

Licensing Committee

Wednesday 12 June 2013

7.00 pm

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

Membership

Councillor Renata Hamvas (Chair)
Councillor Michael Bukola
Councillor Sunil Chopra
Councillor Dora Dixon-Fyle
Councillor Jeff Hook
Councillor David Hubber
Councillor Lorraine Lauder MBE
Councillor Eliza Mann

Councillor Abdul Mohamed
Councillor Adele Morris
Councillor Wilma Nelson
Councillor The Right Revd Emmanuel Oyewole
Councillor Lewis Robinson
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: www.southwark.gov.uk

Members of the committee are summoned to attend this meeting

Eleanor Kelly

Acting Chief Executive

Date: 4 June 2013



Licensing Committee

Wednesday 12 June 2013

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.	ELECTION OF VICE-CHAIR FOR 2013-14	
	To elect the vice-chair for the 2013-14 municipal year.	
2.	APOLOGIES	
	To receive any apologies for absence.	
3.	CONFIRMATION OF VOTING MEMBERS	
	A representative of each political group will confirm the voting members of the committee.	
4.	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.	
5.	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.	
6.	MINUTES FROM THE LICENSING COMMITTEE	1 - 3
	To approve as a correct record the Minutes of the open section of the meeting held on 13 March 2013.	

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7.	MINUTES FROM THE LICENSING SUB-COMMITTEES	4 - 56
	To agree as a correct record the Minutes of the open sections of the meetings held on: 1 March 2013, 7 March 2013, 11 March 2013, 22 March 2013, 4 April 2013, 5 April 2013, 24 April 2013, 30 April 2013, 9 May 2013, 13 May 2013, 20 May 2013.	
8.	THE LICENSING ACT 2003 - PARTNERSHIP ANALYSIS OF ALCOHOL RELATED VIOLENCE SOUTHWARK 2012 AND CONSIDERATION OF CUMULATIVE IMPACT OF LICENSED PREMISES WITHIN BOROUGH AND BANKSIDE; CAMBERWELL; AND PECKHAM	57 - 142
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10.	GAMBLING ACT 2005 - SOUTHWARK STATEMENT OF GAMBLING LICENSING POLICY 2013-2016	197 - 261

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

11. MINUTES FROM THE LICENSING SUB-COMMITTEES

To agree as a correct record the Minutes of the closed sections of the meetings held on: 11 March 2013 and 24 April 2013.

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

Date: 4 June 2013



Licensing Committee

MINUTES of the OPEN section of the Licensing Committee held on Wednesday 13 March 2013 at 7.00 pm at Ground Floor Meeting Room G02C - 160 Tooley Street, London SE1 2QH

PRESENT: Councillor Sunil Chopra (Chair)
Councillor Jeff Hook
Councillor Michael Bukola
Councillor Dora Dixon-Fyle
Councillor Renata Hamvas
Councillor David Hubber
Councillor Lorraine Lauder MBE
Councillor Michael Mitchell
Councillor Adele Morris
Councillor The Right Revd Emmanuel Oyewole
Councillor Ian Wingfield

OFFICER SUPPORT: Richard Parkins, health, safety, licensing & environmental protection unit manager
David Franklin, licensing team leader
Debra Allday, legal officer
Andrew Weir, constitutional officer

1. APOLOGIES

Apologies were received from Councillors Abdul Mohamed, Wilma Nelson and Althea Smith.

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

There were none.

5. MINUTES FROM THE LICENSING COMMITTEE

RESOLVED:

That the open minutes of the committee meeting held on 13 March 2013 be agreed as a correct record and signed by the chair.

6. MINUTES FROM THE LICENSING SUB-COMMITTEES

RESOLVED:

That the open minutes of the sub-committee meetings held on 2 November 2012, 9 November 2012, 20 November 2012, 26 November 2012, 30 November 2012, 5 December 2012, 7 December 2012, 17 December 2012, 18 December 2012, 19 December 2012, 11 January 2013, 17 January 2013, 22 January 2013, 25 January 2013, 4 February 2013 and 12 February 2013 be agreed as a correct record and signed by the chair.

7. LONDON LOCAL AUTHORITIES ACT 1991 - STANDARD LICENSING CONDITIONS FOR PREMISES OFFERING SPECIAL TREATMENTS

David Franklin, the licensing team leader, presented the report on standard licensing conditions for premises offering special treatments.

Members had questions for the officer.

RESOLVED:

1. That the revised standard conditions for licensed special treatments establishments attached as Appendix A to this report be approved.
2. That the appointed day on which the standard conditions come into effect shall be 1 August 2013.
3. That officers produce guidelines advising premises as to what is suitable for them to display in relation to posters, sketches, paintings, advertisements and displays.

8. DEREGULATING ENTERTAINMENT LICENSING - UPDATE

The committee received an update from Richard Parkins, health, safety, licensing and environmental protection unit manager, on deregulating entertainment licensing.

Members had questions for the officer.

RESOLVED:

That the update on deregulating entertainment licensing be noted.

The meeting ended at 7.50pm.

CHAIR:

DATED:



Licensing Sub-Committee

MINUTES of the OPEN section of the Licensing Sub-Committee held on Friday 1 March 2013 at 10.00 am at Ground Floor Meeting Room G02C - 160 Tooley Street, London SE1 2QH

PRESENT: Councillor Sunil Chopra
Councillor Abdul Mohamed
Councillor The Right Revd Emmanuel Oyewole

OTHERS PRESENT: John Ampem Junior, applicant's representative
P.C. Ian Clements, Metropolitan Police

OFFICER SUPPORT: Debra Allday, legal officer
Joanne Devlin, legal officer (observing)
Wesley McArthur, licensing officer
Mark Prickett, environmental protection officer
Andrew Weir, 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

The chair accepted the late and urgent report in relation to the temporary event notice application by Biagio@Bankside, 32 Southwark Bridge Road, London SE1 9EU, as set out in the report.

4. DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS AND DISPENSATIONS

There were none.

5. LICENSING ACT 2003 - BIAGIO@BANKSIDE, 32 SOUTHWARK BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON SE1 9EU - TEMPORARY EVENTS NOTICE

As this was a late and urgent item, due to the nature of temporary events notices, all parties were given time to read the report.

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

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

The sub-committee heard from the environmental protection officer. Members had questions for the environmental protection officer.

The sub-committee heard from the police representative. Members had no questions for the police representative.

The sub-committee went into closed session at 11.30am.

The sub-committee resumed at 12.10pm and the chair read out the decision of the sub-committee.

RESOLVED:

That a counter notice should not be issued under Section 105 of the Licensing Act 2003 in respect of the temporary event notice served by Mr. Biagio Caroleo in regards to an event to take place on 9 and 10 March 2013 between 02.00 to 03.30 on both days at the premises known as Biagio@Bankside, 32 Southwark Bridge Road, SE1 9EU.

Conditions

The sub-committee decided that it was necessary that all of the conditions of the premises licence be attached to this temporary event notice.

Reasons

This was a temporary event notice served by Mr. Biagio Caroleo in respect of an event to take place on 9 and 10 March 2013 between 02.00 to 03.30 on both days at the premises known as Biagio@Bankside, 32 Southwark Bridge Road, SE1 9EU.

The licensing sub-committee heard evidence from the manager of the premises who advised that he had put in place new measures relating to the use of the rear fire exit in that there is now new signage and that staff have been trained in relation to its usage.

The manager also advised the sub-committee that there was now a crowd dispersal policy and that the security team now direct the patrons away from the neighbouring estate in addition to the music being lowered/stopped half an hour before the terminal hour.

The licensing sub-committee also heard from the police who advised that if the conditions

of the premises licence were attached to the temporary events notice concerns relating to crime and disorder would be addressed. At this point the manager of the premises stated that he would be willing to accept this.

The licensing sub-committee heard evidence from the council's environmental protection team who stated that there had been various complaints when temporary event notices had been previously granted. The officer provided the sub-committee with a schedule of complaints received, the most recent complaint being 25 January 2013. The officer accepted that there had not been many complaints in recent weeks and that the measures that Biagio had put in place may in fact be working. Furthermore, all of the complaints as provided in the schedule were allegations and had not been substantiated and no statutory noise nuisance had been witnessed. The officer stated that until the premises had been managed for a period of four to six months without complaint, all temporary event notices would be objected to by the environmental protection team.

The sub-committee unanimously felt that the noise nuisance had not been proven and not been witnessed, nor had officers provided sufficient evidence to substantiate the allegations and that would undermine the prevention of the public nuisance licensing objective.

In reaching this decision the sub-committee had regard to all the relevant considerations and the four licensing objectives.

The licensing sub-committee considered that it was appropriate and proportionate to attach these conditions in order to address the licensing objectives.

Appeal rights

Where the relevant counter notice under Section 105(3) is given the premises user may appeal against the decision. Where counter notice is not given, the chief officer of the environmental protection team 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 closed at 12.15pm.

CHAIR:

DATED:



Licensing Sub-Committee

MINUTES of the OPEN section of the Licensing Sub-Committee held on Thursday 7 March 2013 at 10.00 am at Ground Floor Meeting Room G02C - 160 Tooley Street, London SE1 2QH

PRESENT:	Councillor Michael Mitchell Councillor Wilma Nelson Councillor Ian Wingfield
OTHERS PRESENT:	Councillor Catherine McDonald, ward councillor P.C. Graham White, Metropolitan Police Colette Phillips, applicant E. Baiden, local resident S. Namin, local resident Helen Dennis, local resident T. Langeswaran, applicant Suresh Kanapathi, applicant G. Patrick, local resident J. Amin, local resident M. Jefferson, local resident K. Gibbs, local resident P. Savage, local resident
OFFICER SUPPORT:	Debra Allday, legal officer Joanne Devlin, legal officer (observing) Dorcas Mills, licensing officer Sarah Newman, environmental protection officer Andrew Weir, constitutional officer

1. APOLOGIES

There were apologies for absence from Councillor Sunil Chopra.

2. CONFIRMATION OF VOTING MEMBERS

The three members present were confirmed as voting members. In the absence of the chair, Councillor Ian Wingfield was nominated to chair the meeting by Councillor Michael Mitchell. This was seconded by Councillor Wilma Nelson.

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 - ASYLUM TAVERN, 40-42 ASYLUM ROAD, LONDON SE15 2RL

The licensing officer advised that the environmental protection team and the applicant had some additional information that they wished to be circulated to the sub-committee. All parties agreed to this.

The licensing officer presented the report. Members had questions for the licensing officer.

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

The sub-committee heard from the environmental protection officer. Members had questions for the environmental protection officer.

The sub-committee heard from the police representative. Members had questions for the police representative.

The sub-committee heard from the ward councillor, Catherine McDonald, who spoke against the application. Members had questions for the ward councillor.

Members then heard from a local resident objector. Members had questions for the local resident objector.

The sub-committee went into closed session at 11.25am.

The sub-committee resumed at 12.20pm and the chair read out the decision of the sub-committee.

RESOLVED:

That the application submitted by Admiral Taverns Ltd for a variation of the premises licence in respect of Asylum Tavern, 40-42 Asylum Road, London SE15 2UN is granted as follows:

To add the following licensable activities:

Licensable Activities	Friday	Saturday
(e) Live Music	19.00 to 00.00	19.00 to 00.00
(f) Recorded music	19.00 to 00.00	19.00 to 00.00
(g) Performances of dance	19.00 to 00.00	19.00 to 00.00
h) Anything of a similar description to (e), (f) or (g)	19.00 to 00.00	19.00 to 00.00

To extend the terminal hours for the following activities:

Licensable Activities	Monday to Thursday	Friday and Saturday	Sunday
Sale and supply of alcohol on and off the premises	10.00 to 23.30	10.00 to 00.00	10.00 to 23.00
Hours premises are open to the public	10.00 to 00.00	10.00 to 00.30	10.00 to 23.30

Conditions

The following additional conditions shall apply:

1. That the entire condition 109 be removed from Annex 2 of the premises licence as a consequence of the requested variation.
2. All licensable activities shall cease 30 minutes prior to the terminal hour.
3. That suitable notices shall be displayed and announcements made requesting people to leave the premises in a quiet and orderly manner so as not to disturb local residents.
4. 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.

5. 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.
6. There shall be no new entry or re-entry to the premises after 00.00.
7. That the premises licence holder and/or designated premises supervisor join and support a local pub watch scheme should there be one in existence for the area in which the premises is located.
8. There shall be no more than six people smoking outside after 22.00.
9. A personal licence holder will be on the premises at all times after 22.00 and intoxicating liquor is being offered for sale.
10. That you shall require any regular and external promoters hiring the premises to complete the 'venue hire agreement' provided by Southwark Council and, once completed, you shall ensure that a copy of the agreement is provided to the police and licensing unit a minimum of 14 days prior to the date of hire.
11. Before the licensable activities permitted by the premises license commence, the licensee shall produce a nuisance management plan for the premises that is fit for purpose and provide a copy to the licensing team.
12. Before the licensable activities permitted by the premises license commence, the licensee shall undertake and complete any proposed structural sound containment works (e.g. glazing/lobbies, etc).
13. All staff working at the premises shall be trained in the content of the nuisance management plan and be aware of their responsibilities and duties under it.
14. The nuisance management plan shall be reviewed annually, or whenever there is a significant change at the premises, whichever is sooner. For example a significant change could include a new licensee or designated premises supervisor, change to premises layout, a refit, change to the type or style of licensed entertainment, etc.
15. The current nuisance management plan, and all associated documentation, shall be held at the premises and be immediately available to officers of the council and the police on request.

Reasons

This was an application submitted by Admiral Taverns Ltd for a variation of the premises licence in respect of Asylum Tavern, 40-42 Asylum Road, London SE15 2UN.

The licensing sub-committee heard from the applicant who advised the sub-committee that the application was being made to allow the Asylum Tavern public house to survive and prosper. The business development manager stated that it was not the intention to increase trade, rather it was to extend hours for the benefit of their regular customers. However, it was highlighted to the sub-committee that there had been an increase in darts and snooker competitions.

The licensing sub-committee heard from Councillor Catherine McDonald, the ward councillor, who represented local residents who had complained of noise emanating from the pub in addition to the pub's patrons congregating outside to smoke and leaving the premises in a noisy manner. The councillor stated that any extension to the licence would be undesirable.

The licensing sub-committee also heard from a local resident who lives directly opposite from the premises. She stated that the late night entertainment of two years ago was intolerable and whilst matters had improved, an extension of the current licence until 01.00 every Friday and Saturday night was too much. The resident accepted that she had never made a formal complaint but she would now take advantage of the work of the environmental protection team and the pub's nuisance management plan.

The licensing sub-committee heard from the environmental protection officer who advised that their representation had been conciliated subject to conditions 11 to 15 being implemented. There was some discussion about patrons smoking and drinking on the pavement outside the premises and it was noted that there was currently no licensable control relating to this. However, this will be dealt with as part of the nuisance management plan.

The licensing sub-committee heard from the police who advised that the representations made were also conciliated subject to conditions 2 to 10 being implemented. The officer stated that the proposed conditions were preventative. The officer stated that the area was an area with a medium level of crime and anti-social behaviour. When asked about the allegation of drug dealing in the area, the officer stated that it was not directly related to the pub and that there was no statistical connection to the pub. However, the safer neighbourhood team may have information that had not been formally recorded.

The sub-committee in considering this application noted that there were 11 representations from local residents made on the grounds of noise nuisance and anti-social behaviour. The applicant emphasised that although they did not intend to increase their existing trade, there would be an increase in snooker and darts competitions, which would attract not only local residents but people from afar. The area in which the premises is located is a highly compact residential area, there is no separate smoking area and the police have categorised the premises as being located in a medium level crime area. In the circumstances, the sub-committee is of the view that it would be unreasonable to extend the hours sought, particularly taking into account the licensing objectives of public nuisance and crime and disorder.

In reaching this decision the sub-committee had regard to all the relevant considerations and all the licensing objectives with particular regard to public nuisance and crime and disorder.

The licensing sub-committee considered that it was appropriate and proportionate to attach these conditions in order to address the licensing objectives.

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 justices' chief executive 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. LICENSING ACT 2003 - L & I NEWS, 323 UNDERHILL ROAD, LONDON SE22 9EA

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

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

The local resident objectors addressed the sub-committee. Members had questions for the local resident objectors.

The sub-committee went into closed session at 1.30pm.

The sub-committee resumed at 2.05pm and the chair read out the decision of the sub-committee.

RESOLVED:

That the application submitted by Thampa Ilangeswaran for a grant of a premises licence in respect of L & I News, 323 Underhill Road, London SE22 9EA is granted as follows:

Licensable Activity	Monday to Sunday
Sale and supply of alcohol on and off the premises	11.00 to 20.00
Hours premises are open to the public	06.00 to 23.00

Reasons

This was an application submitted by Thampa Ilangeswaran for a grant of a premises licence in respect of L & I News, 323 Underhill Road, London SE22 9EA.

The licensing sub-committee heard from the applicant who explained that the premises are currently a local convenience store and newsagents and that it was in fact his customers who asked for alcohol to be sold in the store. This store is run by the applicant and his wife who have undergone training and would operate a Challenge 25 policy. They currently sell Oyster cards and lottery tickets and are therefore conscious of the importance of under age sales. The applicant also stated that no advertising in the shop window, promoting the sale of alcohol would take place.

The licensing sub-committee heard from six local residents who had either submitted a

letter of objection or alternatively signed a petition objecting to the licence application. In summary the local residents raised concerns about the fact that the shop is in a residential area and that there were a number of vulnerable people living on the two neighbouring streets. They all raised concerns of noise that already existed and the granting of an alcohol licence would attract new customers thereby, causing more noise nuisance.

The sub-committee noted that there were 49 representations from other persons (namely local residents) and a petition with 75 signatories. Whilst it was noted that no representations were made by responsible authorities, the overwhelming concerns raised by the local residents supported this licensing sub-committee to grant the licence but impose the restrictions as set out above.

In reaching this decision the sub-committee had regard to all the relevant considerations and the four licensing objectives and considered that this was an appropriate and proportionate decision.

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 justices' chief executive 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 2.10pm.

CHAIR:

DATED:



Licensing Sub-Committee

MINUTES of the OPEN section of the Licensing Sub-Committee held on Monday 11 March 2013 at 10.00 am at Ground Floor Meeting Room G01B - 160 Tooley Street, London SE1 2QH

PRESENT:	Councillor Sunil Chopra (Chair) Councillor David Hubber Councillor Adele Morris
OTHERS PRESENT:	Mr M C, street trader Mr N S, street trader Ms A A, street trader
OFFICER SUPPORT:	Joanne Devlin, legal officer Sharon Coleman, street trading officer Andrew Weir, 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. REVOCATION OF 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 four street traders after hearing the reports from the street trading officer.

The remaining applications to revoke street traders' street trading licences were withdrawn.

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 TRADING LICENCES

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

The meeting ended at 11.40am.

CHAIR:

DATED:

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Licensing Sub-Committee

MINUTES of the OPEN section of the Licensing Sub-Committee held on Friday 22 March 2013 at 10.00 am at Ground Floor Meeting Room G01C - 160 Tooley Street, London SE1 2QH

PRESENT: Councillor Sunil Chopra (Chair)
Councillor Jeff Hook
Councillor Althea Smith

OTHERS PRESENT: Prasanna Balachandran, representative from Walworth Convenience Store
Saravanamuthu Viveganthan, representative from Walworth Convenience Store

OFFICER SUPPORT: Felix Rechtman, legal services
David Swaby, licensing officer
Hedley Setahul, trading standards officer
Paul Gander, trading standards officer
Andrew Weir, 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. REGISTRATION UNDER THE MANUFACTURE AND STORAGE OF EXPLOSIVES REGULATIONS 2005: NEWS MARK, 104 PECKHAM HIGH STREET, SE15 5ED

The licensing officer presented the report. Members had questions for the licensing officer.

The trading standards officer addressed the sub-committee. Members had questions for the trading standards officer.

The sub-committee noted that no representatives from News Mark were present.

The meeting went into closed session at 10.35am.

The meeting resumed at 10.55am and the chair read out the decision of the sub-committee.

RESOLVED:

That the application by the licensing unit for revocation of the registration issued under the Manufacture and Storage of Explosives Regulations 2005 granted to the premises known as News Mark, 104 Peckham High Street, London SE15 5ED is granted.

Reasons

This was an application by the council's licensing unit for revocation of the registration issued under the Manufacture and Storage of Explosives Regulations 2005 in respect of News Mark, 104 Peckham High Street, London SE15 5ED.

The licensing sub-committee heard from the Southwark Council trading standards team that they have identified a serious breach by the registration holder in the storing of explosives. Trading standards also submitted that the registration holder or one of their employees specifically lied to trading standards officers in order to conceal the breaches. Trading standards submitted that the registration holder was interviewed under caution in which the registration holder admitted the breaches and indicated that he wished to surrender the registration. In the circumstances trading standards applied for the registration to be revoked.

The sub-committee noted that the registration holder did not seek to defend this application nor made any submissions against the application for revocation. The sub-committee assumes that the registration holder chose to take no part in these proceedings in view of the indication given to trading standards that he was willing to surrender the registration.

In the circumstances the sub-committee accepted the evidence submitted by trading standards and resolved to revoke this registration under Section 17 of the Manufacture and Storage of Explosives Regulations 2005.

Appeal rights

A person may appeal to the Secretary of State against a decision of a licensing authority

to refuse to register him or to revoke his registration and the provisions of section 44 (2) to (6) of the 1974 Act (appeals in connection with licensing provisions) shall apply in respect of such appeal.

Regulation 19 contains provisions for appeal against the refusal or revocation of a registration. It should be noted that section 44 of the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974 already contains provisions for appeal against the repeal or revocation of licences. Regulation 19 extends the rights of appeal to cover registrations.

Appeals should be addressed to the Secretary of State for Work and Pensions, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9DA.

6. REGISTRATION UNDER THE MANUFACTURE AND STORAGE OF EXPLOSIVES REGULATIONS 2005: T/A WALWORTH CONVENIENCE STORE, 365 WALWORTH ROAD, SE17 2AL

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

The sub-committee heard from the trading standards officer. Members had questions for the trading standards officer.

The sub-committee heard from the representatives from Walworth Convenience Store. Members had questions for the representatives from Walworth Convenience Store.

The sub-committee went into closed session at 11.15am.

The sub-committee resumed at 11.35pm and the chair read out the decision of the sub-committee.

RESOLVED:

That the application by the licensing unit for revocation of the registration issued under the Manufacture and Storage of Explosives Regulations 2005 granted to T/A Walworth Convenience Store, 365 Walworth Road, London SE17 2AL is granted.

Reasons

This was an application by the council's licensing unit for revocation of the registration issued under the Manufacture and Storage of Explosives Regulations 2005 in respect of Walworth Convenience Store, 365 Walworth Road, London SE17 2AL.

The licensing sub-committee heard from the Southwark Council trading standards team who advised that the registration should be revoked as the registration holder has failed to comply with the guidance for secure storage of fireworks and explosives over the last two to three years. Trading standards referred to a number of visits to the premises in which breaches were found in 2010, 2011 and 2012 and further submitted that on each such visit advice was given to the registration holder for securely securing explosives and even warning letters were issued but the registration holder ignored the said advice repeatedly. In view of these repeated failings trading standards felt that the registration holder was not

fit to hold such a registration and therefore applied for revocation.

The licensing sub-committee heard from the registration holder from Walworth Convenience Store that they wish to improve the way they store explosives in order to maintain their registration. The registration holder also submitted that they have now secured a new side room for storage of the explosives. The registration holder accepted that there were a number of visits from trading standards officers over the past three years and accepted that a number of breaches were brought to their attention, which they failed to act upon.

The sub-committee accepted the evidence submitted by trading standards that a number of breaches were found at the premises and further accepted that the registration holder repeatedly failed to remedy the situation despite being advised on a number of occasions by trading standards as to the appropriate action to be taken in order to maintain safety. The sub-committee noted that there are residential flats immediately above the premises and the residents there may have been put at risk by the registration holder's inaction and in the circumstances find that the registration holder is not a fit person to store explosives and therefore resolved to revoke this registration under Section 17 of The Manufacture and Storage of Explosives Regulations 2005.

Appeal rights

A person may appeal to the Secretary of State against a decision of a licensing authority to refuse to register him or to revoke his registration and the provisions of section 44 (2) to (6) of the 1974 Act (appeals in connection with licensing provisions) shall apply in respect of such appeal.

Regulation 19 contains provisions for appeal against the refusal or revocation of a registration. It should be noted that section 44 of the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974 already contains provisions for appeal against the repeal or revocation of licences. Regulation 19 extends the rights of appeal to cover registrations.

Appeals should be addressed to the Secretary of State for Work and Pensions, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9DA.

The meeting closed at 11.37am.

CHAIR:

DATED:



Licensing Sub-Committee

MINUTES of the OPEN section of the Licensing Sub-Committee held on Thursday 4 April 2013 at 10.00 am at Ground Floor Meeting Room G02A - 160 Tooley Street, London SE1 2QH

PRESENT: Councillor Sunil Chopra (Chair)
Councillor Lorraine Lauder MBE
Councillor Adele Morris

OTHERS PRESENT: Zeeshan Khan, representative from Costless Express
Abid Hussain, representative from Costless Express
Barry Craig, licensing agent representing Costless Express

OFFICER SUPPORT: Debra Allday, legal officer
Wesley McArthur, licensing officer
Bill Masini, trading standards officer
Andrew Weir, 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 - COSTLESS EXPRESS, 276 LOWER ROAD, LONDON, SE8 5DJ

The licensing officer presented the report. Members had questions for the licensing officer.

The trading standards officer addressed the sub-committee. Members had questions for the trading standards officer.

The representatives from Costless Express addressed the sub-committee. Members had questions for the representatives from Costless Express.

The sub-committee went into closed session at 12.20pm.

The sub-committee resumed at 2.05pm and the chair read out the decision of the sub-committee.

RESOLVED:

That the council's licensing sub-committee, having had regard to the application by this council's trading standards team for a review of the premises granted under the Licensing Act 2003 to Mr Zeeshan Khan in respect of the premises known as Costless Express, 276 Lower Road, London SE8 5DJ, and having had regard also to all relevant representations has decided it necessary for the promotion of the licensing objectives to:

Modify the conditions of the licence as set out below, in addition to the mandatory conditions:

Conditions

1. That conditions 342, 343 and 344 be removed from the licence.
2. That the premises shall operate an agecheck 'Challenge 25' policy whereby customers purchasing alcohol who look or appear to be under 25 years of age will be asked for an approved form of proof of age to verify their age. Approved forms shall include a driving licence, passport or a PASS approved proof of age card such as the Southwark Proof of Age (SPA) card.
3. That all staff involved in the sale of alcohol shall attend a training course which will include training in the agecheck 'Challenge 25' policy, age recognition techniques, the law relating to the sale of alcohol and how to prevent/deal with conflict. A record of their training, including the dates that each member of staff is trained and an accurate summary of the training material/content shall be available for inspection at the premises on request by the council's authorised officers or the police.
4. That Agecheck or 'Challenge 25' signage shall be displayed at entrances to the premises, areas where alcohol is displayed for sale and at points of sale to inform customers that an agecheck 'Challenge 25' policy applies and proof of age may be required.

5. That a register of refused sales of alcohol and if applicable, cigarette sales which is clearly marked with details of the premises, address and name of licence holder shall be maintained in order to demonstrate effective operation of the policy. The register shall be available for inspection at the premises on request by the council's authorised officers or the police.
6. That an electronic point of sale (EPOS) system is installed at the premises. It shall be configured to prompt the operator to check proof of age when an alcoholic product is scanned. The prompt should require the operator to confirm the purchaser is over 18 before the next item can be scanned or the transaction completed.
7. That, if any advertising campaigns or promotions of alcohol are planned, the premises licence holder shall ensure that they are carried out in a socially responsible manner and that they do not encourage irresponsible drinking. If authorised officers raise concerns about any promotion the premises licence holder shall discontinue it.
8. That there be a minimum number of three personal licence holders available such that there can always be a minimum of one at all times on the premises at all times that alcohol is sold.

Reasons

This was a hearing of an application the Southwark Council environmental team for a review of the premises know as Costless Express, 276 Lower Road, London SE8 5DJ. This application was made under Section 51 of the Licensing Act 2003.

The licensing sub-committee heard evidence from the Southwark Council trading standards team, the applicant for the review, who made the application for review based on two grounds:

1. Prevention of crime and disorder
2. Protection of children from harm.

The officer advised the committee that on 8 December 2012 the trading standards team, together with the police, attended the premises and there was no personal licence holder on the premises when alcohol and tobacco were sold to a sixteen year old female. The sale was made by a male who was an illegal immigrant from Pakistan who should have left the UK in March 2012. Furthermore, the correct business ownership details were not displayed contrary to the Companies Act 2006. With regard to the underage sale of alcohol, the male employee, failed to request ID and there is no evidence that a recognised proof of age scheme was in place. There was also no evidence that neither a training scheme for all staff supplying intoxicating liquor was in place nor a refusals book.

The licensing sub-committee heard evidence from the representatives of Costless Express, 276 Lower Road, London SE8 5DJ who accepted that the facts of the incident that took place on 8 December 2012 were not in dispute. Since that date, the employee who had made the underage sale, was no longer employed at the premises. The second employee who was on the premises was also no longer employed by the company. Since that date, a new assistant manager has been put in place. Mr Khan accepted a simple

caution in lieu of prosecution. Other processes have now been put in place such as a refusals book and a training book, two additional personal licence holders, 'Challenge 25' age check policy and an increase in CCTV equipment.

The sub-committee take it very seriously that this is not the first occasion that there has been an underage sale made from the premises, the first time being in 2009 and the second in December in 2012. Having regard to the Section 182 of the Licensing Act guidance, a second incident of underage sales isn't deemed to be persistent (paragraph 11.30) and whilst the sub-committee were initially minded to, it will not revoke the premises licence. The sub-committee acknowledged the company taking full responsibility for the incident that occurred on 8 December 2012 and their failings of management processes which resulted in Mr Khan accepting a simple caution on 6 February 2013 for three offences.

Whilst representations were made of the changes that have been made at the premises in terms of business structure, the increase in number of personal licence holders, the sub-committee remain concerned that the processes currently in place are not robust enough to avoid a similar incident of this nature happening again.

The sub-committee were concerned by the number of personal licence holders to ensure sufficient cover over a 24 hour period and it is for this reason that condition 8 be imposed. The sub-committee must also be satisfied that no further underage sales take place and wants a more pro-active approach taken by the installation of the electronic point of sale system.

The sub-committee feels that the suspension of the licence for eight weeks will give enough time for the conditions to be put in place and for the officers to inspect the premises to ensure compliance. The sub-committee also recommends that regular inspections of the premises are undertaken by both the licensing team and trading standards team to ensure future compliance of the conditions.

In reaching this decision the sub committee had regard to all the relevant considerations and the four licensing objectives.

The licensing sub-committee considered that its decision was appropriate and proportionate in order to address the licensing objectives.

Appeal rights

This decision is open to appeal by:

- a) The applicant for the review
- b) The premises licence holder
- c) Any other person who made relevant representations in relation to the application

Such appeal must be commenced by notice of appeal given by the appellant to the justices chief executive for the magistrates court for the area within the period of 21 days beginning with the day on which the appellant was notified by this licensing authority of the decision.

This decision does not have effect until either

- a) The end of the period for appealing against this decision or
- b) In the event of any notice of appeal being given, until the appeal is disposed of.

The meeting closed at 2.15pm.

CHAIR:

DATED:



Licensing Sub-Committee

MINUTES of the OPEN section of the Licensing Sub-Committee held on Friday 5 April 2013 at 10.00 am at Ground Floor Meeting Room G01C - 160 Tooley Street, London SE1 2QH

PRESENT:	Councillor Sunil Chopra (Chair) Councillor Abdul Mohamed Councillor Wilma Nelson
OTHERS PRESENT:	Councillor Adele Morris Richard Anderson, representative from Bankside House Sharokh Parvin, applicant Thomas O'Maoileoin, applicant's representative
OFFICER SUPPORT:	Debra Allday, legal officer David Franklin, licensing officer Wesley McArthur, licensing officer Alan Blissett, environmental protection officer Bill Masini, trading standards officer Andrew Weir, 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

The sub-committee were advised that the police had called for an expedited review of the premises known as Cable Club, Unit 3 Holyrood Court, London SE1 2EL. and that a late report would be tabled at the meeting. This item was accepted by the chair for the reasons set out in the report.

The chair agreed to vary the order of business to hear item 6 before hearing item 5.

4. DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS AND DISPENSATIONS

There were none.

5. LICENSING ACT 2003 - PAYLESS FOOD AND WINE, 174 JAMAICA ROAD, LONDON SE16 4RT

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

The trading standards officer addressed the sub-committee. Members had questions for the trading standards officer.

The sub-committee noted that there were no representatives from Payless Food and Wine in attendance.

The sub-committee went into closed session at 11.00am.

The licensing sub-committee resumed at 11.40am and the chair read out the decision of the sub-committee.

RESOLVED:

The council's licensing sub-committee, having had regard to the application by this council's trading standards team for a review of the premises granted under the Licensing Act 2003 to Mr Mohammed Zahour in respect of the premises known as Payless Food & Wine, 174 Jamaica Road, London SE16 4RT, and having had regard also to all relevant representations has decided it necessary for the promotion of the licensing objectives to revoke the premises licence.

Reasons

This was a hearing of an application the Southwark Council trading standards team for a review of the premises know as Payless Food & Wine, 174 Jamaica Road, London SE16 4RT. This application was made under Section 51 of the Licensing Act 2003.

The sub-committee noted that neither the designated premises supervisor (and premises licence holder), Mohammed Zahour nor a representative for him attended the review hearing.

The licensing sub-committee heard evidence from the Southwark Council trading standards team, the applicant for the review, who made the application for review based on two grounds:

1. Prevention of crime and disorder
2. Protection of children from harm.

The officer advised the committee that on 8 December 2012 the trading standards team, together with the police, attended the premises and a personal licence holder sold alcohol

and tobacco to a sixteen year old female. The sale was made by a male who was a personal licence holder. When asked, he was unable to say who owned the business and furthermore the correct business ownership details were not displayed contrary to the Companies Act 2006. With regard to the underage sale of alcohol, the male employee, failed to request ID and there is no evidence that a recognised proof of age scheme was in place. There was also no evidence that a training scheme for all staff supplying intoxicating liquor was in place. The officer was shown a refusal of sales book that had been recorded on a regular daily basis up until 27 August 2012 but there had been no refused sales recorded after that date suggesting, that the designated premises supervisor had not reviewed the refusals book since that time.

On 10 January 2013 the officer attended the premises and spoke to the same male personal licence holder. When asked, the officer was told that Mr Zahour was still in Pakistan and was not due to return for two weeks. The officer was given an address for Mr Zahour, which was in Lancashire, some 250 miles away. The officer was told that Mr Zahour attended the shop every fortnight but it was noted that there was no change to the refused sales details and the last recorded refusal was the same, 27 August 2012. Two other males were working at the premises at this time but were unable to give their names, address, identification or details of the training received.

The sub-committee were informed that the personal licence holder who was in the premises on the date of the first inspection (8 December 2012) had accepted a simple caution. However, the trading standards officer had been unable to contact Mr Zahour despite three separate visits to the premises and having left messages with staff there. The officer advised that he was given an incomplete home address for Mr Zahour and therefore was unable to write to him

The sub-committee was satisfied that alcohol was sold to a sixteen year old female contrary to the Licensing Act 2003; cigarettes were sold underage contrary to the Children and Young Persons Act 1933 (as amended) and failed to display business ownership details as required by the Companies Act 2006. This is in breach of the prevention of crime and disorder licensing objective. In addition to this, the sub-committee are satisfied that there has been a failing to comply with condition 293 of the licence requiring all staff to be trained in the aims and objectives of the licensing laws and maintaining a training record. There has also been a failing to comply with condition 826 requiring all appropriate staff to be trained in the age identification scheme, condition 840 in maintaining a refused sales book and finally condition 843 requiring a recognised training course to be established for all staff supplying alcohol, this was in breach of the protection of children from harm licensing objective.

The sub-committee is satisfied that two of the licensing objectives have not been complied with and that Mr Zahour fails to properly supervise the sale of alcohol. This is based on his continual absence from the premises, the lack of control in relation to the people working at the premises, the lack of training and failure to monitor paperwork relating to refused sales.

In reaching this decision the sub committee had regard to all the relevant considerations and the four licensing objectives.

The licensing sub-committee considered that its decision was appropriate and proportionate in order to address the licensing objectives.

Appeal rights

This decision is open to appeal by:

- a) The applicant for the review
- b) The premises licence holder
- c) Any other person who made relevant representations in relation to the application

Such appeal must be commenced by notice of appeal given by the appellant to the justices chief executive for the magistrates court for the area within the period of 21 days beginning with the day on which the appellant was notified by this licensing authority of the decision.

This decision does not have effect until either

- a) The end of the period for appealing against this decision or
- b) In the event of any notice of appeal being given, until the appeal is disposed of.

6. LICENSING ACT 2003 - CAFE DEL AZIZ, 5 CANVEY STREET, LONDON SE0 0YY

The licensing officer presented the report. Members had questions for the licensing officer.

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

The environmental protection officer addressed the sub-committee. Members had questions for the applicant and his representative.

The representative from Bankside House, addressed the sub-committee regarding his objections to the application. Members had questions for the general manager.

Councillor Adele Morris, the ward councillor addressed the sub-committee. Members had questions for the ward councillor.

The sub-committee went into closed session at 3.15pm.

The sub-committee resumed at 3.55pm and the chair read out the decision of the sub-committee.

RESOLVED:

That the application by Del Aziz Limited to vary the premises licence issued in respect of the premises known as Cafe Del Aziz, 5 Canvey Street, London, SE0 0YY be granted as follows:

Activity	Monday to Sunday
Supply of alcohol	00.00 to 03.00
Late night refreshment	00.30 to 05.00

Conditions

The following additional conditions, in addition to all mandatory conditions shall apply:

- 1) That no entry or re-entry to the premises by patrons [save for that of smokers] be permitted after 03.00 and that signs be exhibited outside the premises to this effect
- 2) Customers shall use no outside area after 23.00 other than those who temporarily leave the premises to smoke a cigarette and no more than 5 people at one any time.
- 3) No drinks shall be taken out to any outside area after 23.00.
- 4) After 23.00 intoxicating liquor shall not be sold or supplied on the premises otherwise than to persons taking table meals there and for consumption by such person as an ancillary to his meal.
- 5) A personal licence holder will be on the premises at all times after 23.00 and intoxicating liquor is being offered for sale.
- 6) That suitable notices shall be displayed and announcements made requesting people to leave the premises in a quiet and orderly manner so as not to disturb local residents.
- 7) That all outside furniture will be packed up in a quiet and orderly fashion and then covered with a canvas by 23.30.
- 8) That there be no private functions after the hour of 23.00.
- 9) That no more than 150 patrons be accommodated in the premises at any one time.
- 10) That crime and prevention notices be used to provide relevant crime prevention information to customers as deemed appropriate by management in consultation with the police.
- 11) That the details of the premises opening and closing times be clearly displayed upon the premises for the information of customers.
- 12) That no open containers may be removed from the premises and signs shall be exhibited to this effect.
- 13) That stocks of alcohol and tobacco shall only be sourced from authorised or bona-fide suppliers.

- 14) That no counterfeit products, such as alcohol, tobacco products, DVDs, CDs and other goods may be supplied from the premises either by the staff or hawkers, entering for that purpose.
- 15) That all regulated entertainment activity be removed from the licence.

Reasons

This was an application by Del Aziz Limited to vary the premises licence issued in respect of the premises known as Cafe Del Aziz, 5 Canvey Street, London, SE0 0YY.

The licensing sub-committee heard from the applicant who advised that Café Del Aziz at 5 Canvey street was one of five premises within the Café Del Aziz business, which had been operating for 10 years. Ultimately the applicant sought a 24 hour restaurant and wished to attract a customer base that worked within the leisure industry, key workers and those working shifts who did not finish their employment until the early hours of the morning. This was not an alcohol lead venue and the service of alcohol was ancillary to the sale of food with a sit down meal. The extension would produce a trickle of additional customers and it was not foreseen that there would be more than 50 covers during this extra time. During the course of the applicant's presentation, additional conditions were offered to address the crime and disorder and public nuisance set out in Southwark's statement of licensing policy 2011-14.

The licensing sub-committee heard from the environmental protection officer who stated that his representation was reflective of the applicant's bland variation application in that the application did not address issues that the proposed extension would attract nor did it address the saturation policy . The officer advised the sub-committee that there had been no direct conciliation, however, the conciliation with the police went some way to address the public nuisance concerns. The officer recommended certain other proposals (as detailed in the conditions above) and that such conditions were for the prevention of public nuisance.

The licensing sub-committee heard from the representative from Bankside House, LSE, who said that the west wall of Bankside House directly faced Café Del Aziz and that there was approximately 10 metres between the two premises. Students at Bankside House were already experiencing noise disturbance from late night premises on Canvey Street. On being questioned about this, it was accepted by the representative that the disturbance was in fact from The Refinery and not from Café Del Aziz. The representative stated that he had only had reasons to complain on one occasion about Café Del Aziz and this was during a Christmas party and when he complained the complaint was addressed immediately.

The licensing sub-committee heard from Councillor Morris, the ward councillor, who advised the sub-committee that Café Del Aziz had not undertaken any consultation with the local community. The area in the vicinity of the premises was not designed for a late night economy. She advised that the buildings on Canvey Street create an echo chamber sound box effect with the surrounding residential buildings, which amplifies all noise and there is no night time noise team that would address residents complaints. The ward councillor asked that if the sub-committee were minded to grant the application, then tight enforceable conditions need to be imposed.

The sub-committee recognised that Café Del Aziz is not a nightclub. It has agreed to remove all regulated entertainment and that the sale of alcohol is ancillary to the table meals. Whilst the sub-committee recognised the concerns particularly of the ward councillor and local residents, they are perceived threats and will be addressed by the preventative conditions that this sub-committee have imposed.

In reaching this decision the sub-committee had regard to all the relevant considerations and the four licensing objectives.

The licensing sub-committee considered that it was appropriate and proportionate to attach these conditions in order to address the licensing objectives.

The sub-committee wished to remind the local residents that they have the right to seek a review of the licence at any time should their concerns not be addressed.

8. LICENSING ACT 2003: CABLE CLUB, UNIT 3 HOLYROOD COURT, LONDON SE1 2EL

The licensing officer advised the sub-committee that the representatives of Cable Club and the police had agreed interim steps pending the determination of the review hearing at the full hearing, scheduled for 30 April.

The legal officer advised that as per the 2013 Home Office Guidance relating to Section 53A of the Licensing Act 2003, referring to summary of review guidance, that there was no requirement for a formal hearing in order to take interim steps

The sub-committee agreed to accept these interim steps.

RESOLVED:

That the council's licensing sub-committee, having considered whether it is appropriate to take interim steps pending the determination of an application made under Section 53A of the Licensing Act 2003 by the Chief of Police for the Metropolitan Police area for an expedited summary review of the premises licence in respect of the premises known as Cable Club, Unit 3 Holyrood Court, London SE1 2EL has decided that the following conditions be placed on the premises licence as interim steps to promote the licensing objectives pending the determination of the review application at the full hearing:

Conditions

1. A fully qualified dedicated medic must be employed and at the venue at all times the licence is in operation.
2. Any person who suffers an injury or has a visible injury to any member of staff is seen and assessed by the medic prior to the injured person leaving the venue. The medic must then complete a full report and assess if the police and an ambulance are required regardless of the injured persons wishes. The report must be kept in a log and made available for inspection by all relevant authorities.
3. To ensure that all public areas are covered and that none are obscured from view,

those areas of the premises that are not covered by the CCTV (as notified by the police) shall be covered by a go pro (body) camera attached to an SIA registered security staff member.

4. SIA security will be employed by the club to a minimum of One (1) SIA to Fifty (50) guests at all times.
5. No licensable activities shall take place on Saturdays between 06.00 hours and 12.00 hours with the exception of Saturday 6 April 2013.
6. No persons shall be allowed entry after 10.00 hours on Sundays. The front shutter shall be brought down and the barriers removed from the pavement by the same time on Sundays.
7. The only egress from the premises after 10.00 hours on Sundays shall be via the rear exit situated on Holyrood Street.
8. The computer based identification entry system be upgraded to the required satisfaction of police and be operated to a standard required by police. All staff using and operating the system be fully trained in its use to a satisfactory standard.
9. A clear facial image of all persons entering the premises must be taken before entry. All persons who fail to produce ID shall be refused entry into the premises.
10. No drinks shall be served in glass or metal containers (cans) at any time, including champagne and spirits.
11. An incident log shall be kept at the premises and made available on request to an authorised officer of the council or the police, which will record the following:
 - a) All crimes reported to the venue
 - b) All ejections of patrons
 - c) Any complaints received
 - d) Any incidents of disorder
 - e) All seizures of drugs or offensive weapons
 - f) Any faults in the CCTV system, searching equipment or scanning equipment
 - g) Any refusal of the sale of alcohol
 - h) Any visit by a relevant authority or emergency service.

Reasons

This was a hearing to consider if it is appropriate to take interim steps to promote the licensing objectives upon receipt of an application by the Metropolitan Police for an expedited summary review of the premises.

The sub-committee have considered the application made by the Metropolitan Police and supplementary evidence from the police presented at this hearing.

The sub-committee have also considered evidence submitted by the premises licence

holders in relation to the application.

That the police and licence holders have compromised with each other to jointly offer the temporary conditions on the premises licence.

In considering the evidence the licensing sub-committee paid particular attention to the licensing objective of the prevention of crime and disorder and considered that this decision was appropriate and proportionate.

Appeal rights

That the premises licence holder 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 justices' chief executive for the magistrates court.

There is no time limit for an appeal against interim steps, however interim steps cease to have any effect on the full determination of the review application.

The meeting closed at 4.20pm.

CHAIR:

DATED:



Licensing Sub-Committee

MINUTES of the OPEN section of the Licensing Sub-Committee held on Wednesday 24 April 2013 at 10.00 am at Ground Floor Meeting Room G02A - 160 Tooley Street, London SE1 2QH

PRESENT: Councillor Jeff Hook (reserve) (in the chair)
Councillor Renata Hamvas
Councillor David Hubber

OTHERS PRESENT: Peter Prescott, applicant
Niall McCann, applicant
Peter Farrell, applicant
Kieran Canavan, applicant
Sarah Newman, environmental protection team

OFFICER SUPPORT: Debra Allday, legal officer
Joanne Devlin, legal officer
Wesley McArthur, licensing officer
Roy Fielding, licensing officer
Virginia Wynn-Jones, constitutional officer

1. APOLOGIES

There were apologies received from Councillor Sunil Chopra. Councillor Jeff Hook, the vice-chair of the committee, took the chair for this sub-committee meeting.

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

The chair agreed to accept item 9, the temporary event notice for Canavan's pool hall, as a late and urgent item.

The chair agreed to vary the order of business to take item 6, the application for a personal licence, first.

4. DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS AND DISPENSATIONS

There were none.

5. LICENSING ACT 2003: THE PAVILION, B BANKSIDE 4, LONDON, SE1 9JS

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

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

The objectors addressed the committee. Members had questions for the objectors.

The sub-committee went into closed session at 10.50am.

The sub-committee resumed at 11.25am and the chair read out the decision of the sub-committee.

RESOLVED:

That the application submitted by Conran Albion (Neo Bankside) Ltd for a premises licence in respect of The Pavilion B, Bankside 4, London, SE1 9JS is granted as follows:

Licensable Activity	Monday – Saturday	Sunday
(l) late night refreshment	23:00 – 00:00	
(m) supply of alcohol	08:00 – 23:30	09:00 – 22:30
(o) hours premises are open to the public	08:00 – 00:00	09:00 – 23:00

Conditions:

In addition to the hours granted above, the following conditions will apply:

1. That customers shall use no outside area after 22:15 other than those who temporarily leave the premises to smoke a cigarette.
2. That suitable notices shall be prominently displayed to the satisfaction of the licensing authority requesting people to leave the premises in a quiet and orderly manner so as not to disturb local residents.

REASONS:

The reasons for the decision are, as follows:

- (i) The licensing sub-committee heard evidence from the applicant. The applicant stated that the premises act primarily as an all-day café in addition to offering alcohol for table service. The applicant highlighted that for the past four years they have operated a sister premises in Shoreditch without any issues, and have the support of

the local community. The applicant went on to highlight that there were no representations from statutory authorities due to the applicant agreeing to additional conditions imposed by the police. Furthermore, there were no representations from environmental protection services relating to noise nuisances.

- (ii) The applicant went on to state that the recent conciliation meeting had two residents in attendance, one of whom withdrew their representation and the other agreed to withdraw their representation if outside activities were restricted to no later than 2200hrs.
- (iii) The applicant went on to confirm that they are subject to a restrictive lease in relation to the premises which not only require the premises to act as a high class café/restaurant, but also to notify the landlord of any complaints received.
- (iv) The applicant made representations stating that the premises would not have a negative impact on the cumulative impact zone for the reasons outlined above.
- (v) The committee considered all of the representations and are satisfied that the premises will not have a negative impact on the cumulative impact zone.
- (vi) In reaching this decision the sub-committee had regard to all the relevant considerations and the four licensing objectives.
- (vii) The licensing sub-committee considered that it was necessary and proportionate for the prevention of public nuisance, prevention of crime and disorder and for reasons of public safety to impose the above conditions.

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 local justice area in which the premises are situated. Any appeal must be commenced by notice of appeal given by the appellant to the justices' clerk 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. LICENSING ACT 2003: APPLICATION FOR A PERSONAL LICENCE

The sub-committee considered the information set out in the closed report.

RESOLVED:

That the application for a personal licence issued under the Licensing Act 2003 be refused.

The reasons for the decision are set out in the closed minutes.

**9. LICENSING ACT 2003 - CANAVANS, PECKHAM POOL CLUB, 188 RYE LANE,
PECKHAM, LONDON SE 15 4NF - TEMPORARY EVENT NOTICE**

The applicant and the environmental protection team came to a conciliation agreement.
This item was therefore not heard.

The meeting closed at 12.00pm.

CHAIR:

DATED:



Licensing Sub-Committee

MINUTES of the OPEN section of the Licensing Sub-Committee held on Tuesday 30 April 2013 at 10.00 am at Ground Floor Meeting Room G02B - 160 Tooley Street, London SE1 2QH

PRESENT:	Councillor Sunil Chopra (Chair) Councillor Lorraine Lauder Councillor Althea Smith
OTHERS PRESENT:	Ryan Ashmore, representative from Cable Club Barry Sharp, representative from Cable Club Steve Canneto, representative from Cable Club Gareth Hughes, legal advisor for Cable Club Hayley Wollenberg, legal advisor for Cable Club Nick Wyatt, Network Rail R. Hayward, Network Rail Councillor Eliza Mann, ward councillor Owen Roberts, Metropolitan Police Dave Simpson, Guinness Trust Keith Dempster, Metropolitan Police Graham Hislop, Metropolitan Police Jay Selley, local resident Lee Hornston, local resident Ravi Bhaskaran, local resident James Hatts, London SE1 community website Noelline Baron, local resident P.C. Graham White, Metropolitan Police P.C. Ian Clements, Metropolitan Police Matthew Butt, legal advisor for Metropolitan Police Caroline Rackham, Network Rail James, Fisher, applicant
OFFICER SUPPORT:	Debra Allday, legal officer David Franklin, licensing officer Kristie Ashenden, licensing officer Andrew Weir, constitutional officer

1. APOLOGIES

There were apologies from Councillor Ian Wingfield.

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 was a late report, which had been circulated in supplemental agenda No.1, relating to item 6 on the agenda. This was accepted by the chair as an urgent item for the reasons set out in the report.

The chair agreed to vary the order of business to hear item 6 before hearing item 5.

4. DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS AND DISPENSATIONS

There were none.

5. LICENSING ACT 2003 - UNIT 4, 12-16 BLENHEIM GROVE, LONDON SE15 4QL

The licensing officer presented the report. He advised that the environmental protection team had now withdrawn their objection to the application. Members had questions for the licensing officer.

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

The sub-committee went into closed session at 1.00pm.

The sub-committee resumed at 1.25pm and the chair read out the decision of the sub-committee.

RESOLVED:

That the application by James Fisher for a grant of a premises licence issued under the Licensing Act 2003 in respect of Unit 4, 12-16 Blenheim Grove, London SE15 4QL is granted as follows:

ACTIVITY	Monday to Thursday	Friday and Saturday	Sunday
Sale and supply of alcohol on premises	07.00 to 23.30	07.00 to 00:30	09.00 to 17.30

Opening hours	06.30 to 00.00	06.30 to 01.00	08.00 to 18.00
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Reasons

This was an application by James Fisher for a grant of a premises licence issued under the Licensing Act 2003 in respect of Unit 4, 12-16 Blenheim Grove, London SE15 4QL.

The applicant advised the sub-committee that he had previously been before the licensing sub-committee in December 2012 in respect of Unit 5, 12-16 Blenheim Grove. That application was granted but unfortunately, the landlord to the unit was unable to honour the applicant with a lease to the premises. Therefore, the applicant obtained the lease for Unit 4, 12-16 Blenheim Grove, and the application for the premises licence in respect of Unit 4 was virtually identical to the previous application for Unit 5.

The sub-committee were informed by the licensing officer that the representations from the environmental protection team were withdrawn and they no longer had any objection to the application.

The licensing sub-committee noted the written representation from the local resident objector, who was not present at the hearing. The licensing sub-committee heard from the applicant who wished to confirm that the maximum capacity of the premises would be for 45 customers within the premises and for 5 customers standing on the premises cartilage on Blenheim Grove, which addressed the concern of the local resident objector.

The licensing sub-committee did however note that there were no representations from responsible authorities, including the police or any other local residents and therefore to promote the licensing objectives the application was granted.

6. LICENSING ACT 2003 - CABLE CLUB UNIT 3 HOLYROOD COURT, LONDON SE1 2EL

The licensing sub-committee were advised by the council's legal officer that Cable Club were requesting that there be an adjournment of this hearing to a future date.

The chair agreed to hear the submissions from the Cable Club legal advisor regarding this request for an adjournment.

The Cable Club legal advisor addressed the sub-committee and put forward his case for an adjournment of the hearing.

The legal advisor for the Metropolitan Police then put forward their case, opposing the request for an adjournment. Members had questions for the Metropolitan Police legal advisor.

The sub-committee went into closed session at 10.55am.

The sub-committee resumed at 12.30pm and the chair read out the decision of the sub-committee.

RESOLVED:

That this licensing sub-committee have determined that it is more appropriate that this review of the Cable Club premises licence be dealt with under Section 51 of the Licensing Act 2003.

The licensing sub-committee also gave the following directions:

1. That the final determination of the review of this premises licence be held on 20 May 2013.
2. That any additional evidence to be served on the licensing team and served on the other party by 4pm on 7 May 2013.
3. That the interim steps dated 5 April 2013 be attached to the premises licence until further determination or order of the court.

Reasons

This was a hearing of an application by the Metropolitan Police Service for a review of the premises know as Cable Club, Unit 3 Holyrood Court, London SE1 2EL. This application was made under Section 53A of the Licensing Act 2003.

The sub-committee considered a preliminary issue that this expedited review be adjourned.

This matter was originally before the licensing sub-committee on 5 April 2013, when interim steps were agreed between the police, premises licence holder and responsible authority.

The representative for Cable Club informed the sub-committee that prior to the incident of 2 April 2013 that prompted the police's application for an expedited review, the police had made no formal complaints to Cable Club. Despite this, the police sought to rely on incidents prior to the 2 April 2013 incident.

Full disclosure of the police evidence was provided to the Cable Club and they only received this on 24 April 2013. The supplemental agenda No.1 amounted to 244 pages. It included considerable police intelligence, in addition to evidence from local residents. This gave Cable Club 24 hours to submit their evidence and insufficient time to analyse the various complaints submitted by the police and local residents or instruct an expert to examine and dissect the police evidence alongside that held by Cable Club. The premises licence holder submitted an incomplete bundle of evidence on 25 April 2013. The bundle of evidence from Cable Club amounted to approximately 400 pages. Due to the restrictions in time, the bundle could not be properly considered by the council's officers, be paginated or be redacted to exclude personal information. As a result, the bundle was not distributed to members.

The representative for the police made an objection to a proposed adjournment stating that the police evidence was not complex, that the 150 incidents referred to on pages 42 to 47 of the agenda were background information only and that there was one CRIS report relating to the 2 April 2013 incident. The representative for the police stated that the

Licensing Act 2003, in conjunction with the associated regulations and guidance, did not provide for an adjournment of an expedited review.

The sub-committee carefully considered the representations of both parties and the evidence contained in the supplemental agenda. The sub-committee considered that the incident of 2 April 2013 was serious and understood why the police applied for an expedited review under s.53A Licensing Act 2003. However, the sub-committee noted that the police did not serve a closing order, that at the interim hearing on 5 April 2013 the interim steps were conciliated, and that the premises had been operating for the last 4 weeks. The sub-committee were not informed that there had been any incidents in the meantime. Furthermore, the police representative informed the sub-committee that the expedited review was in large conciliated with the exception of the reduction of hours and the removal of the designated premises supervisor. The closure of the premises has never been advocated by the police.

The licensing sub-committee acknowledged that under Regulation 13 the Licensing Act (summary review of premises licences) Regulations 2007 the adjournment of an expedited review is not an option if it fails to reach a determination of the review within the 28 day period. However, the sub-committee are obliged to balance the rights of the premise licence holder's rights to a fair hearing.

Given the police position in this expedited review, this licensing sub-committee determined that is more appropriate that this review of Cable Club premises licence be dealt with under Section 51 of the Licensing Act 2003 and a final determination of the review of the licence premises will be heard on 20 May 2013.

Appeal rights

This decision is open to appeal by:

- a) The applicant for the review
- b) The premises licence holder
- c) Any other person who made relevant representations in relation to the application.

Such appeal must be commenced by notice of appeal given by the appellant to the justices chief executive for the magistrates court for the area within the period of 21 days beginning with the day on which the appellant was notified by this licensing authority of the decision.

This decision does not have effect until either:

- a) The end of the period for appealing against this decision or
- b) In the event of any notice of appeal being given, until the appeal is disposed of.

The meeting closed at 1.30pm

CHAIR:

DATED:

Licensing Sub-Committee

MINUTES of the OPEN section of the Licensing Sub-Committee held on Thursday 9 May 2013 at 10.00 am at Ground Floor Meeting Room G02B - 160 Tooley Street, London SE1 2QH

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

OTHERS PRESENT: Councillor Patrick Diamond
Joy Allan-Baker, applicant's representative
Peter Stevenson, local resident
Augustine Nyemal, local resident
Richard Duncan Rees, local resident
Jeffrey Leech, local resident
Patricia Stannett, local resident
James Conway, local resident

OFFICER SUPPORT: Debra Allday, legal officer
David Franklin, licensing officer
Andrew Weir, 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. GAMBLING ACT 2005 - APPLICATION FOR AN ADULT GAMING CENTRE PREMISES LICENCE IN RESPECT OF THE PREMISES KNOWN AS MAGIC, 281 WALWORTH ROAD, LONDON SE17 2TG

The licensing officer circulated a letter from a local resident, which should have been included in the agenda. The licensing officer then presented the report. Members had no questions for the licensing officer.

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

The local resident objectors addressed the sub-committee. Members had questions for the local resident objectors.

Councillor Patrick Diamond, the ward councillor for the neighbouring ward, addressed the sub-committee. Members had questions for Councillor Diamond.

The sub-committee went into closed session at 11.25am.

The sub-committee resumed at 1.40pm and the chair read out the decision of the sub-committee.

RESOLVED:

The licensing sub-committee having considered the application by Venue Gaming Limited for a grant of an adult gaming centre premises licence at 281 Walworth Road, London SE17 have decided that the application be granted.

Conditions

The following mandatory conditions shall apply:

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. No customer shall be able to access the premises directly from any other premises in respect of which a licence has been issued under Part 8 of the Act, or a permit issued under Schedule 10, 12 or 13 to the Act, has effect.
3. 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 cease gambling at any gaming machine in order to do so.
4.
 - 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.

The following additional condition shall also apply:

1. That the premises shall be closed between the hours of 23.00 and 10.00 each day.

Reasons

This was an application by Venue Gaming Limited for a grant of an adult gaming centre premises licence at the premises known as 281 Walworth Road, London SE17.

The licensing sub-committee heard from the applicant's representative who advised that the premises had a bingo operating licence, which was granted in 2012, but the premises had never traded since the grant of the bingo licence. Furthermore, prior to this the premises had an adult gaming licence but also, the premises had never operated as an adult gaming centre. The premises was currently being renovated and the applicant wishes to concentrate on adult gaming. The representative for the applicant stated that if the application is granted they would surrender their bingo premises licence.

In terms of meeting the licensing objectives, the applicant's representative stated that the other gambling premises in the vicinity were betting shops and Magic would have no fixed odds betting terminals. She advised that the company wanted to create a friendly environment and described the company operating as 'community based gambling'.

To prevent gambling from being a source of crime and disorder or being associated with the same, the company would have an over 18s policy and would undertake a Challenge 21 policy, all staff would be highly trained in terms of the licensing objectives and they would hold relevant leaflets and display signage concerning gambling and referrals to Gam Care.

The sub-committee also heard from the other persons who objected to the application on the basis that there was a saturation of gambling premises in the local area, that there had been specific targeting by the operator of the Walworth Road and also the impact the premises would have to crime and disorder and anti-social behaviour in the area. There was some discussion on the overall deprivation in the area and the linkage between gambling, alcohol and violence. There was an overwhelming fear that the company had not taken into account the demographics of the area which included two local schools, local youth facilities and a nearby homeless shelter.

The ward councillor for the neighbouring ward also made representations and emphasised the local community's strong opposition to the application and referred to a very recent demonstration involving some 30 local residents objecting to the premises.

In considering this application the licensing sub-committee have been extremely conscious of the feelings of the local community. However, it was noted that there was no representation submitted from any responsible authorities that could provide statistical evidence to show a direct correlation between the premises and the effect that it would have on crime and disorder and vulnerable persons. The representations also showed obvious concern of an over-concentration of gambling establishments in the locality.

In determining this application this licensing sub-committee must apply the principles in section 153 of the Gambling Act 2005 in that it shall aim to permit the use of premises for gambling in so far as the authority think it:

- a. In accordance with any relevant code of practice under section 24

- b. In accordance with any relevant guidance issued by the commission under section 25
- c. Reasonably consistent to the licensing objectives
- d. In accordance with the statement of licensing policy, subject to paragraphs a-c.

Whilst the council's licensing policy allows for special consideration in arrears where there is an over-concentration of similar existing licensed operations, the sub-committee is mindful that this special consideration is subject to paragraphs a-c as stated. It is therefore obliged to grant this application.

The representative for the applicant stated that she would be agreeable to the licensing sub-committee's recommendations on operating hours. This sub-committee are anxious that the premises is in close proximity to two schools, facilities for the youth and a homeless shelter and therefore, take into account the impact the premises is bound to have on vulnerable people. It is for this reason that the licensing sub-committee have reduced the hours of operation.

The licensing sub-committee considered that it was appropriate and proportionate to attach this conditions in order to address the licensing objectives.

The sub-committee wish to remind local residents that they have the right to call for a review of the premises licence at anytime should they feel there has been a breach of any of the licensing objectives.

Appeal rights

The other persons 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 appellant receives notice of the decision against which the appeal is brought. This decision does not have effect until either:

- a) The end of the period for appealing against this decision; or
- b) In the event of any notice of appeal being given, until the appeal is disposed of.

The meeting closed at 1.50pm.

CHAIR:

DATED:



Licensing Sub-Committee

MINUTES of the OPEN section of the Licensing Sub-Committee held on Monday 13 May 2013 at 10.00 am at Ground Floor Meeting Room G02B - 160 Tooley Street, London SE1 2QH

PRESENT:	Councillor Sunil Chopra (Chair) Councillor Ian Wingfield Councillor Wilma Nelson
OTHERS PRESENT:	Aamir Bukhari, applicant Nasim Ali, applicant P.C. Graham White, Metropolitan Police Sam Phelps, applicant Jeff Astle, applicant
OFFICER SUPPORT:	Debra Allday, legal officer David Franklin, licensing officer Wesley McArthur, licensing officer Sarah Newman, environmental protection officer Alan Blissett, environmental protection officer Andrew Weir, 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 - JAZZ FOOD & WINE, 69 - 71 UNION STREET, LONDON, SE1 1SG

The licensing officer advised that there was additional evidence from the street wardens service, which had lead to the environmental protection team upholding their objection. This information was circulated to all parties.

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

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

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

The representative from the Metropolitan Police addressed the sub-committee. Members had questions for the police representative.

The sub-committee went into closed session at 11.20am.

The licensing sub-committee resumed at 12.15pm and the chair read out the decision of the sub-committee.

RESOLVED:

That the application by Mr. Nasim Ali to vary the premises licence issued in respect of the premises known as Jazz Food And Wine, 69 – 71 Union Street, SE1 1SG be refused other than that conditions 124 and 127 be removed from the licence.

Reasons

The licensing sub-committee heard from the responsible authorities (police and the environmental protection team) who informed the sub-committee that the Jazz Food and Wine convenience store was within the Borough and Bankside saturation area, which is adjacent to Flat Iron Square, recently identified as a public open space. The off-sales of alcohol until 01.00 seven days a week would give rise to a public nuisance including street drinking in the locality.

The licensing sub-committee heard from the applicant who advised the sub-committee that his existing customer base had expressed a desire to be able to purchase alcohol until 01.00. The applicant stated that his customer base comprises mainly of local residents rather than people passing through the area, having left other licensed premises. The applicant stressed that the proposed variation would make their business more financially viable and stated that the nearest night club closes at 06.00 and other night clubs located nearby shut after 01.00 so the proposed extended hours would not attract club goers to

continue drinking on the streets on their way home.

Concerning the Borough and Bankside saturation policy, the applicant did not believe that the proposed extension of hours would lead to or facilitate anti-social behaviour, crime and disorder or noise nuisance. They also offered conditions to address the responsible authorities' concerns. These conditions offered by the applicant were rejected by both responsible authorities.

This licensing sub-committee were informed by the representative from the police that there had been two recent complaints relating to the sale of alcohol to street drinkers from the premises on 16 September 2012 and 15 March 2013. Also, on 17 April 2013, the community warden service reported the sale of alcohol to an already drunk individual, from the premises. The police offered a condition that "No beers/ciders in single cans, bottles or multi-packs with an ABV of above 5.5% will be displayed/sold or offered for sale from the premises", the reason for recommending such a condition was on the basis that street drinkers tend to purchase very strong and cheap cider/beer with an ABV of above 5.5%. If the sale of such alcohol is restricted and not available street drinkers would be discouraged from purchasing alcohol from the premises and congregating in the locale to consume alcohol and engage in anti-social behaviour. The police advised that the suggestion put forward by the applicant regarding the sale of cider/beer over ABV 5.5% after 00.00 could not be practically managed.

During the course of the meeting the police offered an alternative to the condition, that the applicant obtained prior approval from the police of the brands and prices of all beers/ciders above ABV 5.5%. The police described these alcoholic drinks as "premium brands" that cost significantly more than the "high street brands". The applicant was not agreeable to this suggestion either.

In the applicant's written submission at paragraph 6, the applicant advised that "If the sub-committee is minded to apply in its original form the police condition in regards to the sale of beer or cider with an ABV above 5.5% then we elect to withdraw the application with immediate effect". Furthermore, in the applicant's summing up, the applicant stated that 90% of customers had requested the premises to have an extension to 01.00. The applicant stated that there had been too much focus on street drinkers and that approximately 10% of sales went to them.

The premises are located in the Borough and Bankside saturation area. The saturation policy was introduced to take into account the rising trends of late night alcohol related violence against the person and late night disorder and rowdiness associated with late night licensed premises in the area. This includes drunken individuals, including street drinkers. The policy therefore creates a presumption that all applications for new premises licences or variations will add to the existing cumulative impact, which will be refused unless the applicant can demonstrate in their operating schedule that there will be no negative accumulative impact on one or more of the licensing objectives. The onus was on the applicant to demonstrate to the sub-committee that an extension of operating hours to 01.00 would not have any negative effect on the licensing objectives.

The applicant failed to demonstrate either in their operating schedule or their representations and by their refusal to accept the proposed condition relating to the sale of beers/cider above ABV 5.5% (including the amended proposed condition) by the police that the variation would not have a negative impact on the licensing objectives.

In view of this, the application was refused.

In reaching this decision the sub-committee had regard to all the relevant considerations and the four licensing objectives.

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 local justice area in which the premises are situated. Any appeal must be commenced by notice of appeal given by the appellant to the justices' clerk 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. LICENSING ACT 2003 - CLUB PREMISES CERTIFICATE ENGLISH MARTYRS - STEAD STREET/WADDING STREET, LONDON SE17 1AP

The licensing officer advised that the applicant and the environmental protection team had agreed a number of conditions. However, because these had been agreed less than 24 hours before the sub-committee meeting, the sub-committee would have to agree these conditions. The licensing officer circulated a list of these conditions.

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

The sub-committee agreed to accept the conciliated conditions.

RESOLVED:

That the application by English Martyrs Hall Club for a club premises certificate to be granted under the Licensing Act 2003 in respect of the premises (temporary structure) known as English Martyrs Parish Hall Club, Stead Street/Wadding Street, London SE17 1AP be granted as follows:

ACTIVITY	Monday to Thursday	Friday and Saturday	Sunday
Opening hours	09.00 to 23.00	09.00 to 00.00	09.00 to 22.30
Supply of alcohol (to members of a club)	11.00 to 23.00	11.00 to 00.00	12.00 to 22.30
Recorded music	09.00 to 23.00	09.00 to 00.00	09.00 to 22.30
Live music	09.00 to 23.00	09.00 to 00.00	09.00 to 22.30

Conditions

The following additional conditions, in addition to all mandatory conditions shall apply:

- 1) Prior to the live and recorded music aspects of the license taking effect the applicant shall have a sound limiting device fitted in the main hall of the premises. This shall be fitted by the applicant's engineer/contractor and set in conjunction with London Borough of Southwark environmental health and trading standards teams.
- 2) The sound limiting device installation shall be maintained thereafter at the set level without interference by any party.
- 3) That any additional amplification equipment imported on to the premises by third parties be connected to and use the sound limiting device.
- 4) All windows and doors shall remain closed during licensed entertainment, except for access and egress.
- 5) The applicant shall provide a system of internal cooling/air conditioning adequate to maintain comfortable internal temperature to ensure that windows and doors are not opened for ventilation during licensed entertainment.
- 6) Deliveries and collections (waste, equipment, food & drink) to the premises and the handling of glass waste shall occur between the hours of 08.00 and 18.00 Monday to Saturday.
- 7) The main entrance door shall be fitted with an acoustic lobby of adequate dimensions to give sufficient residence time. The doors to the lobby shall be self closing and fitted with acoustic seals.
- 8) The gap between the floor of the temporary structure and the ground shall be tightly boarded leaving no air gaps. The minimum specification for the valance boarding shall be 7Kg/M2.
- 9) Prominent notices shall be displayed at all exits at eye level requesting patrons leave the premises quietly and respect local residents.

Reasons

This was an application by application by English Martyrs Hall Club for a club premises certificate to be granted under the Licensing Act 2003 in respect of the premises (temporary structure) known as English Martyrs Parish Hall Club, Stead Street/Wadding Street, London SE17 1AP.

The licensing sub-committee heard from the licensing officer who advised that the applicant and the environmental protection team had conciliated following late discussions, during which they had agreed conditions 1 to 9, as listed above.

As the conciliation had taken place less than 24 hours before the licensing sub-committee meeting, the licensing sub-committee were advised that they would have to consider the conditions agreed by both parties before making a decision as to whether to agree to the application.

The environmental protection officer advised that she was satisfied that these conditions would be sufficient to address any potential noise nuisance issues.

The licensing sub-committee were satisfied that these conditions were sufficient to address any potential noise nuisance issues and therefore granted the club premises certificate.

In reaching this decision the sub-committee had regard to all the relevant considerations and the licensing objectives.

The licensing sub-committee considered that it was appropriate and proportionate to attach these conditions in order to address the licensing objectives.

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 local justice area in which the premises are situated. Any appeal must be commenced by notice of appeal given by the appellant to the justices' clerk 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 12.40pm.

CHAIR:

DATED:



Licensing Sub-Committee

MINUTES of the OPEN section of the Licensing Sub-Committee held on Monday 20 May 2013 at 10.00 am at Ground Floor Meeting Room G02B - 160 Tooley Street, London SE1 2QH

PRESENT: Councillor Sunil Chopra (Chair)
Councillor Michael Mitchell
Councillor Abdul Mohamed

OTHERS PRESENT: Robert Hulse, applicant
John Attree, applicant
S. Mehtha, member of the public (observing)

OFFICER SUPPORT: Debra Allday, legal officer
Cynthia Barrientos, legal officer (observing)
Wesley McArthur, licensing officer
Andrew Weir, 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 - LONDIS, 53 BOROUGH HIGH STREET, LONDON SE1 1NE

The licensing officer advised that this application had been withdrawn by the applicant.

6. LICENSING ACT 2003 - THE BRUNEL MUSEUM, RAILWAY AVENUE, LONDON SE16 4LF

The licensing officer presented the report. Members had questions for the licensing officer.

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

The sub-committee went into closed session at 10.25am.

The sub-committee resumed at 10.55am and the chair read out the decision of the sub-committee.

RESOLVED:

That the application by The Brunel Museum to vary the premises licence issued in respect of the premises known as The Brunel Museum, Railway Avenue, London, SE16 4LF be granted.

Conditions

With the following conditions attached (In addition to all mandatory conditions):

- That condition 341 be amended to read: "That licensable activities will not take place in the outside areas after 17:30 save for the sale or supply of alcohol until 23:00 on Saturdays only".

Reasons

The sub-committee heard from the applicant who stated that the application was an 'administrative' variation to allow the sale of alcohol outside the Brunel Museum in the gardens. They went on and said that at present there is no restriction on alcohol being consumed outside if it had been sold to customers inside the premises. The proposed variation would allow the smoother running of events and would mean that customers do not have to keep moving between the internal and external areas of the premises to buy and then consume their drinks, when external events were being held.

The premises is a community museum and café. Concerns of noise nuisance have been addressed by the erection of a screen of plants to provide local residents with more privacy. In addition, during some previous events no exchange of money had taken place within the gardens as sales of alcohol had been by way of vouchers which were purchased within the museum, and the applicant will consider such a system for future events. The applicant also advised the sub-committee that the position of the outside bar would be located out of view from neighbouring properties and any noise would be shielded by the concrete wall next to it. Signage was already erected advising customers

to be mindful of the residents and to leave quietly. The sub-committee also noted that the environmental protection team had not submitted a representation concerning statutory noise nuisance. The licensing officer confirmed that there had been no formal complaints since the licence to the premises had been granted in 2007.

The sub-committee considered carefully the concerns raised by the five local residents who submitted representations stating that a variation would give rise to increased noise and nuisance emanating from the premises. However, the sub-committee having heard from the applicant, in addition to considering the representations in support of the application from 34 local residents felt that the concerns relating to the prevention of nuisance had been addressed by the applicant.

The sub-committee noted that none of the local residents supporting or objecting were present.

In reaching this decision the sub-committee had regard to all the relevant considerations and the four licensing objectives.

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 local justice area in which the premises are situated. Any appeal must be commenced by notice of appeal given by the appellant to the justices' clerk 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 11.00am.

CHAIR:

DATED:

Item No. 8.	Classification: Open	Date: 12 June 2013	Meeting Name: Licensing Committee
Report title:	The Licensing Act 2003 – Partnership Analysis of Alcohol Related Violence Southwark 2012 and Consideration of Cumulative Impact of Licensed Premises Within Borough and Bankside, Camberwell and Peckham		
Wards or groups affected:	Cathedrals, Chaucer, Grange, Riverside, Camberwell Green, Brunswick Park, South Camberwell, Faraday, Peckham, Livesey, The Lane and Nunhead		
From:	Strategic Director of Environment and Leisure		

RECOMMENDATION

1. That the committee notes the content of the partnership analysis of alcohol related violence in Southwark for 2012 and agrees that on the basis of the analysis, it is appropriate and necessary to maintain the existing saturation policies in:
 - a) Borough and Bankside
 - b) Camberwell
 - c) Peckham.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

2. Guidance issued by the Home Office under section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003, establishes that licensing authorities may introduce special 'saturation policies' where the authority believes there are problems in its area resulting from the cumulative impact of licensed premises.
3. This authority currently has three special saturation policies in place. These cover:
 - Borough and Bankside (established in November 2009. Extended in April 2011)
 - Camberwell (established in November 2008)
 - Peckham (established in November 2008. Extended in November 2009).
4. Decisions to establish each of the special policy areas have been taken following consideration of available current information sources and public consultation. The primary source of information throughout has been the annual partnership analysis of alcohol related violence and crime and disorder within Southwark.
5. This report updates the committee on the most recent analysis, for 2012, paying particular regard to the current situation within the three special policy areas.
6. Based upon the content of the analysis, the committee is recommended to maintain each of the three saturation areas through to the next analysis.

However, it is also open to the committee to consider whether any of the policies should be amended or revoked. If the committee is minded to either amend or revoke any saturation policy, then a round of public consultation will be necessary.

7. The committee should note that a separate report on this agenda considers the position in three further areas of the borough where the cumulative impact of licensed premises is under ongoing monitor. These are:
 - The Elephant & Castle
 - The Old Kent Road
 - The Walworth Road / East Street.
8. This report also fulfils an outstanding reference from the committee to provide some further information on the partnership night-time economy team and provides members with information on the new relevant statutory provisions with regard to a late night levy and early morning restriction orders.

KEY ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION

The 2012 partnership analytical report

9. The partnership analysis of alcohol related violence was published on 19 February 2013. The analysis comprises three parts as follows:
 - Alcohol related violence Southwark 2012 (copy provided at Appendix A)
 - Alcohol related violence – Identified saturation areas 2012 (copy provided at Appendix B)
 - Alcohol related violence – Proposed saturation areas 2012 (copy provided as Appendix A to the companion report on the agenda).
10. Together the analytical report provides full statistical information for 2012 on:
 - Alcohol related “violence against the person” (VAP)
 - Information taken from police crime and disorder (CAD) data (dealing with alcohol related “disorder and rowdiness”)
 - Alcohol related ambulance (LAS) calls.
11. For the first time the analysis is also able to cover:
 - The cost of alcohol related harm in Southwark
 - General alcohol related health data.
12. Appendix A to this report provides headline analysis and an overview across Southwark. Appendix B provides specific detailed information in respect of the three current special policy areas. This report provides summary information.

Violence against the person

13. 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
- Murder
- Offensive weapon
- Other violence
- Serious wounding.

14. Section 1.4 of Appendix A sets out the methodology used for capturing data and the limitations of the data provided.

Alcohol related CAD data

15. Statistics reproduced in the partnership analytical report from police CAD data collect information on calls to the police regarding:

- Rowdy / inconsiderate behaviour
- Licensed premises
- Street drinking.

16. Again, section 1.4 of Appendix A sets out how the information was captured and the limitations of the data provided.

Ambulance data

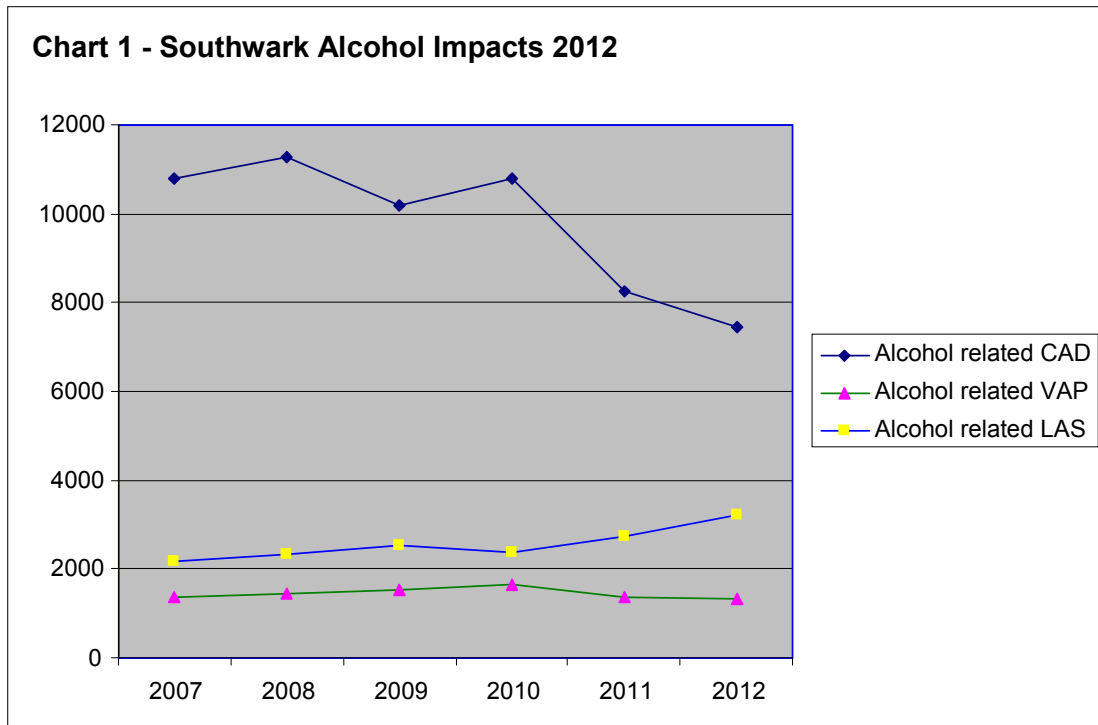
17. Information relating to alcohol related assaults reported to the London ambulance service has been extracted from the London Ambulance Service website.

General Southwark Overview

18. A full analysis of the overall situation within Southwark, including background and context to the information, is given in Appendix A. The key findings of the general analysis are set out below and in Chart 1 (see following page):

- Across Southwark generally both alcohol related VAP and CAD are at their lowest levels since 2007. Alcohol related CAD is showing a 34% fall since the highest recorded level in 2008 (7435 calls down from 11266), while alcohol related VAP is showing a 18.6% fall since the highest recorded level in 2010 (1342 offences down from 1648)
- Despite this, the proportion of total violent crime that is alcohol related has increased over the period. In 2007 alcohol related violent crime accounted for 22% of total VAP. By 2011 this had risen to 30%. In 2012 alcohol related VAP accounted for 29% of total VAP
- Despite the welcome reductions in alcohol related VAP and CAD, alcohol related ambulance pick-ups are rising (to their highest recorded level). While these figures are undoubtedly high (Southwark is now placed fourth in London borough rankings behind Westminster, Croydon and Lambeth) some of this rise may be attributable to improved reporting

- Using the Home Office calculator, it is estimated that the economic and social costs of crime in Southwark fell in 2012 for the third consecutive year and now stand at £9,661,244
 - The estimated cost of alcohol attributable admissions was £8,464,000 representing £29.90 per Southwark resident. Southwark ranked 13th highest in terms of the total cost of alcohol related hospital admissions (of the 33 London boroughs including the City of London)
 - The analysis notes that in 2012 there were 1023 premises licensed for the sale and supply of alcohol within Southwark. This figure is only slightly reduced from 2011 (3.5%). This figure increases to 1218 when including premises without authorisation for alcohol.
19. A number of factors will have contributed to the reduction in figures. Among these are:
- Increased partnership working initiatives between the police, council and other agencies, addressing matters of concern around the late night economy; premises management; and the availability of alcohol
 - Allied to increased targeting of resources toward high risk and problem activities
 - The industry response to ensuring more socially responsible premises management
 - Increasing awareness in the health impacts of high risk and harmful levels of alcohol consumption
 - The downturn in the economy.



Borough and Bankside Special Saturation Policy Area

20. A map of the current Borough and Bankside special saturation policy area is provided on page 7 of Appendix B to this report. The boundary of the saturation area is defined as follows - Starting at the Lambeth border by the Thames and following the route southward to the Waterloo Road / St George's Circus / Borough Road / Borough High Street / Long Lane / Crosby Row / Snowfields / Bermondsey Street then directly north to the river frontage and westward back to the Lambeth border. This is the largest of the 6 areas currently either subject of a saturation policy or under monitor.
21. 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 249 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 fairly constant over the past year with an overall increase of just one premises from the previous year. It represents 20.4% of the current overall total of 1218 licensed premises (including those without alcohol as a licensed activity) within the borough. Of these there are 90 recorded cafes / restaurants; 73 public houses; and 30 supermarkets / off licences / convenience stores. The policy currently applies to night-clubs / public houses & bars / restaurants & cafes / off-licences, supermarkets and grocers.
22. **Of particular relevance, Borough and Bankside:**
- This is a significant tourist destination with a heavy footfall. The Tate Modern, Shakespeare's Globe, Borough Market and Guy's Hospital are all located within its area
 - The area saw significant additional tourism during the spring and summer seasons as the Diamond Jubilee celebrations took place along the river

and London played host to the Olympics. The Borough and Bankside area saw a 'live site' positioned at Potter's Field and several Olympic houses located here

- The area continues to be subject of considerable regeneration and development. Recent and ongoing developments include The Shard (Europe's second tallest building); and the London Bridge and Blackfriars railway stations
- This is the borough's major transport hub with the aforementioned London Bridge rail, bus and tube terminal here
- Includes perhaps Southwark's most famous night time venue, the Ministry of Sound within its area, alongside other large venues including the Pulse
- Has had the partnership night-time economy team operating within its area since 2011 (see section 23 of this report for further information)
- Has an established and well attended pub watch supported by police and relevant council officers
- Has CDAT (the NHS drug team for complex needs) also located within the area.

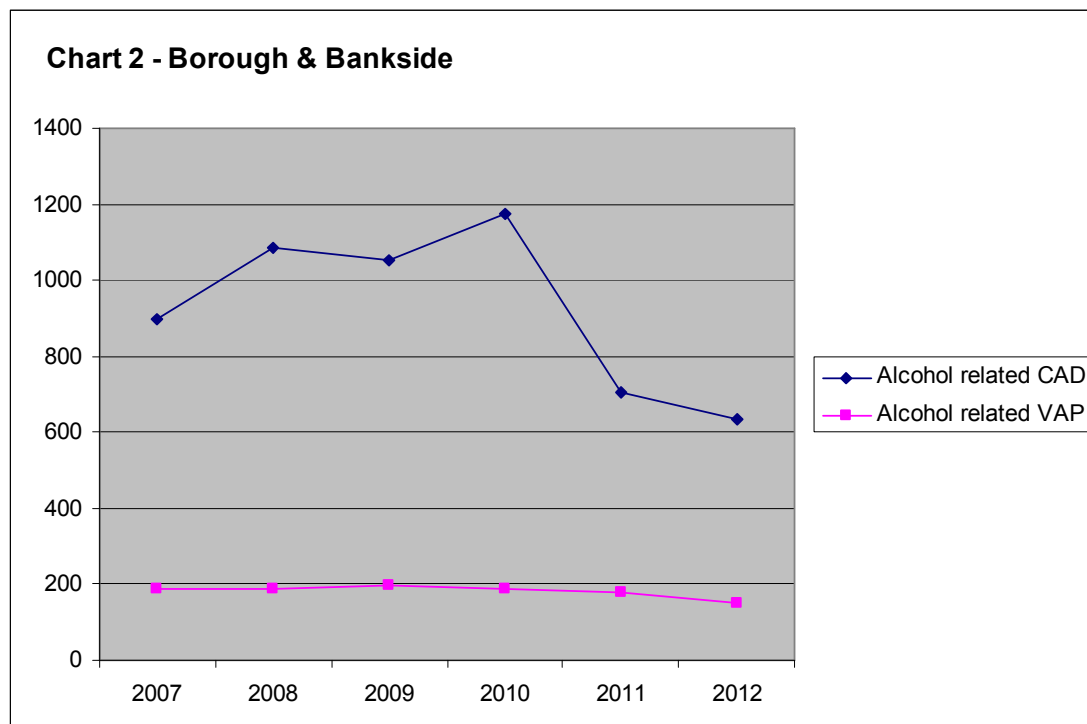
The Night-Time Economy Team (NTE)

23. The licensing committee has previously asked for information on the contribution made by the partnership night-time economy team to the reduction of night-time alcohol related crime and disorder in this area.
24. The team was established in 2011. Jointly funded by the metropolitan police and this authority for a three year period through to 30 March 2014, the team comprises 5 dedicated police officers (1 x sergeant plus 4 x PCs) supplemented on Friday and Saturday nights by 2 officers from the council's community safety division plus a team of special constables.
25. The support provided by community safety normally comprises 1 x licensing officer and one other from the health and safety; food safety; environmental protection; trading standards; street trading; private sector housing; wardens or other teams. The team primarily operates along the river frontage between the Lambeth border and Tower Bridge and along and around Borough High Street down to the Elephant and Castle. It runs day and night shifts, from Tuesday through to Sunday including Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights. It provides a high visibility presence in the night-time economy, intended to provide reassurance to those who visit, live and work within the area as well as establishing good working relationships with venue and front of house management. The NTE regularly patrols and monitors the area and has been responsible for a wide range of partnership initiatives, including around:
 - Illegal minicab operations, particularly at London Bridge and the Ministry of Sound night club
 - Illegal front of house security staff, in conjunction with the Security Industry Authority
 - Drugs initiatives around night club venues, using 'sniffer' dogs

- Illegal barbecue seizures, in conjunction with the street trading team
 - Illegal economy work in licensed premises in conjunction with customs and excise, revenue and benefits and trading standards.
26. This developed approach to partnership working is seeing benefits not just in reductions in local crime and disorder figures, but in terms of relationships between venues and the police and shared experience and learning for staff from the many teams involved.

Borough and Bankside – key findings from the partnership analysis

27. Detailed analysis for the Borough and Bankside saturation area is contained within appendix B through pages 7 to 18, with key findings provided below and in Chart 2 (see following page).
- In line with general Southwark figures, both alcohol related VAP and CAD fell in 2012 to their lowest levels since 2007. Alcohol related VAP saw a 27% reduction from 2011 (149 offences down from 179) while alcohol related CAD saw a 10% reduction from 2011 (633 calls down from 704) and a considerable 46% reduction from the 2010 high (1176 offences)
 - Within this evening / night-time alcohol related VAP (1800-0559) decreased by 27% between 2011 and 2012 (105 offences down from 144) while daytime alcohol related VAP (0600-1759) increased by 26% (44 offences up from 35)
 - Ambulance calls saw a 21.5% increase from 2011 to 2012 (95 calls).
 - The estimated cost of crime in the Borough and Bankside area in 2012 was £1,086,142 - a decrease of 15.4% from 2011.



Borough and Bankside conclusion

28. The partnership analysis reports significant decreases across total VAP, overall alcohol related VAP and alcohol related CAD calls. However, these successes are tempered by increases in alcohol related ambulance pick-ups and daytime alcohol related VAP.
29. While encouraging progress is being made, it is recommended that the special 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

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

Camberwell saturation area

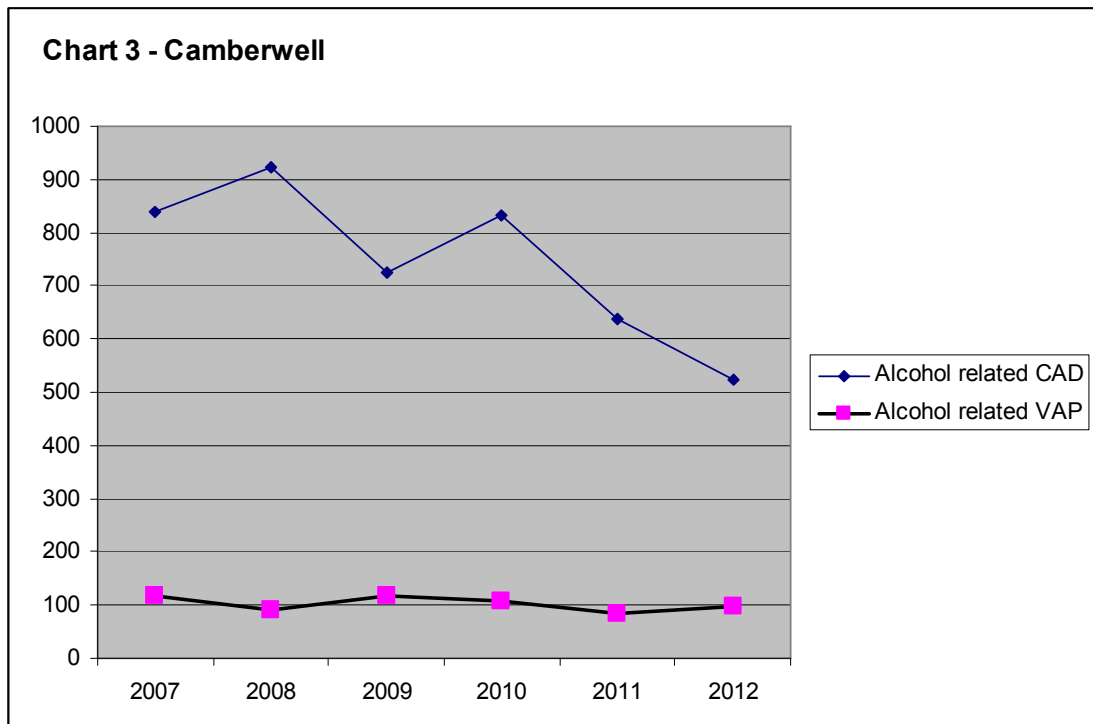
31. A map of the Camberwell saturation area is provided on page 19 of Appendix B. The boundary of the policy area begins at Camberwell New Road at the junction with Wyndham Road and progresses through Camberwell Road / Bowyer Place / Edmund Street / Benhill Road / Wilson Road / Graces Road / Graces Mews / 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.
32. 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 67 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 an increase of four from the 2011 figure and 5.5% of the total 1218 licensed premises in Southwark. This figure includes 25 convenience, supermarket, off licence and other stores; 24 restaurant / cafes; and 12 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.
33. 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 British railway station and Loughborough Junction railway station.
34. Recent local developments in the area have included:
 - Blenheim CDP and Access Southwark are located on Camberwell Road, providing day programmes for people in drug and alcohol treatment. Once referred by their key worker people with addictions travel to Camberwell in order to access these services.
 - 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. Most recently the TfL funded safer transport teams have made this area a priority.

Camberwell – key findings from the partnership analysis

35. Detailed analysis for the Camberwell saturation area is contained within the area specific analysis contained within appendix B from pages 19 - 29. Some key findings are given below:

- Alcohol related CAD in Camberwell fell for the second year running and now stands at a 5 year low. Figures were down by 17.7% from 2011 (638 calls down to 525)
- However, alcohol related VAP increased overall (by 11 offences from 85 to 96). During the evening / night period (1800 to 0559) the level of offending was fairly consistent (reduced by 1 from 56 to 55). Daytime alcohol related VAP saw a significant 41% rise (from 29 offences to 41)
- Alcohol related ambulance calls in the Camberwell area reduced by 26.8% in 2012 from 2011 (down by 70 calls)
- The estimated cost of crime in the Camberwell area in 2012 was £819,928.00, an increase of 35.3% from 2011 estimates.



Camberwell conclusion

36. Although some significant improvements are being seen in alcohol related CAD and ambulance calls within the Camberwell area, the increases in daytime alcohol related VAP give cause for concern.

37. For this 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

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

Peckham saturation area

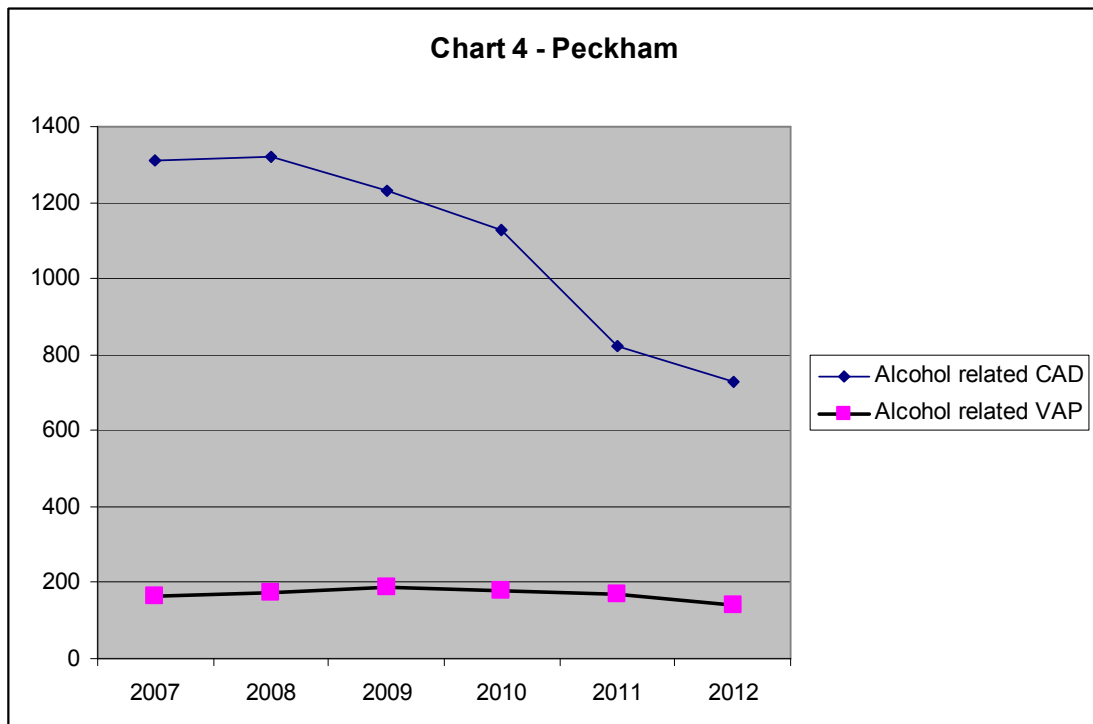
39. A map of the Peckham saturation area is provided on page 30 of appendix B. The boundary of the Peckham saturation area commences on Peckham High Street at the junction with Kelly Avenue and progresses to Gatony Street / Sumner Road / Jocelyn Street / cross Peckham Hill Street / Goldsmith Road / Meeting 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.
40. 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 57 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 figure represents a reduction of one premises from 2011 and 4.7% of the 1218 total licensed premises in the borough. This figure includes 24 convenience stores. Supermarkets, off-licences and similar; 13 public houses; and 9 cafe / restaurants.
41. 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.
42. 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.
43. Recent developments in the area include:
- There is an active pub watch and business watch in the area;
 - The area has been subject of targeted partnership work across community safety services which has led to notable street and town centre improvements
 - The Southwark anti-social behaviour unit and the local safer neighbourhood team have been proactively targeting alcohol related street anti-social behaviour, and a number of acceptable behaviour contracts (ABCs) and anti-social behaviour orders (ASBOs) have been issued.

Peckham – key findings from the partnership analysis

44. Detailed analysis for the Peckham area is contained within the area specific analysis contained within appendix B between pages 30 - 40. Some key

findings from the partnership analysis are provided in Chart 4 (following page) and below:

- Calls to the police concerning alcohol related CAD in Peckham fell for the fourth consecutive year. A significant fall of 92 calls (822 down to 730) provided a 11.2% reduction from the 2011 figure and a 44.8% reduction from the 2008 high for the area. Figures are now at a 5 year low
- Alcohol related VAP also fell by 15.6% (26 offences from 167 down to 141) from the 2011 figure and these now stand at a 5 year low
- These reductions are reflected in both daytime and night-time VAP. Daytime VAP saw a small (3.3% reduction, 2 offences from 60 down to 58). Night-time VAP saw a larger 22.4% fall (83 offences down from 107)
- However, alcohol related ambulance calls in Peckham continue to rise with an increase of 66 calls in 2012 from 2011
- The estimated cost of crime in this area was £1,129,971. This represents a decrease of 1.3% from the 2011 estimates
- The partnership analysis also notes that hotspot mapping indicates that the Peckham hotspot extends past the northern boundary of the saturation area (see page 13 of Appendix A). Members may wish to consider whether, on the basis of this information, it wishes to go out to public consultation on the remodelling of the area.



Peckham conclusion

45. Although some significant improvements are being seen in both alcohol related CAD and VAP within this analysis, the increases in alcohol related ambulance call-outs are noted.
46. 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

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

Special saturation policies dealing with the cumulative impact of a concentration of licensed premises

48. The cumulative impact of a concentration of licensed premises is dealt with under sections 13.19 through to 13.38 of the guidance to the Act produced by the Home Office (HO) (last revision published October 2012). 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 director of legal services (paragraph 67 onward).
49. A saturation policy may be declared where there is an evidence base showing that a significant concentration of licensed premises in an area is impacting upon the licensing objectives and the addition of each further licence is likely to have a disproportionate impact on crime and disorder, or nuisance.
50. 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
 - Examine trends over a period of time.
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.

Late Night Levy

52. In considering the cumulative impact of licensed premises, members will wish to be aware that Part 2 of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 (PSRA) now enables licensing authorities to charge a levy to operators within the authority's area, who are licensed to sell alcohol between 000 and 0600, as a means of raising a contribution toward the costs of policing the late night economy.
53. Where a levy is introduced, it will be payable by each person who holds either a premises licence or a club premises certificate issued by this authority under the Licensing Act 2003, authorising the sale or supply of alcohol during the

determined 'late night supply period'. A levy cannot be applied to operators in part of the authority's area only.

54. The decision to introduce the levy is for the licensing authority to make. When making such decision, the licensing authority must have regard to the matters set out in section 125(3) of the PSRA.
55. Although some local discussions have taken place between this authority and the police authority, no 'in principle' agreement has been reached on the introduction of a levy at present. The relevant authorities will continue to monitor the situation.

Early Morning Restriction Orders

56. Members will also wish to be aware that sections 172A to 172E of the Licensing Act 2003 now confer a power on licensing authorities to make, vary or revoke early morning restriction orders (EMROs). Under an EMRO a licensing authority may prohibit the sale of alcohol for a specified time period between 12 midnight and 0600 in the whole or part of its area, if it is satisfied that this would be appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives.
57. EMROs are designed to address recurring problems such as high levels of alcohol related crime and disorder in specific areas at specific times; serious public nuisance; and other instances of alcohol related anti-social behaviour which is not attributable to specific premises.
58. An EMRO prevents licensed premises in the area to which the EMRO relates from supplying alcohol during the times at which the EMRO applies. Home Office guidance advises licensing authorities should firstly consider whether other measures may address the problems that they have identified as the basis for introducing an EMRO. Such other measures might include:
 - Introducing a cumulative impact policy
 - Reviewing licences of specific problem premises; and
 - Encouraging the creation of business-led best practice schemes in the area.
59. Where a licensing authority considers that it has the necessary evidential basis that supports the introduction of an EMRO and considers that this step is appropriate and necessary for the promotion of the licensing objectives, the authority must publish public notices giving detail of the proposal and invite representations on the matter. It must then convene a public hearing to consider any representations made.
60. Any person supplying alcohol once an EMRO is in place will be treated as providing an unauthorised licensable activity in contravention of the Act.

Community impact statement

61. This report considers the extent to which saturation policies continue to be appropriate and necessary within the Borough and Bankside, Camberwell and Peckham areas, in helping to control the direct impacts of the leisure and night-time economy on the local community.

62. 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.
63. 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. However, operators will have to demonstrate that their business proposals do not further impact on the identified concerns within the locality.
64. 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.
65. 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

66. This report does not contain any new resource implications. Work undertaken in relation to maintenance of saturation areas may be contained within existing resources.

Consultations

67. No public consultations have taken place as part of the preparations of this report. Any decision to amend or remove any of the current saturation areas will initiate public consultation in accordance with section 5(3) of the Licensing Act 2003.

SUPPLEMENTARY ADVICE FROM OTHER OFFICERS

Director of Legal Services

68. 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.
69. 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 section 182 of the 2003 Act.
70. Section 5(4) of the 2003 Act states that the council must keep its licensing policy under review and make appropriate revisions where necessary.
71. 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.

72. 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 section 5 of the 2003 Act.
73. 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.
74. 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.
75. 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.
76. 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.
77. There are limitations associated with special policies. Most important of these are:
 - 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 the consumption off the premises. The inclusion of such types of premises must be justifiable, having regard to the evidence obtained through the consultation process.
 - 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;
 - 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.
 - 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.

- Special policies cannot justify and should not include provisions for a terminal hour in a particular area.
 - Special policies must not impose quotas that would restrict the consideration of any application on its individual merits.
78. The statement of licensing policy must not be inconsistent with the provisions of the 2003 Act and must not override the rights 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.
79. 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.
80. 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

81. Saturation policies form part of the statement of licensing policy.
82. 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.
83. 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.
84. 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.

Strategic Director of Finance & Corporate Services (E&L/13/017)

85. This report recommends that the licensing committee agrees to maintain the existing saturation policies in the Borough and Bankside, Camberwell and Peckham areas; and to continue to monitor the cumulative impact of licensed premises.

86. The strategic director of finance and corporate services 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 Home Office Guidance to the Act Southwark Statement of Licensing Policy Latest partnership analysis reports	The Health Safety Licensing & Environmental Protection Unit, Hub C, Third Floor, 160 Tooley Street. London, SE1	Name: Mrs Kirtikula Read Phone number: 020 7525 5748

APPENDICES

No.	Title
Appendix A	Safer Southwark Partnership - alcohol related violence - Southwark 2012
Appendix B	Safer Southwark Partnership - alcohol related violence - identified saturation areas 2012

AUDIT TRAIL

Lead Officer	Deborah Collins, Strategic Director of Environment and Leisure	
Report Author	Richard Parkins; Health Safety Licensing and Environmental Protection Unit Manager	
Version	Final	
Dated	21 May 2013	
Key Decision?	Yes	
CONSULTATION WITH OTHER OFFICERS / DIRECTORATES / CABINET MEMBER		
Officer Title	Comments sought	Comments included
Director of Legal Services	Yes	Yes
Strategic Director of Finance and Corporate Services	Yes	Yes
Cabinet Member	Yes	Yes
Date final report sent to Constitutional/ Team	31 May 2013	

Safer Southwark Partnership

Alcohol Related Violence Southwark 2012

Southwark Council, the police and partners in the community are working hard to keep you safe.

Kelly Wilson,
Community Safety Analyst
Divisional Business Team
19 February 2013

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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 borough of Southwark. Detailed analysis has been completed regarding alcohol related violence in both the identified and proposed saturation areas and this document is intended to be read alongside both of these documents.

1.2 Recommendations

- Alcohol related violence issues to be monitored in the East Dulwich / Lordship Lane area owing to a prevalence of licensed premises in the area.
- The Peckham saturation area to be remodelled using hotspots throughout this document as guidance.
- The Walworth saturation area to be monitored and boundaries amended within the next analysis if appropriate.
- Owing to inaccuracy and inconsistency with the data, it is suggested that alcohol related ASB is no longer measured by police CAD data, unless the pilot study approach is adopted and therefore more qualitative data is available. Alternative ways of measuring this could be for the Partnership to make better use of the wardens' data, especially concerning alcohol confiscations. Overall, this will enable a more qualitative and well rounded report. Currently, there are mapping issues with the wardens' data but it is hoped that these can be overcome over the coming financial year.
- The data received from Southwark's licensing register took a long time to analyse due to formatting issues and inconsistencies. It is recommended that officers examine this database over the coming months and try to establish a more efficient way of extracting and analysing the data.

1.3 Key findings

Table 1: Alcohol related violence – key findings – 2012	
Licensed premises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 1023 licensed premises borough wide, 49.2% are located in one of the saturation areas ➤ Cathedrals and surrounding wards are the primary location of licensed premises in Southwark, with Camberwell Green, The Lane and East Dulwich secondary areas. ➤ There has not been a great deal of business change in 2012; indeed, there were just 37 fewer premises than in 2011, with public houses, convenience stores, and restaurant/café's of note. ➤ Areas particularly affected by closures were SE16 and SE15
Cost of crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Alcohol related violence cost approximately £9,661,244 in 2012, a reduction of 3.4% (£340,000) on the previous year. ➤ Alcohol related violent crime in the saturation areas cost £169,897 more than in 2011, an increase of 3.2%) going against the borough trend. ➤ The estimated cost to each Southwark resident concerning alcohol related admissions is £29.90 based on an average of 74 bed days per 1,000 population. Clearly this money and bed spaces could be better used elsewhere
Crime	<p>1800 to 0559</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 53.1% of alcohol related violent crime took place within one of the saturation areas. ➤ 6.5% decrease in alcohol related violent crime between 2011 and 2012 ➤ Almost 40% of all violence considered alcohol related <p>0600 to 1759</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 48.9% of alcohol related violent crime took place within one of the saturation areas ➤ Increase of 3.3% when comparing 2012 with the previous year ➤ Overall, 19.2% of violence in this period is considered to be alcohol related <p>0000 to 0559</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 58.5% of all violence occurs in one of the saturation areas ➤ There was a decrease of 5.9% when comparing 2012 figures with those from 2011 ➤ The current proportion of violence that is alcohol related is of concern, at 52.2%
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Higher rates of mortality from chronic liver disease than national and regional averages ➤ Significantly better than those averages for under 18 and female alcohol specific hospital admissions, but significantly worse for males. ➤ Significantly worse than all averages when considering all types of alcohol related crime ➤ Significantly worse averages for claimants of incapacity benefit, (for alcoholism) <p>In terms of Southwark clients:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 475 clients in treatment, where alcohol is the primary drug used (to the end of Q2) ➤ Most clients are aged from 40 to 54, which is the same for both males and females ➤ 17% of clients state that they drink 1000+ units of alcohol per month ➤ Almost half of clients use a secondary drug, mostly cannabis.
CAD ASB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Significant decrease in CAD ASB between 2012 and 2011 (almost 10% fewer calls) ➤ Summer months (June – August) are the busiest, potentially because of warmer weather ➤ A pilot study has been started, in which 70% of CAD calls were related to alcohol. There is the potential to harness this data, to provide a more qualitative report in 2014. ➤ Hotspots for ASB are at Elephant and Castle, Camberwell Green and Rye Lane ➤ Currently, 39.5% of CAD ASB occurs in one of the saturation areas
Ambulance service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Alcohol is predominantly an issue in the evening in all saturation areas; however, in Walworth and Peckham, it is also a problem in the daytime. ➤ Though Cathedrals experienced the most LAS call outs, numbers increased by just 0.1%, whereas Chaucer, which neighbours Cathedrals increased by 2.5%. ➤ 17.8% increase in alcohol related calls when comparing 2012 with the previous year ➤ Southwark is ranked fourth of all boroughs, behind Westminster, Camden and Lambeth ➤ Peak times are overnight on Fri/Sat and Sat/Sun, correlating with MPS crime/CAD data ➤ Just under three quarters of patients are males, with a peak age range of 25 to 29, followed by those aged 40 to 44 and 30 to 34. ➤ Until the age of 19, there are more female patients than male

1.4 Methodology

Data was taken from the MPS crime reporting system (CRIS). 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 difficult to ascertain exactly how significant a part the consumption or over consumption of alcohol plays in the occurrence of crime. It is often flagged or noted within crime reports 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 1 January 2007 to 31 December 2012.

Police DARIS (commonly known as CAD) data has been used for the same period which is accurately mapped to XY coordinates, thus previous difficulties concerning the accuracy of locations have largely been overcome. As before, there continue to be issues following on from the change in CAD codes. The following type codes have been used:

202 – Rowdy/inconsiderate behaviour (also 26)

301 – Licensing (was 27)

209 – Street drinking (was 34)

Health data was obtained from the LAPE profiles, published by the North West Public Health Authority (<http://www.lape.org.uk/LAPProfile.aspx?reg=h>) with qualitative data for Southwark residents sourced from the Data and Performance Management Team for NHS SE London.

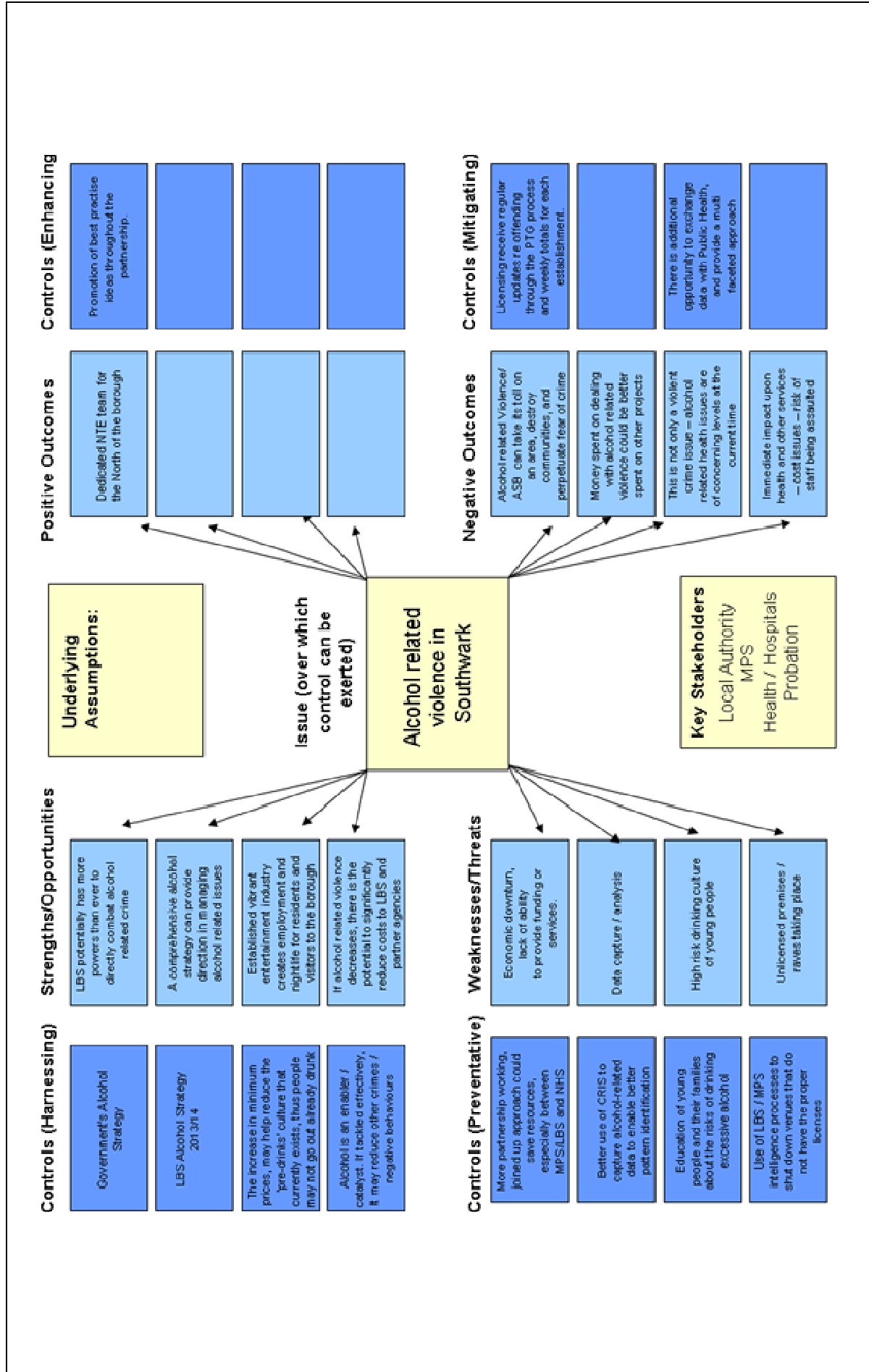
Alcohol related incidents reported to the London Ambulance Service have been extracted from the LASS website. It is now possible to map these using XY co-ordinates, and thus the LAS data is now extremely accurate. This is particularly important for areas such as the Old Kent Road, which do not conform to LSOA boundaries, which previously was the only method of mapping the data.

Finally, all maps have been reproduced from the Map Info Professional system. © Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. ((0) 100019252) 2013

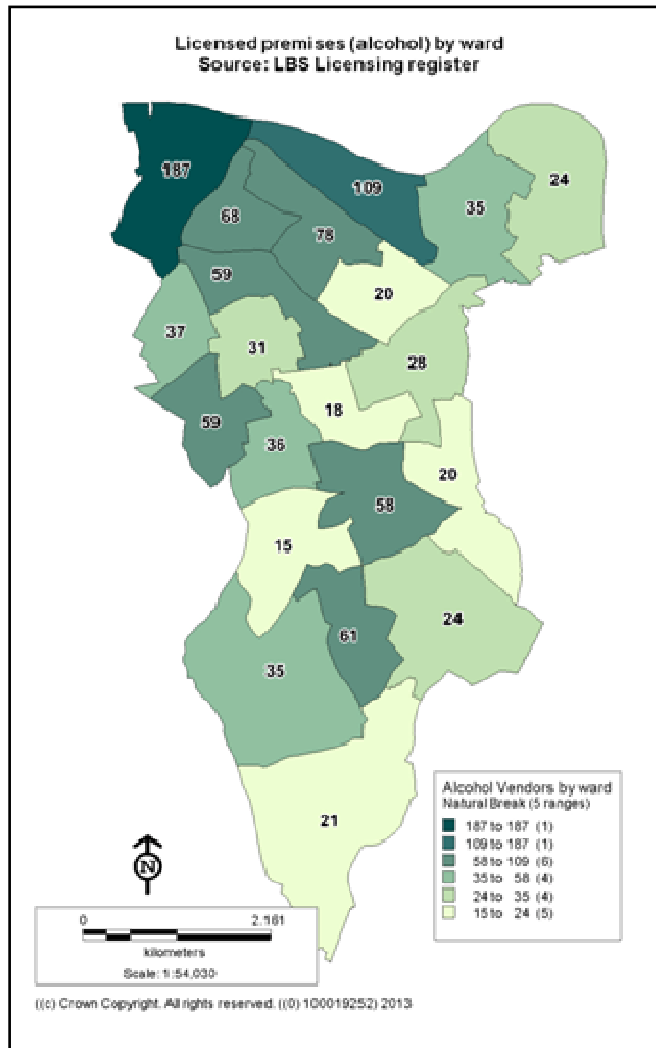
2.0 Context

2.1 Horizon scanning and PESTELO analysis

Table 2: PESTELO Factors for alcohol related violence		
PESTELO	FACTOR	CONSIDERATIONS
Political	MOPAC	May change governance methods. Impact on financial and business planning for MPS. Will impact upon Partnership priorities
	"Big Society"	The stated priorities are to give communities more power, encourage people to take an active role in their communities, to transfer power from central to local government, to support social enterprise and to publish government data
Economic	Further economic downturn	All public sector organisations will be receiving substantial reductions in their budgets from central government, which will have a further impact on the budget shortfall.
	Partnerships	Partners may be equally affected by the economic downturn, which may impact upon their ability to undertake partnership activities and ability to provide funding
Socio-economic	Street Population	Marked increase in homeless migrants noted in the borough, particularly in Cathedrals. Recent profiles have shown that a high proportion have some sort of dependence on alcohol. A number have come to attention for ASB or crime.
	Drinking patterns	Nationwide shift in drinking patterns from drinking in pubs to drinking at home before going out. A variety of reasons have been suggested for this, with the most recent being the proposed increase in minimum price for a unit of alcohol
	Binge drinking culture / health	As the binge drinking culture continues, it is likely that health related problems will be generated in the future. Unless the attitude towards drinking alcohol radically shifts, the damage caused by alcohol, both in terms of health and crime is likely to increase.
Technological	Clubscan	Some nightclubs in the borough are running 'Clubscan' as a condition of entry, which reduces the ability of underage people to enter. It records personal data of those entering, enabling suspects for violence to be apprehended much easier.
	CCTV	An increase in the number and quality of the borough's CCTV cameras will improve public safety, increase police detections, and reduce the fear of crime.
Environmental	Regeneration	Urban regeneration will impact upon the environment. More people may be attracted to Southwark to visit new venues, most notably the Shard.
Legal	Government Alcohol Strategy	Home Office is in consultation regarding proposed commitments, including minimum pricing, banning 'multipacks', stronger local powers, and sobriety schemes. The late night levy legislation was amended in October 2012. There are current concerns voiced in the media that though raising the minimum price of alcohol will reduce drinking, many pubs may be forced to cease trading. Guidance on EMRO's (early morning restriction orders) and for the levy itself available from http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/alcohol-drugs/alcohol/alcohol-supporting-guidance/late-night-levy-guidance
Organisational	Relocation of public health	Changes to structure result in new priorities and ways of working.
	Night time economy team	This is a partnership team consisting of police and council officers working in a specific area within the north of the borough to reduce violent and other crime and make the area safer for residents, visitors and businesses.



2.2 Licensed premises in Southwark



Premises serving 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.

Data within this chapter has been obtained from Southwark's licensing team.

There are 1023 licensed premises in Southwark, 49.2% of which are located within one of the borough's six saturation areas.

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

It can be seen that Cathedrals ward contains the most licensed premises. This is doubtless concerned with its thriving night time economy. With rapid 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, and Riverside, an adjoining ward, is second. There are six wards with the next highest density of licensed premises, three of which adjoin Cathedrals.

Of the three other wards with a higher proportion of licensed premises, large portions of two of them, in Camberwell Green and The Lane are monitored by saturation areas. East Dulwich is not however. Premises here are largely located in and around the Lordship Lane area.

Use	Borough & Bankside	Camberwell	Elephant & Castle	Old Kent Road	Peckham	Walworth
24 hour store	5	6	2	1	7	2
Convenience store	16	15	5	11	11	13
Hostel / hotel	11	1		1	1	
Leisure	12	1	3		5	
Members club	8	2	3		2	
Nightclub	4	2	4	6	2	
Off licence	8	1	2	2	2	1
Other	14					
Petrol station	2			2	1	
Public house	73	12	7	5	13	13
Restaurant/cafe	90	24	15	10	9	11
Supermarket	6	3	2	4	4	5
Grand total	249	67	43	42	57	45

It is clear that of all the saturation areas, both current policy and those under monitor, Borough and Bankside remains to have the most licensed premises (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 cafés). Peckham and Camberwell also have more 24hr convenience stores (indeed, more convenience stores in total) than other areas (not including Borough and Bankside).

Type of premises	Borough & Bankside	Camberwell	Elephant & Castle	Old Kent Road	Peckham	Walworth
24 hour store	1	0	0	0	0	0
Convenience store	-1	0	0	-1	-1	-2
Hostel / hotel	1	0	0	0	0	0
Leisure	1	0	-1	0	1	0
Members club	1	0	0	0	0	0
Nightclub	0	0	0	0	0	0
Off Licence	1	0	0	0	-2	0
Other	2	0	0	0	0	0
Petrol station	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public house	-4	0	1	-1	1	-2
Restaurant/cafe	-1	-1	-2	0	0	1
Supermarket	0	1	0	0	0	0
Grand total	1	0	-2	-2	-1	-3

There was little or no change in the amount of licensed premises within the saturation area boundaries, with most reporting a slight decrease. Of note, seven public houses within these areas closed their doors and just two opened. Four restaurants/cafés also closed within the Elephant and Castle, Borough and Bankside and Camberwell boundaries.

When considering the remainder of the borough, there were 37 fewer premises licensed to sell alcohol in 2012 than in 2011 (16.6% decrease), with three types of premises of particular note; these being public houses (12), restaurant/cafés (10) and convenience stores (9). The areas predominantly affected by these closures were the SE16 (Southwark Park Road / Albion Street) and SE15 (Gibbon Road / Bellenden Road) postal areas.

2.2.1 Time bands for licensed premises.

Time Range	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
0000 - 0100	228	259	259	267	291	380	389
0100 - 0200	139	140	140	146	164	214	213
0200 - 0300	95	89	89	93	100	125	126
0300 - 0400	88	79	79	84	88	100	103
0400 - 0500	80	76	76	78	80	88	88
0500 - 0600	79	76	76	76	79	85	87
0600 - 0700	123	122	122	122	123	125	123
0700 - 0800	183	184	184	184	185	183	170
0800 - 0900	402	404	403	403	407	403	237
0900 - 1000	439	457	457	456	460	461	294
1000 - 1100	703	705	706	703	711	711	568
1100 - 1200	887	888	890	888	890	889	664
1200 - 1300	939	940	939	940	943	943	930
1300 - 1400	940	941	942	942	946	945	932
1400 - 1500	944	945	946	946	949	950	939
1500 - 1600	944	945	946	946	949	950	939
1600 - 1700	946	947	948	948	951	950	937
1700 - 1800	947	949	950	951	954	951	936
1800 - 1900	948	949	951	951	955	950	931
1900 - 2000	947	949	951	951	956	952	932
2000 - 2100	936	938	940	940	944	941	922
2100 - 2200	921	779	925	924	930	927	899
2200 - 2300	901	902	905	904	911	909	871
2300 - 0000	548	548	550	563	599	601	503

10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	100%
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Of the 1023 premises open in the borough, there were 64 which did not have their opening times displayed in the licence register.

The table above shows that generally between 90 and 100 per cent of licensed premises in the borough are open between 1100 and 2300. In the early evening the proportion is particularly high, around 97%.

There are far fewer premises open in the early hours (between 0200 and 0600) however, unsurprisingly there are more open in this time period on Saturday and Sunday, doubtless connected to the night time economy and the drinking/entertainment culture in the UK.

2.3 The cost of alcohol related violent crime in Southwark

Crime can cause a significant cost to individuals, businesses and society in general. The Home Office has published estimates of the economic and social costs of crime since 2000, with the most recent update being given in 2010/11. The costs are presented in three categories, these being:

- Costs incurred in anticipation of crime, such as defensive expenditure
- Costs as a consequence of crime – these include the physical and emotional impact upon the victim, and the value of any property taken
- Costs incurred in response to crime, including the costs to the criminal justice system

Not every crime type has been calculated by the Home Office, so this will not be an exact study. Crime types included below are serious wounding, common assault and assault with injury, thus harassment, other violence and possession of offensive weapon have not been included.

The average costs of crime vary between offence categories. Personal crimes, with a large estimated emotional and physical impact, such as wounding, are far more costly on average than property crime.

It is good practise not to include murder in the analysis, as this will skew any results seen, as the estimated emotional and physical impact is so high.

Using the Home Office calculator, the value of serious wounding, common assault and assault with injury in Southwark in 2012 was £24,894,295. Approximately £9.6m of this was alcohol related.

Using the same technique, it has been estimated that alcohol related violent crime cost Southwark (residents, businesses et al) approximately £9,661,244 in 2012.

This is £340,000 less than the previous year (equating to 3.4%).

The table below displays the estimated value of violent crime in Southwark for the past six years, and the percentage / actual changes therein.

Category	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assault with Injury	£4,102,010	£3,455,870	£5,081,010	£5,913,160	£5,355,130	£5,012,480
Common assault	£344,750	£353,500	£460,250	£689,500	£553,000	£477,750
Serious wounding	£2,291,483	£4,299,749	£5,741,581	£4,299,749	£4,093,773	£4,171,014
Total violence	£6,738,243	£8,109,119	£11,282,841	£10,902,409	£10,001,903	£9,661,244
Difference from previous year		£1,370,876	£3,173,722	-£380,432	-£900,506	-£340,659
% change from previous year		20.3%	39.1%	-3.4%	-8.3%	-3.4%

Drilling down into the data, it has been possible to estimate the costs of these three crime types in the saturation areas. This will be explored further in the relevant documents, but a summary table is below, comparing 2012 with the previous year.

Table 7: Estimated costs of alcohol related violence in the saturation areas				
Saturation area	Cost 2011	Cost 2012	Difference	% change
Borough & Bankside	£1,283,899	£1,086,142	-£197,757	-15.4%
Camberwell	£605,873	£819,928	£214,055	35.3%
Elephant & Castle	£913,713	£1,030,483	£116,770	12.8%
Old Kent Road	£730,985	£922,793	£191,808	26.2%
Peckham	£1,144,759	£1,129,971	-£14,788	-1.3%
Walworth	£673,240	£533,049	-£140,191	-20.8%
Total (saturation areas)	£5,352,469	£5,522,366	£169,897	3.2%

As the table on the previous page showed, there was a 3.4% reduction across the whole borough (in terms of the spend on alcohol related violence).

The cost of crime reduced in Peckham, Borough and Bankside and Walworth (significantly so in the latter two). In Borough and Bankside this was owing to a significant reduction in alcohol related assault with injury offences, whilst in Walworth all three crime types reduced. In Peckham however, though assault with injury and common assault decreased, the level of serious wounding increased – which as aforementioned costs more money.

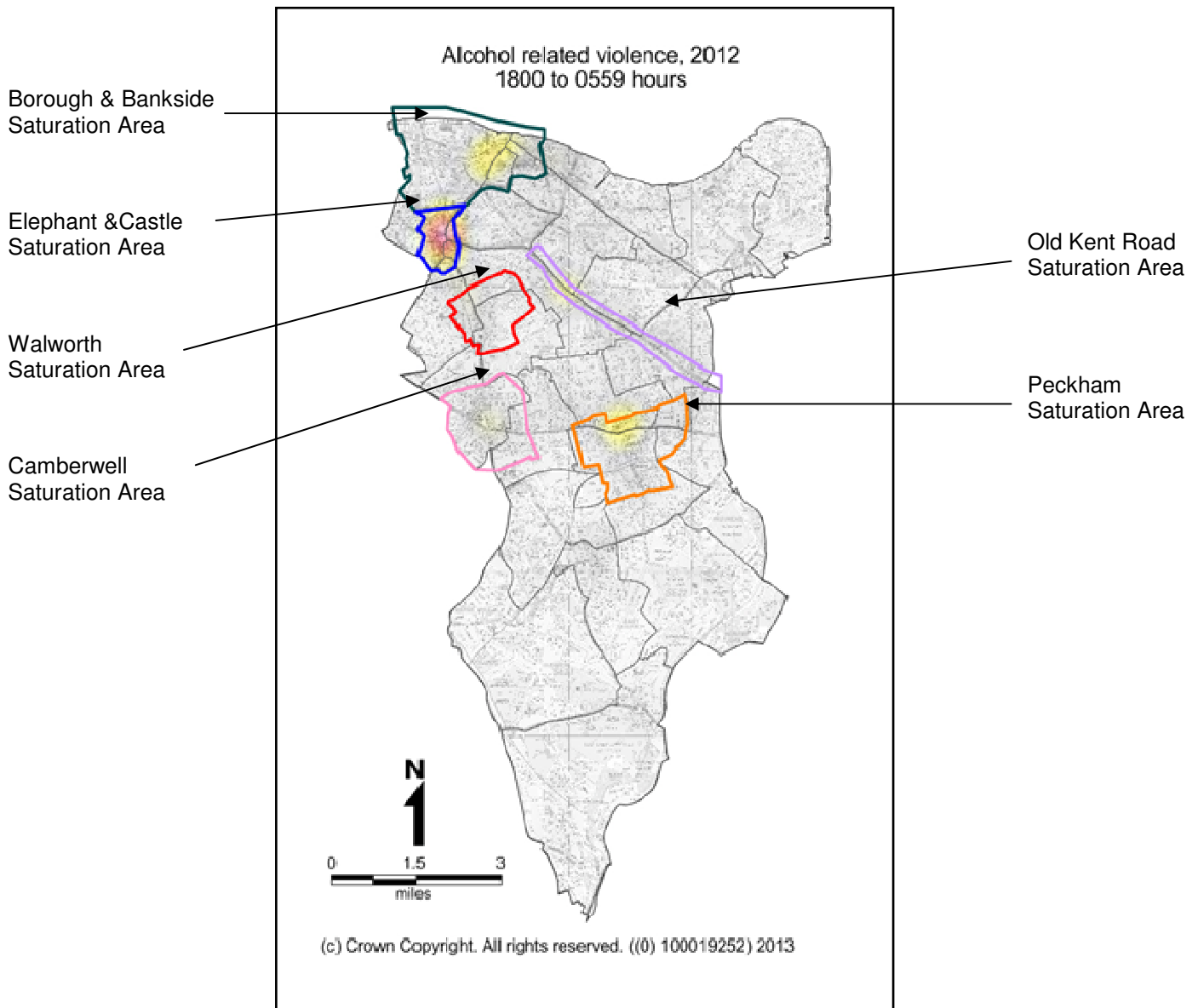
The cost of crime increased in Camberwell, Elephant and Castle and Old Kent Road, by significant sums.

All three crime types increased in Camberwell, though the two of note were serious wounding and assault with injury. There was a slight increase in assault with injury in Elephant and Castle, which was mostly responsible for that saturation area's overall increase. Although all crime types increased in the Old Kent Road saturation area, serious wounding and assault with injury were responsible for the higher costs.

Overall, alcohol related violent crime in the saturation areas in 2012 cost £169,897 more than in 2011 (an increase of 3.2%), which goes against the borough overall trend, of a 3.4% reduction.

3.0 Alcohol related violence in Southwark from 1800 to 0559

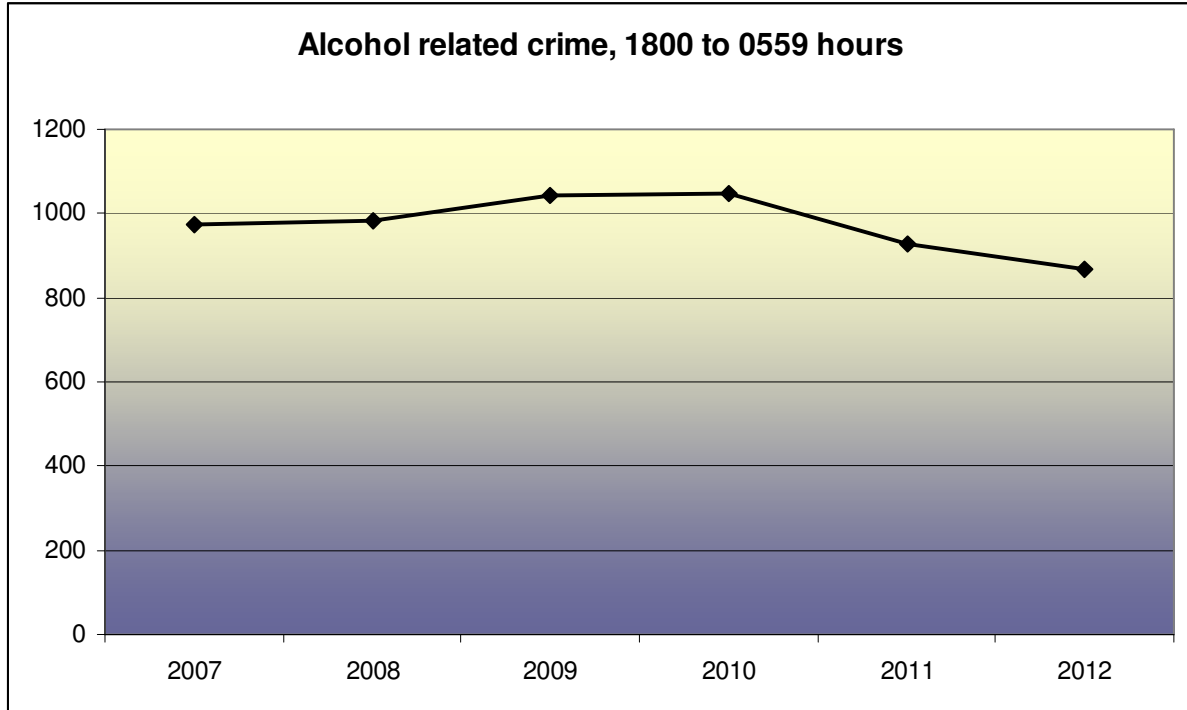
3.1 Mapping (with saturation areas)



Findings

- 53.1% of alcohol related violent offending occurs within the saturation areas in this time period
- Limited amounts of alcohol related violence against the person (VAP) apparent in Walworth and Camberwell 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 to the east
- The Peckham hotspot extends past the northern boundary of the saturation area

3.2 Statistics



The level of alcohol related violent crime between 1800 and 0559 was maintaining a steady rate until 2010, from which point it dropped in both 2011 and further still in 2012. (There has been a 6.5% decrease from 2011 to 2012).

Table 8: Proportion of violence between 1800 and 0559 that is alcohol related

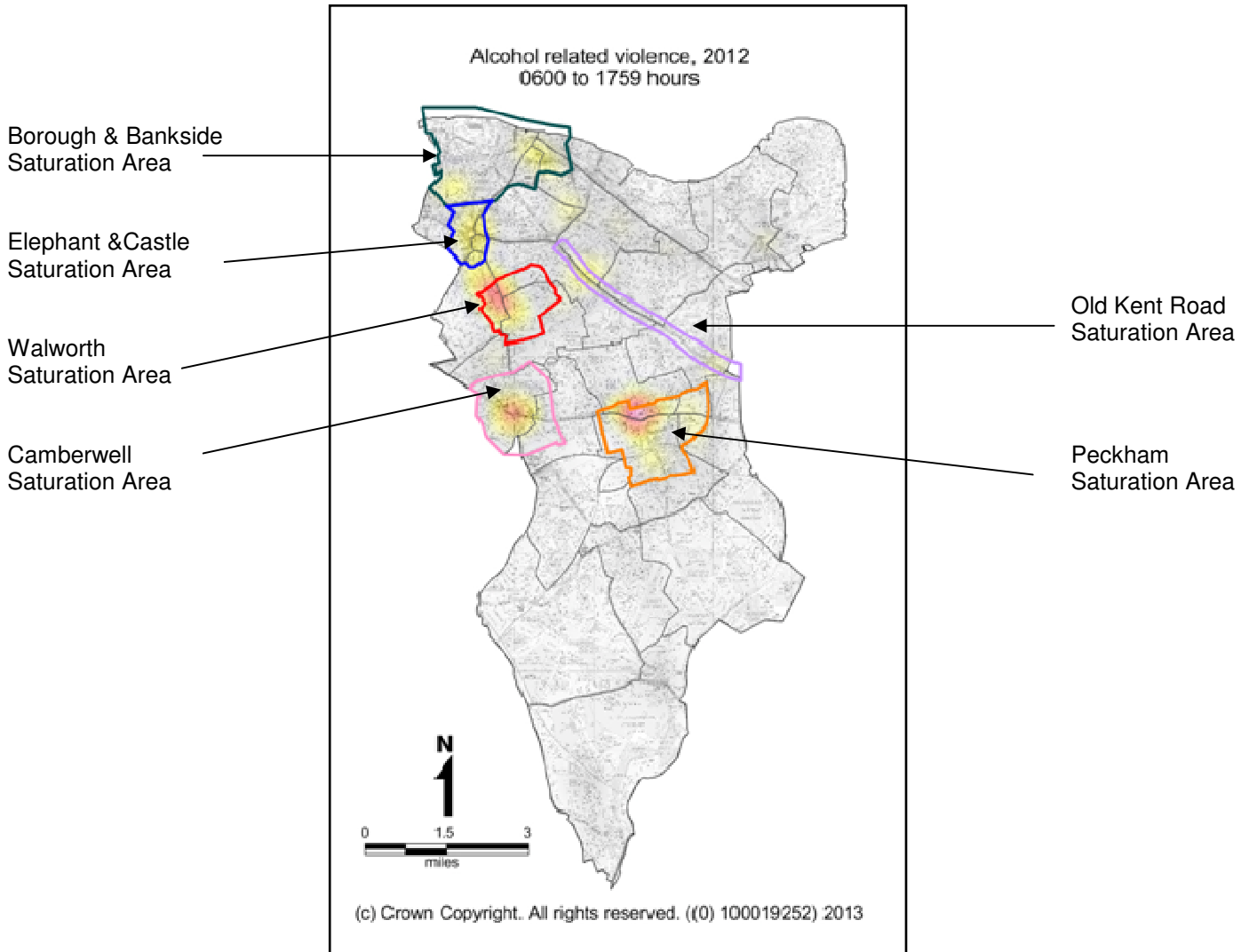
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
No. Alcohol	974	982	1041	1047	927	867
All VAP	3138	3026	3093	2698	2335	2192
% VAP alcohol related	31.0%	32.5%	33.7%	38.8%	39.7%	39.6%

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 in this time period is currently decreasing (indeed, is at its lowest level in six years) it is not decreasing at the same rate as violence as a whole, and thus the proportion of violence that is alcohol related has maintained at a similar level to 2011 figures. The proportion of violent offences that are alcohol related is at a higher level in 2011 and 2012 than at any point since 2007.

In the evening period, alcohol related violent crime represented 39.6% of all violent crime borough wide in 2012 which is at a similar level to 2011.

4.0 Alcohol related violence in Southwark from 0600 to 1759

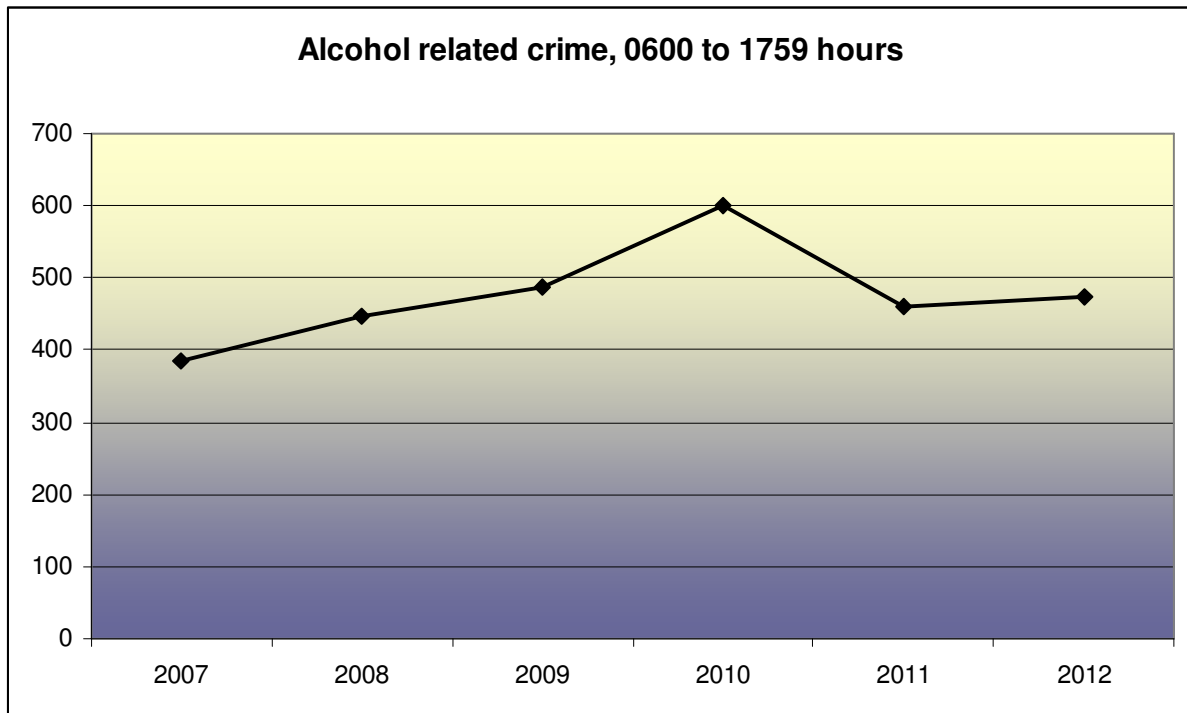
4.1 Mapping (with saturation areas)



Findings

- 48.9% of alcohol related violent crime occurs in the saturation areas.
- Hotspots evident to some degree in all saturation areas.
- Slight hotspots seen in Borough and Bankside (the largest saturation area).
- Bulk of offending noted in Walworth, Peckham and Camberwell Green
- Virtually the entire of the Elephant and Castle saturation area is a low level hotspot
- The hotspot within the Walworth saturation area is moving north, past the boundary, towards Elephant and Castle, as noted in the previous assessment.
- The spread past the northern boundary of the Peckham saturation area experienced in the evening is also apparent in the daytime.

4.2 Statistics



The number of daytime alcohol related offences slightly increased in 2012, having fallen considerably from 2010 to 2011. Prior to 2010, there had been four years of increasing numbers within this time period.

Overall there has been an increase of 3.3% (15 offences) when comparing 2012 with 2011.

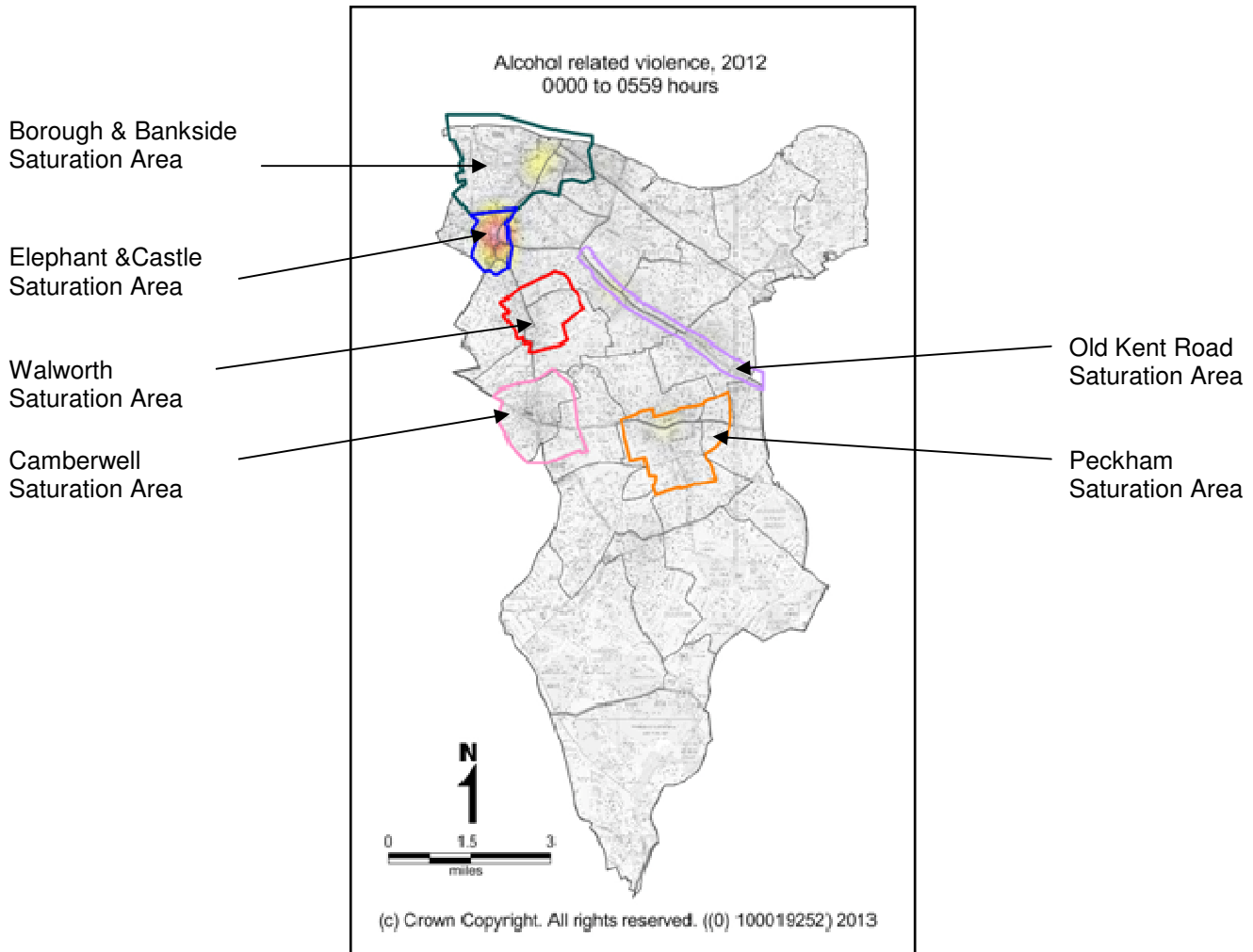
Table 9: Proportion of violence between 0600 and 1759 that is alcohol related

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
No of alcohol VAP incidents	386	448	486	601	460	475
All VAP	3031	3327	3095	2999	2253	2470
% VAP alcohol related	12.7%	13.5%	15.7%	20.0%	20.4%	19.2%

There was little significant change when considering the proportion of alcohol related violence in the daytime with a reduction seen of just 1.2%. In 2012, 19.2% of violent offences recorded in the 'daytime' were related to alcohol.

5.0 Alcohol related violence in Southwark from 0000 to 0559

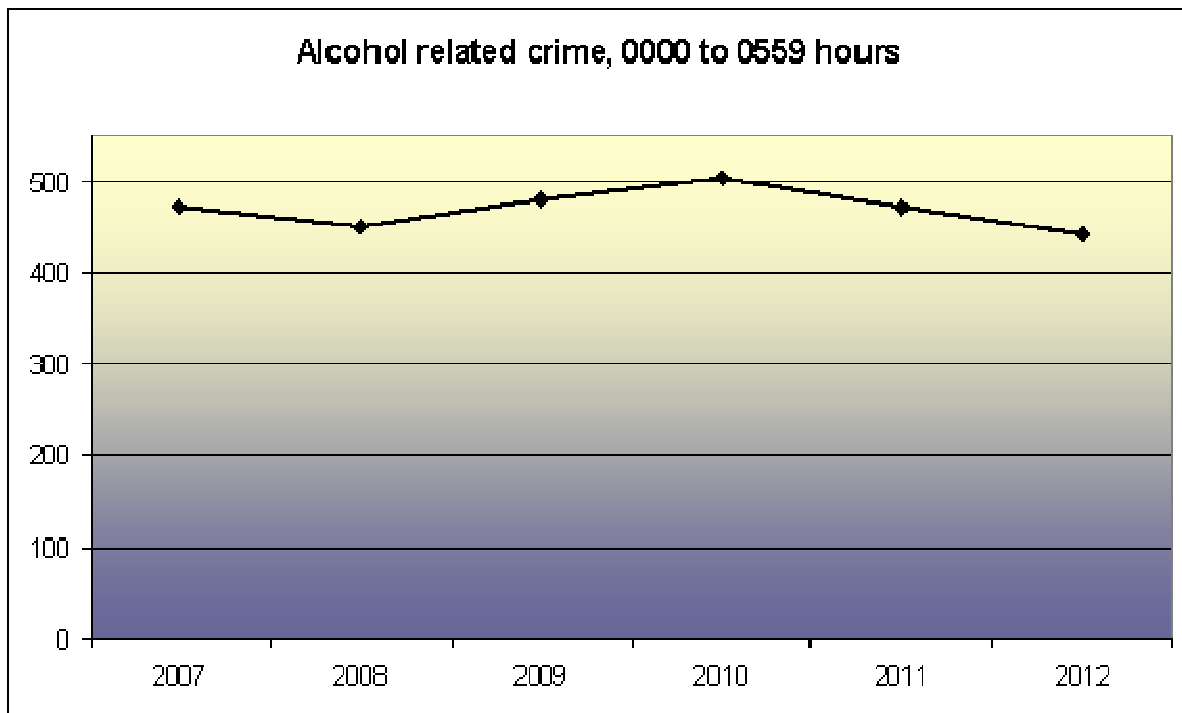
5.1 Mapping (with saturation areas)



Findings

- 58.5% of alcohol related violent crime occurs in the saturation areas
- No hotspot evident in Walworth, Camberwell and Old Kent Road
- Almost all offending in this area appears to take place within the Elephant and Castle boundary (in fact over 10% of all alcohol related violent offending in this period takes place within this small area)
- Small hotspots noted around London Bridge (Borough and Bankside saturation area) and Peckham Space (Peckham saturation area).
- Majority of offending noted in Walworth, Peckham and Camberwell Green

5.2 Statistics



The number of alcohol related violent offences in this period have slightly fallen over the past two years, though not by a significant margin.

Overall there was a decrease of 5.9% (28 offences) when comparing 2012 with 2011.

Table 10: Proportion of violence between 0600 and 1759 that is alcohol related

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
No of alcohol related incidents	472	451	481	503	471	443
All VAP	1146	1056	1052	955	861	848
% VAP alcohol related	41.2%	42.7%	45.7%	52.7%	54.7%	52.2%

Since 2010, over 50% of violence recorded between 0000 and 0559 has been classified as alcohol related. Though there has been a slight decrease between 2011 and 2012 of the proportion of violent offences that are alcohol related, the decrease is not statistically significant. The current level of offending is of concern.

6.0 Health

6.1 LAPE profiles

The North West Public Health Observatory has the national remit for alcohol, and has the responsibility of collating and publishing alcohol related health data for each Local Authority. The information below has been derived from the most recent Southwark profile,

Alcohol specific mortality

Figures for both males and females are not significantly different from both national and regional averages. The LAPE have judged that this is not statistically significant. Southwark ranks 16th (of 32 boroughs) for males and 6th for females (1st is worst).

Mortality from chronic liver disease

Southwark has a higher rate of mortality from chronic liver disease (both males and females) than both regional and national averages (though again the LAPE have judged that this is not statistically significant). Southwark currently ranks 12th in London for males and 9th for females.

Alcohol attributable mortality

Southwark has higher rates of alcohol attributable mortality for males and females than regional and national averages, ranking 11th in London for males, and 6th in London for females.

Alcohol specific hospital admissions

Southwark is significantly better than the regional and national averages for those admissions in the under 18 age group (indeed, it has the fewest of all boroughs). The rate for males aged over 18 however is significantly worse than regional and national averages (9th in London) yet for females is significantly better (than the national average).

Alcohol attributable hospital admissions

Figures for females show that Southwark is significantly better than the national average (and slightly better than the regional average). The same is not true for males, where the deviation from the national average is not significant (yet is similar to the regional average).

Admission episodes for alcohol attributable conditions

Southwark is significantly better than both national and regional averages for this indicator.

Crime

Southwark is significantly worse than national and regional averages when considering all types of alcohol related crime. Measures used are:

- Alcohol related recorded crimes (16th in London)
- Alcohol related violent crimes (14th in London)
- Alcohol related sexual crimes (joint 3rd in London, behind City of London and Westminster, and with the same number as Tower Hamlets, Lambeth and Newham).

Claimants of incapacity benefits (whose main reason is alcoholism) – working age

Southwark is significantly worse than both national and regional averages (6th in London).

Binge drinking, synthetic estimate

This refers to those people who drink twice the recommended intake per drinking session. Southwark is close to the national average, though ranks 11th in London.

6.2 Tier 3 alcohol data (NHS)

Data for this section is only available to the end of Q2, FY 2012/13.

There are 475 clients in treatment FYTD where alcohol is the primary drug used. 39% of these (n=185) were clients who were new to treatment.

There are currently 24 clients receiving an alcohol specific intervention FYTD (where alcohol is **not** the primary drug used).

FYTD, there have been 126 clients to have exited the treatment system (where alcohol is the primary drug used).

Self referrals or those from friends/family make up just over a quarter of all referrals, with the next highest level being referrals from the GP (24%) and referrals from the criminal justice system (15%).

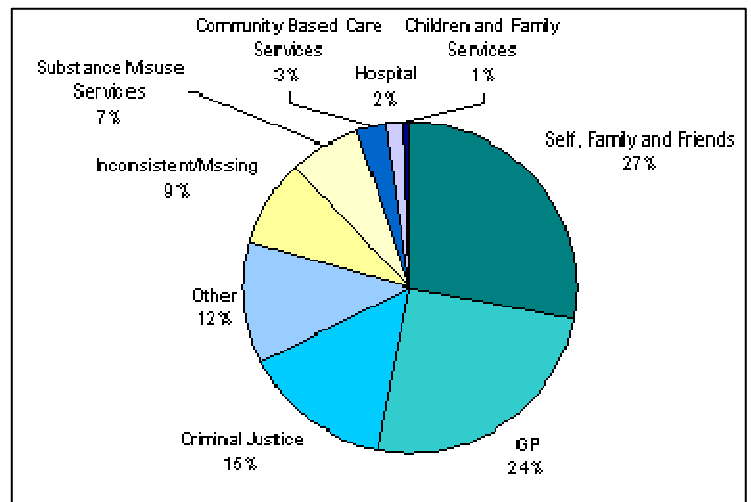


Table 11: Common treatment pathways – (clients latest treatment journey FYTD)

	No	%		No	%
Structured psychosocial intervention only	43	8%	Psychosocial and SDP	6	1%
Other structured treatment (OST) only	217	38%	Residential rehabilitation only	13	2%
Young person intervention only	6	1%	IP and psychosocial	7	1%
Prescribing only	6	2%	SDP and OST	24	4%
Psychosocial and OST	13	7%	Inpatient, psychosocial and OST	6	1%
Structured day programme (SDP) only	9	2%	Prescribing, psychosocial and OST	1	0%
Inpatient treatment only	35	6%	Psychosocial, SDP and OST	13	2%
Prescribing and psychosocial	2	0%	All other combinations (inc IP/RR)	71	13%
IP and OST	24	4%	All other combinations	4	1%
Prescribing and OST	9	2%	No intervention commenced	24	4%

As the table above shows there are a number of different treatment routes, dependent upon the patient themselves and their needs. The most common treatments are 'other structured treatment' (38% of all clients) or 'all other combinations' (13% of all clients).

Over half the clients who have left treatment made a 'planned exit', taking on average 319 days to complete their programs (this equates to 101 clients). Almost a third (n=60) made an 'unplanned exit', with this taking, on average 153 days of treatment. In 30 cases, the client was transferred to other services etc, with very few transferred because they were in custody (approximately 1%, spending, on average, 57 days on the program).

Clients

At the mid point of the year, two thirds of the clients were male. There was a wide age range for male clients, but 38% of them were aged between 40 and 54. Numbers increase from the age of 40 onwards, and diminish after 55.

62% of clients being treated for alcohol are White British, with the second highest grouping being 'White Other' (10%) and 'White Irish' (8%). There are very few other ethnicities going through the alcohol treatment system

	Male		Female	
	Number	%	Number	%
18 – 24	10	2%	12	3%
25 – 29	19	4%	8	2%
30 – 34	32	7%	15	3%
35 – 39	30	6%	21	4%
40 – 44	57	12%	27	6%
45 – 49	56	12%	25	5%
50 – 54	66	14%	22	5%
55 – 59	27	6%	11	2%
60 – 64	17	4%	8	2%
65+	8	2%	4	1%
Total	322	69%	153	33%

Almost all clients had had at least one drink over the past 28 days, with over half (54%, n=254) stating that they have had a drink every day over the past 28 days, with most clients stating that they have drunk between 20-29 units per day.

Approximately 21% of clients drink between 1 and 199 units per month, and a further 20% between 200 and 599. A worrying 17% state that they drink 1000+ units per month.

No units on typical drinking day	No drinking days in the past 28 days					
	0	1-7	8-14	15-27	28	Missing
0	32	0	0	0	0	0
1 – 9	0	13	3	8	11	0
10 – 19	0	32	10	20	64	0
20 – 29	0	23	6	19	74	0
30 – 39	0	16	3	6	37	0
40 – 49	1	9	0	2	29	0
50 – 99	0	6	0	4	18	0
100+	0	1	0	1	21	0
Missing	0	0	0	0	0	6

Units per month	Male		Female		All	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
0	22	7%	11	7%	33	7%
1 – 199	70	22%	31	20%	101	21%
200 – 399	51	16%	29	19%	80	17%
400 – 599	57	18%	37	24%	94	20%
600 – 799	33	10%	15	10%	48	10%
800 – 999	24	7%	6	4%	30	6%
1000+	60	19%	23	15%	83	17%
Missing	5	2%	1	1%	6	1%

Secondary and tertiary drug use

Almost half of clients use a secondary drug (where data was recorded). This was mostly cannabis (11% of clients), though in 3% of cases heroin was the secondary drug, and in a further 3% the secondary drug was Cocaine. A third of all clients also have a tertiary drug use, the most common of which were Cocaine, Crack and Cannabis, each of which represented 3% of the total client base.

In total, 35% of clients have a dual diagnosis (both drugs and alcohol).

6.3 Estimating the cost of alcohol issues to the NHS

The most recent report published concerning the costs to the NHS of alcohol related issues was published by the London Health Observatory in March 2012. The report utilised data from FY 2008/09 and all statistics below are based upon that dataset.

The key messages from this report were that alcohol misuse imposes a major *preventable* burden on hospital services in London. The key findings for both Southwark and London as a whole are outlined below:

London

- There were 111,000 hospital admissions in London attributable to alcohol, which represented about 6% of the total hospital admissions in the capital.
- These admissions cost the NHS in London an estimated 3264 million, or £34 for every London resident.
- The report found that hospital admissions (and thus the costs) varied from borough to borough, and in all probability reflected that distinctive and different drinking behaviours amongst London's diverse communities.
- Just over 585,000 hospital bed days were estimated to have been used for alcohol attributable admissions, equivalent to 1,600 beds. Over three quarters of these bed days were used by patients who had an emergency admission.

Southwark

- The estimated cost of alcohol attributable hospital admissions was **£8,464,000**, representing **£29.90** per Southwark resident. Southwark ranked the 13th highest in terms of the total cost of alcohol related hospital admissions (of 33 boroughs, including the City of London).
- Southwark had the 8th highest amount of alcohol attributable hospital admissions in London. The data excludes admissions which did not involve an overnight stay in hospital.
- These alcohol related hospital admissions equated to an average of 74 bed days used per 1,000 population.

7.0 Police disorder calls

7.1 Statistics

Year	CAD calls	Difference	% change
2007	10782		
2008	11266	484	4.5 %
2009	10184	-1082	-9.6 %
2010	10782	598	5.9 %
2011	8244	-2538	-23.5 %
2012	7435	-809	-9.8 %

There was a significant decrease in 2011 when compared to 2010, which was thought most likely to be due to changes in the police recording system (both types of category and mapping accuracy).

However, there have been no such changes within the past 12 months and a 9.8% reduction has been achieved.

The chart below refers solely to calls made in 2012. It must be remembered once more that some calls will be classified as both street drinking and rowdy behaviour for example.

Type	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Rowdy behaviour	556	570	603	588	639	670	735	746	657	584	496	487
Licensing	6	7	5	8	9	4	3	3	3	3	7	3
Street drinking	2	5	4	7	8	5	3	4	6	3	1	5

Months 1-3	Months 4-6	Months 7-9	Months 10-12
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By far the 'busiest' months in terms of rowdy behaviour are in the summer between June and August. This is perhaps to be expected, owing to the longer daylight hours and warmer weather. The Olympics (July and August) may also have contributed to the slightly higher figures.

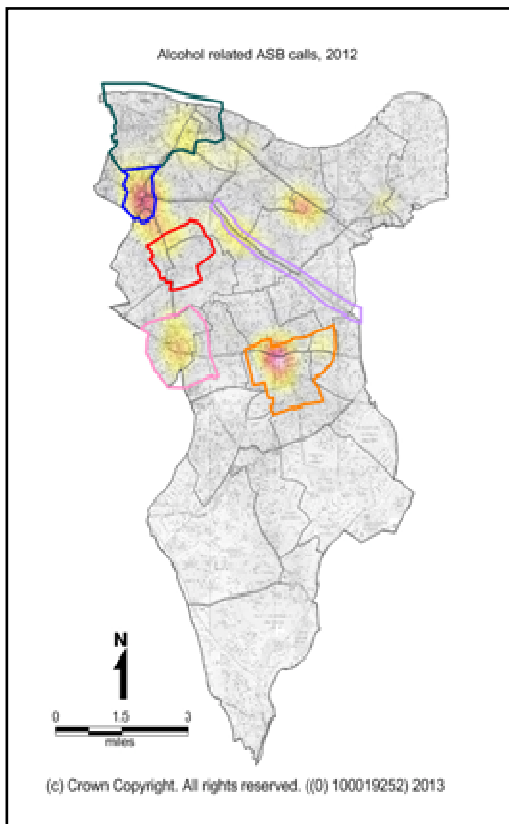
Over 98% of this type of ASB is attributable to 'rowdy behaviour', though it cannot easily be assessed what proportion of these calls is alcohol related. As with previous years, it is the belief of this author that there is a significant need for the MPS to develop some sort of flagging system in which 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. A pilot study has been completed for one month (December 2012) in which it was found that 70% of ASB calls were related to alcohol, though clearly this merits further research. It is anticipated that this pilot will continue and perhaps a clearer picture of alcohol related ASB will be possible in the 2014 study.

CAD calls largely followed last years trends, with a steep decrease in recorded calls since the heights of June to August with November to January again recorded as the lowest scoring months.

Licensing issues and street drinking remained at a fairly similar rate throughout the year; though again, there appears to be slightly higher numbers in the spring (February to May).

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

7.2 Location



The map to the left displays calls made to the police concerning rowdy behaviour and alcohol related issues. The three hotspots identified in the previous assessment remain, these being:

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

The Camberwell Green hotspot has diminished since the last assessment, though those in Elephant and Castle and Peckham show little sign of abating.

Activity along the main roads is restricted to the Old Kent Road and the northern part of the Walworth Road, connecting Elephant and Castle with Camberwell.

The hotspot area in the Blue remains. This has been a significant issue for the Partnership over the past year and the area is part of an intensive SASBU project. The issues are centred upon youth ASB within local shops and estates and have not been identified as alcohol related.

7.3 Saturation areas

Between 1800 and 0559, 36.3% of all calls occur in one of the six saturation areas. This increases to 43.6% in the daytime period (between 0600 and 1759). When considering the 0000 - 0559 period, this slightly decreases to 42.3%.

Table 17: Proportion of CAD calls made to each saturation area

Saturation Area	Overnight	% overnight	Day	% day	Early hours	% early hours
Borough & Bankside	382	9.0%	251	7.8%	142	10.6%
Camberwell	270	6.4%	255	7.9%	95	7.1%
Elephant & Castle	201	4.8%	161	5.0%	87	6.5%
Old Kent Road	166	3.9%	158	4.9%	62	4.6%
Peckham	344	8.1%	386	12.0%	107	8.0%
Walworth	173	4.1%	187	5.8%	73	5.5%
No saturation area	2690	63.7%	1811	56.4%	771	57.7%
Total	4226	100%	3209	100%	1337	100%

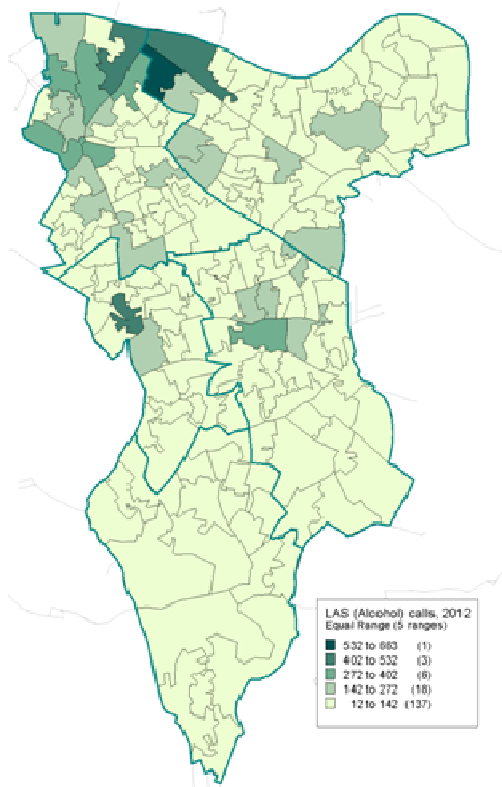
Table 18: Proportion of CAD calls made to a saturation area per year

Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Proportion in saturation area	43.1%	44.2%	44.0%	43.9%	41.5%	39.5%

8.0 Ambulance data (alcohol related calls)

8.1 Location

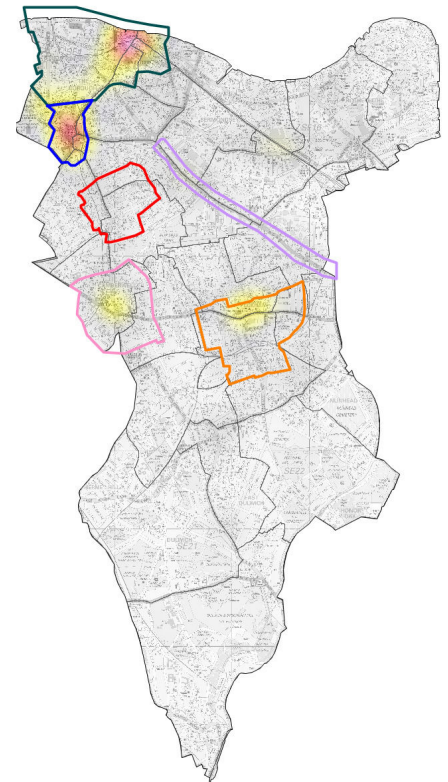
Between 2007 and 2011, between 41% and 45% of ASB CAD calls occurred within one of the saturation areas. When considering 2012, this decreased to 39.5%.



The areas with highest call outs are in the north of the borough.

Camberwell Green, which was the highest ranking LSOA in the previous assessment, has slipped to second this year; the LSOA with the most calls is located in Grange ward.

The hotspot map (to the right) shows that all London Ambulance Service (LAS) alcohol related hotspots are generally located within current alcohol saturation areas; although alcohol related LAS calls extend to the north of the Peckham boundary and also to the west of the Borough and Bankside / Elephant and Castle boundaries.



46.1% of all alcohol related LAS calls between 1800 and 0559 took place in saturation areas with Borough and Bankside the location of most of them (almost 20% of all alcohol related ambulance calls in this time period occur here). In no saturation area are there more calls in the daytime period (0559 to 1759) than in the evening, however in Peckham and Walworth there is little significant change, implying that alcohol is an issue in these areas throughout the day / evening.

Table 19: Number of LAS calls per saturation area

Saturation Area	Overnight	% overnight	Day	% day	Early hours	% early hours
Borough & Bankside	392	19.6%	149	12.0%	162	17.8%
Camberwell	107	5.4%	84	6.8%	60	6.6%
Elephant & Castle	165	8.3%	79	6.4%	86	9.5%
Old Kent Road	84	4.2%	51	4.1%	49	5.4%
Peckham	130	6.5%	127	10.2%	52	5.7%
Walworth	42	2.1%	40	3.2%	18	2.0%
No saturation area	1076	53.9%	711	57.3%	482	53.0%
Total	1996	100%	1241	100%	909	100%

Overall, for the past six years, between 41% and 48% of alcohol related LAS calls occur within one of the saturation areas. There was a significant reduction in this number between 2011 and 2012, with levels currently at their lowest since 2008.

Table 20: Proportion of LAS calls in saturation areas

Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Proportion in saturation area	41.2%	43.8%	46.3%	47.4%	46.7%	44.8%

The chart below ranks each ward based upon the change in the proportion that that ward contained of the whole borough's alcohol related LAS calls.

Table 21: Proportional change of alcohol related LAS calls per ward

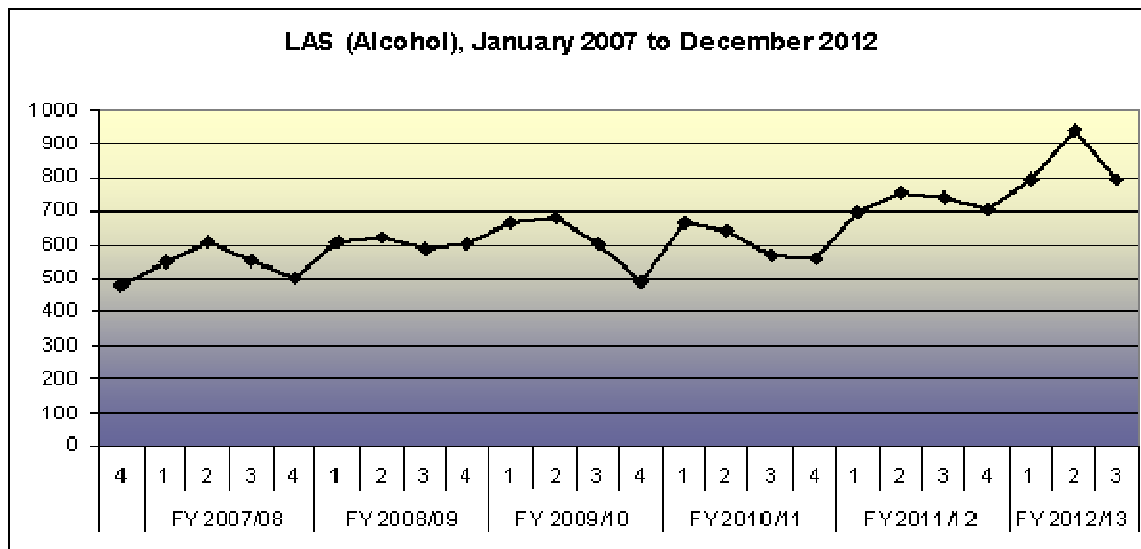
Ward	2011	% 2011	2012	% 2012	% change	Proportion Change
Chaucer	150	5.5%	258	8.0	72.0%	2.5%
Rotherhithe	95	3.5%	148	4.6	55.8%	1.1%
Newington	100	3.6%	144	4.4	44.0%	0.8%
Nunhead	75	2.7%	108	3.3	44.0%	0.6%
South Camberwell	38	1.4%	61	1.9	60.5%	0.5%
Surrey Docks	53	1.9%	78	2.4	47.2%	0.5%
South Bermondsey	103	3.7%	136	4.2	32.0%	0.5%
Peckham	117	4.3%	148	4.6	26.5%	0.3%
The Lane	201	7.3%	244	7.5	21.4%	0.2%
Brunswick Park	78	2.8%	99	3.1	26.9%	0.2%
Cathedrals	418	15.2%	497	15.4	18.9%	0.1%
College	40	1.5%	49	1.5	22.5%	0.1%
Livesey	108	3.9%	125	3.9	15.7%	-0.1%
Village	54	2.0%	60	1.9	11.1%	-0.15
Riverside	167	6.1%	184	5.7	10.2%	-0.4%
Peckham Rye	69	2.5%	63	1.9	-8.7%	-0.6%
Faraday	95	3.5%	91	2.8	-4.2%	-0.6%
East Dulwich	89	3.2%	83	2.6	-6.7%	-0.7%
Grange	237	8.6%	250	7.7	5.5%	-0.9%
East Walworth	205	7.5%	210	6.5	2.4%	-1.0%
Camberwell Green	257	9.3%	201	6.2	-21.8%	-3.1%

Cathedrals is unsurprisingly the highest scoring ward, Last year, it represented 15.2% of all calls, but this proportion slightly increased in 2012 to 15.4% (an overall increase of 69 calls). However, with a proportional change of just 0.1%, Cathedrals ranks mid table.

Cathedrals neighbouring ward, Chaucer represented 5.5% of all calls in 2011, which increased to 8% in 2012. In real terms, that was an increase of 108 calls (a 72% increase for that particular ward). Other wards with large percentage increases were Rotherhithe and Newington (which also showed proportional increases of over 1%) and South Camberwell, which generated 60.5% more calls than it did in the previous year.

In fact, there were only four wards which reduced the amount of calls from 2011 to 2012. East Dulwich, Faraday and Peckham Rye all reduced by small numbers (fewer than ten). Camberwell Green however, though numbers are higher in this ward than for most, experienced a reduction of 21.8%, equating to 56 calls.

8.2 Statistics



- 18.7% increase in alcohol related ambulance calls when comparing FY 2011/12 with the previous year. This represents 456 more calls than in FY 2010/11.
- FYTD, there has been a 15.6% increase in alcohol related ambulance calls (Apr-Dec 2012 compared to the same period in 2011), equating to 342 more call outs.
- **When examining calendar years, there was a 17.8% increase in alcohol related calls between 2011 and 2012 (488 more calls).**

When comparing Southwark to the rest of London, Southwark is currently fourth in the borough rankings and has been since 2007. Boroughs ahead of Southwark are Westminster, Camden and Lambeth.

The table below shows the percentage change experienced by both Southwark and London as a whole. It is apparent that though levels of alcohol related calls have increased by a greater proportion in Southwark than London in previous years, this is not the case in 2012 here an extremely large percentage increase was noted by both the borough and London

	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Southwark	3237	2749	2370	2550	2322	2187
% change from previous year	17.8%	16.0%	-7.1%	9.8%	6.2%	
London	65272	56001	54546	52499	51371	49708
% change from previous year	16.6%	2.7%	3.9%	2.2%	3.3%	

Temporal analysis

Monthly totals show that in Southwark, the London Ambulance Service are called to alcohol related incidents mostly in the spring/summer months, with less busy periods in the winter.

Southwark played a large part in the Diamond Jubilee events (June), and the Olympics (July and August) with many visitors attending the borough, particularly riverfront areas. Unusually, there was an increase in call outs in March. This was the third warmest March on record and

the warmest since March 1997 (source: BBC & Weathercast.co.uk). Over a third of calls were to Cathedrals and Chaucer wards.

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2007	161	145	175	159	194	195	217	201	188	192	171	189
2008	156	155	189	158	261	191	204	210	211	207	201	179
2009	220	184	197	194	204	267	229	260	190	207	185	213
2010	159	142	189	194	242	232	260	209	174	206	174	189
2011	200	180	179	240	219	238	231	255	267	267	242	231
2012	215	184	306	222	295	279	278	342	320	282	256	258

Legend (in order of ranking)			
Months 1-3	Months 4-6	Months 7-9	Months 10-12

Timings

Time range	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Total
0000 – 0100	20	28	23	27	32	61	44	235
0100 – 0200	23	15	16	16	23	54	45	192
0200 – 0300	11	18	15	14	13	54	32	157
0300 – 0400	15	8	24	13	11	36	37	144
0400 – 0500	26	7	5	7	7	27	24	103
0500 – 0600	9	4	6	5	11	20	23	78
0600 – 0700	6	4	11	4	4	12	19	60
0700 – 0800	6	6	7	3	8	17	17	64
0800 – 0900	9	4	7	5	8	17	18	68
0900 – 1000	11	10	4	11	3	15	16	70
1000 – 1100	12	14	12	15	11	10	17	91
1100 – 1200	15	15	18	14	13	18	9	102
1200 – 1300	15	10	14	13	13	15	16	96
1300 – 1400	18	18	19	20	17	14	17	123
1400 – 1500	16	15	13	14	24	12	14	108
1500 – 1600	15	14	26	23	27	28	22	155
1600 – 1700	22	16	27	14	30	16	18	143
1700 – 1800	28	21	14	26	29	21	22	161
1800 – 1900	17	19	18	21	27	26	22	150
1900 – 2000	21	25	15	28	30	15	18	152
2000 – 2100	18	14	31	19	25	25	31	163
2100 – 2200	19	19	18	25	36	21	26	164
2200 – 2300	26	18	32	38	47	37	17	215
2300 – 0000	35	27	30	41	58	31	21	243
Total	413	349	405	416	507	602	545	3237

Legend (no. of calls)						
0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69

Peak times are overnight Friday to Saturday and Saturday to Sunday, which correlates with police CAD and crime data.

The overall peak time is between 2300 and 0000, with 7.5% of all calls made within this time period. 27.3% of all calls (885) occur between 2200 and 0200.

The peak day is Saturday, by some margin, though higher levels are also recorded on Sunday and Friday.

10.7% of all calls are made between 2100 on Friday and 0400 on Saturday.

7% of all calls are made between 2200 on Saturday and 0400 on Sunday.

In terms of the hours monitored by the licensing team:

- 61.6 % (n=1996) between 1800 and 0559
- 38.4 % (n=1241) between 0600 and 1800
- 28.1% (n=909) between 0000 and 0559

Patients

Table 25: Age/Gender range of LAS patients

Age Range	Female	% female	Male	% Male	Total
Under 10	0	0	1	100.0	1
10-14	6	54.5	5	45.5	11
15-19	80	58.4	57	41.6	137
20-24	143	51.3	136	48.7	279
25-29	122	30.7	276	69.3	398
30-34	104	30.0	243	70.0	347
35-39	65	20.6	250	79.4	315
40-44	63	17.4	299	82.6	362
45-49	60	20.1	238	79.9	298
50-54	56	18.5	247	81.5	303
55-59	37	20.4	144	79.6	181
60-64	45	31.3	99	68.8	144
65+	36	18.3	161	81.7	197
Total	817	27.5	2156	72.5	2973

Legend (proportion of calls)

0-19.9%	20-39.9%	40-59.9%	60-79.9%	80-99.9%
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NB - There were 261 patients for whom the LAS did not record (or estimate) their age or gender. This represents 8% of the total.

Treatment

Vast improvements have been made with the LAS data within the last year and it is now possible to see what happened to the patients after the LAS were called. In the 2011 Alcohol Saturation Analysis 90% of calls had this field filled in. This has increased to 95% in 2012.

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' (10.1%, n=328) and 'assisted but not conveyed' (5.2%, n=168).

54 patients were taken home by the LAS at their own request and a further 36 were taken home by police.

In 2012, just under three quarters of patients attended to re alcohol related issues are male, with 27.5 % female.

The peak age range is 25-29, followed by 40 to 44 and 30 to 34. The peak age range is younger than in the previous report, which showed that the peak age range was 40 to 44.

Domestic abuse victims will not have been removed from this search, which may skew the figures. It is not possible for domestic abuse victims to be removed from the dataset

Safer Southwark Partnership

Alcohol Related Violence Identified Saturation Areas 2012

Southwark Council, the police and partners in the community are working hard to keep you safe.

Kelly Wilson,
Community Safety Analyst
Divisional Business Team
19 February 2013

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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 Borough and Bankside, Camberwell and Peckham saturation areas, as requested by the licensing team.

1.2 Key findings

Key findings and recommendations, Borough and Bankside	
Various	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Estimated cost of crime was £1,086,142, a decrease of 15.4% from 2011 estimates
Ambulance calls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 16.7% of borough calls in 2012 were located here, a similar level to 2011 (16.2%) ➤ 21.5% increase in calls from 2011 to 2012 (95 calls) ➤ Peak times are: 2200 to 0300 Friday/Saturday, and 2200 to 0200 Saturday/Sunday
Police ASB calls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 7.8% of all daytime ASB calls take place here, which increases to 9% in the evening and 10.6% in the 0000 to 0559 period ➤ 10.7% decrease in ASB CAD calls from 2011 to 2012 ➤ ASB calls increase from 1200, peaking between 1200 and 2000
Offending	<p>1800 to 0559</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Alcohol related violence decreased by 27% between 2011 and 2012 ➤ 51% of violence is considered to be alcohol related ➤ Notable reductions in assault with injury and harassment ➤ Peak times are unsurprisingly Friday/Saturday night between 2300 and 0500 <p>0600 to 1759</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Levels of alcohol related violence increased by over 25% between 2011 and 2012 ➤ 27.3% of violence is considered to be alcohol related (higher than any point since 2007) ➤ Increases mostly seen in common assault (from 5 to 15) ➤ Peak times are in the early hours of Saturday and Sunday between 0600 and 0900 <p>0000 to 0600</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Steep decrease in alcohol related violence between 2011 and 2012 (32.5%) ➤ 59.2% of violence is considered to be alcohol related (down from 69.9% in 2011) ➤ Most crime types reduced in 2012, with the main type of note being assault with injury, which reduced from 47 in 2011 to 28 in 2012 ➤ Peak times are almost exclusively on Saturday and Sunday, between 0100 and 0600
Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ This area should continue to be monitored, as part of the alcohol saturation policy

Key findings and recommendations, Camberwell	
Various	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Estimated cost of crime in this area was £819,928, an increase of 35.3% from 2011 estimates
Ambulance calls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ LAS hotspots are typically located in the green itself, and along the roads leading to it. ➤ 6% of all LAS calls in Southwark were made to Camberwell, a decrease from 9.5% in 2011 ➤ Decrease of 26.8% between 2011 and 2012 (70 calls) ➤ Two distinct peak times, between 1200 and 1700 and 2300 and 0200, though no peak days could be identified
Police ASB calls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 7.9% of daytime calls are located in the Camberwell saturation area, compared to 6.4% in the evening, and 7.1% between 0000 and 0600 ➤ Decrease of 17.3% from 2011 to 2012 ➤ ASB increases from 1200, and remains at a higher level until the early hours ➤ Unlike other saturation areas weekend days are the least prevalent, with 20% fewer calls recorded on Saturdays and Sundays
Offending	<p>1800 to 0559</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Levels have reduced by 1.8% in Camberwell from 2011 to 2012. This is the fourth consecutive year that there has been a reduction ➤ 41.4% of violent crime is considered to be alcohol related ➤ Little change regarding most crime types <p>0600 to 1759</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Alcohol related violence increased by 41% from 2011 to 2012 ➤ 25.6% of violence is considered to be alcohol related. Notable increases in assault with injury, serious wounding and possession of offensive weapon ➤ Peak days are Thursdays (1400 to 1800) and Sundays (0600 to 0700) <p>0000 to 0559</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 4% decrease in offences between 1100 and 1200 ➤ 51.2% of violence considered to be alcohol related ➤ Most crime types stayed the same or decreased, with the only increase seen in common assault (from 2 to 5 offences). ➤ The timings do not fit the borough profiles, as there were no offences at all on a Saturday. Sunday is the busiest day, with almost half of recorded offences taking place on this day, between 0000 and 0400
Recommendation	This area should continue to be monitored, as part of the alcohol saturation policy

Key findings and recommendations, Peckham	
Various	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Estimated cost of crime in this area was £1,129,971, a decrease of 1.3% from 2011 estimates
Ambulance calls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 7.9% of all alcohol related ambulance calls took place in Peckham ➤ Calls increase from 1300 onwards, with specific peaks between 1700 to 1800, 2000 to 2100 and 2300 to 0300
Police ASB calls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 12% of all daytime calls take place within the Peckham saturation area, which decreased to 8.1% in the evening period. Between 0000 and 0559, 8% of calls were within this area ➤ 11.8% reduction in ASB calls from 2011 to 2012 ➤ Calls increase from 1200, peaking between 1600 and 1700, before slowly decreasing
Offending	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 1800 to 0559 ➤ Decrease of 22.4% between 2011 and 2012 ➤ 40.7% of violence is considered to be alcohol related ➤ Despite large reductions in assault with injury and harassment, serious wounding and harassment significantly increased in 2012 ➤ Peak times are overnight on Saturday/Sunday, between 2000 and 0200 ➤ 0600 to 1759 ➤ 3% reduction in offending between 2011 and 2012 ➤ Just 18.5% of violence is considered to be alcohol related in this time period ➤ Increases were noted in assault with injury and harassment; though this was counterbalanced by a large decrease in common assault offences. ➤ Peak times are between 0600 and 0800 on Sundays, and 1400 and 1800 on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday
Recommendation	This area should continue to be monitored, as part of the alcohol saturation policy

1.3 Methodology

Data was taken from the MPS crime reporting system (CRIS). 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 difficult to ascertain exactly how significant a part alcohol consumption and over-consumption plays in the occurrence of crime. It is often flagged or noted within crime reports 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 2012.

Police DARIS (commonly known as CAD) data has been used for the same period, which is accurately mapped to XY co-ordinates, thus previous difficulties concerning the accuracy of locations have largely been overcome. As before, there continue to be issues following on from the change in CAD codes. The following type codes have been used:

202 – Rowdy/inconsiderate behaviour (also 26)

301 – Licensing (was 27)

209 – Street drinking (was 34)

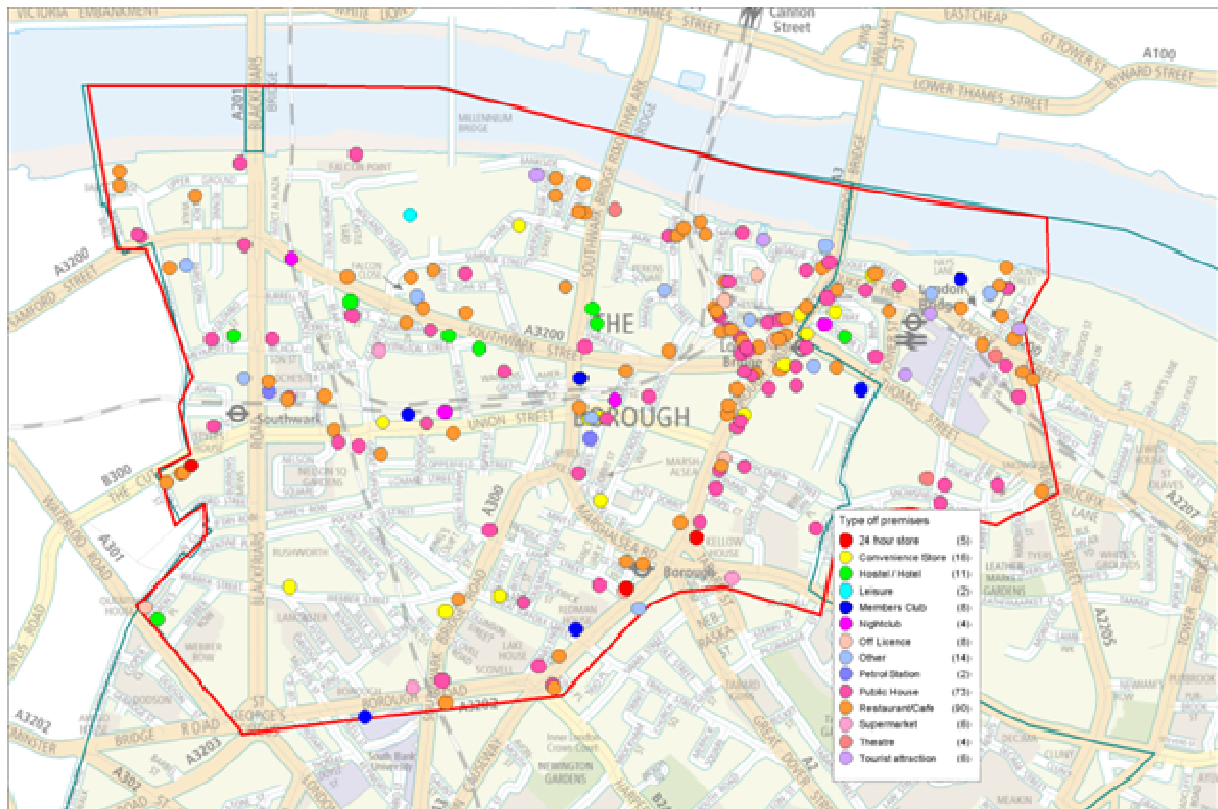
Alcohol related incidents reported to the London Ambulance Service (LAS) have been extracted from the LASS website. It is now possible to map these using XY co-ordinates, and thus the LAS data is now extremely accurate. This is particularly important for areas such as the Old Kent Road, which do not conform to LSOA boundaries, which previously was the only method of mapping the data.

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2.0 Borough and Bankside

2.1 Contextual Information

2.1.1 Licensed premises in Borough and 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 above shows, this appears to be somewhat disproportionate, with 249 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 central business district (CBD) and has become a significant tourist destination. The area is also part of a Business Improvement District, known as 'Better Bankside'

Attractions within the area, such as Borough Market, the London Dungeon, Golden Hind and Tate Modern mean that this area is now thriving with tourists, many of whom also use the restaurants, cafés 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.

In January 2012 there were 248 premises licensed to serve alcohol in Borough and Bankside. By January 2013, this figure had increased to 249. There were four fewer public houses, but small increases in members clubs and leisure facilities.

Time Range	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
0000 - 0100	65	80	80	81	91	104	102
0100 - 0200	33	37	37	39	47	53	52
0200 - 0300	17	19	19	19	22	27	28
0300 - 0400	15	16	16	16	17	19	20
0400 - 0500	14	15	15	15	16	16	16
0500 - 0600	14	15	15	15	16	16	16
0600 - 0700	20	20	20	20	20	20	19
0700 - 0800	43	43	43	43	43	43	36
0800 - 0900	81	81	81	81	82	81	59
0900 - 1000	90	94	94	94	96	96	73
1000 - 1100	168	169	169	168	171	171	121
1100 - 1200	217	217	218	217	218	216	153
1200 - 1300	228	229	228	228	228	226	222
1300 - 1400	228	229	229	229	229	227	222
1400 - 1500	230	231	231	231	231	229	224
1500 - 1600	230	231	231	231	231	229	224
1600 - 1700	230	231	231	231	231	228	224
1700 - 1800	231	232	231	232	232	229	224
1800 - 1900	232	232	232	232	232	230	224
1900 - 2000	232	233	233	233	233	231	224
2000 - 2100	230	231	231	231	231	229	222
2100 - 2200	227	213	228	228	229	228	218
2200 - 2300	223	224	224	225	225	223	211
2300 - 0000	158	158	158	165	170	169	141

Of the 249 licensed premises in the Borough and Bankside saturation area in 2012, 16 did not have their opening times recorded on the licensing register.

As with other saturation areas, the amount of licensed premises increases from 1100, and by 1700 virtually all are open.

Though the number of licensed premises is much higher in Borough and Bankside than in other areas, they share similar characteristics, with a steep 'dropping off' of open premises from 0100 onwards.

2.1.2 The cost of alcohol related violent crime in Borough and Bankside

The Home Office has published estimates of the economic and social costs of crime since 2000, with the most recent update being given in 2010/11.

Not every crime type has been calculated by the Home Office, so this will not be an exact study. Crime types pertinent to this report are serious wounding, common assault and assault with injury.

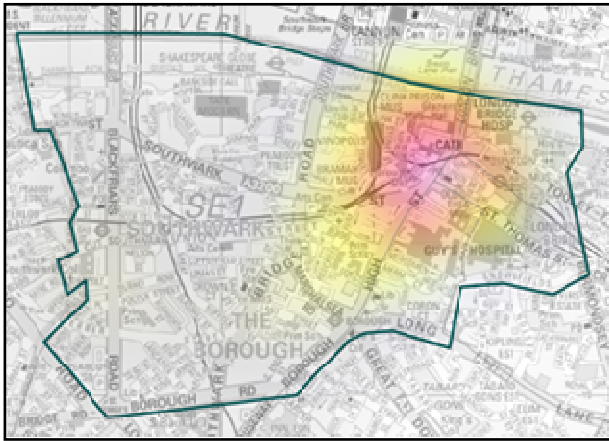
Using the Home Office calculations, it is estimated that in 2012, alcohol related violent crime in the Borough and Bankside saturation area cost **£1,086,142**, a **decrease of 15.4%** from 2011 estimates.

2.1.3 Considerations

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. The Shard is almost complete and the second tallest building in Europe (at 95 storeys), with a mixture of offices, world-renowned restaurants (Oblix and Aqua), the 5 star Shangri-La hotel (205 luxurious rooms), residential apartments, and the UK's highest viewing gallery, with 360 degree views of London (up to 40 miles). The businesses inside will open in summer 2013, though "The view from the Shard" opened in February and thus the anticipated increase in tourism has slowly begun. As the summer approaches there will be a large influx of workers, guests and tourists into this area. And thus potentially added custom for local licensed premises as well as potential impacts upon LBS (and other partners) services.
3. Borough Market has just re-opened, following extensive modernisation. It is open for lunch from Monday to Wednesday (100 to 1500) with the full market open on Thursday (1100 to 1700) Friday (1200 to 1800) and Saturday (0800 to 1700), and generates a great deal of tourism to the area. Stalls, cafés and restaurants in the area are frequently favourably critiqued in the Evening Standard, which will no doubt only serve to increase popularity, certainly amongst the considerable commuting population.
4. 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.
5. The Ministry of Sound is currently ranked 4th in terms of all offences (not just violence) across the whole MPS. It must be remembered that some offences are generated by the nightclub themselves, for example drug possession/supply when the clubber is searched as a condition of entry. The LBS and MPS licensing teams have regularly met with management there for some time. The Ministry of Sound have agreed to implement IDScan and have switched to a full plastics policy (with no glass being used at the venue at all).

2.2 Alcohol related ambulance calls

2.2.1 Locations

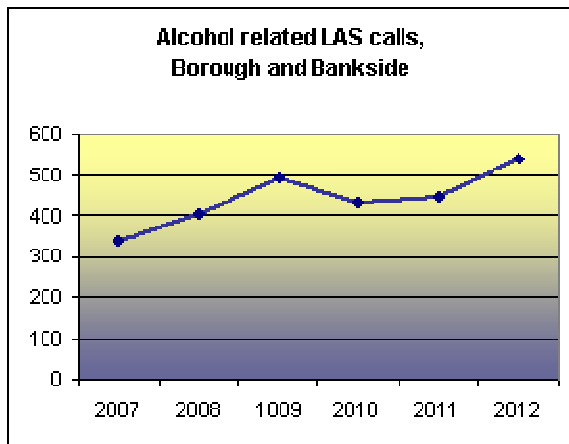


The Borough and Bankside saturation area comprises the top ranking areas for alcohol related ambulance call outs in Southwark.

The main hotspot for alcohol related ambulance pick ups is around London Bridge/Borough Market, and the northern part of Borough High Street.

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. It also contains Guys Hospital.

2.2.2 Statistics



16.7% of calls in 2012 occurred here, broadly the same proportion as in 2011 (16.2%).

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.

Following a slight increase between 2010 and 2011, there has been a further significant increase in 2012, with a 21.5% increase from 2011 to 2012, equating to an additional 95 calls.

2.2.3 Timings

- Peak times for calls are between 2200 and 0300 Fri / Sat, with 70 calls (12.9% of the total) and between 2200 and 0200 Sat/Sun, with 43 calls (7.9% of the total)
- General peak times are daily, between 1500 and 2000.

2.2.4 Patients

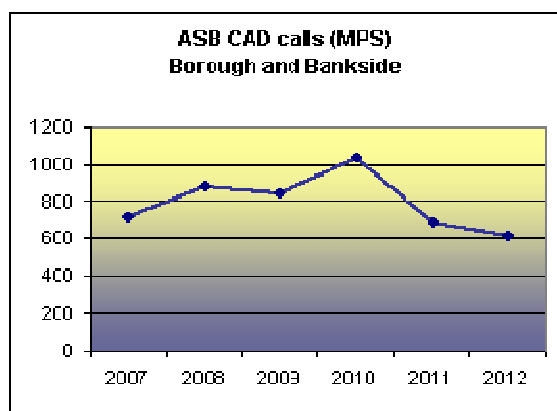
- Just under 30% of patients were female (n=123), with their peak age being 20 to 29.
- The peak age for males was slightly older, between 25 and 39.
- There was a high proportion (almost 20%) that declined aid against medical advice, or were helped at the scene, but not taken to hospital.

2.3 Police disorder calls

2.3.1 CAD statistics

7.8% of daytime calls are located within this saturation area, which increases to 9% in the evening. When considering just the 0000 to 0559 period, 10.6% of all calls within the borough are located in this saturation area.

ASB code	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Rowdy behaviour	719	881	849	1040	689	615
Licensing	27	24	22	31	8	11
Street drinking	177	212	220	134	11	8
Total	895	1084	1053	1176	704	633



Between 2007 and 2010 levels of CAD calls were maintaining a similar rate or increasing. However, since that time (when the MPS changed their classification types) levels have significantly decreased.

When considering rowdy behaviour, there was a 10.7% decrease (equating to 74 calls).

2.3.2 Location

In the daytime, disorder generally takes place in the street, such as Borough High Street, Blackfriars Road and Southwark Bridge Road. Areas of note are hostels, parks and spaces and transport links. As the period draws on, there is an increase in calls to/from licensed premises and food eateries, such as chicken shops and kebab shops as well as cafés and restaurants. Bookmakers are emerging as a significant issue in this area.

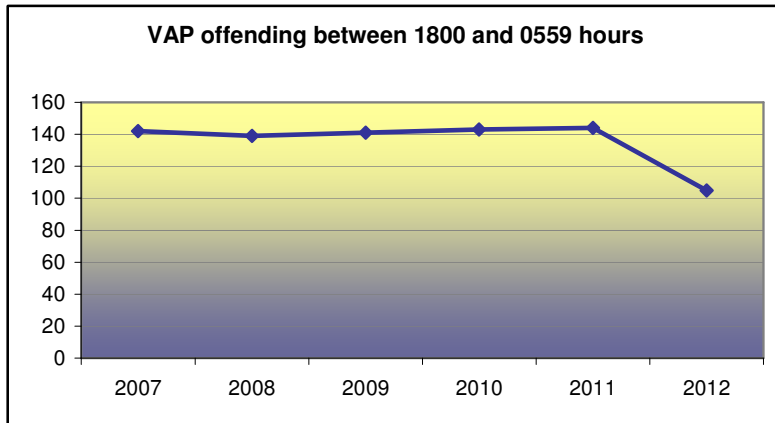
In the evening period, there is a steep rise in the amount of calls to licensed premises, most notably the public houses in the north of the area and the streets around them. Late night eateries (typically fast food type restaurants) remain a concern.

2.3.3 Timings

- ASB calls increase from 1200 and increase until the peak, between 1700 and 2000, from which point there is a gradual decrease
- 60.3% of calls take place in the evening period, between 1800 and 0559, and 39.7% in the daytime period, between 0600 and 1759
- 22.4% (142 calls) were made between 0000 and 0559
- Saturday is the peak day for ASB calls (122), with calls recorded both in the early hours of the morning and also the late evening
- 14.4% of all calls take place overnight from Saturday to Sunday (from 1800 to 0500), and a further 11.8% between 1800 on Friday to 0500 on Saturday

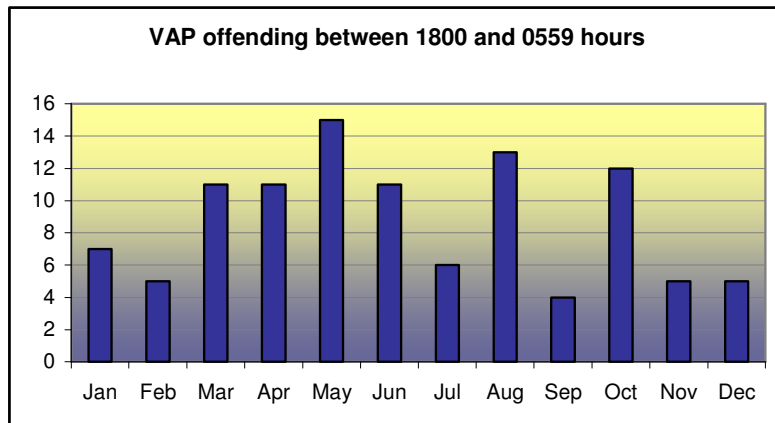
2.4 Alcohol related violence between 1800 and 0559

2.4.1 Offending



Levels of alcohol related violence are consistently between 130 and 145 per year; with some fluctuation. 2012 experienced a decrease of 27% (n=39) when compared to 2011.

The springtime months seem to be the busiest, in terms of alcohol related violence. There were also secondary spikes in August and October.



During the Olympic period (July), there was a heavy uniformed presence in this area, which may have discouraged offending. Traditionally, July is one of the busiest months in this saturation area, yet 2012 saw the lowest recorded levels of alcohol related violent crime

As evidenced by the chart below, May 2012 was in the top quartile of all months within the past six years. The end of 2011 (from October to December) was also significantly high. September 2012 was exceptionally low in the number of alcohol related violent crime. March to August 2012 was all in the second quartile, with the exception of July, which as aforementioned is most probably owing to the additional police presence on the streets in Borough and Bankside.

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2012	7	5	11	11	15	11	6	13	4	12	5	5
2011	17	11	7	8	18	11	9	8	9	15	15	16
2010	7	9	3	12	14	18	12	11	12	22	12	11
2009	15	11	6	8	15	11	11	15	7	11	13	18
2008	11	15	12	10	7	14	12	10	12	13	10	13
2007	12	9	15	10	14	11	6	13	10	11	17	14
Total	69	60	54	59	83	76	56	70	54	84	72	77

Ranges			
Quartile 1	Quartile 2	Quartile 3	Quartile 4

Proportionality

In 2012 51% of violent offending in Borough and Bankside was alcohol related. This is a decrease from 62.1% in 2011. However, levels prior to 2011 were all between 46.6 and 49.5%, thus the 2011 figure could be seen as an aberration. 2012 is proportionally the second highest year of alcohol related violence since the study began in 2007.

Table 4: Proportion of all violence in Borough and Bankside that is alcohol related

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
No alcohol	142	139	141	143	144	105
All VAP	294	298	292	289	232	206
% VAP alcohol related	48.3%	46.6%	48.3%	49.5%	62.1%	51.0%

Types of offending

There was a notable reduction in assault with injury and harassment in 2012, though there was little change in other types of offences.

Table 5: Types of alcohol related violence experienced in Borough and Bankside

Minor type	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assault with Injury	45	40	55	54	71	49
Common Assault	19	15	32	36	31	29
Harassment	58	61	29	19	21	7
Murder				1		1
Offensive weapon	6	1	3	5	5	3
Other Violence	6	5	4	2	1	2
Serious Wounding	8	17	18	26	15	14
Grand total	142	139	141	143	144	105

2.4.2 Timings

Alcohol related violence in this saturation area predominantly takes place on a Friday night to Saturday morning, or Saturday night to Sunday morning, most notably between 0100 and 0600 on Saturday and 2300 to 0500 on Saturday / Sunday. Over 60% of violent incidents take place on either a Saturday or Sunday and over 50% take place between 2300 and 0300.

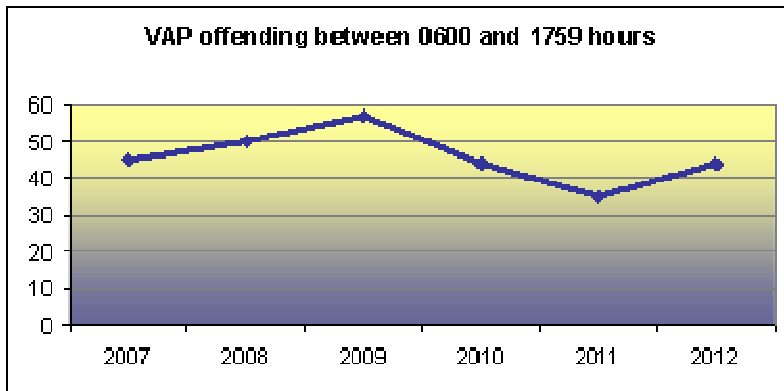
Table 6: Time periods of alcohol related violence in Borough & Bankside

Time Range	Mon/ Tue	Tue/ Wed	Wed/ Thu	Thu/ Fri	Fri/ Sat	Sat/ Sun	Sun/ Mon	Grand Total
1800 – 1900								
1900 – 2000			1	2	1	1	2	7
2000 - 2100				1	1			2
2100 – 2200	4		1	2	3	1	1	12
2200 – 2300	1		1	3	1	3		9
2300 – 0000			2	3	4	7	1	17
0000 – 0100		3		2	2	1	2	10
0100 – 0200	1		2	1	7	4		15
0200 – 0300		1	1		9	3		14
0300 – 0400			1		4	4		9
0400 – 0500					4	3		7
0500 – 0600					3			3
Grand total	6	4	9	14	39	27	6	105

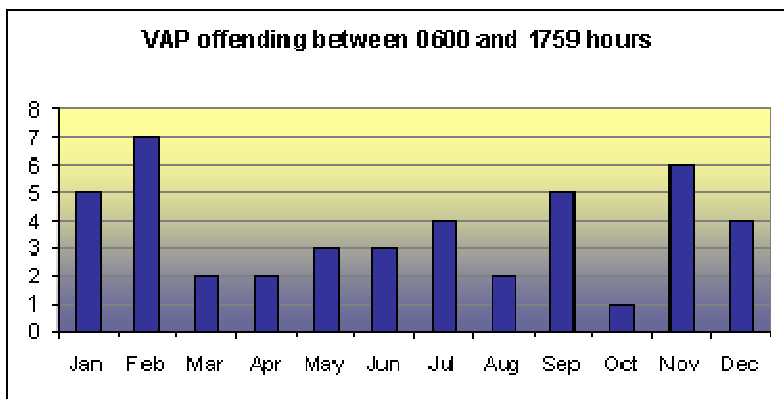
Legend (no. VAP incidents)				
1-2	3-4	5-6	7-8	9-10

2.5 Alcohol related violence between 0600 and 1759

2.5.1 Offending



Following two consecutive years in which alcohol related violent crime decreased, levels increased by over 25% between 2011 and 2012 (9 offences).



The peak months for alcohol related violence within this time period were January, February and November, with slightly elevated levels in September, July and December. There were very few offences in other months.

The chart below displays the amount of alcohol related violent crime per month in this time period for all years within the study.

Surprisingly, February is the only month in 2012 which ranked within the top quartile of all months since 2007, with most of the other months being in either quartile 3 or 4.

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2012	5	7	2	2	3	3	4	2	6	1	6	3
2011	1	2	4	1	1	5	2	2	3	3	5	5
2010	1	3	4	1	9	6	4	4	3	3	6	0
2009	0	6	7	7	4	5	5	4	5	6	5	5
2008	4	3	2	4	2	4	4	7	7	6	5	1
2007	2	2	3	2	5	7	4	8	4	2	3	3
Total	13	23	22	17	24	30	23	27	28	21	30	17

Ranges			
Quartile 1	Quartile 2	Quartile 3	Quartile 4

Proportionality

The proportion of violence that is alcohol related has increased, from 23.5% in 2011 to 27.3% in 2012. Levels have crept up year by year since 2010, and are currently at a higher level than at any point over the past six years.

Table 8: Proportion of all violence in Borough and Bankside that is alcohol related

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
No alcohol	45	50	57	44	35	44
All VAP	208	240	217	195	149	161
% VAP alcohol related	21.6%	20.8%	26.3%	22.6%	23.5%	27.3%

Types of offending

There was a significant increase in common assault in 2012, from 5 offences to 15. Assault with injury slightly increased, from 9 to 12 offences. However, serious wounding remained at the same (low) level, and harassment offences fell.

Table 9: Types of alcohol related violence experienced in Borough and Bankside

Minor type	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assault with injury	11	1	9	11	9	12
Common assault	2	9	8	12	5	15
Harassment	26	35	28	13	18	13
Offensive weapon	2	1	2		1	
Other violence	2	1	3	3		2
Serious wounding	2	3	7	5	2	2
Grand total	45	50	57	44	35	44

2.5.2 Timings

When considering violence between 0600 and 1759, the peak day was Saturday, by some margin, with Sunday the next most common. Peak times are both in the early hours, between 0600 and 0700 (likely a continuation of the previous evening's peak) and between 1400 and 1800 Monday to Friday.

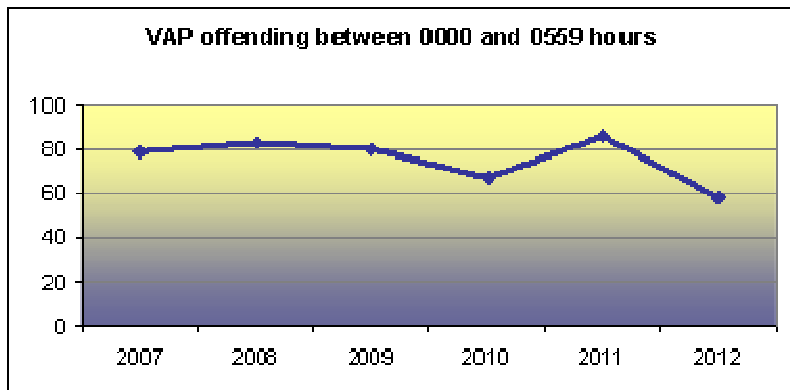
Table 10: Time periods of alcohol related violence in Borough and Bankside

Hour	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Grand Total
0600 - 0700					2	1	3	6
0700 - 0800		1						1
0800 - 0900						3	1	4
0900 - 1000		1		1		1	1	4
1000 - 1100			1			1		2
1100 - 1200	2					1	1	4
1200 - 1300						2		2
1300 - 1400				1				1
1400 - 1500	1	2	2			1		6
1500 - 1600	1	1	1				1	4
1600 - 1700		1			2	1		4
1700 - 1800	1	1	1	1		1	1	6
Grand total	5	7	5	3	4	12	8	44

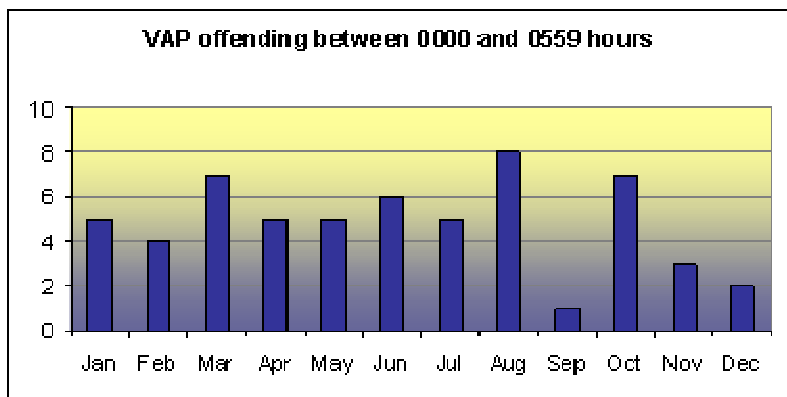
Legend (offences)		
1	2	3

2.6 Alcohol related violence between 0000 and 0559

2.6.1 Offending



Following the 28.4% increase between 2010 and 2011, 2012 saw an overall decrease in alcohol related violent crime of 32.5% (28 offences). This continues the downward trajectory seen from 2008, other than the unexpected spike in 2011.



Unsurprisingly, August was the peak month for alcohol related violent offending, followed by March and October.

The chart below shows that there were no months in 2012 which were in the top quartile, and just three in the second quartile, showing that generally, alcohol related violent crime in 2012 is below the seasonal averages. August and October were the peak months, and as the chart displays, these are frequently peak months for this type of offending in Borough and Bankside. Less typical is the March peak, though levels here are not significantly higher than other periods over the spring/summer months.

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2012	5	4	7	5	5	6	5	8	1	7	3	2
2011	11	9	3	4	10	3	5	6	5	11	8	11
2010	5	6	2	5	6	5	5	7	6	11	3	6
2009	7	6	4	4	6	7	6	9	5	7	7	12
2008	8	11	5	4	3	7	10	5	9	6	6	9
2007	9	5	7	3	11	5	2	9	3	9	8	8
Total	45	41	28	25	41	33	33	44	29	51	35	48

Ranges			
Quartile 1	Quartile 2	Quartile 3	Quartile 4

Proportionality

The proportion of violence related to alcohol during this period fluctuates from year to year. In 2012, the proportion of violence considered to be alcohol related was 59.2%. In 2011, this figure had risen to 69.9%, though this appears to have been a one-off occurrence. Current levels appear to have regressed to the mean.

Table 12: Proportion of all violence in Borough and Bankside that is alcohol related

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
No alcohol	79	83	80	67	86	58
All VAP	135	150	129	120	123	98
% VAP alcohol related	58.5%	55.3%	62.0%	55.8%	69.9%	59.2%

Types of offending

When considering alcohol related crime in the daytime in this area, it is evident that the principal reductions have been seen in assault with injury, which has seen a reduction from 47 offences in 2011 to 28 offences in 2012.

Generally, most other crime types have either reduced or stayed the same. Sadly, there has been one alcohol related murder in this period, where a male was slashed with a broken bottle in a nightclub during a corporate event. The suspect for this has since been arrested and charged.

Table 13: Types of alcohol related violence experienced in Borough and Bankside

Minor type	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assault with injury	26	26	36	29	47	28
Common assault	6	5	13	10	15	15
Harassment	35	37	12	8	8	3
Murder				1		1
Offensive weapon	4	1	1	3	4	1
Other violence	2	3	1	1		1
Serious wounding	6	11	17	15	12	9
Grand total	79	83	80	67	86	58

2.6.2 Timings

In terms of the 0000 to 0600 period, the peak times are clearly on Saturdays, between 0100 and 0300. Secondary peak periods are from 0300 to 0600 on Saturdays, and from 0100 to 0500 on Sundays.

Table 14: Time periods of alcohol related violence in Borough and Bankside

Time Range	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Grand Total
0000 – 0100	2		3		2	2	1	10
0100 – 0200		1		2	1	7	4	15
0200 – 0300			1	1		9	3	14
0300 – 0400				1		4	4	9
0400 – 0500						4	3	7
0500 – 0600						3		3
Grand total	2	1	4	4	3	29	15	58

Legend (no. offences)

1-2	3-4	5-6	7-8	9-10
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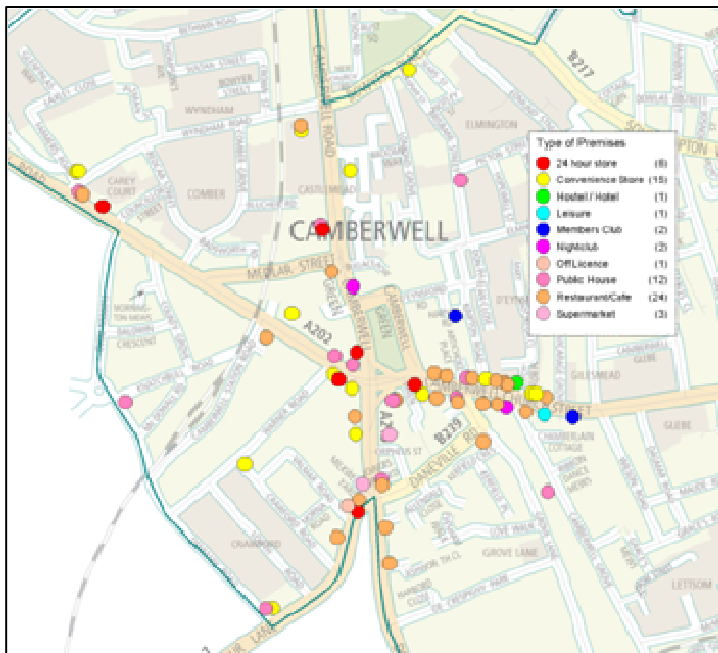
2.7 Conclusion and recommendations

Table 15: Key findings and recommendations, Borough and Bankside	
Various	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Estimated cost of crime was £1,086,142, a decrease of 15.4% from 2011 estimates
Ambulance calls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 16.7% of borough calls in 2012 were located here, a similar level to 2011 (16.2%) ➤ 21.5% increase in calls from 2011 to 2012 (95 calls) ➤ Peak times are: 2200 to 0300 Friday/Saturday, and 2200 to 0200 Saturday/Sunday
Police ASB calls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 7.8% of all daytime ASB calls take place here, which increases to 9% in the evening, and 10.6% in the 0000 to 0559 period ➤ 10.7% decrease in ASB CAD calls from 2011 to 2012 ➤ ASB calls increase from 1200, peaking between 1200 and 2000
Offending	<p>1800 to 0559</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Alcohol related violence decreased by 27% between 2011 and 2012 ➤ 51% of violence is considered to be alcohol related ➤ Notable reductions in assault with injury and harassment ➤ Peak times are unsurprisingly Friday/Saturday night between 2300 and 0500 <p>0600 to 1759</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Levels of alcohol related violence increased by over 25% between 2011 and 2012 ➤ 27.3% of violence is considered to be alcohol related (higher than any point since 2007) ➤ Increases mostly seen in common assault (from 5 to 15) ➤ Peak times are on Saturday and Sunday, in the early hours, between 0600 and 0900 <p>0000 to 0600</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Steep decrease in alcohol related violence between 2011 and 2012 (32.5%) ➤ 59.2% of violence is considered to be alcohol related (down from 69.9% in 2011) ➤ Most crime types reduced in 2012, with the main type of note being assault with injury, which reduced from 47 in 2011 to 28 in 2012 ➤ Peak times are almost exclusively on Saturday and Sunday, between 0100 and 0600
Recommendation	This area should continue to be monitored, as part of the alcohol saturation policy

3.0 Camberwell

3.1 Contextual Information

3.1.1 Licensed premises in Camberwell



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 restaurants/cafes 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.

In January 2012 there were 63 premises licensed to serve alcohol in Camberwell. By January 2013, this figure had increased to 67.

Type of licensed premises	2011	2012	Change
24 hour store	6	6	0
Convenience store	14	15	1
Hostel / hotel	1	1	0
Leisure	1	1	0
Members club	2	2	0
Nightclub	2	2	0
Off licence	1	1	0
Public house	11	12	1
Restaurant/cafe	23	24	1
Supermarket	2	3	1
Grand total	63	67	4

Camberwell has probably experienced the most significant increase of all saturation areas in terms of the amount of licensed premises, with four new premises opening their doors in 2012.

Table 17: Opening times of licensed premises in the Camberwell saturation area							
Time Range	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
0000 - 0100	16	16	16	16	18	23	26
0100 - 0200	11	11	11	11	13	14	13
0200 - 0300	10	8	8	9	9	11	11
0300 - 0400	8	7	7	8	8	9	10
0400 - 0500	8	7	7	7	7	8	8
0500 - 0600	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
0600 - 0700	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
0700 - 0800	11	11	11	11	11	11	10
0800 - 0900	23	24	24	24	24	24	17
0900 - 1000	26	27	27	27	27	27	19
1000 - 1100	45	45	45	45	45	45	34
1100 - 1200	56	56	56	56	56	56	35
1200 - 1300	61	61	61	61	61	62	61
1200 - 1300	61	61	61	61	61	62	62
1400 - 1500	61	61	61	61	61	62	62
1500 - 1600	61	61	61	61	61	62	62
1500 - 1600	62	62	62	62	62	62	62
1700 - 1800	63	63	63	63	63	63	63
1800 - 1900	63	63	63	63	63	63	63
1800 - 1900	63	63	63	63	63	63	63
2000 - 2100	63	63	63	63	63	63	63
2100 - 2200	61	52	61	61	61	61	61
2200 - 2300	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
2300 - 0000	38	38	38	39	41	41	37

Of the 67 premises licensed to serve alcohol in this saturation area, three did not have their licensing times reported on the licensing register.

As with most of the other saturation areas, the amount of premises licensed to serve alcohol increases rapidly from 1000, and in the case of Camberwell, virtually all licensed premises are open from 1200 onwards, with levels of premises decreasing from midnight.

Again, there was an increase of premises open between 0000 and 0100 at the weekend.

3.1.2 The cost of alcohol related violent crime in Camberwell

The Home Office has published estimates of the economic and social costs of crime since 2000, with the most recent update being given in 2010/11. Not every crime type has been calculated by the Home Office, so this will not be an exact study. Crime types pertinent to this report are serious wounding, common assault and assault with injury.

Using the Home Office calculations, it is estimated that in 2012, alcohol related violent crime in the Camberwell saturation area cost **£819,928**, an **increase of 35.3%** from 2011 figures.

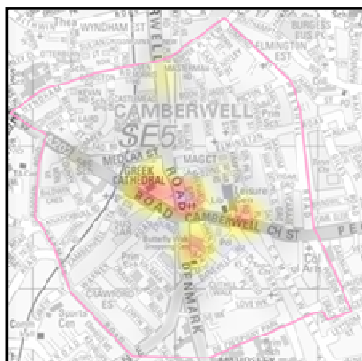
3.1.3 Considerations

1. Blenheim CDP and Access Southwark are located on Camberwell Road, within the saturation area, and provide 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.

3.2 Alcohol related ambulance calls

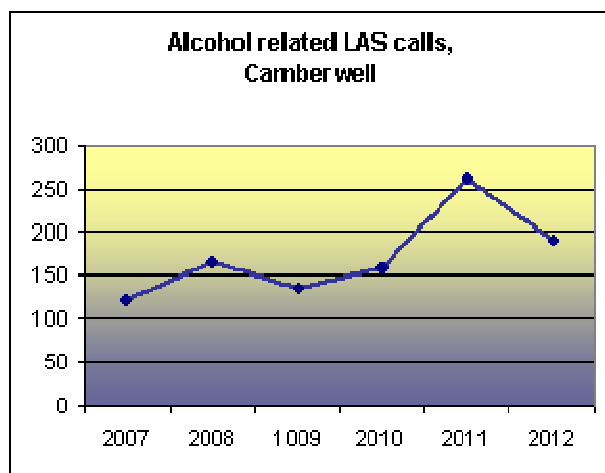
3.2.1 Locations



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.

As the map to the left shows, the London Ambulance Service (LAS) hot spot for alcohol related calls is generally in the green itself with secondary hot spots around it on the roads leading to the crossroads.

3.2.2 Statistics



In 2012, almost 6% of calls were made to the Camberwell saturation area. There is a large decrease in proportionality from 2011, when the level was 9.5%.

Camberwell has long been a peak area for this type of ambulance call, specifically the green itself. In the previous assessment, it was noted that levels of alcohol related ambulance call outs here are not only higher than in other areas of the borough, but were increasing as time went on.

However, when comparing 2012 with 2011, there was a decrease of 70 calls (26.8%).

3.2.3 Timings

There were no specific peak days, with a range between 22 (Sunday) to 33 (Thursday).

There are two distinct peak time periods, these being between midday and 1700 (26.2% of the total) and also between 2300 and 0200 (23% of the total).

3.2.4 Patients

- Half of the patients tended to be aged between 20 and 39 years old.
- Approximately a quarter of patients in this area are female.
- Most patients taken (in almost equal numbers) to either KCH or St Thomas's hospitals, with few other outcomes.

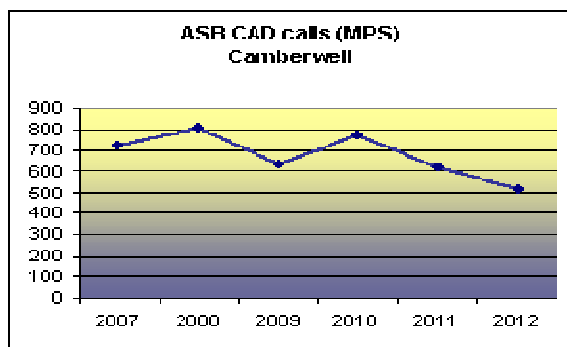
3.3 Police disorder calls

3.3.1 CAD statistics

7.9% of daytime calls are located within the Camberwell saturation area. This decreases to 6.4% in the evening. When considering the 0000 to 0559 period, 7.1% of all calls in the borough were in this area.

Table 18: Annual CAD ASB in the Camberwell saturation area

ASB code	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Rowdy behaviour	720	806	631	768	623	515
Licensing	16	4	13	16	9	4
Street drinking	120	131	104	67	8	8
Total	838	923	724	832	638	525



Levels of disorder in the Camberwell saturation area slightly increased from 2009 to 2012, from which time they have decreased.

There was a decrease of 17.3%, when comparing 2012 totals with those in 2011.

3.3.2 Location

In the daytime period, alcohol related disorder typically takes place in the street, most notably in Camberwell Green, Milkwell Yard, Camberwell Church Street, Butterfly Walk/Denmark Hill and Camberwell Grove. Premises of note remain to be hostels, café's restaurants, though bookmakers are fast emerging as significant contributors to the daytime calls.

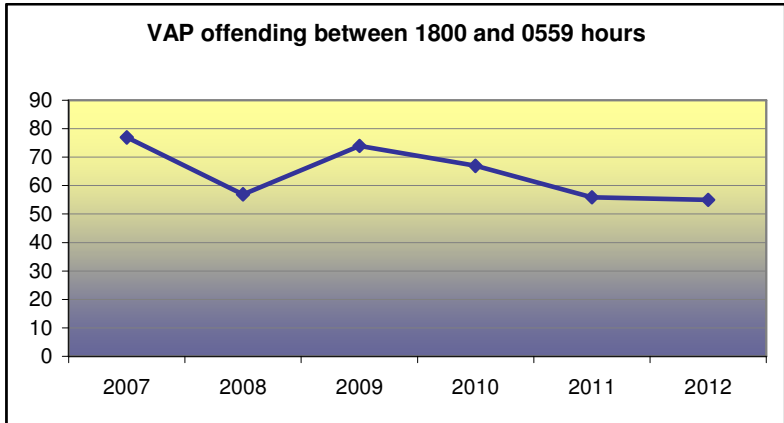
In the evening, the main venues of note are nightclubs/late night public houses and the late night eateries surrounding them. Similarly to the Borough and Bankside saturation area, transport links in this area are hotspots for disorder, particularly in Denmark Hill.

3.3.3 Timings

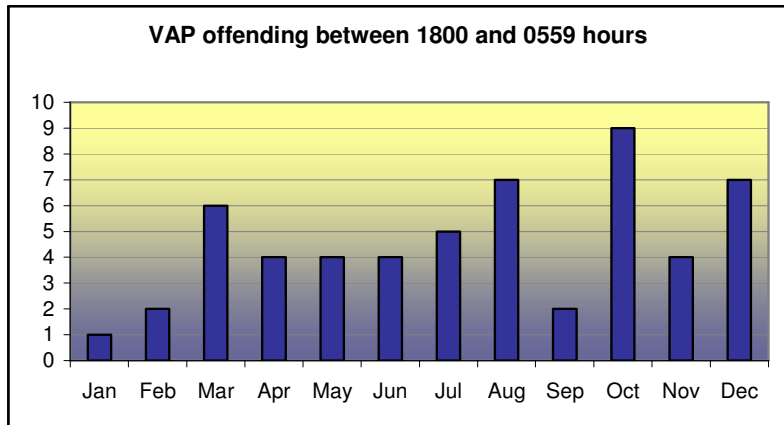
- ASB increases from 1200, and remain at a higher level until the early hours.
- 51.4% take place between 1800 and 0559, and 48.6% between 0600 and 1759.
- In total, 18.1% (95 calls) were made between 0000 and 0559
- Unlike other saturation areas, the weekend days are the least prevalent, with between 75 (Wednesday) and 86 (Friday) calls recorded throughout the week, but just 63 and 64 on the weekend days.
- Specific peak times are on Tuesdays, between 1600 and 1900, and on Thursday and Friday nights, from 2000 onwards. The overnight peaks on Friday/Saturday and Saturday/Sunday are present, but by no means to the extent as in the other areas.

3.4 Alcohol related violence between 1800 and 0559

3.4.1 Offending



Levels of alcohol related violence have reduced in Camberwell, for the fourth consecutive year. In total, numbers fell by 1.8% (1 offence) between 2011 and 2012, and have reduced by 25% from 2009 to 2012.



The peak month for offending in Camberwell is clearly October, followed by August and December. January and September recorded the fewest amount of crimes.

There are no months in 2012 in either of the top two quartiles. There appears to be little correlation between the months in previous years, with no particularly strong contenders over the past six years. August and October appear to be busy on most years, with 2012 being no exception. December, a higher scoring month in 2012 is rarely a peak month for alcohol related violence in Camberwell during this time period.

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2012	1	2	6	4	4	4	5	7	2	9	4	7
2011	4	9	4	8	3	0	1	7	11	5	2	2
2010	7	3	10	7	8	4	5	5	10	0	2	6
2009	21	6	3	8	9	3	6	1	1	6	7	3
2008	6	1	2	6	8	10	6	4	4	5	3	2
2007	10	3	8	5	3	1	5	11	4	11	10	6
Total	49	24	33	38	35	22	28	35	32	36	28	26

Ranges			
Quartile 1	Quartile 2	Quartile 3	Quartile 4

Proportionality

The proportion of violence which is alcohol related has increased from 2011, and is currently higher than at any other year since this project began, following two consecutive decreases. At the present time, 41.4% of violence in the evening in Camberwell is alcohol related.

Table 20: Proportion of all violence in Camberwell that is alcohol related

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
No alcohol	77	57	74	67	56	55
All VAP	220	174	184	180	156	133
% VAP alcohol related	35.0%	32.8%	40.2%	37.2%	35.9%	41.4%

Types of offending

In terms of assault with injury and common assault, there has been little change with regard to crime totals between 2011 and 2012. Reductions have been seen however, in possession of offensive weapon (with no offences in 2012) and harassment. However, there has been an increase in other violence and serious wounding increased by 20%, from 8 offences to 10.

Table 21: Types of alcohol related violence experienced in Camberwell

Minor type	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assault with injury	21	14	33	16	23	25
Common assault	10	9	7	19	10	11
Harassment	32	21	13	11	11	6
Offensive weapon	3	1	5	4	2	0
Other violence	4	5	7	5	2	3
Serious wounding	7	7	9	12	8	10
Grand total	77	57	74	67	56	55

3.4.2 Timings

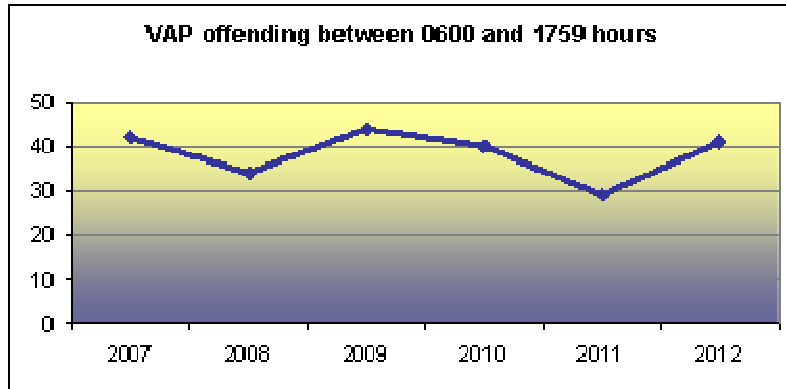
Offences occur throughout the week, with offending typically taking place in the 1800 to 0100 time period. Peak days are Saturday / Sunday, Wednesday/Thursday and Thursday/Friday with far fewer offences taking place in other periods. There were only two offences that took place in the Sunday/Monday period, both between 0000 and 0100

Table 22: Time periods of alcohol related violence in Camberwell

Time Range	Mon/ Tue	Tue/ Wed	Wed/ Thu	Thu/ Fri	Fri/ Sat	Sat/ Sun	Sun/ Mon	Grand total
1800 – 1900	2	1	1	1		1		6
1900 – 2000		1			2			3
2000 - 2100	1		1	1	1			4
2100 – 2200	2	1		1	2			6
2200 – 2300	2		1	1		2		6
2300 – 0000			3	2	3			8
0000 – 0100			1	1		3	2	7
0100 – 0200	1		2			2		5
0200 – 0300			1					1
0300 – 0400				2		4		6
0400 – 0500		1		1		1		3
0500 – 0600								0
Grand total	8	4	10	10	8	13	2	55

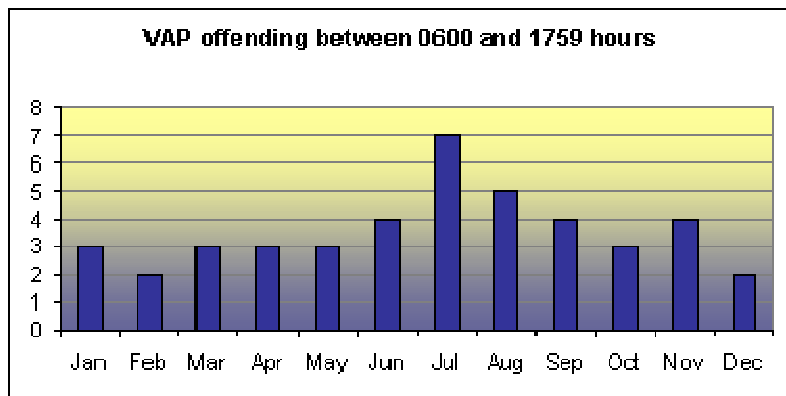
Legend (no. VAP incidents)				
1	2	3	4	5

3.5.1 Offending



Alcohol related violent offending in Camberwell has increased in 2012, following a two year decrease. In total, the increase was 41%, from 29 offences in 2011 to 41 in 2012.

Generally, there are between two and seven alcohol related violent crimes per month.



July and August were the peak months for alcohol related violence in Camberwell (during the daytime), with June, September and November following them.

The chart below displays the amount of alcohol related violent crime per month in this time period for all years within the study.

The summer months are the peak time for alcohol related violence in this area between 0600 and 1759. The chart below shows that this is broadly typical of previous years. October and December are also a little higher than other months of 2012, yet are in the third quartile, showing that statistically, they are not higher than average.

Table 23: Alcohol related violence from 2007 to 2012 (0600 to 1759)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2012	3	2	0	3	3	3	4	7	5	4	3	4
2011	4	3	3	1	6	2	2	2	1	0	2	3
2010	3	4	5	3	3	3	5	3	2	3	3	3
2009	3	4	4	1	2	9	1	7	2	3	2	6
2008	8	2	2	2	3	3	1	3	0	0	6	4
2007	3	1	6	9	3	3	6	2	3	5	1	0
Total	24	16	20	19	20	23	19	24	13	15	17	20

Ranges

Quartile 1	Quartile 2	Quartile 3	Quartile 4
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Proportionality

Prior to 2012, the proportion of violent offences between 0600 and 1759 which are alcohol related in Camberwell ranged between 16.25% and 18.7%. However, in 2012, this increased to 25.6%.

Table 24: Proportion of all violence in Camberwell that is alcohol related

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
No alcohol	42	34	44	40	29	41
All VAP	241	210	252	214	174	160
% VAP alcohol related	17.4%	16.2%	17.5%	18.7%	16.7%	25.6%

Types of offending

Increases were seen in all crime types, bar harassment and other violence. The largest increase was seen in assault with injury offences, however the increase in common assault is also of note. Of concern, there was a significant increase in both serious wounding and possession of offensive weapon.

Table 25: Types of alcohol related violence experienced in Camberwell

Minor type	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assault with injury	9	6	12	10	12	18
Common assault	6	4	8	15	8	11
Harassment	21	20	15	10	5	4
Offensive weapon	2	1	1	1	0	2
Other violence	1	2	3	4	3	2
Serious wounding	3	1	5	0	1	4
Grand total	42	34	44	40	29	41

3.5.2 Timings

The peak days, by a clear margin, are Thursdays and Sundays, with particular peak times between 1400 and 1800 on Thursdays, and between 0600 and 0700 on Sundays. Overall, the peak time period was between 1500 and 1600.

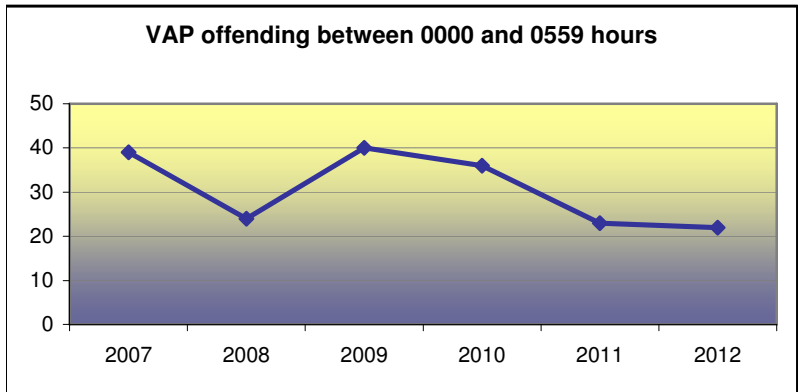
Table 26: Time periods of alcohol related violence in Camberwell

Time Range	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Grand total
0600 – 0700		1					3	4
0700 – 0800						1	1	2
0800 – 0900				2	1		1	4
0900 – 1000						1	1	2
1000 – 1100			1	1				2
1100 – 1200			1	1			1	3
1200 – 1300		1		1				2
1300 – 1400		1		1		1	2	5
1400 – 1500				2				2
1500 – 1600	1	2		1	1	2	1	8
1600 – 1700		1			1			2
1700 - 1800	1		1	3				5
Grand Total	2	6	3	12	3	5	10	41

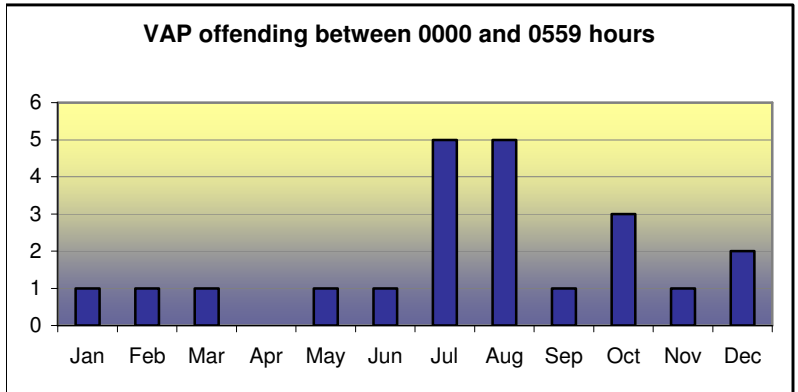
Legend (no. VAP incidents)				
1	2	3	4	5

3.6 Alcohol related violence between 0000 and 0559

3.6.1 Offending



Since a high in 2009, alcohol related violent crime in the 0000 – 0559 period has steadily decreased over time, though the decrease between 2011 and 2012 was not as great as in other years (4%, equating to just one offence).



It is plain that the peak months for alcohol related violence in this time period in Camberwell are in the summer, July and August, with between 0 and 3 offences occurring in other months.

As the chart below shows, most months do not display higher than average levels of alcohol related violent crime. The only months which register slightly higher in 2012 are July and August. It can be seen that these are fairly typical peak months, likely connected to the warmer weather. Most months recorded just one offence.

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2012	1	1	1		1	1	5	5	1	3	1	2
2011	3	2	1	3	2			5	2	2	1	2
2010	3	1	7	4	3	1	4	3	7			3
2009	12	3	3	4	4	3	5			2	3	1
2008	3	1	2	1	4	2	4	2	1	2	1	1
2007	6	2	3	1	1		3	8	1	5	4	5
Total	28	10	17	13	15	7	21	23	12	14	10	14

Ranges			
Quartile 1	Quartile 2	Quartile 3	Quartile 4

Proportionality

The proportion of violence that is alcohol related is often fairly high in Camberwell, between 0000 and 0600. Following a decrease in proportionality in 2011, there has been an increase in 2012 to 51.2%. This is higher than at any point since 2009.

Table 28: Proportion of all violence in Camberwell that is alcohol related

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
No alcohol	39	24	40	36	23	22
All VAP	86	62	76	72	54	43
% VAP alcohol related	45.3%	38.7%	52.6%	50.0%	42.6%	51.2%

Types of offending

As aforementioned, levels of violent crime in this period are largely the same, with a reduction of just one offence. There have been minor changes within the lower level violence categories (common assault and harassment), and the same number of assault with injury offences. There was one fewer serious wounding in 2012 than there was in 2011.

Table 29: Types of alcohol related violence experienced in Camberwell

Minor type	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assault with injury	11	6	19	8	11	11
Common assault	5	6	5	10	2	5
Harassment	17	6	4	3	4	1
Offensive weapon	1	1	3	4	1	
Other violence	2	1	4	2		1
Serious wounding	3	4	5	9	5	4
Grand Total	39	24	40	36	23	22

3.6.2 Timings

Timings for alcohol related violence in this period in Camberwell do not fit borough patterns, as there are no offences recorded between 0000 and 0559 on Saturday. Sunday is the busiest day in this area, with almost half of the recorded offences taking place on this day, between 0000 to 0400.

Table 30: Time periods of alcohol related violence in Camberwell

Time range	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Grand Total
0000 – 0100	2			1	1		3	7
0100 – 0200		1		2			2	5
0200 – 0300				1				1
0300 – 0400					2		4	6
0400 – 0500			1		1		1	3
0500 – 0600								
Grand Total	2	1	1	4	4		10	22

Legend (no. VAP incidents)

1	2	3	4	5
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3.7 Conclusion and recommendations

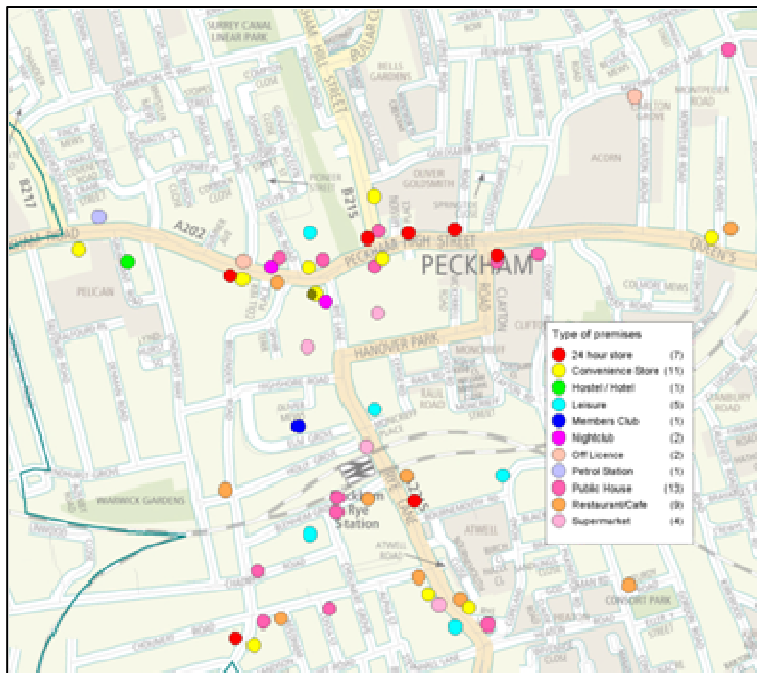
Table 31: Key Findings and recommendations, Camberwell

Various	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Estimated cost of crime in this area was £819,928, an increase of 35.3% from 2011 estimates
Ambulance calls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ LAS hotspots are typically located in the green itself, and along the roads leading to it. ➤ 6% of all LAS calls in Southwark were made to Camberwell, a decrease from 9.5% in 2011 ➤ Decrease of 26.8% between 2011 and 2012 (70 calls) ➤ Two distinct peak times, between 1200 and 1700 and 2300 and 0200, though no peak days could be identified
Police ASB calls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 7.9% of daytime calls are located in the Camberwell saturation area, compared to 6.4% in the evening, and 7.1% between 0000 and 0600 ➤ Decrease of 17.3% from 2011 to 2012 ➤ ASB increases from 1200, and remains at a higher level until the early hours ➤ Unlike other saturation areas weekend days are the least prevalent, with 20% fewer calls recorded on Saturdays and Sundays
Offending	<p>1800 to 0559</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Levels have reduced by 1.8% in Camberwell from 2011 to 2012. This is the fourth consecutive year that there has been a reduction ➤ 41.4% of violent crime is considered to be alcohol related ➤ Little change regarding most crime types <p>0600 to 1759</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Alcohol related violence increased by 41% from 2011 to 2012 ➤ 25.6% of violence is considered to be alcohol related. Notable increases in assault with injury, serious wounding and possession of offensive weapon ➤ Peak days are Thursdays (1400 to 1800) and Sundays (0600 to 0700) <p>0000 to 0559</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 4% decrease in offences between 1100 and 1200 ➤ 51.2% of violence considered to be alcohol related ➤ Most crime types stayed the same or decreased, with the only increase seen in common assault (from 2 to 5 offences). ➤ The timings do not fit the borough profiles, as there were no offences at all on a Saturday. Sunday is the busiest day, with almost half of recorded offences taking place on this day, between 0000 and 0400
Recommendation	<p>This area should continue to be monitored, as part of the alcohol saturation policy</p>

4.0 Peckham

4.1 Contextual Information

4.1.1 Licensed premises in Peckham



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. The area in Rye Lane appears to be centred upon cafés, restaurants and

convenience stores, with public houses set away from the main roads.

In January 2012 there were 58 premises licensed to serve alcohol in Peckham. By January 2013 this figure had decreased, to 57

Type of premises	2011	2012	Change
24 hour store	7	7	0
Convenience store	12	11	-1
Hostel / hotel	1	1	0
Leisure	4	5	1
Members club	2	2	0
Nightclub	2	2	0
Off Licence	4	2	-2
Other			0
Petrol station	1	1	0
Public house	12	13	1
Restaurant/cafe	9	9	0
Supermarket	4	4	0
Grand Total	58	57	-1

Overall, there was a reduction of just one venue in 2012, following the closure of two off licences and one convenience store, and one leisure centre and one public house opened.

Time Range	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
0000 - 0100	21	19	19	20	22	28	28
0100 - 0200	13	12	12	13	15	19	19
0200 - 0300	10	9	9	10	11	13	13
0300 - 0400	10	9	9	10	11	12	12
0400 - 0500	9	9	9	9	10	11	11
0500 - 0600	9	8	8	8	8	10	10
0600 - 0700	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
0700 - 0800	13	13	13	13	13	12	12
0800 - 0900	25	25	25	25	25	24	14
0900 - 1000	28	30	30	30	30	30	20
1000 - 1100	43	43	43	43	43	42	34
1100 - 1200	47	47	47	47	47	47	38
1200 - 1300	51	51	51	51	52	52	52
1300 - 1400	51	52	51	51	52	52	52
1400 - 1500	52	52	52	52	52	53	53
1400 - 1500	52	52	52	52	52	53	53
1400 - 1500	52	52	52	52	52	53	53
1700 - 1800	53	53	53	53	53	53	53
1700 - 1800	53	53	53	53	53	53	52
1900 - 2000	54	54	54	54	54	54	53
2000 - 2100	54	54	54	54	54	54	53
2100 - 2200	54	46	54	54	54	54	53
2200 - 2300	53	53	53	53	54	54	52
2300 - 0000	33	33	33	33	36	36	31

Of the 57 licensed premises in Peckham, opening hours were not recorded on the licensing register in three cases.

As with other saturation areas, the amount of licensed premises open in this area increases from 1100, and by 1700 most, if not all are open. Though levels generally reduce from 2300, between Friday and Monday there is a greater number of licensed premises open until 0100, after which point the amount of open premises rapidly decreases.

4.1.2 The cost of alcohol related violent crime in Peckham

The Home Office has published estimates of the economic and social costs of crime since 2000, with the most recent update being given in 2010/11. Not every crime type has been calculated by the Home Office, so this will not be an exact study. Crime types pertinent to this report are serious wounding, common assault and assault with injury.

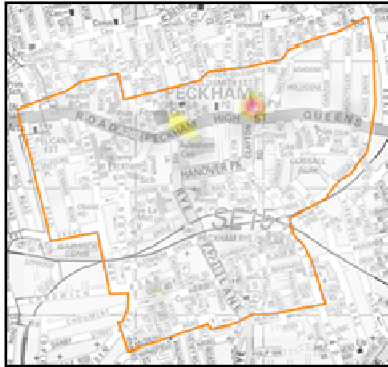
Using the Home Office calculations, it is estimated that in 2012, alcohol related violent crime in the Peckham saturation area cost **£1,129,971**, a **decrease of 1.3%** from 2011 estimates.

4.1.3 Considerations

1. There is an active pub watch and business watch in the area, which are well attended by local authority officers, police and managers from the licensed premises.
2. The dispersal zone for the area has been approved by the MPS Borough Commander, and police officers can now request those who are under the influence of alcohol and acting in an antisocial manner to leave the area.
3. SASBU and the SNTs have been proactively targeting alcohol related street ASB, and a number of ABCs and ASBOs have been issued. Two known hostels where street drinkers reside have been identified, one of which has been effectively dealt with and the other is a priority issue for the borough.

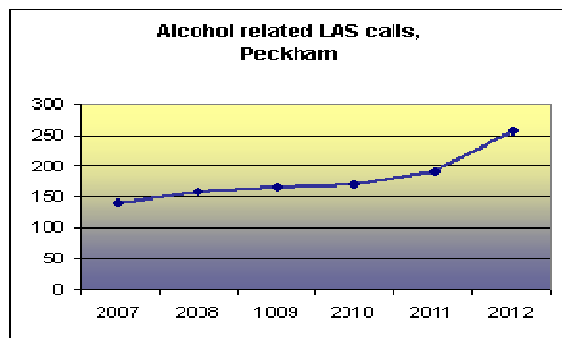
4.2 Alcohol related ambulance calls

4.2.1 Locations



Hotspots in the Peckham saturation area are predominantly located along Peckham High Street, most notably in the Peckham Space area. Recent Partnership analysis has identified this as an area in which street drinkers congregate, particularly in the open spaces and outside convenience stores.

4.2.2 Statistics



In 2012, 7.9% of all alcohol related ambulance calls took place in the Peckham saturation area. In 2011, this total was 6.9%.

Levels of alcohol related ambulance calls in Peckham slowly rose from 2007 to 2011; however, between 2011 and 2012, there was an increase of over a third. (66 calls).

4.2.3 Timings

- Alcohol related calls to the LAS increase from 1300 onwards, with specific peaks between 1700 and 1800; 2000 and 2100, and 2300 to 0300.
- There were similar levels of call outs on each day, with a range of 23 (Monday) to 43 (Wednesday).

4.2.4 Patients

- Broad range of ages for patients, with the peak between 25 and 54 years old
- 18.7% of patients were female (47)
- The peak age for males was 50 to 54 (with a secondary peak between 30 and 44)
- This mirrors almost exactly the peak ages for females

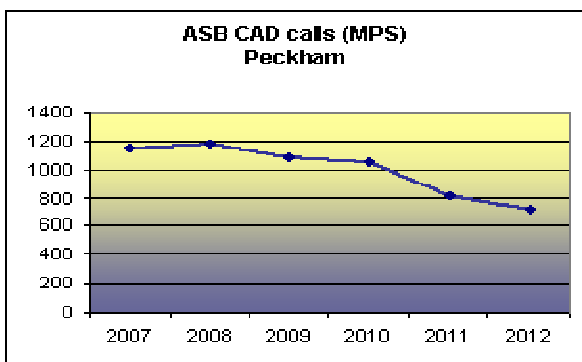
4.3 Police disorder calls

4.3.1 CAD statistics

12% of daytime calls are located within this saturation area. This decreases to 8.1% in the evening period. In the 0000 to 0559 time period, 8% of ASB calls were to this area (107).

Table 34: Annual CAD ASB in Peckham

ASB code	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Rowdy behaviour	1149	1174	1084	1050	816	719
Licensing	22	20	18	7	5	5
Street drinking	171	163	166	77	3	8
Total	1313	1322	1232	1128	822	730



CAD calls in Peckham have been on a downward trajectory since 2008, with large reductions since 2010.

The level of rowdy behaviour calls fell by 11.8%, from 816 in 2011 to 719 in 2012.

4.3.2 Location

Specific locations within this area are the job centre, leisure centre and also cafés/restaurants and off licenses/convenience stores. The amount of calls made to bookmakers appears to be significantly increasing, specifically in this daytime period.

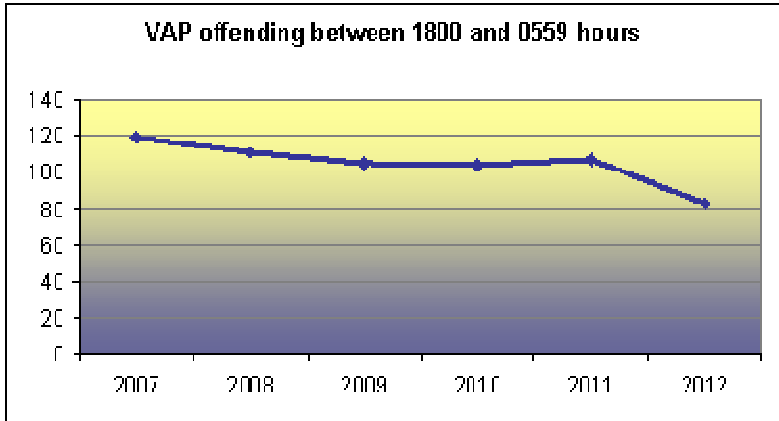
In the evening, disorder increases at hostels, with other premises of note being bars/restaurants, night clubs and pool halls. There is also an increased amount of calls to transport links, most notably on night buses/at bus stops on Peckham High Street.

4.3.3 Timings

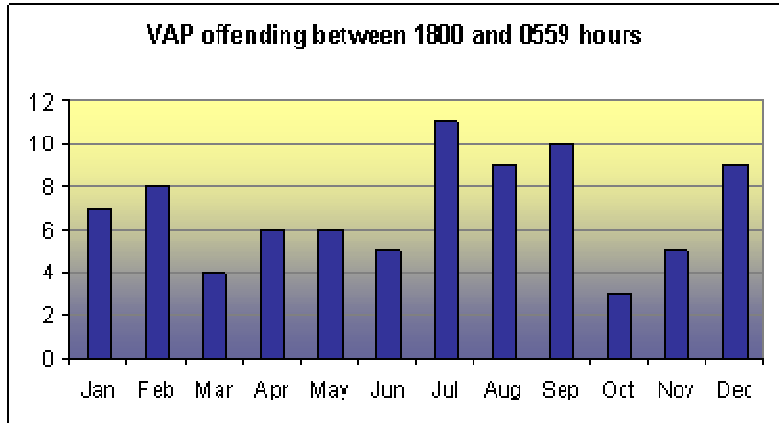
- ASB calls in Peckham increase from 1200 onwards, peaking between 1600 and 1700, before slowly decreasing. Numbers significantly decrease from 0400 onwards.
- 47.1% of calls take place in the evening period, between 1800 and 0559, and 52.9% in the daytime, between 0600 and 1759. This is the only saturation area in which the daytime period receives more calls than the evening period.
- In total, 14.7% (107 calls) were made between 0000 and 0559, the lowest proportion of any saturation area.
- The peak days were Saturday and Sunday, with fewer calls recorded on weekdays.
- The Saturday/Sunday overnight period was the most prevalent, with 72 calls recorded (10% of the total). The Friday / Saturday period also registered fairly high, with 45 calls, just over 6% of the total.

4.4 Alcohol related violence between 1800 and 0559

4.4.1 Offending



Peckham has maintained a fairly constant level of offending from 2007 to 2011, though in the most recent period there has been a significant decrease. Between 2012 and 2011 there was a decrease of 22.4% (24 offences).



The summer – autumn months are the most prevalent for alcohol related violence in Peckham, followed by December, January and February, the winter period.

In 2012 the summer months between July and September were the peak months. They feature frequently as the peak months throughout the years, though in previous years April and October have recorded high levels of crime, which was not the case in 2012. When considering the whole dataset, no months in 2012 were in the top quartile, and just two were in the second, showing that in general, alcohol related violent crime in this period is more or less below the saturation area average.

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2012	7	8	4	6	6	5	11	9	10	3	5	9
2011	4	13	9	15	7	12	10	5	6	13	6	7
2010	10	10	4	10	10	6	10	15	6	11	5	7
2009	3	5	3	14	12	14	8	7	13	10	9	7
2008	11	8	8	13	11	6	11	4	6	10	17	6
2007	5	4	10	7	8	10	13	20	5	15	13	9
Total	40	48	38	65	54	53	63	60	46	62	55	45

Ranges			
Quartile 1	Quartile 2	Quartile 3	Quartile 4

Proportionality

The peak months for alcohol related violence in the evening were from July to September, though there was an additional spike in December. The proportion of alcohol related violence has increased over the past five years, with levels in 2011 reaching 44%. Currently, 40.7% of violence is considered to be related to alcohol.

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
No alcohol	119	111	105	104	107	83
All VAP	343	299	306	256	243	204
% VAP alcohol related	34.7%	37.1%	34.3%	40.6%	44.0%	40.7%

Types of offending

The steep increase in assault with injury offences noted in the previous assessment has considerably abated, with levels returning to a more typical average. Reductions have also been seen in common assault and other violence. However, of note, there has been a significant increase in levels of both serious wounding and harassment offences.

Minor type	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assault with injury	42	25	35	38	51	31
Common assault	16	24	17	23	25	11
Harassment	38	44	24	20	10	18
Murder		1				
Offensive weapon	5	2	5	3	2	4
Other violence	10	4	8	11	9	2
Serious wounding	8	11	16	9	10	17
Grand Total	119	111	105	104	107	83

4.4.2 Timings

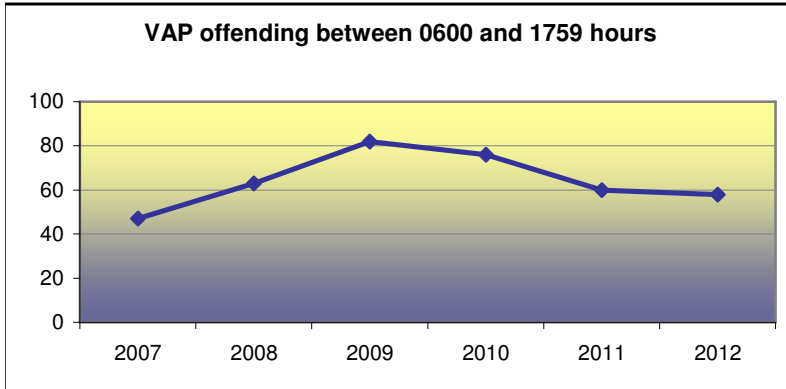
Time Range	Mon/ Tue	Tue/ Wed	Wed/ Thu	Thu/ Fri	Fri/ Sat	Sat/ Sun	Sun/ Mon	Grand Total
1800 – 1900				2	2		1	5
1900 – 2000	3	2	1		1			7
2000 - 2100	1					4	2	7
2100 – 2200	2	4				2	2	10
2200 – 2300	2			4	2	2		10
2300 – 0000			1	1	3	1	1	7
0000 – 0100	2	2		1	1	4	4	14
0100 – 0200			1		1	2	1	5
0200 – 0300		1						1
0300 – 0400	1					2	3	6
0400 – 0500	2						3	5
0500 – 0600		1	1				4	6
Grand total	13	10	4	8	10	17	21	83

1	2	3	4	5
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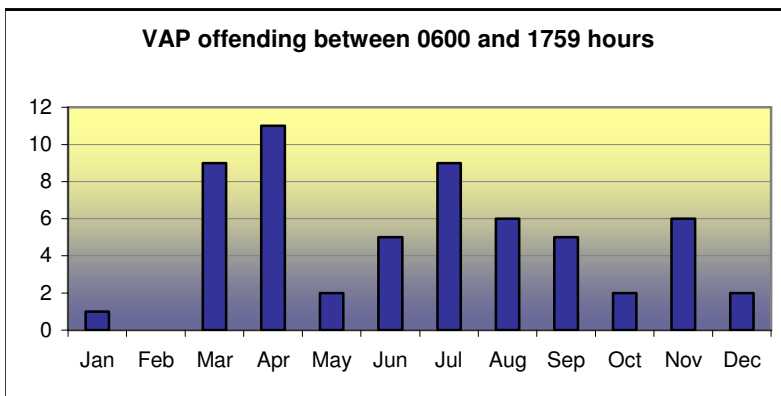
Offending in the evening in Peckham appears to be mostly centred around the weekend, specifically the 2000 to 0100 time period.

4.5 Alcohol related violence between 0600 and 1759

4.5.1 Offending



In the 'daytime' period, alcohol related violence increased to 2009, from which point it has steadily decreased. Though a decrease was experienced between 2011 and 2012, this was at a lower level than other years, just 3% (equating to two offences).



Alcohol related violence in Peckham seems to have predominantly taken place in March and April, with an additional surge in offending in the summer period, particularly in July. There is a considerable lack of offending in the winter months, which is surprising, given that in the evening period, these, along with the summer months, were the peak periods.

Not only was April the peak month for offending in 2012, this month also ranked within the top quartile of the whole dataset, showing that the number of offences in this month was way above the average for this saturation area. March and July also scored highly, and were ranked within the second quartile.

Other months were generally below the saturation area averages, particularly in the winter months, between November and February. Looking at the data for the past six years, it is apparent that this is a historical trend. August and September, which have previously been peak months for alcohol related violence, were, in 2012, fairly quiet.

Table 39: Alcohol related violence from 2007 to 2012 (0600 to 1759)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2012	1	0	9	11	2	5	9	6	5	2	6	2
2011	8	3	4	5	7	9	4	5	4	8	1	2
2010	6	4	9	5	9	6	8	4	10	6	5	4
2009	5	10	6	6	10	9	7	11	6	2	5	5
2008	2	1	4	4	11	6	2	6	9	6	6	6
2007	2	4	3	4	4	5	2	4	3	9	4	3
Total	24	22	35	35	43	40	32	36	37	33	27	22

Ranges

Quartile 1	Quartile 2	Quartile 3	Quartile 4
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Proportionality

The proportion of violence considered to be alcohol related fluctuates between 11 and 22%. The current level is 18.5% (down from 21.6% in 2011). This is a very positive change, as the proportion of alcohol related violence had been steadily increasing, year on year since 2007.

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
No alcohol	47	63	82	76	60	58
All VAP	403	471	466	399	278	314
% VAP alcohol related	11.7%	13.4%	17.6%	19.0%	21.6%	18.5%

Types of offending

There has been no significant change in the level of alcohol related violent crime in the daytime period between 2011 and 2012, though individual types themselves have somewhat changed. There was a significant decrease in the amount of lower level violence, though this has been counterbalanced by increases in both harassment and worryingly assault with injury. Serious wounding reduced from 7 offences in 2011 to 6 in 2012.

Minor type	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assault with injury	10	8	24	17	13	20
Common assault	9	13	14	24	21	11
Harassment	22	32	33	18	14	19
Offensive weapon	1	6	2	2	1	0
Other violence	3	2	5	13	4	2
Serious wounding	2	2	4	2	7	6
Grand Total	47	63	82	76	60	58

4.5.2 Timings

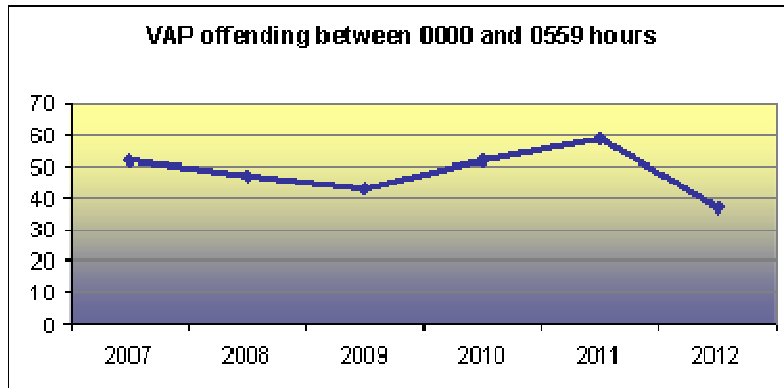
The peak times for alcohol related violent offending in Peckham during the daytime are between 0600 and 0800 on Sundays and on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesdays between 1400 and 1800.

Time Range	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Grand Total
0600 – 0700		3					1	4
0700 – 0800						2	5	7
0800 – 0900	1					1		2
0900 – 1000			1	1				2
1000 – 1100	1							1
1100 – 1200						1	3	4
1200 – 1300		1	1	1		2		5
1300 – 1400			1	1				2
1400 – 1500		2	1	1	1		1	6
1500 – 1600	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	12
1600 – 1700	1		2	1			3	7
1700 - 1800		2	1	1	1	1		6
Grand total	5	10	11	7	3	8	14	58

1	2	3	4	5
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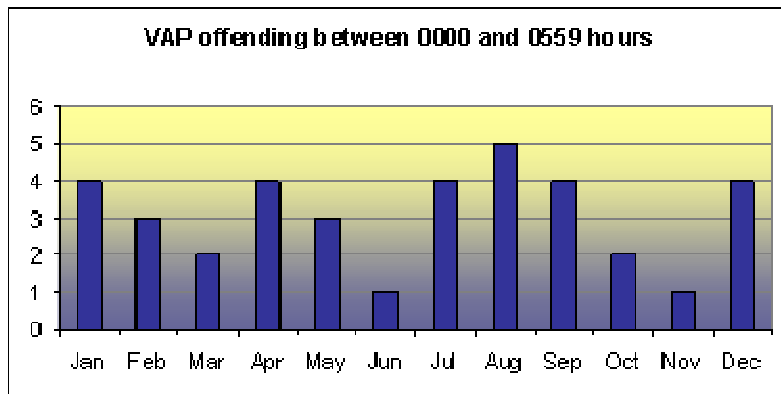
4.6 Alcohol related violence between 0000 and 0559

4.6.1 Offending



Following a two year rise in alcohol related violent crime, there has been a considerable decrease between 2011 and 2012 (37%, equating to 22 offences).

In the main, most months are fairly similar with regard to the amount of alcohol related violent crime experienced. Exceptions to this are June, November, March and October, all of which experienced far fewer offences.



All months in 2012 are located within the lower two quartiles showing that when offences for all months since 2007 are considered no month in 2012 was above the natural average of the saturation area.

The peak months in 2012 were generally in the summer months, and this appears to be fairly standard across the dataset. Previous 'hot' months, February, March and October, had exceptionally few offences in 2012.

Table 43: Alcohol related violence from 2007 to 2012 (0000 to 0559)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2012	4	3	2	4	3	1	4	5	4	2	1	4
2011	1	9	7	5	4	6	6		5	6	5	5
2010	7	5	2	5	2	2	5	11	3	7	2	1
2009	1	4		8	6	4	1	1	7	3	5	3
2008	5	4	4	7	6	1	1	2	3	5	7	2
2007	1		6	2	4	3	3	12	1	8	7	5
Total	19	25	21	31	25	17	20	31	23	31	27	20

Ranges

Quartile 1	Quartile 2	Quartile 3	Quartile 4
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Proportionality

In recent years, approximately 60% of violence in Peckham in this period is considered to be alcohol related. In 2012, this figure was 59.7%, with no statistically significant change.

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
No alcohol	52	47	43	52	59	37
All VAP	119	92	92	87	98	62
% VAP alcohol related	43.7%	51.1%	46.7%	59.8%	60.2%	59.7%

Types of offending

As the overall figures showed, there was a considerable decrease in alcohol related violent crime in Peckham between 0000 and 0559 when comparing 2012 with the previous year.

However, when examining the types of crime that have occurred, it is evident that the decreases were seen in assault with injury and low level violence. Alcohol related serious wounding however, rose from 6 offences in 2011 to 11 in 2012. This is the highest level in this saturation area since 2007.

Minor type	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assault with injury	13	14	22	18	29	15
Common assault	8	7	5	7	11	2
Harassment	19	16	6	13	5	5
Offensive weapon	3	2	2	2	1	2
Other violence	2	2	2	8	7	2
Serious wounding	7	6	6	4	6	11
Grand total	52	47	43	52	59	37

4.6.2 Timings

- It is evident that the bulk of alcohol related violent offending in this area takes place on Sundays, within all time periods (bar 0200 to 0300).
- On other days, the 0000 to 0100 time period is more prevalent than others (especially on Monday and Tuesday)
- Sunday has almost double the amount of offences than the second highest day. This is Saturday, on which 8 offences took place, between 0000 and 0400.

Time Range	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Grand Total
0000 – 0100	2	2		1	1	4	4	14
0100 – 0200			1		1	2	1	5
0200 – 0300		1						1
0300 – 0400	1					2	3	6
0400 – 0500	2						3	5
0500 – 0600		1	1				4	6
Grand Total	5	4	2	1	2	8	15	37

1	2	3	4	5
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4.7 Conclusion and recommendations

Table 48: Key findings and recommendations, Peckham

Various	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Estimated cost of crime in this area was £1,129,971, a decrease of 1.3% from 2011 estimates
Ambulance calls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 7.9% of all alcohol related ambulance calls took place in Peckham. ➤ Calls increase from 1300 onwards, with specific peaks between 1700 to 1800, 2000 to 2100 and 2300 to 0300.
Police ASB calls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 12% of all daytime calls take place within the Peckham saturation area, which decreased to 8.1% in the evening period. Between 0000 and 0559, 8% of calls were within this area ➤ 11.8% reduction in ASB calls from 2011 to 2012 ➤ Calls increase from 1200, peaking between 1600 and 1700, before slowly decreasing
Offending	<p>1800 to 0559</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Decrease of 22.4% between 2011 and 2012 ➤ 40.7% of violence is considered to be alcohol related ➤ Despite large reductions in assault with injury and harassment, serious wounding and harassment significantly increased in 2012 ➤ Peak times are overnight on Saturday/Sunday, between 2000 and 0200 <p>0600 to 1759</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 3% reduction in offending between 2011 and 2012 ➤ Just 18.5% of violence is considered to be alcohol related in this time period ➤ Increases were noted in assault with injury and harassment; though this was counterbalanced by a large decrease in common assault offences. ➤ Peak times are between 0600 and 0800 on Sundays, and 1400 and 1800 on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday
Recommendation	This area should continue to be monitored, as part of the alcohol saturation policy

Item No. 9.	Classification: Open	Date: 12 June 2013	Meeting Name: Licensing Committee
Report title:	The Licensing Act 2003 – Partnership Analysis of Alcohol Related Violence Southwark 2012 and Consideration of Cumulative Impact of Licensed Premises Within Elephant and Castle, Old Kent Road and Walworth Road / East Street		
Wards or groups affected:	Cathedrals, Chaucer, East Walworth, Newington, Faraday, South Bermondsey, Livesey and Nunhead		
From:	Strategic Director of Environment and Leisure		

RECOMMENDATION

1. That the committee notes the content of the partnership analysis of alcohol related violence in Southwark for 2012 and agrees that on the basis of the analysis, it is appropriate and necessary to maintain the existing saturation policies in:
 - a) Elephant and Castle
 - b) Old Kent Road
 - c) Walworth Road / East Street.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

2. Guidance issued by the Home Office under section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003, establishes that licensing authorities may introduce special 'saturation policies' where the authority believes there are problems in its area resulting from the cumulative impact of licensed premises.
3. This authority currently has three special saturation policies in place. These cover:
 - Borough and Bankside (established in November 2009. Extended in April 2011)
 - Camberwell (established in November 2008)
 - Peckham (established in November 2008. Extended in November 2009).
4. This authority is also monitoring the current situation within the three further areas of the borough. These are:
 - The Elephant & Castle
 - The Old Kent Road
 - Walworth Road / East Street.
5. Decisions to establish each of the special policy area have been taken following consideration of available current information sources and public consultation. The primary source of information throughout has been the annual partnership analysis of alcohol related violence and crime and disorder within Southwark.

6. This report updates the committee on the latest analysis for 2012, paying particular regard to the current situation within the three further areas under monitor set out in section 4 above. The overall situation in Southwark and the position within the three current saturation areas set out in section 3 above, is dealt with under the companion report elsewhere on this agenda.
7. The committee is recommended on the basis of the information provided within the partnership analysis to keep each of the three areas under monitor. It is open to the committee, however, to consider whether, in any case, that on the basis of the evidence provided by the partnership analysis, it is appropriate and necessary to go out to public consultation on the potential introduction of a saturation policy.

KEY ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION

The 2012 partnership analytical report

8. The partnership analysis of alcohol related violence was published on 19 February 2013. The analysis comprises three parts as follows:
 - Alcohol related violence Southwark 2012 (copy provided at Appendix A to the companion report, item 8 on the agenda)
 - Alcohol related violence – Identified saturation areas 2012 (copy provided at Appendix B to the companion report. Item 8 on the agenda)
 - Alcohol related violence – Proposed saturation areas 2012 (copy provided as Appendix A to this report).
9. Together the analytical reports provide full statistical information for 2012 on:
 - Alcohol related “violence against the person” (VAP)
 - Information taken from police crime and disorder (CAD) data (dealing with alcohol related “disorder and rowdiness”)
 - Alcohol related ambulance (LAS) calls.
10. For the first time the analysis is also able to cover:
 - The cost of alcohol related harm in Southwark
 - General alcohol related health data.
11. Appendix A to this report provides analysis for the three areas under consideration. This report provides summary information.

Violence against the person

12. 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

- Murder
- Offensive weapon
- Other violence
- Serious wounding.

13. Section 1.4 of Appendix A sets out the methodology used for capturing data and the limitations of the data provided.

Alcohol related CAD data

14. Statistics reproduced in the partnership analytical report from police CAD data collect information on calls to the police regarding:

- Rowdy / inconsiderate behaviour
- Licensed premises
- Street drinking.

15. Again, section 1.4 of Appendix A sets out how the information was captured and the limitations of the data provided.

Ambulance data

16. Information relating to alcohol related assaults reported to the London ambulance service has been extracted from the London Ambulance Service website.

General Southwark Overview

17. A full analysis of the overall situation within Southwark, including background and context to the information, is given in Appendix A to the companion report, item 8 on the agenda. Some key findings are repeated here for easy reference.

- Across Southwark generally, both alcohol related VAP and CAD are at their lowest levels since 2007. Alcohol related CAD is showing a 30% fall since the highest recorded level in 2008, while alcohol related VAP is showing a 19% fall since the highest recorded level in 2010
- However, the proportion of violent crime that is alcohol related has increased over the period. In 2007 alcohol related violent crime accounted for 22% of total VAP. By 2011 this had risen to 30%. In 2012 alcohol related VAP accounted for 29% of total VAP
- Alcohol related ambulance pick-ups have risen to their highest recorded level. While these figures are undoubtedly high (Southwark is now placed fourth in London borough rankings behind Westminster, Croydon and Lambeth) some of this rise may be attributable to improved reporting
- Using the Home Office calculator, it is estimated that the economic and social costs of crime in Southwark fell in 2012 for the third consecutive year and now stand at £9,661,244
- The estimated cost of alcohol attributable admissions was £8,464,000 representing £29.90 per Southwark resident. Southwark ranked the 13th

Highest in terms of the total cost of alcohol related hospital admissions (of 33 boroughs including the City of London)

- The analysis notes that in 2012 there were 1023 premises licensed for the sale and supply of alcohol within Southwark. This figure is only slightly reduced from 2011 (3.5%). This figure increases to 1218 when including those premises without alcohol sales as an authorised activity.

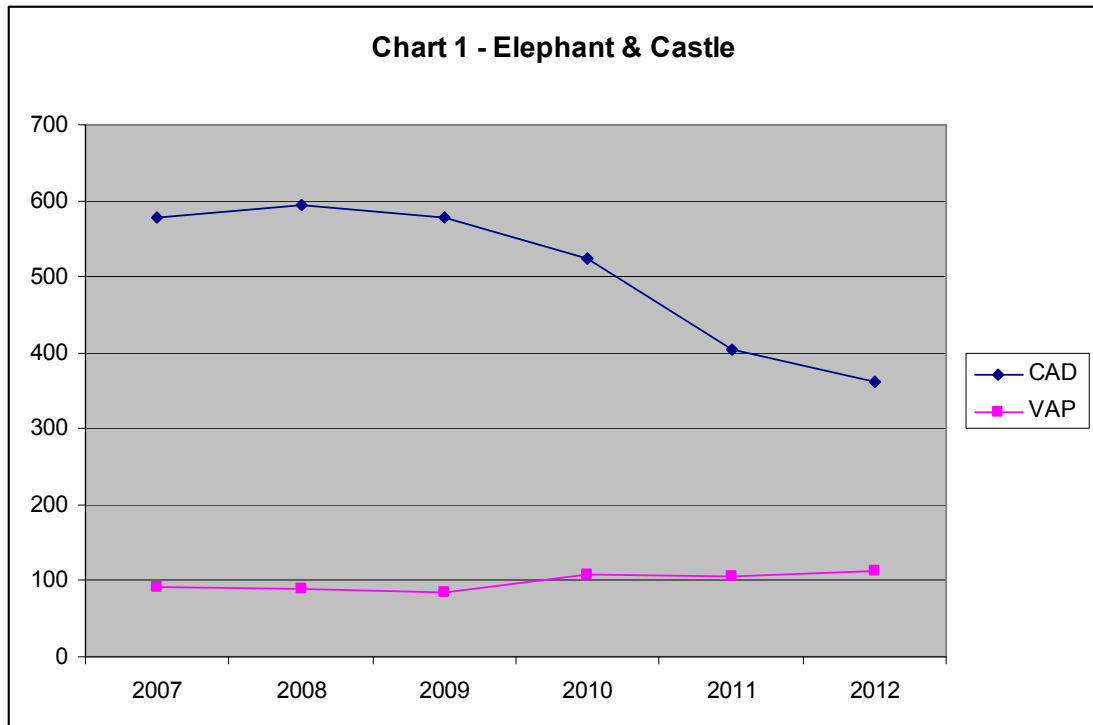
Elephant and Castle

18. For the purposes of this monitoring exercise the Elephant and Castle area has been defined by the following boundary - Starting at the junction of Southwark Bridge Road and Borough Road and moving eastward along Borough Road to Newington Causeway then southward to the railway line and following this across New Kent Road to Elephant Road and 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 7 of Appendix A to this report.
19. At the time of writing of this report, there are 43 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 3.5% of the current total 1218 licensed premises in the borough. It includes 15 Cafe / restaurants; 11 supermarket, convenience, off licence and other stores; 7 public house and four night clubs. This figure is slightly reduced from last period (by two premises).
20. The area takes in the Elephant and Castle station and surrounds. The Elephant and Castle is well served by transport facilities with overground and underground lines located here, plus many bus routes. The Elephant and Castle station is the second busiest train station in Southwark after London Bridge. Many people choose to travel to the Elephant and Castle to socialise in the evening. Situated within this area are two of the borough's largest capacity venues - the Ministry of Sound nightclub in Gaunt Street and the Coronet in the New Kent Road.
21. 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
 - 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
 - The area is on the edge of the night-time economy team's footprint. The area and venues situated here receive regular monitoring visits from the combined police / council team on weekend nights.

Elephant and Castle – key findings from the partnership analysis

22. Detailed analysis for the Elephant and Castle area is contained within the area specific analysis at Appendix A to this report between pages 7 and 18. The key findings from the partnership analysis are provided in the commentary and chart 1 (following page):
- Alcohol related CAD calls decreased by 11.5% between 2011 and 2012 (405 down to 362) and now stand at the lowest level across the monitor. Alcohol related CAD calls have now decreased by 39% in this area since the 2008 high
 - Conversely alcohol related VAP now stands at its highest levels across the monitor albeit that the numbers of offences are lower. A 6.6% increase is shown in 2012 from 2011 (112 offences from 105)
 - Within this figure, night-time alcohol related VAP between 0000 and 0059 has increased by 33% while daytime alcohol related VAP has fallen (down by 22.4%)
 - Additionally, the area has experienced a 15.6% increase in the number of alcohol related ambulance calls between 2011 and 2012
 - The estimated cost of crime in the Elephant and Castle saturation area was £1,030,483. An increase of 12.8% from 2011 estimates.



Elephant & Castle – Conclusion

23. That, given the concern raised by local increases in alcohol related VAP and ambulance pick-ups, the Elephant and Castle area should remain under monitor.

Views from the Commissioner of Police for the Metropolis

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

Old Kent Road corridor

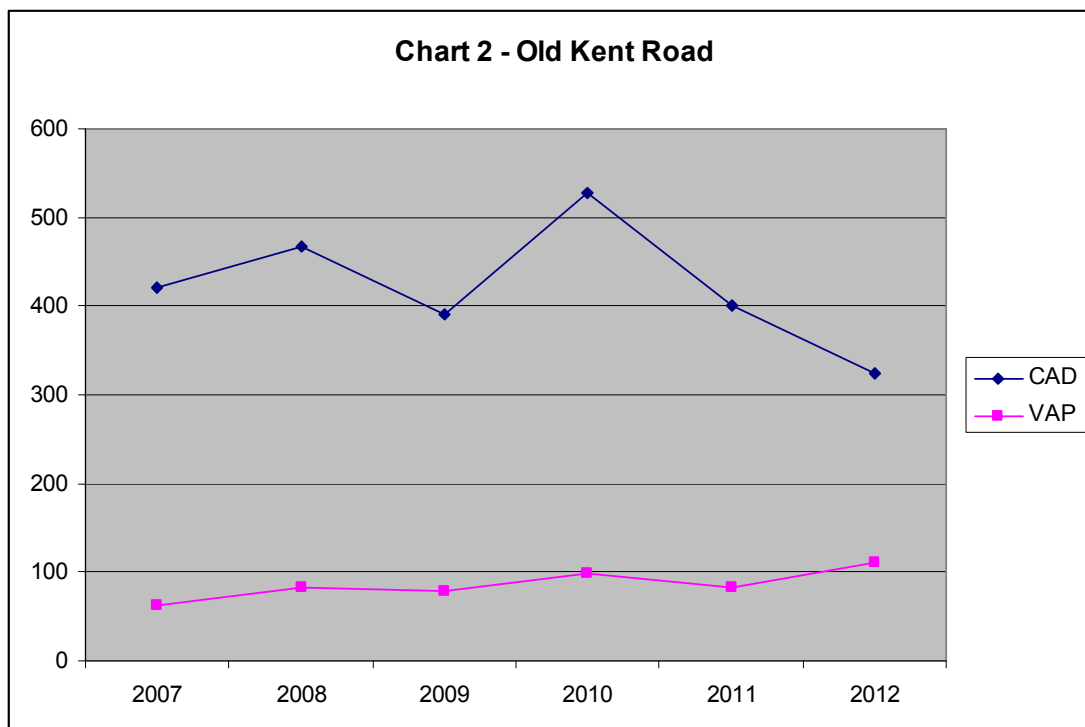
25. For the purposes of the monitoring exercise the Old Kent Road corridor has been defined by the following boundary – From the Bricklayers Arms roundabout at the northern end following the road southward, taking in both frontages and extending some 50 metres behind those frontages (loosely bordered by the likes of Congreve Street, Madron Street, Marcia Road) to the border with Lewisham. A map of the area is provided on page 19 of Appendix A to this report. 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 and many smaller independent outlets. The eastern entrance to Burgess Park is located along the road.
26. 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 Old Kent Road area. This figure represents 3.4% of total 1218 licensed premises in the borough. It includes 18 supermarket, convenience, off licence and other stores (including 1 x 24 hour store), 10 cafes / restaurants and five public houses. This figure has reduced by one premises since last year.

27. 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

28. Detailed analysis for the Old Kent Road area is provided within the area specific analysis contained within Appendix A to this report from pages 19 to 29. The key findings of the partnership analysis are provided in the commentary and Chart 2:

- Alcohol related CAD calls decreased by 18.8% between 2011 and 2012 (down from 401 to 324) and now stand at the lowest level across the monitor for this area
- However, alcohol related VAP was subject of a 32.5% increase (110 offences up from 83) in 2012 from 2011. The 2012 figure is the highest across the monitor for this area
- Within this, increases in offending were seen in all time periods. Daytime VAP (0600 to 1759) increased by 24% (31 offences up from 25). Evening / night-time offences increased by 36% (79 offences up from 58)
- There was also a 42% increase in alcohol related ambulance calls in 2012 from 2011
- The estimated cost of alcohol related violence in this area was £922,793. This represents an increase of 26.2% from 2011 figures.



Old Kent Road conclusion

29. That, given the concern raised by local increases in alcohol related VAP and ambulance pick-ups, the Old Kent Road area should remain under monitor.

Views from the Commissioner of Police for the Metropolis

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

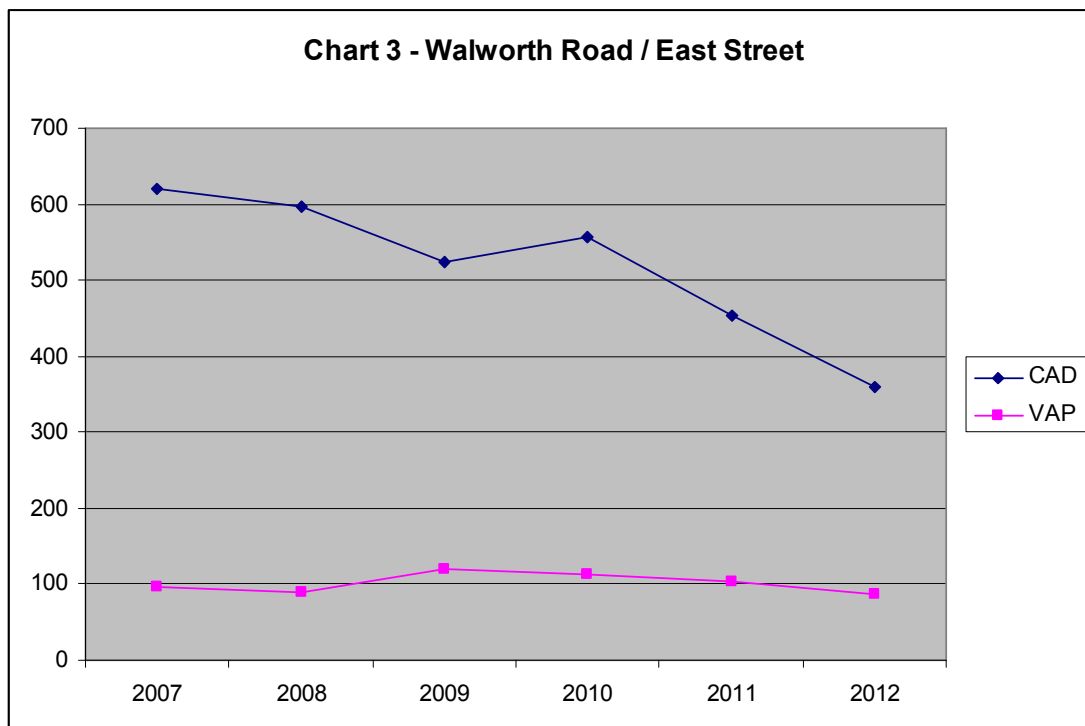
Walworth Road / East Street

31. 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 30 of Appendix A to this report.
32. At the time that this report was prepared there were 45 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 3.7% of the 1218 total licensed premises in the borough. It includes 21 supermarkets, convenience, off-licence and other stores (including 2 x 24 hour stores); 13 public houses; and 11 cafe / restaurants.
33. 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 not only incorporates the Walworth Road but a great deal of the surrounding area including a large residential population. The area also includes numerous commercial premises and the East Street market. The market is especially busy on Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

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

34. Detailed analysis for the Walworth Road / East Street area is contained within the area specific analysis contained within Appendix A to this report between pages 30 and 40. Some key findings from the partnership analysis are provided below:
- The area experienced an overall decrease in police alcohol related CAD calls of 19.6% between 2011 and 2012 (360 offences down from 453)
 - Alcohol related VAP also fell by 17.3% during the same period (104 offences down to 86)
 - Within these figures evening alcohol related VAP decreased by 35.7% (70 offences down to 45) while daytime alcohol related VAP rose by 20.5% (34 offences up to 41)

- The level of alcohol related ambulance call outs remained constant with 82 calls being made in both 2011 and 2012
- The estimated cost of alcohol related violence in this area was £533,049 a decrease of 20.8% in 2011 estimates.



Walworth Road / East Street – Conclusion

35. While both alcohol related CAD (in particular) have seen reductions in the past two years, alcohol related ambulance call outs remain constant and daytime VAP is increasing. It is recommended that the area remain under monitor for the present.

Views from the Commissioner of Police for the Metropolis

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

Moving forward with saturation policies

37. 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
 - Representatives of local businesses and residents.

38. 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
 - A public meeting on the issue.
39. 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)

40. Hot-spot mapping provided in the partnership analyst report (Appendix A to the companion report on current saturation areas, item 8 of the agenda) 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, generally, the areas of highest intensity do correspond with areas under current monitor.

Special saturation policies dealing with the cumulative impact of a concentration of licensed premises

41. The cumulative impact of a concentration of licensed premises is dealt with under sections 13.19 through to 13.38 of the Guidance to the Act produced by the Home Office (HO) (last revision published October 2012). 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 director of legal services (paragraph 52 onward).
42. A saturation policy may be declared where there is an evidence base showing that a significant concentration of licensed premises in an area is impacting upon the licensing objectives and the addition of each further licence is likely to have a disproportionate impact on crime and disorder, or nuisance.
43. 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
 - Examine trends over a period of time.
44. 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

45. This report considers whether the cumulative impact of licensed premises within the Elephant and Castle; Old Kent Road; and Walworth Road / East Street areas should remain under monitor.
46. 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.
47. 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. However, operators will have to demonstrate that their business proposals do not further impact on the identified concerns within the locality.
48. 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.
49. 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

50. This report does not contain any new resource implications. Work undertaken in relation to maintenance of saturation areas may be contained within existing resources.

Consultations

51. No public consultations have taken place as part of the preparations of this report. Any decision to amend or remove any of the current saturation areas will initiate public consultation in accordance with section 5(3) of the Licensing Act 2003.

SUPPLEMENTARY ADVICE FROM OTHER OFFICERS

Director of Legal Services

52. 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.
53. 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 section 182 of the 2003 Act.

54. Section 5(4) of the 2003 Act states that the council must keep its licensing policy under review and make appropriate revisions where necessary.
55. 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.
56. 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.
57. 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.
58. 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.
59. 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.
60. The decision to expand a saturation policy should only be made where, after considering the available evidence and consulting those individuals and organisations listed in Section 5(3) of the Act, the licensing authority is satisfied that it is appropriate and necessary.
61. There are limitations associated with special policies. Most important of these are:
 - 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 the consumption off the premises. The inclusion of such types of premises must be justifiable, having regard to the evidence obtained through the consultation process.
 - 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.
 - 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.

- 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.
 - Special policies cannot justify and should not include provisions for a terminal hour in a particular area.
 - Special policies must not impose quotas that would restrict the consideration of any application on its individual merits.
62. 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.
63. 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.
64. 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

65. Saturation polices form part of the statement of licensing policy.
66. 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.
67. 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.
68. 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.

Strategic Director of Finance & Corporate Services (E&L/13/016)

69. This report recommends that the licensing committee continues to monitor the cumulative impact of licensed premises on the Elephant & Castle; Old Kent Road; and Walworth Road / East Street areas.
70. The strategic director of finance and corporate services 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 Home Office Guidance to the Act Southwark Statement of Licensing Policy Latest partnership analysis reports	The Health Safety Licensing & Environmental Protection Unit, Hub C, Third Floor, 160 Tooley Street. London, SE1	Name: Mrs Kirtikula Read Phone number: 020 7525 5748

APPENDICES

No.	Title
Appendix A	Safer Southwark Partnership - alcohol related violence - proposed saturation areas 2012

AUDIT TRAIL

Lead Officer	Deborah Collins, Strategic Director of Environment and Leisure	
Report Author	Richard Parkins; Health Safety Licensing and Environmental Protection Unit Manager	
Version	Final	
Dated	21 May 2013	
Key Decision?	Yes	
CONSULTATION WITH OTHER OFFICERS / DIRECTORATES / CABINET MEMBER		
Officer Title	Comments sought	Comments included
Director of Legal Services	Yes	Yes
Strategic Director of Finance and Corporate Services	Yes	Yes
Cabinet Member	Yes	Yes
Date final report sent to Constitutional/ Team	31 May 2013	

Safer Southwark Partnership

Alcohol Related Violence Proposed Saturation Areas 2012

Southwark Council, the police and partners in the community are working hard to keep you safe.

Kelly Wilson,
Community Safety Analyst
Divisional Business Team
19 February 2013

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Objectives

The objective of this analysis is to provide an update for the on alcohol related violence within the proposed Elephant and Castle, Old Kent Road and Walworth alcohol saturation areas (i.e. those under monitor), as requested by the Southwark licensing team.

1.2 Key findings

Elephant and Castle	
Various	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Estimated cost of crime was £1,030,483, an increase of 12.8% from 2011 estimates
Ambulance calls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 7.5% of all calls took place within this saturation area. In 2011 this figure was 9.5% ➤ 15.6% increase in the number of calls between 2011 and 2012 ➤ Peak times were between 2200 and 0600 on Fri/Sat and 2200 to 0500 on Sat/Sun
Police ASB calls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Approximately 5% of police ASB calls take place in this area ➤ CAD calls have decreased by 11.5% between 2011 and 2012 ➤ Calls increase from 1100, with peaks between 1300 to 1400; 1900 to 2200, and 0000 to 0300
Offending	<p>1800 – 0559</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 22.4% increase in offending between 2011 and 2012. Alcohol related violence in 2012 is well above normal levels for this saturation area ➤ Currently 59.2% of violence between 1800 and 0559 is alcohol related ➤ Significant increase experienced in both assault with injury and serious wounding ➤ Peak days are Saturday and Sunday, from 2300 to 0600 <p>0600 – 1759</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Offending decreased by over a third between 2011 and 2012 ➤ 19.4% of offending is considered to be alcohol related ➤ There were significant reductions in serious wounding and common assault <p>0000 – 0559</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Steep increase in offending between 2011 and 2012 (33%) ➤ 74.7% of violent offending considered to be alcohol related (highest of all areas) ➤ Peak times on Saturday between 0000 and 0300, and 0200 to 0600 on Sunday
Recommendation	This area should continue to be monitored, as part of the alcohol saturation policy

Old Kent Road	
Various	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Estimated cost of crime was £922,793, an increase of 26.2% from 2011 figures
Ambulance calls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 4.2% of calls took place in this saturation area. In 2011, this figure was 3.5% ➤ Between 2011 and 2012 there was a 42% increase in the number of calls ➤ Peak days were Saturday, Sunday and Monday, with peak times from 0000 to 0600 ➤ This area had the highest proportion of patients either treated at the scene or who declined medical assistance
Police ASB calls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Approximately 5% of calls were located within the Old Kent Road saturation area ➤ CAD calls decreased by 18.8% between 2011 and 2012 ➤ Calls increase from 1300, with peaks between 1500 to 1600; and 1800 to 2100
Offending	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 1800 – 0559 ➤ 36% increase in offending between 2011 and 2012 ➤ Peak months for offending were May and June, higher than at any point over the past six years, Initial data scanning has revealed that this is concerned with three separate licensed premises, all of which have their licenses under review. ➤ 48.8% of violent offending in this area is considered to be alcohol related. ➤ Levels of serious wounding and assault with injury are currently at higher levels than at any point since 2008. ➤ Peak times are from 0200 to 0500, notably on Saturday, Sunday and Monday. This is a much later profile than for most of the borough / other saturation areas ➤ 0600 to 1759 ➤ 245 increase in daytime offending, from 2011 to 2012 ➤ A quarter of all violence in this area is considered to be alcohol related. ➤ There were small increases in most crime types ➤ No specific peak time, though the peak day was Saturday, from 1200 to 1300 and 1500 to 1700 ➤ 0000 to 0600 ➤ 35% increase in offending between 2011 and 2012 ➤ High proportion (currently 60.7%) of violence is considered to be alcohol related ➤ The increase in offending has been driven by an increase in common assault and serious wounding ➤ The peak time period is from 0200 to 0500 on Saturday and Sunday, and from 0400 to 0500 on Monday
Recommendation	This area should continue to be monitored, as part of the alcohol saturation policy

Walworth	
Various	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Estimated cost of crime in this area was £533,049, a decrease of 20.8% from 2011 estimate
Ambulance calls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 2.5% of all LAS (Alcohol) calls were within the Walworth saturation area. In 2011, this was 2.9%. ➤ There was no change from 2011 to 2012, with both years reporting 82 alcohol related ambulance calls ➤ Saturday is the peak day, both in the early hours (from 0200 to 0300) and in the evening, from 1700 onwards
Police ASB calls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 5.8% of daytime CAD calls are to this area, compared to 4.1% in the evening (though when considering the 0000 to 0600 period, this increased to 5.5%) ➤ Overall decrease of 19.6% between 2011 and 2012 ➤ There was an increase in calls from 1400, and the level remains slightly higher until the early evening, around 1900
Offending	<p>1800 – 0559</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 35.7% reduction in alcohol related violent crime between 2011 and 2012 ➤ Monthly average across this year were higher than in previous years ➤ 38.8% of violence in the Walworth saturation area is considered to be alcohol related ➤ Serious wounding decreased from 10 offences in 2011 to 5 in 2012 ➤ One third of violent offending takes place on a Friday/Saturday <p>0600 – 1800</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Increase of over 20% from 2011 to 2012, peaking in the spring and summer months ➤ 21.9% of violence in this period is considered to be alcohol related ➤ The increase is generally owing to a large increase in low level offending ➤ Monday (1100 to 1800) and Saturday (1400 to 1800) are the peak days <p>0000 to 0600</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 37.1% reduction in offences when comparing 2012 with 2011 ➤ 48.9% of violence is considered to be alcohol related ➤ Most crime types stayed at a broadly similar level to 2011 figures, the decrease was almost entirely owing to a reduction in assault with injury ➤ Over a third of offences took place on Saturday, between 0100 and 0400
Recommendation	This area should continue to be monitored, as part of the alcohol saturation policy

1.3 Methodology

Data was taken from the MPS crime reporting system (CRIS) using FBOC. 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 difficult to ascertain exactly how significant a part alcohol consumption and over-consumption plays in the occurrence of crime. It is often flagged or noted within crime reports 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 2012.

Police CAD (DARIS) data has been used for the same period, which is accurately mapped to XY co-ordinates, thus previous difficulties concerning the accuracy of locations have largely been overcome. As before, there continue to be issues following on from the change in CAD codes. The following type codes have been used:

202 – Rowdy/inconsiderate behaviour (also 26)

301 – Licensing (was 27)

209 – Street Drinking (was 34)

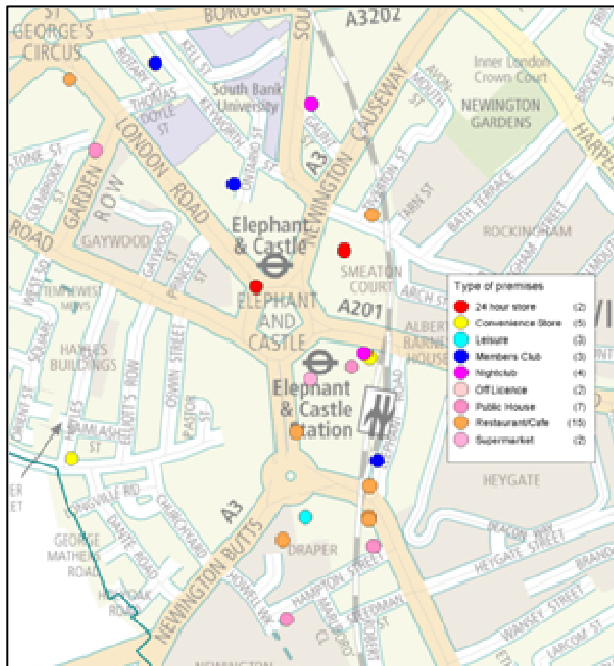
Alcohol related incidents reported to the London Ambulance Service have been extracted from the LASS website. It is now possible to map these using XY co-ordinates, and thus the LAS data is now extremely accurate. This is particularly important for areas such as the Old Kent Road, which do not conform to LSOA boundaries, which previously was the only method of mapping the data.

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2.0 Elephant and Castle

2.1 Contextual Information

2.1.1 Licensed premises in Elephant and Castle



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.

In January 2012 there were 45 premises licensed to serve alcohol in Elephant and Castle. By January 2013, this figure had decreased, to 43.

Table 1: Type of licensed premises in Elephant and Castle			
Type of premises	2011	2012	Change
24 hour store	2	2	0
Convenience store	5	5	0
Hostel / hotel			0
Leisure	4	3	-1
Members club	3	3	0
Nightclub	4	4	0
Off licence	2	2	0
Other			0
Petrol station			0
Public house	6	7	1
Restaurant/cafe	17	15	-2
Supermarket	2	2	0
Grand Total	45	43	-2

There has been very little change in the amount / type of licensed premises in the Elephant and Castle saturation area in 2012. Of note, there are two fewer restaurant/café's, and a new public house has opened

Time Range	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
0000 - 0100	12	13	13	13	13	17	19
0100 - 0200	10	10	10	10	10	13	13
0200 - 0300	7	6	6	6	9	9	9
0300 - 0400	6	3	3	3	3	6	7
0400 - 0500	5	3	3	3	3	6	6
0500 - 0600	6	4	4	4	4	6	7
0600 - 0700	5	4	4	4	4	5	5
0700 - 0800	8	8	8	8	8	8	6
0800 - 0900	16	16	16	16	16	16	9
0900 - 1000	18	18	18	18	18	18	13
1000 - 1100	27	27	27	27	27	27	21
1100 - 1200	37	37	37	37	37	37	29
1200 - 1300	40	40	40	40	40	40	38
1200 - 1300	40	40	40	40	40	40	38
1400 - 1500	40	40	40	40	40	40	39
1500 - 1600	40	40	40	40	40	40	39
1500 - 1600	40	40	40	40	40	40	37
1700 - 1800	40	40	40	40	40	40	37
1800 - 1900	40	40	40	40	40	40	36
1800 - 1900	40	40	40	40	40	40	36
2000 - 2100	38	38	38	38	38	38	36
2100 - 2200	38	35	38	38	38	38	34
2200 - 2300	36	36	36	36	37	37	34
2300 - 0000	35	25	25	25	25	25	21

Of the 43 premises open in Elephant and Castle in 2012, three did not have the opening times recorded on the licensing register.

From 1100 onwards, all licensed premises in this area are open, which remains to be the case until 2300. Between 1200 and 1900 from Monday to Friday every premises licensed to sell alcohol is open.

Similar to borough averages, there are slightly more premises open in the early hours of Saturday and Sunday, however on all days there is a considerable 'dropping off' of open premises from 0200 in this area.

2.1.2 The cost of alcohol related crime in Elephant and Castle

The Home Office has published estimates of the economic and social costs of crime since 2000, with the most recent update being given in 2010/11.

Not every crime type has been calculated by the Home Office, so this will not be an exact study. Crime types pertinent to this report are serious wounding, common assault and assault with injury.

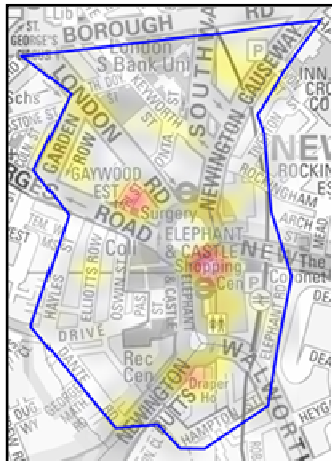
Using the Home Office calculations, it is estimated that in 2012, alcohol related violent crime in Elephant and Castle cost **£1,030,483**, an **increase of 12.8%** from 2011 estimates.

2.1.3 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. Services mapping completed by the divisional business team in 2011 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 calls

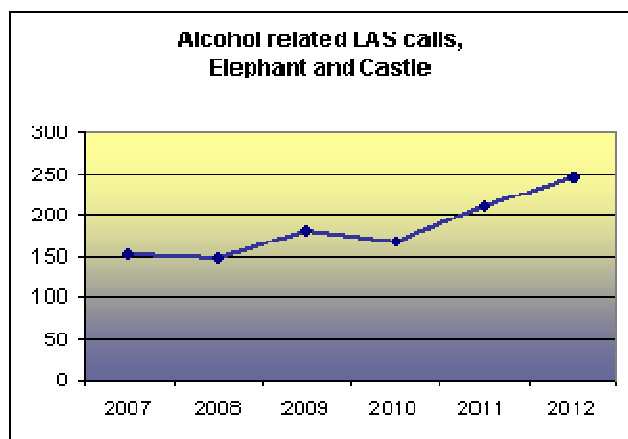
2.2.1 Locations



7.5% of all London Ambulance Service (LAS) alcohol calls in Southwark in 2012 took place within the Elephant and Castle saturation area. In 2011, this figure was 9.5%.

As the map to the left shows, there are three identified hotspot areas. These being at the shopping centre, Princess Street (next to the Gaywood estate) and in the south of the area around Draper House, along Newington Butts.

2.2.2 Statistics



From 2007 to 2010, levels of alcohol related calls did not vary a great deal, however since that time they have greatly increased. Between 2011 and 2012 there was a 15.6% increase in the number of calls (33 calls).

Peak months for LAS related call outs are August, October and December, each with 26 calls. February was the least common month, with just 9 calls.

2.2.3 Timings

- The peak times for ambulance call outs are between 2200 and 0600 on Friday/Saturday night (16.8% of total calls) and between 2200 and 0500 on Saturday/Sunday nights (13.5% of total calls).
- Over 40% of call outs take place on Saturday or Sunday

2.2.4 Patients

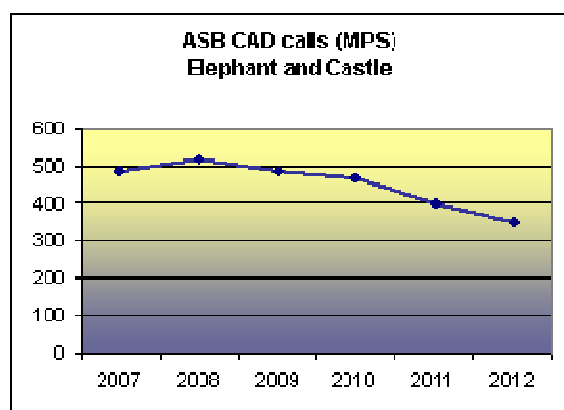
- Over a quarter of patients tended to in this area are female
- The peak age for males is 25 to 29. The peak age for females is 15-19, with more females recorded in this age group than males.

2.3 Police disorder calls

2.3.1 CAD statistics

5% of daytime calls are located within the Elephant and Castle saturation area. This slightly decreases to 4.8% in the evening. However, when considering the 0000 – 0559 time period this increases to 6.5%.

ASB code	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Rowdy behaviour	488	518	488	469	398	352
Licensing	14	5	11	12	5	8
Street drinking	76	72	79	42	2	2
Total	578	595	578	523	405	362



Only rowdy behaviour has been plotted on the graph as the decreases in street drinking, owing to the change in the MPS reporting system would mean that the figures would be inaccurate.

Nonetheless, CAD calls have decreased significantly over time with the 2011 to 2012 period reporting 11.5% fewer calls (46).

2.3.2 Location

Alcohol related disorder in the daytime period is concentrated upon the following areas: Elephant and Castle LT Station; Shopping Centre; Bus stops (and whilst on the bus) in and around the area; and convenience stores, off licences and bookmakers.

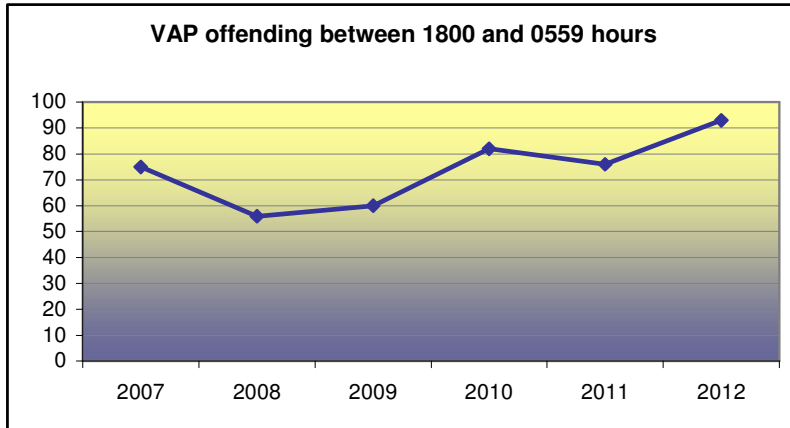
In the evening, disorder around the transport network (both bus and at the station) increases as well as in/outside public houses, fast food restaurants and convenience stores.

2.3.3 Timings

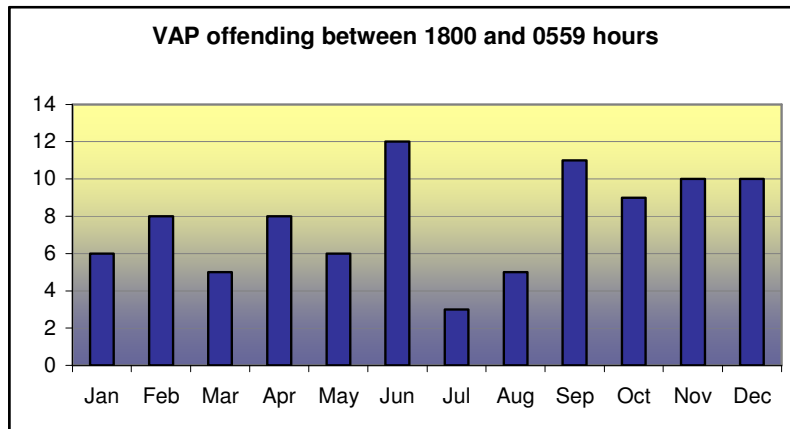
- Calls increase from 1100, with three peaks, these being between 1300 and 1400, 1900 and 2200, and 0000 to 0300.
- 55.5% of calls take place in the evening period, between 1800 and 0559, and 44.5% in the daytime period, between 0600 and 1759.
- In total, 24% (87 calls) were made between 0000 and 0559.
- Friday and Saturday were the peak days, with 74 and 76 calls recorded (respectively), all other days had similar numbers of calls, ranging from 36 on Thursday, to 53 on Wednesday.

2.4 Alcohol related violence between 1800 and 0559

2.4.1 Offending



Alcohol related violent crime in Elephant and Castle has generally been increasing year on year since 2008 (though a reduction was experienced in 2011). There was a 22.4% increase from 2011 to 2012 (17 offences).



Peak months in 2012 were June, and then the period from September to December. This is surprising, as borough wide levels of alcohol related violence increase in the summer months.

As the chart below shows, though no months in 2012 are in the top quartile, almost half are in the second quartile particularly in the latter half of the year from September to October, showing that levels of alcohol related violent crime in this period were way above the normal averages for this saturation area.

Though these months are often the peak months, previous peaks seen in August, January and March have not been replicated in 2012.

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2012	6	8	5	8	6	12	3	5	11	9	10	10
2011	10	4	9	4	6	6	3	5	10	8	6	5
2010	3	8	8	6	5	4	5	10	6	14	4	9
2009	12	2	3	9	2	4	3	3	5	2	11	4
2008	4	6	6	3	4	7	4	3	5	2	3	9
2007	4	4	6	3	8	6	5	8	3	8	11	9
Total	39	32	37	33	31	39	23	34	40	43	45	46

Ranges			
Quartile 1	Quartile 2	Quartile 3	Quartile 4

Proportionality

In 2012 59.2% of violence was considered to be alcohol related compared to 49.7% in 2011 and 53.9% in 2010. The proportionality therefore is increasing.

Table 5: Proportion of all violence in Elephant and Castle that is alcohol related

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
No alcohol	75	56	60	82	76	93
All VAP	174	161	146	152	153	157
% VAP alcohol related	43.1%	34.8%	41.1%	53.9%	49.7%	59.2%

Types of offending

The increase in offending in 2012 is mostly concerned with assault with injury and serious wounding, both of which experienced a significant increase in offending. Assault with injury in this area fluctuates year on year, however of more pressing concern is serious wounding, which has increased for the previous three years. Lower level violence maintained similar levels in 2012 when compared to 2011 totals.

Table 6: Types of alcohol related violence experienced in Elephant and Castle

Minor type	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assault with injury	23	16	21	41	32	46
Common assault	15	5	7	13	20	18
Harassment	28	14	16	12	6	7
Offensive weapon	2	3	1	3	1	3
Other violence		4	1	3	3	1
Serious wounding	7	14	14	10	14	18
Grand Total	75	56	60	82	76	93

2.4.2 Timings

The peak day/time periods for alcohol related violence are clearly overnight from Friday to Saturday and Saturday to Sunday, with exceptionally few offences taking place on other days. Peak times within these days are equally clearly the early morning periods, on Friday/Saturday between 0000 and 0300, and on Saturday/Sunday between 0200 and 0600.

Table 7: Time periods of alcohol related violence in Elephant and Castle

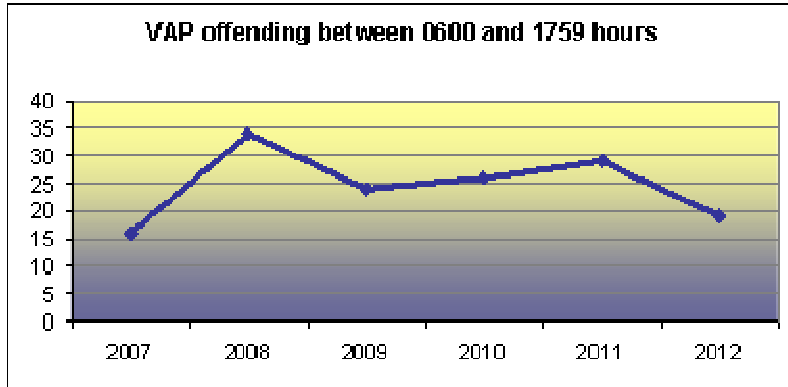
Time Range	Mon/ Tue	Tue/ Wed	Wed/ Thu	Thu/ Fri	Fri/ Sat	Sat/ Sun	Sun/ Mon	Total
1800 – 1900			1			1		2
1900 – 2000					1			1
2000 - 2100	1			1		1		3
2100 – 2200	1				1	1	2	5
2200 – 2300	1	1			2	2		6
2300 – 0000			1		3	4		8
0000 – 0100		1	1	1	6	2	1	12
0100 – 0200					4	2	1	7
0200 – 0300		1		1	9	8	2	21
0300 – 0400		2			4	7		13
0400 – 0500					4	2		6
0500 – 0600						9		9
Grand total	3	5	3	3	34	39	6	93

Legend (no. VAP incidents)

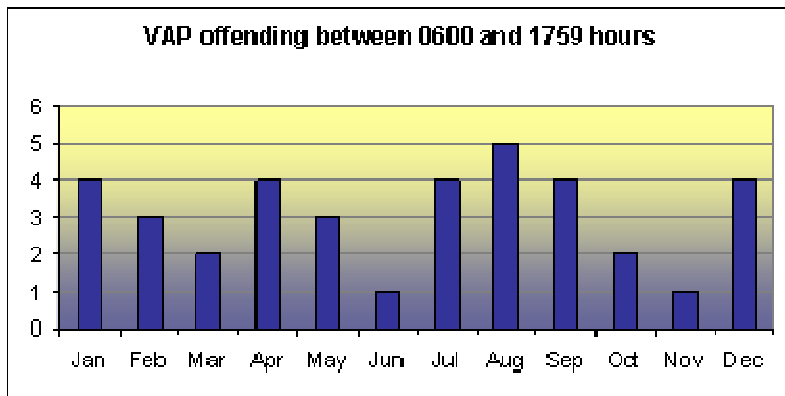
1-2	3-4	5-6	7-8	9-10
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2.5 Alcohol related violence between 0600 and 1759

2.5.1 Offending



Alcohol related violent crime in Elephant and Castle in the daytime period has decreased by over a third between 2011 and 2012, following two years of significant increases. The total decrease was ten offences.



Offending in this area has happened sporadically, with peak months shown in both the spring, summer and winter periods. The table below gives more detail about monthly offending.

Monthly totals in 2012 seem to be particularly low, in terms of looking at the average scores over the past six years.

It is however evident that though there is a lack of offending in May in most years, offences are fairly well spread out with no significant seasonal links between them.

Table 8: Alcohol related violence from 2007 to 2012 (0600 to 1759)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2012	1	3	1	1	2	3		3	1	2	1	1
2011	1	3	1	1	1	4	3	2	5	2	4	2
2010	4	2	3	2	1	3	1	2	3	3	1	1
2009			3	1	1	3	2	3	2	4	3	2
2008	4	5	1	4	1	4	3	6	1	1	2	2
2007	1	2	2	2	1	1		1	4	1		1
Total	11	15	11	11	7	18	9	17	16	13	11	9

Ranges

Quartile 1 Quartile 2 Quartile 3 Quartile 4

Proportionality

Proportionally, alcohol related violence has decreased, from 27.4% in 2011 to 19.4% in 2012.

Table 9: Proportion of all violence in Elephant and Castle that is alcohol related

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
No alcohol	16	34	24	26	29	19
All VAP	111	166	130	106	106	98
% VAP alcohol related	14.4%	20.5%	18.5%	24.5%	27.4%	19.4%

Types of offending

The dramatic reduction in offences in 2012 is owing to reductions in both serious wounding (from five offences to one) and common assault (from ten offences to six). All other crime types reduced, with the exception of other violence, which increased from one offence to two.

Table 10: Types of alcohol related violence experienced in Elephant and Castle

Minor type	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assault with injury	3	5	7	8	6	5
Common assault	2	5	6	7	10	6
Harassment	8	18	7	6	7	5
Offensive weapon	1	3	1	1		
Other violence		2	1	1	1	2
Serious wounding	2	1	2	3	5	1
Grand total	16	34	24	26	29	19

2.5.2 Timings

With few offences, it is sometimes difficult to find patterns between the numbers.

Other than a clear peak on Wednesday, between 0600 and 1000, there is little correlation between the timings of the offences.

Table 11: Time periods of alcohol related violence in Elephant and Castle

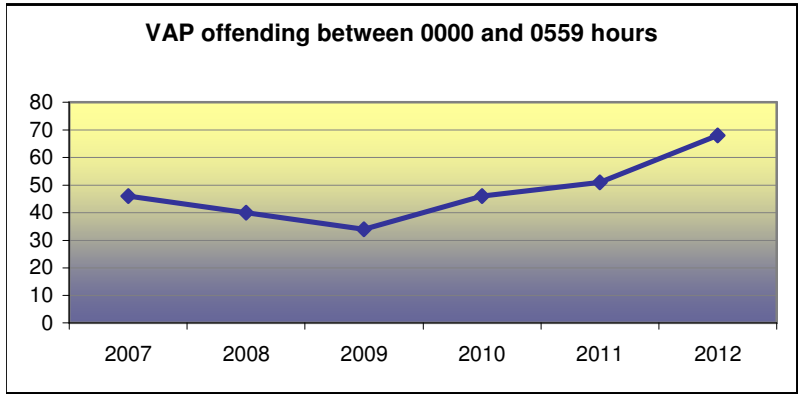
Time Range	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Grand total
0600 – 0700	1		1					2
0700 – 0800			1		1		2	4
0800 – 0900			2					2
0900 – 1000			1		1		1	3
1000 – 1100								
1100 – 1200					1			1
1200 – 1300						1		1
1300 – 1400							1	1
1400 – 1500				1				1
1500 – 1600		2				1		3
1600 – 1700								
1700 - 1800			1					1
Grand total	1	2	6	1	3	2	4	19

Legend (no. VAP incidents)

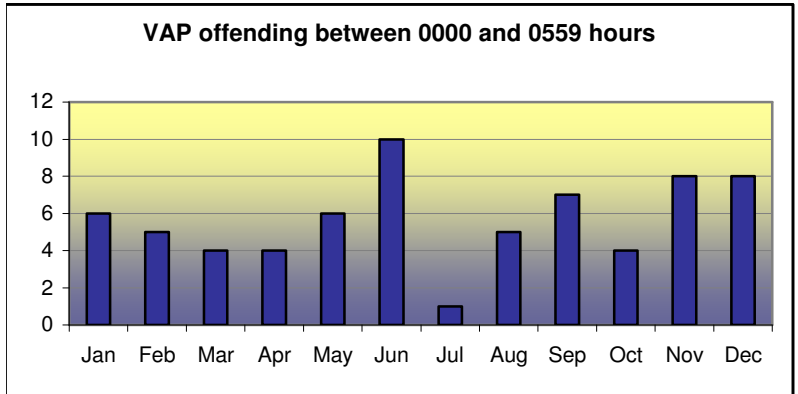
1	2	3	4	5
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2.6 Alcohol related violence between 0000 and 0559

2.6.1 Offending



Alcohol related violent crime in Elephant and Castle in the 0000 to 0559 period has increased year on year from 2009. There was a particularly steep increase between 2011 and 2012, with 17 more offences in 2012 than in 2011, equating to a 33% increase.



Though offending levels are fairly steady in this area there are defined peaks and troughs, with June being the peak month followed by a surprisingly low level of crime in July.

As evidenced below the months in 2012 are proportionally much higher in 2012 than in previous years with half of the months in either of the top two quartiles. Interestingly, June 2012 was identified as being within the top quartile, yet has scored particularly lowly in other years. The September to December period is frequently a time in which a significant proportion of the alcohol related violence takes place. March 2012 was fairly quiet in Elephant and Castle, which went against trends set in the previous two years.

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2012	6	5	4	4	6	10	1	5	7	4	8	8
2011	5	3	8	3	4	3	2	5	3	5	5	5
2010	2	3	6	1	3	1	3	7	2	10	3	5
2009	6		2	6	1		1	2	1	2	9	4
2008	3	4	4	1	4	5	2	1	4	2	1	9
2007	3	1	2	3	4	2	4	5	2	7	8	5
Total	25	16	26	18	22	21	13	25	19	30	34	36

Ranges			
Quartile 1	Quartile 2	Quartile 3	Quartile 4

Proportionality

The proportion of violence that is alcohol related has increased year on year since 2009, and there has been a significant increase in the most recent period, from 68% in 2011 to 74.7% in 2012. **This is a higher proportion than at any other period in any other saturation area.**

Table 13: Proportion of all violence in Elephant and Castle that is alcohol related

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
No alcohol	46	40	34	46	51	68
All VAP	93	74	70	75	75	91
% VAP alcohol related	49.5%	54.1%	48.6%	61.3%	68.0%	74.7%

Types of offending

Increases have been seen in almost all crime types with the notable exception of serious wounding, which remained at the same level.

The large increase was mostly driven by assault with injury offences, which increased from 24 in 2011 to 34 in 2012. In 2011 there were no harassment or possession of offensive weapon offences, but in 2012 there were five of the former and two of the latter.

Table 14: Types of alcohol related violence experienced in Elephant and Castle

Minor type	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assault with injury	14	12	13	25	24	34
Common assault	10	5	4	6	14	15
Harassment	16	8	5	6		5
Offensive weapon	1	3	1	1		2
Other violence		1		1	1	
Serious wounding	5	11	11	7	12	12
Grand total	46	40	34	46	51	68

2.6.2 Timings

There are very few weekday offences (indeed, none at all on Tuesdays), with the bulk of offending taking place on Saturdays and Sundays.

The peak times on Saturdays (carried over from Friday night) are between 0000 and 0300, and the peak times on Sundays are later, from 0200 to 0600.

Table 15: Time periods of alcohol related violence in Elephant and Castle

Time Range	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Grand total
0000 – 0100	1		1	1	1	6	2	12
0100 – 0200	1					4	2	7
0200 – 0300	2		1		1	9	8	21
0300 – 0400			2			4	7	13
0400 – 0500						4	2	6
0500 – 0600							9	9
Grand total	4	0	4	1	2	27	30	68

Legend (no. VAP incidents)

1-2	3-4	5-6	7-8	9-10
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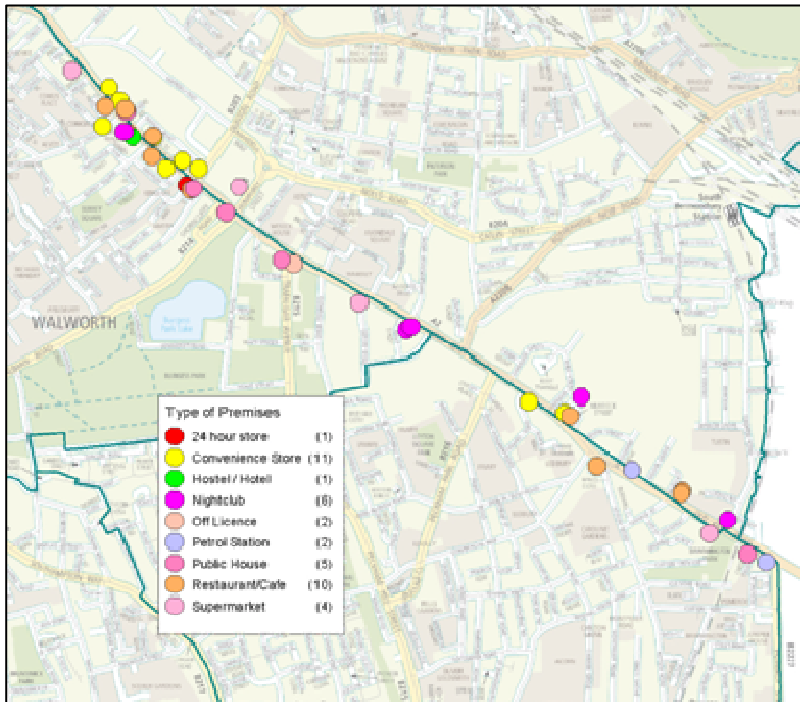
2.7 Key findings and recommendations

Table 16: Key findings and recommendations, Elephant and Castle	
Various	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Reduction in licensed premises from 45 in January 2012 to 43 in January 2013 ➤ The estimated cost of crime in the Elephant and Castle saturation area was £1,030,483, an increase of 12.8% from 2011 estimates
Ambulance calls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 7.5% of all calls took place within this area (in 2011 this figure was 9.5%) ➤ 15.6% increase in the number of calls between 2011 and 2012 ➤ Peak times for calls were between 2200 and 0600 on Fri/Sat and 2200 to 0500 on Sat/Sun ➤ The peak age range for males is 25 to 29, and 15 to 19 for females, with more females recorded in this age group than males
Police ASB calls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Approximately 5% of police ASB calls take place in this area ➤ CAD calls have decreased by 11.5% between 2011 and 2012 ➤ Daytime hotspots for ASB in Elephant and Castle are in and around the LT station, the shopping centre, convenience stores and bookmakers. In the evening, there is a shift towards ASB on public transport as well as in/outside public houses, fast food restaurants and convenience stores ➤ Generally, calls increase from 1100, with three peaks, between 1300 and 1400; 1900 and 2200, and 0000 to 0300
Offending	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 1800 – 0559 ➤ 22.4% increase in offending between 2011 and 2012 ➤ Peak months were June and then September to December. Using the averages over six years, it is apparent that alcohol related violent crime in this period is well above normal levels for this saturation area ➤ Currently 59.2% of violence between 1800 and 0559 is alcohol related ➤ Significant increase experienced in both assault with injury and serious wounding ➤ Over three quarters of offending takes place on Saturday and Sunday, with peak times from 2300 to 0600 ➤ 0600 – 1759 ➤ Offending decreased by over a third between 2011 and 2012 ➤ Proportionally, alcohol related violence decreased from 27.4% in 2011 to 19.4% in 2012. ➤ Significant reductions in serious wounding and common assault ➤ There was little correlation between days and times ➤ 0000 – 0559 ➤ Steep increase in offending between 2011 and 2012 (33%) ➤ Significant increase in proportionality, from 68% in 2011 to 74.7% in 2012. This is a higher proportion than any other saturation area ➤ Very few weekday offences, with peak times on Saturday between 0000 and 0300, and 0200 to 0600 on Sunday
Recommendation	Alcohol related violent crime and disorder should continue to be monitored, as part of the alcohol saturation policy

3.0 Old Kent Road

3.1 Contextual Information

3.1.1 Licensed premises in Old Kent Road



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.

In January 2012 there were 44 premises licensed to serve alcohol in the Old Kent Road saturation area. By January 2013, this figure had decreased, to 42.

Type of premises	2011	2012	Change
24 hour store	1	1	0
Convenience store	12	11	-1
Hostel / hotel	1	1	0
Leisure			0
Members club			0
Nightclub	6	6	0
Off licence	2	2	0
Other			0
Petrol station	2	2	0
Public house	6	5	-1
Restaurant/cafe	10	10	0
Supermarket	4	4	0
Grand total	44	42	-2

There were very few changes to the types of licensed premises in the Old Kent Road saturation area between 2011 and 2012 with just two fewer premises; one public house and one convenience store.

Table 18: Opening times of licensed premises in the Old Kent Road saturation area							
Time Range	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
0000 - 0100	15	15	15	16	17	20	22
0100 - 0200	12	10	10	11	13	19	19
0200 - 0300	9	6	6	8	10	15	15
0300 - 0400	8	3	3	6	7	10	10
0400 - 0500	5	3	3	5	5	7	7
0500 - 0600	3	3	3	3	4	5	6
0600 - 0700	8	8	8	8	8	9	9
0700 - 0800	10	10	10	10	10	9	10
0800 - 0900	18	18	18	18	18	18	10
0900 - 1000	21	21	21	21	20	20	11
1000 - 1100	31	31	31	30	32	31	27
1100 - 1200	35	35	35	35	35	35	30
1200 - 1300	37	37	37	37	37	38	37
1300 - 1400	37	38	37	37	38	38	37
1400 - 1500	38	38	38	38	39	39	38
1500 - 1600	38	38	38	38	39	39	38
1600 - 1700	38	38	38	38	39	39	38
1700 - 1800	38	38	38	38	39	39	38
1800 - 1900	38	38	38	38	39	39	38
1900 - 2000	38	38	38	38	39	39	38
2000 - 2100	38	38	38	38	39	39	38
2100 - 2200	37	30	37	37	38	38	37
2200 - 2300	36	36	37	36	37	37	34
2300 - 0000	24	24	24	24	25	26	22

Of the 42 premises licensed to sell alcohol in the Old Kent Road saturation area, three did not have their opening times recorded on the licensing register.

From 1000 to 2300 a high proportion of premises are open, but from 1400 to 2100 on Saturday and Sunday, they are all open.

As with the borough profile, and those for the other saturation areas, the amount of licensed premises tails off after 0100 Monday to Thursday, with premises generally remaining open for longer on Friday Saturday and Sunday.

3.1.2 The cost of alcohol related crime in Old Kent Road

The Home Office has published estimates of the economic and social costs of crime since 2000, with the most recent update being given in 2010/11.

Not every crime type has been calculated by the Home Office, so this will not be an exact study. Crime types pertinent to this report are serious wounding, common assault and assault with injury.

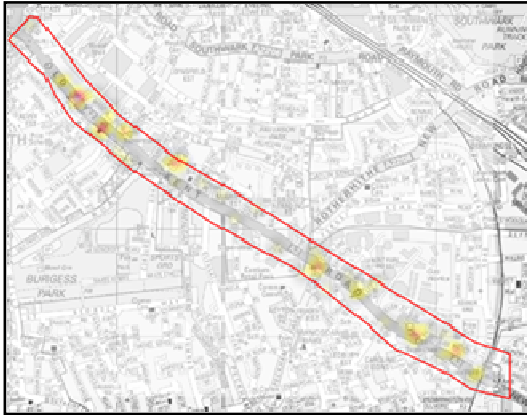
Using the Home Office calculations, it is estimated that in 2012, alcohol related violent crime in the Old Kent Road saturation area cost **£922,793**, an **increase of 26.2%** from 2011 estimates.

3.1.3 Considerations

1. There is still no business watch or pub watch in operation along the Old Kent Road.
2. As of this year the main night clubs in the area have ID scan and full plastics policies.

3.2 Alcohol related ambulance calls

3.2.1 Locations

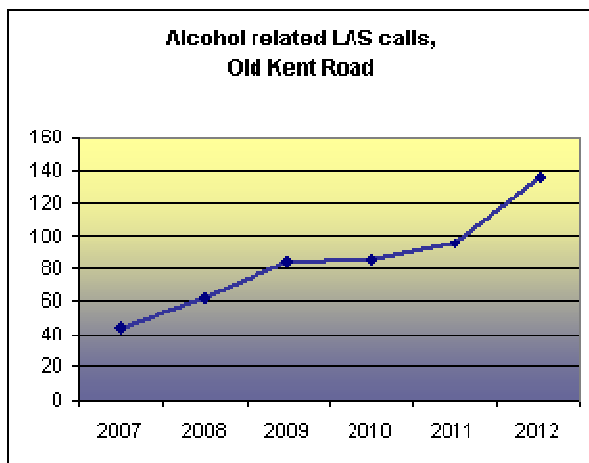


For some time it has not been possible to map figures for the Old Kent Road saturation area, as the data was previously only available to LSOA level. However, recent improvements to the data have meant that this problem has been effectively rectified.

Hotspots for London Ambulance Service (LAS) calls are seen particularly at the north and south ends, with fewer in the middle, doubtless correlating with the density of licensed premises.

3.2.2 Statistics

4.2% of all LAS alcohol calls in Southwark in 2012 took place within the Old Kent Road saturation area. In 2011, this figure was 3.5%



The level of alcohol related LAS calls has steadily increased year on year, with a dramatic increase in the most recent period.

Between 2011 and 2012 there was a 42% increase in the number of calls (40 calls).

March, October and August were the peak months for alcohol related LAS call outs in this area, each with between 15 and 17 calls. December, January and February had far fewer calls (between 7 and 9).

2.2.3 Timings

The peak days for alcohol related ambulance calls in this area are Saturday (26), Monday (26) and Sunday (24), with the peak times between midnight and 0600.

2.2.4 Patients

- 23.8% of patients tended to by LAS in this area are female (31)
- The peak age for males is 25 to 39, with the peak age for females being 20 to 29.
- There were more females tended to in the 15-24 age groups than males
- This area had the highest proportion of patients either treated at the scene or who declined medical assistance (22.3%)

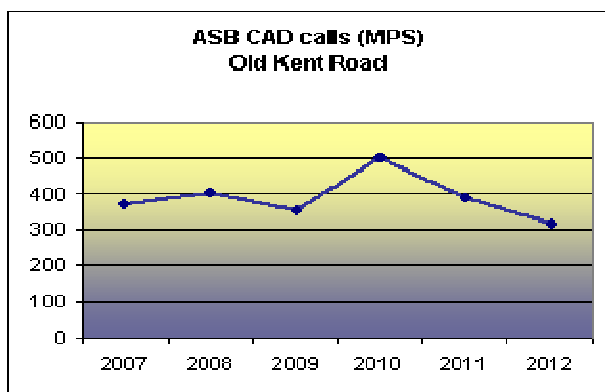
3.3 Police disorder calls

3.3.1 CAD statistics

4.9% of daytime calls are located within the Old Kent Road saturation area. This rate decreases to 3.9% in the evening period, yet increases slightly (to 4.6%) when only considering the 0000 to 0559 period.

Table 19: Annual CAD ASB in the Old Kent Road saturation area

ASB code	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Rowdy behaviour	372	405	354	500	393	319
Licensing	3	6	3	3	4	3
Street drinking	49	62	41	32	4	2
Total	420	467	390	528	401	324



Calls to the Old Kent Road saturation area increased between 2009 and 2010, yet have fallen since. There was an 18.8% decrease in the most recent period, from 393 in 2011 to 319 in 2012.

3.3.2 Location

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.

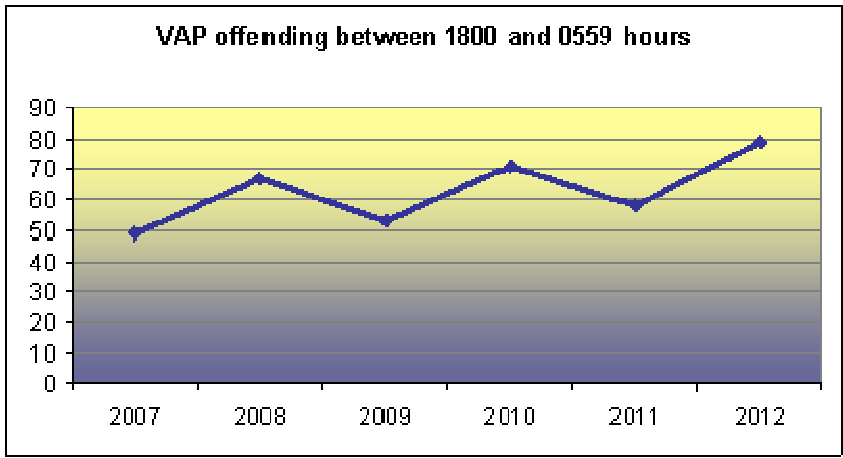
In the evening, most disorder calls are to fights/disturbances in the street, many of which are outside licensed premises or late night eateries. There are also some calls to hostels and housing estates.

3.3.3 Timings

- Calls in this area increase from 1300, with two peaks, these being between 1500 and 1600, and also between 1800 and 2100.
- 51.2% of calls take place in the evening period, between 1800 and 0559, and 48.8% in the daytime period, between 0600 and 1759.
- In total, just 19.1% (62 calls) were made between 0000 and 0559
- There were no significant peak days, with the range across all days being 42 (on Tuesday) to 54 (on Saturday).
- In general, the Friday evening to the early hours of Saturday morning is the busiest 'absolute' period, with 10% of calls recorded between 1800 on Friday and 0500 on Saturday.

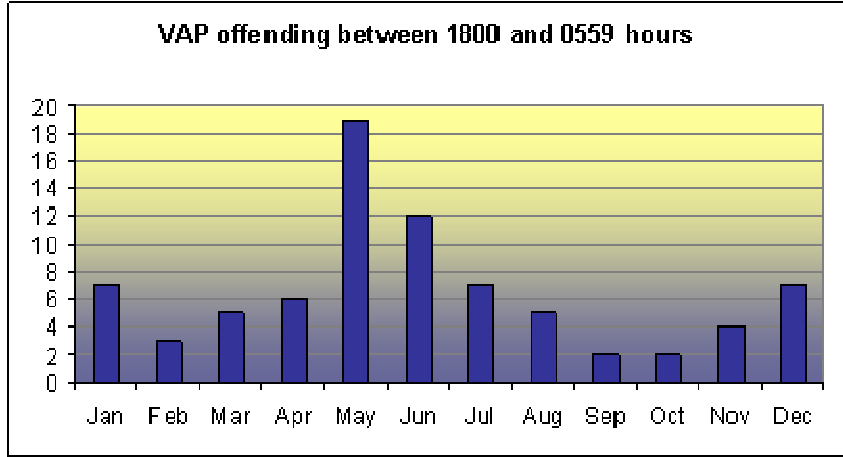
3.4 Alcohol related violence between 1800 and 0559

3.4.1 Offending



As the graph shows, levels of alcohol related violent crime in this area fluctuate year on year. Following a decrease in 2011 levels increased by over 36% in 2012 (21 offences).

When comparing levels to when these reports began, in 2007, there has been an increase of over 60% (30 offences per year).



The peak month (by a considerable margin) was May with June second. All other months ranged from two offences (September and October) to seven offences (January, July and December).

The table below shows that generally, levels of alcohol related violent crime in the Elephant and Castle area have a fairly tight range (between 2 and 9 offences). This makes the totals in May and June 2012 particularly noteworthy, as there was only one month in the last six years that matched their numbers, in August 2008. An increase of such magnitude warrants further investigation. **Initial scanning indicates that they typically took place inside one of two venues, the details of which have been given to the licensing team in a separate report. One license is under review, and the other has been given a formal warning.**

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2012	7	3	5	6	19	12	7	5	2	2	4	7
2011	4	4	9	3	2	4	6	6	3	8	5	4
2010	9	8	5	3	7	1	8	7	5	7	2	9
2009	5	3	5	4	4	3	3	4	6	4	8	4
2008	7	3	3	6	1	8	6	11	4	6	8	4
2007	3	6	5	3	1	5	6	5	2	2	5	6
Total	35	27	32	25	34	33	36	38	22	29	32	34

Ranges			
Quartile 1	Quartile 2	Quartile 3	Quartile 4

Proportionality

Both the amount of crime and the proportion of that crime that is alcohol related have increased. The proportion is currently at its highest level since 2007, when just over a quarter of violent offending was alcohol related. By 2012 this had increased to almost half.

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
No alcohol	49	67	53	71	58	79
All VAP	191	192	199	186	142	162
% VAP alcohol related	25.7%	34.9%	26.6%	38.2%	40.8%	48.8%

Types of offending

All types of violent crime increased, some by considerable margins. The largest increases were seen in assault with injury, common assault and harassment. Serious wounding also increased by two offences, to 15. This is the highest that levels have been since 2008.

Minor type	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assault with injury	21	22	22	30	26	32
Common assault	4	6	7	16	10	15
Harassment	18	22	11	8	6	11
Offensive weapon	1		1		2	2
Other violence	1	2	3	3	1	4
Serious wounding	4	15	9	14	13	15
Grand total	49	67	53	71	58	79

3.4.2 Timings

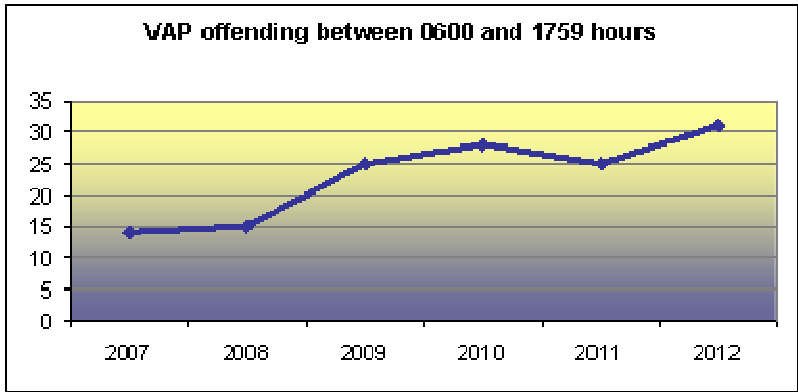
Offending in this area predominantly takes place in the early hours of the morning, between 0200 and 0500, most notably on Saturdays, Sundays and Mondays. 57% of alcohol related violent crime takes place between 0200 and 0500 (a later profile than for most of the borough). Over 60% of offending takes place on a Friday / Saturday or Saturday / Sunday.

Time Range	Mon/ Tue	Tue/ Wed	Wed/ Thu	Thu/ Fri	Fri/ Sat	Sat/ Sun	Sun/ Mon	Grand Total
1800 – 1900								
1900 – 2000					1		1	2
2000 - 2100	1		1	1	3		1	7
2100 – 2200	1				2	1	1	5
2200 – 2300		1			3		1	5
2300 – 0000				2	1	3		6
0000 – 0100			1					1
0100 – 0200		1	1			1		3
0200 – 0300		1			5	3	2	11
0300 – 0400	1	1		1	5	8		16
0400 – 0500	2				5	4	7	18
0500 – 0600					2	1	2	5
Grand total	5	4	3	4	27	21	15	79

1-2	3-4	5-6	7-8	9-10
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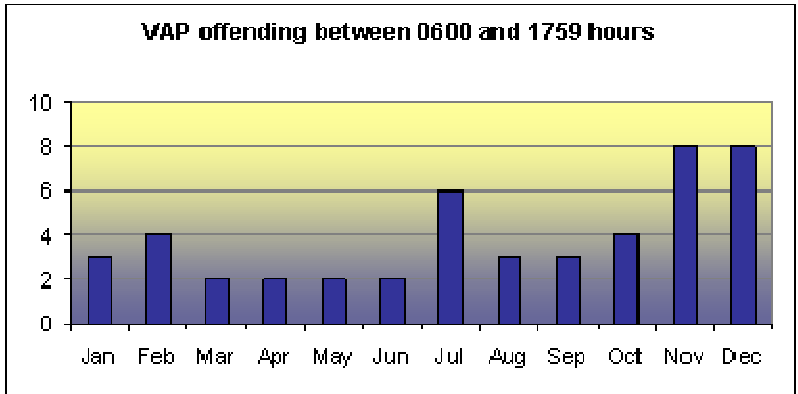
3.5 Alcohol related violence between 0600 and 1759

3.5.1 Offending



Similarly to the evening offending, alcohol related violence has increased in the Old Kent Road area in the daytime, though not to the same extent.

Daytime offending in the Old Kent Road area had been regularly increasing until 2010, after which levels fell.



There has been a 24% increase in offending between 2011 and 2012 (6 offences).

The peak months for alcohol related violent offending were November and December (eight offences each) with July the only other month to have more than four offences.

August is the only month in 2012 which is in the top quartile. August was a peak month in 2010 for alcohol related violence, but has not featured significantly in any other year. Typically the latter months of the year, October, November and December seem to be the busiest for this type of offending.

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2012	3	4		2	2	2	2	6	3	3		4
2011	3	2	3	1	1	1	3	3		1	4	3
2010	3	2	1	2	1	3	2	6	1	5	2	
2009		1	1	2	5	1	2	2	2	2	6	1
2008	2	1	1	1	1	1			4	1	2	1
2007	1	2	1				1	3		1	1	4
Total	12	12	7	8	10	8	10	20	10	13	15	13

Ranges			
Quartile 1	Quartile 2	Quartile 3	Quartile 4

Proportionality

Since 2007, the proportion of violence that is alcohol related has significantly increased. An increase was also seen from 2011 to 2012. Currently the proportion of violence in this area that is alcohol related is 25.2%.

Table 25: Proportion of all violence in the Old Kent Road that is alcohol related

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
No alcohol	14	15	25	28	25	31
All VAP	145	168	150	160	108	123
% VAP alcohol related	9.7%	8.9%	16.7%	17.5%	23.1%	25.2%

Types of offending

The increase in offending between 2011 and 2012 is made up of each separate offence category; there was no specific increase in one particular crime type. Assault with injury and serious wounding increased by two offences whilst common assault and harassment increased by one offence.

Table 26: Types of alcohol related violence experienced in the Old Kent Road

Minor type	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assault with injury	3	5	5	8	6	8
Common assault	4	2	5	9	8	9
Harassment	6	5	8	6	5	6
Offensive weapon			1	1		
Other violence		1	2	2	4	4
Serious wounding	1	2	4	2	2	4
Grand total	14	15	25	28	25	31

3.5.2 Timings

Where the dataset is fairly small, it can be difficult to find meaningful correlations within it. Nonetheless, the peak day for offending was Saturday, with offences occurring throughout the day, though there was an increase in offending from 1500. The **absolute** peak time was between 1400 and 1500 on Wednesday.

Table 27: Time periods of alcohol related violence in the Old Kent Road

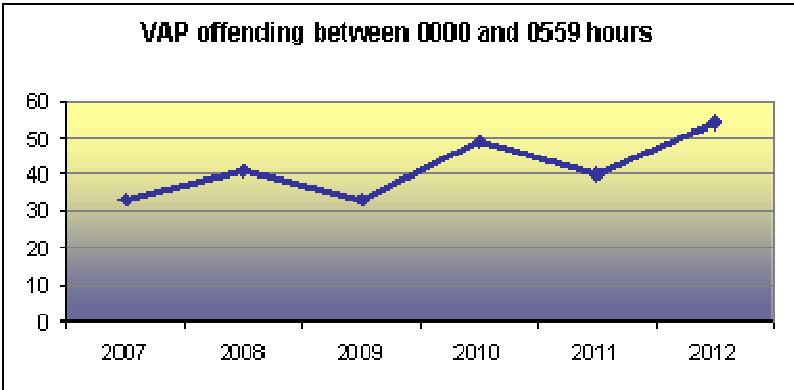
Time Range	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Total
0600 – 0700					1			1
0700 – 0800				1		1		2
0800 – 0900	1		1					2
0900 – 1000	1			1		1		3
1000 – 1100		1				1		2
1100 – 1200		1	1				1	3
1200 – 1300				1		2		3
1300 – 1400	2							2
1400 – 1500			4		1			5
1500 – 1600						2	2	4
1600 – 1700						2		2
1700 - 1800	1				1			2
Grand total	5	2	6	3	3	9	3	31

Legend (no. VAP incidents)

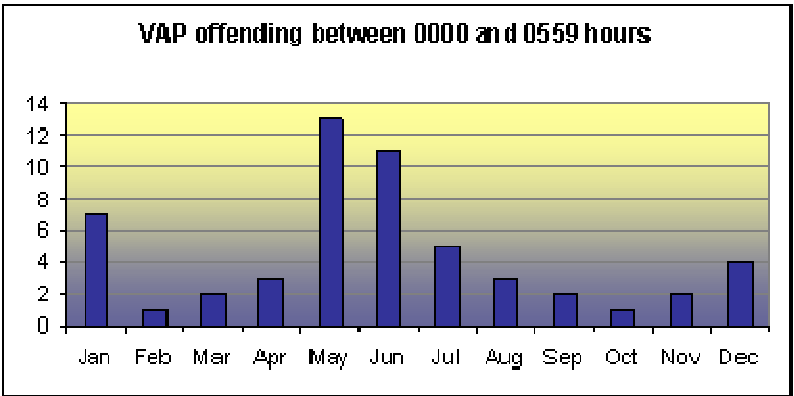
1	2	3	4	5
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3.6 Alcohol related violence between 0000 and 0559

3.6.1 Offending



As the graph to the left shows, alcohol related violent crime fluctuates on a yearly basis, with the most recent periods showing an increase of 35%, from 40 in 2011 to 54 in 2012.



By far, the peak months for alcohol related violent crime in the Old Kent Road area are May and June with thirteen and eleven offences respectively. There were between one and seven offences in each other month.

As the 1800 – 0559 data showed, there is a significant increase in offending in May and June 2012, when compared to other periods throughout the previous six years. Obviously these offences are the ones attributable to one of three venues.

Table 28: Alcohol related violence from 2007 to 2012 (0000 to 0559)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2012	7	1	2	3	13	11	5	3	2	1	2	4
2011	2	2	7	2	2	4	4	4	2	6	2	3
2010	6	7	3	2	4	1	5	5	3	6		7
2009	4	2	3	2	2	1	3	3	5	3	4	1
2008	5	2	1	4		3	4	10	3	2	4	3
2007	3	2	4	2	1	4	4	4	1	1	3	4
Total	27	16	20	15	22	24	25	29	16	19	15	22

Ranges			
Quartile 1	Quartile 2	Quartile 3	Quartile 4

Proportion

The proportion of violence in the Old Kent Road area that is considered to be alcohol related has doubled since 2007, and currently stands at 60.7%. This is an increase of 1% from 2011.

Table 29: Proportion of all violence in the Old Kent Road that is alcohol related

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
No alcohol	33	41	33	49	40	54
All VAP	101	94	90	90	67	89
% VAP alcohol related	32.7%	43.6%	36.7%	54.4%	59.7%	60.7%

Types of offending

The increase seen in offending in the Old Kent Road area was predominantly driven through two crime types, common assault (from four offences to eleven) and serious wounding (from ten offences to fourteen). Harassment and other violence also increased.

Table 30: Types of alcohol related violence experienced in the Old Kent Road

Minor type	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assault with injury	14	16	17	21	22	22
Common assault	3	3	2	11	4	11
Harassment	11	11	5	3	2	3
Offensive weapon	0	0	0	0	1	1
Other violence	1	0	2	2	1	3
Serious wounding	4	11	7	12	10	14
Grand total	33	41	33	49	40	54

3.6.2 Timings

Offending in this time period in the Old Kent Road saturation area mostly occurs at the weekend and to a lesser extent on Mondays, with far fewer offences taking place on other days.

The peak time periods are from 0200 to 0500 on Saturdays and Sundays, and from 0400 to 0500 on Mondays

Table 31: Time periods of alcohol related violence in the Old Kent Road

Time Range	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Total
0000 – 0100				1				1
0100 – 0200			1	1			1	3
0200 – 0300	2		1			5	3	11
0300 – 0400		1	1		1	5	8	16
0400 – 0500	7	2				5	4	18
0500 – 0600	2					2	1	5
Grand Total	11	3	3	2	1	17	17	54

Legend (no. VAP incidents)				
1-2	3-4	5-6	7-8	9-10

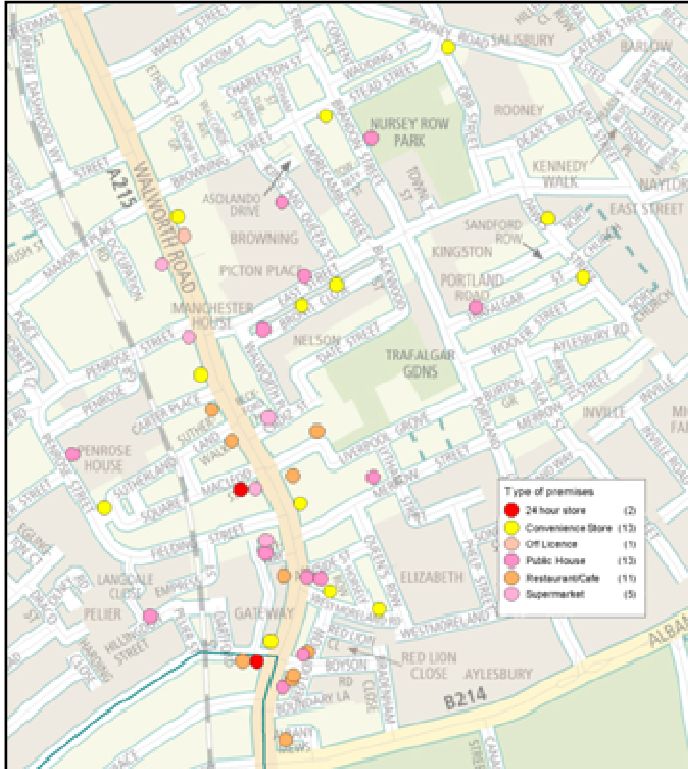
3.7 Conclusion and recommendations

Table 32: Key Findings and recommendations, Old Kent Road	
Various	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Reduction in licensed premises, from 44 in January 2012 to 42 in January 2013 ➤ The estimated cost of alcohol related violence in this area was £922,793, an increase of 26.2% from 2011 figures
Ambulance calls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 4.2% of all calls took place in this area. In 2011, this figure was 3.5% ➤ 42% increase in calls from 2011 to 2012 ➤ Peak days for call outs were Saturday, Sunday and Monday, with peak times from 0000 to 0600 ➤ The peak age for male patients was 25 to 29, and 20 to 29 for females. ➤ This area had the highest proportion of patients either treated at the scene or who declined medical assistance
Police ASB calls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 5% of calls were located within the Old Kent Road saturation area ➤ CAD calls decreased by 18.8% between 2011 and 2012 ➤ Peak areas for calls to police in the daytime are to hostels, bookmakers, cafes 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 outside late night premises or food outlets ➤ Calls increase from 1300, with peaks between 1500 to 1600; and 1800 to 2100
Offending	<p>1800 – 0559</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 36% increase in offending between 2011 and 2012 ➤ Peak months for offending were May and June, higher than at any point over the past six years. Data scanning revealed that this is concerned with three separate premises, all of which have licenses under review. ➤ Just under half (48.8%) of violent offending in this area is considered to be alcohol related. ➤ Increases seen in all crime types, with serious wounding and assault with injury at higher levels than at any point since 2008. ➤ Peak times are from 0200 to 0500, notably on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, a much later profile than for the other saturation areas <p>0600 to 1759</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 24% increase in daytime offending, from 2011 to 2012 ➤ A quarter of all violence in this area is considered to be alcohol related. ➤ There were small increases in most crime types ➤ No specific peak time, though the peak day was Saturday from 1200 to 1300 and 1500 to 1700 <p>0000 to 0600</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 35% increase in offending between 2011 and 2012 ➤ High proportion (60.7%) of violence is considered to be alcohol related ➤ The increase in offending has been driven by an increase in common assault and serious wounding ➤ The peak time period is from 0200 to 0500 on Saturday and Sunday, and from 0400 to 0500 on Monday
Recommendation	Alcohol related violent crime and disorder should continue to be monitored, as part of the alcohol saturation policy

4.0 Walworth

4.1 Contextual information

4.1.1 Licensed premises in Walworth



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.

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.

In January 2012 there were 48 premises licensed to serve alcohol in the Walworth saturation area. By January 2013, this figure had decreased to 45.

Type of premises	2011	2012	Change
24 hour store	2	2	0
Convenience store	15	13	-2
Off licence	1	1	0
Public house	15	13	-2
Restaurant/cafe	10	11	1
Supermarket	5	5	0
Grand total	48	45	-3

Similarly to the other saturation areas, the number of premises licensed to serve alcohol in Walworth has slightly reduced. There are two fewer convenience stores and two fewer public houses within this area, yet one additional restaurant/café.

Time Range	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
0000 - 0100	8	8	8	8	9	12	12
0100 - 0200	5	4	4	4	4	8	8
0200 - 0300	3	2	2	2	2	7	7
0300 - 0400	2	2	2	2	2	3	3
0400 - 0500	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
0500 - 0600	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
0600 - 0700	8	8	8	8	8	7	7
0700 - 0800	10	10	10	10	10	10	9
0800 - 0900	19	19	19	19	19	18	12
0900 - 1000	21	21	21	21	21	21	15
1000 - 1100	29	29	29	29	30	30	27
1100 - 1200	34	34	34	34	34	34	30
1200 - 1300	38	38	38	38	38	38	37
1300 - 1400	38	38	38	38	38	38	37
1400 - 1500	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
1400 - 1500	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
1400 - 1500	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
1700 - 1800	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
1700 - 1800	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
1900 - 2000	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
2000 - 2100	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
2100 - 2200	37	29	37	37	37	37	34
2200 - 2300	35	35	35	35	36	36	32
2300 - 0000	16	16	16	17	19	19	14

Of the 45 licensed premises in Walworth, opening times were recorded for all but seven on the licensing register.

Similarly to the other saturation areas most premises are open from 1100 to 2300, though it is notable that there are disparities with days, with each day recording more or less similar levels; the exception being 0000 to 0100 on Saturday and Sunday, when more premises are open.

3.1.2 The cost of alcohol related crime in Old Kent Road

The Home Office has published estimates of the economic and social costs of crime since 2000, with the most recent update being given in 2010/11. Not every crime type has been calculated by the Home Office, so this will not be an exact study. Crime types pertinent to this report are serious wounding, common assault and assault with injury.

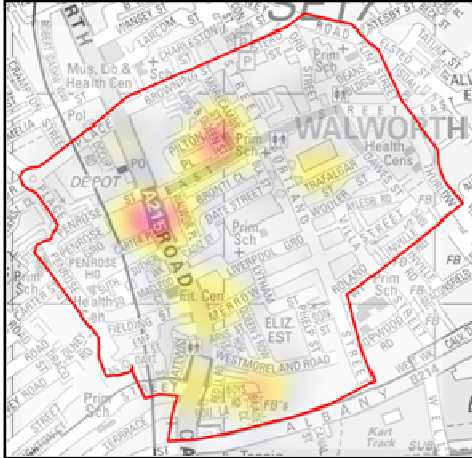
Using the Home Office calculations, it is estimated that in 2012, alcohol related violent crime in the Walworth saturation area cost **£533,049**, a **decrease of 20.8%** from 2011 estimates.

3.1.3 Considerations

- The increase in robbery/ASB at Elephant and Castle has meant an increase in police presence which may displace certain crime types further along the Walworth Road.
- The TfL funded Safer Transport Team continue to patrol the buses that travel along the Walworth Road as one of their priority areas, including the bus stops and street spaces.
- The continued regeneration of the Aylesbury estate (home to 7,500 people). There is a live Aylesbury Area Action Plan (AAP) which focuses on the estate itself and documents the changes needed to make improvements. 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.

4.2 Alcohol related ambulance calls

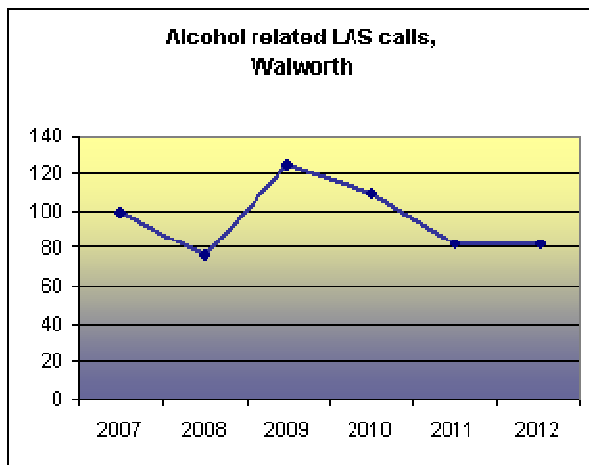
4.2.1 Locations



Hotspots in this saturation area seem to be located around King and Queen Street, the Aylesbury estate and various points along Walworth Road itself (most notably by Carter Place). King and Queen Street is just off East Street market and has been identified in the partnership tasking group as an area associated with street drinking and drug taking. There is a SASBU action plan in place for this area.

4.2.2 Statistics

2.5% of all LAS alcohol calls in Southwark in 2012 took place within the Walworth saturation area. In 2011, this figure was 2.9%.



Following two consecutive years of decreases, there was no change in this saturation area, when comparing levels from 2011 and 2012.

In both years there were 82 alcohol related ambulance calls made to the area.

September and March were the peak months for alcohol related ambulance call outs in Walworth with 14-15 calls each. May and June had 10 calls each. Other than that each month had between one and five calls.

4.2.3 Timings

Saturday is the peak day for calls, both in the early hours, between 0000 and 0300 and in the evening, from 1700 onwards. Otherwise, calls are evenly spread throughout the week, with calls increasing from 1500, and remaining at a higher level until 2000.

4.2.4 Patients

- Three quarters of patients attended to by LAS are male.
- Peak age for males is 35 - 49, with the peak age for females being 25-39.
- Over half of patients were taken to KCH or St Thomas's hospital; the majority of the others were treated at the scene, or declined assistance.

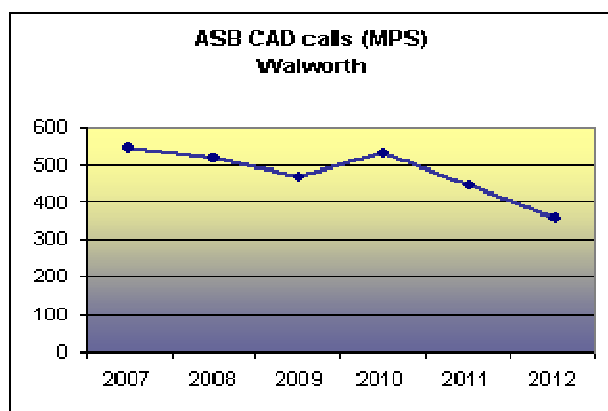
4.3 Police disorder calls

4.3.1 CAD statistics

5.8% of the borough's daytime calls are located within this saturation area. This decreases to 4.1% in the evening yet increases to 5.5% when only considering the 0000 to 0559 period.

Table 35: Annual CAD ASB in Walworth

ASB code	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Rowdy behaviour	545	516	469	532	444	357
Licensing	26	16	14	5	4	
Street drinking	63	74	49	29	5	3
Total	621	596	523	557	453	360



As with all other saturation areas, there has been a reduction in both 2010 to 2011 and in the most recent period.

Between 2011 and 2012 there has been a 19.6% decrease, equating to 87 calls.

4.3.2 Location

Similarly to the last assessment, there was a noticeable amount of calls originating from the East Street market as well as the parks/grassy areas. Calls have also been made from bookmakers, beauty parlours and supermarkets along the Walworth Road.

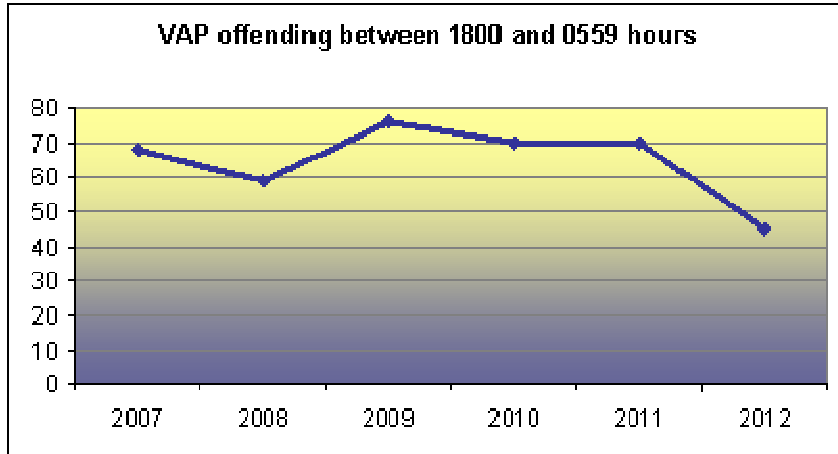
Calls made in the evening were almost exclusively made from licensed premises and late night eateries, and the streets outside them. There were far fewer calls to housing estates and residential streets in the evening period.

4.3.3 Timings

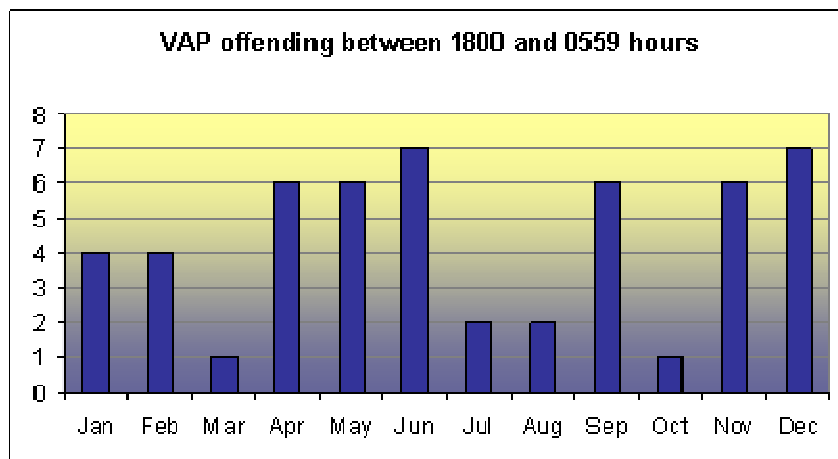
- There is a sudden increase in calls in Walworth between 1400 and 1500, and the level remains at a slightly higher level until the early evening (around 1900).
- 48.1% of calls take place in the evening period, between 1800 and 0559, and 51.9% in the daytime period, between 0600 and 1759.
- In total, just 20.3% (73 calls) were made between 0000 and 0559
- Sunday is the peak day (76 calls), with most of these being recorded in the early hours, between 0000 and 0500. However, there were very calls in the latter part of Saturday evening. Other than a particular low total on Tuesday (31) the other days of the week have a fairly tight range, from 46 (Monday) to 59 (Friday).

4.4 Alcohol related violence between 1800 and 0559

4.4.1 Offending



There has been a significant reduction in alcohol related violent crime in Walworth from 70 offences in 2011 to 45 in 2012 (35.7%, 25 offences).



Particular 'peak' months were June and December, with April, May, September and November also a concern. The level of offending in other months was significantly lower, particularly in March and October.

Though no months in the 2012 period were in the top quartile, there were five within the second highest quartile, showing that the averages across this year were higher than in previous years. In general, the peak months fit previous peak months fairly well, however, the October and March peak months of last year (they were both in the top quartile) were considerably diminished in 2012, with either one or no offences. July and August, which had both previously been peak months, experienced far fewer offences than in previous years,

Table 36: Alcohol related violence from 2007 to 2012 (1800 to 0559)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2012	4	4	1	6	6	7	2	2	6	1	6	
2011	7	5	11	4	4	6	5	8	3	11	2	4
2010	4	2	5	6	7	6	10	11	7	5	6	1
2009	2	4	11	7	8	10	4	6	4	7	5	8
2008	6	6	4	3	5	4	4	7	6	5	9	
2007	4	7	4	4	11	4	6	5	9	6	5	3
Total	27	28	36	30	41	37	31	39	35	29	24	31

Ranges			
Quartile 1	Quartile 2	Quartile 3	Quartile 4

Proportionality

2009 to 2011 saw higher proportions of alcohol related violence than previous years, and the 2012 total seems to have regressed to somewhere between the previous levels. Currently, 38.8% of violent crime in Walworth is considered alcohol related.

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
No alcohol	68	59	76	70	70	45
All VAP	197	223	188	171	156	116
% VAP alcohol related	34.5%	26.5%	40.4%	40.9%	44.9%	38.8%

Types of offending

Most types of violence decreased when comparing 2012 with 2011. The largest decreases were seen in terms of lower level violence, predominantly common assault and harassment. Assault with injury dropped from 24 offences to 21. Perhaps the most positive result was that serious wounding decreased by 50%, from 10 offences in 2011 to 5 in 2012.

Minor type	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assault with injury	27	22	18	23	24	21
Common assault	6	6	14	18	16	7
Harassment	24	19	17	6	14	9
Murder		2				
Offensive weapon	3	1	1	1		1
Other violence	4	1	9	12	6	2
Serious wounding	4	8	17	10	10	5
Grand total	68	59	76	70	70	45

4.4.2 Timings

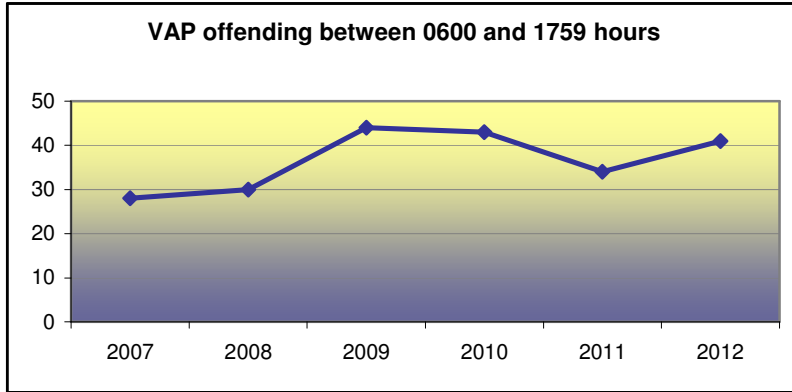
One third of alcohol related violent offending takes place on a Friday / Saturday, with over half occurring on weekend days. The peak time on the Friday/Saturday peak is between 2300 and 0400. On other days, the peak times are earlier, between 2000 and 0100.

Time Range	Mon/ Tue	Tue/ Wed	Wed/ Thu	Thu/ Fri	Fri/ Sat	Sat/ Sun	Sun/ Mon	Grand Total
1800 – 1900			2		1	1		4
1900 – 2000		1						1
2000 - 2100	1	1				1	1	4
2100 – 2200		1		1	1	2	1	6
2200 – 2300		1			1		1	3
2300 – 0000		1			2	1	1	5
0000 – 0100		3		1	1	1		6
0100 – 0200					3			3
0200 – 0300					3	1	1	5
0300 – 0400	1				2			3
0400 – 0500			1		1	1	2	5
0500 – 0600								0
Grand Total	2	8	3	2	15	8	7	45

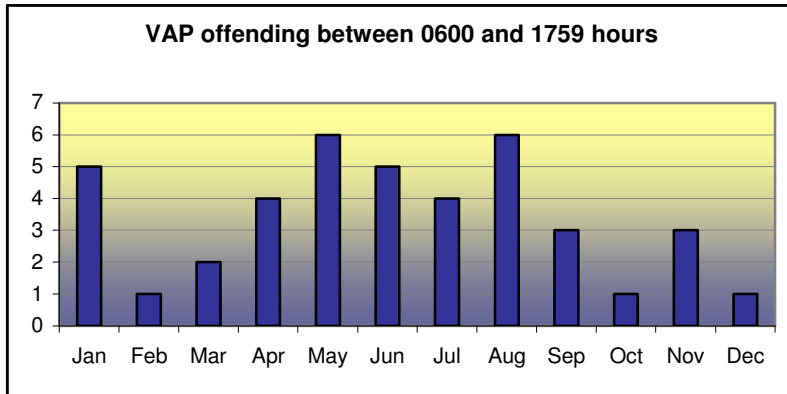
1	2	3	4	5
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4.5 Alcohol related violence between 0600 and 1759

4.5.1 Offending



Offending in the Walworth area decreased from 2009 to 2011, but the most recent data shows an increase of over 20% from 2011 to 2012 (seven offences).



The spring and summer months were the peak times for alcohol related violence in the daytime in Walworth in this period. There was also a secondary peak period in January 2012, though this was immediately followed by a period of very few offences.

January, May, June and August 2012 are all in the second highest quartile, showing that averages here were higher across the saturation area than at many points across the last six years. Generally, the peak months fit fairly well with previous peak times, with fewer offences in the autumn/winter months, and a spring/summer peak. Previous peak months seen in March, April and July were not seen in 2012.

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2012	5	1	2	4	6	5	4	6	3	1	3	1
2011	1	4	6	1	4	2	1	4	3	4		4
2010	7	2	7	2	2	3	6	3	3	3	2	3
2009	1	1	6	5	4	4	4	7	3	2		7
2008	1	2	4	4	3	6	5	2	1		1	1
2007	1	2	1	5	4	1	5	2	1	3	1	2
Total	27	28	36	30	41	37	31	39	35	29	24	31

Ranges			
Quartile 1	Quartile 2	Quartile 3	Quartile 4

Proportionality

The proportion of violence that is alcohol related in Walworth in the daytime period has been steadily increasing since 2008, with the current proportion being 21.9% (up from 20.2% in 2011).

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
No alcohol	28	30	44	43	34	41
All VAP	201	270	225	219	168	187
% VAP alcohol related	13.9%	11.1%	19.6%	19.6%	20.2%	21.9%

Types of offending

The increase shown between 2011 and 2012 is mostly owing to an increase in harassment offences (from seven in 2011 to sixteen in 2012). There was also an increase in serious wounding, with two offences reported in 2012. There was no significant change in the other crime types.

Minor type	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assault with injury	4	4	9	12	14	12
Common assault	4	6	13	11	9	10
Harassment	16	15	14	10	7	16
Offensive weapon	2	2	2	1	1	
Other violence	1	1	5	6	3	1
Serious wounding	1	2	1	3		2
Grand total	28	30	44	43	34	41

4.5.2 Timings

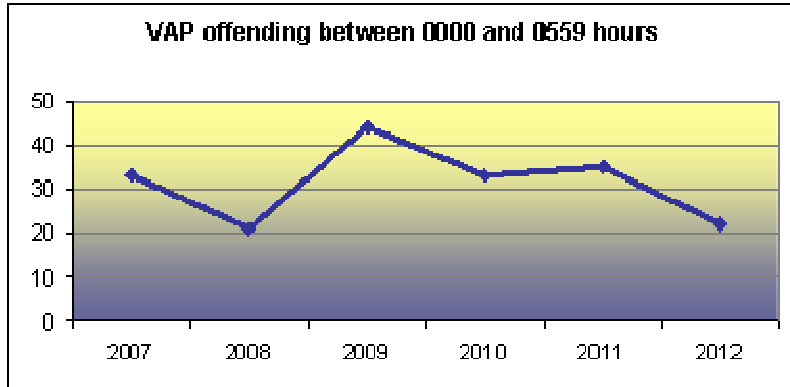
Mondays and Saturdays are the peak days in Walworth within this time period. On Mondays, offences begin at 1100, and take place until 1800. The Saturday offences start at a later time, from 1400 to 1800

Time Range	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Total
0600 – 0700			1			1	1	3
0700 – 0800			2					2
0800 – 0900						1		1
0900 – 1000			1					1
1000 – 1100			1					1
1100 – 1200	3							3
1200 – 1300		1	1					2
1300 – 1400	3						1	4
1400 – 1500	1	2	1		1	3		8
1500 – 1600					1	3		4
1600 – 1700	2	1		1		1	1	6
1700 - 1800	2				3	1		6
Grand total	11	4	7	1	5	10	3	41

1	2	3	4	5
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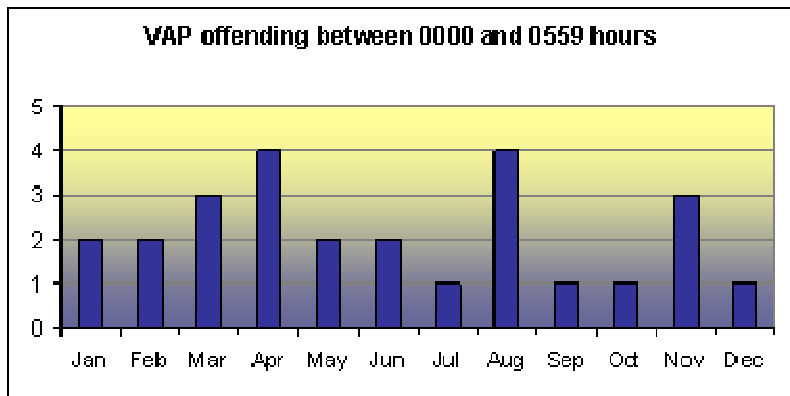
4.6 Alcohol related violence between 0000 and 0559

4.6.1 Offending



From a peak in 2009, levels of alcohol related violent crime in Walworth between 0000 and 0600 have dramatically reduced.

There was a 37.1% reduction in offences when comparing 2012 figures with those in 2011.



There were between two and four offences per month in Walworth in this period. Though numbers were small, the peak months were April, August and March with all other months reporting one or two offences.

No month in 2012 was seen to be in either of the top two quartiles, implying that levels of alcohol related violence in Walworth within this time period is at a significantly low level, when compared to time periods in other years.

The peak months were April, May and September. April and May frequently report more offences than other months, September is not as common. The peak months in 2011 were October and March (no offences in 2012) and January (two offences in 2012).

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2012	2	2		3	4	2	2	1	4		1	1
2011	5	1	5	1	2	2	3	3	2	8	1	2
2010	3	2		4	3	2	8	3	2	3	3	
2009	2	2	6	5	5	4	1	3	4	2	2	8
2008	4	3	1	1	2	1	1	2			3	3
2007	2	4	3	2	5		2	4	4	6	1	
Total	18	14	15	16	21	11	17	16	16	19	11	14

Ranges			
Quartile 1	Quartile 2	Quartile 3	Quartile 4

Proportionality

The proportion of violence that is alcohol related fluctuates year on year. In 2011, the proportion was 60.3%, which reduced to 48.9% in 2012.

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
No alcohol	33	21	44	33	35	22
All VAP	78	62	71	67	58	45
% VAP alcohol related	42.3%	33.9%	62.0%	49.3%	60.3%	48.9%

Types of offending

Most crime types stayed at a broadly similar level to 2011 figures. The decrease was almost entirely owing to a reduction in assault with injury, though small decreases were also seen in serious wounding and harassment.

Minor type	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assault with injury	15	8	10	12	16	9
Common assault	3		7	8	5	5
Harassment	11	9	6	2	5	2
Murder		1				
Offensive weapon	1		1			1
Other violence			8	5	4	2
Serious wounding	3	3	12	6	5	3
Grand total	33	21	44	33	35	22

4.6.2 Timings

Saturday is the main day for alcohol related offending in the Walworth area, between 0000 and 0600, specifically between 0100 and 0400. Over a third of offences take place within this time period.

Other more specific 'peak' periods are between 0000 and 0100 on Wednesdays, and between 0500 and 0600 on Mondays.

Time Range	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Total
0000 – 0100			3		1	1	1	6
0100 – 0200						3		3
0200 – 0300	1					3	1	5
0300 – 0400		1				2		3
0400 – 0500								
0500 – 0600	2			1		1	1	5
Grand total	3	1	3	1	1	10	3	22

1	2	3	4	5
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4.7 Conclusion and recommendations

Table 48: Key findings and recommendations, Walworth	
Various	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Reduction of licensed premises, from 48 (2012) to 45 (2013) ➤ The estimated cost of alcohol related violence in this area was £533,049, a decrease of 20.8% from 2011 estimates
Ambulance calls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 2.5% of all calls were within this area. In 2011, this was 2.9%. ➤ There were 82 alcohol related ambulance calls in both 2011 and 2012. ➤ Saturday is the peak day, both in the early hours (from 0200 to 0300) and in the evening, from 1700 onwards
Police ASB calls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 5.8% of daytime CAD calls are to this area, compared to 4.1% in the evening (though when considering the 0000 to 0600 period, this increased to 5.5%) ➤ Overall decrease of 19.6% between 2011 and 2012 ➤ In the daytime period, there were a noticeable amount of calls made from the East Street market area, as well as bookmakers, beauty parlours and supermarkets along the Walworth Road. In the evening, calls are almost exclusively made to / from licensed premises and late night eateries and the streets around them ➤ There was an increase in calls from 1400, and the level remains slightly higher until the early evening, around 1900
Offending	<p>1800 – 0559</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 35.7% reduction in alcohol related violent crime between 2011 and 2012 ➤ Monthly average across this year were higher than in previous years ➤ 38.8% of violence considered to be alcohol related ➤ Most types of violence decreased when comparing 2012 with 2011. Serious wounding decreased from 10 offences in 2011 to 5 in 2012 ➤ One third of violent offending takes place on a Friday/Saturday, with others spread out throughout the week <p>0600 – 1800</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Increase of over 20% from 2011 to 2012, with peaks in the spring and summer months ➤ 21.9% of violence considered to be alcohol related ➤ The increase is generally owing to a large increase in low level offending, however assault with injury and serious wounding increased by small amounts ➤ Monday (1100 to 1800) and Saturday (1400 to 1800) are the peak days <p>0000 to 0600</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 37.1% reduction in offences when comparing 2012 with 2011 ➤ 48.9% of violence considered to be alcohol related ➤ Most crime types stayed at a broadly similar level to 2011 figures, the decrease was almost entirely owing to a reduction in assault with injury, though small decreases were seen in serious wounding and harassment ➤ Over a third of offences took place on Saturday, between 0100 and 0400
Recommendation	Alcohol related violent crime and disorder should continue to be monitored, as part of the alcohol saturation policy

Item No. 10.	Classification: Open	Date: 12 June 2013	Meeting Name: Licensing Committee
Report title:		Gambling Act 2005 – Southwark Statement of Gambling Licensing Policy 2013-2016	
Ward(s) or groups affected:		All wards	
From:		Strategic Director of Environment & Leisure	

RECOMMENDATION

1. That the committee recommends that council assembly adopts the Southwark Statement of Gambling Licensing Policy for 2013-2016 attached at Appendix A.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

2. The Gambling Act 2005 introduced a new licensing regime for gaming and betting administered through a combination of the Gambling Commission and local licensing authorities.
3. The Act regulates the following sectors:
 - Arcades
 - Betting
 - Bingo
 - Casinos
 - Gambling software
 - Gaming machines
 - Lotteries
 - Remote (online) gaming.
4. The Gambling Commission is responsible for licensing operators and individuals involved in providing the above activities.
5. Licensing authorities are responsible for:
 - Issuing gambling operators with premises licences
 - Issuing gambling operators with permits (which allow low stakes gambling in venues which are primarily not for gambling)
 - Registering societies – allowing them to hold small lotteries
 - Compliance and enforcement of the Act locally.
6. Licensing authorities are required to prepare and publish, every three years, a statement of the principles (the Southwark statement of gambling licensing policy) which they propose to apply when exercising their licensing functions. The Act requires that before the licensing authority publishes its statement of

licensing principles it must carry out a public consultation exercise.

7. Section 153 of the Act provides that licensing authorities shall aim to permit the use of premises for gambling in so far as they think it:
 - In accordance with relevant codes of practice
 - In accordance with the guidance for licensing authorities issued by the Gambling Commission
 - Reasonably consistent with the licensing objectives
 - In accordance with the authority's statement of licensing policy.
8. This authority's statement of principles was first published in January 2007. It was compiled having regard to a broad range of contributions from responsible authorities; representatives of the industry; and of the community. It has been subject of several reviews and amendments as policy and guidance has changed over the years. The current version was approved by council assembly in October 2010 and is now overdue for renewal.
9. In October 2012, the Gambling Commission published the fourth edition and most recent version of its guidance to local licensing authorities.
10. Following publication of the revised guidance, the Southwark statement of licensing policy has been compared with the guidance for consistency and revised where the guidance has been developed.
11. The revised statement of policy went out for public consultation through December 2012 and January 2013. No other policy changes were incorporated beyond the revisions made to maintain consistency with the commission guidance.
12. Following the consultation exercise the few responses received have been considered and a final version is put to the committee for consideration. A copy is attached for consideration at Appendix A.
13. If the committee is in support of the revised document it is asked to recommend it for approval to council assembly.

KEY ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION

Main changes to the statement of policy

14. Detailed below are the main changes made to the statement of policy in order to ensure consistency with the commission's guidance:
 - **Interested parties** (pages 15 and 16) – Further qualification is now provided as to the circumstances under which the authority may determine either that a 'person lives sufficiently close to a premises so as to be affected by the authorised activities' and 'the nature and scope of business interests that could be affected'
 - **Primary gambling activity** (page 22) – Clarification is now incorporated in the policy that the primary activity of the premises should be that for

which it is authorised, for instance in a licensed bingo hall the primary activity should be bingo. This clarification is important in terms of establishing that gaming machines provided at premises should be 'ancillary offers'

- **Relationship between planning permission, building regulations and granting of a premises licence / provisional statements** (pages 23 to 26) – The policy now quotes extensively from the latest commission guidance, on how the authority must approach applications for licences made in respect of premises that are intended for future use
- **Premises licence conditions** (pages 34 to 37) – For purposes of completion, the policy now incorporates mandatory licence conditions required in respect of each category of premises licence in full.

15. Following consultation 3 additional new references have been added:

- **The Southwark SPA card** (page 29) – At the request of the council's trading standards service reference to the Southwark proof of age (SPA) card has been incorporated into the policy document. The SPA card is available to 16-25 year olds by direct application or may be issued via their school or other educational establishment
- **Conflict resolution training** (page 30) – At the request of the council's occupational health and safety team, reference is now made to the availability of business support in dealing with workplace violence and aggression
- **London Safeguarding Children Board (LCSB) policy for licensed premises** – Reference is now included within the policy to this document. Operators of gambling premises lawfully permitted to allow children and young persons upon their property (i.e. unlicensed family entertainment centres and alcohol licensed premises with gaming machine permits) are asked to display an adapted version of the LCSB policy for staff information.

Proliferation of betting shops

16. Though not reflected within the consultation response, this authority is acutely aware of increasing local community concerns over the perceived clustering or over-proliferation of betting shops, particularly within more deprived areas. This authority is itself concerned with the restrictive framework for considering licence applications provided under current statute (as set out in Appendix C).
17. However, this authority's position is strengthened by the inclusion within the policy revision of the commission's advice on primary activity (section 14 above). With regard to this, this authority is aware that in February 2013, Newham Council became the first council in the country to use the 'primary activity' of a betting shop in their decision to reject an application made by Power Leisure Ltd t/a Paddy Power under section 153 of the 2005 Act, for a new betting premises licence. In making this decision the council believed the premises would add to the 'cluster' of betting shops that already operate in the area.

Members decided the application did not meet the criteria for a betting shop licence as the premises would not be primarily used for betting and that the purpose of the application was to increase the number of fixed odds betting terminals (FOBTs) in the street rather than enable traditional betting. It is understood that the company is now pursuing a legal challenge against the refusal.

18. The outcome of this decision and other current initiatives is being monitored with interest. It is this authority's intention to work to develop relevant aspects of this policy in the light of changes to the current legal position.

Consultation

19. Under the Act, when compiling its licensing policy, each licensing authority is required to consult with:

- The chief officer of police
- One or more persons who appear to the authority to represent the interests of persons carrying on gambling businesses in the authority's area
- One or more persons who appear to the authority to represent the interests of persons who are likely to be affected by the exercise of the authority's functions under the Gambling Act 2005.

20. The consultation exercise in respect of this policy ran through December 2012 and January 2013. It comprised:

- Information and a questionnaire made available on the licensing web site;
- A public notice placed in the Southwark News
- A public notice exhibited at the council's main office
- Direct letter drops to all responsible authorities (including the chief officer of the police); Southwark licence holders; ward councillors; and bodies and individuals who have subscribed to the licensing service's licensing email alert scheme.

21. Very few responses were received to the consultation. This may be explained by the frequency of review of the policy and absence of new policy development.

22. Responses received to the consultation are set out in full in Appendix B.

Policy implications

23. The policy has four main objectives. These are:

- To reinforce to elected members on the licensing committee, the boundaries and power of the local authority as licensing authority and provide the parameters under which these licence decisions are made
- To inform licence applicants of the parameters under which this authority will make licence decisions and how a licensed premises is likely to be able to operate within an area
- To inform residents and businesses of the parameters under which licence decisions will be made and how their needs will be addressed

- To support licensing decisions that may be challenged in a court of law.

24. The Southwark Statement of Gambling Licensing Policy 2013-2016 supports general policy objectives:

- Creating a fairer borough by ensuring the licensing process provides for the fair and equal consideration of each licence application and allowing every person to have the opportunity to be heard in the process
- Making Southwark a place to be proud of by helping business work together with local community to provide leisure opportunities that contribute to local quality of life
- Realising potential by providing a level playing field for traders
- Spending money as we would our own by ensuring an efficient and effective licensing process and service and by targeting resources to where they are needed most
- Transforming public services by setting out to provide a modern, accessible service.

Community impact statement

25. The Gambling Act 2005 establishes the following licensing objectives:

- Preventing gambling from being a source of crime or disorder, being associated with crime or disorder or being used to support crime
- Ensuring that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way
- Protecting children and vulnerable people from being harmed or exploited by gambling.

26. The licensing processes applied by this authority are consistent with those established by statute by way of the Act and related regulations and the further guidance and direction given by the Gambling Commission.

27. The council has a duty to consider every application for relevant licences and consents made to it. Each application is considered upon its own merits with all relevant matters taken into account. There are no artificial barriers provided by this policy or by any council process or practice, to any person wishing to make a licence application. Nor are there any artificial barriers applied to any person who qualifies as an 'interested party' under the Act from having their views on an application taken into account.

28. This policy revision forms a technical update to the original policy published in 2007.

29. The revision maintains local policy concerning the location of gambling premises in areas where there may be particular issues relating to children and vulnerable people. Furthermore, the policy provides commitment to supporting the commission as and 'eyes and ears' enforcement agency within the Southwark area.

30. The initial statement of policy was subject of an equalities impact assessment. The assessment has been revisited in the light of the revisions. No new issues have been raised by the revisions.

Resource implications

31. There are no new resource implications introduced by this report. Any costs of implementing the proposed policy will be contained within existing revenue budgets.

SUPPLEMENTARY ADVICE FROM OTHER OFFICERS

Director of Legal Services

32. The Gambling Act 2005 (“the 2003 Act”) requires the council, as the licensing authority, to prepare and publish a statement of its gambling licensing policy every three years.
33. In determining its policy, the council is exercising a licensing function and as such must have regard to with codes of practice issued under section 24, the guidance issued by the Secretary of State under section 25 of the 2005 Act. It must also give appropriate weight to the views of those persons/bodies listed in the Act which it is required to consult before determining its policy.
34. Although the guidance represents best practice, it is not binding on the council. As long as the guidance has been properly and carefully understood and considered, licensing authorities may depart from it if they have reason to do so. In this event they will need to give full reasons for their decisions, which must be consistent with the objectives of the 2003 Act.
35. The council is required to have regard to the statement of licensing policy and make decisions in accordance with it. Licensing authorities may depart from their policy if the individual circumstances of any case merit such a decision in the interests of promoting the licensing objectives. In this event it is important that full reasons are given for departing from the published statement of licensing policy.
36. Members should note that the 2005 Act imposes a duty on the council, as the licensing authority, to carry out its functions under the Act with a view to promoting the 3-licensing objectives, namely:
- Preventing gambling from being a source of crime or disorder, being associated with crime or disorder or being used to support crime
 - Ensuring that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way
 - Protecting children and other vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling.
37. Each of these objectives is of paramount and equal importance. There are no other licensing objectives and therefore the council cannot reject an application for a licence or impose conditions on a licence for any purpose unrelated to the promotion of these objectives.
38. The statement of gambling licensing policy cannot seek to impose blanket conditions. Each application must be considered on its own merits. Conditions

can only be imposed on a licence if they are necessary to promote the licensing objectives in relation to the specific premises and are a proportionate response to the specific situation to be addressed. The guidance provides that if the situation the condition is intended to address is already addressed by a provision in the 2005 Act or any other legislation then the condition cannot be said to be 'necessary'.

39. The licensing is about regulating the carrying on of gambling activities within the terms of the 2005 Act. The statement of gambling policy should make it clear that gambling law is not the primary mechanism for the general control of nuisance and anti-social behaviour by individuals once they are beyond the direct control of the individual, club or business carrying on gambling activities. However, the guidance also states that gambling law is a key aspect of such control and should always be part of a holistic approach to the management of the evening and night-time economy. It is therefore desirable that the statement of licensing policy is in line with the council's wider objectives and consistent with other policies.
40. Members should note that the statement of gambling policy must not be inconsistent with the provisions of the 2005 Act and must not override the rights of any individual as provided for in that Act. Nor must the statement of gambling policy be inconsistent with obligations placed on the council under any other legislation, including human rights legislation. Members should also note that the council has a duty under section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, when carrying out its functions as a licensing authority under the 2005 Act, to do all it reasonably can to prevent crime and disorder within the borough.
41. Positive equalities obligations are placed on local authorities, sometimes described as equalities duties, with regard to race, disability and gender. Race equality duties were introduced by the Race Relations Amendment Act 2000 which amended the Race Relations Act 1976. Gender equalities duties were introduced by the Equality Act 2006, which amended the Sex Discrimination Act 1975. Disability equality duties were introduced by the Disability Discrimination Act 2005 which amended the Disability Act 1995.
42. Equality impact assessments are an essential tool to assist councils to comply with our equalities duties and to make decisions fairly and equalities and human rights impact assessments that are carried out should be mindful of the protected characteristics under the Equality Act 2010.
43. 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. The 2005 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 adopt the statement of licensing policy must therefore be taken by council assembly.

Gambling Act – Cumulative Impact

44. The adoption of a cumulative impact policy to address evidenced undermining of the licensing objectives in any given area would not be wrong in principle, or otherwise unlawful.

45. The statutory provisions for an authority's licensing policy under the section 349 Gambling Act are similar to the provisions in section 5 of the Licensing Act that deals with an authority's statement of licensing policy. Where there are differences, they do not impact on the legality of a cumulative impact policy under the Gambling Act 2005.
46. The Home Office guidance under the 2003 Act places great stress on the need for the adoption of a cumulative impact policy to be evidence-based. The same is required if a cumulative impact policy is to be introduced into Southwark's gambling licensing policy.
47. There is difficulty in demonstrating that problems are attributable to the cumulative impact of a number of betting premises, as opposed to problems being specific to individual premises and therefore capable of being dealt with by review or other targeted enforcement. If consideration is to be given to the introduction of a cumulative impact policy, then independent research to establish whether there is a sufficient evidential basis would need to be undertaken into the observed (rather than speculative) effects of over-licensing have perhaps been published, should be given consideration.

Strategic Director of Finance and Corporate Services (E&L/13/015)

48. The strategic director of finance and corporate services notes the proposal set out in this report and confirms that there are no direct financial implications arising. Officer time to implement this decision can be contained within existing resources.

BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS

Background Papers	Held At	Contact
The London Local Authorities Act 1991	The Licensing Service, 3 rd Floor, Hub 2 160 Tooley Street	Name: Mrs Kirtikula Read Phone number: 020 7525 5748

APPENDICES

No.	Title
Appendix A	The Southwark statement of gambling licensing policy 2013-206
Appendix B	Summary of consultation responses
Appendix C	The licensing of betting shops

AUDIT TRAIL

Lead Officer	Strategic Director of Environment and Leisure	
Report Author	Richard Parkins, Health Safety Licensing and Environmental Protection Unit Manager	
Version	Final	
Dated	30 May 2013	
Key Decision?	Yes	
CONSULTATION WITH OTHER OFFICERS / DIRECTORATES / CABINET MEMBER		
Officer Title	Comments sought	Comments included
Director of Legal Services	Yes	Yes
Finance Director	Yes	Yes
Cabinet Member	Yes	Yes
Date final report sent to Constitutional Team	31 May 2013	

**THE DRAFT
SOUTHWARK
STATEMENT OF
GAMBLING
LICENSING POLICY
2013 – 2016**



LEGAL BACKGROUND TO THIS DOCUMENT

The Gambling Act 2005 (the Act) received royal assent on 7 April 2005. It repealed the Betting, Gaming and Lotteries Act 1963, the Gaming Act 1968 and the Lotteries and Amusement Act 1976 and provided a new regulatory system to govern the provision of all gambling in Great Britain other than the national lottery and spread betting.

The Act introduced a new unified regulator for gambling in Great Britain, the Gambling Commission. The commission replaced the gaming board of Great Britain.

The Act came into effect in 2007. Since 2007 the commission has been responsible for granting operating and personal licences for commercial gambling operators and personnel working in the industry. It also regulates certain lottery managers and promoters.

Licensing authorities have responsibility for licensing gambling premises in their area, as well as undertaking functions in relation to lower stake gaming machines and clubs and miners' welfare institutes.

Licensing authorities are required by the Gambling Act 2005 to consult upon and publish a statement of the principles, which they propose to apply when exercising their functions under the act. This statement must be published at least every three years and be reviewed from "time to time". Any amendments must be subject of further consultation.

Southwark council's original statement of licensing policy was first published on 3 January 2007, following approval by council assembly on 6 December 2006. This second revision of the policy was compiled in 2012. In producing this revision, this authority declares that it has had regard to the licensing objectives of the Gambling Act 2005, the guidance to the licensing authorities issued by the Gambling Commission, and any responses from those consulted on the policy statement.

A list of those parties with whom the council consulted directly is attached at appendix A to this document. It should be noted that unsolicited comments were received also.

The consultation followed the Revised Code of Practice (which came into effect in April 2004) and the cabinet office guidance on consultations by the public sector.

The full list of comments made and the consideration by the council of those comments is available by request to

The health safety licensing & environmental protection unit manager
C/O Southwark council
Environmental health and trading standards business unit
PO Box 64529, SE1 5LX
Tel contact – The customer service centre on 020 7525 2000 or
E-mail – licensing@southwark.gov.uk

This policy was approved by the full council assembly on (tbc). Hard copies are available from the licensing service. Copies will be placed in the public libraries of the area as well as being available in the town hall.

Should you have any comments as regards this policy statement please send them via e-mail or letter to the address given above.

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SECTION ONE – EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This policy, alongside our complementary (alcohol, entertainment and late night refreshment) licensing policy recognises the change that is taking place within Southwark and how recent development and regeneration projects are adding to the growing value and importance of our borough. It recognises also the extent of the contribution of the leisure and entertainments industry.

Southwark enjoys a widespread and diverse selection of licensed premises and venues. Some 1,200 premises are currently licensed for either the sale or supply of alcohol; the provision of regulated entertainment; and / or the provision of late night refreshment. These range from off-licences, shops and supermarkets; restaurants, cafes and take-away establishments; to pubs, bars, members clubs, night clubs, theatres, cinemas and indoor sports facilities. There are in excess of 100 additional gaming and betting facilities, comprising of bingo halls, amusement arcades and betting offices. Together they combine to provide a wide-range of leisure and cultural opportunities; support tourism; provide employment; and make a significant economic contribution to the local community.

As long as premises are well run and premises management acknowledges the value of working together with the local community, they can make a significant contribution toward building community cohesion and cultural development.

Of course, negative impacts can also occur if good management practices are not followed. Potential negative impacts may arise in the form of noise, nuisance, disturbance and crime and disorder problems. With gaming and betting establishments there are also risks of individual gambling addiction.

Our policy seeks to provide the necessary balance between responsible business operators contributing toward a thriving business and late night economy whilst ensuring that the quality of life of those who live and work in the Borough is protected and enhanced through the licensing system. We believe these aims are achievable if all parties concerned work together.

The opening sections of this policy help establish how we set out to address our licensing responsibilities under the Act. Section two of our policy provides an introduction to our Borough and our Council, while section three sets out the purpose and scope of the policy. Section four covers our administrative arrangements for determining applications (including consultations), confirming the bodies the authority recognises as competent to advise on issues of child protection and protection of vulnerable adults, and the principles this authority will apply in determining whether someone qualifies as an interested party.

Section five deals with premises licences in some detail and applicants for such licences are urged to read this section, in particular, carefully. It provides advice on 'primary gambling activity'; and 'definition of premises' and helps clarify the position on 'provisional statements'. It goes on to examine issues relevant to the three licensing objectives (with particular consideration given to the third objective of preventing harm to children and vulnerable people) and, importantly, gives advice and information of the expectations of the licensing authority and the other responsible authorities around these objectives. This includes access arrangements; age identification schemes; restrictions on advertising; and social responsibility.

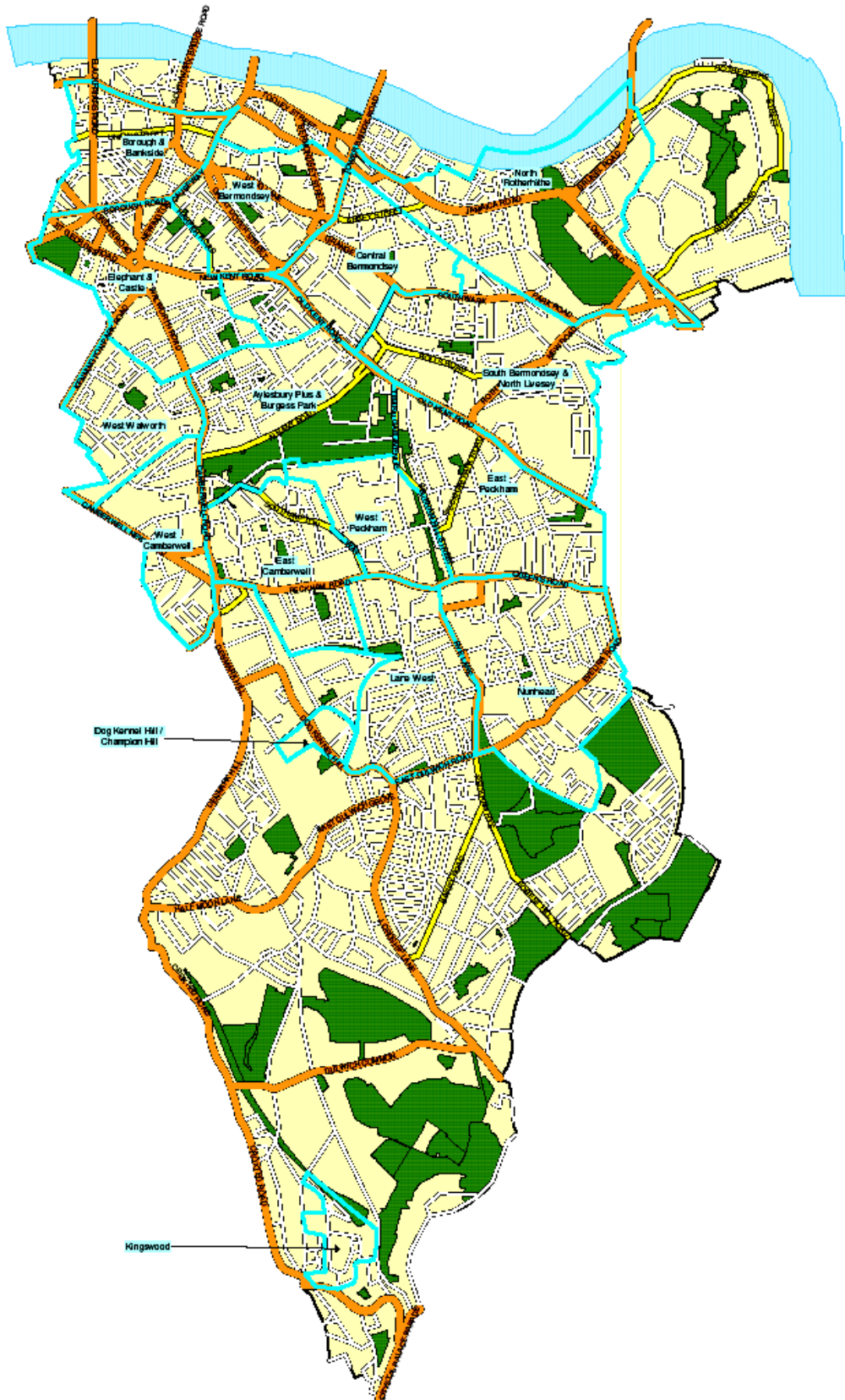
Section five also sets out this authority's policy on location of licensed premises. This section also covers issues around social responsibility and sets out requirements for access arrangements across categories of premises.

Section six of this policy provides a statement of the principles this authority will consider when considering applications for permits, temporary and occasional use notices. Section seven of the document deals with small society lotteries.

Section eight of our policy sets out our approach to regulation, examining how we aim to ensure that our enforcement actions are targeted where they are needed most and co-ordinated together with our partners. It also sets out how we aim to ensure that our enforcement actions are carried out in a fair, consistent and transparent manner.

This policy will be regularly reviewed and will be subject of public consultation at least every three years. We welcome your thoughts on its content and the manner in which we undertake our responsibilities under it.

SECTION TWO – ALL ABOUT SOUTHWARK



1. Southwark is London's most historic borough. It has witnessed and participated in a wide variety of important events over the centuries, playing a crucial role not only in London's history but shaping the very world we live in today.
2. Southwark is made up of eight very distinctive neighbourhoods that extend along the river Thames and down into southeast London. The borough encompasses some of London's top attractions (e.g. Tate Modern, the Globe Theatre and the London Dungeons); creative hotspots (e.g. Camberwell College of Arts and the Design Museum); and acclaimed green spaces (e.g. Peckham Rye and Dulwich Park).
3. Southwark also offers a wide-range of leisure and cultural opportunities, including a vibrant late night-economy; which makes a significant economic and employment contribution to the local community. The north of the Borough, with considerable development currently taking place (e.g. the London Bridge and Blackfriars Station redevelopments; the Shard; and More London) is recognised as one of London's fastest growing tourist quarters and a thriving business location.
4. The 2011 census indicated that Southwark's population had reached 288,300, representing a 12.3% increase since the 2001 census. Southwark has a large percentage of its population aged between 25 and 34. 12.4% of residents are aged between 25 and 29, the single highest five year age band in Southwark. The total number of households in Southwark is estimated as 120,400, an increase of 13.8% since 2001. Southwark has the ninth highest population density in England and Wales at 9,988 per square kilometre.
5. The population has a young demographic profile and demonstrates rich ethnic and cultural diversity, with around one-third of the population from black or ethnic minority communities. Southwark is arguably one of the most diverse areas in the capital.
6. Southwark has its fair share of challenges. The 2010 Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) shows that Southwark, overall, is the 4th most deprived London borough and the 33rd nationally. Consequently, the Borough faces many challenges associated with meeting the complex health and social needs of an inner-city population. Southwark's unemployment rate is 10.5% compared with the London rate of 9.1% and 7.7% nationally. The percentage of the working population claiming benefits in Southwark is 14.2%

Leading Southwark

7. Southwark is made up of 21 wards, with 63 councillors; three from each ward. These councillors sit on the Council Assembly, which is the "sovereign" body of the Council. The assembly is chaired by the Mayor of Southwark and is responsible for approving the budget and policy framework. Currently Labour holds 34 seats, the Liberal Democrats hold 25 and the Conservatives hold 3 seats, and there is 1 independent seat held. The council has a Labour administration.
8. The council operates a leader / cabinet model. The Cabinet is headed by the Leader of the Council and the Deputy Leader, with a further eight members holding portfolios of
 - Children's services;

- Corporate strategy and regeneration;
 - Culture, leisure, sport and Olympic legacy;
 - Economic development and community engagement;
 - Finance, resources and community safety;
 - Health and adult social care;
 - Housing management; and
 - Transport, environment and recycling.
9. The Cabinet is responsible for leading the community planning and consultation process, drafting the budget and policy framework, and taking most decisions on resources and priorities.
10. Scrutiny committees take a close look at council decisions and activities and calls for the council to be open and accountable. They examine services provided by the council and review the council's budget and policies. Scrutiny can look at, or 'call-in' decisions made by the cabinet and recommend decisions are changed or reconsidered.
11. A licensing committee is established to consider licensing policy. Contested licence applications are considered by sub-committees of the main committee (see table 1 in Section 4 of this document). Licensing matters fall under the responsibility of the cabinet member for finance, resources and community safety;
12. Community councils are part of the council's decision making process. They provide a focal point for discussion on local matters. Local ward councillors sit on the community councils and take decisions relating to key areas such as:
- Traffic management;
 - Community safety;
 - Environmental improvements;
 - Community council fund;
 - Cleaner, greener safer capital scheme; and
 - Cleaner, greener safer revenue fund.
13. Community Council meetings also provide a forum for consultation with local people and an opportunity for residents to influence how council services are delivered.
14. The five community councils are:
- Bermondsey and Rotherhithe;
 - Borough, Bankside and Walworth;
 - Camberwell;
 - Dulwich; and
 - Peckham and Nunhead

SECTION THREE – PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THE POLICY
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Purpose of the policy

15. This policy has four main objectives
- **To reinforce to elected members on the Licensing Committee, the boundaries and power of the local authority as licensing authority and provide the parameters under which these licence decisions are made**
 - **To inform licence applicants of the parameters under which this authority will make licence decisions and how a licensed premises is likely to be able to operate within an area**
 - **To inform residents and businesses of the parameters under which licence decisions will be made and how their needs will be addressed**
 - **To support licensing decisions that may be challenged in a court of law**

Scope of the policy

16. This policy covers matters arising from the range of functions and duties falling to the licensing authority under the Gambling Act 2005. .
17. The main functions of the licensing authority are to:
- Licence premises for gambling activities;
 - Consider notices given for the temporary use of premises for gambling;
 - Grant permits for gaming and gambling machines in clubs and miners' welfare institutes;
 - Regulate gaming and gaming machines in alcohol-licensed premises;
 - Grant permits to family entertainment centres (FECs) for the use of certain lower stake gaming machines;
 - Grant permits for prize gaming;
 - Consider occasional use notices for betting at tracks; and
 - Register small societies' lotteries.
18. The authority also has an obligation to provide information to the Gambling Commission, including details of licences, permits and registrations issued.

Definitions

19. "Gambling" is defined in the Act as either gaming, betting, or taking part in a lottery.
- Gaming means playing a game of chance for a prize;
 - Betting means making or accepting a bet on the outcome of a race, competition, or any other event; the likelihood of anything occurring or not occurring; or whether anything is true or not; and
 - A lottery is where persons are required to pay in order to take part in an arrangement, during the course of which one or more prizes are allocated by a process, which relies on chance.

Principles to be applied

The licensing objectives

20. In exercising most of their functions under the Gambling Act 2005, the licensing authority must have regard to the licensing objectives as set out in section 1 of the Act. The licensing objectives are:
- Preventing gambling from being a source of crime or disorder, being associated with crime or disorder or being used to support crime;
 - Ensuring that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way; and
 - Protecting children and other vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling.

Other considerations

21. This Licensing Authority also understands that, in carrying out its functions under the Act, it must have regard to the guidance issued by the Gambling Commission. This general principle applies to a number of the authority's functions, including considering temporary use notices and occasional use notices and issuing permits. 'Must have regard' does not mean that the authority must always follow the Guidance to the letter, however, the expectation is that there should be strong and defensible reasons for departing from it.
22. However, the Guidance has a particular role and significance in the context of the principles that must be applied by licensing authorities when exercising their functions in relation to Part 8 of the Act, including premises licences. Section 153 of the Act provides that licensing authorities shall aim to permit the use of premises for gambling in so far as they think it:
- In accordance with any relevant code of practice under section 24;
 - In accordance with any relevant guidance issued by the gambling commission under section 25;
 - Reasonably consistent with the licensing objectives; and
 - In accordance with the authority's own statement of licensing policy.
23. Thereby a licensing authority has no discretion in exercising its function under Part 8 of the Act to grant premises licences where that would mean taking a course which it did not think accorded with the Guidance provided by the Gambling Commission, any relevant code of practice or its own statement of policy; or be consistent with the licensing objectives. In reaching a view that a grant would be in accordance with such Guidance, code of practice or statement of policy, the authority is obliged to act fairly and rationally
24. The authority may depart from its own policy if the individual circumstances of a case merit such decision in promoting the licensing objectives. Where such a decision is taken, full reasons for the departure from the policy will be given.
25. While this statement sets out the council's general approach to the making of licensing decisions, nothing in this statement overrides the right of any person to make an application; make representations about an application; or apply for a review of a licence, as each will be considered on its own merits and according to the statutory requirements of the Gambling Act 2005.

'Demand' for gaming premises

26. Previous legislation required that the grant of certain gambling permissions should take account of whether there is unfulfilled demand for the facilities. Section 153 of the Act makes it clear that unmet demand is not a criterion for licensing authorities in considering applications for premises licences.

Duplication

27. This Authority gives a firm commitment to avoid duplication with other regulatory regimes, as far as is possible. For instance, this Authority recognises that a range of general duties are imposed on the self-employed, employers and operators of gambling premises, both in respect of employees and of the general public, by legislation governing health and safety at work and fire safety. Therefore, such requirements need not be covered in this statement of policy.

Human Rights Act 1998

28. In considering applications and taking enforcement actions under the Act, this authority will bear in mind that it is subject to the Human Rights Act and, in particular:
- Article 1, Protocol 1 – Peaceful enjoyment of possessions. A licence is considered a possession in law and people should not be deprived of their possessions except in the public interest;
 - Article 6 – The right to a fair hearing;
 - Article 8 – Respect for private and family life. In particular, removal or restriction of a licence may affect a person's private life; and
 - Article 10 – Right to freedom of expression.
29. When applying this licensing policy this Authority will consider whether, in the light of relevant representations made to it, exceptions to these policies should be made in any particular case. In deciding to reject any application this authority shall rely on reasons that demonstrate that the licensing objectives are not being met, or are unlikely to be, met. Moral or ethical reasons are not valid reasons to reject applications for premises licences.

SECTION FOUR – ADMINISTRATION, EXERCISE AND DELEGATION OF THE FUNCTION

30. The ability to provide gaming and betting facilities is dependent upon a range of licences and consents being obtained from the gambling commission and the local licensing authority. This document does not set out to deal with the circumstances under which any one of the available licences or consents may be required, nor does it attempt to set out the applications process.
31. Full information is provided on each of the licences and consents relevant to each individual gambling sector on the gambling commission web site at www.gamblingcommission.gov.uk . All potential operators are referred to this information in the first instance.
32. Further advice on licences and consents issued by this authority may be obtained, together with copies of application forms, from our own web site at http://www.southwark.gov.uk/info/200127/apply_for_a_licence or from the licensing team (see contact details at the end of this document).

Applications – general

33. Applications for any of the variety of licences and consents available from this authority must be made on the form prescribed in regulations laid down by the Secretary of State. Copies may be downloaded from our web site. Applications shall not be progressed until the form has been completed in full and this, together with the relevant fee, and all other required information has been received by the Licensing Authority. Applications will be progressed in accordance with the Act. Prospective applicants should refer to the relevant guidance document for further information.

Provision of scale plans

34. Section 51 of the Act requires applicants to submit plans of the premises with their applications, in order to ensure that the licensing authority has the necessary information to make informed judgement about whether the premises are fit for gambling. The plan will also be used by the licensing authority to plan future premises inspection activity.
35. Applicants should note that this Council requires that current plans in scale 1:100 be submitted with all new applications for premises licences and for any application for a variation of a premises licence, unless otherwise agreed by this authority in writing. Plans need not be professionally drawn but must include all required detail.

Responsible authorities

36. Responsible authorities are public bodies that must be notified of applications and that are entitled to make representations to the licensing authority in relation to applications for, and in relation to, premises licences. All representations made by responsible authorities are likely to be relevant representations if they relate to the licensing objectives. Section 157 of the Act identifies the bodies that are to be treated as responsible authorities. They are:
 - Each licensing authority within whose area the premises is wholly or partly situated;

- The Gambling Commission;
 - The Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police Authority;
 - The Chief Officer of the London Fire and Emergency Planning Authority;
 - The local planning authority;
 - The local environmental health service;
 - The Southwark Safeguarding Children Board (being the body designated in writing by this authority as being competent to advise about the protection of children from harm);
 - The Southwark Safeguarding Adults Partnership (being the body designated in writing by this authority as being competent to advise about the protection of vulnerable adults; and
 - HM Revenue & Customs.
37. The principles applied by this authority in exercising its powers under section 157(h) of the Act to designate, in writing, bodies competent to advise the authority about the protection of children and vulnerable adults from harm are:
- The need for the body to be responsible for an area covering the whole of Southwark; and
 - The need for the body to be answerable to democratically elected persons, rather than any particular vested interest group etc
38. Section 211 (4) of the Act provides that in relation to a vessel, but no other premises, responsible authorities also include navigation authorities, that have statutory functions in relation to the waters where the vessel is usually moored or berthed, or any waters where it is proposed to be navigated at a time when used for licensable activities. This includes:
- The Environment Agency;
 - The British Waterways Board; and
 - The Secretary of State
39. The contact details of all the responsible bodies under the Gambling Act 2005 are provided at the end of this document.

Interested parties

40. Interested parties are also entitled to make representations concerning applications for premises licences, or apply for a review of an existing licence. Interested parties are defined in the Act as follows:
41. “A person is an interested party in relation to an application for or in respect of a premises licence if, in the opinion of the licensing authority which issues the licence or to which the application is made, the person:
- ***Lives sufficiently close to the premises to be likely to be affected by the authorised activities;***
 - ***Has business interests that might be affected by the authorised activities; or***
 - ***Represents persons in either of these two groups.”***
42. This authority will consider whether a person is an interested party on a case by case basis, taking all relevant factors into account.

People living close to the premises

43. The factors that this Authority will take into account when determining what 'sufficiently close to the premises' means will include:
- The size of the premises;
 - The nature of the premises;
 - The distance of the premises from the location of the person making the representation;
 - The potential impact of the premises (number of customers, routes likely to be taken by those visiting the premises);
 - The circumstances of the complainant. This is not to be taken as the personal characteristics of the complainant, but the interests of the complainant which may be relevant to the distance from the premises. For example, it may be reasonable to conclude that 'sufficiently close to be likely to be affected' could have a different meaning for (a) a private resident; (b) residential school for children with truanting problems; and (c) a residential home for vulnerable adults.

The nature and scope of business interests that could be affected

44. When considering the matter of business interests, this Authority will give the term the widest possible interpretation and include such as partnerships, faith groups, educational establishments; and medical practices.
45. As to whether a person has business interests that might be affected by the premises under consideration, factors that are likely to be relevant will include:
- The size of the premises;
 - The catchment area of the premises (that is how far people travel to visit the premises); and
 - Whether the person making the representation making the representation has business interests in that catchment area that might be affected.

People representing those in the above categories

46. Interested parties includes democratically elected representatives, including local ward councillors; the Community Council; and MPs.
47. Any other relevant representation made on behalf of qualifying interested parties will also be considered for acceptance on a case by case basis with all relevant matters taken into account. The authority will generally require written evidence that the person / body concerned does represent the interested party or parties stated. In the case where a meeting has been convened at which the decision to raise a representation has been made a copy of the formal minute of the meeting should be supplied. For cases where a representation is to be submitted by a friend, family member, advocate or similar, a proforma authorisation form is available on the licensing web site or upon request from the licensing office.
48. If individuals wish to approach councillors to ask them to represent their views then care should be taken that the councillors are not part of the licensing sub-committee dealing with the licence application. If there are any doubts then please contact the licensing service (*see contact details provided at the end of this document*).

Consultation arrangements

49. This authority considers it important that the local community is fully aware of local licensing applications being made within its area. Requirements for applicants to advertise applications for new and varied premises licences by way of a public notice displayed at the premises and in the local press are laid down under statute. No applications for licences will be progressed by this Council unless all public consultation requirements are met in full. Checks will be made to ensure that notices at application premises are displayed, so as to be clearly seen by passers by and maintained in position for the length of the consultation period.
50. As an additional aide to community awareness the licensing service has established a public register at <http://app.southwark.gov.uk/licensing/licenseregister.asp> upon which detail of all current licence applications under consideration (alongside detail of currently licensed premises) will be maintained. It is open to any person who wishes to be kept abreast of the latest applications to subscribe to “licensing alerts”, by which e-mail notifications will be sent to those who have registered, when a new licence application is made within the relevant ward. Furthermore, the licensing service will ensure that local ward councillors are informed of all new applications in their area.

Representations

51. It is open to any “responsible authority” or “interested party”, to lodge representations in respect of an application for a premises licence during the set consultation period. A representation would only be “relevant” if it relates to one or more of the licensing objectives, or raises issues under the policy statement, or under the commission’s guidance or codes of practice.
52. The commission’s guidance for local authorities advises that “moral objections to gambling are not a valid reason to reject applications for premises licences” (except as regards any ‘no casino resolution’ see section on casinos) and also that unmet demand is not a criterion for a licensing authority.
53. It is also for the licensing authority to determine on its merits whether any representation by an interested party is “frivolous” or “vexatious”.
54. When considering whether any representation made to it is “frivolous” or “vexatious” the authority will consider matters such as:
- Who is making the representation, and whether there is a history of making representations that are not relevant;
 - Whether it raises a “relevant” issue” or
 - Whether it raises issues specifically to do with the premises that are the subject of the application.
55. Representations must be received in writing at the licensing service office by the last date for representations. Representations must be signed, dated, provide the grounds of representation in full and include the name and address of the person / body making the representation.
56. Where representations are being made by a trade association, trade union, residents’ and tenants’ association, or similar, information must be provided on

the membership that live sufficiently close to the premises to be classed as interested parties.

57. Further information, including an outline of the process that is followed at public hearings, can be found in the separate document, "Guidance to the Hearing of Representations and Licence Reviews".

Determinations

58. Section 154 of the act provides that all decisions relating to premises licences are delegated to the licensing committee of the authority that has been established under section 6 of the Licensing Act 2003 except:
- A resolution not to issue casino licences;
 - Functions in relation to the three year licensing policy; and
 - Setting fees.
59. Decisions that are delegated to a Licensing Committee may be further delegated to a sub-committee of the Licensing Committee. The Council's Licensing Committee is established with provision for sub-committees of three members to be drawn from the overall pool of the main committee membership.
60. The Council intends to establish a speedy, efficient and cost-effective licensing system and, thereby, where the Act carries a presumption of grant for non-contentious applications, these matters will be delegated to officers. All such matters will be reported for information and comment only to the next full licensing committee meeting.
61. Where matters are subject of representations, this Council will normally attempt to reach a negotiated outcome through our conciliation process. Conciliation is offered as we recognise that the best solutions are normally ones that all concerned parties can sign up to and in order to attempt to save the time and costs associated with holding a public hearing. Conciliation will be attempted up until 24 hours before the arranged hearing date. Where it is not possible to reach agreement, the application and representations will be determined by the sub-committee.
62. Table 1 below sets out proposals for the delegation of decisions and functions to licensing committee, sub-committees and officers. This form of delegation is without prejudice to the council's right to redirect an application as appropriate in the circumstances of any particular case.

Table 1 – Delegation of decisions and functions

Matter to be dealt with	Full council	Sub-committee of licensing committee	Officers
Final approval of three year policy	X		
Policy not to permit casinos	X		
Fee setting (when appropriate)	X		
Application for premises licence		Where representations have been received and not withdrawn	Where no representations received or representations withdrawn
Application for a variation to a premises licence		Where representations have been received and not withdrawn	Where no representations received or representations withdrawn
Application for a transfer of a premises licence		Where representations have been received from the Commission	Where no representations received from the Commission
Application for a provisional statement		Where representations have been received and not withdrawn	Where no representations received or representations withdrawn
Review of a premises licence		X	
Application for a club gaming / club machine permit		Where objections have been made (and not withdrawn)	Where no objections have been made / objections have not been withdrawn.
Cancellation of a club gaming / club machine permit		X	
Applications for other permits			X
Cancellation of licensed premises gaming machine permits			X
Consideration of temporary use notice			X
Decision to give a counter notice to a temporary use notice		X	

Licence reviews

63. Requests for a review of a premises licence can be made by interested parties or responsible authorities. Such applications must be submitted to the licensing authority in the prescribed form, stating the reasons why a review is being requested.
64. An application for a review may be rejected if this authority thinks that the grounds on which the review is requested:
- Are not relevant to the principles that must be applied by the licensing authority;
 - Are frivolous or vexatious;
 - Will certainly not cause the authority to revoke or suspend a licence or to remove, amend or attach conditions on the premises licence;
 - Are substantially the same as the grounds cited in a previous application relating to the same premises; or
 - Are substantially the same as representations made at the time the application for a premises licence was considered.
65. The licensing authority must carry out the review as soon as possible after the 28 day period for making representations has passed.
66. The purpose of the review will be to determine whether the licensing authority should take any action in relation to the licence. If action is justified, the options open to the licensing authority are:
- Add, remove or amend a licence condition imposed by the licensing authority;
 - Exclude a default condition imposed by the Secretary of State (e.g. opening hours) or remove or amend such an exclusion;
 - Suspend the premises licence for a period not exceeding three months; and
 - Revoke the premises licence.
67. In determining what action, if any, should be taken following a review, the licensing authority must have regard to the principles set out in section 153 of the Act, as well as any relevant representations.
68. In particular, the licensing authority may also initiate a review of a premises licence on the grounds that a premises licence holder has not provided facilities for gambling at the premises. This is to prevent people from applying for licences in a speculative manner without intending to use them.
69. Once the review has been completed, the licensing authority must, as soon as possible, notify its decision to:
- The licence holder;
 - The applicant for review (if any);
 - The commission;
 - Any person who made representations;
 - The chief officer of police or chief constable; and
 - Her Majesty's Commissioners for Revenue and Customs

70. Further information, including an outline of the process that is followed at review hearings, can be found in the separate document "Guidance to the Hearing of Representations and Licence Reviews".

Exchange of Information

71. Licensing authorities are required to include in their policy statement the principles to be applied by the authority in exercising the functions under sections 29 and 30 of the Act with respect to the exchange of information between it and the gambling commission, and the functions under section 350 of the Act with respect to the exchange of information between it and the other persons listed in Schedule 6 to the Act.
72. The principle that this licensing authority applies is that it will act in accordance with the provisions of the Gambling Act 2005 in its exchange of information which includes the provision that the Data Protection Act 1998 will not be contravened. The licensing authority will also have regard to any guidance issued by the gambling commission on this matter, as well as any relevant regulations issued by the Secretary of State under the powers provided in the Gambling Act 2005.
73. Should any protocols be established as regards information exchange with other bodies then they will be made available.

SECTION FIVE – PREMISES LICENCES

Introduction

74. This section considers the licensing objectives and some of the matters that this licensing authority may consider when determining applications for premises licences under the Act. It also sets out this authorities approach to the setting of conditions on premises licences.
75. When considering matters in this section, the authority will have regard to any guidance or codes of practice issued by the Secretary of State and / or the Gambling Commission which may relate to a specific premises or category of premises.
76. In the interests of good practice, this licensing authority will expect applicants to offer their own measures to meet the licensing objectives based on a risk-assessment approach. However, advice may be obtained from any of the responsible bodies when preparing a licence application.
77. While this section sets out some of the expectations of the authority and the responsible bodies, the authority will, however, always treat each case on its own individual merits

Primary gambling activity

78. In accordance with section 150 of the Act, premises licences can authorise the provision of facilities on:
- Casino premises;
 - Bingo premises;
 - Betting premises, including tracks;
 - Adult gaming centres; and
 - Family entertainment centres.
79. By distinguishing between premises types the Act makes it clear that the primary activity of the premises should be that described. For instance, in a bingo premises, the primary activity should be bingo, with gaming machines as an ancillary offer on the premises.
80. This authority will refer to current advice provided by the Gambling Commission in establishing compliance with primary gambling requirements.

Definition of “premises”

81. In the Act, “premises” is defined as “any place”.
82. Section 152 prevents more than one premises licence applying to any place. However, there is no reason in principle why a single building could not be subject to more than one premises licence, provided each licence is for a different part of the building and each part of the building can be reasonably regarded as being different premises. This approach allows large, multiple unit premises such as a pleasure parks, tracks or shopping malls to obtain discrete premises licences, where appropriate safeguards are in place. However, this

authority will pay particular attention to issues around sub-division of a single building or plot and will ensure that mandatory conditions relating to access between premises are observed.

83. Whether different parts of a building can properly be regarded as being separate premises will depend on the circumstances. The location of the premises will clearly be an important consideration and the suitability of the division is likely to be a matter for discussion between the operator and the licensing team. However, it should be noted that this authority does not consider that areas of a building that are artificially or temporarily separated, for example by ropes or moveable partitions, can be properly regarded as different premises.
84. This authority also takes particular note of the Commission's guidance which states that: licensing authorities should take particular care in considering applications for multiple premises licences for a building and those relating to a discrete part of a building used for other (non-gambling) purposes. In particular they should be aware of the following:
- The third licensing objective seeks to protect children from being harmed by gambling. In practice that means not only preventing them from taking part in gambling, but also preventing them from being in close proximity to gambling. Therefore premises should be configured so that children are not invited to participate in, have accidental access to, or closely observe gambling where they are prohibited from participating;
 - Entrances to and exits from parts of a building covered by one or more premises licences should be separate and identifiable so that the separation of different premises is not compromised and people do not "drift" into a gambling area. In this context it should normally be possible to access the premises without going through another licensed premises or premises with a permit; and
 - Customers should be able to participate in the activity named on the premises licence.
85. Factors that this authority might consider in determining whether two or more premises are truly separate, include:
- Is a separate registration for business rates in place for the premises?
 - Is the neighbouring premises owned by the same person or someone else?
 - Can each of the premises be accessed from the street or a public passageway?
 - Can the premises only be accessed from any other gambling premises?

Relationship between planning permission, building regulations and granting of a premises licence

86. In determining applications the licensing authority has a duty to take into consideration all relevant matters and not to take into consideration any irrelevant matters, in effect those not related to gambling and the licensing objectives. One example of an irrelevant matter would be the likelihood of the applicant obtaining planning permission or building regulations approval for their proposal. Licensing authorities are advised to bear in mind that a premises

licence, once it comes into effect, authorises premises to be used for gambling. Accordingly, a licence to use premises for gambling should only be issued in relation to premises that the licensing authority can be satisfied are going to be ready to be used for gambling in the reasonably near future, consistent with the scale of building or alterations required before the premises are brought into use. This is why the Act allows a potential operator to apply for a provisional statement if construction of the premises is not yet complete, or they need alteration, or he does not yet have a right to occupy them.

87. As the Court has held in the case of *The Queen (on the application of) Betting Shop Services Ltd V Southend on Sea Borough Council* (2008), operators can apply for a premises licence in respect of premises which have still to be constructed or altered, and licensing authorities are required to determine any such applications on their merits. Such cases should be considered in a two stage process;
- Firstly, licensing authorities must decide whether, as a matter of substance after applying the principles in section 153 of the Act, the premises ought to be permitted to be used for gambling; and
 - Secondly, in deciding whether or not to grant the application a licensing authority will need to consider if appropriate conditions can be put in place to cater for the situation that the premises are not yet in the state in which they ought to be before gambling takes place. An authority is entitled to decide that it is appropriate to grant a licence subject to conditions, but it is not obliged to grant such a licence.
88. For example, where the operator has still to undertake final fitting out of the premises but can give a reasonably accurate statement as to when the necessary works will be completed, it may be sufficient to simply issue the licence with a future effective date. The application form allows the applicant to suggest a commencement date and the notice of grant allows the licensing authority to insert a date indicating when the premises licence comes into effect. In other cases, it may be appropriate to issue the licence subject to a condition that trading in reliance on it shall not commence until the premises have been completed in all respects in accordance with the scale plans that accompanied the licence application. If changes to the pre-grant plans are made, then parties who have made representations should be able to comment on the changes made.
89. If the plans submitted at the time of the application for a premises licence are changed in any material respect during the fitting out of the premises after the grant of the licence, then the applicant will be in breach of the licence. If the applicant wishes to change the proposed plans after grant then, in order to avoid breaching the licence, it will be necessary for the applicant to either make a fresh application under section 159 or seek an amendment to a detail of the licence under section 187 of the Act. If there are substantive changes to the plans, then this may render the premises different to those for which the licence was granted. In such a case, variation of the licence under section 187 is not possible. For this reason, and while this is a matter of judgement for the authority, we consider it would be more appropriate in the case of any material post grant change, for the applicant to make a fresh application under section 159 to preserve the rights of interested parties and responsible authorities to make representations in respect of the application.

90. This authority will need to be satisfied in any individual case that the completed works comply with the original, or changed, plan attached to the premises licence. Depending upon circumstances, we consider that this could be achieved either through physical inspection of the premises or written confirmation from the applicant or surveyor that the condition has been satisfied.
91. Requiring the building to be complete before trading commences would ensure that the authority could, if considered necessary, inspect it fully, as could other responsible authorities with inspection rights under Part 15 of the Act. Inspection will allow authorities to check that gambling facilities comply with all necessary legal requirements. For example, category C and D machines in a licensed family entertainment centre must be situated so that people under 18 do not have access to the category C machines. The physical location of higher stake gaming machines in premises to which children have access will be an important part of this, and inspection will allow the authority to check that the layout complies with the operator's proposals and the legal requirements.
92. If faced with an application in respect of uncompleted premises which it appears are not going to be ready to be used for gambling for a considerable period of time, this authority will consider whether, applying the two stage approach advocated in section 86 above, it should grant a licence or whether the circumstances are more appropriate to a provisional statement application. For example, the latter would be the case if there was significant potential for circumstances to change before the premises opens for business. In such cases, the provisional statement route would ensure that the limited rights of responsible authorities and interested parties to make representations about matters arising from such changes of circumstance are protected.
93. When dealing with a premises licence application for finished buildings, the licensing authority should not take into account whether those buildings have to comply with the necessary planning or building consents. Nor should fire or health and safety risks be taken into account. Those matters should be dealt with under relevant planning control, building and other regulations, and must not form part of the consideration for the premises licence. Section 210 of the Act prevents licensing authorities taking into account the likelihood of the proposal by the applicant obtaining planning or building consent when considering a premises licence application. Equally, the grant of a gambling premises licence does not prejudice or prevent any action that may be appropriate under the law relating to planning or building.

Provisional statements

94. S204 of the Gambling Act provides for a person to make an application to the licensing authority for a provisional statement in respect of premises that he or she:
- Expects to be constructed;
 - Expects to be altered; or
 - Expects to acquire a right to occupy.
95. Developers may wish to apply to this authority for provisional statements before they enter into a contract to buy or lease property or land to judge whether a development is worth taking forward in light of the need to obtain a premises licence. It is also possible for an application to be made for premises that

already have a premises licence (either for a different type of gambling or the same type).

96. Applicants for premises licences must fulfil certain criteria. They must hold or have applied for an operating licence from the Commission (except in the case of a track) and they must have the right to occupy the premises in respect of which their premises licence application is made. However, these restrictions do not apply in relation to an application for a provisional statement.
97. Once the premises are constructed, altered or acquired the holder of a provisional statement may then apply for a premises licence. The licensing authority will be constrained in the matters it can consider when an application for a premises licence is made subsequently in relation to the same premises. No further representations from relevant authorities or interested parties can be taken into account unless:
 - They concern matters which could not have been addressed at the provisional statement stage, or
 - They reflect a change in the applicant's circumstances
98. In addition, the authority may refuse the premises licence (or grant it on terms different to those attached to the provisional statement) only by reference to matters:
 - Which could not have been raised by objectors at the provisional statement stage;
 - Which in the authority's opinion reflect a change in the operator's circumstances; or
 - Where the premises has not been constructed in accordance with the plan and information submitted with the application. This must be a substantial change to the plan and this licensing authority notes that it can discuss any concerns it has with the applicant before making a decision.

The Licensing Objectives

99. Premises licences granted must be reasonably consistent with the licensing objectives. With regard to these objectives, this licensing authority has considered the gambling commission's guidance to local authorities and some comments are made below.

Objective 1 - Preventing gambling from being a source of crime or disorder, being associated with crime or disorder or being used to support crime

100. This licensing authority is aware that the gambling commission takes a leading role in preventing gambling from being a source of crime and that licensing authorities will not need to investigate the suitability of an applicant.
101. The commission's guidance does, however, envisage that licensing authorities may need to consider the location of premises in the context of this licensing objective. If an application for a licence or permit is received in relation to premises that are in an area noted for particular problems with organised crime, for example, this authority will consider what controls (if any) might be appropriate to prevent those premises being a source of crime.
102. Thereby, where representations are received to premises licence applications under the crime and disorder objective, this authority will give appropriate

consideration to the location of the premises (see separate section below) and also to issues such as:

- The configuration, design and layout of the premises, paying particular attention to steps taken to “design out” crime;
- Security arrangements within the premises, including whether CCTV is installed and, if so, the standard of the CCTV and the positioning of cash registers;
- Training provided to staff around crime prevention measures
- The level of staffing provided at the premises, including whether door supervisors are employed;
- The arrangements in place to conduct age verification checks
- Steps taken to redress the recurrence of any historical crime and disorder issues; and
- The likelihood of any violence, public disorder or policing problems if the licence is granted.

103. The above list is not exhaustive.

104. Where it is considered necessary for the promotion of the crime and disorder objective, this authority will impose appropriate conditions. In doing so, this licensing authority would note that it is aware of the distinction between disorder and nuisance in the case of gambling premises licences and that disorder is intended to mean activity that is more serious and disruptive than mere nuisance. Factors to consider in determining whether a disturbance was serious enough to constitute disorder would include whether police assistance was required and how threatening the behaviour was to those who could see or hear it.

Objective 2 - Ensuring that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way

105. This licensing authority has noted that the gambling commission states that it generally does not expect licensing authorities to be concerned with ensuring that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way as this will be addressed via operating and personal licences.

Objective 3 - Protecting children and other vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling

106. With limited exceptions, the intention of the Gambling Act is that children and young persons should not be permitted to gamble and be prevented from entering those gambling premises which are adult-only environments.

107. The third objective refers to protecting children from being harmed or exploited by gambling. That means preventing them from taking part in gambling and for there to be restrictions on advertising so that gambling products are not aimed at children in such a way that makes them attractive to children, excepting Category D machines.

108. This authority is aware that the Gambling Commission’s general licence conditions and associated codes of practice under the Gambling Act 2005 (October 2008) include requirements made under operating licences that licensees must have and put into effect social responsibility policies and procedures designed to prevent underage gambling and monitor the effectiveness of these.

109. In order that this authority and the other responsible authorities are able to make a proper informed judgement as to the effectiveness of these policies and procedures, it is requested that copies of the relevant documents are submitted for consideration as part of the application for any new, varied or transferred premises licence. These will be considered upon their individual merits.
110. Where concerns are raised under the representation system, consideration will be given to whether specific measures are required at particular premises with regard to this licensing objective.

Preventing children from taking part in gambling

111. It is noted that the Act allows children (under 16) and young persons (16 – 17) to take part in private and non-commercial betting and gaming, but places the following restrictions on the circumstances in which they may participate in gambling or be on premises where gambling is taking place:
- Casinos cannot admit anyone under 18;
 - Regional casinos cannot permit under 18s into the gambling area;
 - Betting shops cannot admit anyone under 18;
 - Bingo clubs may admit those under 18 but must have policies to ensure they do not gamble, except on category D machines;
 - Adult entertainment centres cannot admit those under 18;
 - Family entertainment centres and premises with liquor licences (eg pubs) can admit under 18s, but they must not play category C machines which are restricted to those over 18;
 - Clubs with a club premises certificate can admit under 18s, but they must have policies to ensure those under 18 do not play machines other than category D machines;
 - Horse and dog tracks can admit under 18s and they may have access to gambling areas on race days only. Tracks will be required to have policies to ensure that under 18s do not participate in gambling other than on category D machines.
112. Accordingly, this authority will wish to ensure that these restrictions are complied with.
113. This licensing authority will expect applicants to offer their own proposals to achieve the licensing objective. However, there are a range of measures and controls that this authority and the other responsible authorities would recommend that consideration is given to where appropriate:
- The use of proof of age schemes;
 - The installation of CCTV systems with the maintenance of a 31 day library of recordings;
 - The supervision of entrances to the premises and / or machine areas;
 - The physical separation of areas;
 - Careful consideration as to the location of entrances;
 - The provision of suitable notices / signage; and
 - Setting of specific opening hours
114. This list is not mandatory, nor exhaustive, and is merely indicative of example measures.

115. As assistance to prospective licensees, the minimum expectations of this authority and the responsible bodies in relation to proof of age are given in table 2 below with issues shown as being, in our view, either essential or desirable.

Table 2 – Proof of age schemes	
Essential	That notices shall be displayed informing customers and staff that under 18s will not be admitted to the premises or will not be permitted to take part in gambling activities (as applicable) and that age identification will be required
Essential	That a proof of age compliance scheme shall be established and maintained. The scheme shall require the production of evidence of age (comprising any PASS accredited card or passport or driving licence) from any person appearing to staff to be under the age of 18 and who is attempting to enter the premises or, where admission of under 18s is permitted, who is attempting to take part in gambling. Evidence of this scheme (in the form of documented procedures) shall be made available for inspection by authorised officers.
Desirable	That a “Challenge 25” or “Think 25” proof of age compliance scheme shall be established and maintained. The scheme shall require the production of evidence of age (comprising any PASS accredited card or passport or driving licence) from any person appearing to staff to be under the age of 25 and who is attempting to enter the premises or, where admission of under 18s is permitted, who is attempting to take part in gambling. “Think 25” or “Challenge 25” notices shall be displayed informing customers and staff that admission to the premises will not be given to anyone appearing to be under 25 unless they can prove they are 18 or over. Evidence of this scheme (in the form of documented procedures) shall be made available for inspection by authorised officers.
Essential	That all staff shall be trained in the premises proof of age compliance scheme and records of such training shall be retained on the premises and made available for inspection by authorised officers.
Essential	That an incident log shall be maintained and details of all age related refusals recorded. This book shall be reviewed monthly by the nominated responsible member of staff and any actions taken recorded in the book and signed off by that member of staff. This log shall be retained on the premises and made available for inspection by authorised officers.
Desirable	That, if a CCTV recording system is installed inside the premises, it shall be so arranged as to monitor each entrance and exit and the gaming areas. A library of recordings taken by the system shall be maintained for 31 days and made available to authorised officers upon request.

The Southwark proof of age (SPA) card

116. In order to assist businesses avoid illegal underage sales and gambling the council’s trading standards service administers a local PASS approved proof of age card. PASS approved proof of age cards are supported by the Home Office and ACPO (Association of Chief Police Officers).

117. The SPA card is available to 16-25 year olds by direct application or may be issued via their school or other educational establishment.
118. There are currently around 6,000 SPA cards in circulation and many of Southwark secondary schools and colleges have a process in place to make the card available to all students.
119. Further information on introducing a proof of age compliance scheme, and free in store signage, can be obtained by contacting the trading standards service - for contact details see section 9.
120. Note: In detailing the council's recommended approach to underage sales, it is recognised that some sales may be made through intimidation or fear. Licensees experiencing such problems are advised to discuss their situation with licensing or trading standards officers. Furthermore, the Council's health and safety team offers conflict resolution training aimed at helping deal with the threat of violence and aggression in the workplace. For details please contact the licensing service - for contact details see section 9.

Restriction to areas where category C or above machines are on offer

121. This authority will also ensure that where category C or above machines are on offer in premises to which children are admitted:
- All such machines are located in an area of the premises which is separated from the remainder of the premises by a physical barrier which is effective to prevent access other than through a designated entrance; and
 - Only adults are admitted to the area where the machines are located; and
 - Access to the area where machines are located is supervised at all times, either by one or more persons whose responsibilities include ensuring that under 18s do not enter the area or by CCTV observed by one or more persons whose responsibilities include ensuring that under 18s do not enter the area; or
 - The areas where these machines are located is arranged so that it can be observed by the staff or the licence holder; and
 - A notice stating that no person under the age of 18 is permitted to enter the area must be displayed in a prominent place at the entrance to the area.
122. These considerations, will apply to premises including buildings where multiple premises licences are applicable.

Restriction of advertising so that gambling products are not aimed at or are, particularly attractive to children

123. The Gambling Act 2005 removed virtually all of the existing statutory restrictions on the advertising of lawful gambling conducted in Great Britain. Responsibility for the advertising by gambling operators will be shared by the Secretary of State, the Commission, and the advertising regulatory bodies. We note, however, that the commission's codes of practice require all advertising of gambling products to be undertaken in a socially responsible manner, consistent with the advertising codes of practice which apply to the form and

media in which they advertise their gambling services. This authority understands that the following general principles apply:

- Not to encourage irresponsible or excessive gambling;
- Not to seek to harm or exploit children, the young, or other vulnerable persons;
- Not to direct advertisements at those under 18; and
- Only to feature in their advertisements people who are, and seem to be, over 25

124. This authority may accept that further conditions on this matter should not normally be necessary, but all issues of non-compliance with the code will be rigorously investigated and reported to the relevant authorities.

Protection of vulnerable people

125. The Act does not seek to prohibit particular groups of adults from gambling in the same way that it prohibits children.

126. This authority notes that the Commission does not seek to define 'vulnerable people', but it does for regulatory purposes assume that this group includes people who gamble more than they want to; people who gamble beyond their means; and people who may not be able to make informed or balanced decisions about gambling due to mental health needs learning disability or substance misuse relating to alcohol or drugs. This licensing authority will consider this licensing objective on a case by case basis.

127. This authority notes that the commission's codes of practice place general requirements on operators to put into effect policies and procedures which promote socially responsible gambling. In particular, the codes of practice place responsibilities upon licensees to make information available to their customers on how to gamble responsibly and how to access information about, and help in respect of, problem gambling. The information is required to cover:

- Any measures provided by the licensee to help individuals monitor or control their gambling, such as restricting the duration of a gambling session or the amount of money they can spend;
- Timers or other forms of reminders or reality checks where available;
- Self-exclusion options; and
- Information about the help of further help or advice.

128. Again, the codes of practice do not require an operator to inform the licensing authority and other responsible authorities of these policies and procedures when applying for the premises licence. However, in order that this authority and the other responsible authorities are able to make a proper informed judgement as to the suitability of these policies and procedures, this authority asks that copies of the relevant documents be submitted to the appropriate authorities for consideration as part of the application for any new, varied or transferred premises licence. These will be considered upon their individual merits. If concerns are raised under the representations system then, consideration will be given to additional relevant conditions.

129. This authority and the other responsible authorities would expect that:

- Self-exclusion schemes introduced are clearly publicised on licensed premises; and
- That information is made publically available about organisations that can provide advice and support, both in relation to gambling itself and to debt, for example for gambling addiction - Gamcare, Gamblers Anonymous, and the Gordon House Association; and for debt counselling Blackfriars Advice Service and National Debtline.

130. While the value of self-exclusion schemes is recognised, the authority would emphasise that these should not relieve responsibility from staff to be alert to any customers who are exhibiting signs of 'problem gambling' and from providing support where possible.

Location

131. This licensing authority is aware that demand issues cannot be considered with regard to the location of premises but that considerations in terms of the licensing objectives are relevant to its decision-making. As per the Gambling Commission's guidance to licensing authorities, this authority will pay particular attention to the protection of children and vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling, as well as issues of crime and disorder.

132. In pursuit of these objectives, when determining applications for premises licences, this authority will have regard to the location of the premises. The authority will give special consideration in relation to the proximity of premises to

- **Local schools, youth clubs, shops, parks, leisure and recreational establishments and any other similar premises directed at, or primarily used by children or families;**
- **Places where vulnerable people are housed or treated, including clinics, recovery centres, outpatients clinics and homes;**
- **Residential areas where there is a high concentration of children and young people or vulnerable people;**
- **Areas where there is a high level of organised crime;**
- **Places of worship, community facilities or public buildings; and**
- **Areas where there is considered to be an over concentration of similar existing licensed operation**

133. This list is not exhaustive.

134. It should be noted, however, that this policy does not preclude any application being made and each application will be decided upon its own merits, with the onus being on the applicant showing how potential concerns can be overcome.

135. Although this authority recognises that nuisance is not one of the three stated licensing objectives and that the guidance to the Act states that disorder is intended to mean activity that is more serious and disruptive than nuisance, this authority will receive information from the Council's environmental protection team on nuisance issues as being relevant to matters of location of premises.

Conditions generally

136. This authority understands that mandatory conditions will be attached to all premises licences. The mandatory conditions specify the number of gaming

machines of particular categories in each type of gambling premises. They also require that:

- The summary of the terms, conditions and restrictions of the premises licence issued by the licensing authority must be displayed in a prominent place on the premises;
- The layout of the premises must be maintained in accordance with the plan that forms part of the premises licence;
- Neither national lottery products nor tickets in a private or customer lottery may be sold on the premises; and
- That, facilities for gambling must not be provided on Christmas Day.

137. Section 169 of the Act gives licensing authorities:

- The ability to exclude from premises licences any default conditions that have been imposed under s168; and
- The power to impose additional conditions on the premises licences they issue.

138. However, this authority understands that it has a duty to act in accordance with the principles set out in section 153 of the Act and that as it must aim to permit the use of premises for gambling, it may not attach conditions that limit the use of premises for gambling, except where that is necessary as a result of the requirement to act:

- In accordance with the guidance issued by the commission, the commission's codes of practice or it's own licensing policy statement; and
- In a way that is reasonably consistent with the licensing objectives.

139. This authority also understands that it should not turn down applications for premises licences where relevant objections can be dealt with through the use of conditions.

140. This authority also notes that it is the Commission's view that the conditions necessary for the general good conduct of gambling premises are those set as default and mandatory conditions by the Secretary of State.

141. This authority will attach individual additional conditions to licences, however, where there are specific, evidenced risks or problems associated with a particular locality, or specific premises, or class of premises.

142. This authority will aim to ensure that such conditions imposed upon premises licences will be proportionate to the circumstances it is sought to address. In particular, premises licence conditions should be:

- Relevant to the need to make the proposed building suitable as a gambling facility;
- Directly related to the premises and the type of licence applied for;
- Fairly and reasonably related to the scale and type of premises: and
- Reasonable in all other respects.

143. This authority will take decisions on individual conditions on a case-by-case basis, against the background of the general policy set out in guidance and the statement of licensing policy.

144. It is noted that there are conditions which the licensing authority cannot attach to premises licences. These are:

- Any condition on the premises licence which makes it impossible to comply with an operating licence condition;
- Conditions relating to gaming machine categories, numbers, or method of operation;
- Conditions which provide that membership of a club or body be required (the Gambling Act 2005 specifically removes the membership requirement for casino and bingo clubs and this provision prevents it being reinstated) and
- Conditions in relation to stakes, fees, winning or prizes.

Door supervisors

145. Where this authority chooses to attach a condition to a premises licence in respect of for door supervision (i.e. a condition requiring someone to be responsible for guarding the premises against unauthorised access or occupation, against outbreaks of disorder or against damage) any requirement for that person to be licensed under the Private Security Industry Act 2001 must be treated as though it were a condition of the premises licence.

Casinos

146. This licensing authority has not passed a 'no casino' resolution under section 166 of the Gambling Act 2005, but is aware that it has the power to do so. Should this licensing authority decide in the future to pass such a resolution, it will update this policy statement with details of that resolution. Any such decision will be taken by the full council assembly.

Adult gaming centres

147. This authority notes that the following specific mandatory conditions must be added to each AGC premises licence:

- That a notice must be displayed at all entrances to AGCs stating that no person under the age of 18 years will be admitted to the premises;
- That there can be no direct access between an AGC and any other premises licensed under the Act or premises with a family entertainment centre, club gaming, club machine or licensed premises gaming machine permit;
- Any Automated Telling Machine (ATM) made available for use on the premises shall be located in a place that requires any customer who wishes to use it to cease gambling at any gaming machine in order to do so; and
- The consumption of alcohol in AGCs is prohibited at any during which facilities for gambling are being provided on the premises. A notice stating this should be displayed in a prominent place at every entrance to the premises.

148. This authority will wish to have specific regard to the location of and entry to AGCs to minimise the opportunities for children to gain access. This may be of particular importance in areas where young people may be unsupervised for example, where an AGC is in a complex, such as a shopping centre.

Bingo premises

149. This authority notes that the following specific mandatory conditions must be attached to each bingo premises licence:

- That a notice stating that no person under the age of 18 years is permitted to play bingo on the premises shall be displayed in a prominent place at every entrance to the premises;
- That no customer shall be able to enter bingo premises direct from a casino, an adult gaming centre or betting premises;
- That over 18 areas within bingo halls that admit under 18s must be separated by a barrier with prominently displayed notices stating that under 18s are not allowed in that area and with adequate supervision in place to ensure that children and young people are not able to access these areas or the category B or C machines. Supervision may be done by placing the terminals within the line of sight of an official of the operator or via monitored CCTV;
- That any admission charges, the charges for playing bingo games and the rules of bingo must be displayed in a prominent position on the premises. Rule scan be displayed on a sign, by making available leaflets or other written materials containing the rules, or running an audio-visual guide to the rules prior to any bingo game being commenced; and
- That 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 cease gambling at any gaming machine in order to do so.

150. This authority notes that the following default condition will be placed upon bingo premises licences unless this authority chooses to exclude it:

- That bingo facilities within bingo premises may not be offered between the hours of midnight and 0900. However, there are no restrictions on access to gaming machines in bingo premises.

151. This authority will need to satisfy itself that bingo can be played in any bingo premises for which it issues a premises licence. This is a relevant consideration where the operator of an existing bingo premises applies to vary their licence to excludes an area of the existing premises from its ambit and then applies for a new premises licence, or multiple licences, for that or those excluded areas.

152. Children and young people are allowed into bingo premises, however, they are not permitted to participate in bingo and if category B or C machines are made available for use these must be separated from areas where children and young people are allowed.

Betting premises

153. This authority notes that the following mandatory conditions must be attached to each betting premises licence (non-track):

- That a notice shall be displayed at all entrances to the betting premises stating that no person under the age of 18 years will be admitted. The notice should be clearly visible to people entering the premises;
- There must be no access to betting premises from other premises that undertake a commercial activity (except from other premises with a betting premises licence including tracks). Except where it is from other licensed betting premises, the entrance to a betting shop should be from a

street (defined as any bridge, road, lane, footway, subway, square, court, alley or passage – including passages through enclosed premises such as shopping centres – whether a thorough fare or not);

- That 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.
- That no apparatus for making information or any other material available in the form of sounds or visual images may be used on the licensed premises, except where used to communicate:
 - Information about the coverage of sporting events, including information relating to betting on such events (and incidental information including advertisements); or
 - Information relating to betting (including results) on any event in connection with which bets may have been effected on the premises.
- No music, dancing or other entertainment is permitted on betting premises;
- The consumption of alcohol is prohibited;
- The only publications that may be sold or made available on the premises are racing periodicals or specialist betting publications; and
- That a notice setting out the terms on which a bet may be placed must be displayed in a prominent position on the premises.

154. This authority notes that the following default condition will be placed upon bingo premises licences unless this authority chooses to exclude it:

- That gambling facilities may not be offered in betting premises between the hours of 2200 on one day and 0700 on the next day, or any day.

155. Section 181 of the Act contains an express power for licensing authorities to restrict the number of betting machines, their nature and circumstances in which they are made available by attaching a licence condition to betting premises licence. When considering whether to impose such condition, this authority will take into account, among other things, the size of the premises; the number of counter positions available for person to person transactions, and the ability of employees to monitor the use of the machines by children and young people or by vulnerable people.

156. This licensing authority will specifically have regard to the need to protect children and vulnerable persons from harm or being exploited by gambling and will expect the applicant to satisfy the authority that there will be sufficient measures to ensure, for example, that under 18 year olds do not have access to the premises.

(Licensed) family entertainment centres

157. This authority notes that the following mandatory conditions must be attached to each family entertainment centre premises licence:

- The summary of the terms, conditions and restrictions of the premises licence issued by the licensing authority must be displayed in a prominent position within the premises;
- The layout of the premises must be in accordance with the plan;
- The premises must not be used for the sale of tickets in a private lottery or customer lottery, or the National Lottery;

- No customer shall be able to enter the premises directly from a casino, an adult gaming centre or betting premises (other than a track);
 - Any ATM made available for use on the premises must be located in a place that requires any customer who wishes to use it to cease gambling at any gaming machine in order to do so;
 - Over 18 areas within FECs that admit under 18s must be separated by a barrier with prominently displayed notices at the entrance stating that under 18s are not allowed in that area and with adequate supervision in place to ensure that children and young persons are not able to access these areas or the category C machines. Supervision may be done by placing the terminals within the line of sight of an official of the operator or via monitored CCTV. And
 - The consumption of alcohol in licensed FECs is prohibited at any time during which facilities for gambling are being provided. A notice stating this should be displayed in a prominent position on the premises
158. This licensing authority will specifically have regard to the need to protect children and vulnerable persons from harm or being exploited by gambling and will expect the applicant to satisfy the authority, for example, that there will be sufficient measures to ensure that under 18 year olds do not have access to the adult only gaming machine areas.
159. Given that this category of premises is one to which children may properly have access, operators should also consider measures / training for staff on how to deal with suspected truant school children upon the premises.

SECTION SIX – PERMITS / TEMPORARY & OCCASIONAL USE NOTICES

Introduction

160. The following part of this policy considers the various permits that this licensing authority is responsible for issuing under the Act. These are:

- Family entertainment centre gaming permits;
- Club gaming permits and club machine permits;
- Prize gaming permits; and
- Notifications from holders of alcohol licences that they intend to exercise their automatic entitlement to two gaming machines.

161. Licensing authorities may only grant or reject an application for a permit. There is no provision to attach conditions.

Unlicensed family entertainment centre gaming machine permits (statement of principles on permits – schedule 10 paragraph 7)

162. Where a FEC does not hold a premises licence but wishes to provide gaming machines, it may apply to the licensing authority for a permit.

163. The licensing authority may grant or refuse an application for a permit, but cannot add conditions. An application for a permit may only be granted if the authority is satisfied that the premises will be used as an unlicensed FEC, and if the chief officer of police has been consulted. Applicants must show that the premises will be used wholly or mainly for making gaming machines available for use.

164. As unlicensed FECs are not subject to scrutiny by the commission, applicants will also be asked to demonstrate:

- A full understanding of the maximum stakes and prizes of the gambling that is permissible in unlicensed FECs;
- That the applicant has no relevant convictions; and
- That employees are trained to have a full understanding of the maximum stakes and prizes.

165. The Commission's guidance for local authorities also states that within its "statement of licensing policy a licensing authority may include a statement of principles that it proposes to apply when exercising its function in considering applications for permits. In particular, it may want to set out the matters that it will take into account in determining the suitability of the applicant. Given that the premises will particularly appeal to children and young persons, licensing authorities may want to give weight to matters relating to child protection issues."

166. This licensing authority has duly prepared a statement of principles, which is that each applicant will be expected to show that there are policies and procedures in place to protect children from harm. Harm in this context is not limited to harm from gambling but includes wider child protection

considerations. The efficiency of such policies and procedures will each be considered on their merits.

167. Copies of these policies and procedures must be submitted with any application for a permit. Applicants are advised that the minimum expectations of the local safeguarding children board are that policies and procedures will demonstrate:

- **How employees or contracted agencies will be made aware of the company's / organisation's policy / statement on keeping children safe from harm;**
- **That recruitment processes for staff who may have to deal direct with children under the age of 18 seek to ensure, as best the company / organisation can, that the appointed applicant has not been known to have harmed children;**
- **That there will be clear expectations on staff with regard to their personal conduct in direct relations with children under 18 and guidance on what is appropriate in dealing with specific situations which may arise;**
- **That there are systems in place and that staff are aware of them for dealing with possible abuse or violence to children from other users of the licensed facility;**
- **That there are clear and accessible complaints systems for children to report if they have been harmed and that there are clear whistle-blowing procedures for staff who may have concerns about the welfare of children on the premises; and**
- **That all duty managers or staff in charge of the premises are aware of how to refer any concerns about the welfare of children to the local police, education authority or social services as necessary.**

168. It is expected that policies and procedures will be consistent with the position set out in the London Safeguarding Children's Board 'Safeguarding Children Policy for Licensed Premises' which can be viewed using the link provided http://www.londonscb.gov.uk/procedures/supplementary_procedures . All unlicensed family centre operators are asked to agree to display a copy of the procedure and accompanying poster available upon the premises. Policies and procedures may also include appropriate measures / training covering how staff would deal with unsupervised very young children being on the premises, or children causing perceived problems on / around the premises.

(Alcohol) Licensed premises gaming machine permits – (schedule 13 para 4(1))

169. There is provision in the Act for premises licensed to sell alcohol for consumption on the premises, to automatically have 2 gaming machines, of categories C and / or D. In such cases the premises licence holder under the Licensing Act 2003 must give notice to the licensing authority of their intention to make the gaming machines available for use and pay the relevant fee.

170. This authority understands that it has no discretion to consider the notification or reject it. The licensing authority can remove the automatic authorisation in respect of any particular premises if:

- Provision of the machines is not reasonably consistent with the pursuit of the licensing objectives;
- Gaming has taken place on the premises that breaches a condition of section 282 of the Act (for example that gaming machines have been

made available in a way that does not comply with requirements in the commission's code of practice on the location and operation of gaming machines);

- The premises are mainly used for gaming; or
- An offence under the Gambling Act has been committed on the premises

Permit for 3 or more machines

171. If a premises wishes to have more than 2 machines, then an application must be made for a permit and the licensing authority must consider that application based upon the licensing objectives; guidance issued by the gambling commission; and other matters considered relevant to the application.

172. This licensing authority considers that "such matters" will be decided on a case by case basis but generally there will be regard to the need to protect children and vulnerable persons from harm or being exploited by gambling and will expect the applicant to satisfy the authority that there will be sufficient measures to ensure that under 18 year olds do not have access to the adult only gaming machines.

173. Measures which will satisfy the authority may include:

- **That adult machines are located within a bar or segregated area to which under 18s are not admitted; and**
- **That procedures are in place to ensure that under 18s are not admitted (see advice in section five of this policy); or**
- **That adult machines are situated in full sight of the bar staff, or other staff who will monitor that the machines are not being used by those under 18; and**
- **That procedures are in place that will ensure that under 18s are not able to play upon the machines (see advice in section 5 of this policy).**
- **Additionally, notices and signage may also be of help in both circumstances**

174. Applicants should also see advice provided in s168 of this policy regarding the LCSB policy. As regards the protection of vulnerable persons applicants may wish to consider the provision of information leaflets / helpline numbers for organisations such as gamcare.

175. It is recognised that some alcohol licensed premises may apply for a premises licence for their non-alcohol licensed areas. Any such application would most likely need to be applied for, and dealt with as an adult gaming centre premises licence.

176.. It should be noted that the licensing authority can decide to grant the application with a smaller number of machines and/or a different category of machines than that applied for. Conditions (other than these) cannot be attached.

177. It should also be noted that the holder of a permit must comply with any code of practice issued by the gambling commission about the location and operation of the machine.

Prize gaming permits

178. The Act states that a licensing authority should include a statement of the principles that it proposes to apply in considering applications for permits and, in particular, specify matters that the licensing authority proposes to consider in determining the suitability of the applicant for a permit. Given that the premises will particularly appeal to children and young persons, licensing authorities may want to give weight to matters relating to child protection issues.
179. This licensing authority has prepared a statement of principles, which is that each applicant will be expected to show that there are policies and procedures in place to protect children from harm. Harm in this context is not limited to harm from gambling but includes wider child protection considerations. The efficiency of such policies and procedures will each be considered on their merits. Prospective applicants are directed toward the information contained in sections 161 and 162 of this statement.
180. This licensing authority has prepared a statement of principles which is that the applicant should set out the types of gaming that he or she is intending to offer and that the applicant should be able to demonstrate:
- **That they understand the limits to stakes and prizes that are set out in regulations;**
 - **That the gaming offered is within the law; and**
 - **Clear policies that outline the steps to be taken to protect children from harm.**
181. In making its decision on an application for this permit the licensing authority does not need to have regard to the licensing objectives but must have regard to any gambling commission guidance.
182. It should be noted that there are conditions in the Gambling Act 2005 with which the permit holder must comply, but that the licensing authority cannot attach conditions. The conditions in the Act are:
- **The limits on participation fees, as set out in regulations, must be complied with;**
 - **All chances to participate in the gaming must be allocated on the premises on which the gaming is taking place and on one day; the game must be played and completed on the day the chances are allocated; and the result of the game must be made public in the premises on the day that it is played;**
 - **The prize for which the game is played must not exceed the amount set out in regulations (if a money prize), or the prescribed value (if non-monetary prize); and**
 - **Participation in the gaming must not entitle the player to take part in any other gambling.**

Club gaming and club machines permits

183. Members clubs and miners' welfare institutes (but not commercial clubs) may apply for a club gaming permit or a clubs gaming machines permit. The club gaming permit will enable the premises to provide gaming machines (3 machines of categories B, C or D), equal chance gaming and games of chance as set-out in regulations. A Club Gaming machine permit will enable the premises to provide gaming machines (three machines of categories B, C or D).

184. Gambling commission guidance for local authorities states: “members clubs must have at least 25 members and be established and conducted “wholly or mainly” for purposes other than gaming, unless the gaming is restricted to bridge and whist. A members’ club must be permanent in nature, not established to make commercial profit, and controlled by its members equally. Examples include working men’s clubs, branches of royal british legion and clubs with political affiliations.”

185. The commission’s guidance also notes that “licensing authorities may only refuse an application on grounds that:

- **The applicant does not fulfil the requirements for a members’ or commercial club or miners’ welfare institute and therefore is not entitled to receive the type of permit for which it has applied;**
- **The applicant’s premises are used wholly or mainly by children and/or young persons;**
- **An offence under the Act or a breach of a permit has been committed by the applicant while providing gaming facilities;**
- **A permit held by the applicant has been cancelled in the previous ten years; or**
- **An objection has been lodged by the commission or the police**

186. There is also a ‘fast-track’ procedure available for premises which hold a club premises certificate under the Licensing Act 2003. As the Gambling Commission’s guidance for local authorities states: “Under the fast-track procedure there is no opportunity for objections to be made by the commission or the police, and the ground upon which an authority can refuse a permit are reduced” and “The grounds on which an application under the process may be refused are:

- That the club is established primarily for gaming, other than gaming prescribed under schedule 12;
- That in addition to the prescribed gaming, the applicant provides facilities for other gaming; or
- That a club gaming permit or club machine permit issued to the applicant in the last ten years has been cancelled.”

187. There are statutory conditions on club gaming permits that no child uses a category B or C machine on the premises and that the holder complies with any relevant provision of a code of practice about the location and operation of gaming machines.

Temporary use notices

188. Temporary use notices allow the use of premises for gambling where there is no premises licence but where a gambling operator wishes to use the premises temporarily for providing facilities for gambling. The Commission’s guidance suggests that premises that might be suitable for a temporary use notice would include hotels, conference centres and sporting venues.

189. Section 218 of the Act refers to ‘a set of premises’ and provides that a set of premises is the subject of a temporary use notice if ‘any part’ of the premises is the subject of a notice.

190. The meaning of 'premises' in Part 8 of the Act is discussed in Part 7 of the Commission's Guidance. As with "premises", the definition of "a set of premises" will be a question of fact in the particular circumstances of each notice that is given. In the Act "premises" is defined as including "any place". In considering whether a place falls within the definition of "a set of premises", licensing authorities will need to look at, amongst other things, the ownership/occupation and control of the premises. A large exhibition centre, for example, would be likely to come within the definition as it is properly one premises, and should not be granted a temporary use notice for 21 days in respect of each of its halls. But in relation to other covered areas, such as shopping centres, this authority will need to consider different units are in fact different 'sets of premises', given that they may be occupied and controlled by different people. This authority expects to object to notices where it appears that their effect would be to permit regular gambling in a place that could be described as one set of premises.

Occasional use notices

191. The licensing authority has very little discretion as regards these notices aside from ensuring that the statutory limit of 8 days in a calendar year is not exceeded. This licensing authority will though consider the definition of a 'track' and whether the applicant is permitted to avail him/herself of the notice.

SECTION SEVEN – SMALL SOCIETY LOTTERIES

192. The Act sets out a definition of a lottery and provides that promoting or facilitating a lottery is illegal, unless it falls within one of two categories:
- Licensed lotteries (these are large society lotteries and lotteries run for the benefit of local authorities that are regulated by the commission and require operating licences); and
 - Exempt lotteries (including the small society lottery).
193. The local licensing authority is responsible for registering societies to run small society lotteries.
194. This authority will define ‘society’ as the society, or any separate branch of such a society, on whose behalf a lottery is to be promoted, and will need to understand the purposes for which a society has been established in ensuring that it is a non-commercial organisation. Section 19 of the Act defines a society as such if it is established and conducted:
- For charitable purposes;
 - For the purpose of enabling participation in, or supporting sport, athletics or a cultural activity; or
 - For any other non-commercial purpose other than that of private gain.
195. Applicants for registration of a small society lottery must apply to the licensing authority in the area in which their principal office is located. Where this authority believes that the society’s principal office is situated in another area, it will inform the society as soon as possible and where possible, will inform the other licensing authority.
196. Applications must be made in the form prescribed by the Secretary of State and be accompanied by both the required regulation fee and all documents necessary to assess the application. To this effect, this authority will wish to receive a copy of each applicant societies’ terms and conditions and constitution so as to establish that the society is a non-commercial society.
197. This authority notes that the Commission advises that in a case where a society applies for more than one registration, care should be taken to ensure that the applicant societies have separate and different aims and objectives. Where a society applies for more than one registration, the aims and objectives of the applicant societies are the same and the combined proceeds are likely to exceed the threshold limits for small society lotteries, the applicant will be advised to apply to the Commission for a society operating licence, instead of obtaining society lottery registrations.
198. Lotteries will be regulated through a licensing and registration scheme; conditions imposed on licences by the gambling commission; codes of practice and guidance issued by the Gambling Commission. In exercising its functions with regard to small society and exempt lotteries, the licensing authority will have due regard to the Gambling Commission’s guidance.

199. The licensing authority will keep a public register of all applications and will provide information to the gambling commission on all lotteries registered by the licensing authority. As soon as the entry on the register is completed, the licensing authority will notify the applicant of his registration. In addition, the licensing authority will make available for inspection by the public the financial statements or returns submitted by societies in the proceeding 18 months and will monitor the cumulative totals for each society to ensure the annual monetary limit is not breached. If there is any doubt, the licensing authority will notify the gambling commission in writing, copying this to the society concerned. The licensing authority will accept return information either manually but preferably electronically by emailing licensing@southwark.gov.uk
200. This authority may refuse applications for registration if either
- An operating licence held by the applicant for registration has been revoked or an application for an operating licence made by the applicant has been refused in the past five years;
 - The society in question cannot be deemed non-commercial;
 - A person who will or may be connected with the promotion of the lottery has been convicted of a relevant offence; or
 - Information provided in or with the application for registration is found to be false or misleading.
201. Where this authority intends to refuse registration of a society, it will give the society an opportunity to make representations and will inform the society of the reasons why it is minded to refuse registration, and supply evidence on which it has reached that preliminary conclusion.
202. This authority may determine to revoke the registration of a society if it thinks that it would have had to, or would be entitled to, refuse an application for registration if it were being made at that time.
203. However, no revocation will take place unless the society has been given the opportunity to make representations. The licensing authority will inform the society of the reasons why it is minded to revoke the registration and will provide an outline of the evidence on which it has reached that preliminary conclusion.
204. Where a society employs an external lottery manager, it will need to satisfy itself that the manager hold an operator's licence issued by the Gambling Commission, and the licensing authority will expect this to be verified by the society.

SECTION EIGHT – REGULATION

205. Under the Legislative and Regulatory Reform Act 2006, any person exercising a specified regulatory function has a legal duty to have regard to the statutory principles of good regulation in the exercise of the function. These provide that regulatory activity should be carried out in a way which is:
- **Proportionate:** Remedies should be appropriate to the risk posed, and costs identified and minimised;
 - **Accountable:** Decisions should be justified and subject to public scrutiny;
 - **Consistent:** Rules and standards must be joined up and implemented fairly;
 - **Transparent:** Regulators should be open, and keep regulations simple and user friendly; and
 - **Targeted:** Regulation should be targeted only at cases in which action is needed and focused on the problem, and minimise side effects
206. This authority will have regard to these principles in relation to its activities under the Gambling Act 2005 and also to the requirements of the Regulators' Compliance Code. The purpose of the Code is to promote efficient and effective approaches to regulatory inspection and enforcement which improve regulatory outcomes without imposing unnecessary burdens on business.
207. In order to ensure that this authorities enforcement activities are targeted and make the best use of resources, this licensing authority has adopted and implemented a risk-based inspection programme, based on:
- The licensing objectives;
 - Relevant codes of practice;
 - Guidance issued by the gambling commission, in particular Part 36; and
 - The principles set out in this statement of licensing policy.
208. Our risk methodology is available upon request.
209. The main enforcement and compliance role for this licensing authority in terms of the Gambling Act 2005 will be to ensure compliance with the premises licences and other permissions which it authorises. The Gambling Commission is the enforcement body for the operating and personal licences. It is also worth noting that concerns about manufacture, supply or repair of gaming machines are not dealt with by the licensing authority but should be notified to the Gambling Commission.
210. This authority will work together with the Gambling Commission to identify and investigate organised or persistent illegal activity and will exchange information on non-compliance with licences and permits to ensure that any action taken is co-ordinated.
211. It remains the over-riding intention, however, of this authority to work together with other enforcement agents, in support of responsible licence holders and operators to help them run a successful business that play a positive role within the local community. Where operators are acting responsibly we will look to

provide support, advice and education and we will look to give early warning of any concerns identified at any premises. However, the authorities will use the range of enforcement powers made available under the Act where individuals act with disregard to their responsibilities.

SECTION NINE – CONTACT DETAILS

Southwark Licensing Service

You can contact the Licensing Service in a number of ways

By post or in person by appointment during office hours

Southwark Licensing Team (personal callers – by appointment only)

C/O Health Safety Licensing & Environmental Protection Unit

Environmental Health & Trading Standards Business Unit

Third Floor, Hub C

160 Tooley Street

London, SE1 2QH

Postal Address

Southwark Council

PO Box 64259

SE1P 5LX

By telephone: (Via the Customer Contact Centre 24/7) 020 7525 5000

By e-mail: licensing@southwark.gov.uk

By visiting our web site at www.southwark.gov.uk/businesscentre/licensing

Other responsible authorities**The Gambling Commission**

Victoria Square House

Victoria Square

Birmingham, B2 4BP

Email: info@gamblingcommission.gov.uk

Tel: 0121 230 6666

Commissioner of Police for the Metropolis

Southwark Police Licensing Unit

Southwark Police Station

323 Borough High Street

London, SE1 2RL

Tel: 020 7232 6210

The London Fire and Emergency Planning Authority

Fire Safety Regulation

South East Area 3

169 Union Street

London, SE1 0LL

Tel: 020 8555 1200

The following council services are now all based at the Tooley Street address shown above for the licensing service

The Council's Building & Development Control Services (including Planning)
The Occupational Health and Safety Team
The Trading Standards Team
The Environmental Protection Team (dealing with nuisance issues)
 C/O Southwark Community Safety Enforcement Business Unit

The Local Safeguarding Children Board
 Southwark Safeguarding Children Board
 Tel: 0207 525 3733
 Fax: 0207 525 3236

The Local Safeguarding Vulnerable Adults Board
 Safeguarding Adults Manager
 Southwark Safeguarding Adults Partnership
 Tel: 0207 525 3733
 Fax: 0207 525 3236

Please note that in the case of applications made in respect of vessels a different set of responsible authorities apply. Please contact the Licensing Service for information.

OTHER AGENCIES

Southwark Disablement Association
 Southwark Disablement Association
 10 Bradenham Close
 London
 SE17 2QB
 Tel: 020 7701 1391

Appendix A – Consultation

The Gambling Act requires that the following parties are consulted by Licensing Authorities:

- The chief officer of police
- One or more persons who appear to the authority represent the interests of persons carrying on gambling businesses in the authority's area
- One or more persons who appear to the authority to represent the interests of persons who are likely to be affected by the exercise of the authority's functions under the Gambling Act 2005

In preparing this Statement of Gambling Licensing Policy this authority

- Placed public notices in the local media and on the council's web site advertising the opportunity to comment on the draft policy;
- Wrote directly to all known potential licence applicants;
- Wrote directly to all known tenants and residents organisations;
- Wrote directly to all known gambling business representatives;
- Wrote directly to all known community representative and other interest groups;
- Wrote directly to all ward councillors; and
- Provided information to each community council.

Detail of the written submissions received and analysis of those submissions can be obtained from the licensing service.

Southwark Statement of Gambling Licensing Policy 2013-2016 – Consultation responses		Response
Respondent	Comment	
Commissioner of Police for the Metropolis	Police welcome the guidance given in the policy under Section 5 (Premises Licence) especially the consideration given to the location of a gambling premises in areas where it could be considered has a particular problem with crime, and or where it could be considered that there is an over concentration of similar existing premises.	Noted
Southwark Safeguarding Children Board	<p>(Comment supplied following a meeting with Ann Flynn, Development Manager Safeguarding Children Board) It was a helpful discussion and I understand the limitations of your (licensing service) role, especially in respect of gambling licences. However, I note optimistically there may be changes nationally that will give stronger lever to your department in monitoring the licence process in due course (e.g. the research into 'healthier high streets' and the LB Newham challenge). I also explained that due to national learning about children who may be involved in child sexual exploitation and the potential for this to involve young people who are particularly vulnerable I wanted to reassure that Southwark was updating its safeguarding approach in respect of licences.</p> <p>In discussion we established some of the issues affecting us in this work. Our focus was on protecting children and vulnerable people which is the area where you have more influence.</p> <p>In brief we agreed that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When the SSCB checks the applications, if the safeguarding boxes on the form 	<p>Addition to process and practice agreed</p> <p>Reference to LCSB procedure / poster included into policy at 168 and 174.</p> <p>Procedure and policy will be included within packs to all gambling operators where children and young people may be admitted to the premises.</p>

	<p>are not completed we will return these as we will not be able to progress. It may be as you explained there is a national policy, however, this part should set out what that provider is going to do as per s168 and s169 of the draft Southwark Statement of Gambling Licensing Policy 2013-16;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The LCSB procedure (http://www.londonscb.gov.uk/procedures/supplementaryprocedures) is sent to each applicant for a alcohol licence (and an amended version) provided to gambling providers to display (also) given the points made at s168 / 169 e.g. policies and procedures as to how staff would deal with unsupervised very young children being on the premises. It may be that this is included in the pack that is sent to applicants from your team? <p>I have discussed this with the administrator supplying the information to your team and we will advise you of any applications that may need further attention as agreed. We will update the poster (appended to the LCSB policy) with correct numbers and an image.</p>	
Southwark Safeguarding Adults Board	Confirmed that the Board continues to support the policy.	Noted
Southwark Trading Standards Service	Seeking inclusion of a reference to the Southwark SPA (proof of age card)	Text supplied incorporated into policy
Southwark Occupational Health & Safety Team	Seeking inclusion of reference to the team's conflict resolution work supporting business dealing with violence at work	Text supplied incorporated into policy
Herne Hill	The Herne Hill Society is grateful for the opportunity to comment on the draft policy	Confirmation can be

Society	<p>statement. Having studied the document in detail, we would be content for it to go forward as drafted, setting out Southwark's policy on gambling licensing for the next three years. To the best of the Society's knowledge, we have never felt it necessary to offer a view on any gambling licence application relating to premises in our area of interest (mainly the SE24 postal district). However, should the occasion arise in the future where we wish to make representations, we hope that, as set out in the policy, Southwark will regard the Herne Hill Society as an interested party under the policy's terms and accept for consideration any comments that we wish to make.</p>	<p>given that the Council would accept the Herne Hill as an interested party under the terms set out in the policy</p>
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The Licensing of Betting Shops – Legal Position

Proliferation of betting shops – Situation in Southwark

1. The main report acknowledges growing concerns over the perceived clustering or over-proliferation of betting shops in the high street, particularly in more deprived areas of the borough.
2. Examination of licensing records since the responsibility for issuing gambling premises licences was passed to local licensing authorities in 2007 does not show any growth in numbers within Southwark. In fact, the number of licensed betting shops in Southwark in May 2013 (74) represents a reduction of 3 premises from the number licensed in the first year 2007 (77).
3. During the 6 intervening years, there has been some 'churn' experienced. In total 21 shops have closed while 18 shops have opened. A further 8 shops have changed ownership. During the same period 3 betting operators have 'lost' a presence in Southwark while 2 new operators have moved into the market.

Betting operators entitlement to gaming machines

4. Beside the ability to provide 'across the counter' betting, betting premises operators also have an entitlement to 4 gaming machines of categories B2 to D (except B3A machines) per premises.
5. Of these, B2 machines, also known as 'FOBTs' (fixed odds betting terminals) have a maximum stake of £100 (in multiples of £10) and a maximum prize of £500. The ability to play casino style games in a non-casino type environment is attractive to customers. The contribution made toward overall betting office profitability by these machines provides an incentive to maximise this potential profit stream.

The Gambling Act 2005

6. Under the Gambling Act 2005, any person wishing to run a betting shop will have to obtain an operating licence and one or more personal management licences from the gambling commission, plus a premises licence from the local licensing authority for the area in which the premises is wholly or partly situated.
7. Each licensing authority has a duty to consider and determine every relevant application for a premises licence made to it.

Principles to be applied by the licensing authority when determining premises licence applications under the Act

8. Section 153 of the Act states that 'in exercising their functions under this part (of the Act) a licensing authority shall aim to permit the use of premises for gambling in so far as the authority think it –
 - (a) In accordance with any relevant code of practice issued by the Gambling Commission (www.gamblingcommission.gov.uk);

- (b) In accordance with any relevant guidance issued by the Gambling Commission (www.gamblingcommission.gov.uk);
 - (c) Reasonably consistent with the licensing objectives (subject to (a) and (b) above; and
 - (d) In accordance with Southwark's statement of gambling licensing policy (subject to (a) to (c) above).'
9. The licensing objectives referenced in 4(c) above are:
- (a) Preventing gambling from being a source of crime or disorder, being associated with crime or disorder or being used to support crime;
 - (b) Ensuring that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way; and
 - (c) Protecting children and other vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling.
10. The rules of natural justice require that each application for a licence must be considered upon its own merits with all relevant matters taken into account.
11. A licensing authority may not have regard to:
- The expected demand for the facilities; or
 - Whether or not the applicant's proposal is likely to receive planning or buildings consent.
12. Neither the governing legislation or the guidance provided to licensing authorities by the Gambling Commission make any provision for an authority to consider the cumulative impact of licensed premises (as per the Licensing Act 2003).
13. Together this provides for very directed and restricted consideration of applications for premises licences, focussed on the relative merits of the specific application under consideration. Greater reliance is placed, therefore on the planning process to take in broader social and economic considerations. However, planning considerations are also restricted.

Planning Powers

14. Boroughs have planning powers to control the uses of the high street shops through the Use Class Order. However, permitted development rights limit boroughs' powers in key respects.
15. Under the Use Classes Order¹, betting shops fall within the A2 use class. The A2 use class also includes banks, building societies, bureau de change, professional services, estate agents and employment agencies. Changes between uses in the A2 use class do not require planning permission.
16. In addition, the General Permitted Development Order allows a change of use from restaurants and cafes (Use Class A3), drinking establishments (Use Class A4) and hot food takeaways (Use Class A5) to a use in the A2 use class without requiring planning permission.
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17. Through this combination, new betting shops may readily be established in a broad range of high street shops without any additional planning consent being necessary.
18. The Mary Portas Review (2011) into the future of the UK's high streets included a recommendation to place betting shops into a separate use class category (i.e. 'sui generis'). The government's response to the Mary Portas Review 'High Streets in the Heart of our Communities' highlighted Article 4 Directions as the appropriate tool for certain uses such as betting shops, by removing permitted development rights, and requiring a planning application to be made.
19. In reality, however, Article 4 Directions are viewed as inappropriate and cumbersome tools for a range of reasons. Among these are that Article 4 Direction does not affect changes within the A2 use class itself; Article 4 Direction, if applied to changes to A2 Use Class, would affect broader than just betting shops; and to avoid potential compensation claims under Article 4 Directions the council would need to provide 12 months advance notice of an Article 4 Direction taking effect.
20. This authority is aware of a number of local authorities that have made or are making approaches to central government concerning the legal position around planning and licensing controls over betting shops and of a number of planning initiatives that are taking place. Two current licensing matters of particular note are noted below.

Newham decision based on primary activity requirement

21. In February 2013, Newham Council has become the first council in the country to use the 'primary activity' of a betting shop in their decision to reject a licence application. The concept of primary activity is established by the guidance for local licensing authorities provided by the Gambling Commission. This sets out that the primary activity of the premises should be that described by way of its licence.
22. Newham Council rejected an application by the owners of the Paddy Power betting chain to open new premises at 297 Green Street, under section 153 Gambling Act 2005. The council believed the premises would add to the 'cluster' of betting shops that already operate on the street. Members decided the application did not meet the criteria for a betting shop licence as the premises would not be primarily used for betting and that the purpose of the application was to increase the number of Fixed Odds Betting Terminals (FOBTs) in the street rather than enable traditional betting. Paddy Power is now pursuing a legal challenge against the refusal.

Pan-London Working Group

23. It is also worth noting that there is a pan-London group examining different ways of addressing local concerns regarding betting shops. Southwark is an active member of this group and is working alongside a number of other London boroughs to explore the development of a Cumulative Impact Policy for betting shops; investigating the implications of planning policy controls (through Supplementary Planning Document and Article 4 direction) and understanding the implications of decisions to refuse betting premises licences.

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LICENSING COMMITTEE DISTRIBUTION LIST (OPEN)**MUNICIPAL YEAR 2013-14****NOTE:** Original held by Constitutional Team; all amendments/queries to Andrew Weir Tel: 020 7525 7222

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Councillor Renata Hamvas (Chair)	1	Richard Parkins, Health Safety Licensing and Environmental Protection Unit Manager	1
Councillor Michael Bukola	1	David Franklin, Licensing team leader	1
Councillor Sunil Chopra	1	Debra Allday, Legal Services	1
Councillor Dora Dixon-Fyle	1	Joanne Devlin, Legal Services	1
Councillor Jeff Hook	1		
Councillor David Hubber	1	Andrew Weir, Constitutional Team	12
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		Date: 4 June 2013	