

Alcohol Education in Schools.
Advisor, PSHE Education.

The National Curriculum for Science requires that in Key Stage One, in the section 'Life processes and living things' pupils be taught about the role of Drugs as Medicines.

In Key Stage Two the requirement in the section life processes and living things is that pupils be taught 'about the effects on the human body of tobacco, alcohol and other drugs, and how these relate to their personal health.

The majority of primary schools augment this requirement at both Key Stage one and two by teaching a programme of non statutory PSHE education to further engage young people in developing the knowledge, skills and competencies to begin to make informed decisions to protect their health and wellbeing. This would include the building of self worth and confidence, social bridging and bonding skills, and the competence to resist negative peer influence.

At key stage one for example in PSHE Education pupils are likely to explore such issues as what goes in my body and what goes on my body - what decisions as a child can I make myself, what decisions can I make with a trusted adults help and what decisions should I leave entirely to an adult. This would usually lead to exploring adult roles, trust and even the law. Many Key Stage One children would recognise that alcohol and drugs would have a place in this exploration and a skilful teacher would be able to work with the knowledge level of individual groups to reinforce positive messages emerging from groups and to deal with misinformation should it arise. These active teaching processes also allow teachers to become aware of particular attitudes and misinformation that might indicate particular vulnerabilities in individual pupils which could than be further explored or could even lead to a referral to a more specialist service should the need arise.

The Advisor PSHE Advisor advised that the issue nationally and locally is not to introduce new parts to the curriculum but to support what is currently in place and to encourage all schools to work together to establish as far as possible consistency and progression in the delivery of both the statutory and non statutory elements of this work.

The School Champion Service.

The School Champion service was introduced in September 2010 and supports schools current PSHE input around substance misuse. It will be involved in policy development and signposting young people to the available supporting agencies (i.e. education project workers for substance misuse and carers support workers).

The service focuses on the needs of all school pupils but will focus primarily on those more vulnerable including looked after children, young carers and those with substance misusing parents.

The service is considering a dedicated worker in each of the cities secondary schools with the option of extending this role into primary schools and colleges once established or where a need has been highlighted.

The 'wasted voices' report highlighted locally many of the gaps felt by young people around this agenda, this is also supported by 'tell us' data. The project aims to build capacity in schools by providing training and support for an allocated worker to develop school programmes around the substance misuse agenda and to be the point of contact both internally and externally in the support of individual young people's needs.

Assaults on ED staff at Queen Alexandra Hospital.
Portsmouth Hospitals Trust.

The introduction of security staff in the ED at QAH from 2001 on a daily basis 9pm to 5am reduced the number of abusive incidents. The Contractor Manager explained that as this was instigated so long ago, and prior to Carillion running the service, he was unable to provide any statistics which might indicate any reduction in incidents.

Drink Driving Campaigns.
Traffic & Transportation Service.

A fatality has an economic cost of approx £1.4million.

The only area of this service that would impact on the issues of alcohol would be road safety e.g. Drink drive campaigns. A fatality has an economic cost of approximately £1.4million. In 2010 the service spent approximately £300 on t-shirts, advertising and other promotional items such as an interactive measure guidance wheel in order to raise awareness of the dangers of drink-driving. The advert on the mobile display vehicle is covered under the current licence. Over previous years, drink-driving campaigns cost approximately £1,500 - £5,000 depending on the media used but are unlikely to be used again as free media such as twitter and Facebook will be used in future.

Two key campaigns are run annually, one in the summer months and one over Christmas and the New Year. This usually takes two members of staff per day between five and ten days to run and up to 20 hours of planning.

The Substance Misuse Coordinator informed the Panel:

1. He suggested that all patients who were admitted with alcohol-related conditions be sent a letter after discharge informing them of the cost of their treatment. Every Monday an administrator would go through the admission details over the

weekend and write to those that were obviously alcohol-related (self-inflicted rather than victims of drunken assaults e.g. alcohol poisoning).

A template letter could be used covering:

- The approximate cost of their visit, £100 – attendance only; £400 – transportation by ambulance and treatment or £1,800 – overnight admission,
 - Information on sensible drinking
 - Where to get help if they are concerned about their drinking.
2. There are currently issues with the implementation of the alcohol-screening scratch cards in the Emergency Department which means that referral numbers are very low. Regular meetings have been arranged to discuss how to improve this.
 3. The Safer Portsmouth Partnership suggested that the Probation Service introduce Alcohol Specified Orders (18-week programmes) at a cost of £30,000.
 4. The Alcohol Steering Group is responsible for the monitoring the implementation of the Alcohol Delivery Plan.
 5. The Drug and Alcohol Stakeholder Meetings are being reviewed in order to improve attendance by service providers.
 6. The Health Improvement and Development Service is developing a questionnaire to include same key questions as Tell Us, albeit on a smaller scale.

Edinburgh – Operation Astrodome

The Edinburgh Community Safety Partnership, the City of Edinburgh Council, Lothian and Borders Police and the British Transport Police have been running Operation Astrodome during the festive season for three years. It focuses on a range of initiatives to combat alcohol-related violence and disorder, help people get home safely after a night out and bolster public reassurance through a highly visible presence.

Approximately 88 litres of alcohol were seized from under-18's in December 2009. The majority was seized at the beginning of the operation and the number of seizures decreased towards the end of December and the beginning of January. Officers from Lothian and Borders Police and Environmental Wardens made regular patrols of "hot spot" areas throughout Operation Astrodome.

On 9 November 2010 opposition parties in the Scottish parliament rejected measures to charge 45p a unit for alcoholic drinks as part of an ambitious programme to tackle Scotland's substantial alcohol abuse problems. MSPs also voted down proposals to stop supermarkets giving loyalty points for alcohol, and offering discount vouchers or "meal deals" including alcohol. However, the following measures were agreed:

- Extending a ban on irresponsible drinks promotions by off-licences and small shops, which prohibit them from offering discounted bulk-buying and cheap drinks promotions.
- Allowing local councils to introduce a new, discretionary "social responsibility" tax on shops in areas troubled by drunkenness and alcoholism.
- Age laws will be toughened, with all retailers required to ask for proof of age for shoppers who look under 25.
- Licensing authorities will be required to publish a "detrimental impact statement", to assess the effect of selling alcohol to under-21s will have in their area.

Outcomes

Political parties and leading drinks industry bodies, including the Scottish Whisky Association, said a minimum price was potentially illegal, possibly leading to cross-border "booze runs" to Carlisle and Berwick, and would unfairly penalise responsible drinkers. The global drinks firm SAB Miller said that policymakers need to focus on effective solutions such as the strict enforcement of existing laws to crack down on underage drinking and antisocial behaviour.

The British Medical Association Scotland was frustrated and disappointed that opponents voted down minimum pricing but did not propose any credible alternative.¹

Brighton & Hove City Council

There is currently no ban on public drinking in Brighton & Hove. However, a designated public places orders (DPPO) is in place to enable the police to confiscate alcohol from drinkers behaving in an anti-social way. The DPPO was introduced through the Criminal Justice and Police Act in 2001 and Brighton & Hove has had a city wide DPPO in place since 2003.

The city applied for the order to deal with alcohol related anti-social behaviour and specifically to help resolve serious problems with anti- social street drinkers. The DPPO is part of a wider strategy to deal with street drinkers which includes regular police patrols in hot spot areas and outreach workers who assist street drinkers into accommodation and treatment and work closely with individuals to help them change their behaviour.

Outcomes

The aim of the DPPO is not to ban street drinking but to allow Sussex Police to remove alcohol from those causing anti-social behaviour. The intention is to ensure that the city is a safer more pleasant place for visitors and local residents and not to prevent law abiding people from enjoying themselves.

In 2009, Brighton & Hove was awarded 'Beacon status' for its partnership work in tackling alcohol-related disorder in the city. A case study compiled by PtP in

¹ www.guardian.co.uk/society/2010/nov/10/cut-price-alcohol-sales-banned-scotland

December 2008 which summarises our work in this area is available on request (please email: community.safety@brighton-hove.gov.uk).²

Manchester City Council

The Association of Greater Manchester Authorities (AGMA), of which Manchester is one of the ten members, reported back from the task group on minimum pricing and discussed the first draft of the by-law at their Executive Board meeting on 27 November 2010. It proposes an introduction of a ban on the selling of alcohol at less than 50p per unit and cut-price loyalty cards at pubs could be scrapped. Anyone found to have broken the proposed rules would be handed a £500 fine. However, the legislation would need national approval because competition laws currently prevent unfair discrimination against firms which can supply alcohol at the lowest prices.

Outcomes

A bottle of wine would cost at least £4.50 and a two-litre bottle of cider £5.50. Council chiefs estimate minimum pricing would cut alcohol-related hospital admissions by up to 5,000 a year. The bylaw, if implemented, would make Greater Manchester the first part of the country to ban the sale of cheap alcohol. Councils in Cheshire, Merseyside, Sussex and Devon – as well as the Welsh Assembly and the government of Jersey – have considered following suit.³

Middlesborough Council

Middlesborough Council launched a consultation in July 2010 on its proposal to impose a minimum unit price of 50 pence per unit for all alcohol products sold under a Premises Licence in order to deter pre-loading and binge drinking. The consultation ends on 4 October 2010. 'Where premises are found to be selling alcohol below this price, a review of the premises licence will be sought, if relevant representations are made.'

Oldham Council

Oldham Council introduced measures to control the selling of alcohol at very low prices in bars and clubs and subsequently in off-licensed premises. The measures were introduced in August 2009 and then extended to off-licensed premises in November 2009.

The measures for bars and clubs.

- Minimum price of 75p per unit (about £1.88 for a pint of strong lager)
- Post office style queuing systems rather than going to the bar directly
- Maximum of two drinks per person

The measures for supermarkets.

² www.brighton-hove.gov.uk and www.safeinthecity.info

³ www.agma.gov.uk

- A licence requirement that 'designated alcohol sales zones' be identified on the operating schedule of the premises. The specific location and size would vary according to the premises' size, but would typically be two aisles
- Advertising of alcohol on sale below 50p per unit of alcoholic strength would not be permitted outside the designated zone
- The designated zone be delineated by a barrier with entrance gates clearly showing that no unaccompanied under 18's are permitted in the zone
- Each designated zone be patrolled during opening hours by an SIA registered security officer
- The promotional material for alcohol on sale below 50p per unit of alcoholic strength be limited to a size less than 20cm by 10cm
- One of a choice of five social responsibility messages be displayed within a circle of 1 metre diameter (field of vision) for each location where alcohol is on sale below 50p per unit of alcoholic strength.
- In calculating the price of alcohol, instead of using the retail unit price, the lowest price at which the alcohol is available regardless of quantity purchased would be used. Thus, if the individual price is £1, but that price reduces to 60p when taken as part of a multiple purchase offer, the 60p price would be used

Outcomes

- Most of the bars and clubs accepted the council's conditions or a variation of them.
- One bar successfully appealed as they felt they were being unfairly condemned for violence that was happening elsewhere Get more info on this as there are likely to be challenges from Guildhall Walk licensees.
- Some bars and clubs thought it would cause aggravation with queue-jumping
- Violent night time crime in the town centre fell by 27%
- Over the festive season there was a 63% drop in "serious violent crime" and a 28% fall in "serious crime", according to new figures from Greater Manchester Police
- Other alcohol related problems such as health and relationships can now be targeted

Oldham's Trading Standards recently sent 15 supermarkets the written proposal on measures to adopt should they wish to sell alcohol below 50 pence per unit.

It is not yet known how the supermarkets are likely to respond to the proposals. Recently it was confirmed that a mandatory code for responsible retailing has become statute, though the conditions are not set and will not prevent heavy discounting by the off-trade.

Timescales for Changes to the Licensing Act.

Licensing Regulation (LGR), part of the Local Government Group overseen by the Local Government Association, states that 'the Home Office (HO) has confirmed that it intends for the majority of the proposals in its consultation be introduced via the

Police Reform and Social Responsibility Bill, due to be introduced into Parliament early in the first session.

Implementation dates however will be subject to Parliamentary passage of the Bill and the date for Royal Assent has yet to be confirmed. Whilst some of the proposed changes will be within the primary legislation, others will require secondary regulations and changes to the s182 guidance.

LGR would add that it would expect regulations and the guidance to be subject to consultation which could further impact on timescales.

As previously advised, even though one of the proposals in the consultation is to remove the 3 yearly requirement for reviewing licensing policy statements, this will not be implemented in time to change the current primary legislative statutory requirements to review licensing policies in time for January 2011.

Therefore, authorities should not attempt to pre-empt any changes to the current legislation. Authorities are legally required to continue with their policy reviews, and should base that review on the provisions of the Licensing Act 2003 as it currently stands.

The Constitutional Working Group has produced a revised version of the staff code of conduct, which will be considered by the Standards Committee on 17 January 2011.

Evening and Late Night Economy Partnership's Terms of Reference

Definition

For the purpose of the Partnership, 'Portsmouth's evening and late night economy' is defined as all public activity that occurs anywhere in the City between 6:00pm and 6:00am

Purpose of the Group

1. To serve as an inclusive cross sector forum for issues relating to the evening and late night economy of the whole city of Portsmouth.
2. To own a shared vision/strategy for Portsmouth's evening and late night economy and to oversee its implementation via the approval of an ongoing action plan.
3. To oversee the marketing and promotion of Portsmouth's evening and late night economy as a sub-regional attraction that contributes to the broader marketing of the city as a whole for both residents and visitors.
4. To consider future evening and late night economy initiatives and sources of funding that will enable a continued programme of improvements.

5. To foster a philosophy of customer care and responsibility to the wider community amongst all evening and late night economy service providers.
6. To ensure that any proposed initiatives concerning the evening and late night economy of the city are tested for viability and then delivered in a responsible and manageable way.
7. To link into and report to the Local Strategic Partnership's Economic Wellbeing Partnership, and maintain a close relationship with the Safer Portsmouth Partnership to ensure the development and delivery of joint objectives.
8. To link into and report to the relevant stakeholder associations, including:
 - Guildhall Watch Pub / Club Watch
 - Gunwharf Quays Residents' Association
 - Gunwharf Quays Management Company
 - Taxi Federation
 - City Centre Steering Group
 - Neighbourhood Forums
 - Community Boards
9. To have an input into relevant policies and strategies including:
 - Portsmouth's Community Strategy
 - Portsmouth's Licensing Policy
 - Portsmouth's Local Development Framework
 - Portsmouth's Local Transport Plan
 - Portsmouth's Cultural Strategy
 - Portsmouth's Community Safety Strategy
 - Portsmouth City Teaching Primary Care Trust's Local Delivery Plan

Membership

10. Membership of the Partnership will be encouraged to be as wide and diverse as possible.
11. The key stakeholders are:
 1. Portsmouth City Council
 2. Portsmouth's Local Strategic Partnership
 3. Hampshire Constabulary
 4. Portsmouth City Teaching Primary Care Trust
 5. Portsmouth University
 6. Pub owners/managers
 7. Club owners/managers
 8. Restaurateurs and other food outlet operators
 9. Retailers
 10. Hoteliers
 11. Events/entertainments organisers

- 12. Transport operators
- 13. Landlords
- 14. Tourism Service

Every effort will be made to ensure that all of these groups are represented at all meetings.

- 12. The Evening and Late Night Economy Partnership must avoid exclusivity by accommodating new members when appropriate and the constitution should allow for the group to change as the initiative evolves.
- 13. Other individuals will be invited to report on particular initiatives as and when required.

Operation

- 14. The partnership will meet approximately every two months.
- 15. The partnership will operate a quorum of one third of the Evening and Late Night Economy Board members, including either the chair, Deputy Chair, or a deputy nominated by the Chair, for the meeting and any decisions to stand.
- 16. Due to the fluid and dynamic nature of this group, it would be impossible to assign strict voting rights to each member and expect this to be truly representative. Instead, votes will be taken based on the representation at the meeting. Where possible unanimity (or close to it) will be sought. Where a vote is close or tied on an important or contentious issue, the decision will be deferred and the entire membership of the group will be contacted by e-mail (or post) and asked to vote. The result will then be relayed back to the group at the next meeting (or earlier by e-mail/post if speed is required). Where the decision is not contentious, the Chair holds the deciding vote.
- 17. To implement actions effectively a small number of subgroups will be set up at the request of the partnership to drive forward priority issues. The subgroups will be formed from the membership of the partnership, although it will be necessary to consult with a wider range of stakeholders. The subgroups will agree reporting and monitoring arrangements with the partnership board.

Reporting

- 18. Individual groups represented within the Evening and Late Night Economy Partnership will need to seek authority through their own reporting systems. The Partnership as a whole however comes under the ownership of Portsmouth City Council, specifically the Strategic Director for Economy, Culture and Community Safety (Barbara Thompson).
- 19. Major strategic decisions and/or milestones will need to be put before the relevant City Council Executive meetings.

- 20.** Certain key decisions/milestones or ones that are considered contentious, or to have a wider impact, may need to be presented to the full Executive Committee of Portsmouth City Council.
- 21.** The Partnership will report into the Local Strategic Partnership's Economic Wellbeing Partnership. Support for all major decisions and initiatives will be sought from the LSP and its statutory partners.
- 22.** The Evening and Late Night Economy Board will arrange Evening and Late Night Forum assemblies. At least one Forum will be held during each calendar year. Forums will bring together all interested parties. The board will present its programme of activities, discuss Action Plans and note achievements. Additionally the board will seek guidance on new initiatives.
- 23.** The Partnership will also maintain a regular dialogue between the Safer Portsmouth Partnership and the Evening and Late Night Economy Partnership to ensure the development and delivery of joint objectives.