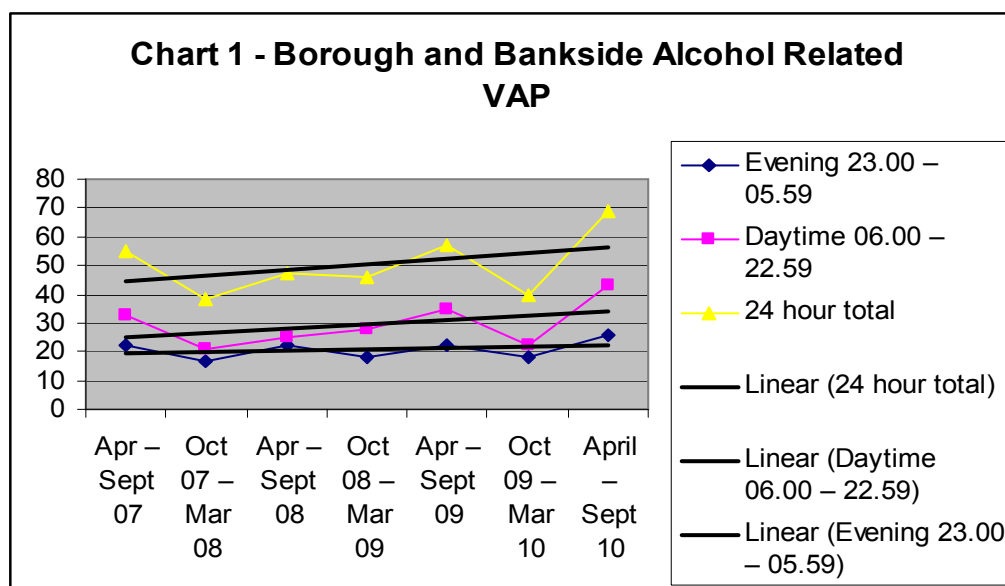


Borough and Bankside analysis

Current Saturation Area - Alcohol related violence against the person (VAP)

- Table 1 / chart 1 below provides comparative figures for alcohol related VAP within the current Borough and Bankside saturation area, for the past seven, six-month periods commencing April – September 2007 through to April – September 2010.

Table 1 - Borough and Bankside alcohol related VAP	Apr – Sept 07	Oct 07 – Mar 08	Apr – Sept 08	Oct 08 – Mar 09	Apr – Sept 09	Oct 09 – Mar 10	April – Sept 10
Evening 23.00 – 05.59	22	17	22	18	22	18	26
Daytime 06.00 – 22.59	33	21	25	28	35	22	43
24 hour total	55	38	47	46	57	40	69



- Table 2 below provides a breakdown of VAP offences.

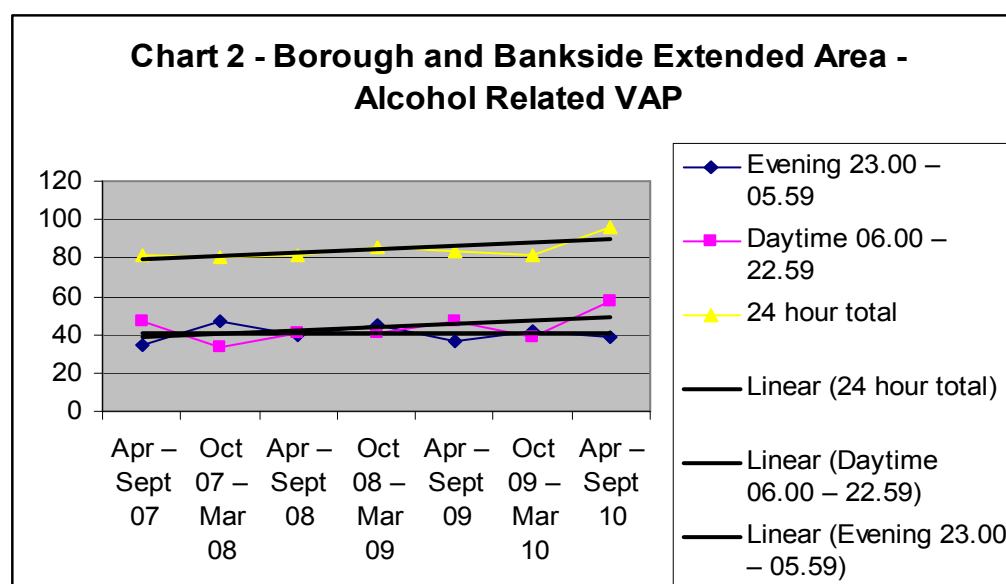
Table 2	Apr-Sep 07	Oct-Mar08	Apr-Sep 08	Oct-Mar 09	Apr-Sep 09	Oct-Mar 10	Apr-Sep 10
Assault with injury	19	14	11	7	19	15	25
Common assault	5	8	4	7	9	11	13
Harassment	25	11	25	20	18	8	15
Offensive weapon	4	1	0	0	3	0	2
Other violence	1	3	2	0	0	3	3
Serious wounding	1	1	5	12	8	3	11
Grand total	55	38	47	46	57	40	69

3. The analysis shows a rising trend of alcohol related VAP within the Borough and Bankside saturation area. Figures for April – September 2010 are the highest under the monitor, indicating a 21% increase on the previous comparable period (April – September 2009).
4. The primary crime type of concern is assault with injury. The level of increases in assault with injury and serious wounding are of particular concern being the two most severe categories.
5. During the daytime period, peak times for violence are from 1900 – 2300 indicating that issues are likely to be connected with the night-time economy. In the evening period, just under half the offences occur on a Saturday or Sunday. Peak times on a Saturday are 0000 – 0300, whereas offending continues to slightly later on Sunday, up to 0600 hours.

Extended area - Alcohol related violence against the person

6. Table 3 / chart 2 below provides comparative figures for alcohol related VAP within the extended Borough and Bankside area, for the past seven, six-month periods commencing April – September 2007 through to April – September 2010.

Table 3 - Borough and Bankside extended area alcohol related VAP	Apr – Sept 07	Oct 07 – Mar 08	Apr – Sept 08	Oct 08 – Mar 09	Apr – Sept 09	Oct 09 – Mar 10	Apr – Sept 10
Evening 23.00 – 05.59	34	47	40	45	37	42	39
Daytime 06.00 – 22.59	47	33	41	41	47	39	57
24 hour total	81	80	81	86	84	81	96



7. Table 4 provides a breakdown of VAP offences.

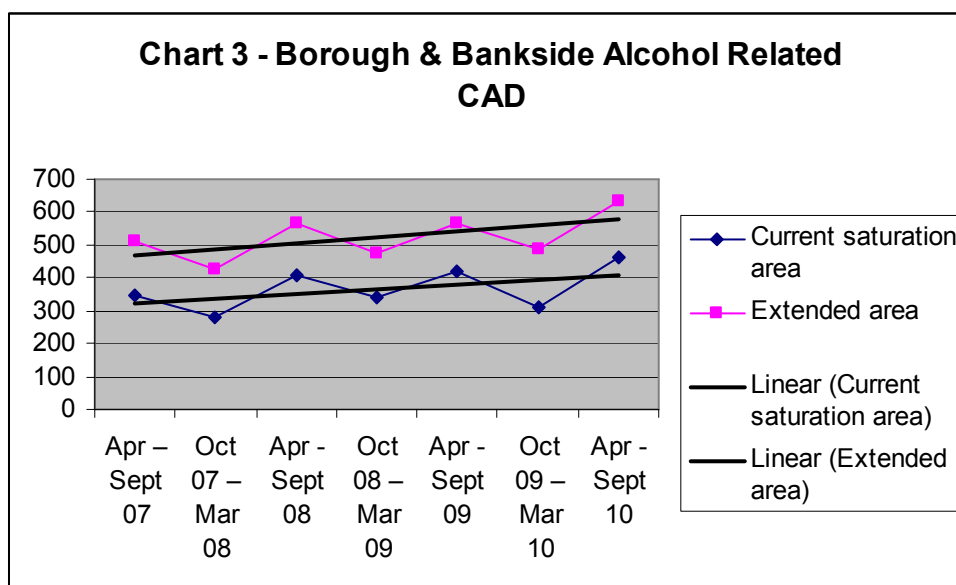
Table 4	Apr-Sep 07	Oct-Mar08	Apr-Sep 08	Oct-Mar 09	Apr-Sep 09	Oct-Mar 10	Apr-Sep 10
Assault with injury	24	25	21	17	28	27	36
Common assault	7	11	4	12	17	19	17
Harassment	39	38	47	40	25	16	22
Offensive weapon	6	1	0	1	4	2	2
Other violence	2	3	2	1	2	6	3
Serious wounding	3	2	7	15	8	11	16
Grand total	81	80	81	86	84	81	96

8. When examining VAP figures across the extended Borough and Bankside area, the increase shown within the most recent 6-month period (April – September 2010) is notable given the consistent figures across earlier periods.

Alcohol related CAD calls

9. Table 5 / chart 3 provides comparative data regarding alcohol related CAD calls received by the police concerning the Borough and Bankside area, for the past seven, six-month periods commencing April – September 2007 through to April – September 2010.

Table 5 - Borough and Bankside alcohol related CAD calls (24 hours)	Apr – Sept 07	Oct 07 – Mar 08	Apr – Sept 08	Oct 08 – Mar 09	Apr – Sept 09	Oct 09 – Mar 10	Apr – Sept 10
Current saturation area	349	282	405	343	420	308	461
Extended area	509	428	569	477	565	485	635



10. Tables 6 provides a breakdown of CAD offences by ASB code within the current saturation area.

Table 6	Apr-Sep 07	Oct-Mar 08	Apr-Sep 08	Oct-Mar 09	Apr-Sep 09	Oct-Mar 10	Apr-Sep 10
Licensing	14	9	5	3	14	4	12
Rowdy behaviour	265	228	317	284	320	243	396
Street drinking	70	45	83	78	86	61	53
Total	349	282	405	343	420	308	461

11. Table 7 provides a breakdown of CAD offences by ASB code within the extended saturation area.

Table 6	Apr-Sep 07	Oct-Mar 08	Apr-Sep 08	Oct-Mar 09	Apr-Sep 09	Oct-Mar 10	Apr-Sep 10
Licensing	17	12	14	4	16	10	16
Rowdy behaviour	388	344	440	369	431	379	539
Street drinking	104	72	115	104	119	96	80
Total	509	428	569	477	565	485	635

12. Examination of CAD figures identifies increases in total figures within both the current and extended areas. Increases are more noted within the extended area. Rises are mainly attributable to increases in the 'rowdy behaviour' category. Figures for street drinking are falling.
13. In the daytime period (Between 0600 and 2259) alcohol related disorder typically takes place in the street, predominantly Borough High Street, Blackfriars Road and Southwark Bridge Road. Where premises are involved, this is usually hostels, bookmakers, convenience stores and the hospital. Disorder is also centred around public transport, such as the BR / bus station at London Bridge. As the period draws on, there is an increase in calls from/to licensed premises and food eateries, such as chicken and kebab shops.
14. In the evening period, disorder shifts primarily toward the public houses, nightclubs and late night eateries, although the station remains of note. In this period there is an increased frequency of calls made to/by mini-cab premises.

Nuisance service requests

15. Table 7 shows the number of service requests attributed to licensed premises within the saturation area alongside the number of different premises that were subject of complaint.

Table 7	Dec-May 07	Jun-Nov 07	Dec-May 08	Jun-Nov 08	Dec-May 09	Jun-Nov 09	Dec-May 10	Jun-Nov 10
No. of service complaints	8	19	0	14	3	22	5	22
No of licensed premises subject of complaint	6	11	0	6	2	9	4	11

16. The figures show that the level of service requests received in June – November 2010 remains constant with that in the previous comparable period June – November 2009.

Ambulance data

17. Between December 2009 and May 2010, Cathedral ward is recorded as having the highest number (274) of alcohol related calls. This represents 17.4% of the total number of calls received by the London Ambulance Service. An increase from 16.4% in the previous figures.