

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

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