed to reduce the opening hours based on representations from interested parties and now only sought an alcohol licence from 6am to 11pm. During the hearing the applicant offered to reduce these hours further to 7am to 11pm. The applicant also offered to accept conditions such as no floor promotions, no sale of individual cans but only multi-packs and beer/cider with an alcohol content of 6 percent or greater.

In that respect the sub-committee also heard representations from two ward councillors that local residents still had concerns about the need and the impact of a further premises selling alcohol.

The sub-committee decided to grant this licence on the basis of the reduced hours proposed by the applicant during the hearing and further decided to add the further conditions proposed by the applicant as conditions for the licence. As far as hours for sale of alcohol are concerned the sub-committee decided that from Monday to Saturday the hours should be from 7am to 11pm and on Sunday from 10.00am to 11.00pm, and held that such restricted hours are necessary for the promotion of the licensing objectives namely the prevention of public nuisance.

Appeal Rights

That the licensee and any person who made relevant representations in relation to the application may appeal against the decision. Any appeal must be made to the magistrate court for the petty sessions area in which the premises are situated. Any appeal must be commenced by notice of appeal given by the appellant to the designated officer for the magistrates' court within the period of 21 days beginning with the day on which the appellant was notified by the licensing authority of the decision appealed against.

The meeting closed at 2.00pm.

CHAIR:

DATED:



Licensing Sub-Committee

MINUTES of the OPEN section of the Licensing Sub-Committee held on Thursday 19 January 2012 at 10.00 am at Ground Floor Meeting Room G02B - 160 Tooley Street, London SE1 2QH

PRESENT:

Councillor Sunil Chopra
Councillor David Hubber
Councillor Michael Mitchell

OTHER MEMBERS PRESENT:

Penny Spence, applicant
James Anderson, applicant
Murphy McGrath, applicant
John Keane, local resident objector
Hazel Tasker, local resident objector
S. Simmons, local resident objector

OFFICER SUPPORT:

David Perry, legal officer
Dave Swaby, licensing officer
Bola Roberts, constitutional officer

1. APOLOGIES

There were no apologies.

2. CONFIRMATION OF VOTING MEMBERS

The three members present were confirmed as voting members.

3. NOTIFICATION OF ANY ITEMS OF BUSINESS WHICH THE CHAIR DEEMS URGENT

There were none.

4. DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS AND DISPENSATIONS

There were none.

5. LICENSING ACT 2003 - FOUNDERS ARMS, 62 HOPTON STREET, LONDON SE1 9JH

The licensing officer presented his report. The members had questions for the officer.

The applicant addressed the sub-committee. Members had questions for the applicant.

The local residents then addressed the sub-committee. Members had questions for the local residents.

All parties were given five minutes to sum up. At 11.00am the meeting went into closed session to consider the application.

At 11.55am the meeting resumed and the chair read out the decision as follows:

RESOLVED:

The licensing committee have considered the application submitted by Young and Co's Brewery PLC London Ltd for a variation of the premises licence application under Section 34 of the Licensing Act 2003 as stated below, and have decided on the following decision:

| | Mon - Thurs | Fri | Sat | Sun |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Start & Finish | 07:00 – 23:00 | 07:00 – 23:30 | 07:00 – 23:30 | 07:00 – 23:30 |
| Activities: | 10:00 – 23:00 | 10:00 – 23:00 | 10:00 – 23:00 | 10:00 – 23:00 |
| Films | | | | |
| Live music – indoors | 14:00 – 23:30 | 14:00 – 23:30 | 12:00 – 23:30 | 12:00 – 23:30 |
| Recorded music – indoors | 14:00 – 23:30 | 14:00 – 23:30 | 12:00 – 23:30 | 12:00 – 23:30 |
| Performance of dance – indoors | 14:00 – 23:30 | 14:00 – 23:30 | 14:00 – 23:30 | 14:00 – 23:30 |
| Entertainment similar to live/recorded music – indoors | 14:00 – 23:30 | 14:00 – 23:30 | 14:00 – 23:30 | 14:00 – 23:30 |
| Facilities for dancing – indoors | 14:00 – 23:30 | 14:00 – 23:30 | 14:00 – 23:30 | 14:00 – 23:30 |
| Late night refreshment | 23:00 – 23:30 | 23:00 – 23:30 | 23:00 – 23:30 | 23:00 – 23:30 |
| Sale by retail of alcohol to be consumed on the premises | 09:00 – 23:00 | 11:00 – 00:00 | 11:00 – 00:00 | 09:00 – 23:00 |

In addition to the decision as above, the following condition will apply:

- No refuse collection and no deliveries are to take place between the hours of 18:00 and 08:00.

Reasons

The reasons for this decision are as follows:

The sub-committee heard evidence from the applicant and its representative, and from three local residents. The sub-committee also considered all the written representations received from local residents.

The sub-committee noted that the premises is located in the saturation zone for Borough and Bankside, and that they should be satisfied that there would be no adverse impact on crime and disorder or public nuisance, or that any impact would be adequately addressed by the applicant's operating schedule.

The sub-committee noted that no representations were received from the responsible authorities, in particular there were no issues raised by the environmental health team in relation to noise nuisance or from the police in relation to crime and disorder.

The sub-committee did not feel that there would be any adverse impact if the premises were allowed to sell alcohol from 9.00am on Friday and Saturday. There were no particular issues from the residents or the police, the primary concern of the residents being the opening hours.

The sub-committee noted that the primary licensing concerns of the residents were in relation to noise nuisance.

In particular the sub-committee heard from residents about the noise generated by deliveries and refuse collection in the early morning. Residents were concerned that if the pub were to open earlier then there would be an increase in such noise. The residents also stated that although previous agreements about collection and delivery times had been made with the applicant, they were not always kept to. The applicant stated that contractors were instructed to come after 8.00am but on occasion they did come earlier, and it was difficult to control their access to the premises because of issues over the barrier at the entrance. The licensing sub-committee was satisfied that noise nuisance could be caused by deliveries very early in the morning, and that there was a possibility that this may increase if the application were granted. The applicant stated that it would accept a condition prohibiting collection and delivery between 6.00pm and 8.00am. The sub-committee felt that such a condition would be necessary and proportionate to prevent any adverse impact on the licensing objective of public nuisance.

The sub-committee heard from the applicant and the residents that there are a high number of people in the area throughout the day, but also early in the morning, as the area is a popular thoroughfare, especially with tourists. There is also noise from building work in the area, which starts early in the morning. Whilst the sub-committee took on board the concerns of the local residents about people eating food outside, it did not feel that there would be a significant impact, or that there would be an increase in noise nuisance, if the premises were to open from 7.00am.

The sub-committee therefore resolved to grant the variation subject to the condition prohibiting refuse collection and deliveries between 6.00pm and 8.00am.

Appeal Rights

That the licensee and any person who made relevant representations in relation to the application may appeal against the decision. Any appeal must be made to the magistrate court for the petty sessions area in which the premises are situated. Any appeal must be commenced by notice of appeal given by the appellant to the designated officer for the magistrates' court for the petty sessions area in which the premises are situated. Any appeal must be commenced by notice of appeal given by the appellant to the designated officer for the magistrates' court within the period of 21 days beginning with the day on which the appellant was notified by the licensing authority of the decision appealed against.

The meeting ended at 12.00pm.

CHAIR:

DATED:

6. INTERESTED PARTIES' DETAILS

EXCLUSION OF PRESS AND PUBLIC

It was moved, seconded and

RESOLVED:

That the public be excluded from the meeting for the following items of business on the grounds that they involve the likely disclosure of exempt information as defined in category XXXX of paragraph 10.4 of the Access to Information Procedure Rules of the Southwark Constitution.

The following is a summary of the decisions taken in the closed section of the meeting.

CHAIR:

DATED:

[CABINET ONLY]

DEADLINE FOR NOTIFICATION OF CALL-IN UNDER SECTION 21 OF THE OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY PROCEDURE RULES IS MIDNIGHT, [DATE].

THE ABOVE DECISIONS WILL NOT BE IMPLEMENTABLE UNTIL AFTER THAT DATE. SHOULD A DECISION OF THE CABINET BE CALLED-IN FOR SCRUTINY, THEN THE RELEVANT DECISION WILL BE HELD IN ABEYANCE PENDING THE OUTCOME OF SCRUTINY CONSIDERATION.



Licensing Sub-Committee

MINUTES of the OPEN section of the Licensing Sub-Committee held on Monday 30 January 2012 at 10.00 am at Ground Floor Meeting Room G02B - 160 Tooley Street, London SE1 2QH

| | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| PRESENT: | Councillor Sunil Chopra Councillor Dora Dixon-Fyle Councillor Althea Smith |
| OTHERS PRESENT: | Catherine Brindley, applicant Jamie Hooper, licensee Cameron MacLean, licensee's representative Tom Harris, local resident Andrew Mayer, local resident P J Flynn, local resident Ana Claudia Menezes, local resident Andrew Mayer, local resident Owain McNeill, local resident Councillor Veronica Ward, ward councillor |
| OFFICER SUPPORT: | Alan Blissett, principal environmental protection officer Dorcas Mills, licensing officer Felix Rechtman, legal officer Andrew Weir, constitutional officer |

1. APOLOGIES

There were no apologies.

2. CONFIRMATION OF VOTING MEMBERS

The three members present were confirmed as voting members.

3. NOTIFICATION OF ANY ITEMS OF BUSINESS WHICH THE CHAIR DEEMS URGENT

There were none.

4. DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS AND DISPENSATIONS

Councillor Sunil Chopra, personal and non prejudicial, had attended a Labour party social on the premises.

Councillor Althea Smith, personal and non prejudicial, had attended a Labour party social on the premises.

Councillor Dora Dixon-Fyle, personal and non prejudicial, had attended a Labour party social on the premises.

5. LICENSING ACT 2003 - HOOPERS BAR & CAFE, 28 IVANHOE ROAD, LONDON SE5 02DH REVIEW

The licensing officer presented her report. Members had no questions for the officer.

The sub-committee heard from the applicant for the review. Members had questions for the applicant for the review.

The sub-committee heard from interested parties in support of the review. Members had questions for the interested parties.

The principal environmental protection officer addressed the sub-committee. Members had questions for the officer.

The sub-committee heard from interested parties, including Ward Councillor Veronica Ward. Members had questions for the interested parties.

The sub-committee heard from the licensee and his representative. Members had questions for the licensee and his representative.

The chair allowed five minutes for parties to question each other.

All parties were given five minutes to sum up. At 12.36pm the meeting went into closed session to consider the application.

At 2.10pm the meeting resumed and the chair read out the decision as follows:

RESOLVED:

The council's licensing sub-committee, having had regard to the application by a local resident for a review of the premises granted under the Licensing Act 2003 to Letthegoodtimesroll Ltd in respect of the premises known as Hoopers Bar and Cafe, 28 Ivanhoe Road, London SE5 2DH and having had regard also to all other relevant representations has decided it necessary for the promotion of the licensing objectives to:

Modify the conditions of the licence as follows:

- That live music shall be restricted to 11.00pm on Fridays and Saturdays

- That recorded music shall be restricted to 11.00pm on Fridays and Saturdays
- That no drinks shall be allowed outside after 10.00pm any day of the week
- That the external areas are not to be used after 11.00pm any day of the week
- That the existing condition 351 shall be removed.

Reasons

This was a hearing of an application by a local resident for a review of the Premises Licence in respect of the premises known as Hoopers Bar. This application was made under section 51 of the Licensing Act.

The sub-committee heard submissions from the applicant that the premises presented a noise nuisance to surrounding residential premises and therefore applied for a review of the premises licence under section 51.

The applicant mainly complained about noise generated during live music events and recorded music events at the premises during the evening/night. The applicant, who lives only a short distance from the premises in question, submitted that the noise at night was intolerable and that some nights she could not even listen to the TV in her house in view of the noise from the premises. The applicant further submitted that in addition to music noise, that the patrons of the premises caused substantial further noise when they stand outside in the smoking area and that this was also adversely affecting her and other residents in the area. The applicant further submitted that she had a number of local residents who supported this review application and the sub-committee heard from several other residents that they had similar concerns to the one expressed by the applicant whereby the premises caused noise nuisance due to loud music and people standing outside smoking and making noise. Both the applicant and all those residents who supported the review application made it absolutely clear that they did not wish the pub to close but that their main concern was controlling noise during the night.

The sub-committee also heard evidence from the council's environmental protection team that the environmental protection team had some concerns about the operation of the premises and had some further concerns about the actual conditions which are on the existing licence as these conditions were somewhat misleading but the officer from the environmental protection team made it clear that he was in attendance at the sub-committee in order to assist the committee and was not there in order to formally support this review application as he did not have sufficient evidence for doing so.

The sub-committee then heard evidence from the licensee that the licensee has taken many steps in recent years to try and improve the situation by installing double lobby doors and by making other arrangements as requested and therefore submitted that the premises were being managed properly and that the licence should not be touched in the circumstances in order to allow the business to continue operating profitably or at all. The licensee also submitted that he had previously listen to complaints from local residents and that he has done his best to try and address all the concerns expressed to date and therefore asked the sub-committee not to vary the licence or add any condition to the

same. In addition to the licensee, the sub-committee was also directed to a large number of letters in support of the premises and further the sub-committee heard from a ward councillor and a number of residents that in their view the premises were managed properly and that they, as residents who live nearby the premises, had no complaints about noise nuisance but that in their view the premises were an asset for the community and that the licence should not be adversely affected.

The sub-committee found that, at present, the premises do cause a certain degree of public nuisance to local residents late at night and therefore the sub-committee decided in the circumstances in order to promote the licensing objectives of preventing public nuisance, that it was necessary to restrict the hours for live and recorded music to 11.00pm on Fridays and Saturdays. This minor restriction the sub-committee found was necessary and proportionate in the circumstances in order to address some of the residents' concerns about public nuisance while allowing the pub to operate without major restrictions on the way it does its business. Here the sub-committee also considered that noise generated by people standing outside the premises and smoking was a further example of public nuisance and therefore found it necessary to impose a restriction on the licence whereby no drinks will be allowed outside the premises after 10.00pm and that the external areas are not to be used after 11.00pm. In view of these further reductions, the sub-committee found it necessary to remove condition 351 from this licence and to amend condition 342, as stated above to make it absolutely clear that no drinks are allowed outside the pub after 10.00pm any day of the week.

Appeal Rights

That the licensee and any person who made relevant representations in relation to the application may appeal against the decision. Any appeal must be made to the magistrate court for the petty sessions area in which the premises are situated. Any appeal must be commenced by notice of appeal given by the appellant to the designated officer for the magistrates' court within the period of 21 days beginning with the day on which the appellant was notified by the licensing authority of the decision appealed against.

The meeting ended at 2.20pm.

CHAIR:

DATED:

Licensing Sub-Committee

MINUTES of the OPEN section of the Licensing Sub-Committee held on Thursday 2 February 2012 at 10.00 am at Ground Floor Meeting Room G02B - 160 Tooley Street, London SE1 2QH

PRESENT: Councillor Sunil Chopra
Councillor Adele Morris
Councillor the Right Revd Emmanuel Oyewole

OTHERS PRESENT: Victoria Melles-Sawyers, applicant
Jose Huet, applicant
Shilpa Mathuradas, applicant's solicitor
Mick Larkin, objector
Patrick Voss, objector

OFFICER SUPPORT: Dorcas Mills, licensing officer,
David Perry, legal officer,
Virginia Wynn-Jones, constitutional officer

1. APOLOGIES

There were none.

2. CONFIRMATION OF VOTING MEMBERS

The members present were confirmed as the voting members.

3. NOTIFICATION OF ANY ITEMS OF BUSINESS WHICH THE CHAIR DEEMS URGENT

Additional information relating to John Smith House was circulated to members and interested parties prior to the meeting.

4. DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS AND DISPENSATIONS

There were none.

5. PAYLESS, 94-96 PECKHAM ROAD, LONDON SE15 5PY

This application was withdrawn at the request of the applicant.

6. JOHN SMITH HOUSE, 144-152 WALWORTH ROAD, LONDON SE17 1JL

The licensing officer presented her report. The members had no questions for the officer.

The applicant and her solicitor addressed the sub-committee. Members had questions for the applicant.

The local residents then addressed the sub-committee. Members had questions for the local residents.

All parties were given five minutes to sum up. At 11.56am the meeting went into closed session to consider the application.

At 12.52pm the meeting resumed and the chair read out the decision as follows:

RESOLVED:

That the application by Safestay Limited for a grant of a Premises Licence issued under the Licensing Act 2003 in respect of John Smith House, 144-152 Walworth Road, London, SE17 1JL is granted as follows:

| Licensable Activity | Mon – Sun |
|---|-----------|
| Sale and supply of alcohol on the premises only (Limited to areas outlined in red on plan submitted with application) | 24 hours |
| Opening hours | 24 hours |

In addition to the decision as above, the following conditions will apply:

1. That a CCTV system be installed at the premises and be maintained in good working order and be continually recording at all times the premises are in use under the licence. The CCTV system must be capable of capturing an image of every person who enters the premises and cover both inside and outside of the premises.
2. That all CCTV footage shall be kept for a period of thirty one (31) days and shall, upon request, be made immediately available to officers of the police and the council.
3. That the rear beer garden will not be used for the consumption of alcohol or other beverages after 22:30 hours.
4. The sale and supply of alcohol should be restricted to resident customers and their guests, the sale and supply of alcohol to guests should be restricted to 23:30 after which only resident customers will be able to obtain alcohol. Those persons who are not residents should leave the premises no later than 00:00.
5. The sale and supply of alcohol on the lower ground floor will only take place between 11:30 hours and 23:30 hours on Monday to Saturday and 12:00 hours to 22:30 hours on Sunday.
6. There will be no access to the rear garden on the lower ground floor after 22:30

hours.

7. A telephone number for the management will be prominently displayed at the premises.
8. Prominent, clear and legible notices will be displayed at all exits requesting that the needs of local residents are respected and asking people to leave quietly.

Reasons

The licensing sub-committee heard from the applicant and its representative, and two local residents in person.

The sub-committee also considered all the written representations received from local residents.

Additional information was received from the applicant and one local resident prior to the hearing, and this was also noted by the sub-committee.

The sub-committee noted that the applicant had agreed to all the conditions proposed by the police, and that these now formed part of the application. It was also noted that as a result the police and environmental protection team had withdrawn their representations in relation to crime and disorder and public nuisance.

The sub-committee heard from a local resident about concerns over the capacity of the premises, the target clientele and the issues with crime in the area. There were also concerns of noise from people using the premises, and how the bar would be operated. The sub-committee noted these concerns, although they were advised that some were planning issues and not relevant to the licensing objectives.

The sub-committee heard from one resident that the rear garden of the premises backed onto a number of residential flats, and that the design amplified any noise generated. He also told the sub-committee that there were issues with noise from the student accommodation which had a similar garden setup. From 10.00pm onwards he told the sub-committee that noise from the garden was a significant concern for residents, and that even with double glazing the sound carried into the residential properties. He also had concerns about people accessing the garden from the lower ground floor bar area, for example to smoke.

There were concerns from local residents about large numbers of people using the bar area to consume alcohol on a 24 hour basis, and the potential for crime and disorder and noise nuisance associated with this.

The sub-committee heard from the applicant that the bar in the lower ground floor area would be open to guests and the public from 11.30am to 11.30pm (12.00pm to 10.30pm on Sunday), and that it was willing to restrict sales of alcohol in that area to those hours. The sub-committee also heard that access to the hotel was keycard controlled and that residents would require a keycard and receipts to prove that they were staying at the premises.

The applicant also stated that the bar area would not be marketed or run to cater for non-

residents, and there would be no nightclub style events.

Having heard all representations the sub-committee decided to grant the application subject to conditions.

The sub-committee felt that it was both proportionate and necessary to add a condition to the licence specifying how and when the lower ground floor bar could be used, in order to promote the licensing objectives of crime and disorder, and address the issues raised by the local residents.

The sub-committee therefore felt it was appropriate to impose the following additional condition:

- The sale and supply of alcohol on the lower ground floor will only take place between 11:30 hours and 23:30 hours on Monday to Saturday and 12:00 hours to 22:30 hours on Sunday.

Given the concerns over noise from the beer garden, and the representations heard from the local resident, the sub-committee felt it was necessary and proportionate to impose the following conditions to address public nuisance concerns:

- There will be no access to the rear garden on the lower ground floor after 22:30 hours
- A telephone number for the management will be prominently displayed at the premises
- Prominent, clear and legible notices will be displayed at all exits requesting that the needs of local residents are respected and asking people to leave quietly.

For those reasons the sub-committee also felt it was appropriate to amend one of the conditions agreed with the police as follows:

- That the rear garden will not be used for the consumption of alcohol or other beverages after 22:30 hours.

Appeal Rights

That the licensee and any person who made relevant representations in relation to the application may appeal against the decision. Any appeal must be made to the magistrate court for the petty sessions area in which the premises are situated. Any appeal must be commenced by notice of appeal given by the appellant to the designated officer for the magistrates' court within the period of 21 days beginning with the day on which the appellant was notified by the licensing authority of the decision appealed against.

The meeting closed at 1.00pm.

CHAIR:

DATED:



Licensing Sub-Committee

MINUTES of the OPEN section of the Licensing Sub-Committee held on Monday 6 February 2012 at 10.00 am at Ground Floor Meeting Room G02B - 160 Tooley Street, London SE1 2QH

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| PRESENT: | Councillor Sunil Chopra Councillor Renata Hamvas Councillor Michael Mitchell |
| OTHERS PRESENT: | Ian Clements, Metropolitan Police Graham White, Metropolitan Police Abraham Otomewo, applicant Rochelle Channing Courtney Strain, legal apprentice Tony Dip, legal apprentice |
| OFFICER SUPPORT: | David Perry, legal officer Roy Fielding, licensing officer David Swaby, licensing officer Alan Blissett, environmental protection officer Kenny Uzodike, constitutional officer |

1. APOLOGIES

There were none.

2. CONFIRMATION OF VOTING MEMBERS

The members present were confirmed as the voting members.

3. NOTIFICATION OF ANY ITEMS OF BUSINESS WHICH THE CHAIR DEEMS URGENT

There were none.

Additional documents relating to items 6 and 7 were circulated to members and interested parties prior to the meeting.

4. DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS AND DISPENSATIONS

There were none.

5. LICENSING ACT 2003 - APPLICATION FOR A PERSONAL LICENCE

The minute for this item are in the closed minutes for the meeting.

6. LICENSING ACT 2003 - THE ECLIPSE, 54B SOUTHAMPTON WAY, LONDON SE5 7TT

The licensing officer presented her report. The members had no questions for the officer.

The applicant and his solicitor addressed the sub-committee. Members had questions for the applicant.

The environmental protection officer addressed the committee and members had questions for the officer.

A local resident then addressed the sub-committee through an interpreter. Members had no questions for the local resident.

All parties were given five minutes to sum up. At 11.55am the meeting went into closed session to consider the application.

At 12.43pm the meeting resumed and the chair read out the following decision:

RESOLVED:

That the application by Steak Restaurant UK for a premises licence under Section 17 of the Licensing Act 2003 in respect of the premises known as The Eclipse, 54 Southampton Way, London SE5 7TT approved as follows:

| Licensing Activity | Sunday to Thursday | Friday - Saturday |
|--|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Activity: Opening Hours | Opening Hours | Opening Hours |
| Start & Finish | 06:00 01:00 | 10:00 02:00 |
| Activity: Late night refreshment | Late night refreshment | Late night refreshment |
| Start & Finish | 23:00 00:30 | 23:00 01:30 |
| Activity: Supply of Alcohol | Supply of Alcohol | Supply of Alcohol |
| Start & Finish | 11:00 00:30 | 11:00 01:30 |
| Activity: | Live Music | Live Music |

| | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Live Music | | |
| Start & Finish | 11:00 00:30 | 11:00 01:30 |
| Activity: Recorded Music | Recorded Music | Recorded Music |
| Start & Finish | 11:00 00:30 | 11:00 01:30 |
| Activity: Making Music | Making Music | Making Music |
| Start & Finish | 11:00 00:30 | 11:00 01:30 |
| Activity: Dancing | Dancing | Dancing |
| Start & Finish | 11:00 00:30 | 11:00 01:30 |

Conditions

That the operation of the premises under the licence shall be subject to compliance with the operation schedule highlighted in section P of the application form and the following conditions agreed by the sub-committee:

- 1) The premises will have an acoustic lobby at the front entrance/exit of the premises, with soft seals to the doors
- 2) The 3 front windows of the premises will be fitted with acoustic blocking
- 3) The front and rear fire exits will remain closed whilst licensable activities are taking place and be fitted with alarms.
- 4) The external rear area of the premises will not be used by customers at any time.
- 5) That 2 SIA registered door supervisors, one of whom shall be female, shall be employed at all times after 22:00 Friday -Saturday and remain until the terminal hour that the premises are in use under this licence. They should be provided with hand held metal detection units in order to ensure that searches are carried out in respect of all admissions to the premises, whether members of the public or performers and their assistants and mechanical counting devices to ensure that the maximum accommodation limit of the premises is not exceeded.
- 6) Customers shall not use the outside area at the front of the premises after 22:00 other than those who temporarily leave the premises to smoke a cigarette. Those leaving the premises should not be permitted to consume drinks outside. After 22:00 Friday - Saturday those who do temporarily leave for this reason shall be subjected to the requirement of a further search.

Conditions 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13 of the police representation (agreed by the applicant) stated on page 34 of the committee report.

Reasons

The reasons for this decision are as follows:

The licensing sub-committee heard from the applicant and his representative and a local resident called to give evidence in support. It also considered the written representation of another local resident in support of the application, who was unable to attend the hearing.

The sub-committee also heard from the environmental protection team and the police, and considered a written representation opposing the application, submitted by a local resident.

After discussions between the applicant, police and environmental protection team, the hours applied for were amended and a number of conditions were agreed.

On that basis, the police and environmental protection team were satisfied that the application would be in keeping with the licensing objectives of preventing crime and public nuisance.

The sub-committee considered all the representations and discussions, the statutory guidance, the council's licensing policy and the 4 licensing objectives.

The sub-committee was satisfied that the amended application addressed concerns over potential crime and disorder, anti-social behaviour and noise nuisance, and therefore decided to grant the application.

Appeal Rights

That the licensee and any person who made relevant representations in relation to the application may appeal against the decision. Any appeal must be made to the magistrate court for the petty sessions area in which the premises are situated. Any appeal must be commenced by notice of appeal given by the appellant to the designated officer for the magistrates' court within the period of 21 days beginning with the day on which the appellant was notified by the licensing authority of the decision appealed against.

7. LICENSING ACT 2003 - DOMINOS PIZZA, 145 OLD KENT ROAD, LONDON SE1

The licensing officer presented her report. The members had no questions for the officer.

The applicant and his solicitor addressed the sub-committee. Members had questions for the applicant.

Members note the emails sent in by residents who could not attend the hearing.

The police addressed the committee and members had questions for the Police

The environmental protection officer addressed the committee and members asked questions of the officer

All parties were given five minutes to sum up. At 1.47pm the meeting went into closed

session to consider the application.

At 2.27pm the meeting resumed and the chair read out the decision as follows:

RESOLVED:

That the application by A & A Pizza Company Ltd for a premises licence under Section 17 of the Licensing Act 2003 in respect of the premises known as Dominos Pizza, 145 Old Kent Road SE1 be refused.

Reasons

The reasons for this decision are as follows:

The licensing officer clarified that the premises is not in a saturation area.

The licensing sub-committee heard from 4 representatives of the applicant company, including the franchisee. It also heard from the environmental protection team.

The sub-committee considered the written representations from 4 local residents opposing the application. Two of the residents were unable to attend the hearing, however they had submitted further information supporting their original objections

The sub-committee noted that the police had made no representation in relation to crime and disorder. Although some residents had expressed concern about the potential for the premises to attract anti-social behaviour the sub-committee did not consider that there was sufficient evidence to show that the premises would adversely affect the licensing objective of preventing crime.

It noted that the premises were located amongst a high number of residential properties.

The primary concerns of the local residents related to nuisance, in particular the noise from delivery vehicles and the ventilation equipment of the premises.

Although the franchisee stated that no complaints had been received directly to him, and that he did not believe there to be any problems, 2 local residents stated in their written representations that the ventilation system caused a noise nuisance and that there was already a problem with smell under the current opening hours. The noise and smell from this equipment continuing into the night was a serious concern for the majority of residents. There were also concerns over the noise from delivery vehicles accessing the rear courtyard which adjoined a number of flats and the fact that the vehicles used the same passageway as residents of the surrounding flats. The sub-committee was satisfied that if the application was granted then further nuisance could be caused to the local residents, particularly given how close the premises was located to a high number of residential flats.

Although the franchisee offered reduced hours the sub-committee did not feel that this would address the issues raised by the residents.

The sub-committee considered all the representations, the statutory guidance, the council's licensing policy and the 4 licensing objectives. The sub-committee decided that it

was necessary and proportionate to refuse the application in order to promote the licensing objective of preventing public nuisance.

Appeal Rights

That the licensee and any person who made relevant representations in relation to the application may appeal against the decision. Any appeal must be made to the magistrate court for the petty sessions area in which the premises are situated. Any appeal must be commenced by notice of appeal given by the appellant to the designated officer for the magistrates' court within the period of 21 days beginning with the day on which the appellant was notified by the licensing authority of the decision appealed against.

EXCLUSION OF PRESS AND PUBLIC

It was moved, seconded and

RESOLVED:

That the public be excluded from the meeting for the following items of business on the grounds that they involve the likely disclosure of exempt information as defined in category 1 and 2 of paragraph 10.4 of the Access to Information Procedure Rules of the Southwark Constitution.

The committee gave permission for the applicant, the Police and the licensing officer to stay to make representations to the committee.

The following is a summary of the decisions taken in the closed section of the meeting:

8. LICENSING ACT 2003 - APPLICATION FOR A PERSONAL LICENCE

The licensing sub-committee considered the closed information relating to this report.

The meeting closed at 2.30pm.

CHAIR:

DATED:



Licensing Sub-Committee

MINUTES of the OPEN section of the Licensing Sub-Committee held on Monday 13 February 2012 at 10.00 am at Ground Floor Meeting Room G01A - 160 Tooley Street, London SE1 2QH

PRESENT: Councillor Sunil Chopra (Chair)
Councillor Linda Manchester
Councillor Eliza Mann

OFFICER SUPPORT: David Swaby, Licensing officer
David Perry, Legal officer
Everton Roberts, Constitutional officer

1. APOLOGIES

There were no apologies for absence.

2. CONFIRMATION OF VOTING MEMBERS

The members listed as present were confirmed as the voting members for the meeting.

3. NOTIFICATION OF ANY ITEMS OF BUSINESS WHICH THE CHAIR DEEMS URGENT

The chair gave notice that the following late item would be considered for reasons of urgency to be specified in the relevant minute:

Item 7 – Licensing Act 2003 Temporary Event Notice: Las Congas, 3 Southwark Street, SE1 1RQ

4. DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS AND DISPENSATIONS

There were no disclosures of interests or dispensations.

5. LICENSING ACT 2003 - APPLICATION FOR A PERSONAL LICENCE

This item was withdrawn.

6. APPLICATION FOR A PERSONAL LICENCE

This item was withdrawn.

7. LICENSING ACT 2003 TEMPORARY EVENT NOTICE: LAS CONGAS, 3 SOUTHWARK STREET, SE1 1RQ

This item had not been circulated five clear working days in advance of the meeting. The chair agreed to accept the item as urgent as the timescales for considering temporary event notices is set out in legislation as not less than 24 hours before the beginning of the event period, additionally, where possible, more than five working days should be given to allow the appropriate party time to appeal the decision.

Neither the applicant or the police attended the sub-committee hearing.

The licensing officer presented his report. The sub-committee members had questions for the officer.

The sub-committee noted the contents of the objection notice given by the police.

The meeting went into closed session to consider the application. The licensing officer and the public left the meeting.

The sub-committee considered the evidence and came to a decision.

At 10.35am the licensing officer and the public were readmitted to the meeting and informed of the sub-committees decision as follows:

RESOLVED:

That a counter notice not be issued in respect of a temporary event notice given by Mr Francisco Javier Londono, concerning an event to be held at Las Congas, 3 Southwark Street, London SE1 1RQ.

Reasons

The sub-committee did not feel that the objection notice contained sufficient evidence of a specific problem of crime and disorder related to the premises.

The sub-committee noted there was no evidence of a history of problems or breaches of conditions.

The sub-committee did not believe there was evidence that this event would undermine the crime prevention objective and decided not to issue a counter notice.

Appeal rights

Where the relevant counter notice under Section 105(3) is given, the premises user may

appeal against the decision. Where a counter notice is not given, the chief officer of the police may appeal against that decision. The appeal must be made to the magistrates' court within a period of 21 days beginning with the day on which the applicant was notified by the licensing authority of the decision to be appealed against. No appeal may be brought later than five working days before the day on which the event begins.

The meeting ended at 10.50am

CHAIR:

DATED:



Licensing Sub-Committee

MINUTES of the OPEN section of the Licensing Sub-Committee held on Tuesday 28 February 2012 at 10.00 am at Ground Floor Meeting Room G02B - 160 Tooley Street, London SE1 2QH

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| PRESENT: | Councillor Sunil Chopra Councillor Michael Bukola Councillor Michael Mitchell |
| OTHERS PRESENT: | Applicant Applicant Applicant's agent |
| OFFICER SUPPORT: | David Swaby, Licensing officer Caroline Hayward, Legal officer Everton Roberts, Constitutional officer |

1. APOLOGIES

There were no apologies for absence.

2. CONFIRMATION OF VOTING MEMBERS

The members listed as present were confirmed as the voting members for the meeting.

3. NOTIFICATION OF ANY ITEMS OF BUSINESS WHICH THE CHAIR DEEMS URGENT

There were no late items of business.

4. DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS AND DISPENSATIONS

There were no disclosures of interests or dispensations.

5. GAMBLING ACT 2005 - APPLICATION FOR A PREMISES LICENCE IN RESPECT OF MCDONNELL BOOKMAKERS, 19 PLOUGH WAY, LONDON, SE16 2LS

The licensing officer presented his report. There were no questions to the officer.

The licensing sub-committee heard representations from the applicant's representative, the applicant and the proposed manager of the premises at 19 Plough Way, London SE16. The sub-committee also took into consideration the written representation from a

local resident. It was noted that no representations were received from responsible authorities.

The sub-committee heard from the applicant about its policies and procedures for complying with its licensing obligations, and meeting the licensing objectives.

The sub-committee asked questions of the applicant.

The sub-committee took into consideration its Statement of Gambling Licensing Policy, the Gambling Commission Guidance to Local Authorities, all relevant Codes of Practice and the licensing objectives under the Act.

The meeting went into closed session at 10.30am to consider the application. The licensing officer, the applicant and his party left the meeting.

The sub-committee considered the evidence and came to a decision.

The licensing officer, the applicant and his party were re-admitted to the meeting at 10.45am and informed of the sub-committee's decision as follows:

RESOLVED:

That a premises licence in regards of the application submitted by McDonnell Bookmakers in respect of premises at 19 Plough Way, London SE16 2LS be granted.

Mandatory licence conditions

1. The conditions specified in paragraphs (2), (3) and (4) shall be attached to every premises licence.
2. The summary of the terms and conditions of the premises licence issued under section 164(1)(c) of the Act shall be displayed in a prominent place within the premises.
3. The layout of the premises shall be maintained in accordance with the plan.
4. The premises shall not be used for:
 - a) The sale of tickets in a private lottery;
 - b) The sale of tickets in any other lottery in respect of which the sale of tickets on the premises is otherwise prohibited.
5. In this regulation:
 - a) A "private lottery" means a private society lottery or a work lottery within the meaning of paragraphs 10 and 11 of Schedule 11 to the Act;
 - b) A "customer lottery" has the same meaning as in Part 3 of schedule 11 to the 2005 Act.

The following mandatory conditions applicable to betting premises licences (other than at a track) will also be applied:

1. A notice stating that no person under the age of 18 years is permitted to enter the premises shall be displayed in a prominent place at every entrance to the premises.
2.
 - a) Access to the premises shall be from a street or from other premises with a betting premises licence;
 - b) Without prejudice to sub-paragraph 2) a), there shall be no means of direct access between the premises and other premises used for the retail sale of merchandise or services.
3. Subject to anything permitted by virtue of the 2005 Act, or done in accordance with paragraphs 4, 5, 6 and 7 below, the premises shall not be used for any purposes other than for providing facilities for betting.
4. Any ATM made available for use on the premises shall be located in a place that requires any customer who wishes to use it to leave any gaming machine or betting machine in order to do so.
5. No apparatus for making information or other material available in the form of sounds or visual images may be used on the premises, except for apparatus used for the following purposes:
 - a) Communicating information about, or coverage of, sporting events, including:
 - i) Information relating to betting on such an event;
 - ii) Any other matter or information, including an advertisement, which is incidental to such an event.
 - b) Communicating information relating to betting on any event (including the result of the event) in connection with which betting transactions may be or have been effected on the premises.
6. No publications, other than racing periodicals or specialist betting publications, may be sold or offered for sale on the premises.
7. No music, dancing or other entertainment shall be provided or permitted on the premises, save for entertainment provided in accordance with paragraph 5.
8.
 - a) No alcohol shall be permitted to be consumed on the premises at any time during which facilities for gambling are being provided on the premises;
 - b) A notice stating the condition in sub-paragraph a) shall be displayed in a prominent place at every entrance to the premises.
9. A notice setting out the terms on which customers are invited to bet on the premises shall be displayed in a prominent place on the premises to which customers have unrestricted access.

Default Licence Conditions

The following default condition applicable to betting premises licenses (other than at a track) will be applied to the licence:

1. No facilities for gambling shall be provided on the premises between the hours of 10.00pm on one day and 7.00am on the next day.

Appeal Rights

Interested parties, responsible authorities and the applicant have the right to appeal the decision of the sub-committee to the magistrates' court within a period of 21 days beginning with the day on which the applicant was notified by the licensing authority of the decision to be appealed against.

The meeting ended at 10.46 am.

CHAIR:

DATED:



Licensing Sub-Committee

MINUTES of the OPEN section of the Licensing Sub-Committee held on Monday 5 March 2012 at 10.00 am at Ground Floor Meeting Room G02C - 160 Tooley Street, London SE1 2QH

| | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| PRESENT: | Councillor Sunil Chopra (Chair) Councillor David Hubber Councillor Althea Smith |
| OTHER S PRESENT: | Councillor James Barber, ward councillor Thomas Kidd, applicant Keiran Botting, applicant Fred Ricketts, local resident Joseph Borg, local resident |
| OFFICER SUPPORT: | Caroline Hayward, legal officer David Franklin, licensing officer Kenny Uzodike, constitutional officer |

1. APOLOGIES

There were none.

2. CONFIRMATION OF VOTING MEMBERS

The three members present were confirmed as voting members.

3. NOTIFICATION OF ANY ITEMS OF BUSINESS WHICH THE CHAIR DEEMS URGENT

There were none.

The chair informed the committee of additional papers circulated prior to the meeting.

4. DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS AND DISPENSATIONS

There were none.

5. LICENSING ACT 2003 - ADVENTURE +, 72 LORDSHIP LANE, LONDON SE22 8HF

The licensing officer presented his report. He informed members that an extension to the licence for recorded music from 1.00am to 2.00am had been omitted from details of the variation application in paragraph 12 of the committee report. Members had no questions for the officer.

The applicant addressed the sub-committee. Members had questions for the applicant.

Councillor James Barber and two local residents then addressed the sub-committee.

Members had questions for the local residents and Councillor James Barber.

All parties were given five minutes to sum up.

The meeting went into closed session at 11.06am to consider the application.

The meeting resumed at 11.56am and the chair read out the decision as follows:

RESOLVED:

That the application by + Venture Battersea Limited for a variation of a premises licence under the Licensing Act 2003 in respect of the premises known as Adventure +, 72 Lordship Lane, London SE22 8HF approved as follows:

| | Bank Holiday Sundays |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Extended opening hours | 00.00 - 02:30 |
| Extended activities: | |
| Late night refreshment | 23:00 - 02:00 |
| Supply of Alcohol | 00:00 - 02:00 |
| | |
| Recorded Music | 00:00 -02:00 |

Conditions

The operation of the premises under the licence shall be subject to compliance with the operation schedule highlighted in Section P of the application form and the following conditions agreed by the sub-committee:

- All external doors are to be kept closed at all times except for the immediate access and egress of persons.
- Patrons permitted to temporarily leave and then re-enter shall be limited to 8 persons at any one time.

- A direct telephone number for the manager at the premises shall be publicly available at all times the premises is open. This telephone number is to be made available to residents in the vicinity.

Reasons

This was an application by + Venture Battersea Limited for a variation of a licence under the Licensing Act 2003 to extend the terminal hour for the provision of late night refreshment, the sale of alcohol on and off the premises and recorded music on Thursday and Bank Holiday Sundays from 01.00 to 02.00 on the following day and to extend the opening hours on Thursdays from 01.30 to 02.30 and Bank Holiday Sundays from 00.30 to 02.30 on the following day.

The sub-committee heard evidence from the applicant that they have been operating for seven years and following the rejection of an application in August 2010 they have taken into account issues raised by the residents. The applicant stated that they are receptive to dialogue and have implemented a dispersal document to address the issues raised and ensure they do not have an adverse impact on the four objectives in the Licensing Act. The applicant submitted that none of the responsible authorities objected to the granting of this application. The applicant referred to the two other licensed premises in the area and there is no evidence that the anti-social behaviour is linked directly to their premises. During the hearing the applicant confirmed that Thursday is low level trade and if it is to cause more issues they would rather concentrate on the variation to Bank Holiday Sundays. The applicant stated they do not want to create more issues with their neighbours.

The sub-committee heard evidence from ward councillor James Barber and two local residents. The residents were concerned about patrons once they left the premises and provided evidence of public nuisance in the form of people urinating and vomiting in the street. The residents said they experienced transient noise such as shouting and banging of cars doors. Of greatest concern was the variation to Thursday night when residents have to go to work the following day and children have to go to school. Neither the ward councillor nor the residents had complained to the noise team or police. The ward councillor stated the application had created a huge amount of angst amongst local residents and to grant the application would have a significantly more harmful effect.

The sub-committee considers that the granting of extended hours on Thursday into the night will have an adverse impact on the prevention of nuisance objective in the Licensing Act as it is likely to increase noise and disturbance to residents in the area. Therefore the application to extend the hours on Thursday is refused.

As far as the application in relation to Bank Holiday Sundays, such application is approved on the basis that there won't be adverse impact on the licensing objectives by addition of the following conditions to the license. Such conditions are accepted by the applicant and in practice are already implemented at the premises:

- All external doors are to be kept closed at all times except for the immediate access and egress of persons.
- Patrons permitted to temporarily leave and then re-enter shall be limited to 8 persons at any one time.

- A direct telephone number for the manager at the premises shall be publicly available at all times the premises is open. This telephone number is to be made available to residents in the vicinity.

Appeal Rights

That the licensee and any person who made relevant representations in relation to the application may appeal against the decision. Any appeal must be made to the magistrate court for the petty sessions area in which the premises are situated. Any appeal must be commenced by notice of appeal given by the appellant to the designated officer for the magistrates' court within the period of 21 days beginning with the day on which the appellant was notified by the licensing authority of the decision appealed against.

The meeting ended at 12.00 noon.

CHAIR:

DATED:

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|---|
| Item No 7. | Classification: Open | Date: 19 April 2012 | Meeting name: Licensing Committee |
| Report title: | The Licensing Act 2003 – Consideration of local saturation policies dealing with the “cumulative impact” of licensed premises – Borough and Bankside, Camberwell and Peckham areas | | |
| Ward(s) or groups affected: | Cathedral, Chaucer, Grange, Newington, Faraday, Camberwell Green, Brunswick Park, Peckham, Livesey, South Camberwell, The Lane, Peckham Rye and Nunhead | | |
| From: | Strategic Director of Environment and Leisure | | |

RECOMMENDATION

1. That the committee agrees that on the basis of the partnership analytical report it is appropriate and necessary to maintain the existing saturation policies in:
 - a) Borough and Bankside;
 - b) Camberwell; and
 - c) Peckham.
2. That the committee agrees that cumulative impact continues to be monitored in each of the areas at 1.a) – c) above and that future monitoring reports consider revised time periods of 0600 – 1759 and 1800 – 0559; and
3. That the committee notes officers’ intention to bring a further report forward considering new licensing provisions contained within the Police and Social Responsibility Act 2011, relating to management of the night-time economy, following consideration of revised Home Office Guidance, anticipated later in 2012.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

4. Statutory guidance 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 escalation of licensed premises in that area. This is known as a “special” or “saturation” policy.
5. A saturation policy may be declared where there is an evidence base showing that the concentration of licensed premises in an area is impacting upon the licensing objectives and the addition of each further additional licence is likely to have a disproportionate impact on crime and disorder, or nuisance.
6. Essentially, the evidence base needs to:
 - Be factual, quantitative, and proximate;
 - Demonstrate a positive correlation between alcohol/entertainment/late night refreshment premises, and crime and disorder and nuisance issues within the particular areas under consideration; and
 - Examine trends over a period of time.

7. Since the introduction of the Licensing Act 2003 in November 2005, the council has monitored available information sources that might help to gauge the cumulative impact of licensed premises on the Southwark community, particularly in terms of alcohol related crime and disorder. Reports are provided annually, following the release of the latest relevant statistical information, from the partnership analyst and the London ambulance service (LAS).
8. The council currently has three special or saturation policy areas in place. The first two, covering Camberwell and Peckham, came into effect on 5 November 2008. The third, in respect of Borough and Bankside, was established on 4 November 2009. On the same date the Peckham special policy area was extended and Borough and Bankside was also extended on 6 April 2011.
9. This report updates the committee on the latest analysis, paying particular regard to the current situation within the three special policy areas.
10. A separate report on the agenda considers the position in other “hotspot areas” currently under monitor. These cover the Elephant & Castle, Old Kent Road, Walworth Road / East Street and Shad Thames.

KEY ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION

General

Partnership analytical report

11. The latest partnership analytical report was published on 20 February 2012. The analytical report provides statistical information on:
 - Alcohol related “violence against the person” (VAP);
 - Information taken from police CAD data (dealing with alcohol related “disorder and rowdiness”); and
 - Alcohol related ambulance (LAS) calls.
12. The analytical report provides full year information for 2011. Appendix A to this report provides headline analysis and an overview across Southwark. Appendix B provides specific detailed information in respect of the three special policy areas under consideration.
13. This report provides summary information.

Violence against the person

14. 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. The category of violence against the person incorporates a number of individual crime types, each differing in their level of severity and the impact on the victim. The crime types include:
 - Assault with injury;
 - Common assault;
 - Harassment;
 - Offensive weapon;
 - Other violence;

- Serious wounding; and
 - Murder
15. Section 1.2 of the partnership analytical report at appendix A sets out the methodology used for capturing data and the limitations of the data provided.

Alcohol related CAD data

16. Statistics reproduced in the partnership analytical report from police CAD data collects information on calls to the police regarding:
- Rowdy / inconsiderate behaviour
 - Licensed premises
 - Street drinking
17. Again, section 1.2 of the partnership analytical report at appendix A sets out how the information was captured and the limitations of the data provided.

Ambulance data

18. Information contained within the partnership analysis at appendix A, relating to alcohol related assaults reported to the London ambulance service has been extracted from the LAS website.

Police and Social Responsibility Act 2011

19. The Police and Social Responsibility Act 2011 included a number of new licensing provisions which are expected to come into effect under the Licensing Act 2003 during the course of 2012-13.
20. Included within these are a number of new powers afforded the licensing authority to assist in dealing with issues of crime and disorder around the late night economy. These include:
- Introducing a late night levy to help cover the cost of policing the late night economy;
 - Increasing the flexibility of early morning alcohol restriction orders; and
 - Lowering the evidential threshold on licensing authorities.
21. These new provisions are likely to have considerable impact on the approach this authority takes to management of the late night economy. For this reason any further development of saturation policies is recommended to be held off until revised Home Office guidance has been published under section 182 of the 2003 Act. This is anticipated later in 2012.
22. When this revised guidance is published and has been considered, a further report will be put to the committee setting out how the situation regarding the consideration of cumulative impact is affected and how special saturation policies may be utilised alongside new powers afforded the authority.

General Southwark overview

23. The general overall analysis of alcohol-related VAP and CAD and calls to the London Ambulance Service is provided at appendix A. The key findings of the general analysis are set out below.
- The total number of VAP offences recorded within Southwark fell in 2011 for the third year running and now stands at a five year low (showing a 29% reduction since the high of 2008);
 - The total number of alcohol related VAP offences recorded in Southwark also fell, showing a 16% reduction from the 2010 high. This now stands at a four year low;
 - Though alcohol related VAP is decreasing it is not falling at the same rate as total VAP. Consequently the proportion of total VAP that is attributable to alcohol related offences is increasing (from 22.1% in 2007 to 30.4% in 2011);
 - Alcohol related VAP taking place in the evening has maintained a fairly steady rate over the past five years but showed a 4.6% decrease in 2011 from 2010;
 - Alcohol related VAP (in the evening) represented 54.3% of all violent crime in the borough in 2011;
 - There was little significant change when considering the proportion of total daytime VAP that is attributable to alcohol related offences, with a reduction of just 0.4%;
 - Alcohol related VAP taking place in the daytime represents 23% of all violent crime in the borough;
 - Levels of disorder CAD calls appear to fluctuate on annual basis with increases seen in one year and then a decrease. In 2011 CAD calls saw a 1.9% increase on calls from 2010;
 - Highest levels of CAD calls were experienced in spring and summer 2011; and
 - LAS call outs in 2011 increased by 16% since 2010.

Borough and Bankside saturation area

24. A map of the current Borough and Bankside saturation area is provided on page 5 of Appendix B. The map shows the boundary of the saturation area is defined as follows - Starting at the Lambeth border by the Thames and moving southward to Waterloo Road. From here following the route to St George's Circus / Borough Road / Borough High Street / Long Lane / Crosby Row / Snowsfields / Bermondsey Street then heading directly north to the river frontage and then westward back to the Lambeth border. This is the largest of the 7 seven areas currently either subject of a saturation policy or under monitor.
25. The area is densely filled with shops, restaurants and bars. Many hold late licences. At the time of writing of this report, there are some 213 premises licensed under the 2003 Licensing Act for either the sale or supply of alcohol; the provision of regulated entertainment; or the provision of late night refreshment within the boundary of the saturation area. This figure has remained stable over the past year. It represents 16.9% of the current total of 1256 licensed premises within the borough. Of these there are 79 recorded cafes / restaurants; 72 public houses; and 26 convenience stores. The Borough and Bankside saturation policy currently applies to the following classes of

premises - night-clubs / public houses & bars / restaurants & cafes / off-licences, supermarkets and grocers.

26. The area has and continues to be the subject of considerable development and regeneration. It has become a significant tourist destination with a heavy footfall. The area is also part of the Business Improvement District known as 'Better Bankside'. It includes the borough's major transport hub – the London Bridge British rail, bus and tube terminal, as well Guy's Hospital and some of the borough's largest venues.
27. Some of the most recent local developments have been:
 - The launch of the partnership night-time economy team in April 2011;
 - The continuation of the Shard development (which officially became Western Europe's tallest building in 2011) alongside other notable projects including the London Bridge and Blackfriars station redevelopment; and
 - CDAT (the NHS drug team for complex needs) is also located within this area.

Borough and Bankside – key findings from the partnership analysis

28. Detailed analysis for the Borough and Bankside saturation area is contained within appendix 2. Some key findings are given below:
 - Total violent crime in 2011 fell for the fourth year running, showing a 26% decrease from 2010 and a 34% decrease from the five year high in 2008;
 - Alcohol related violence taking place in the evening, however, increased by 10.7% from 2010 following decreases in the previous two years. Alcohol related VAP now accounts for 70.5% of violence in the evening period. 79.6% of this violence takes place on Friday / Saturday night and Sunday;
 - This was counteracted by a substantial decrease in daytime alcohol related violence of 29.7% from 2010 levels. This figure is now at its lowest since pre-2007 levels. Peak times for alcohol related offending in the daytime remain between 1800 and 2300, particularly on Thursday / Friday / Saturday.
 - There was also a sharp decrease in the amount of alcohol related disorder calls in 2011. Following increases in each of the previous four years 2011 saw a 20% decrease from 2010 levels. Disorder increases from 1500, peaking between 2100 and 0100 hours. Around 30% of calls are received between 2300 and 0559.
 - Alcohol related ambulance pick-ups are higher in Borough and Bankside than almost any other area of Southwark. Four of the top ten Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) are located here. However, the area experienced a slight decrease of 1.8% from 2010. The peak time for alcohol related ambulance call-outs occurs between 2000 and 0600 Friday to Saturday.

Borough and Bankside conclusion

29. The partnership analysis reports significant decreases across total VAP, daytime alcohol related VAP and alcohol related CAD calls. However, evening alcohol related VAP increased and the proportion of total VAP that is

attributable to alcohol related offences is increasing. The area also retains most of the highest LSOAs in the borough.

30. For these reasons, it is recommended that the saturation policy within Borough and Bankside should continue in place and be subject of ongoing monitoring.

Views from the Commissioner of Police for the Metropolis

31. The Commissioner of Police for the Metropolis supports this position.

Camberwell saturation area

32. A map of the Camberwell saturation area is provided on page 11 at appendix B. The boundary of the policy area begins at Camberwell New Road at the junction with Wyndham Road and progresses through Camberwell Road / Bowyer Place / Edmund Street / Benhill Road / Wilson Road / Graces Road / Graces Mews / Camberwell Grove (via alley) / Grove Lane / De Crispigny Park / Denmark Hill following the Lambeth boundary to Coldharbour Lane / Denmark Road / Flodden Road and Camberwell New Road to the start.
33. The saturation area is concentrated around the Camberwell Green crossroads. It incorporates numerous public houses, bars and restaurants in a relatively small area. At the time of writing of this report, there are 69 premises licensed under the 2003 Licensing Act for either the sale or supply of alcohol; the provision of regulated entertainment; or the provision of late night refreshment trading within the Camberwell area. This figure represents 5.5% of the total 1256 licensed premises in Southwark and indicates a reduction of 7 licensed premises from that at the time the saturation policy was introduced in 2008. This figure includes 23 restaurant / cafes; 19 convenience stores; and 16 public houses. The classes of premises to which the policy currently applies are night-clubs; public houses and bars; off-licences, grocers, supermarkets, convenience stores and other similar premises.
34. While the area is not directly serviced by rail or tube, it is one of the main bus interchanges in the borough. Camberwell is connected to central London by Camberwell Road to the north and Camberwell New Road to the west. The closest rail stations are Denmark Hill BR station and Loughborough Junction BR station.
35. The Camberwell saturation area has historically been an area associated with street drinking and alcohol related violence though, in recent years, levels have considerably fallen.
36. Recent local developments in the area have included:
 - Blenheim CDP is located within the area, providing day programmes for people in drug and alcohol treatment. Once referred by key workers, people with alcohol addictions travel to Camberwell to access services;
 - In recent years, concentrated inroads have been made by the Safer Southwark Partnership into local street drinking but this remains a local priority. In the summer of 2011 a local action group was established within the area by the MPS to address related issues. This work continues; and
 - Balham Court has now closed and Lambeth cases are currently being heard by Camberwell Green Magistrates Court; and

- Discussions have recently taken place with the newly formed Camberwell Business Forum on the potential to promote a local pubwatch.

Camberwell – key findings from the partnership analysis

37. Detailed analysis for the Camberwell saturation area is contained within the area specific analysis contained within appendix B. Some key findings are given below:
- Total VAP in Camberwell fell for the second year running and now stands at a 5 year low;
 - There has been a significant reduction in the level of alcohol related violence that takes place in the evening in the Camberwell saturation area. Only 25 offences were recorded in 2011 – a 5 year low;
 - The proportion of violent crime to which alcohol has contributed is at its lowest point since the monitor began (42.4%);
 - There has also been a significant reduction in the level of alcohol related violence that takes place in the daytime (22.4%). This also stands at a 5 year low;
 - The proportion of daytime violent crime to which alcohol has contributed currently stands at 21.7%;
 - However, there has been an increase (9.4%) in alcohol related CAD calls in 2011. Though this figure remains below the levels of alcohol related CAD recorded in 2007 and 2008 this represents the second year of increase; and
 - The LSOA containing Camberwell Green is the top ranking LSOA's in Southwark for alcohol related ambulance call-outs in 2011. When comparing 2011 with the previous year, there was an increase of 58.1%.

Camberwell conclusion

38. Although some significant improvements are being seen in VAP within this analysis, the increases in CAD and ambulance related call-outs, in particular, give cause for concern. Further information is being requested on ambulance call-outs so as to try and understand the rise in this set of figures.
39. For these reasons, it is recommended that the saturation policy within Camberwell should continue in place and be subject of ongoing monitoring.

Views from the Commissioner of Police for the Metropolis

40. The Commissioner of Police for the Metropolis supports this position

Peckham saturation area

41. A map of the Peckham saturation area is provided on page 17 of appendix B. The boundary of the Peckham saturation area commences on Peckham High Street at the junction with Kelly Avenue and progresses to Gattonby Street / Sumner Road / Jocelyn Street / cross Peckham Hill Street / Goldsmith Road / Meeting House Lane / Consort Road / Heaton Road / Sternhall Lane / McDermott Road / Maxted Road / Bellenden Road / Chadwick Road / Lyndhurst Way / Peckham Road to the junction with Talfourd Road and back to Peckham High Street.

42. The Peckham saturation zone centres around Peckham High Street and Rye Lane and extends over a mixed residential and commercial area, with many public houses, late night eateries and convenience stores. At the time of writing of this report there are 59 premises licensed under the 2003 Licensing Act for either the sale or supply of alcohol; the provision of regulated entertainment or the provision of late night refreshment trading within the Peckham saturation area. This represents 4.7% of the 1256 total licensed premises in the borough and a reduction in the number of licensed premises since the special policy area was extended in November 2009. This figure includes 19 convenience stores; 13 public houses; and 11 cafe / restaurants.
43. The classes of premises within the area to which the policy applies are: night-clubs; public houses / bars; off-licences, grocers, supermarkets, convenience stores and other similar premises.
44. As with the other areas, Peckham is extremely accessible from most parts of SE London with Peckham Rye Station within the saturation area and Queens Road station just outside. There is also a large network of buses serving the area, running through the Elephant & Castle and Camberwell.
45. Recent developments in the area include:
 - After a period of some uncertainty the Peckham pubwatch has re-established and is meeting regularly.

Peckham – key findings from the partnership analysis

46. Detailed analysis for the Peckham area is contained within the area specific analysis contained within appendix B. Some key findings from the partnership analysis are provided below:
 - Total VAP in Peckham fell for the second year running with a 22% reduction from 2010 and this now stands at a 5 year low;
 - Alcohol related VAP also fell for the second year running and similarly now stands at a 5 year low;
 - However, total VAP is falling at a faster rate than alcohol related VAP and so the proportion of VAP to which alcohol is attributable has increased from 22% in 2007 to 31% in 2011;
 - Levels of evening alcohol related VAP have remained fairly steady over the past 5 years although a slight increase was seen in 2011.
 - The proportion of evening violence that is alcohol related stands at 57.8%;
 - Daytime alcohol related VAP is decreasing, however. In 2011, 23.7% of violent crime was alcohol related;
 - CAD calls in Peckham have been on a downward trend since 2007. 2011 saw this continue with a slight decrease of 1.4% from 2010; and
 - Levels of alcohol related ambulance calls in Peckham are slowly increasing year on year, although Peckham does not rank highly in numbers received.

Peckham conclusion

47. Although some significant improvements are being seen in VAP in particular within this analysis, the increases in alcohol related ambulance call-outs are noted.
48. It is recommended that the saturation policy within Peckham should continue in place and be subject of ongoing monitoring.

Views from the Commissioner of Police for the Metropolis

49. The Commissioner of Police for the Metropolis supports this position

The cumulative impact of a concentration of licensed premises

50. The cumulative impact of a concentration of licensed premises is dealt with under sections 13.24 through to 13.39 of the Guidance to the Act produced by the Home Office (HO) (last revision published October 2010). 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. Members' attention is drawn to the key points of the guidance set out in the supplementary advice from the strategic director of law and governance in this report (paragraph 59 onward).
51. The absence of a special policy does not prevent any responsible authority or interested party making representations on a new application for the grant, or variation, of a licence on the grounds that the premises will give rise to a negative cumulative impact on one or more of the licensing objectives.

Community impact statement

52. This report considers the extent to which saturation policies continue to be appropriate and necessary within the Borough and Bankside, Camberwell and Peckham areas, to help control the direct impacts of the leisure and night-time economy on the local community.
53. 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 a policy may also contribute toward reducing the fear of crime and making Southwark a better place to live, work and visit.
54. While, conversely, saturation policies may also impact on business growth and development of the area concerned, it should be understood that the existence of a policy does not prevent responsible operators from becoming established within the area or from developing existing businesses. Instead operators will have to demonstrate that their business proposals do not further impact on the identified concerns within the locality.
55. The existence of a special policy does not automatically mean that applications made within a special policy area will be refused. If no representations are received, it will remain the case that an application must be granted in the terms that are consistent with the operating schedule submitted.
56. 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.

Resource implications

57. While it is accepted that the existence of a saturation policy may result in every relevant new licence application or variation application being considered in the light of the new policy, it is not considered that this will have any significant impact on resources.

Consultations

58. No public consultations have taken place as part of the preparations of this report.

SUPPLEMENTARY ADVICE FROM OTHER OFFICERS

Strategic Director of Communities, Law & Governance

59. The Council's statement of licensing policy may include saturation policies in respect of particular areas, which address issues relating to the "cumulative impact" of a number of licensed premises in that area.
60. Although the Licensing Act 2003 ("the 2003 Act") does not contain specific statutory provisions relating to the review and revision of saturation policies, the Council must have regard to the general requirements of the 2003 Act and the statutory guidance issued by the Secretary of State under s.182 of the 2003 Act.
61. S.5(4) of the 2003 Act states that the Council must keep its licensing policy under review and make appropriate revisions where necessary.
62. Paragraph 13.31 of the guidance goes further and states that saturation policies should be reviewed regularly to assess whether they are still needed or whether they need to be expanded.
63. If, following a review, the Council considers it appropriate to revise the saturation policies contained within the licensing policy then it must follow the statutory procedure contained in s.5 of the 2003 Act.
64. Sections 5(3) and 5(5) of the Act require that before revising 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. The Council must also publish details of any revisions.
65. Any decision to revise 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.
66. If the Council wishes to extend any saturation policy within the borough, it must first be satisfied that there is sufficient evidence to show that the cumulative impact of premises in the area is having an impact on local crime and disorder and/or public nuisance.

67. The decision to expand 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.
68. There are limitations associated with special policies. Most important of these are:-
69. 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. The inclusion of such types of premises must be justifiable, having regard to the evidence obtained through the consultation process.
70. 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.
71. 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.
72. 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.
73. Special policies cannot justify and should not include provisions for a terminal hour in a particular area.
74. Special policies must not impose quotas that would restrict the consideration of any application on its individual merits.
75. 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. The Council also 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.

Equality Act 2010

76. The Council must have due regard to its Public Sector Equality Duty ("PSED") under the Equality Act 2010 ("the 2010 Act"), in particular the need to eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation, advance equality of opportunity for those with protected characteristics and foster good relations between those with and without such characteristics. The list of protected characteristics is set out in the 2010 Act.

77. An Equality Impact Assessment (“EQIA”) has been carried out in relation to the Council’s Statement of Licensing Policy, to ensure that the Council’s public sector equalities duties are complied with. The EQIA has identified no issues in relation to the PSED. These recommendations do not propose any change to that policy, however an EQIA would need to be carried out if changes were proposed.

Decision-making Arrangements

78. Saturation policies form part of the statement of licensing policy.
79. Under the Local Authorities (Functions and Responsibilities) (England) Regulations 2000, as amended, decisions relating to licensing matters cannot be the responsibility of an authority’s executive.
80. The 2003 Act provides that whilst the majority of the functions of the licensing authority, are to be taken or carried out by its licensing committee, decisions relating to the statement of licensing policy cannot be delegated in such a way. The decision on whether to amend the statement of licensing policy must therefore be taken by council assembly.
81. If the Licensing Committee felt that changes to the licensing policy, such as amending a saturation policy, were appropriate this would need to be referred to council assembly.

Finance Director (NR/F&R/5/3/12)

82. This report recommends that the licensing committee agrees to maintain the existing saturation policies in identified areas, that the cumulative impact continues to be monitored, that future monitoring reports consider revised time periods of 0600 – 1759 and 1800 – 0559 and notes officers’ intention to bring a further report forward considering new licensing provisions contained within the Police and Social Responsibility Act 2011.
83. The finance director notes the resource implications contained within the report and that there are no financial implications as a result of accepting the proposals. Officer time to effect the recommendations will be contained within existing budgeted revenue resources.

BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS

| Background Papers | Held At | Contact |
|--|--|---|
| Licensing Act 2003 Associated secondary regulations DCMS Guidance to the Act Southwark Statement of Licensing Policy Mayors Best Practice Guide for Managing the Late Night Economy Latest analysis reports | The Health Safety Licensing & Environmental Protection Unit, 160 Tooley Street, London SE1 2QH | Name: Mrs Kirtikula Read Phone number: 020 7525 5748 |

APPENDICES

| No. | Title |
|------------|--|
| Appendix A | CSPS Alcohol Related Violence Southwark 2011 |
| Appendix B | Divisional Business Team, CSPS Alcohol Related Violence (Identified Saturation Areas) Southwark 2011 |

AUDIT TRAIL

| | | | |
|---|--|------------------------|--------------------------|
| Lead Officer | Gill Davies, Strategic Director of Environment and Leisure | | |
| Report Author | Richard Parkins, Health Safety Licensing & Environmental Protection Unit Manager | | |
| Version | Final | | |
| Dated | 10 April 2012 | | |
| Key Decision? | No | | |
| CONSULTATION WITH OTHER OFFICERS / DIRECTORATES / EXECUTIVE MEMBER | | | |
| Officer Title | | Comments Sought | Comments included |
| Strategic Director of Communities, Law & Governance | | Yes | Yes |
| Finance Director | | Yes | Yes |
| Cabinet Member | | Yes | Yes |
| Date final report sent to Constitutional Team | | | 10 April 2012 |



CSPS

Alcohol Related Violence

Southwark, 2011

| | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Protective Marking: | Restricted |
| Publication scheme: | Yes/No |
| FOIA Exemption: | Yes/No |
| Title & Version: | Alcohol related violence in Southwark – Version 2 |
| Purpose: | To inform the SSP of changes to crime numbers and trends in the identified Saturation areas within Southwark. |
| Relevant to: | SSP; MPS; Licensing |
| Summary: | |
| Author: | Kelly Wilson |
| Business: | Southwark SSP, CSPS |
| Date created: | 05 March 2011 |
| Ratification date: | |
| Review date: | |

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Objectives

The purpose of this analysis is to examine trends relating to alcohol related violence within the London borough of Southwark. Detailed analysis has been completed regarding alcohol related violence in the Saturation areas, and this document is intended to be read alongside those written concerning the borough Alcohol Saturation areas, comparing 2011 to previous years.

1.2 Methodology

Data was taken from MPS crime reporting system (CRIS) using WEBBI. A query was written which searched for all violent crime. All domestic violence flagged violent crimes were removed, in order to give a more accurate picture of violent crime. However this is dependant on domestic violence incidents being flagged accurately.

It is very difficult to ascertain exactly how significant a part alcohol consumption and over-consumption plays in the occurrence of violent crime. Within crime reports, it is often flagged or noted that either victims or suspects had been drinking. The three feature codes on crime reports relating to alcohol are:

MF-Suspect/Accused had been drinking before the offence.

GA-Alcohol consumes at scene by suspect/accused

MV-Victim had been drinking prior to the offence.

However this information may be recorded in a variety of ways or places within the report. Therefore another method for measuring alcohol-related violent crime is based on a free-text search for '%alcohol%' and '%drunk%' within the crime report text. Clearly this is an imprecise measure and will exclude, for instance, '*suspect was intoxicated*' while including '*suspect did not smell of alcohol*' – it is also heavily reliant on reporting standards and practices. The data in this report is based on the use of both of the above methods and is based on crime reports from 1st January 2007 to 31st December 2011.

In addition, Police CAD (DARIS) data has been used for the same period. It must be remembered that this dataset is inherently flawed, due to its lack of accuracy pertaining to the locations of incidents. In the northern half of the borough all incidents are placed to the centre of a 250m-grid square, which means that this data has not been mapped accurately. In the southern half of the borough CAD calls are mapped to specific locations. There has been a change in CAD codes, and thus the following type codes have been used:

202 – Rowdy/inconsiderate behaviour (also 26)

301 – Licensing (was 27)

209 – Street Drinking (was 34)

Finally, alcohol related incidents reported to the London Ambulance Service have been extracted from the LASS website. This data has been mapped and analysed, and is included within this document.

1.3 Key Findings

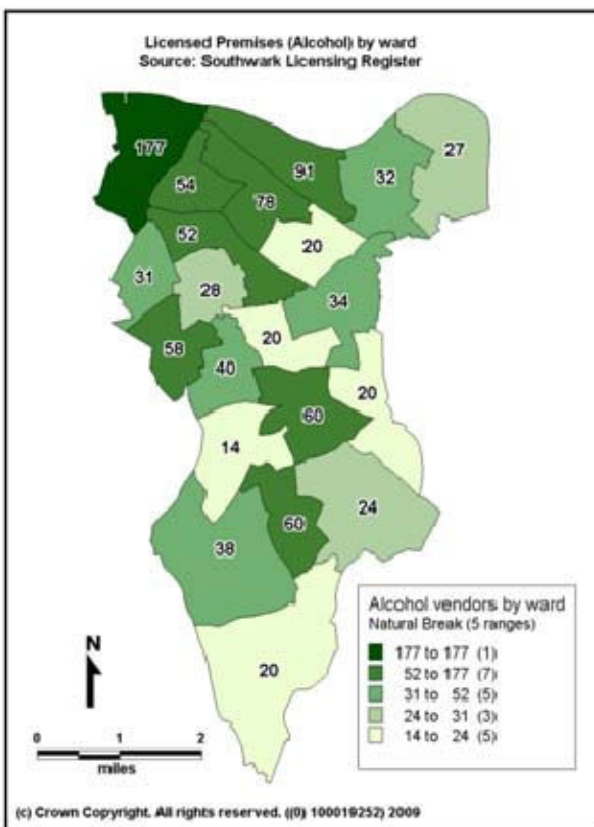
- ❖ Cathedrals contains the highest amount of premises licensed to serve alcohol (177, representing 17.2% of the borough's total).
- ❖ 56.4% of violence which takes place in the evening in Southwark occurs within one of the seven Saturation areas, though the map generated showed limited hotspots in Shad Thames and Camberwell, as well as the southern part of the Old Kent Road.
- ❖ The Elephant and Castle and Peckham hotspots extend past their boundaries, and it is recommended that these boundaries be amended.
- ❖ There has been a slight decrease in the amount of alcohol related violence in the evening (4.6%, 27 offences) when comparing 2011 with 2010.
- ❖ The amount of violence that is alcohol related (in the evening) continues to increase period on period, with the most recent period showing that 54.3% of all evening violence in Southwark is alcohol related.
- ❖ In the daytime period, 43.6% of alcohol related violence occurs in the Saturation areas
- ❖ There is a slight hotspot in the daytime around the evening peak area (Borough and Bankside), but the bulk of the daytime offending occurs in either Elephant and Castle or Peckham.
- ❖ 23.2% reduction borough wide in daytime alcohol related violence, when comparing 2011 with 2010.
- ❖ Just under a quarter of violent offending in the daytime is considered to be related to alcohol. This is a similar level to the last period, which itself saw an increase.
- ❖ 1.9% increase in disorder CAD calls, when comparing 2011 with 2010
- ❖ Three main CAD hotspots, Elephant and Castle, Camberwell Green and Peckham High Street/Rye Lane.
- ❖ There has been a large increase in alcohol related ambulance calls to the Lane and Camberwell Green, both in terms of number and proportionality. The traditional hotspots, in Cathedrals, Chaucer and Riverside all experienced reductions, or maintained similar levels of calls.
- ❖ There was a significant increase in alcohol related ambulance calls in 2011 (up 15.6% (n=370) from 2010
- ❖ Peak times for alcohol related ambulance calls are overnight Fri-Sat, and overnight Sat-Sun
- ❖ Just over a quarter of calls were made between 2200 and 0200 hours
- ❖ 26.7% of patients attended to were female (an increase from the previous period). The peak age range is now 40 – 49.

2.0 Context

2.1 Licensed Premises in Southwark

Premises which serve alcohol in Southwark must be licensed by Southwark Council in order to do so. By filtering out those premises which are licensed for other activities (such as to serve hot food throughout the night or to provide public entertainment), and using the main premises types, those premises which currently sell alcohol to the public in each ward or Saturation area have been highlighted.

The map and chart below have been generated by using the most recent data obtained from the licensing team.



The map on the left displays the location of those premises licensed to sell alcohol in Southwark, on a ward level.

It can be seen that Cathedrals is the ward of the borough that contains the most licensed premises. This is doubtless concerned with its thriving night time economy. With quick transport links to central London, as well as other parts of the borough/other boroughs/other counties, it forms the Central Business District of the borough, and is a hub for commuters / tourists alike.

Wards adjoining Cathedrals have, in the main, a proportionally higher amount of licensed premises than others, most particularly Riverside and Grange.

There are three other wards which contain a proportionally higher amount of licensed premises, these being Camberwell Green, The Lane and East Dulwich. Large portions of Camberwell Green and The Lane are monitored by Saturation areas, though East Dulwich (more specifically the premises in/around Lordship Lane) is not.

| Type of Premises | Borough and Bankside | Camberwell | Elephant and Castle | Old Kent Road | Peckham | Shad Thames | Walworth |
|------------------------|----------------------|------------|---------------------|---------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| 24hr convenience store | 4 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 6 | | 1 |
| Café/Restaurant | 79 | 23 | 13 | 13 | 11 | 12 | 6 |
| Convenience Store | 25 | 19 | 6 | 12 | 19 | 3 | 15 |
| Hotel | 9 | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | |
| Leisure/Sports | 11 | 1 | 3 | | 2 | 2 | |
| Nightclub | 4 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | | 1 |
| Public House | 72 | 16 | 6 | 5 | 13 | 7 | 14 |
| Social Club | 1 | 1 | | | 3 | | |
| Student Union | 2 | | 5 | | | | |
| Supermarket | 6 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 5 |
| Grand Total | 213 | 69 | 40 | 43 | 59 | 26 | 42 |

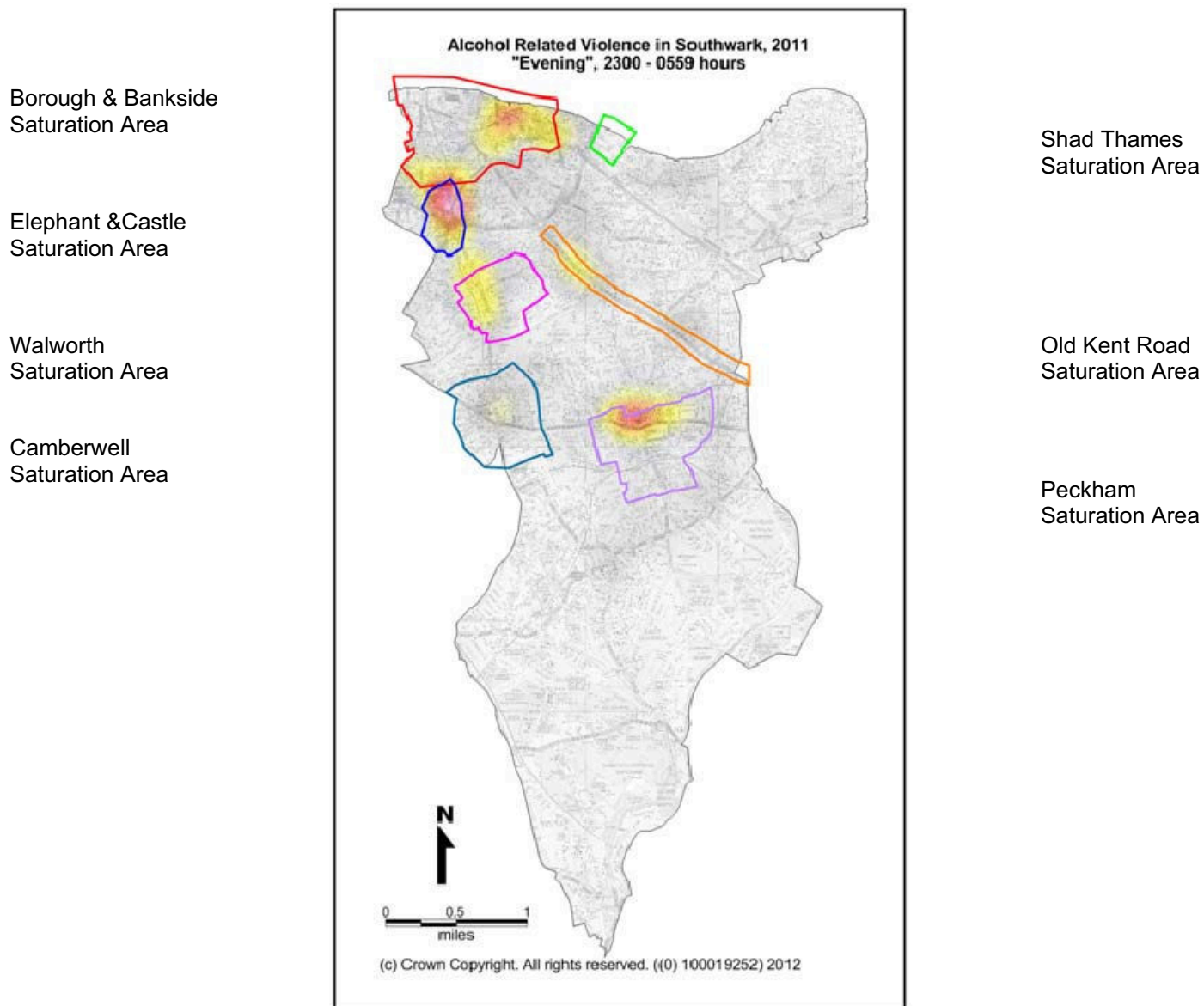
It is clear that of all the Saturation areas, both current policy and those under monitor, Borough and Bankside has the most licensed premises by far (though it should also be noted that it also covers the largest area). This area, unsurprisingly, comes in the realm of Cathedrals ward, with small portions of surrounding wards also included.

Camberwell, Walworth and Peckham have similar amounts of public houses within them (though only Camberwell has a significant number of alcohol-licensed café's).

Peckham and Camberwell also have more 24hr convenience stores (indeed, more convenience stores in total) than other areas (not including Borough and Bankside). Walworth has a proportionally higher amount of supermarkets within its bounds, many of which are open in the late evening, and which are licensed to sell alcohol.

3.0 Alcohol related violence between 2300 and 0559 hours

3.1 Mapping (with Saturation Areas)



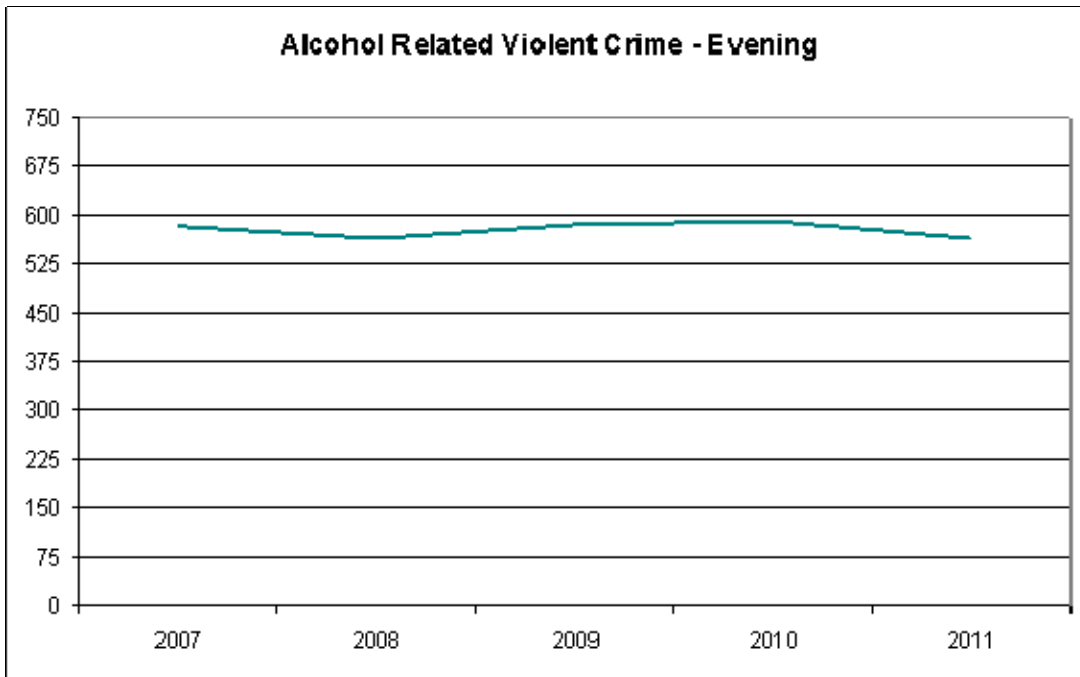
Finding:-

- ❖ 56.4% of alcohol related violent offending occurs within the Saturation areas in this time period.
- ❖ Limited amounts of alcohol related VAP apparent in Camberwell and Shad Thames at this time, as well as the southern part of the Old Kent Road.
- ❖ The Elephant and Castle hotspot extends past the boundary of the saturation area. This has been the case in the previous two assessments.
- ❖ The Peckham hotspot extends past the northern boundary of the saturation area.

Recommendation:-

The E & C and Peckham saturation areas to be remodelled, using the hotspots above as guidance.

3.2 Statistics



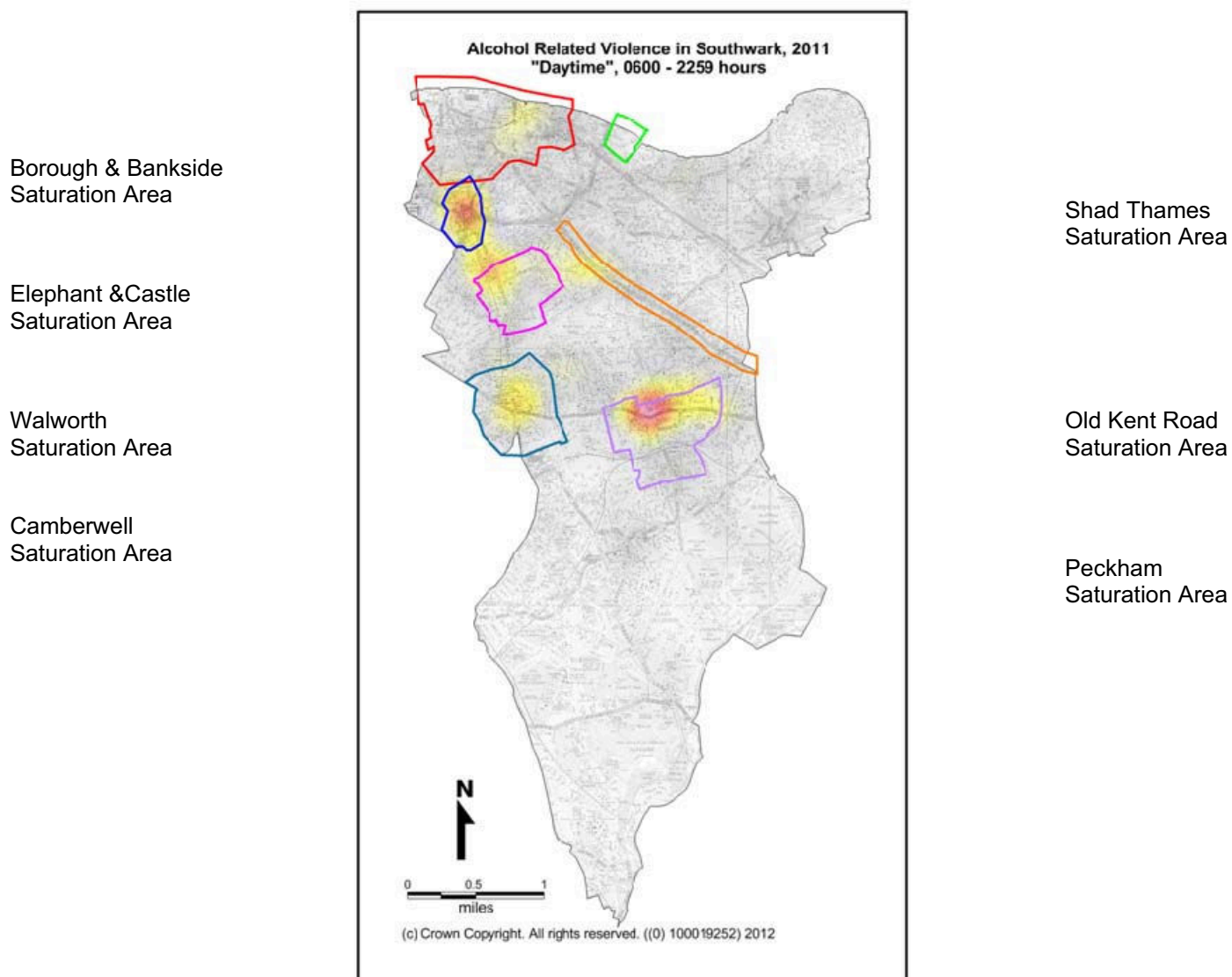
Levels of alcohol related violent crime in the evening seem to be maintaining a fairly steady rate, with the most recent year experiencing a slight decrease (4.6%, n=27). Previous reports have dealt with the issue on a six monthly basis, and it seems that by looking at the data on an annual basis, the levels return to some sort of average, as there are no seasonal variations.

| | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|-----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| No. Alcohol | 583 | 565 | 587 | 592 | 565 |
| All VAP | 1434 | 1327 | 1314 | 1155 | 1040 |
| % VAP Alcohol related | 40.7 | 42.6 | 44.7 | 51.3 | 54.3 |

The table above represents the amount of alcohol related violent crime in the borough per period, and the *proportion* of all violence that is alcohol related. Though alcohol related violence is currently decreasing, it is not decreasing at the same rate as violence as a whole, and thus the proportion of violence that is alcohol related has continued to rise in this period. Alcohol related violent crime (in the evening) represented 54.3% of all violent crime in the borough in 2011, an increase of 3% from the last period.

4.0 Alcohol related violence between 0600 and 2259 hours

4.1 Mapping (with Saturation Areas)



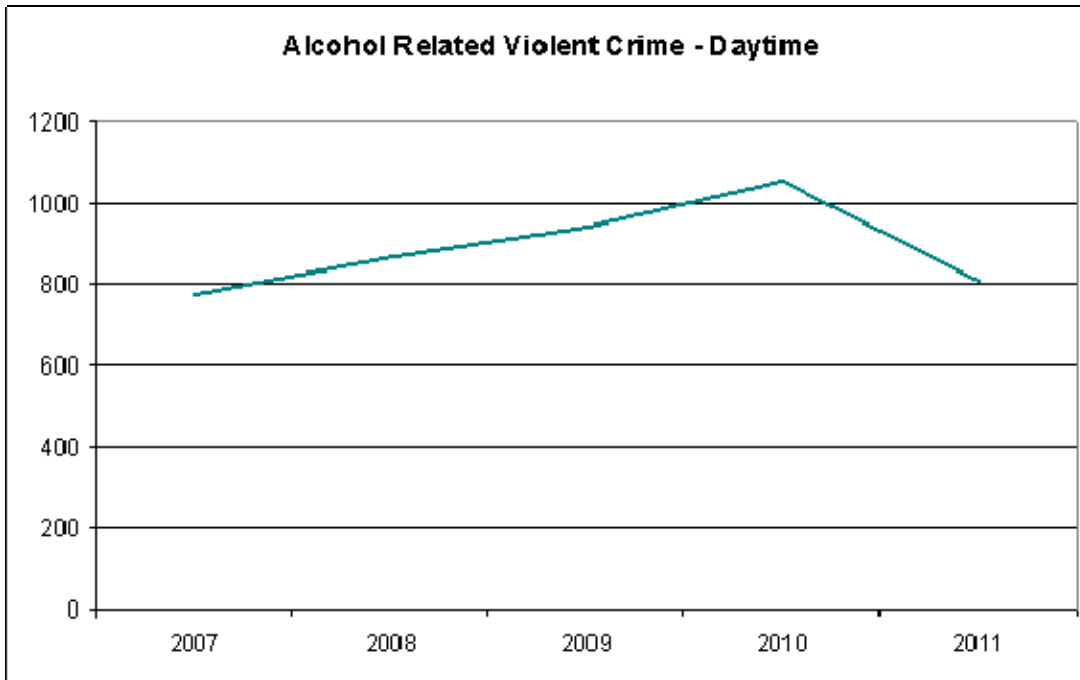
Finding: -

- ❖ 43.6% of alcohol related violent crime occurs in the saturation areas.
- ❖ No hotspot evident in the Shad Thames Saturation area
- ❖ Slight hotspot in evening hotspot area (Borough and Bankside) with the bulk of offending seen at Elephant and Castle and Peckham.
- ❖ Hotspots within the Walworth saturation area are moving north, past the boundary, towards Elephant and Castle.
- ❖ The spread past the northern boundary of the Peckham saturation area experienced in the evening is also apparent in the daytime.

Recommendation:-

The Peckham saturation area to be remodelled, using the hotspot above as guidance.
The Walworth saturation area to be monitored, and amended at the next report if necessary.

4.2 Statistics



The number of daytime alcohol related offences fell in 2011, after 4 years of increasing numbers.

Reduction of 23.2% borough wide (245 offences) when comparing 2011 with 2010.

| | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|-----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Nu. Alcohol | 777 | 865 | 940 | 1055 | 810 |
| All VAP | 4729 | 5021 | 4860 | 4458 | 3480 |
| % VAP Alcohol related | 16.4 | 17.2 | 19.3 | 23.7 | 23.3 |

There was little significant change when considering the proportion of alcohol related violence in the daytime, with a reduction seen of just 0.4%. In 2011, 23.3% of violent offences recorded in the 'daytime' were related to alcohol.

5.0 Police CAD data

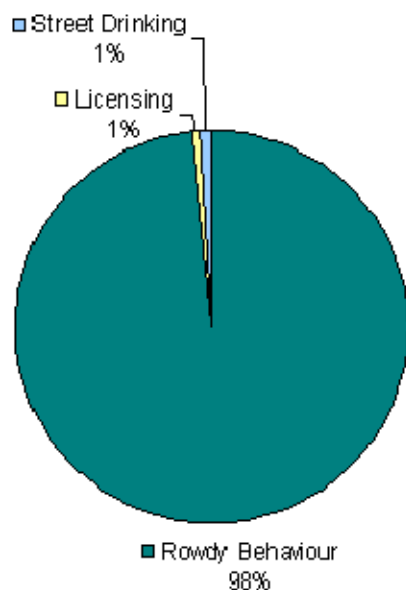
5.1 Statistics

| Year | CAD calls | Difference | % change |
|------|-----------|------------|----------|
| 2007 | 9855 | | |
| 2008 | 8764 | -1091 | -11.1 |
| 2009 | 9118 | 354 | 4 |
| 2010 | 8694 | -424 | -4.7 |
| 2011 | 8857 | 163 | 1.9 |

Levels of disorder CAD calls appear to fluctuate on an annual basis, with increases seen in one year, and then a decrease the next. 2008 saw a large decrease, but since that time, numbers of calls have remained relatively stable. 2011 saw a 1.9% increase on calls from 2010.

The chart below refers solely to calls made in 2011. It must be remembered that some calls will be classified as both street drinking and rowdy behaviour for example. (There are approximately 20 calls for which there are two calls).

| Type | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Rowdy Behaviour | 631 | 617 | 746 | 879 | 772 | 821 | 813 | 854 | 651 | 754 | 623 | 573 |
| Licensing | 8 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 4 |
| Street Drinking | 1 | 2 | 10 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 9 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 5 |

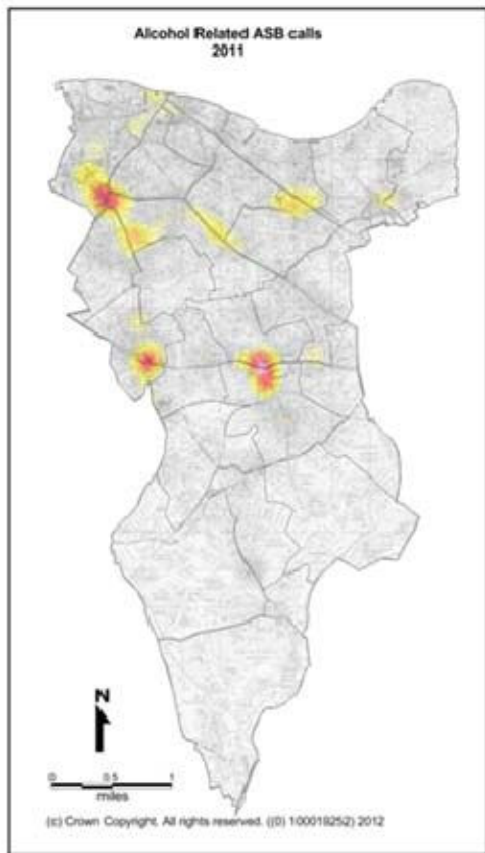


Rowdy behaviour is by far the largest category, though it cannot easily be assessed what proportion of these calls is alcohol related. It may be that there is a need for the MPS to develop some sort of flagging system in which they can establish whether they believe a call may be alcohol or drug related. Calls to violence are not included here, and some of these may be attributable to alcohol. Nonetheless, there has been a steep decrease in recorded calls since the heights of June – August, with December recorded as the lowest month. March and April were also recorded as high scoring months.

Licensing issues and street drinking remained at a fairly similar rate throughout the year – though again, there appear to be slightly higher numbers in the spring (April/March) and summer (June/July and August) months.

In total, rowdy behaviour made up 98% of calls, whereas street drinking and licensing each made up 1%.

5.2 Location



The map to the left displays calls made to the police concerning rowdy behaviour and alcohol related issues.

There are three main hotspot areas for this type of disorder, these being:

- ❖ Elephant and Castle
- ❖ Camberwell Green
- ❖ Peckham / Rye Lane

These are generic hotspot areas, and it appears that there has been little change since the previous assessment.

Once more, the hotspots also follow the routes between the main areas, and also extend into the Walworth area. Unlike previous assessments, these do not enter the Borough and Bankside area.

The emerging area seen in the last assessment, around the South Bermondsey/Riverside border (in the Four Squares estate and surrounds) remains.

In the main, it seems that the Saturation areas cover the main hotspot areas for alcohol related ASB (CAD). In fact, 43.3% of these calls occur within the Saturation areas.

5.3 Saturation Areas

| Saturation Area | Daytime | % Daytime | Evening | % Evening |
|------------------------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| Borough and Bankside | 549 | 8.0 | 239 | 11.8 |
| Camberwell | 535 | 7.8 | 163 | 8.0 |
| Elephant and Castle | 274 | 4.0 | 94 | 4.6 |
| Old Kent Road | 355 | 5.2 | 105 | 5.2 |
| Peckham | 660 | 9.7 | 201 | 9.9 |
| Shad Thames | 33 | 0.5 | 15 | 0.7 |
| Walworth | 397 | 5.8 | 102 | 5.0 |
| Not in Saturation Area | 4025 | 58.9 | 1110 | 54.7 |
| Grand Total | 6828 | 100.0 | 2029 | 100.0 |

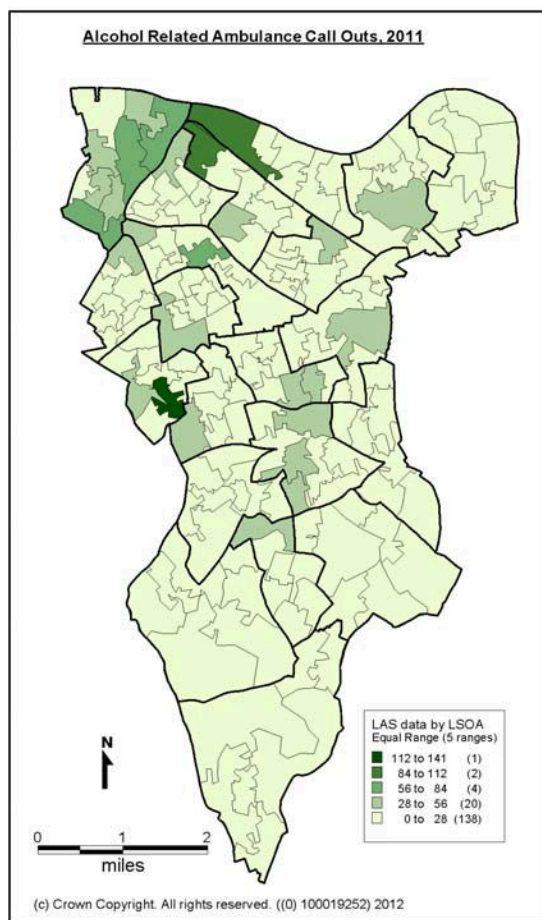
Of all calls received pertaining to rowdy behaviour / alcohol related issues in the daytime, 41.1% are located within one of the seven Saturation areas. This figure increases slightly to 45.3% in the evening.

| Year | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|-------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Proportion in Sat. Area | 41.3 | 42.5 | 41.6 | 42.8 | 42.0 |

Overall, for the past five years, between 41% and 42% of alcohol related violent crime occurs within one of the saturation areas.

6.0 Ambulance data

6.1 Location



| Ward | 2010 | % 2010 | 2011 | % 2011 | Proportion change |
|------------------|------|--------|------|--------|-------------------|
| The Lane | 102 | 4.3 | 199 | 7.3 | 3.0 |
| Camberwell Green | 155 | 6.5 | 257 | 9.4 | 2.8 |
| East Walworth | 142 | 6.0 | 204 | 7.5 | 1.5 |
| East Dulwich | 59 | 2.5 | 89 | 3.3 | 0.8 |
| Brunswick Park | 52 | 2.2 | 77 | 2.8 | 0.6 |
| South Bermondsey | 77 | 3.3 | 102 | 3.7 | 0.5 |
| Surrey Docks | 39 | 1.6 | 53 | 1.9 | 0.3 |
| Peckham Rye | 62 | 2.6 | 69 | 2.5 | -0.1 |
| Rotherhithe | 87 | 3.7 | 95 | 3.5 | -0.2 |
| Faraday | 89 | 3.8 | 95 | 3.5 | -0.3 |
| South Camberwell | 40 | 1.7 | 38 | 1.4 | -0.3 |
| Riverside | 153 | 6.5 | 167 | 6.1 | -0.4 |
| Peckham | 112 | 4.7 | 115 | 4.2 | -0.5 |
| Grange | 215 | 9.1 | 234 | 8.5 | -0.5 |
| College | 48 | 2.0 | 40 | 1.5 | -0.6 |
| Newington | 101 | 4.3 | 100 | 3.7 | -0.6 |
| Nunhead | 82 | 3.5 | 75 | 2.7 | -0.7 |
| Village | 67 | 2.8 | 54 | 2.0 | -0.9 |
| Livesey | 122 | 5.2 | 108 | 3.9 | -1.2 |
| Chaucer | 159 | 6.7 | 150 | 5.5 | -1.2 |
| Cathedrals | 405 | 17.1 | 417 | 15.2 | -1.9 |

The map above depicts alcohol related ambulance call outs in 2011, and while it can be seen that in the main, most are to the north of the borough, in Cathedrals, Riverside or Grange wards, it is the LSOA in Camberwell Green which has seen the highest amount of calls.

The chart ranks each ward based upon the change in the proportion that that ward contained of the whole boroughs alcohol related ambulance calls.

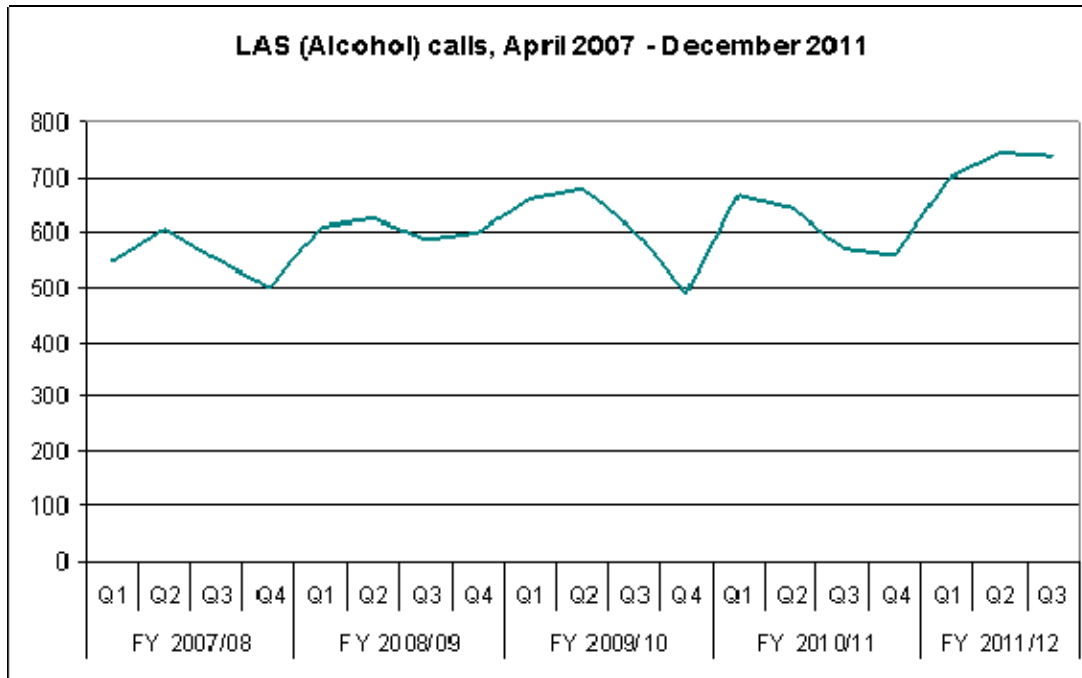
In 2010, Cathedrals had the highest number of calls, and represented 17.1% of all calls in the borough. By 2011, this had reduced to 15.2%.

In contrast, The Lane, in 2010 represented just 4.3% of the borough, which increased to 7.3% in 2011. In real terms, that was an increase of 97 calls.

Similarly, Camberwell Green and East Walworth also showed large increases, both in terms of borough proportion and numbers, with Camberwell Green increasing by 102 calls (and representing almost 10% of the boroughs alcohol related ambulance calls) and East Walworth increasing by 62 calls, and representing 7.5% of the boroughs total calls.

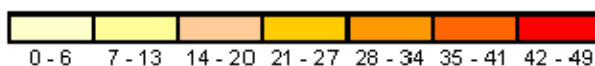
It can be seen that typical 'hotspots' for alcohol related ambulance calls, such as Cathedrals, Chaucer and Grange either reduced in number, or in proportion.

6.2 Statistics



- ❖ No significant change when comparing FY 2010/11 with the previous year (1 call, 1.2%).
- ❖ 15.6% increase from 2010 to 2011
- ❖ Significant increase in the amount of calls seen FYTD (16.1%, 302)

| Time Range | Mon | Tue | Wed | Thu | Fri | Sat | Sun | Grand Total |
|-------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------------|
| 0000 - 0100 | 15 | 16 | 18 | 28 | 24 | 49 | 26 | 176 |
| 0100 - 0200 | 15 | 11 | 17 | 12 | 16 | 49 | 33 | 153 |
| 0200 - 0300 | 14 | 9 | 16 | 13 | 12 | 29 | 35 | 128 |
| 0300 - 0400 | 6 | 13 | 8 | 10 | 9 | 27 | 25 | 98 |
| 0400 - 0500 | 6 | 7 | 11 | 12 | 9 | 21 | 19 | 85 |
| 0500 - 0600 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 24 | 23 | 81 |
| 0600 - 0700 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 8 | 13 | 48 |
| 0700 - 0800 | 8 | 12 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 16 | 14 | 66 |
| 0800 - 0900 | 8 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 3 | 13 | 12 | 54 |
| 0900 - 1000 | 13 | 7 | 7 | 12 | 6 | 13 | 13 | 71 |
| 1000 - 1100 | 11 | 5 | 12 | 10 | 14 | 7 | 18 | 77 |
| 1100 - 1200 | 17 | 13 | 12 | 9 | 18 | 24 | 19 | 112 |
| 1200 - 1300 | 11 | 13 | 8 | 11 | 15 | 14 | 5 | 77 |
| 1300 - 1400 | 11 | 15 | 11 | 13 | 15 | 12 | 15 | 92 |
| 1400 - 1500 | 17 | 17 | 18 | 12 | 20 | 32 | 20 | 136 |
| 1500 - 1600 | 20 | 8 | 11 | 14 | 20 | 16 | 14 | 103 |
| 1600 - 1700 | 21 | 10 | 14 | 17 | 23 | 24 | 18 | 127 |
| 1700 - 1800 | 11 | 18 | 16 | 22 | 21 | 20 | 16 | 124 |
| 1800 - 1900 | 19 | 20 | 12 | 16 | 23 | 22 | 15 | 127 |
| 1900 - 2000 | 21 | 20 | 15 | 13 | 30 | 19 | 28 | 146 |
| 2000 - 2100 | 15 | 19 | 17 | 15 | 31 | 21 | 11 | 129 |
| 2100 - 2200 | 20 | 19 | 16 | 22 | 38 | 20 | 18 | 153 |
| 2200 - 2300 | 12 | 29 | 27 | 25 | 39 | 23 | 17 | 172 |
| 2300 - 0000 | 23 | 24 | 32 | 26 | 42 | 42 | 14 | 203 |
| Grand Total | 330 | 322 | 319 | 340 | 441 | 545 | 441 | 2738 |



Peak times for alcohol related ambulance data remain to be overnight Friday – Saturday morning, and Saturday – Sunday morning. These still correlate with police CAD and crime data.

Overall peak time is slightly later than previous assessments, between 2300 and 0000 hours. 7.4% of all calls are made within this time period. Just over a quarter of all call outs (704) occur between 2200 and 0200 hours.

Peak days: Saturday, with higher levels recorded on Sunday and Friday

13.8% of calls made between 1900 on Friday and 0600 on Saturday.

7.4% of calls are made between 2300 on Saturday and 0600 on Sunday.

Patients

| Age Range | Female | % female | Male | % male | Grand Total |
|--------------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Under 10 | 2 | 33.3 | 4 | 66.7 | 6 |
| 10 - 14 | 9 | 81.8 | 2 | 18.2 | 11 |
| 15 - 19 | 84 | 50.0 | 83 | 49.4 | 168 |
| 20 - 24 | 109 | 47.4 | 121 | 52.6 | 230 |
| 25 - 29 | 99 | 33.1 | 198 | 66.2 | 299 |
| 30 - 34 | 85 | 29.0 | 208 | 71.0 | 293 |
| 35 - 39 | 51 | 16.7 | 254 | 83.3 | 305 |
| 40 - 44 | 61 | 18.9 | 261 | 81.1 | 322 |
| 45 - 49 | 42 | 13.1 | 279 | 86.9 | 321 |
| 50 - 54 | 42 | 22.1 | 148 | 77.9 | 190 |
| 55 - 59 | 19 | 15.0 | 108 | 85.0 | 127 |
| 60 - 64 | 56 | 34.6 | 106 | 65.4 | 162 |
| 65+ | 28 | 19.6 | 115 | 80.4 | 143 |
| Grand Total | 687 | 26.7 | 1887 | 73.2 | 2577 |

Legend

| | |
|--|------------|
| | 0 - 19.9% |
| | 20 - 39.9% |
| | 40 - 59.9% |
| | 60 - 79.9% |
| | 80 - 100% |

In 2011, just over three quarters of patients attended to re alcohol related assaults are male, with 26.7% female.

The peak age range is 40 – 44, followed by 45 – 49 and 35 – 39. It must be remembered that DV victims will not have been removed from this search, which therefore may skew the figures.

As highlighted in previous assessments, and still being monitored by the Divisional Business Team, up until the age of 19, there are more females treated than males. From the age of 20 onwards however, there are far more males treated than females.

Treatment

The London Ambulance Service is continuing to improve their database, and, as with the last assessment, it is possible to see what happened to those patients, after the ambulance was called. This data field is still underused – and currently being improved upon by the LAS. At the current time, just over 90% of calls have this field filled in.

Patients are taken in equal measure to either St Thomas's or Kings Cross Hospitals (approximately a third of all patients going to each). These are the A & E departments closest to Southwark, and as such, this is to be expected. Of the remaining third, the most common results were 'declined assistance against medical advice' (12.3%, n=304) and 'assisted but not conveyed' (5.7%, n=141).

31 patients were taken home by the LAS at their own request, and a further 18 were taken home by police.



Divisional Business Team, CSPA Alcohol Related Violence (Identified Saturation Areas) Southwark, 2011

| | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Protective Marking: | Restricted |
| Publication scheme: | Yes/No |
| FOIA Exemption: | Yes/No |
| Title & Version: | Alcohol related violence in Southwark – Version 2 |
| Purpose: | To inform the SSP of changes to crime numbers and trends in the identified Saturation areas within Southwark. |
| Relevant to: | SSP; MPS; Licensing |
| Summary: | |
| Author: | Kelly Wilson |
| Business: | Southwark SSP |
| Date created: | 20 February 2012 |
| Ratification date: | |
| Review date: | |

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Objectives

The objective of this analysis is to provide an update of alcohol related violence within the Saturation areas identified within Southwark, as requested by Richard Parkins, to include the three identified Saturation areas (using existing boundaries) for:

- ❖ Borough and Bankside (using the extended boundary, ratified at the last meeting)
- ❖ Camberwell
- ❖ Peckham

1.2 Methodology

Data was taken from MPS crime reporting system (CRIS) using WEBBI. A query was written which searched for all violent crime. All domestic violence flagged violent crimes were removed, in order to give a more accurate picture of violent crime. However this is dependant on domestic violence incidents being flagged accurately.

It is very difficult to ascertain exactly how significant a part alcohol consumption and over-consumption plays in the occurrence of violent crime. Within crime reports, it is often flagged or noted that either victims or suspects had been drinking. The three feature codes on crime reports relating to alcohol are:

MF-Suspect/Accused had been drinking before the offence.

GA-Alcohol consumes at scene by suspect/accused

MV-Victim had been drinking prior to the offence.

However this information may be recorded in a variety of ways or places within the report. Therefore another method for measuring alcohol-related violent crime is based on a free-text search for '%alcohol%' and '%drunk%' within the crime report text. Clearly this is an imprecise measure and will exclude, for instance, '*suspect was intoxicated*' while including '*suspect did not smell of alcohol*' – it is also heavily reliant on reporting standards and practices. The data in this report is based on the use of both of the above methods and is based on crime reports from 1st January 2007 to 31st December 2011.

In addition, Police CAD (DARIS) data has been used for the same period. It must be remembered that this dataset is inherently flawed, due to its lack of accuracy pertaining to the locations of incidents. In the northern half of the borough all incidents are placed to the centre of a 250m-grid square, which means that this data has not been mapped accurately. In the southern half of the borough CAD calls are mapped to specific locations. There has been a change in CAD codes, and thus the following type codes have been used:

202 – Rowdy/inconsiderate behaviour (also 26)

301 – Licensing (was 27)

209 – Street Drinking (was 34)

Finally, alcohol related incidents reported to the London Ambulance Service have been extracted from the LASS website. This data has been mapped and analysed, and is included within this document.

1.3 Key Findings

Borough and Bankside

This is the largest of the seven actual / proposed Saturation areas, with 213 licensed premises located within its bounds.

This area contains **four of the top ten LSOA's for alcohol related ambulance call outs in Southwark**. Levels are higher here than anywhere else in the borough (with the exception of one LSOA in Camberwell Green), and the area has experienced a slight reduction in 2011 (1.8%). The peak times of alcohol related ambulance call outs are 2000 – 0600, Friday to Saturday.

There was a **sharp decrease** in the amount of alcohol related disorder CAD calls in 2011, following increases seen in each of the previous four years. There was a **decrease of just over 20%** when comparing 2011 with figures from 2010. Disorder increases from 1500, peaking between 2100 and 0100 hours. **30.3% of calls occur within the evening period (2300 – 0559 hours)**.

There was an increase in alcohol related violence in the evening in this period (10.7%), following decreases shown in both 2009 and 2010. Currently, **70.5% of violence** in the evening period here is considered to be alcohol related. Increases were predominantly seen in Assault with injury (17 offences). 79.6% of the alcohol related violence offences in this area occurred on **Friday / Saturday or Sunday**.

A **substantial decrease (29.7%)** was experienced in daytime alcohol related violence when comparing 2011 with both 2010 and 2009. Levels are at their lowest period since pre-2007. Peak times for alcohol related offending in the daytime remain to be in the **run up to the evening period**, between 1800 and 2300 hours. This is particularly true on Thursday/Friday and Saturday.

Camberwell

The LSOA containing Camberwell Green is the **top ranking LSOA** in Southwark for alcohol related ambulance call outs in 2011. Call outs increase from May onwards (when the weather gets a little warmer), with fewer calls received between January and April. When comparing 2011 with the previous year, there was an **increase of 97 calls, 58.1%**.

7.8% of all police alcohol related disorder calls in the borough are in this Saturation area. There has been an increase of 38 calls (5.7%) between 2010 and 2011. Public Houses; bookmakers and hostels are venues of note, as well as the Green itself.

Levels of alcohol related violent crime in the Camberwell saturation area have fallen since 2009, with a **44% reduction** between 2010 and 2011. The proportion of alcohol related violence remains to be over 40% (in 2011 it was 42.4%, though this has reduced from 48.4% seen in 2009).

Approximately **21.7% of 'daytime' violence taking place within the Camberwell Saturation area is considered to be alcohol-related**. Levels of daytime alcohol related violence have also reduced – with reduction of 22.4% (15 offences) between 2010 and 2011.

Peckham

None of the LSOA's in Peckham are in the top 10 for alcohol related ambulance call outs (the highest ranked is 11th, followed by 16th). Peak times for ambulance call outs in this area are between 1800 and 0400 hours each week.

Police CAD calls in Peckham in 2011 have maintained similar levels to those in 2010, following a steep decrease. There has been a reduction of 12 calls (1.4%). 9.7% of all calls in the borough take place in the Peckham saturation area, which increases slightly to 9.9% in the evening. **23.3% of calls in Peckham take place in the evening period**.

There has been **little significant change in the amount of alcohol related violent crime experienced in Peckham in the evening**, in terms of either the total, or the proportion (alcohol is considered an issue in 57.8% of violent crimes in this area. Alcohol related violence in the evening in this area is almost entirely centred around the weekend, especially in the early hours of the morning on Sunday, as well as between 2300 and 0100 on weekdays.

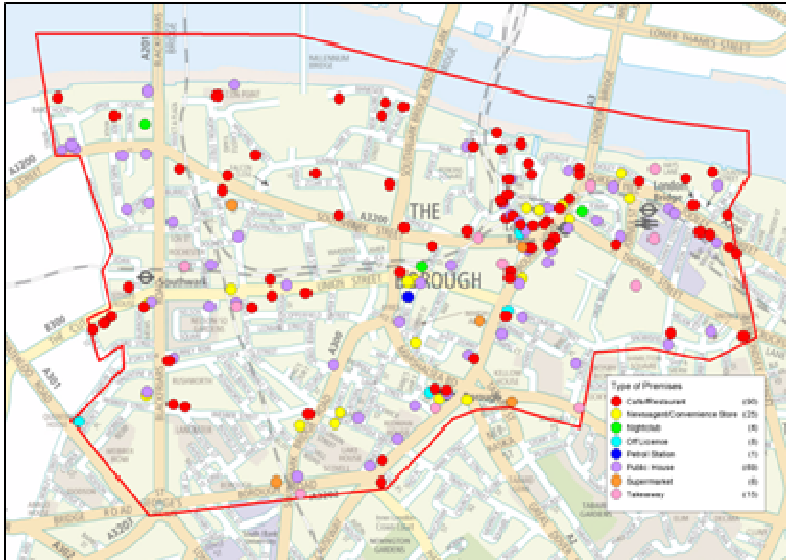
There has been a **significant reduction in alcohol related violence in the daytime in Peckham** (20.5% reduction on 2010's figures), though the proportion that alcohol represents continues to slowly increase.

Peak times for alcohol related violence in the 'daytime' period in Peckham are between 1700 and 2300 on Monday and Friday evenings, which appears to **correlate closely with the night time economy**.

2.0 Borough and Bankside

2.1 Contextual Information

2.1.1 Licensed Premises in the Borough and Bankside Saturation area



'Better Bankside'

The Borough and Bankside Saturation area is the largest of the seven areas/proposed areas and as such, it is to be expected that it will contain a large number of licensed premises. As the map to the left shows, this appears to be somewhat disproportionate, with 213 licensed premises within its boundary. Most of these are either café/restaurants or public houses.

Bankside itself has experienced much regeneration in recent decades (indeed continues to do so), is the borough's CBD, and has become a significant tourist destination. The area is also part of a Business Improvement District, known as

Attractions within the area, such as Borough Market, the London Dungeon, Golden Hind, Tate Modern and others mean that this area is now thriving with tourists, many of whom also use the restaurants, café's and public houses etc within it. With easy access to the city centre, the footfall in this area is extremely high, as people socialise in the area after work, before making their way home.

The area is well served by bus (there is a bus depot located at London Bridge BR Station), but the stations within the area are London Bridge, Borough and Southwark.

2.1.2 Developments

1. The Night Time Economy Team (a Partnership team consisting of police officers, wardens, licensing officers etc) continues to operate in this area, with the aim of reducing alcohol related offending, by working with the licensed premises and the public.
2. Continuation of The Shard development. The Shard will be the tallest building in Western Europe, with a mixture of offices, world-renowned restaurants, the 5 star Shangri-La hotel (205 luxurious rooms), residential apartments, and the capital's highest viewing gallery, with 360 degree views of London (up to 40 miles). Obviously, this will mean that there will be a large influx of workers, guests and tourists into this area, and thus potentially added custom for local licensed premises.
3. CDAT (the NHS drug team, for complex needs) is located within this area, in Blackfriars Road, and drug users in Southwark attend this location, travelling through the saturation area in order to get there. Alcohol is commonly a secondary factor for this client group.

2.2 Alcohol related Ambulance (LAS) calls

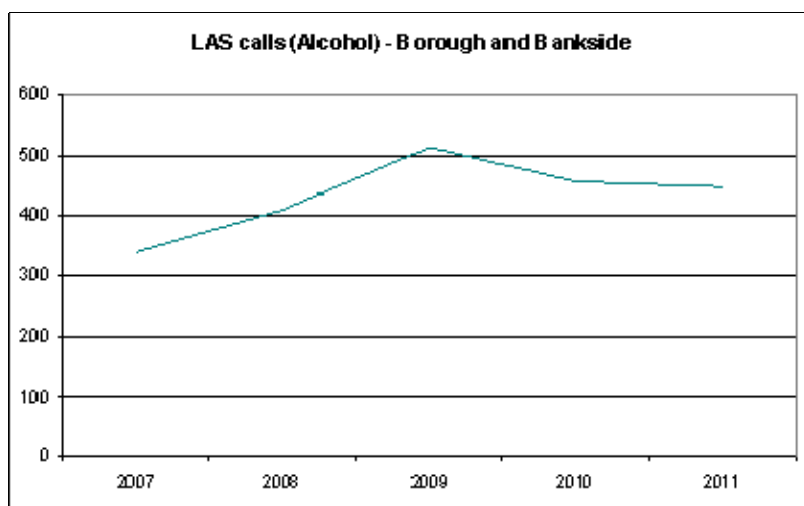
2.2.1 Locations



The Borough and Bankside Saturation area comprises the top ranking LSOA's for alcohol related ambulance call outs in Southwark. Five of the borough's top LSOA's for alcohol related ambulance call outs are located within this area.

The amount of call outs is perhaps unsurprising, given the fact that the area is the borough's principal CBD, with most of the bars and licensed premises within it, as well as the amount of hostels. It also contains Guys Hospital.

2.2.2 Statistics



Levels of alcohol related ambulance call outs in Borough and Bankside steeply rose between 2007 and 2009, since which time they have gradually decreased / remained at a similar level.

There was little significant change when comparing 2011 with 2010, with a slight decrease of 8 calls, (1.8%).

2.2.3 When?

- ❖ Peak times for ambulance call outs are between 2000 and 0600 Fri / Sat, with 76 calls (17% of the total)
- ❖ General peak times are daily, between 1900 and 0500 hours, with a secondary peak between 1300 and 1600 hours.

2.2.4 Patient

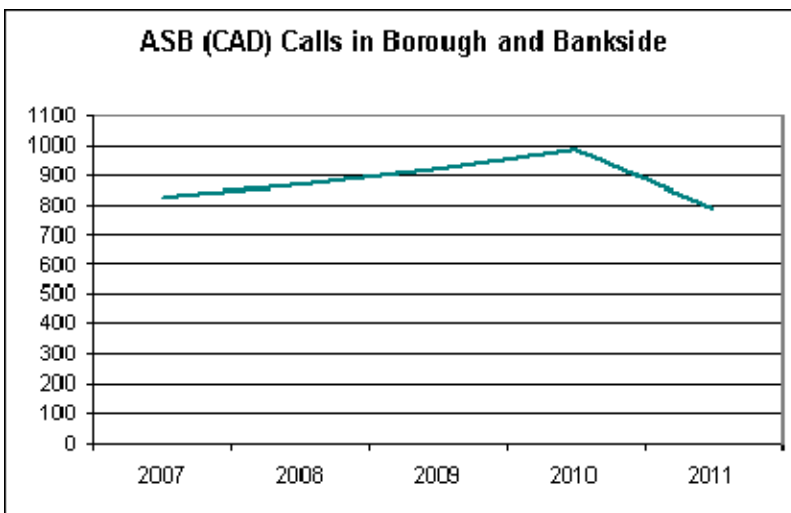
- ❖ 27.6% (n=123) of patients treated in this area are female
- ❖ Peak age for males is 25-39, with the peak age for females being 15-29.
- ❖ Most patients were taken to St Thomas's, but there was a high proportion who declined aid against medical advice, or who were helped at the scene, but not taken to hospital.

2.3 Police Disorder Calls

2.3.1 CAD statistics

8.04% of daytime calls are located within the Borough and Bankside Saturation area. This increases to 11.8% in the evening. This is the one of the only saturation areas which showed an increase between the daytime and night time economies.

| ASB Code | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|--------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Licensing | 29 | 21 | 22 | 18 | 19 |
| Rowdy Behaviour | 697 | 743 | 724 | 890 | 770 |
| Street Drinking | 128 | 132 | 158 | 93 | 12 |
| Grand Total | 826 | 865 | 923 | 986 | 788 |



Levels of rowdy behaviour / alcohol related calls steadily increased to 2010, from which time they have decreased. There was a reduction of just over 20% (198 calls) when comparing 2011 with the previous year.

Licensing issues remain at a steady rate every year, though levels of street drinking appear to have steeply fallen in 2011. This may be as a result of the reclassification of this particular CAD code, and warrants investigation by the MPS.

2.3.2 Where?

In the daytime period, alcohol related disorder typically takes place in the street, such as Borough High Street, Blackfriars Road and Southwark Bridge Road. Where premises are concerned, they are usually in hostels, or directly outside them, in parks and open spaces, or concerned with public transport, such as the bus station/BR at London Bridge. As the period draws on, there is an increase in calls from/to licensed premises and food eateries, such as chicken shops and kebab shops as well as café's and restaurants.

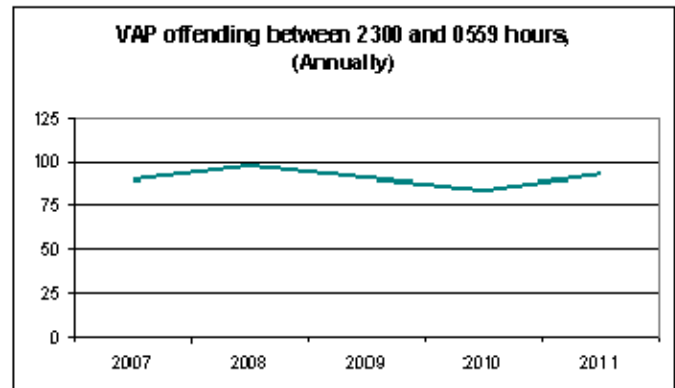
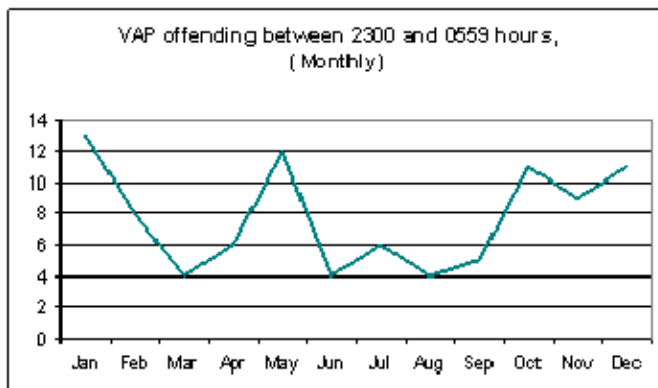
Though there remain to be calls to premises such as hostels and transport links, there is a steep rise in the amount of calls to licensed premises, most notably the public houses in the north of the area. There is also disorder occurring in the streets around them. Late night eateries (though more fast food type premises than traditional restaurants) remain to be of concern.

2.3.3 When?

- ❖ Disorder in this area increases from 1500 onwards, reaching its absolute peak between 2100 and 0100 hours.
- ❖ 30.3% of alcohol related disorder occurs between 2300 and 0559 hours (n=239)
- ❖ 11.5% of calls were made between 1900 (Friday) and 0400 (Saturday)
- ❖ 11.7% of calls were made between 1900 (Saturday) and 0500 (Sunday)

2.4 Alcohol related violence between 2300 and 0559 hours

2.4.1 Offending



Levels of alcohol related violence in Borough and Bankside are consistently between 75 and 100 per year; with some fluctuation. 2011 experienced an increase of 10.7% (n=9) when compared to 2010.

Proportionality

| | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|-----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| No. Alcohol | 90 | 98 | 91 | 84 | 93 |
| All VAP | 151 | 177 | 147 | 148 | 132 |
| % VAP Alcohol related | 59.6 | 55.4 | 61.9 | 56.8 | 70.5 |

In 2011, 70.5% of violent offending in Borough and Bankside is alcohol related. This is an increase from 56.8% in 2010, and is the highest proportions seen since 2007 in any saturation area (the exception being Shad Thames, which, owing to extremely low figures, generated a high percentage). As the number of violent crimes reduces in this area as time goes by, the proportion of them that is alcohol related increases.

Types of offending

| Minor Category | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Assault with Injury | 28 | 29 | 41 | 34 | 51 |
| Common Assault | 7 | 8 | 20 | 16 | 20 |
| Harassment | 41 | 44 | 13 | 11 | 8 |
| Murder | | | | 1 | |
| Offensive Weapon | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 4 |
| Other Violence | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | |
| Serious Wounding | 7 | 12 | 15 | 17 | 10 |
| Grand Total | 90 | 98 | 91 | 84 | 93 |

There was a notable reduction in Serious Wounding in 2011, and also harassment. The increases experienced are due to a higher level of assault with injury and common assault offences.

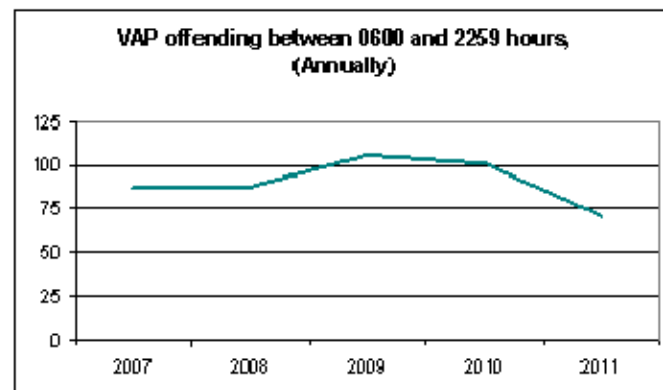
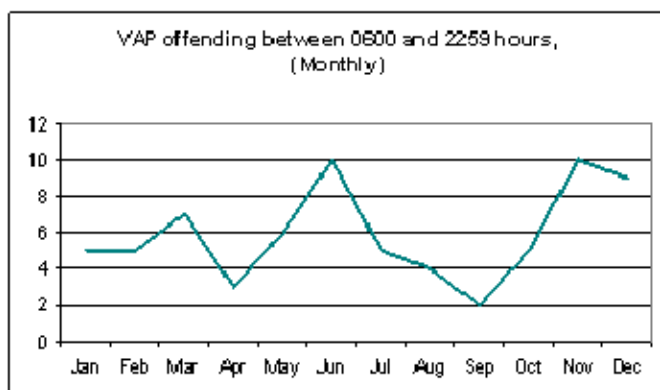
2.4.2 Timing

| Time Range | Mon | Tue | Wed | Thu | Fri | Sat | Sun | Grand Total |
|--------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| 2300 - 0000 | | 1 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 16 |
| 0000 - 0100 | | | 2 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 12 |
| 0100 - 0200 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 7 | 21 |
| 0200 - 0300 | | | 2 | | 3 | 1 | 7 | 13 |
| 0300 - 0400 | | 2 | | | 2 | 13 | 6 | 23 |
| 0400 - 0500 | | | | | 1 | 3 | 1 | 5 |
| 0500 - 0600 | | | | 1 | | 2 | | 3 |
| Grand Total | 2 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 16 | 34 | 24 | 93 |

Alcohol related violence in this saturation area predominantly takes place on a Friday, Saturday or Sunday morning, most notably between 0000 and 0500 hours. 2300 – 0000 hours on Friday is also a peak time.

2.5 Alcohol related violence between 0600 and 2259 hours

2.5.1 Offending



There has been a considerable decrease in alcohol related violent offences in the daytime in Borough and Bankside, with a reduction of 30 offences (29.7%) from 2010 to 2011.

Proportionality

| | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|-----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| No Alcohol | 87 | 88 | 106 | 101 | 71 |
| All VAP | 332 | 359 | 355 | 329 | 222 |
| % VAP Alcohol related | 26.2 | 24.5 | 29.9 | 30.7 | 32.0 |

Similarly to evening offending, daytime alcohol related violence has proportionally increased since 2008, with averages in 2011 of 32% (an increase from 30.7% in 2010).

Types of offending

| Minor Category | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|
| Assault with Injury | 26 | 12 | 24 | 30 | 24 |
| Common Assault | 13 | 15 | 20 | 32 | 14 |
| Harassment | 37 | 49 | 44 | 20 | 27 |
| Offensive Weapon | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| Other Violence | 4 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 1 |
| Serious Wounding | 3 | 8 | 8 | 14 | 4 |
| Grand Total | 87 | 88 | 106 | 101 | 71 |

All crime types bar harassment decreased in this period – most notably Serious Wounding and Common Assault. There was also a reduction of 6 offences in Assault with Injury.

2.5.2 Timing

When considering violence between 0600 and 2259; peak days are Fridays and Thursdays, in the evening, between 1800 and 2300.

Across all days, there was a peak time period of 1800 – 2000 hours.

2.6 Conclusion and Recommendations

2.6.1 Findings

Borough and Bankside is the largest of the seven actual / proposed Saturation areas.

This area contains four of the top LSOA's for alcohol related ambulance call outs in Southwark in this period.

Little significant change when comparing ambulance call outs in 2011 with those in 2010 (1.8%, n=8)

Peak times of alcohol related ambulance call outs are between 2000 and 0600 hours Friday – Saturday.

27.6% of patients tended by the LAS are female, slightly higher than the borough average of 26.3%.

There has been a sharp decrease in alcohol related disorder CAD calls to the police (just over 20%) when comparing 2011 with 2010.

Disorder increases from 1500 onwards, peaks between 2100 and 0100 hours, before slowly decreasing. Nearly a third of calls (30.3%) occur in the evening period, between 2300 and 0559 hours.

There was a 10.7% (n=9) increase in alcohol related violence in the evening in 2011, though 2010 had seen a steady decrease since 2008.

An increase was also seen in proportionality in this area. Currently 70.5% of violence in the evening period in Borough and Bankside is considered to be alcohol related. This is the highest proportion in any saturation area.

Almost 80% (79.6%) of the alcohol related violence offences in the Borough and Bankside area in this period occurred on Friday / Saturday or Sunday.

The decrease experienced in daytime alcohol related violence in 2010 continued in 2011, with 30 fewer recorded offences (29.7%). Currently, just under a third of violent crime in the daytime is considered to be alcohol related.

Substantial decrease in Serious Wounding, Common Assault and Assault with Injury, though a marked increase in harassment offences.

Peak times for alcohol related offending in the daytime in Borough and Bankside are generally in the run up to the evening period, between 1800 and 2300 hours. This is particularly true on Thursday/Friday and Saturday.

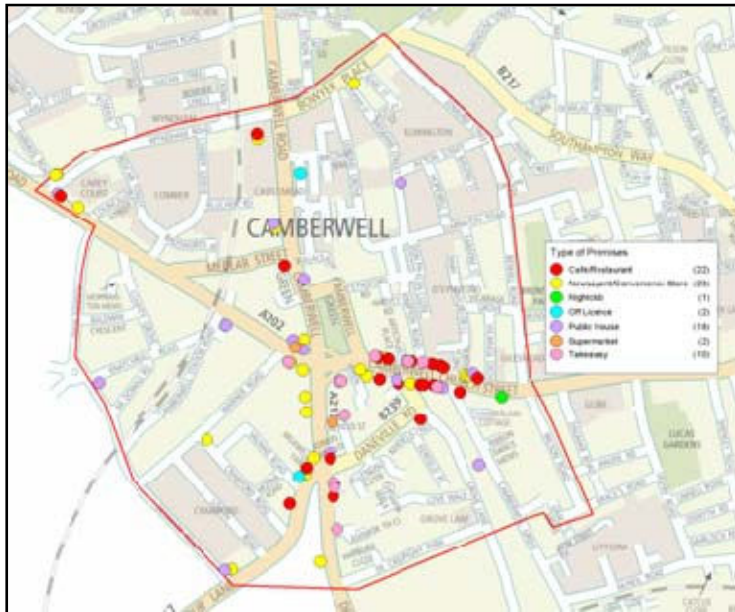
2.6.2 Recommendations

- ❖ Alcohol related violent crime and disorder in this area should **continue** to be monitored, as part of the Alcohol Saturation policy.
- ❖ A change in the time periods (i.e. daytime/evening) may be beneficial in this area, as alcohol related violence and disorder in this area clearly begins prior to 2300 hours.

3.0 Camberwell Saturation area

3.1 Contextual Information

3.1.1 Licensed Premises in the Camberwell Saturation area



Camberwell is a mixture of Georgian and twentieth century housing, including a number of local authority run estates.

The crossroads at the centre of Camberwell is the site of Camberwell Green, and it can be seen from the map to the left that licensed premises are typically located on one of the roads leading to it, most specifically the eastern road, leading to Peckham (Camberwell Church Street).

The amount of café's / restaurants licensed to sell alcohol here is notable, as are the amount of takeaway shops. Public houses here are generally located along the main streets of Camberwell than the more secluded back streets.

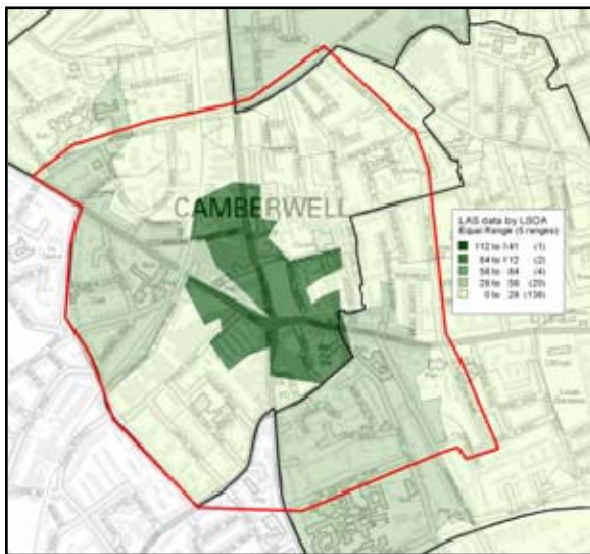
Camberwell is connected to central London by Camberwell Road to the North and Camberwell New Road to the west, and there are numerous bus routes serving the area. Right on the border with Lambeth, the closest railway stations are Denmark Hill BR station and Loughborough Junction BR station.

3.1.2 Developments

1. Blenheim CDP is located on Camberwell Road, within the saturation area, and provides day programmes for people in drug and alcohol treatment. Once referred by their key worker, people with addictions to alcohol travel to Camberwell, in order to access these services.
2. In recent years, concentrated inroads have been made by the SSP into street drinking in this area, most recently by the TfL funded Safer Transport Teams, for whom this area is still a priority. An action group was set up by the MPS in June/July 2011, the results of which have not yet been published.
3. Balham Court has now closed (as anticipated by the previous report). Lambeth cases are currently being heard at Camberwell Green Magistrates Court. Issues surrounding this have been tackled by the MPS, and further actions have not yet been established.

3.2 Alcohol related Ambulance (LAS) calls

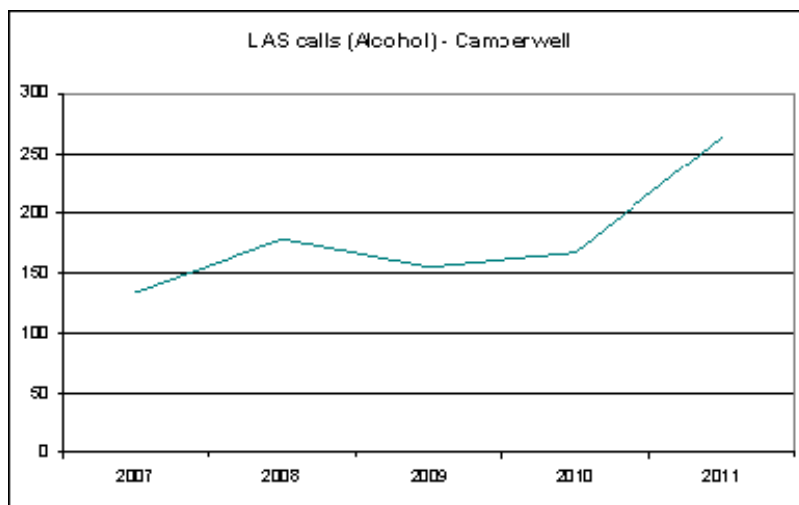
3.2.1 Locations



The Camberwell Saturation area has historically been an area associated with street drinking, and alcohol related violence, though in recent years, levels have considerably fallen.

In 2011, this LSOA is the top ranking LSOA for alcohol related ambulance call outs in Southwark. Most of the other high ranking LSOA's are located in the north of the borough.

3.2.2 Statistics



Levels of alcohol related ambulance call outs are not only higher in this area than other areas of the borough, but are increasing as time goes on.

When comparing 2011 with 2010, there was an increase of 97 calls (58.1%).

3.2.3 When?

- ❖ Broadly similar levels of call outs on most days, with a wide range of the peak time, being between 1400 and 0100 hours. There is no defined temporal hotspot.
- ❖ Peak days are Friday (47), Saturday (44) and Wednesday (42).

3.2.4 Patient

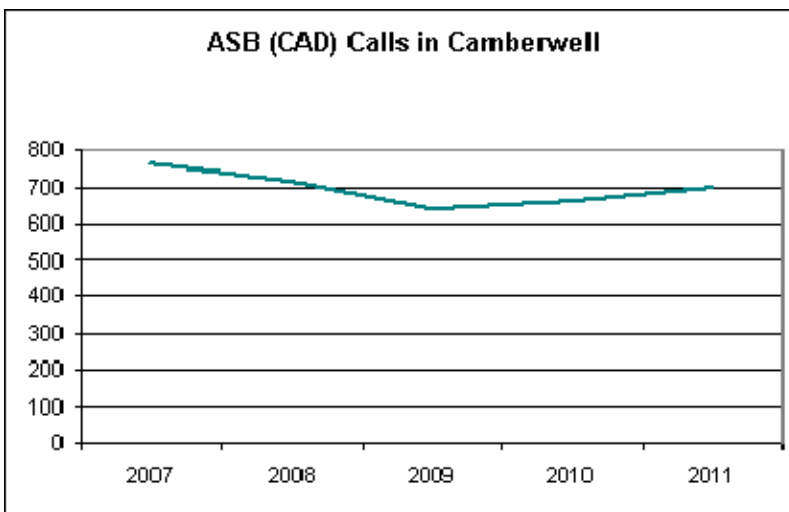
- ❖ Generally older patients, with the peak age being between 40 and 54.
- ❖ Prevalence towards male patients (18.7% female)
- ❖ Two thirds of patients taken to Kings College Hospital

3.3 Police Disorder Calls

3.3.1 CAD statistics

7.8% of daytime calls are located within the Camberwell Saturation area. This increases slightly, to 8.03% in the evening.

| ASB Code | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|--------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Licensing | 15 | 3 | 11 | 11 | 8 |
| Rowdy Behaviour | 683 | 654 | 534 | 625 | 684 |
| Street Drinking | 77 | 69 | 61 | 37 | 8 |
| Grand Total | 760 | 714 | 637 | 660 | 698 |



Levels of alcohol related disorder in the Camberwell Saturation area decreased to 2009, from which point they have started to increase. There was an increase of 5.7% (38) when comparing 2011 with the previous year.

Licensing issues have generally remained at a fairly steady rate since 2009, with a small reduction seen in 2011. Calls pertaining to street drinking have dramatically decreased in recent years, with the most recent period having just 8 calls.

3.3.2 Where?

In the daytime period, alcohol related disorder typically takes place in the street, most notably in Camberwell Green, Camberwell Church Street, Butterfly Walk/Denmark Hill and Camberwell Grove. Premises of note remain to be café's and restaurants are also emerging as significant contributors to the daytime calls. As with previous assessments, hostels and bookmakers are constant generators of disorder calls in the daytime in this area.

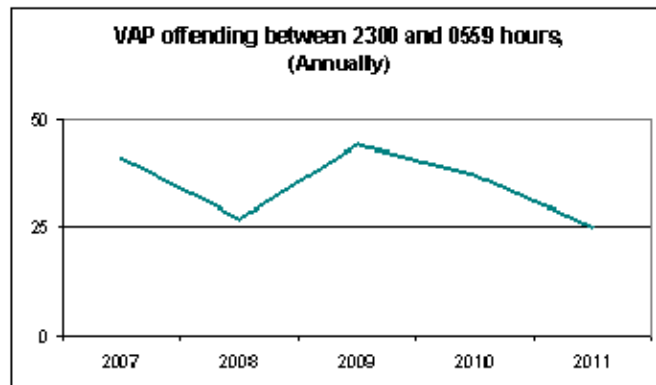
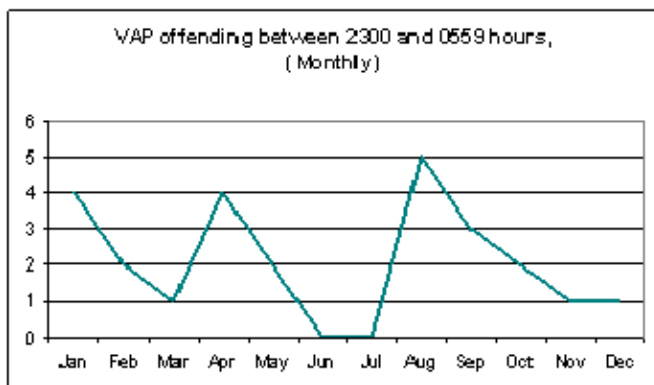
The main venues of note in the evening are nightclubs/late night public houses, as well as the late night eateries surrounding them. Again – disorder seems to be taking place on the street, rather than inside specific venues. Similarly to the Borough and Bankside Saturation area, transport links are noted in this area as a venue for alcohol related disorder.

3.3.3 When?

- ❖ Disorder in this area increases from 1300 onwards, reaching its absolute peak between 1900 and 2000 hours. Over 50% of calls (n=361) are made between 1400 and 2000 hours, most typically between Monday and Friday.
- ❖ 23.4% of alcohol related disorder occurs between 2300 and 0559 hours (n=163)
- ❖ Peak days are Saturdays (from 1900 hours onwards), which stretches into the early hours of Sunday morning (0300) and Friday, between 1700 and 2200 hours, though once more calls occur in the early hours of the following day, up until 0300 hours.

3.4 Alcohol related violence between 2300 and 0559 hours

3.4.1 Offending



Levels of alcohol related violence have reduced in Camberwell, for the second consecutive year. In total, numbers fell by almost a third (n=12) between 2010 and 2011, and have reduced by 44% from 2009 to 2011.

Proportionality

| | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|-----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| No. Alcohol | 41 | 27 | 44 | 37 | 25 |
| All VAP | 100 | 70 | 91 | 81 | 59 |
| % VAP Alcohol related | 41.0 | 38.6 | 48.4 | 45.7 | 42.4 |

The proportion of violence which is alcohol related has also reduced, for the second consecutive year, after the high of 48.4% in 2009. Currently 42.4% of violence in the evening in Camberwell is alcohol related.

Types of offending

| Minor Category | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Assault with Injury | 9 | 8 | 19 | 8 | 12 |
| Common Assault | 5 | 6 | 5 | 11 | 4 |
| Harassment | 21 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 4 |
| Offensive Weapon | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 1 |
| Other Violence | 2 | 1 | 4 | 2 | |
| Serious Wounding | 3 | 5 | 6 | 9 | 4 |
| Grand Total | 41 | 27 | 44 | 37 | 25 |

Assault with injury and harassment have increased in 2011 (when compared to levels in 2010), however significant reductions have been seen in both serious wounding and common assault.

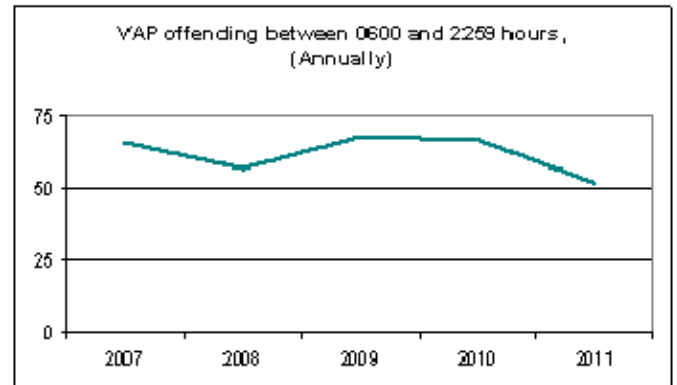
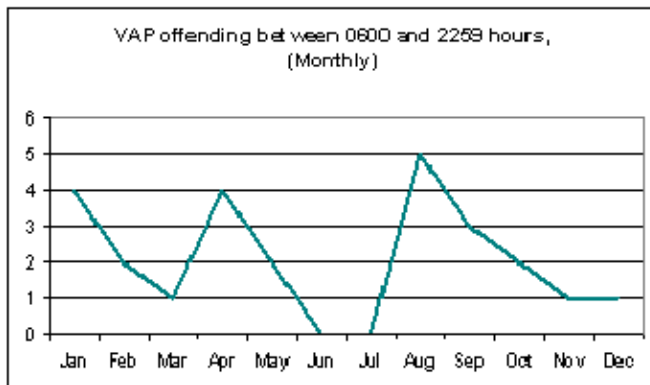
3.4.2 Timing

| Time Range | Mon | Tue | Wed | Thu | Fri | Sat | Sun | Grand Total |
|--------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-------------|
| 2300 - 0000 | 1 | | | | | 2 | | 3 |
| 0000 - 0100 | | 1 | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 7 |
| 0100 - 0200 | | | | | 2 | 2 | 1 | 5 |
| 0200 - 0300 | | | | | | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| 0300 - 0400 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 2 |
| 0400 - 0500 | | | 2 | | | 1 | | 3 |
| 0500 - 0600 | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 2 |
| Grand Total | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 8 | 5 | 25 |

Offences seem to congregate around the weekend, in the early hours, with far fewer offences taking place on other days.

3.5 Alcohol related violence between 0600 and 2259 hours

3.5.1 Offending



Similarly to offending in the evening period, alcohol related violence in the daytime in Camberwell has also reduced, by 22.4% from levels in 2010 (n=15). Once more, spring and summer months are the most common for alcohol related disorder in this area (which is likely connected to the weather).

Proportionality

| | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|-----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| No. Alcohol | 66 | 57 | 68 | 67 | 52 |
| All VAP | 328 | 294 | 332 | 292 | 240 |
| % VAP Alcohol related | 20.1 | 19.4 | 20.5 | 22.9 | 21.7 |

The proportion of violent offences which are alcohol related in Camberwell is consistently around 20%. In 2011, it was 21.7%, down by 1.2% from 2010.

Types of offending

| Minor Category | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Assault with Injury | 15 | 11 | 24 | 18 | 21 |
| Common Assault | 9 | 6 | 10 | 22 | 12 |
| Harassment | 30 | 33 | 20 | 18 | 11 |
| Offensive Weapon | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Other Violence | 3 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 4 |
| Serious Wounding | 6 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 3 |
| Grand Total | 66 | 57 | 68 | 67 | 52 |

There were small increases seen in Assault with Injury and Serious Wounding, with the reduction being made up entirely of lower level violence, such as common assault and harassment.

3.5.2 Timing

Peak periods are:

- ❖ Saturdays, between 1900 and 2200 hours;
- ❖ Tuesdays, between 0900 and 1700 hours.

3.6 Conclusion and Recommendations

3.6.1 Findings

The LSOA containing Camberwell Green is the top ranking LSOA in Southwark for alcohol related ambulance call outs in 2011. Call outs increase from May onwards with fewer calls received between January and April. When comparing 2011 with the previous year, there was an increase of 58.1% (n=97).

7.8% of all police alcohol related disorder calls in the borough are in this Saturation area. There has been an increase of 5.7% (n=38) in the amount of CAD calls between 2010 and 2011. Disorder here increases from 1300 hours onwards, peaking between 1900 and 2000 hours.

Unlike other saturation areas, peak times for disorder in Camberwell are between 1400 and 2000 hours, Monday to Friday.

23.4% of alcohol related disorder occurs between 2300 and 0559 hours (n=163).

Levels of alcohol related violent crime in the evening reduced in this area between 2009 and 2010, and this reduction has continued to 2011, with 12 less alcohol related violent crime reported in 2011 than 2010 (equivalent to a reduction of almost a third of offences).

The proportion of alcohol related violence in the evening in this area also appears to be slowly decreasing, after the 'high' of 48.4% in 2009. Currently 42.4% of violence in the evening in Camberwell is considered to be alcohol related.

21.7% of violence taking place within the Camberwell Saturation area in the daytime is considered to be related to alcohol.

Levels of daytime alcohol related violence have also steadily reduced – with an overall reduction of 22.4% (n=15) when comparing 2011 with 2010.

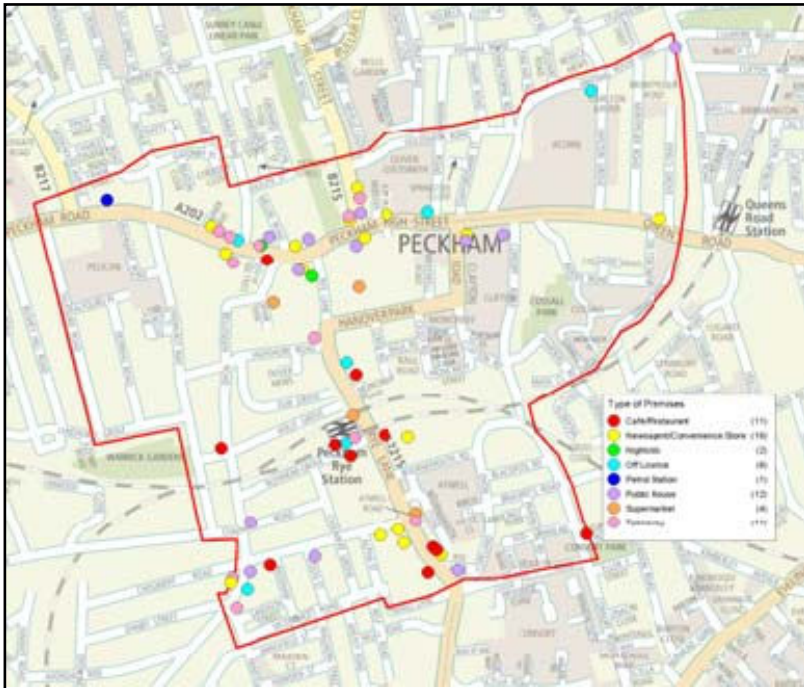
3.6.2 Recommendations

- ❖ Alcohol related violent crime and disorder in this area should **continue** to be monitored, as part of the Alcohol Saturation policy.

4.0 Peckham Saturation area

4.1 Contextual Information

4.1.1 Licensed Premises in the Peckham Saturation area



The Peckham Saturation area comprises a wide stretch of the Peckham Road to its northern boundary, and also the commercial centre of Rye Lane.

It is noticeable that licensed premises in Peckham are very much on the main roads, most particularly Peckham High Street and Rye Lane.

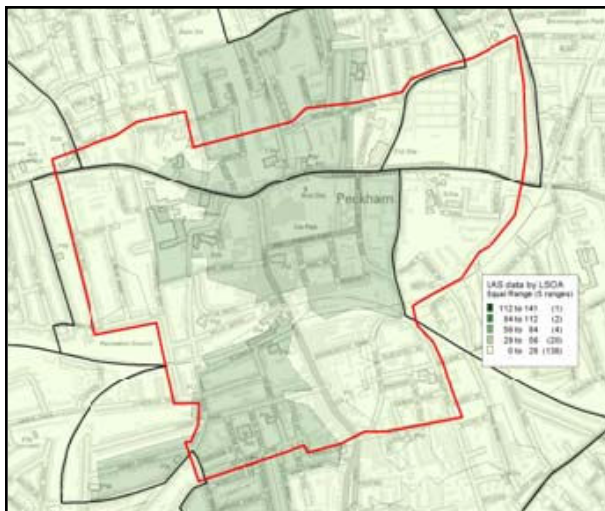
Peckham is the location of convenience stores, mostly juxtaposed with the public houses and convenience stores, as well as the nightclubs, such as they are. Takeaway shops are more prevalent along Peckham Road, with few seen in the southern part of this saturation area. The area in Rye Lane appears to be centred upon cafés, restaurants and convenience stores, with public houses set away from the main roads.

4.1.2 Developments

1. There has been no information passed to the Partnership re the proposed "Pub watch" in the area. However, it is likely that this has been superseded by a proposed dispersal zone, which is in the planning/consultation stages.

4.2 Alcohol related Ambulance (LAS) calls

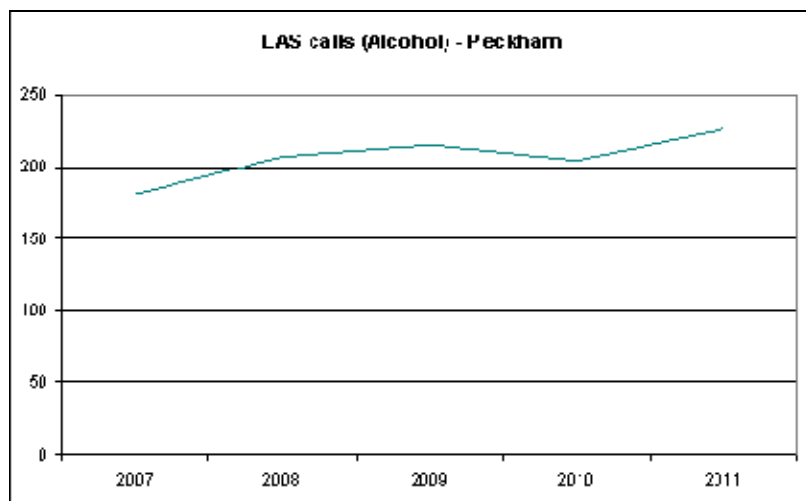
4.2.1 Locations



The Peckham Saturation area a combination of lower and middle level LAS calls.

Using the map on the previous page, it can be seen that generally, those areas where there are the most alcohol related ambulance pick ups are those in which the public houses are located, as opposed to the convenience stores and off licences.

4.2.2 Statistics



Levels of alcohol related ambulance calls in Peckham are slowly increasing, year on year.

When comparing 2011 with 2010 there was an increase of 10.8% (n=22).

Comparing 2011's data with that of 2007, there has been an increase of 24.5% (n=45).

4.2.3 When?

- ❖ Peak times for ambulance call outs are between 1800 and 0400 hours, throughout the week.
- ❖ Similar levels of call outs on each day, with a range of 24 (Wednesday) to 38 (Friday).

4.2.4 Patient

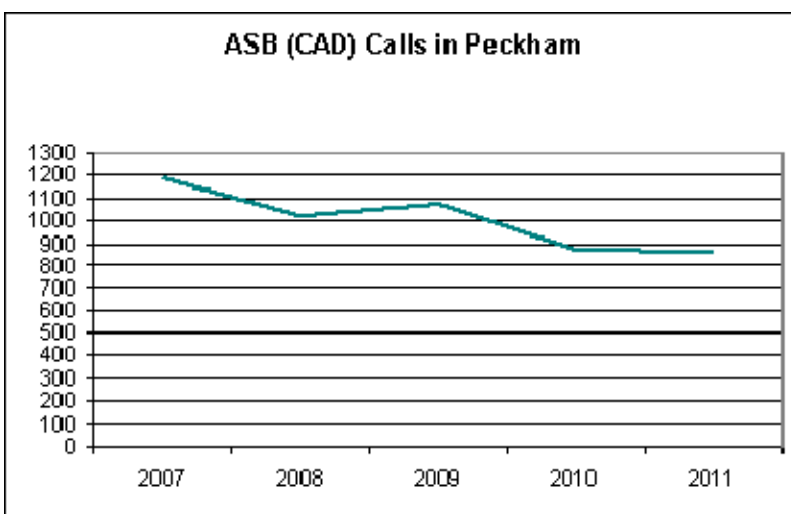
- ❖ Just over 20% of patients tended by LAS in this area are female (n=45).
- ❖ Peak age for males is 30 to 49, with the peak age for females being 25 to 39.
- ❖ Over half of patients were taken to Kings College Hospital; the majority of the others were treated at the scene, or declined assistance.

4.3 Police Disorder Calls

4.3.1 CAD statistics

9.7% of daytime calls are located within the Peckham Saturation area. This increases slightly to 9.9% in the evening.

| ASB Code | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|--------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| Licensing | 21 | 16 | 17 | 7 | 7 |
| Rowdy Behaviour | 1092 | 938 | 895 | 837 | 853 |
| Street Drinking | 94 | 89 | 97 | 33 | 4 |
| Grand Total | 1207 | 1043 | 1009 | 877 | 864 |



CAD calls in Peckham have been on a downward trajectory since 2007, though there was an increase between 2008 and 2009. Most recently, there has been a slight decrease, of 1.4% (12 calls)

Levels of Licensing and Street Drinking have fallen, dramatically so in the case of street drinking, with just four recorded in the most recent period.

4.3.2 Where?

In the daytime period alcohol related disorder takes place in the housing estates, and more generally on the street, predominantly outside public houses, café's/restaurants and off licenses/convenience stores. There are also many calls simply to the street, in the shopping centre and the streets surrounding it. Specific venues where calls are made from include the jobcentre, car parks, hostels, bookmakers, public houses and fast food restaurants.

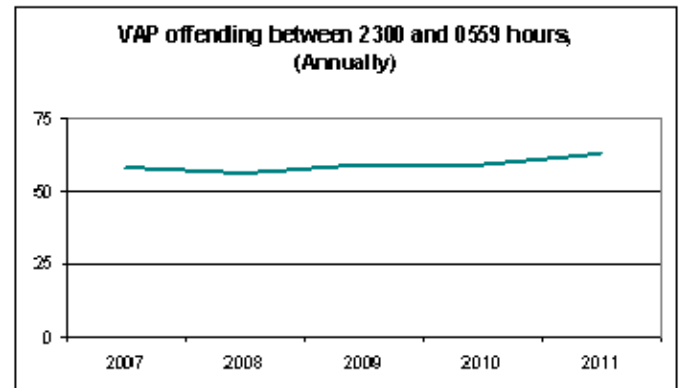
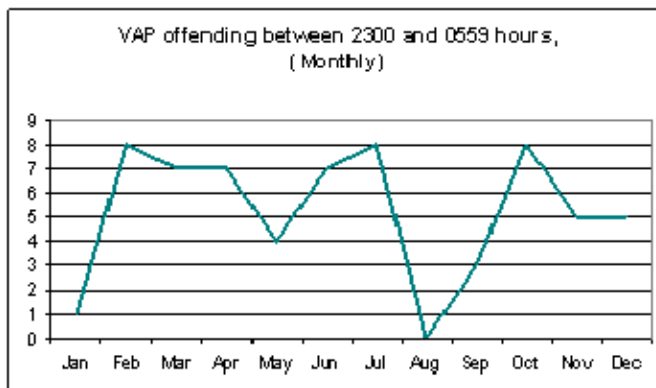
In the evening, disorder seems to be centred in and around specific premises, these being public houses/nightclubs, late night food eateries and convenience stores. There is also an increased amount of calls to transport links, most notably on night buses/at bus stops, as patrons make their way home.

4.3.3 When?

- ❖ Disorder in this area increases from 1300 hours, peaking between 1600 and 1800 hours, and then gradually declining.
- ❖ Peak time for disorder in this area is between 1400 and 2000 hours (42.7% of total calls).
- ❖ 23.3% of alcohol related disorder occurs between 2300 and 0559 hours (n=201)
- ❖ 22.8% of calls (n=196) were made between 1500 and 2000 hours, Monday to Friday

4.4 Alcohol related violence between 2300 and 0559 hours

4.4.1 Offending



On a yearly basis, Peckham has remained at a fairly constant level, though there has been a slight increase between 2010 and 2011 (4 offences). Peak months for alcohol related violence in the evening were February – April, June – July and October. Interestingly, there were no offences in August.

Proportionality

| | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|-----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Nn Alcohol | 58 | 56 | 59 | 59 | 63 |
| All VAP | 138 | 112 | 126 | 100 | 109 |
| % VAP Alcohol related | 42.0 | 50.0 | 46.8 | 59.0 | 57.8 |

Levels of alcohol related violence have maintained a steady rate over the past five years, though there has been a slight increase between 2010 and 2011. The proportion of violence that is alcohol related has similarly maintained a steady rate, most recently 57.8%.

Types of offending

| Minor Category | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Assault with Injury | 18 | 14 | 26 | 20 | 32 |
| Common Assault | 8 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 13 |
| Harassment | 19 | 21 | 9 | 13 | 5 |
| Murder | | 1 | | | |
| Offensive Weapon | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Other Violence | 3 | 2 | 4 | 9 | 6 |
| Serious Wounding | 7 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 5 |
| Grand Total | 58 | 56 | 59 | 59 | 63 |

There has been a steep increase in Assault with Injury offences in 2011, when compared to 2010, and also an increase in common assault. Harassment has significantly decreased, as has 'Other Violence' to a lesser extent. Levels of Serious Wounding remain the same.

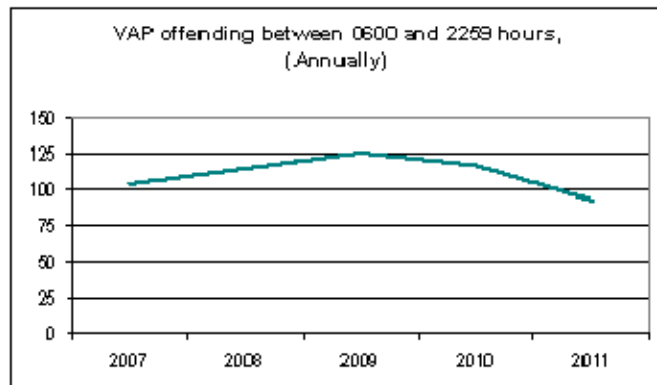
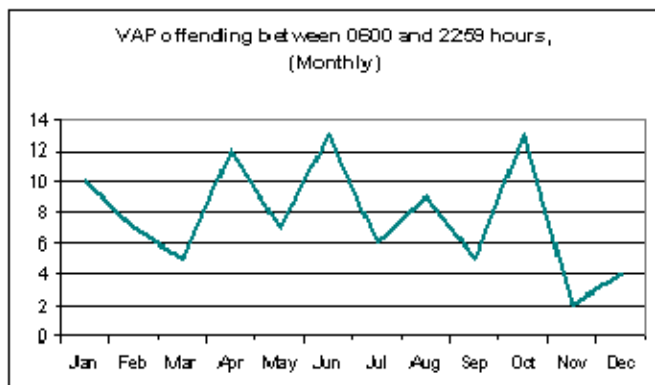
4.4.2 Timing

| Time Range | Mon | Tue | Wed | Thu | Fri | Sat | Sun | Grand Total |
|--------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| 2300 - 0000 | 2 | 2 | 1 | | | 2 | 1 | 8 |
| 0000 - 0100 | 2 | | 3 | 2 | | 2 | 1 | 10 |
| 0100 - 0200 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 8 |
| 0200 - 0300 | 1 | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 14 |
| 0300 - 0400 | 3 | 1 | | | 1 | 3 | 1 | 9 |
| 0400 - 0500 | | | 2 | | 2 | 1 | 4 | 9 |
| 0500 - 0600 | | 1 | | | | 1 | 3 | 5 |
| Grand Total | 8 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 7 | 13 | 18 | 63 |

Offending in the evening in Peckham appears to be mostly centred around the weekend, as well as 2300 – 0100 on weekdays.

4.5 Alcohol related violence between 0600 and 2259 hours

4.5.1 Offending



Peckham has experienced a significant decrease in the last two years, and has reduced from 117 offences in 2010 to 93 in 2011. This is the first year in which reported crime in the area is less than 100.

Proportionality

| | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|-----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Nu. Alcohol | 104 | 115 | 126 | 117 | 93 |
| All VAP | 598 | 644 | 635 | 546 | 393 |
| % VAP Alcohol related | 17.4 | 17.9 | 19.8 | 21.4 | 23.7 |

Though levels of both violence and alcohol related violence are decreasing, similarly to many of the other saturation areas, the proportion of those crimes which are alcohol related is increasing, and has done steadily since 2007. In 2011, 23.7% of violent crime in the Peckham saturation area was alcohol related.

Types of offending

| Minor Category | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|---------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| Assault with Injury | 35 | 18 | 32 | 33 | 33 |
| Common Assault | 16 | 27 | 21 | 36 | 26 |
| Harassment | 37 | 54 | 48 | 24 | 18 |
| Offensive Weapon | 3 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| Other Violence | 10 | 4 | 9 | 15 | 6 |
| Serious Wounding | 3 | 6 | 12 | 6 | 9 |
| Grand Total | 104 | 115 | 126 | 117 | 93 |

The decrease in alcohol related violent crime in the daytime in Peckham is attributable to reductions in lower level violence, such as common assault, harassment and 'other violence'. Of concern is Serious Wounding, which increased from 6 to 9 offences, and Assault with Injury, which maintained its level.

4.5.2 Timing

- ❖ Peak times for alcohol related violent offending in Peckham during the daytime are between 1700 and 2300 on Monday and Friday evenings and between 1400 and 2000 hours on Wednesdays.

4.6 Conclusion and Recommendations

4.6.1 Findings

There are two main areas of concern in Peckham, this being the immediate Rye Lane area (around Rye Lane BR station) and Peckham High Street itself.

Levels of alcohol related calls have increased in 2011, though decreases had been experienced in 2010. There was an increase of 10.8% (n=22) in 2011 when compared to levels in 2010. Peak times for ambulance call outs are between 1800 and 0400 hours throughout the week, with very little variation on different days of the week) a range of 24 (Wednesday) to 38 (Friday).

Police CAD calls in Peckham have steadily decreased since 2009, though the most recent reduction was just 1.4% (n=12).

23.3% of calls take place in the evening period, between 2300 and 0559 hours.

There has been little significant change in the amount of alcohol related violent crime experienced in Peckham in the evening, in terms of either the total, or the proportion. There was a slight increase (4 offences) between 2010 and 2011. In 2011 alcohol was flagged as an issue in 57.8% of violent crime.

Alcohol related violence in the evening in this area is almost entirely centred around the weekend, as well as 2300 – 0100 hours on weekdays.

There was a significant reduction in alcohol related violence in the daytime in Peckham (20.5% reduction between 2010 and 2011, n=24). However, the proportion of violent crime that is considered to be alcohol related is slowly increasing. In 2011, 23.7% of violent crime in the daytime was attributable to alcohol.

Peak times for alcohol related violence in the 'daytime' period in Peckham are between 1700 and 2300 hours on Monday and Friday evenings, correlating closely with the night time economy.

4.6.2 Recommendations

- ❖ Alcohol related violent crime and disorder in this area should **continue** to be monitored, as part of the Alcohol Saturation policy.
- ❖ Similarly to the Borough and Bankside saturation area, a change in the time periods (i.e. daytime/evening) may be beneficial in this area, as alcohol related violence and disorder in this area clearly begins prior to 2300 hours, and end after it, especially at the weekend.

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|---|
| Item No. 8. | Classification: Open | Date: 19 April 2012 | Meeting name: Licensing Committee |
| Report title: | The Licensing Act 2003 – Consideration of local saturation policies dealing with the “cumulative impact” of licensed premises – Elephant & Castle; Old Kent Road Corridor (North & South); Walworth Road / East Street & Shad Thames areas | | |
| Ward(s) or groups affected: | Cathedral, Chaucer, East Walworth, Newington, Faraday, South Bermondsey, Livesey, Nunhead & Riverside | | |
| From: | Strategic Director of Environment and Leisure | | |

RECOMMENDATION

1. That the committee agrees that on the basis of the partnership analytical report, cumulative impact continues to be monitored in each of the areas at 1.a) – c) below:
 - a) The Elephant & Castle;
 - b) The Old Kent Road; and
 - c) The Walworth Road / East Street.
2. That the committee agrees that future monitoring reports consider revised time periods of 0600 – 1759 and 1800 – 0559; and
3. That the committee notes officers’ intention to bring a further report forward considering new licensing provisions contained within the Police and Social Responsibility Act 2011, relating to management of the night-time economy, following consideration of revised Home Office Guidance, anticipated later in 2012.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

4. Statutory guidance 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 escalation of licensed premises in that area. This is known as a “special” or “saturation” policy.
5. A saturation policy may be declared where there is an evidential basis showing that the concentration of licensed premises in an area is impacting upon the licensing objectives and the addition of each further additional licence is likely to have a disproportionate impact on crime and disorder, or nuisance, in that area.
6. Essentially, the evidence base needs to:
 - Be factual, quantitative, and proximate;
 - Demonstrate a positive correlation between alcohol/entertainment/late night refreshment premises, and crime and disorder and nuisance issues within the particular areas under consideration; and
 - Examine trends over a period of time.

7. Since the introduction of the Licensing Act 2003 in November 2005, the council has monitored available information sources that might help to gauge the cumulative impact of licensed premises on the Southwark community, particularly in terms of crime and disorder and nuisance. Reports are provided annually, following the release of the latest relevant statistical information, from the partnership analyst and the London ambulance service (LAS).
8. The council currently has three special or saturation policy areas in place. The first two, covering Camberwell and Peckham, came into effect on 5 November 2008. The third, in respect of Borough and Bankside, was established on 4 November 2009. On the same date the Peckham special policy area was extended. The Borough and Bankside policy area was also extended on 6 April 2011.
9. This report updates the committee on the latest analysis of statistics, with particular regard paid to other previously identified 'hotspot' locations. It covers the Elephant & Castle, the Old Kent Road, Walworth Road / East Street and Shad Thames.
10. A separate report has been prepared which updates the committee on the current situation within the three special policy areas.

KEY ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION

General

Partnership analytical report

11. The latest partnership analytical report was published on 20 February 2012. The analytical report provides statistical information on:
 - Alcohol related "violence against the person" (VAP);
 - Information taken from police CAD data (dealing with alcohol related "disorder and rowdiness"); and
 - Alcohol related ambulance (LAS) calls.
12. The analytical report provides full year information for 2011. Appendix A to the report considering the situation in Borough and Bankside, Camberwell and Peckham provides headline analysis and an overview across Southwark. Appendix A to this report provides specific detailed information in respect of the four areas under ongoing monitor.
13. This report provides summary information.

Violence against the person

14. 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. The category of violence against the person incorporates a number of individual crime types, each differing in their level of severity and the impact on the victim. The crime types include:
 - Assault with injury
 - Common assault;

- Harassment;
- Offensive weapon;
- Other violence; Serious wounding; and
- Murder.

15. Section 1.2 of the partnership analytical report at appendix A sets out the methodology used for capturing data and the limitations of the data provided.

Alcohol related CAD data

16. Statistics produced in the analytical report from police CAD data collects information on calls to the police regarding:
 - Rowdy / inconsiderate behaviour
 - Licensed premises
 - Street drinking
17. Again, section 1.2 of the partnership analytical report at appendix A to the companion report sets out how the data was captured and the limitations of the data provided.

Ambulance data

18. Information contained within the partnership analysis relating to alcohol related assaults reported to the London ambulance service has been extracted from the LASS website.

Police and Social Responsibility Act 2011

19. The Police and Social Responsibility Act 2011 included a number of new licensing provisions which are expected to come into effect under the Licensing Act 2003 during the course of 2012-13.
20. Included within these are a number of new powers afforded the licensing authority to assist in dealing with issues of crime and disorder around the late night economy. These include:
 - Introducing a late night levy to help cover the cost of policing the late night economy;
 - Increasing the flexibility of early morning alcohol restriction orders; and
 - Lowering the evidential threshold on licensing authorities.
21. These new provisions are likely to have considerable impact on the approach this authority takes to management of the late night economy. For this reason any further development of saturation policies is recommended to be held off until revised Home Office guidance has been published under section 182 of the 2003 Act. This is anticipated later in 2012.
22. When this revised guidance is published and has been considered, a further report will be put to the committee setting out how the situation regarding the consideration of cumulative impact is affected and how special saturation policies may be utilised alongside new powers afforded the authority.

General Southwark overview

23. The general overall analysis of alcohol-related VAP and CAD and calls to the London Ambulance Service is provided at appendix A to the complementary report on Borough and Bankside, Camberwell and Peckham. The key findings of the general analysis are set out below.
- The total number of VAP offences recorded within Southwark fell in 2011 for the third year running and now stands at a five year low (showing a 29% reduction since the high of 2008);
 - The total number of alcohol related VAP offences recorded in Southwark also fell, showing a 16% reduction from the 2010 high. This now stands at a four year low;
 - Though alcohol related VAP is decreasing it is not falling at the same rate as total VAP. Consequently the proportion of total VAP that is attributable to alcohol related offences is increasing (from 22.1% in 2007 to 30.4% in 2011);
 - Alcohol related VAP taking place in the evening has maintained a fairly steady rate over the past five years but showed a 4.6% decrease in 2011 from 2010;
 - Alcohol related VAP (in the evening) represented 54.3% of all violent crime in the borough in 2011;
 - There was little significant change when considering the proportion of total daytime VAP that is attributable to alcohol related offences, with a reduction of just 0.4%;
 - Alcohol related VAP taking place in the daytime represents 23% of all violent crime in the borough;
 - Levels of disorder CAD calls appear to fluctuate on annual basis with increases seen in one year and then a decrease. In 2011 CAD calls saw a 1.9% increase on calls from 2010;
 - Highest levels of CAD calls were experienced in spring and summer 2011; and
 - LAS call outs in 2011 increased by 16% since 2010.

Elephant & Castle

24. For the purposes of the monitoring exercise the Elephant & Castle area has been defined by the following boundary - 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 junction of Southwark Bridge Road.. A map of the area is provided on page 5 of appendix A to this report.
25. At the time of writing of this report, there are 40 premises licensed under the 2003 Licensing Act for either the sale or supply of alcohol; the provision of regulated entertainment or the provision of late night refreshment trade within the boundary of the area under monitor. This figure represents 3.2% of the total licensed premises in the borough and includes 13 cafes / restaurants; 6 public house and 6 convenience stores. This figure is slightly reduced from last period.

26. The area takes in the Elephant & Castle station and surrounds. There are numerous bars, cafes and nightclubs in the area, including the Ministry of Sound nightclub in Gaunt Street and the Coronet in the New Kent Road. Two of the borough's largest capacity venues. The Elephant & Castle is well served by transport facilities with British rail and underground lines located here, plus many bus routes. The Elephant & Castle station is the second busiest train station in Southwark after London Bridge. Many people choose to travel to the Elephant & Castle to socialise in the evening
27. Some other local considerations are:
- The Elephant & Castle continues to be an enduring hotspot for robbery, despite pro-active police operations;
 - Demolition of the Heygate estate and parts of Elephant Road continues, leaving some venues to relocate;
 - The Elephant & Castle is currently subject of a £1.5bn, 55 acre regeneration programme. This will create a pedestrianised town centre, market square, homes, retail space, transport hubs and green spaces. The first phase of the demolition of the neighbouring Heygate estate is under way, including Rodney Road, and it is anticipated that works will be completed by the end of 2015. There are also a number of public realm and private developments taking place at the same time in the area, with the Strata tower recently completed (including the redevelopment of parts of the Newington estate) and plans to redevelop the nearby Pullens estate;
 - A recent services mapping exercise undertaken by the Divisional Business Team showed that Cathedrals and the area to the north of the borough has extremely high levels of students. The number of students in area predicted to rise to 3,500 (just in Cathedrals) by 2020; and
 - Foundation 66, a service offering support for those with alcohol addictions, as well as running a day programme for those completely abstinent from all illicit substances is located within this area.

Elephant & Castle – key findings from the partnership analysis

28. Detailed analysis for the Elephant & Castle area is contained within the area specific analysis at appendix A to this report. The key findings from the partnership analysis are:
- There was no significant change in alcohol related violence at Elephant and Castle in the evening (10% increase; 4 crimes);
 - There was an 8.8% decrease in “daytime” alcohol related violence (13 offences). Proportion of violent crime attributed to alcohol has remained at 27.5% (no significant change). Increase seen in Assault with Injury and Common Assault, with reductions in harassment and serious wounding.
 - The proportion of violence which is alcohol related continues to rise in Elephant and Castle. In 2011, 64.9% of violence taking place in the evening was considered alcohol-related;
 - Almost 70% (68.8%) of evening alcohol related violence offences occur on a Saturday or Sunday;
 - Levels of CAD calls significantly increased in 2011, with 130 more calls than in 2010 (54.6%);
 - An 18.6% increase in alcohol related LAS calls was experienced in Elephant and Castle, when comparing 2011 to 2010; and

- Peak times for alcohol related ambulance call outs are 2200 – 0300 all week, most specifically on Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays.

Elephant & Castle – Conclusion

29. That, given the concern raised by local increases in alcohol related CAD and ambulance pick-ups, the Elephant and Castle area should remain under monitor and, following the report back to the committee on the new licensing provisions, consideration be given to next steps to be taken to address local issues.
30. It is also recommended that the area under monitor should be extended to the north-east (to include the whole of Newington Causeway, to the junction with Borough Road) so as to completely capture evening offending in the area. Note: This would then abut the Borough and Bankside special policy area.

Elephant & Castle – Comments from the Commissioner of Police for the Metropolis

31. The Commissioner of Police for the Metropolis supports this position

Old Kent Road corridor

32. For the purposes of the monitoring exercise the Old Kent Road corridor has been defined by the following boundary – From the Bricklayers Arms roundabout at the northern end following the road southward, taking in both frontages and extending some 50 metres behind those frontages (loosely bordered by the likes of Congreve Street, Madron Street, Marcia Road) to the border with Lewisham. A map of the area is provided on page 11 of the analysis at appendix A. Once a central late night entertainment location, the area has developed over recent years and now comprises a broader mix of residential and commercial premises, including several large superstores.
33. At the time that this report was prepared there were 43 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 Old Kent Road area. This figure represents 3.4% of total licensed premises in the borough and includes 17 convenience stores (including 5 x 24 hour), 13 cafes / restaurants and 5 public houses. This figure is reduced from the last assessment.
34. Premises licensed to sell alcohol are clustered to the north of the Old Kent Road, around the Dunton Road / East Street junctions and the south, approaching the boundary with Lewisham.

Old Kent Road – key findings from the partnership analysis

35. Detailed analysis for the Old Kent Road area is provided within the area specific analysis contained within appendix A to this report. The key findings of the partnership analysis are:
 - There was a 20.7% decrease in alcohol related violence in the evening in the Old Kent Road. However, proportionally, the amount of offences that are alcohol related has risen;

- In 2011 56.8% of violent offences in the Old Kent Road area in the evening were alcohol related;
- There was also a decrease in alcohol related violence in the daytime (11.9%, 5 offences) though once more the proportion has increased;
- Currently 23.1% of daytime violence is alcohol related, which is higher than any previous annual period;
- There has been a dramatic increase in the amount of disorder calls to this area in the evening period in both 2010 and 2011, (by 19.3%, 57 additional offences, from 2009 to 2010, and by 10.8%, 45 additional offences from 2010 to 2011).
- 5.2% of borough disorder calls in the daytime relate to the Old Kent Road area, this figure remains the same in the evening period;
- The number of alcohol related ambulance calls to the Old Kent Road area has increased by 16.4% (when comparing 2011 to 2010), equating to 26 more call outs;
- Peak times for alcohol related ambulance calls are between 0100 and 0600 on Sundays and throughout the day/night on Saturday. There is a general trend toward calls at the weekend.

Old Kent Road conclusion

36. That, given the concern raised by local increases in alcohol related CAD and ambulance pick-ups, the Elephant and Castle area should remain under monitor and, following the report back to the committee on the new licensing provisions, consideration be given to next steps to be taken to address local issues.

Old Kent Road – Comments from the Commissioner of Police for the Metropolis

37. The Commissioner of Police for the Metropolis supports this position

Walworth Road / East Street

38. For the purpose of this monitor the area is defined by the following boundary – Starting at the junction of the Walworth Road with Browning Street and moving north-eastward following Stead Street into Rodney Road before moving south via Flint Street and Thurlow Street as far as Inville Road. Then crossing to Roland Way, into Poland Street and down to Albany Road. From Albany Road into Walworth Road and moving via John Ruskin Street / Pelier Street / Fielding Street / Penrose Street / Penton Place and Manor Place back to the start. A map of the area is provided on page 23 of appendix A to this report.
39. At the time that this report was prepared there were 42 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 Walworth Road / East Street area. This figure represents 3.3% of total licensed premises in the borough and includes 16 convenience stores (including 1 x 24 hour store); 14 public houses; 6 cafe / restaurants; and 5 supermarkets. 18 supermarkets / grocers / off-licences and convenience stores; 13 restaurant / cafes and 12 public houses / bars.
40. The Walworth area is an extremely busy thoroughfare in Southwark, linking Elephant & Castle with Camberwell. It is serviced by many bus routes and is

very accessible from most of South-East London. The area under monitor is quite large and encompasses a large residential population. It includes a great deal of commercial premises, including East Street market, also. The Walworth Road, itself, hosts many bars and eateries.

Walworth Road / East Street – key findings from the partnership analysis

41. Detailed analysis for the Walworth Road / East Street area is contained within the area specific analysis contained within appendix A to this report. Some key findings from the partnership analysis are:

- In total, there was an 15.8% increase in alcohol related violent crime in the evening in the Walworth saturation area (2011 compared to 2010);
- The proportion of “evening” alcohol related violence in Walworth fluctuates, in 2011, 64.7% of violence was considered to be alcohol related, increasing from 49.4% in 2010.
- However, there has been a 30.6% decrease (comparing 2011 with 2010) in ‘daytime’ alcohol related violence. Currently, just under a quarter of violent crime in the Walworth saturation area is considered to be alcohol related (23.5%, down from 25.1% in 2010).
- There was a 9% increase in CAD calls in 2011;
- 5.8% of all daytime CAD disorder occurs within the Walworth saturation area bounds, which slightly decreased to 5% in the evening period.
- There was a 13.6% reduction in the amount of alcohol related ambulance calls, when comparing 2011 with 2010. Half of all calls are made at a weekend, with the remainder being fairly evenly spread throughout the week. Peak times are between 1600 - 1800, and 2300 – 0200.

Walworth Road / East Street – Conclusion

42. On the basis of the mixed figures reported in the analysis, which include some continuing areas of concern, it is recommended that this area remains under ongoing monitor.

Walworth Road – Comments from the Commissioner of Police for the Metropolis

43. The Commissioner of Police for the Metropolis supports this position

Shad Thames

44. At the request of the committee, the Shad Thames area has been revisited for the purpose of this monitor. Shad Thames was one of the areas that was considered under early monitors but was removed as very low figures for VAP, CAD and nuisance calls were regularly reported.

45. For the purpose of this monitor the Shad Thames area is defined by the Thames frontage, Tower Bridge Road, Tooley Street and Shad Thames. A map of the area is provided on page 17 of appendix A to this report.

46. At the time that this report was prepared there were 26 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 Walworth Road / East Street area. This figure represents 2%

of total licensed premises in the borough and includes 12 cafe / restaurants and 7 public houses.

47. Formerly the largest warehouse complex in London, the area was regenerated in the 1980s / 1990s and now comprises mixed residential / commercial with numerous cafes, bars and shops, as well as other 'boutique' style businesses.
48. Extensive urban regeneration in recent years has led to an increase in tourist footfall. The completion of the Shard development, as well as other redevelopments taking place within the neighbouring Borough and Bankside saturation area, may continue to increase the footfall as more tourists / workers may choose to live / work / socialise here.

Shad Thames – key findings of the partnership analysis

49. Detailed analysis for the Shad Thames area is contained within the area specific analysis contained within appendix A to this report. Key findings from the partnership analysis are:
 - Overall it remains that there are few incidents recorded within this area;
 - Only two alcohol related violent offences were reported in the 2011 evening period. Both occurred on a Saturday, between 0000 and 0200 hours.
 - In the daytime period, there were four offences reported, both low level violence. There was no correlation between the days/times of the four offences.
 - A considerable decrease in CAD calls was experienced (from 89 in 2010 to 48 in 2011);
 - Just 0.5% of all daytime CAD calls and 0.9% of evening CAD calls are in relation to this area.
 - Five alcohol related ambulance calls in 2011, all made between 2200 and 0200 hours. The calls were spread throughout the week, and thus there is no peak day

Shad Thames conclusion

50. On the basis of these figures it is recommended that Shad Thames does not feature specifically on the next monitoring report.

Shad Thames – Comments from the Commissioner of Police for the Metropolis

51. The Commissioner of Police for the Metropolis supports this position

Moving forward with saturation policies

52. In the event that the committee should decide it wishes to pursue a potential policy within any of the areas under monitor, a new round of public consultation will be required under section 5(5) of the Licensing Act 2003. Consultation will necessarily include:
 - the chief officer of police;
 - the fire authority;
 - representatives of holders of premises licences, club premises certificates and personal licences; and

- representatives of local businesses and residents
53. Should the committee decide to go out to public consultation on this matter it is proposed that the consultation should comprise
- notices in the local press and on the Southwark licensing web site;
 - direct mail shots to all licence / certificate holders in and around the proposed extended area;
 - direct mail shot to all responsible authorities;
 - direct mail shot to all known local resident and business representative groups;
 - announcements at the local community council; and
 - a public meeting on the issue.
54. The consultation should aim to seek views on whether it is appropriate and necessary to introduce a saturation area; and, if so, the boundary of that area and the classes of premises it should cover.

Hot-spot mapping (general)

55. Hot-spot mapping provided in the partnership analyst report (appendix A to companion report on current saturation areas) aligns areas of highest intensity of alcohol related VAP and CAD calls and ambulance pick-ups with current saturation areas / areas under monitor. The mapping establishes that the areas of highest intensity do correspond with areas under current monitor (except for the recommended adjustment to the Elephant & Castle monitor raised elsewhere in this report).

The cumulative impact of a concentration of licensed premises

56. The cumulative impact of a concentration of licensed premises 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 published December 2009). 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. Members' attention is drawn to the key points of the guidance set out in the supplementary advice from the strategic director of law and governance in this report (section 67 onward).
57. The absence of a special policy does not prevent any responsible authority or interested party making representations on a new application for the grant, or variation, of a licence on the grounds that the premises will give rise to a negative cumulative impact on one or more of the licensing objectives.

Community impact statement

58. This report considers the impact of licensed operations (in terms of VAP / CAD and ambulance calls) within the Elephant & Castle, Old Kent Road corridor; Walworth Road / East Street and Shad Thames. The report asks the committee to consider whether public consultation should be undertaken in any area on the potential introduction of a local saturation policy.
59. 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 a policy can contribute toward reducing the fear of crime and making Southwark a better place to live, work and visit.

60. While, conversely, saturation policies may also impact on business growth and development of the area concerned, it should be understood that the existence of a policy does not prevent responsible operators from becoming established within the area or from developing existing businesses. Instead operators will have to demonstrate that their business proposals do not further impact on the identified concerns within the locality.
61. The adoption of a special policy creates 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 to which the special policy applies, will normally be refused where relevant representations are received.
62. 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.
63. 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.
64. 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.

Resource implications

65. While it is accepted that the existence of a saturation policy does result in every relevant new licence application or variation application being considered in the light of the new policy, it is not considered that this will have any significant impact on resources.

Consultations

66. Details of proposals for public consultations that might arise from consideration of this report are detailed throughout this report

SUPPLEMENTARY ADVICE FROM OTHER OFFICERS

Strategic Director of Communities, Law & Governance

67. The council's statement of licensing policy may include saturation policies in respect of particular areas, which address issues relating to the "cumulative impact" of a number of licensed premises in that area.
68. Although the Licensing Act 2003 ("the 2003 Act") does not contain specific statutory provisions relating to the review and revision of saturation policies, the Council must have regard to the general requirements of the 2003 Act and the statutory guidance issued by the Secretary of State under s.182 of the 2003 Act.

69. S.5(4) of the 2003 Act states that the Council must keep its licensing policy under review and make appropriate revisions where necessary.
70. Paragraph 13.31 of the guidance goes further and states that saturation policies should be reviewed regularly to assess whether they are still needed or whether they need to be expanded.
71. If, following a review, the Council considers it appropriate to introduce new saturation policies to its statement of licensing policy then it must follow the statutory procedure contained in s.5 of the 2003 Act.
72. Sections 5(3) and 5(5) of the Act require that before revising the statement of licensing policy to include new saturation policies the licensing authority must first consult with the local Police, fire service and representative bodies of local residents, businesses and premises licence holders. The Council must also publish details of the new saturation policies.
73. Any decision to add a saturation policy to 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.
74. If the council wishes to add a new saturation policy within the borough, it must first be satisfied that there is sufficient evidence to show that the cumulative impact of premises in the area is having an impact on local crime and disorder and/or public nuisance.
75. The decision to add a new 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.
76. There are limitations associated with saturation policies. Most important of these are:-
77. 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. The classes of premises to which the saturation policy may apply, includes off-licences, supermarkets, grocers and take-aways in each of the three areas. The Council should be satisfied that the inclusion of such premises is justifiable, having regard to the evidence obtained through the consultation process.
78. 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.
79. 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.

80. 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.
81. Special policies cannot justify and should not include provisions for a terminal hour in a particular area.
82. Special policies must not impose quotas that would restrict the consideration of any application on its individual merits.
83. 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.
84. 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. The Council also 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.

Equality Act 2010

85. The council must have due regard to its Public Sector Equality Duty ("PSED") under the Equality Act 2010 ("the 2010 Act"), in particular the need to eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation, advance equality of opportunity for those with protected characteristics and foster good relations between those with and without such characteristics. The list of protected characteristics is set out in the 2010 Act.
86. An Equality Impact Assessment ("EQIA") has been carried out in relation to the council's Statement of Licensing Policy, to ensure that the Council's public sector equalities duties are complied with. The EQIA has identified no issues in relation to the PSED. These recommendations do not propose any change to that policy, however an EQIA would need to be carried out if changes were proposed.

Decision-making Arrangements

87. Saturation polices form part of the statement of licensing policy.
88. Under the Local Authorities (Functions and Responsibilities) (England) Regulations 2000, as amended, decisions relating to licensing matters cannot be the responsibility of an authority's executive.
89. The 2003 Act provides that whilst the majority of the functions of the licensing authority, are to be taken or carried out by its licensing committee, decisions relating to the statement of licensing policy cannot be delegated in such a way.

The decision on whether to amend the statement of licensing policy must therefore be taken by council assembly.

90. If the licensing committee felt that changes to the licensing policy, such as amending a saturation policy, were appropriate this would need to be referred to council assembly.

Finance Director (NR/F&R/5/3/12)

91. This report recommends that the licensing committee agrees that, on the basis of the partnership analytical report, cumulative impact continues to be monitored in identified areas, agrees that future monitoring reports consider revised time periods of 0600 – 1759 and 1800 – 0559; and notes officers' intention to bring a further report forward considering new licensing provisions contained within the Police and Social Responsibility Act 2011.
92. The finance director notes the resource implications contained within the report and that there are no financial implications as a result of accepting the proposals. Officer time to effect the recommendations will be contained within existing budgeted revenue resources.

BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS

| Background Papers | Held At | Contact |
|---|---|---|
| Licensing Act 2003 Associated secondary regulations DCMS Guidance to the Act Southwark Statement of Licensing Policy Mayors Best Practice Guide for Managing the Late Night Economy Analysis reports | The Health Safety & Licensing Unit, 160 Tooley Street, London SE1 2QH | Name: Mrs Kirtikula Read Phone number: 020 7525 5748 |

APPENDICES

| No. | Title |
|------------|--|
| Appendix A | Area specific partnership analysis of 20 February 2012 |

AUDIT TRAIL

| | | | |
|---|--|--------------------------|--|
| Lead Officer | Gill Davies, Strategic Director of Environment and Leisure | | |
| Report Author | Richard Parkins, Health Safety Licensing & Environmental Protection Unit Manager | | |
| Version | Final | | |
| Dated | 10 April 2012 | | |
| Key Decision? | No | | |
| CONSULTATION WITH OTHER OFFICERS / DIRECTORATES / EXECUTIVE MEMBER | | | |
| Officer Title | Comments Sought | Comments included | |
| Strategic Director of Communities, Law & Governance | Yes | Yes | |
| Finance Director | Yes | Yes | |
| Cabinet Member | Yes | Yes | |
| Date final report sent to Constitutional Team | | 10 April 2012 | |



Divisional Business Team, CSPA Alcohol Related Violence (Proposed Saturation Areas) Southwark, 2011

| | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Protective Marking: | Restricted |
| Publication scheme: | Yes/No |
| FOIA Exemption: | Yes/No |
| Title & Version: | Alcohol related violence in Southwark – Version 2 |
| Purpose: | To inform the SSP of changes to crime numbers and trends in the proposed Saturation areas within Southwark. |
| Relevant to: | SSP; MPS; Licensing |
| Summary: | |
| Author: | Kelly Wilson |
| Business: | Southwark SSP |
| Date created: | 20 February 2012 |
| Ratification date: | |
| Review date: | |

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Objectives

The objective of this analysis is to provide an update of alcohol related violence within the proposed Saturation areas identified within Southwark (i.e. those areas under monitor), as requested by Richard Parkins, to include Elephant and Castle, Old Kent Road (this time as one Saturation area, not divided into two) and Walworth. As with the last Alcohol Saturation Analysis, it was also requested that the Team monitor the crime trends in Shad Thames, using a previous boundary from 2008.

1.2 Methodology

Data was taken from MPS crime reporting system (CRIS) using WEBBI. A query was written which searched for all violent crime. All domestic violence flagged violent crimes were removed, in order to give a more accurate picture of violent crime. However this is dependant on domestic violence incidents being flagged accurately.

It is very difficult to ascertain exactly how significant a part alcohol consumption and over-consumption plays in the occurrence of violent crime. Within crime reports, it is often flagged or noted that either victims or suspects had been drinking. The three feature codes on crime reports relating to alcohol are:

MF-Suspect/Accused had been drinking before the offence.

GA-Alcohol consumes at scene by suspect/accused

MV-Victim had been drinking prior to the offence.

However this information may be recorded in a variety of ways or places within the report. Therefore another method for measuring alcohol-related violent crime is based on a free-text search for '%alcohol%' and '%drunk%' within the crime report text. Clearly this is an imprecise measure and will exclude, for instance, '*suspect was intoxicated*' while including '*suspect did not smell of alcohol*' – it is also heavily reliant on reporting standards and practices. The data in this report is based on the use of both of the above methods and is based on crime reports from 1st January 2007 to 31st December 2011.

In addition, Police CAD (DARIS) data has been used for the same period. It must be remembered that this dataset is inherently flawed, due to its lack of accuracy pertaining to the locations of incidents. In the northern half of the borough all incidents are placed to the centre of a 250m-grid square, which means that this data has not been mapped accurately. In the southern half of the borough CAD calls are mapped to specific locations. There has been a change in CAD codes, and thus the following type codes have been used:

202 – Rowdy/inconsiderate behaviour (also 26)

301 – Licensing (was 27)

209 – Street Drinking (was 34)

Finally, alcohol related incidents reported to the London Ambulance Service have been extracted from the LASS website. This data has been mapped and analysed, and is included within this document.

1.3 Key Findings

1.3.1 Elephant and Castle

18.6% increase in alcohol related LAS calls in Elephant and Castle (n=29), when comparing 2011 with 2010. Peak times for alcohol related ambulance call outs are between 2200 and 0300 all week, but most specifically on Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays. Over a third of call outs take place on either a Saturday or a Sunday.

Levels of CAD calls generally maintain a similar level, yet in 2011 there was an increase of **54.6%**. Calls increase from 1600, peaking between 1900 and 2200. **Over a quarter** of calls take place in the evening period, between 2300 and 0559.

2010 experienced a large increase in alcohol related violence in the evening, and **levels in 2011 have remained at a similar level**, with just one fewer recorded crime. The proportion of violent crime **increased from 60% in 2010 to 64.9% in 2011**. Almost all offending takes place at the weekend, peaking on Saturdays (0100-0500) and Sundays (0200-0500).

There was a slight increase in daytime alcohol related violent crime in 2011 (8.8%, n=13). Increases were seen in common assault and possession of offensive weapon, whereas there were reductions in harassment. Over 27% of violence in the daytime is considered to be alcohol related.

1.3.2 Old Kent Road

The number of alcohol related ambulance calls to the Old Kent Road area has **increased by 16.48%** (when comparing 2011 with 2010, equating to 26 more call outs. Peak times for alcohol related ambulance calls are between 0100 and 0600, with a general trend towards calls at the weekend.

5.2% of borough disorder calls in the daytime relate to the Old Kent Road area, this figure remains the same in the evening. The dramatic increase seen in the last report has continued into this one, with an overall increase of 19.3% from 2009 to 2010, and **10.8% from 2010 to 2011**. Calls to the Old Kent Road increase from 100 hours onwards, with over a third of calls made between 1600 and 2000 hours. **22.8% of calls take place in the evening period, between 2300 and 0559 hours**.

There was a 20.7% decrease in alcohol related violence in the evening in the Old Kent Road. Proportionally, the amount of offences that are alcohol related has also risen, from 54.1% in 2010 to 56.8% in 2011. Evening offences in the Old Kent Road area are predominantly in the early hours of Sunday morning (36.5% of all offences).

Similarly, there has been a reduction in the amount of alcohol related violence offences in the daytime, with 2011 recording an **11.9% decrease**, when compared to 2010. Currently, **almost a quarter of daytime violence is alcohol related**, which is higher than in any other annual period.

1.3.3 Shad Thames

As with the previous report, **levels of most types of crime/disorder are extremely low** in this area, and thus this saturation area may benefit from expansion.

Five alcohol related ambulance calls in 2011, a slight increase from 2010, all made 2200 and 0200. Mostly male patients.

0.5% of the borough's daytime CAD calls were to the Shad Thames saturation area, which slightly increased to 0.9% in the evening. Levels of CAD calls have reduced in 2011; to 48 calls (from 89 in 2010). This is a reduction of 46.1%.

Two alcohol related offences in the evening (of four total offences). Both occurred on a Saturday, between 0000 and 0200.

Four alcohol related offences reported in the daytime (of eight total offences). All low level violence.

1.3.4 Walworth

13.6% reduction in the amount of alcohol related ambulance calls, when comparing 2011 with 2010 (there was also a reduction between 2009 and 2010).

5.8% of all daytime CAD disorder occurs in this saturation area. This decreases to 5% of all evening calls. 20.4% of calls to the Walworth saturation area are made in the evening (2300 – 0559 hours), with the weekend being the predominant days.

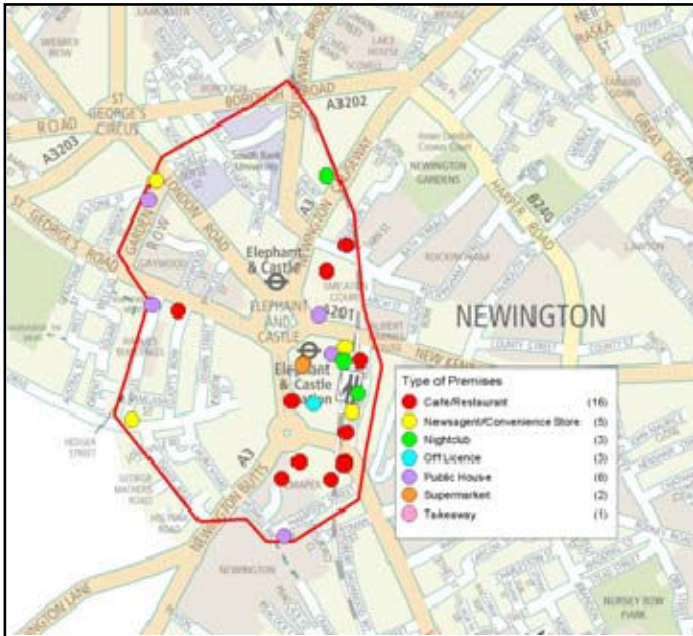
In total, there was a **15.8% increase in alcohol related violent crime in the evening** between 2010 and 2011. The proportion of "evening" alcohol related violence has however considerably increased, from 49.4% in 2010 to 64.7% in 2011.

Overall there was a **30.6% decrease** in alcohol related violent crime in the daytime, when comparing 2011 with 2010, with the proportion of alcohol/violence remaining roughly the same. **Currently, the figure stands at 23.5%.**

2.0 Elephant and Castle

2.1 Contextual Information

2.1.1 Licensed Premises in the Elephant and Castle Saturation area



The bulk of licensed premises in the Elephant and Castle area are located in the Elephant and Castle shopping centre, and also between Elephant and Castle station and Elephant Road, in a series of small venues.

This area is the predominant area for students in the borough (as well as the wider Cathedrals area) and there are five Student Union bars located within this relatively small area.

The Ministry of Sound nightclub is located within this area (marked in pink in Gaunt Street), and this venue in particular has the highest regular footfall of any nightclub in Southwark (1500 persons on any given night). It holds a 24 hour licence, and hosts different themed nights, attracting those from far away. This obviously has an impact for Southwark, not only in terms of

licensed premises, but also in terms of transport infrastructure, and the flow of people from nightclub perhaps to late night eatery, to minicab / bus / train.

2.1.2 Considerations

1. Elephant and Castle continues to be an enduring hotspot for robbery, despite pro-active police operations.
2. Demolition of the Heygate estate and parts of Elephant Road is still under way, meaning that some premises will have to find alternative accommodation.
3. Southwark Council are currently part way through a £1.5bn, 55 acre Elephant and Castle programme, creating a pedestrianised town centre, market square, homes, retail space, transport hubs and green spaces. The first phase of the demolition of the neighbouring Heygate estate is under way, including Rodney Road, and it is anticipated that works will be completed by the end of 2015. There are also a number of public realm and private developments taking place at the same time in the area, with the Strata tower recently completed (including the redevelopment of parts of the Newington estate) and plans to redevelop the nearby Pullens estate.
4. A recent services mapping exercise undertaken by the Divisional Business Team showed that Cathedrals and the area to the north of the borough has extremely high levels of students. The number of students in area predicted to rise to 3,500 (just in Cathedrals) by 2020.
5. Foundation 66, a service offering support for those with alcohol addictions, as well as running a day programme for those completely abstinent from all illicit substances is located within this area.

2.2 Alcohol related Ambulance (LAS) calls

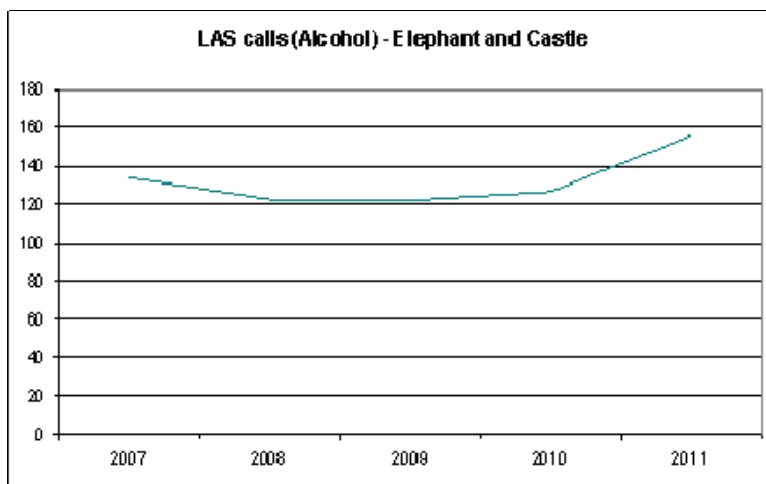
2.2.1 Locations



The Elephant and Castle Saturation area is to the south of the Borough and Bankside Saturation area, which as aforementioned is the area of the borough with the highest amount of ambulance callouts. It is therefore unsurprising that these high levels extend south, into the Elephant and Castle Saturation area.

Within this area is the borough's largest nightclub, the Ministry of Sound, the Elephant and Castle Shopping Centre, and a large amount of smaller public houses, bars, café's and restaurants located around the Elephant and Castle roundabout.

2.2.2 Statistics



Levels of alcohol related call outs have decreased, and then reached a plateau over recent years.

However, in 2011, an increase was experienced (18.6%, n=29) when comparing 2011 with 2010.

2.2.3 When?

- ❖ Peak times for ambulance call outs are between 2200 and 0300 hours, all week, but most specifically on Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays, and to a lesser extent on Tuesdays.
- ❖ Over a third of call outs take place on Saturday or Sunday

2.2.4 Patient

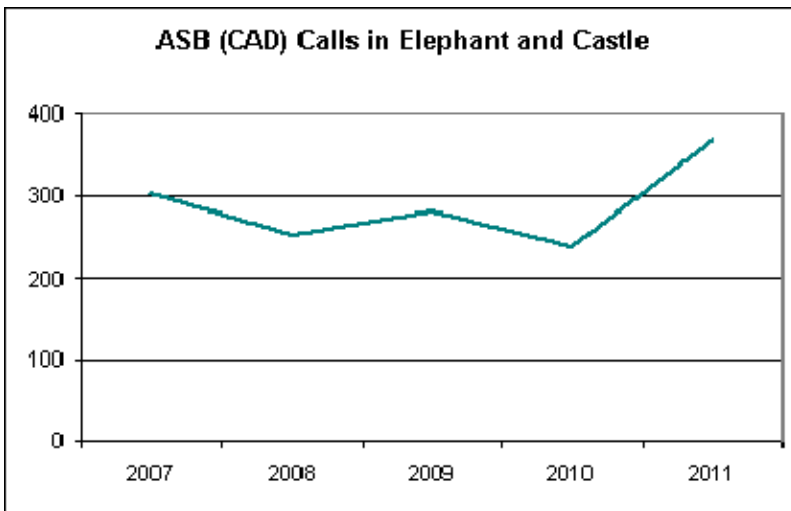
- ❖ Almost a quarter of patients tended to in this area are female
- ❖ Peak age for males is 25 – 29 and 40 – 44. The age range is between 16 and 75. No peak age for males, with the age range spread from 15 to 64. The peak age for females is 15-19, with more females recorded in this age group than males.
- ❖ 58% (n= 91) of patients taken to St Thomas's Hospital.

2.3 Police Disorder Calls

2.3.1 CAD statistics

4% of daytime calls are located within the Elephant and Castle Saturation area. This slightly increases to 4.6% in the evening.

| ASB Code | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|--------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Licensing | 11 | 0 | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| Rowdy Behaviour | 270 | 238 | 242 | 223 | 366 |
| Street Drinking | 31 | 20 | 23 | 16 | 1 |
| Grand Total | 302 | 251 | 281 | 238 | 368 |



Though levels of alcohol related disorder have decreased over recent years, a significant increase has been noted between FY 2010/11 and the previous year. (54.6%, 130 calls).

Over time, there has been a reduction in licensing and street drinking calls, with the increase entirely seen in rowdy behaviour.

2.3.2 Where?

Alcohol related disorder in the daytime period remains concentrated upon three primary areas, these being:

- ❖ Elephant and Castle LT station
- ❖ Elephant and Castle shopping centre (various locations within)
- ❖ Bus stops (and whilst on bus) in and around Elephant and Castle.
- ❖ Convenience stores; public houses and hostels (summarised within the repeat venues report) were also of note in this area in 2011

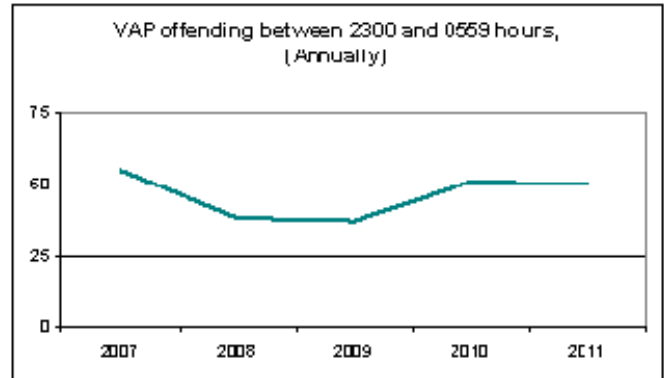
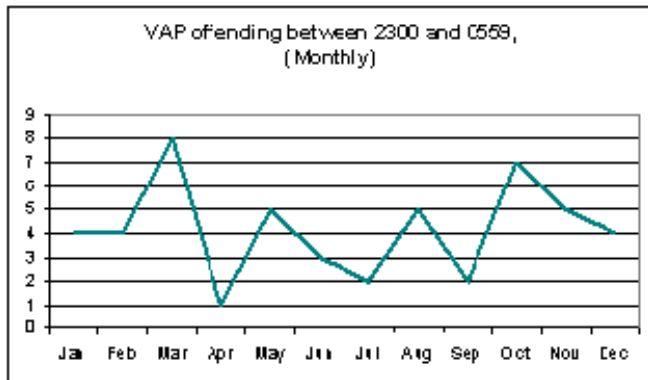
In the evening, the disorder around the transport network increases, as well as in/outside public houses, and convenience stores.

2.3.3 When?

- ❖ Calls to this area increase from 1600 hours onwards, reaching a peak between 1900 and 2200 hours.
- ❖ 25.5% of calls to this area take place in the evening period, between 2300 and 0559 hours.
- ❖ 20% (74) calls took place on Saturday, with the next most common day being Monday (54 calls). Apart from Tuesdays (36 calls) and Saturdays (74 calls) there were between 51 and 57 calls recorded on all other days.

2.4 Alcohol related violence between 2300 and 0559 hours

2.4.1 Offending



Alcohol related violent crime in Elephant and Castle in 2011 is maintaining a similar level to the previous year (10%, 4 crimes). Peak months in 2011 were March and October, with crime levels dipping in between them.

Proportionality

| | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|-----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| No. Alcohol | 55 | 38 | 37 | 51 | 50 |
| All VAP | 111 | 79 | 74 | 85 | 77 |
| % VAP Alcohol related | 49.5 | 48.1 | 50.0 | 60.0 | 64.9 |

Proportionally, alcohol related violence is increasing, period by period. In 2011, 64.9% of violence was considered to be alcohol related – compared to 60% in 2010 and 50 in 2009.

Types of offending

| Minor Category | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|---------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Assault with Injury | 43 | 28 | 25 | 44 | 37 |
| Common Assault | 21 | 11 | 10 | 17 | 22 |
| Harassment | 30 | 14 | 19 | 10 | 2 |
| Murder | | | 1 | | |
| Offensive Weapon | 5 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| Other Violence | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Serious Wounding | 10 | 18 | 16 | 8 | 13 |
| Grand Total | 111 | 79 | 74 | 85 | 77 |

When considering alcohol related crime in Elephant and Castle for the most recent period, it is clear that the increases seen have been in Serious Wounding, and common assault, whereas reductions were generally seen in the lower level offences.

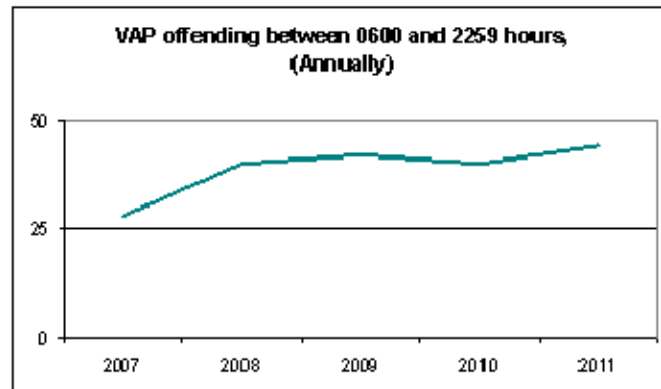
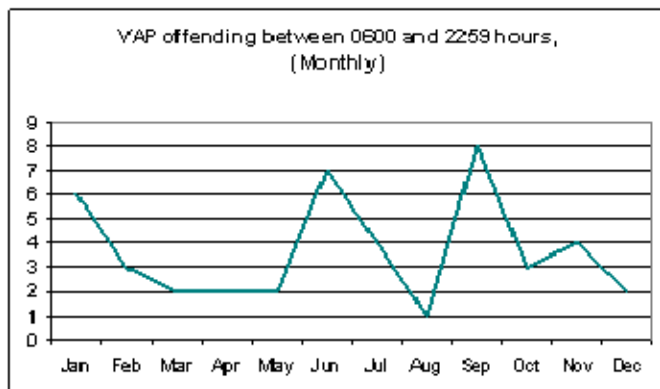
2.4.2 Timing

| Time Range | Mon | Tue | Wed | Thu | Fri | Sat | Sun | Grand Total |
|--------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| 2300 - 0000 | 5 | 1 | | | 1 | 3 | 1 | 11 |
| 0000 - 0100 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 3 | 3 | 9 |
| 0100 - 0200 | | | | 1 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 9 |
| 0200 - 0300 | | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 18 |
| 0300 - 0400 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | 1 | 6 | 5 | 16 |
| 0400 - 0500 | 1 | | | | | 5 | 4 | 10 |
| 0500 - 0600 | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Grand Total | 8 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 30 | 23 | 77 |

Alcohol related offending in this area occurs almost entirely at the weekend, (68.8% of offences occur on a Saturday or a Sunday). On Saturday there is a peak between 0100 and 0500, and on Sunday, the peak is later, between 0200 and 0500.

2.5 Alcohol related violence between 0600 and 2259 hours

2.5.1 Offending



Alcohol related violent crime in the daytime at Elephant and Castle is increasing. There was an 8.8% (n=13) increase in 2011, when compared to 2010. This is following a periods of three years where there was no significant change. In general the early and late summer months were the peak times for alcohol related violence in the evening, with very few offences between February and May, as well as August.

Proportionality

| | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|-----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| No. Alcohol | 28 | 40 | 42 | 40 | 44 |
| All VAP | 154 | 221 | 178 | 147 | 160 |
| % VAP Alcohol related | 18.2 | 18.1 | 23.6 | 27.2 | 27.5 |

Violence taking place in the daytime in recent years has regularly maintained a proportion of over 20%. Most recently, 27.5% of violence taking place in Elephant and Castle in the daytime was attributable to alcohol use.

Types of offending

| Minor Category | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|---------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Assault with Injury | 40 | 51 | 53 | 34 | 38 |
| Common Assault | 41 | 45 | 44 | 45 | 56 |
| Harassment | 49 | 77 | 61 | 46 | 38 |
| Offensive Weapon | 6 | 22 | 6 | 7 | 11 |
| Other Violence | 8 | 9 | 5 | 5 | 8 |
| Serious Wounding | 10 | 17 | 9 | 10 | 9 |
| Grand Total | 154 | 221 | 178 | 147 | 160 |

Reductions in this period have been made in harassment, with increases being seen in almost all other crime types. There was little change with regard to serious wounding (one fewer offence).

2.5.2 Timing

- ❖ Friday and Saturday peak days, though Monday and Tuesday also prevalent. Peak time is from 1400 to 2100 hours.

2.6 Conclusion and Recommendations

2.6.1 Findings

An 18.6% increase in alcohol related LAS calls was experienced in Elephant and Castle, when comparing 2011 to 2010.

Peak times for alcohol related ambulance call outs are 2200 – 0300 all week, most specifically on Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays.

Levels of CAD calls significantly increased in 2011, with 130 more calls than in 2010 (54.6%).

No significant change in alcohol related violence at Elephant and Castle in the evening (10% increase; 4 crimes).

The proportion of violence which is alcohol related continues to rise in Elephant and Castle. In 2011, 64.9% of violence taking place in the evening was considered alcohol-related.

Almost 70% (68.8%) of evening alcohol related violence offences occur on a Saturday or Sunday.

8.8% decrease in “daytime” alcohol related violence (13 offences). Proportion of violent crime attributed to alcohol has remained at 27.5% (no significant change). Increase seen in Assault with Injury and Common Assault, with reductions in harassment and serious wounding.

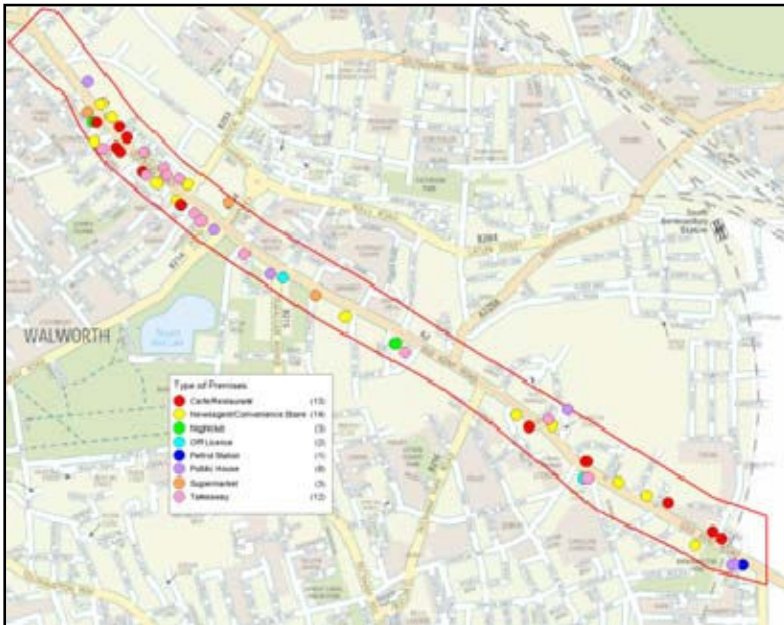
2.6.2 Recommendations

- ❖ Alcohol related violent crime and disorder in this area should **continue** to be monitored, as part of the Alcohol Saturation policy.
- ❖ Using the Alcohol Related Violence in Southwark document, written to complement this one, it seems that the boundary for the Elephant and Castle Saturation area should be extended to the north-east (to include the whole of Newington Causeway, to the junction with Borough Road) to completely capture evening related offending in the area. This would align the area with the Borough and Bankside Saturation area.
- ❖ Similar to the established Borough and Bankside and Peckham alcohol saturation zones, a change in the time periods (i.e. daytime/evening) may be beneficial in this area, as alcohol related violence and disorder in this area clearly begins prior to 2300 hours, and also increases at the weekend (as does alcohol related violence in the evening).

3.0 Old Kent Road Saturation area

3.1 Contextual Information

3.1.1 Licensed Premises in the Old Kent Road Saturation area



The Old Kent Road runs from the Bricklayers Arms roundabout, where it meets the New Kent Road, Tower Bridge Road and Great Dover Street, to New Cross. It is regarded as forming the boundary between Walworth, Camberwell and Peckham to the South, and Bermondsey to the North. The Old Kent Road has a large number of retail premises along it, both large 'superstore' type venues' and smaller independent outlets. The eastern entrance to Burgess Park is also located along the road.

As the map of licensed premises above shows, premises licensed to sell alcohol along the Old Kent Road are clustered to the north, around the Dunton Road / East Street junctions, and the South,

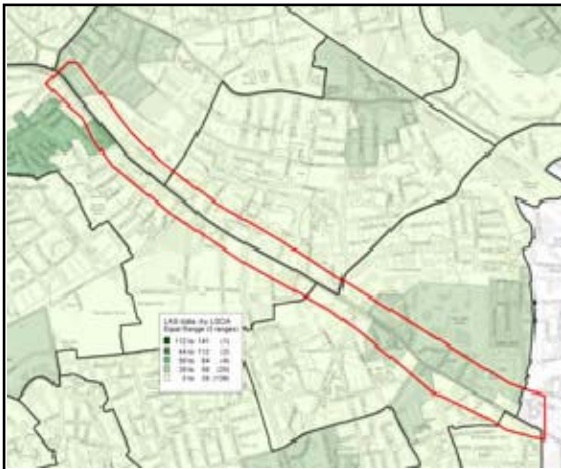
approaching the borough's boundary with Lewisham (at New Cross), with comparatively fewer venues in the centre,

3.1.2 Considerations

1. In the last assessment, the potential implementation of a Business watch / Pub watch along the Old Kent Road was considered. At the present time there has been no such scheme implemented.

3.2 Alcohol related Ambulance (LAS) calls

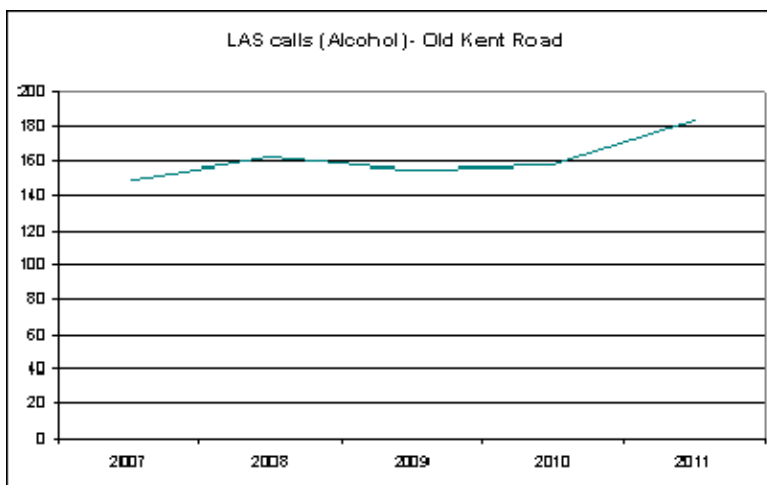
3.2.1 Locations



It must be noted that figures for the Old Kent Road Saturation area will not be as accurate as for other areas, owing to the shape of it. As it is long and thin, it bisects numerous LSOA's and forms the boundaries of others.

Nonetheless, convenience stores, supermarkets, public houses, cafes and restaurant line this portion of the Old Kent Road, and there are also a number of smaller nightclubs along it.

3.2.2 Statistics



As with the Elephant and Castle Saturation area, levels here since 2007 have been broadly similar, however, an increase has been seen in 2011.

When comparing 2011 with 2010, there has been an increase of 26 calls (16.4%).

3.2.3 When?

- ❖ Peak times for ambulance call outs are on Sundays between 0100 and 0600 hours (7.1% of the total) with 13 calls, and throughout the day/night on Saturday
- ❖ General trend towards calls at the weekend (50.5% of call outs occurring on a Friday, Saturday or Sunday).

3.2.4 Patient

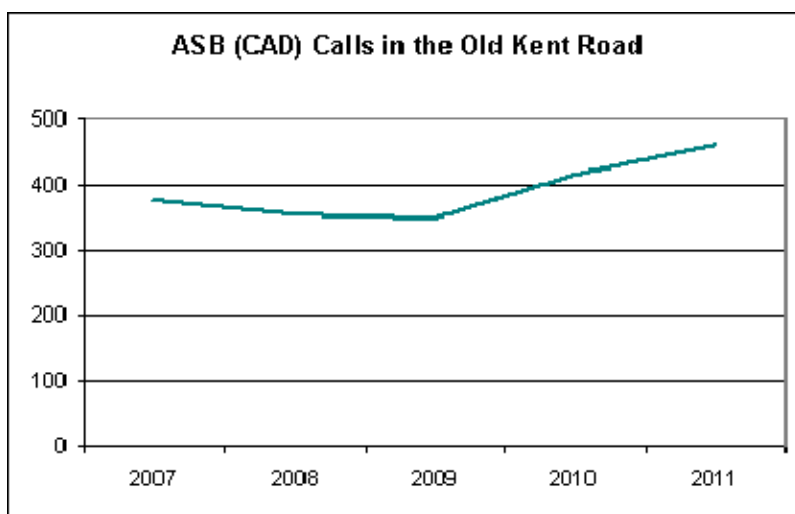
- ❖ 21.7% (n=42) of patients tended to by LAS in this area are female.
- ❖ Peak age for males is 35-44, with the peak age for females being 15-24. There were more females tended to in the 20-24 age group than males.
- ❖ Over half of patients were taken to either Kings College Hospital or Guys Hospital. This area had the highest proportion of patients either treated at the scene or who declined medical assistance.

3.3 Police Disorder Calls

3.3.1 CAD statistics

5.2% of daytime calls are located within the Old Kent Road Saturation area. This rate remains the same in the evening period.

| ASB Code | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|--------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Licensing | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| Rowdy Behaviour | 358 | 324 | 299 | 401 | 449 |
| Street Drinking | 18 | 31 | 21 | 16 | 6 |
| Grand Total | 376 | 354 | 348 | 415 | 460 |



Calls to the Old Kent Road have increased from 2009, with an increase of 19.3% (57) from 2009 to 2010, and 10.8% (45) from 2010 to 2011.

Slight increase in the amount of licensing calls, but levels of street drinking, as with the rest of the borough, have decreased.

3.3.2 Where?

In the daytime, police are called to hostels, bookmakers, café's and supermarkets along the Old Kent Road, as well as the car parks of the larger chain stores.

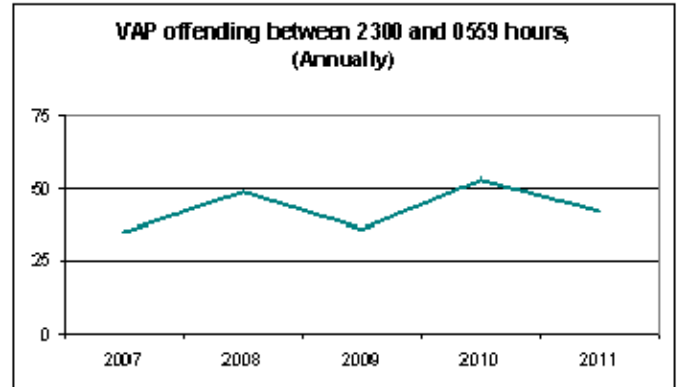
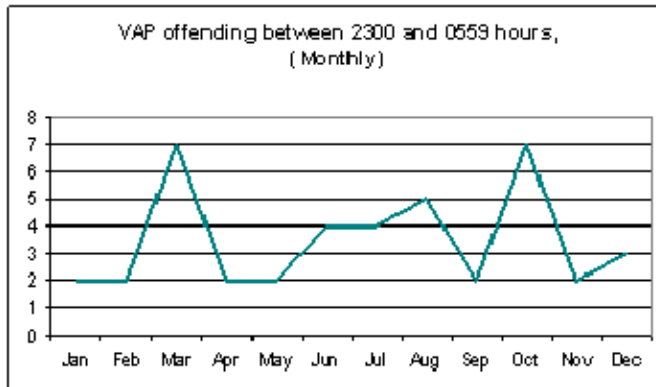
In the evening, most disorder calls are to fights/disturbances in the street, many of which are outside licensed premises or late night eateries. There are also some calls to hostels.

3.3.3 When?

- ❖ Calls to this area increase from 1100 hours onwards, with 37.4% of calls made between 1600 and 2000 hours. The secondary time peak is between 1100 and 1300 hours (22.2% of the total)
- ❖ 22.8% of calls to this area take place in the evening period, between 2300 and 0559 hours (105).
- ❖ Saturday is the peak day (89 calls, 19.3% of total); followed by Monday (75, 16.3% of total).

3.4 Alcohol related violence between 2300 and 0559 hours

3.4.1 Offending



There are generally between 25 and 50 Alcohol related violent crimes in the evening in the Old Ken Road saturation area, with slight fluctuations each year. Most recently, there has been a 20.7% decrease, from 2010 to 2011 (N=11).

Proportionality

| | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|-----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| No. Alcohol | 35 | 49 | 36 | 53 | 42 |
| All VAP | 111 | 104 | 102 | 98 | 74 |
| % VAP Alcohol related | 31.5 | 47.1 | 35.3 | 54.1 | 56.8 |

Though numbers remain at a fairly steady level in the evening period, proportionally, alcohol related violence is increasing, period by period. In 2011 56.8% of violence was considered to be alcohol related – compared to 54.1% in 2010, and 35.3% in 2009.

Types of offending

| Minor Category | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Assault with Injury | 15 | 17 | 18 | 23 | 22 |
| Common Assault | 3 | 6 | 3 | 12 | 5 |
| Harassment | 13 | 11 | 5 | 4 | 2 |
| Offensive Weapon | | | | | 1 |
| Other Violence | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Serious Wounding | 3 | 14 | 7 | 13 | 11 |
| Grand Total | 35 | 49 | 36 | 53 | 42 |

Levels of most types of violent crime have decreased, with one more possession of offensive weapon in 2011 than in 2010, and the same amount of 'other violence'.

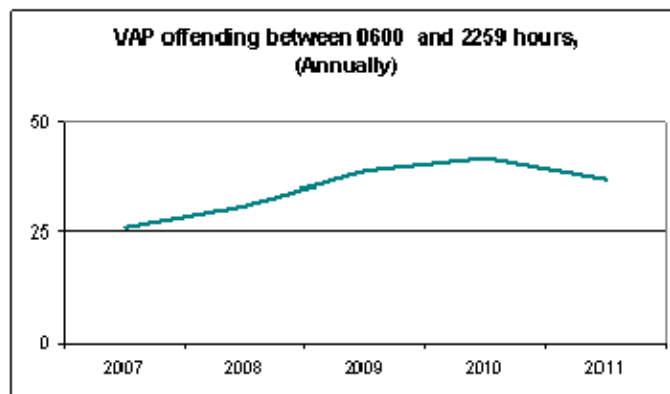
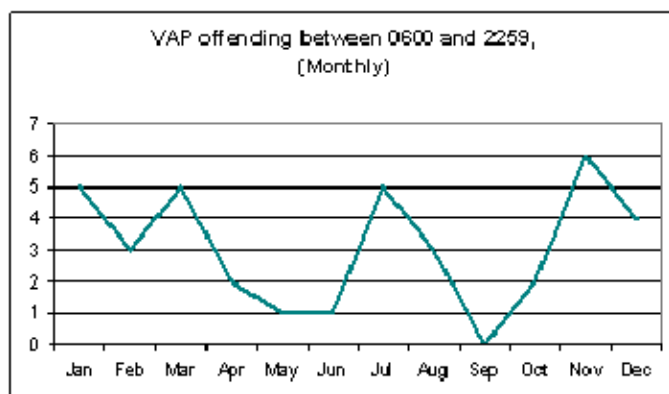
3.4.2 Timing

| Time Range | Mon | Tue | Wed | Thu | Fri | Sat | Sun | Grand Total |
|--------------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| 2300 - 0000 | 1 | 2 | 2 | | 1 | 1 | | 7 |
| 0000 - 0100 | 2 | 1 | | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 12 |
| 0100 - 0200 | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 10 |
| 0200 - 0300 | | 1 | | | | 1 | 6 | 8 |
| 0300 - 0400 | 4 | | | 1 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 13 |
| 0400 - 0500 | 2 | | 3 | | | 3 | 6 | 14 |
| 0500 - 0600 | 1 | | 1 | | | 3 | 5 | 10 |
| Grand Total | 10 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 7 | 16 | 27 | 74 |

Evening offences in the Old Kent Road area are predominantly in the early hours of Sunday morning (36.5% of all offences).

3.5 Alcohol related violence between 0600 and 2259 hours

3.5.1 Offending



Daytime offending in the Old Kent Road was regularly increasing, until 2010, from which point there has been an 11.9% decrease to 2011 (n=5). The summer months appear to have had the most alcohol related violence, as well as March and November.

Proportionality

| | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|-----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| No. Alcohol | 26 | 31 | 39 | 42 | 37 |
| All VAP | 219 | 240 | 237 | 236 | 160 |
| % VAP Alcohol related | 11.9 | 12.9 | 16.5 | 17.8 | 23.1 |

Proportionally, the level of alcohol related violence in this area is increasing period – on – period, with the most recent period showing that 23.1% of daytime violent offences in this area are related to alcohol. This is high, when considering figures in 2010 were 17.8% and 16.5% in 2009.

Types of offending

| Minor Category | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Assault with Injury | 9 | 9 | 8 | 13 | 9 |
| Common Assault | 5 | 2 | 8 | 12 | 11 |
| Harassment | 10 | 15 | 13 | 10 | 9 |
| Offensive Weapon | 1 | | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Other Violence | | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Serious Wounding | 1 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 4 |
| Grand Total | 26 | 31 | 39 | 42 | 37 |

Slight increase (1 offence) in serious wounding, and decreases seen in almost all other crime types.

3.5.2 Timing

- ❖ Saturday is the peak day for offending, particularly from 1800 onwards.
- ❖ Generally, alcohol related violent offences increase in this area from 2000 hours.

3.6 Conclusion and Recommendations

3.6.1 Findings

The number of alcohol related ambulance calls to the Old Kent Road area has increased by 16.4% (when comparing 2011 to 2010), equating to 26 more call outs.

Peak times for alcohol related ambulance calls are between 0100 and 0600 on Sundays and throughout the day/night on Saturday. There is a general trend toward calls at the weekend.

5.2% of borough disorder calls in the daytime relate to the Old Kent Road area, this figure remains the same in the evening period.

There has been a dramatic increase in the amount of disorder calls to this area in the evening period in both 2010 and 2011, (19.3%, n=57 from 2009 to 2010, and 10.8%, n=45 from 2010 to 2011).

Calls increase from 1100 hours onwards, with over a third of calls made between 1600 and 2000 hours.

22.8% of calls take place in the evening period, between 2300 and 0559 hours.

There was a 20.7% decrease in alcohol related violence in the evening in the Old Kent Road. However, proportionally, the amount of offences that are alcohol related has risen, and in 2011 56.8% of violent offences in the Old Kent Road area in the evening were alcohol related.

There was also a decrease in alcohol related violence in the daytime (11.9%, n=5), though once more the proportion has increased. Currently 23.1% of daytime violence is alcohol related, which is higher than any previous annual period.

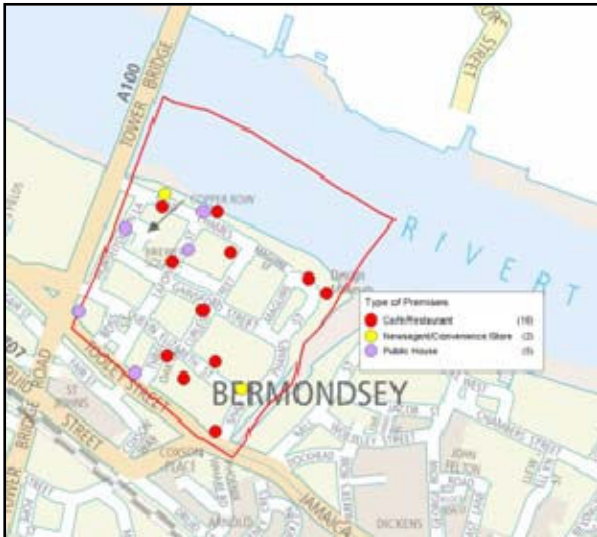
3.6.2 Recommendations

- ❖ Alcohol related violent crime and disorder in this area should **continue** to be monitored, as part of the Alcohol Saturation policy.

4.0 Shad Thames Saturation area

4.1 Contextual Information

4.1.1 Licensed Premises in the Shad Thames Saturation area



The street Shad Thames itself, has Tower Bridge at its west end, and runs along the south side of the River Thames, set behind a row of converted warehouses, before taking a 90 degree turn south along St Saviours dock, with nearby stations being London Bridge or Tower Hill.

The surrounding area is colloquially known as Shad Thames (or Butlers Wharf, after the largest of the riverside warehouses).

As the map shows, the area has numerous café's/restaurants licensed to sell alcohol, in addition to five public houses.

In Victorian times, Shad Thames included the largest warehouse complex in London, completed in 1873, the warehouses contained huge quantities of tea, coffee, spices and other commodities, which were unloaded and loaded onto river boats. During the 20th century, the area went into decline, as congestion forced shipping to unload goods further east, and the last warehouses closed in 1972. Regeneration came in the 1980's and 1990's, when the buildings in the area were converted into expensive flats. The area also includes numerous cafes, bars and shops, as well as other boutique-style businesses such as architects, small art galleries and wine merchants. Nearby attractions, such as Borough Market, the London Dungeon, Golden Hind, Tate Modern and others mean that this area is now thriving with tourists, and the up and coming 'Shard' development (Europe's tallest building, scheduled for completion in 2012) will surely increase the areas popularity further.

4.1.2 Considerations

1. Extensive urban regeneration in recent years has led to an increase in tourist footfall.
2. The continuation of the Shard development, as well as other redevelopments taking place in the Borough and Bankside Saturation area and other areas in the north of the borough may cause an increase in patrons to this area, as more tourists/workers may choose to live/work/socialise here.

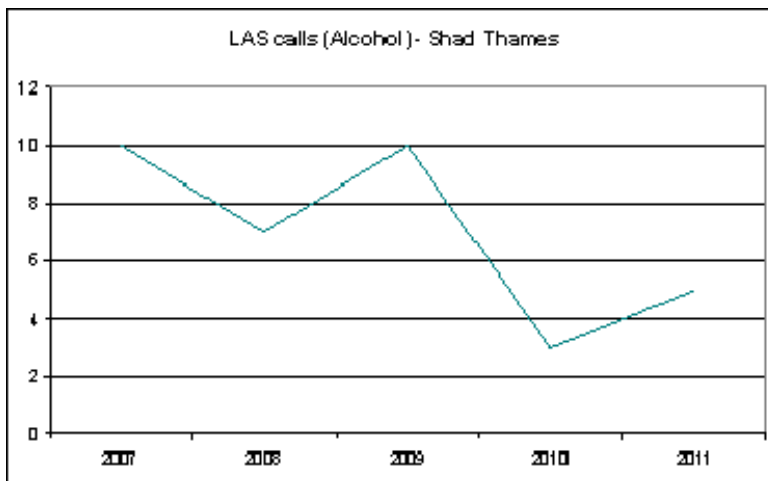
4.2 Alcohol related Ambulance (LAS) calls

4.2.1 Locations



The Shad Thames Saturation area adjoins the Borough and Bankside Saturation area, yet appears to have not experienced any displacement, with no alcohol related ambulance calls in the most recent period. It must be remembered that this is a very small area (the size of one LSOA), and though it comprises a number of public houses, bars and restaurants, in this period, there has been very little ambulance activity in the area.

4.2.2 Statistics



As aforementioned, levels of calls in this area are very low.

There has been a slight increase (2 call outs) between 2010 and 2011, however it must be noted that this follows a steep decline in calls from 2007 – 2009.

4.2.3 When?

- ❖ All calls made between 2200 and 0200 hours. No peak days (spread throughout the week).

4.2.4 Patient

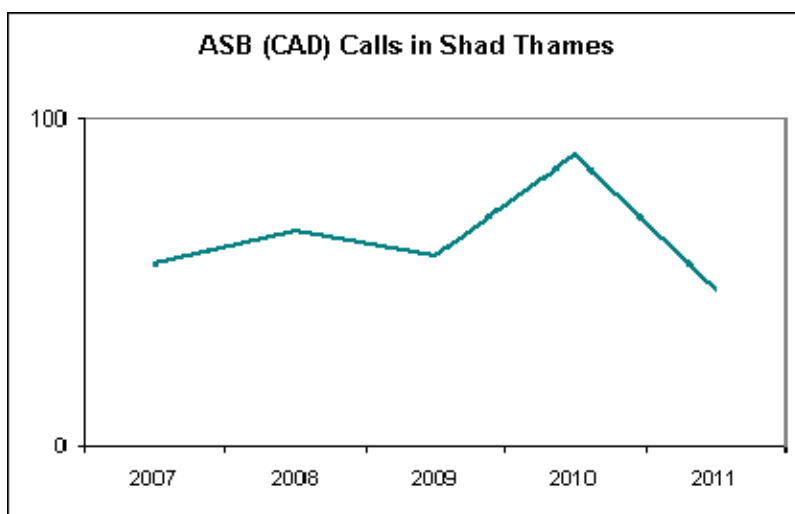
- ❖ Age range of all patients is 18 – 35. Four males and one female.

4.3 Police Disorder Calls

4.3.1 CAD statistics

There were very few calls to the Shad Thames Saturation area in either the daytime or evening periods. 0.5% of daytime calls were located within the area, compared to 0.9% in the evening.

| ASB Code | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Licensing | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Rowdy Behaviour | 50 | 58 | 49 | 84 | 48 |
| Street Drinking | 6 | 15 | 10 | 5 | 1 |
| Grand Total | 56 | 66 | 58 | 89 | 48 |



Though numbers are small, there was an increase in the amount of calls recorded in this area between 2009 and 2010 (31, 53%). However, in 2011, levels have reduced by 46.1% to 48.

Historically low levels of calls pertaining to licensing issues, which has not significantly changed. Previous higher levels of street drinkers in this area have reduced, with lower levels reported in 2010 and 2011 than at any point since 2007.

4.3.2 Where?

Most daytime calls originated from Shad Thames, Tower Bridge Road and Curlew Street. Venues of note include café's/restaurants and bookmakers.

There were even fewer calls in the evening period, but all related to public houses or café's/restaurants.

4.3.3 When?

It must be remembered that levels of calls made to Shad Thames are small in number, although there are Thursdays and Sundays are the peak days.

Generally, calls increase from 1500 to 1800 and from 2300 to 0200 hours.

Just over 30% of calls in this area are made in the evening time, with the bulk of calls being made between 0600 and 2259 hours.

4.4 Alcohol related violence between 2300 and 0559 hours

4.4.1 Offending

Two alcohol related violence offences in this area.

No correlation between the dates, one was in June and the other in October.

In 2007 and 2010 there were 6 crimes, and in 2008/2009 there were 3 / 4 crimes. Although fewer crimes have been reported, the numbers are so low, that any meaningful analysis is futile.

Proportionality

| | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|-----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| No. Alcohol | 6 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 2 |
| All VAP | 13 | 5 | 9 | 7 | 4 |
| % VAP Alcohol related | 46.2 | 60.0 | 44.4 | 85.7 | 50.0 |

Although crime figures are low, in the main there is a high proportion of alcohol related offences there. In 2011 50% of violent crime in the area was alcohol related.

Types of offending

| Minor Category | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|---------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Assault with Injury | 2 | 1 | | 2 | 1 |
| Common Assault | | | | 2 | 1 |
| Harassment | 3 | | 2 | 2 | |
| Other Violence | 1 | | | | |
| Serious Wounding | | 2 | 2 | | |
| Grand Total | 6 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 2 |

Owing to the paucity of data, there is little obvious correlation between offence types taking place in this area. There appears to be a reduction in the severity of the offences, with assaults commonly classified as either assault with injury or common assault.

Both offences occurred on Saturdays, between 0000 and 0200 hours.

4.5 Alcohol related violence between 0600 and 2259 hours

4.5.1 Offending

Again, there are very few violent offences taking place in the Shad Thames area, though there does appear to have been an increase (of sorts) in 2011, with 4 crimes, an increase from 2010, when just 1 was reported.

Proportionality

| | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|-----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| No. Alcohol | 1 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 4 |
| All VAP | 9 | 12 | 16 | 8 | 8 |
| % VAP Alcohol related | 11.1 | 8.3 | 43.8 | 12.5 | 50.0 |

The proportionality of violent crime in Shad Thames fluctuates, as levels are so low that false 'hotspots' can be generated. Most recently, half of the violent offences in the Shad Thames saturation area were alcohol related.

Types of offending

| Minor Category | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|---------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Assault with Injury | | | 3 | 1 | |
| Common Assault | | | 1 | | 2 |
| Harassment | | 1 | 2 | | 2 |
| Other Violence | 1 | | 1 | | |
| Grand Total | 1 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 4 |

All offences in this area are of low level violence, with no offences of serious wounding since the study began.

There was no correlation between the days/times for the four offences that occurred in Shad Thames in this period.

4.6 Conclusion and Recommendations

4.6.1 Findings

As there have been no modifications to the saturation zone area since the last report, there remain to be few incidents within this area.

Just 0.5% of all daytime CAD calls and 0.9% of evening CAD calls are in relation to this area.

Five alcohol related ambulance calls in 2011, all made between 2200 and 0200 hours. The calls were spread throughout the week, and thus there is no peak day

Considerable decrease in CAD calls (from 89 in 2010 to 48 in 2011).

Two alcohol related violence offences reported in the 2011 evening period. Both occurred on a Saturday, between 0000 and 0200 hours.

In the daytime period, there were four offences reported, both low level violence. There was no correlation between the days/times of the four offences.

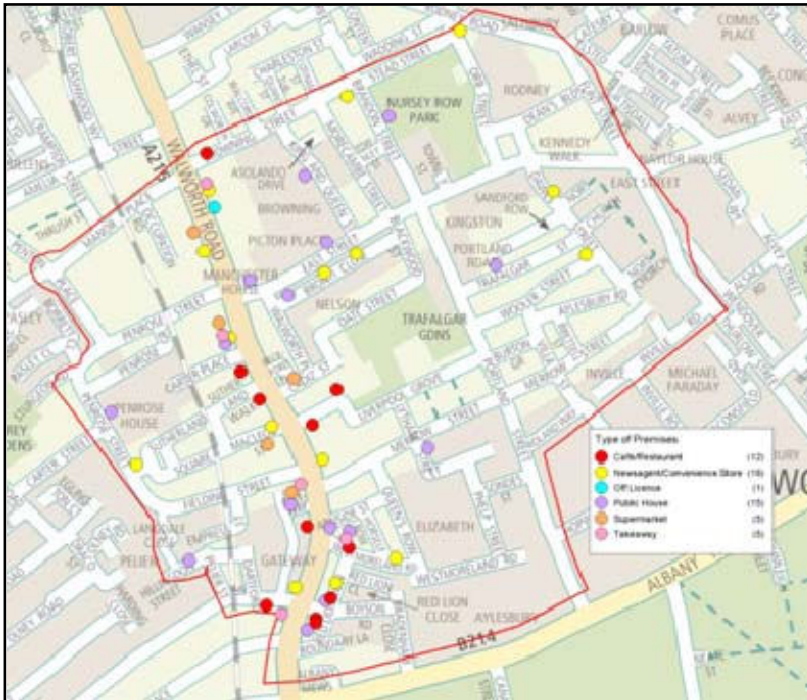
4.6.2 Recommendations

- ❖ As this area stands at the moment, this area should **not** continue to be monitored, as part of the Alcohol Saturation policy.
- ❖ Should the Partnership be so minded as to keep this Saturation area, it is recommended that either:
 1. The current Borough and Bankside Saturation area boundary be extended eastwards, in order to accommodate the Shad Thames area, as well as the small area in between (comprising Potters Fields and Tooley Street).
 2. The current Shad Thames area be extended to the west, to run flush with the Borough and Bankside Saturation area. This will encompass a further **three** nightclubs, and **eight** public houses.

5.0 Walworth Saturation area

5.1 Contextual Information

5.1.1 Licensed Premises in the Walworth Saturation area



At its northernmost point at Elephant and Castle in Newington, the A215 begins as the Walworth Road, running between Elephant and Castle and Camberwell Road.

The area contains not only the Walworth Road, but a great deal of the surrounding area (note that the main licensed premises of note away from the main road itself are convenience stores and public houses).

The Walworth Road runs through Walworth Community Council Area, and is the major shopping street of the area. East Street market is especially busy on Friday, Saturday and Sunday. Other local attractions include the Cuming Museum, Newington Reference Library and John Smith House, a former Labour

Party Headquarters, which is now used by the local education authority.

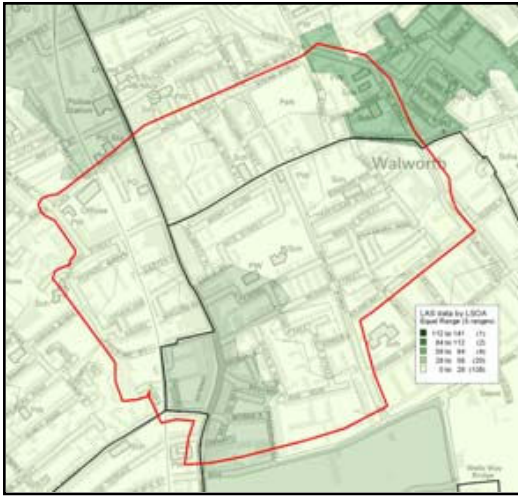
The Saturation area also encompasses several smaller parks (though does not go as far as Burgess Park) and part of the largest local authority run estate in Southwark, the Aylesbury estate.

5.1.2 Considerations

1. The increase in robbery/ASB at Elephant and Castle has meant an increase in police presence, which may have displaced certain crime types further along the Walworth Road
2. The TfL funded Safer Transport Team have been patrolling the buses that travel along the Walworth Road as one of their priority areas, including the bus stops and street spaces.
3. The Aylesbury Estate was built in the 1960's/70's, and is home to 7,500 people. Southwark Council is committed to transforming the estate over the next 20 years into 'a stronger and more vibrant community, living in high quality homes, and whose residents enjoy great streets, parks and open spaces, excellent public transport and a wide range of facilities.' There is a live Aylesbury Area Action Plan (AAP), which focuses on the estate itself, and documents the changes needed to make improvements to all factors. Clearly, as the development furthers, this may have a significant impact upon the Walworth Saturation area, most notably because Phase 1a is located within the Saturation area boundary, with completion due in 2012/2013.

5.2 Alcohol related Ambulance (LAS) calls

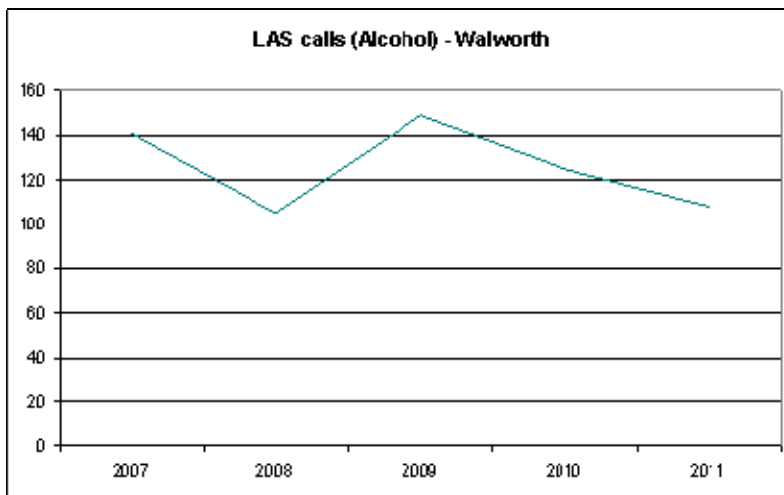
5.2.1 Locations



LSOA's in Walworth seem to be of a low – medium level of ambulance calls

The Walworth Road is the route which joins the Elephant and Castle area to Camberwell, and numerous bars, public houses, café's, restaurants, convenience stores and supermarkets, all of which sell alcohol line it.

5.2.2 Statistics



General downward trend in LAS calls in Walworth is continuing.

When comparing 2011 with 2010, there has been a reduction of 17 calls (13.6%).

5.2.3 When?

- ❖ Almost half of calls are either on a Saturday or Sunday, with fewer calls recorded on weekdays. Although generally fairly steady (between 11 and 15), Tuesdays only recorded 5 calls.
- ❖ Peak times are from 1600 – 1800, and from 2300 – 0200.

5.2.4 Patient

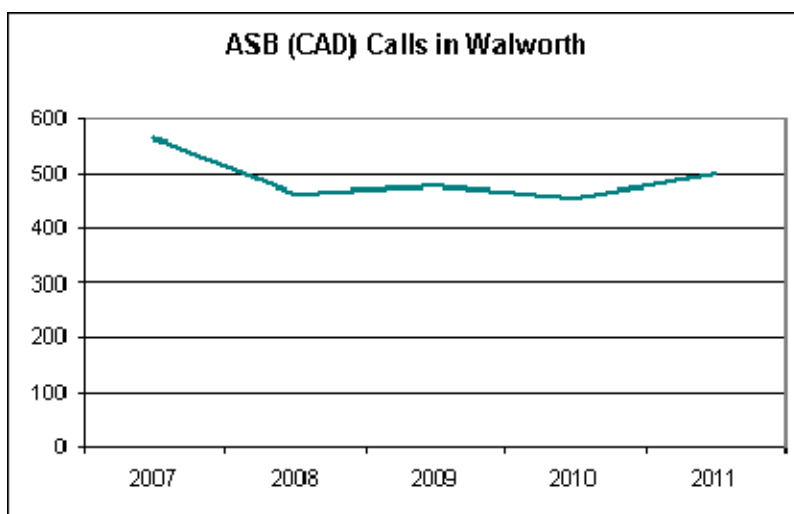
- ❖ Two thirds of patients attended to by LAS are male.
- ❖ Peak age for males is 35 - 49, with the peak age for females being 25-29.
- ❖ Over two thirds of patients taken to hospital (either Guys or St Thomas's).

5.3 Police Disorder Calls

5.3.1 CAD statistics

5.8% of daytime calls are located within the Walworth Saturation area. This slightly decreased to 5% in the evening.

| ASB Code | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|--------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Licensing | 25 | 15 | 11 | 4 | 5 |
| Rowdy Behaviour | 505 | 430 | 402 | 443 | 490 |
| Street Drinking | 45 | 26 | 33 | 18 | 4 |
| Grand Total | 564 | 462 | 478 | 456 | 499 |



As with other Saturation areas, there has been an increase in 2011 when compared to 2010.

A reduction in street drinking and licensing calls has been offset by a further increase in rowdy behaviour.

Increase of 9.4% (n=43) when comparing 2011 with 2010.

5.3.2 Where?

It is noticeable that this is an area in which many calls originate from the East Street market, housing estates and grassy areas/parks. In the daytime, calls were also made from shops along the Walworth Road, especially bookmaker's beauty parlours and supermarkets, with fast food shops and café's also featuring. Mention is also made in the daytime calls of ASB on buses or at bus stops in this area.

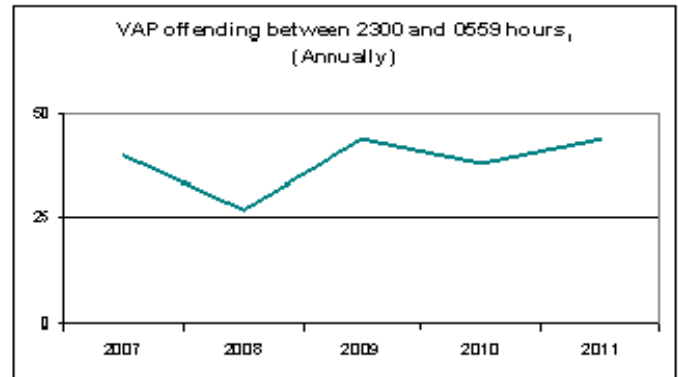
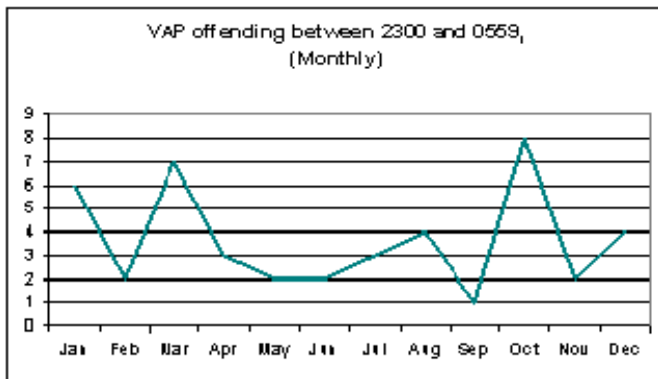
Calls made in the evening were almost exclusively made from licensed premises and late night eateries, and in the streets outside them. There were far fewer calls to housing estates and public transport in the evening period.

5.3.3 When?

- ❖ Calls to this area increase from 1500 hours onwards, peaking between 1600 and 1700, before slowly decreasing in number. There is a considerable 'dropping off' of calls from 0400 hours onwards.
- ❖ 20.4% of calls to this area take place in the evening period, between 2300 and 0559 hours (n=102).
- ❖ 19.6% of calls are made on Saturday (n=98), and 17.4% made on Sunday (n=87).

5.4 Alcohol related violence between 2300 and 0559 hours

5.4.1 Offending



Alcohol related violent crime increased from 38 crimes in 2010 to 44 crimes in 2011 (15.8%). March and October were particularly 'busy' months, with far fewer alcohol related violence crimes recorded in other months.

Proportionality

| | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|-----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Nn Alcohol | 40 | 27 | 44 | 38 | 44 |
| All VAP | 91 | 81 | 81 | 77 | 68 |
| % VAP Alcohol related | 44.0 | 33.3 | 54.3 | 49.4 | 64.7 |

A high proportion of violence in Walworth is alcohol related. In 2011, this figure was almost two thirds (64.7%). Though the proportional levels fluctuate, this is the largest proportion seen since 2007.

Types of offending

| Minor Category | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Assault with Injury | 15 | 11 | 10 | 12 | 19 |
| Common Assault | 4 | | 8 | 10 | 8 |
| Harassment | 15 | 11 | 5 | 3 | 6 |
| Murder | | 1 | | | |
| Offensive Weapon | 1 | | 1 | 1 | |
| Other Violence | 2 | | 8 | 4 | 4 |
| Serious Wounding | 3 | 4 | 12 | 8 | 7 |
| Grand Total | 40 | 27 | 44 | 38 | 44 |

Increases in Assault with Injury and Harassment offences, with a slight reduction in Serious Wounding. There was no significant change in the amount of any violent offence, save Assault with Injury.

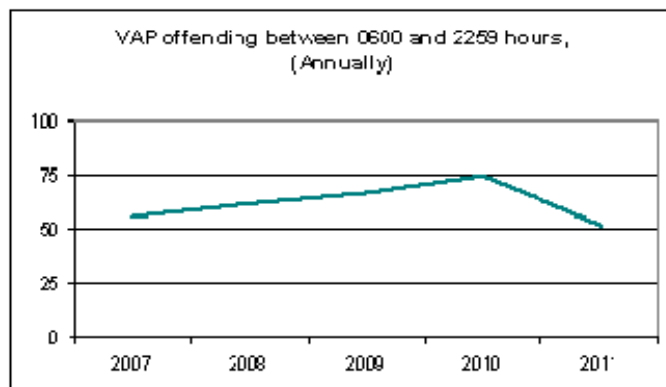
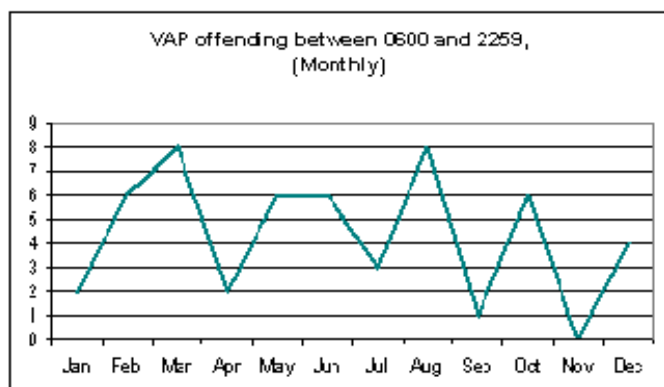
5.4.2 Timing

| Time Range | Mon | Tue | Wed | Thu | Fri | Sat | Sun | Grand Total |
|--------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| 2300 - 0000 | 3 | 1 | | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 14 |
| 0000 - 0100 | 4 | | 5 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 20 |
| 0100 - 0200 | | | 1 | 2 | | 6 | 2 | 11 |
| 0200 - 0300 | 1 | | 2 | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 7 |
| 0300 - 0400 | | | | | | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| 0400 - 0500 | | | | | 1 | 4 | 3 | 8 |
| 0500 - 0600 | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 2 |
| Grand Total | 8 | 1 | 8 | 5 | 10 | 20 | 16 | 68 |

Over 50% of the alcohol related violent offending in this period occurs on weekend days. Between Monday and Thursday all offences occur between 2300 and 0300 hours.

5.5 Alcohol related violence between 0600 and 2259 hours

5.5.1 Offending



There has been a decrease seen in the amount of alcohol related violence in 2011, when compared to figures in 2010 (30.6%, n=23). Until 2010, levels had been steadily rising. Feb/Mar and August – October are by far the most common months.

Proportionality

| | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|-----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Nn Alcohol | 56 | 62 | 67 | 75 | 52 |
| All VAP | 298 | 407 | 312 | 299 | 221 |
| % VAP Alcohol related | 18.8 | 15.2 | 21.5 | 25.1 | 23.5 |

Although alcohol related violent crime in Walworth fell, the proportion of violence which is alcohol related in that area did not fall by as much. Currently, just under a quarter of violent crime experienced in Walworth in the daytime is alcohol related. This is down from 25.1% in 2010.

Types of offending

| Minor Category | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Assault with Injury | 16 | 15 | 14 | 24 | 16 |
| Common Assault | 5 | 12 | 18 | 18 | 16 |
| Harassment | 26 | 23 | 22 | 13 | 15 |
| Murder | | 1 | | | |
| Offensive Weapon | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | |
| Other Violence | 3 | 2 | 6 | 13 | 2 |
| Serious Wounding | 2 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 3 |
| Grand Total | 56 | 62 | 67 | 75 | 52 |

There has been a significant reduction in most crime types, with the only category showing an increase being harassment. In particular, 'Other Violence' reduced from 13 in 2010 to 2 in 2011.

5.5.2 Timing

- ❖ Friday, Saturday and Sunday peak days, (53.8% of offences, n=28).
- ❖ Offences begin to increase from 1800 hours, though there are no 'stand out' peak times.

5.6 Conclusion and Recommendations

5.6.1 Findings

There was a 13.6% reduction in the amount of alcohol related ambulance calls, when comparing 2011 with 2010. Half of all calls are made at a weekend, with the remainder being fairly evenly spread throughout the week. Peak times are between 1600 - 1800, and 2300 – 0200.

5.8% of all daytime CAD disorder occurs within the Walworth saturation area bounds, which slightly decreased to 5% in the evening period.

20.4% of calls are made in the evening period (2300 – 0559 hours). Calls to this area increase from 1500 hours, peaking between 1600 and 1700 hours, before slowly decreasing. Rapid ‘dropping off’ of calls from 0400 hours onwards.

In total, there was an 15.8% increase in alcohol related violent crime in the evening in the Walworth saturation area (2011 compared to 2010).

The proportion of “evening” alcohol related violence in Walworth fluctuates, in 2011, 64.7% of violence was considered to be alcohol related, increasing from 49.4% in 2010.

Overall, there has been a 30.6% decrease (comparing 2011 with 2010) in ‘daytime’ alcohol related violence. Currently, just under a quarter of violent crime in the Walworth saturation area is considered to be alcohol related (23.5%, down from 25.1% in 2010).

5.6.2 Recommendations

- ❖ Alcohol related violent crime and disorder in this area should **continue** to be monitored, as part of the Alcohol Saturation policy.
- ❖ A change in the time periods (i.e. daytime/evening) may again, be beneficial in this area, as alcohol related violence and disorder in this area clearly begin around 1900 hours.

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