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# CSPS

## Alcohol Related Violence

Southwark, 2011

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<b>Title &amp; Version:</b>	Alcohol related violence in Southwark – Version 2
<b>Purpose:</b>	To inform the SSP of changes to crime numbers and trends in the identified Saturation areas within Southwark.
<b>Relevant to:</b>	SSP; MPS; Licensing
<b>Summary:</b>	
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## 1.0 Introduction

### 1.1 Objectives

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

### 1.2 Methodology

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

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

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

GA-Alcohol consumes at scene by suspect/accused

MV-Victim had been drinking prior to the offence.

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

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

202 – Rowdy/inconsiderate behaviour (also 26)

301 – Licensing (was 27)

209 – Street Drinking (was 34)

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

## 1.3 Key Findings

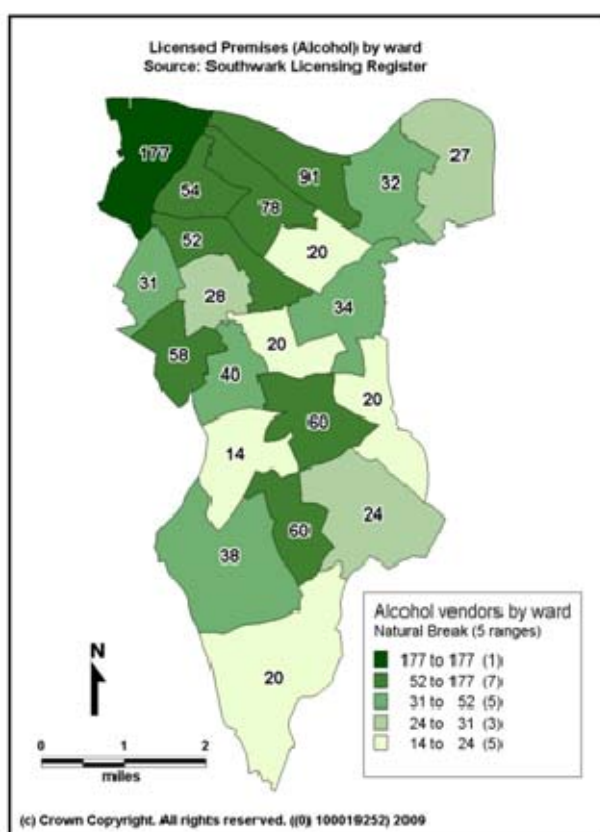
- ❖ Cathedrals contains the highest amount of premises licensed to serve alcohol (177, representing 17.2% of the borough's total).
- ❖ 56.4% of violence which takes place in the evening in Southwark occurs within one of the seven Saturation areas, though the map generated showed limited hotspots in Shad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

## 2.0 Context

### 2.1 Licensed Premises in Southwark

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

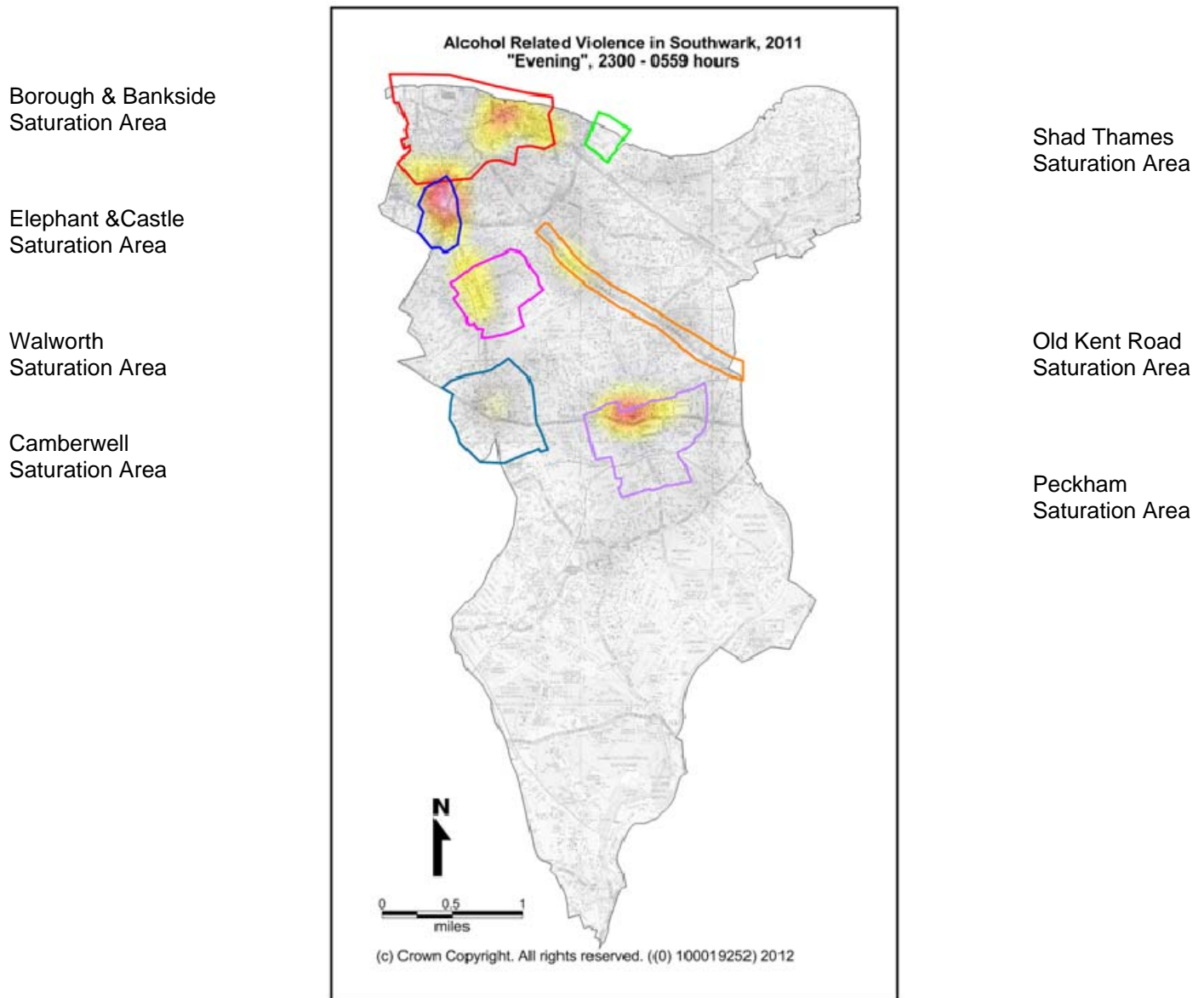
It is clear that of all the Saturation areas, both current policy and those under monitor, Borough and Bankside has the most licensed premises by far (though it should also be noted that it also covers the largest area). This area, unsurprisingly, comes in the realm of Cathedrals ward, with small portions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

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

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

## 3.0 Alcohol related violence between 2300 and 0559 hours

### 3.1 Mapping (with Saturation Areas)



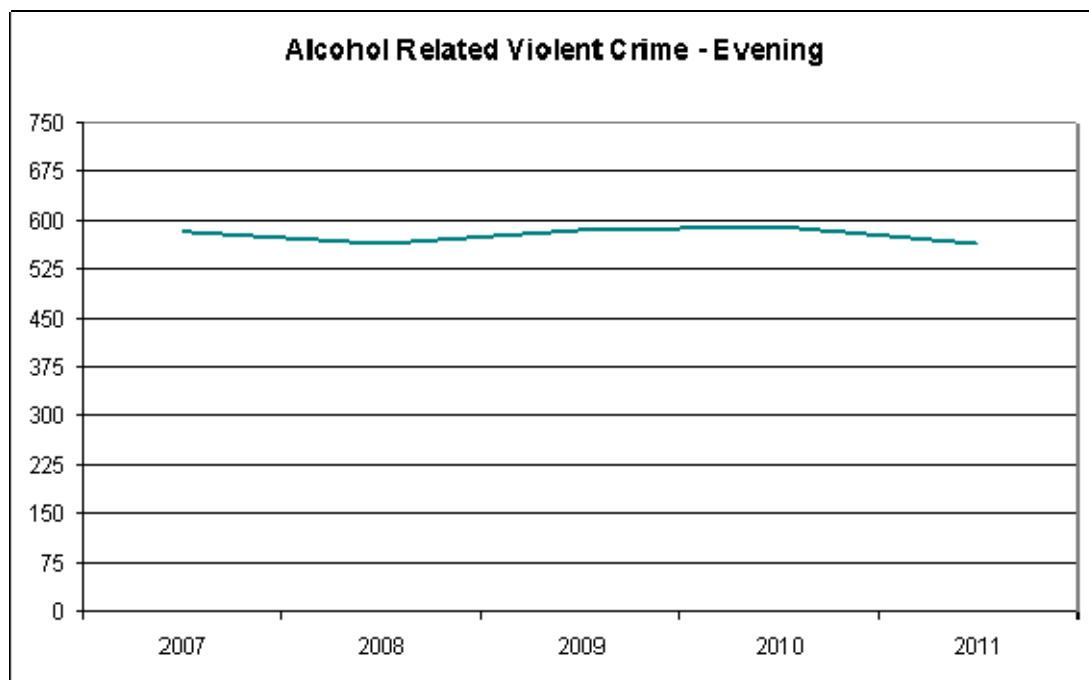
#### Finding:-

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

#### Recommendation:-

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

## 3.2 Statistics



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

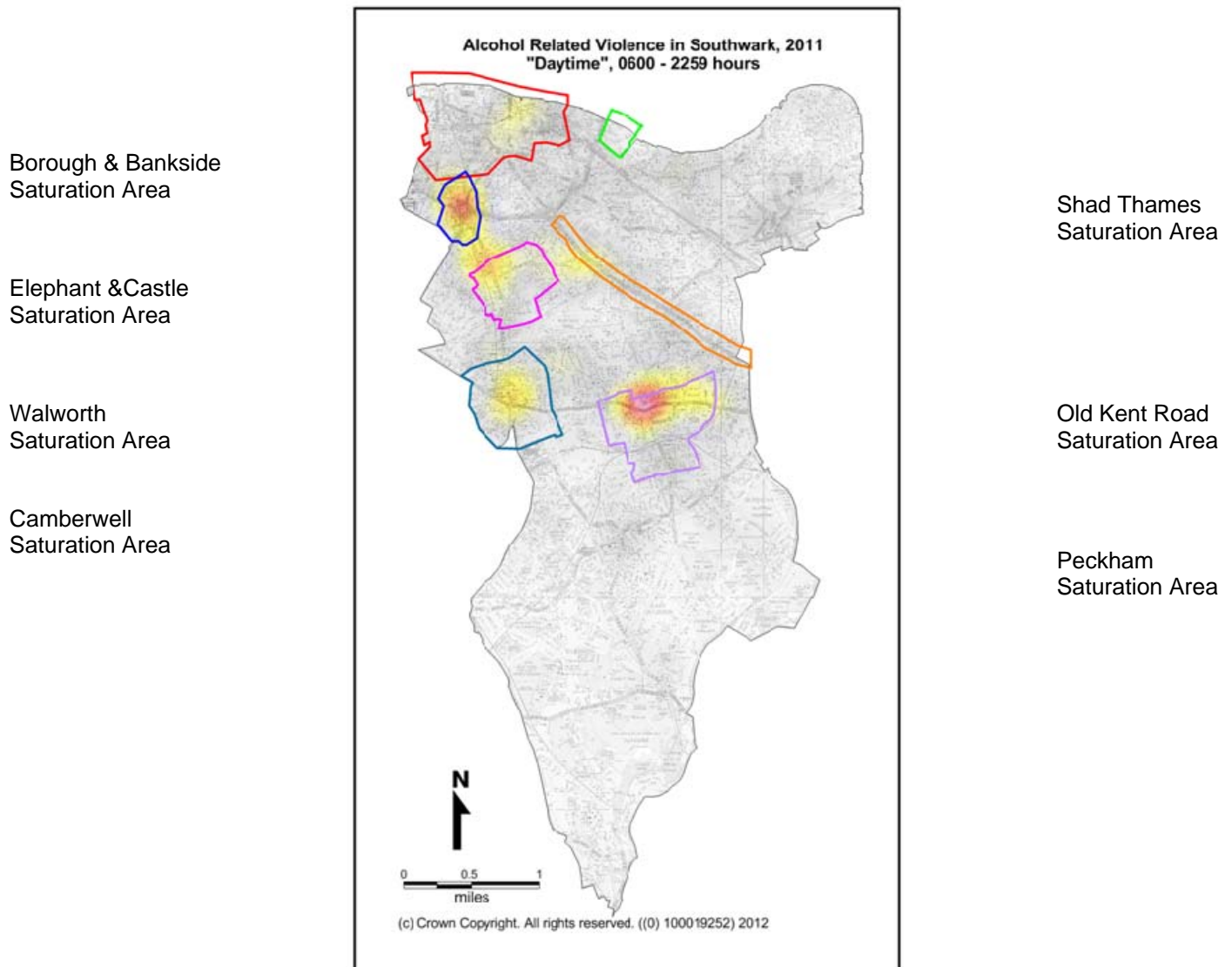
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
No. Alcohol	583	565	587	592	565
All VAP	1434	1327	1314	1155	1040
% VAP Alcohol related	40.7	42.6	44.7	51.3	54.3

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



## 4.0 Alcohol related violence between 0600 and 2259 hours

### 4.1 Mapping (with Saturation Areas)



#### Finding: -

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

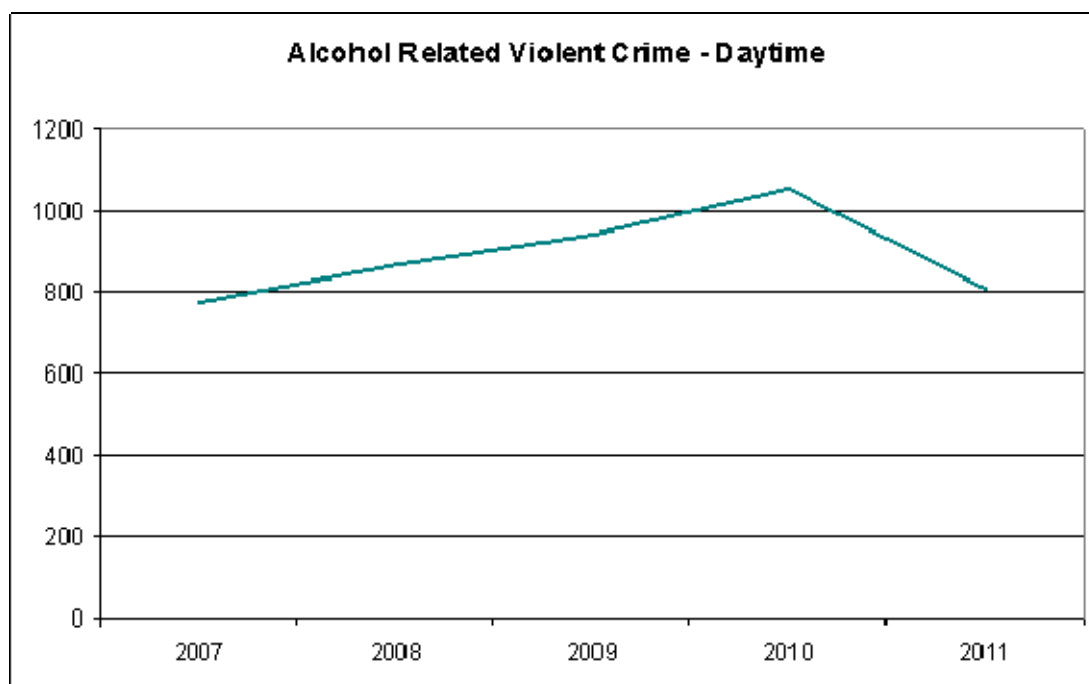
#### Recommendation:-

**The Peckham saturation area to be remodelled, using the hotspot above as guidance.**

**The Walworth saturation area to be monitored, and amended at the next report if necessary.**



## 4.2 Statistics



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

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
No. Alcohol	777	865	940	1055	810
All VAP	4729	5021	4860	4458	3480
% VAP Alcohol related	16.4	17.2	19.3	23.7	23.3

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

## 5.0 Police CAD data

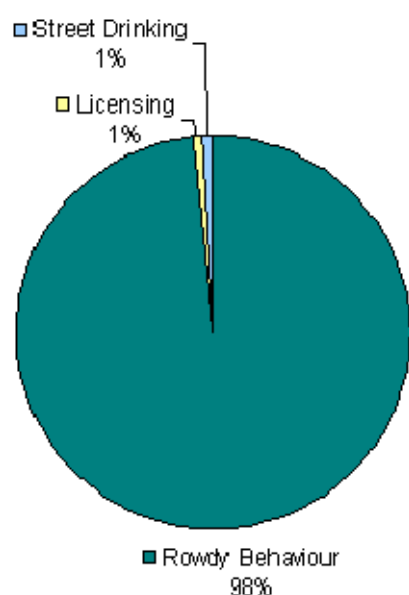
### 5.1 Statistics

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

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

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

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

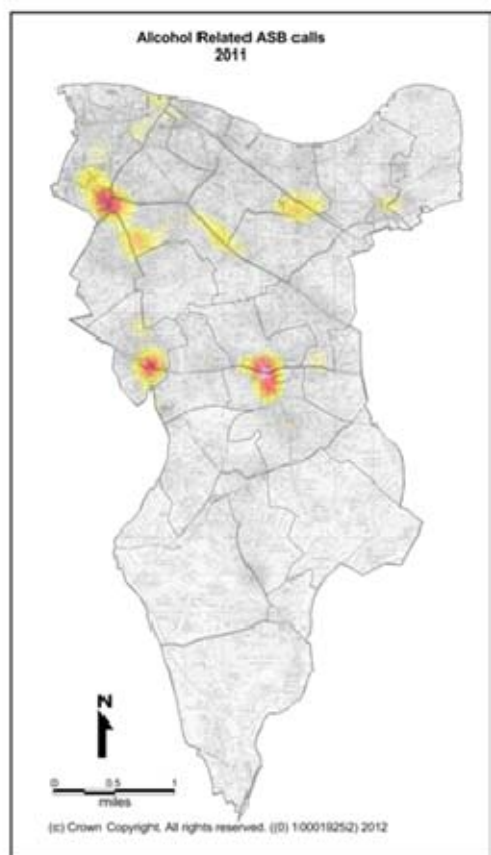


Rowdy behaviour is by far the largest category, though it cannot easily be assessed what proportion of these calls is alcohol related. It may be that there is a need for the MPS to develop some sort of flagging system in which they can establish whether they believe a call may be alcohol or drug related.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

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

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

## 5.2 Location



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 5.3 Saturation Areas

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

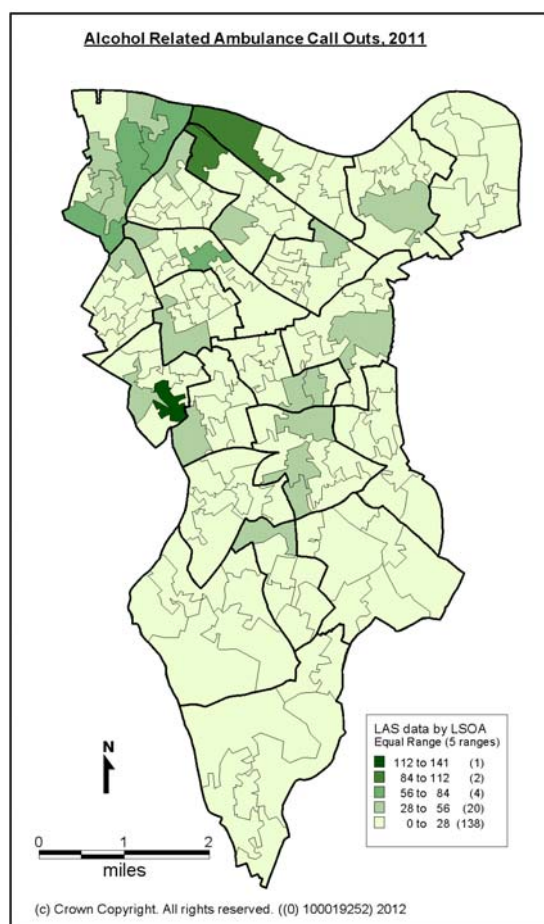
Of all calls received pertaining to rowdy behaviour / alcohol related issues in the daytime, 41.1% are located within one of the seven Saturation areas. This figure increases slightly to 45.3% in the evening.

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

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

## 6.0 Ambulance data

### 6.1 Location



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

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

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

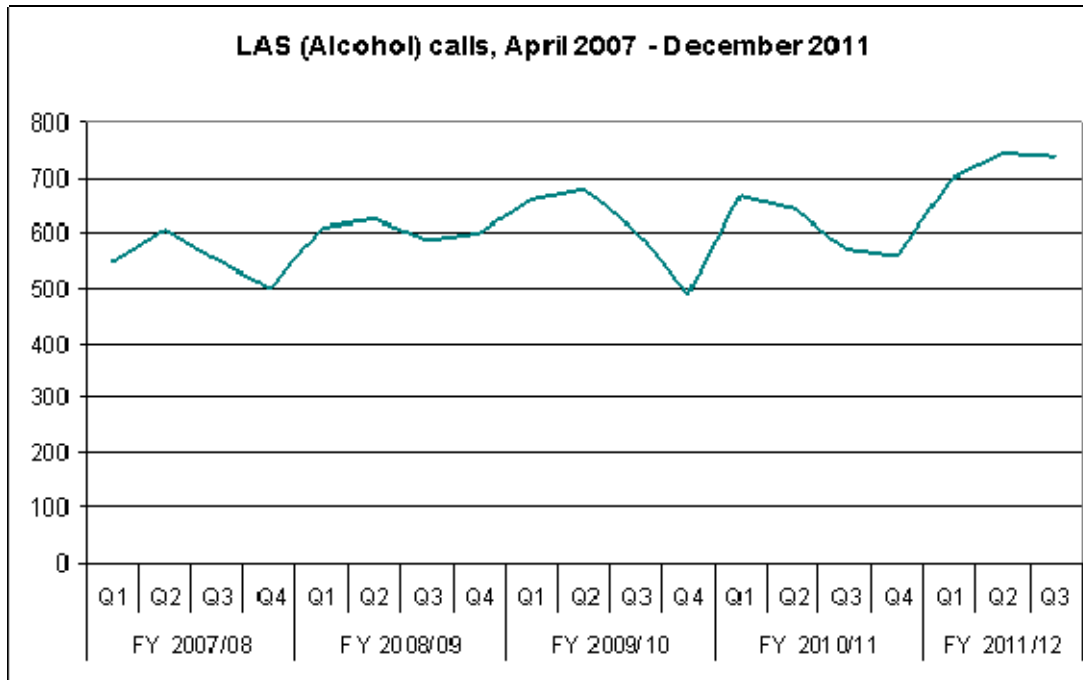
In 2010, Cathedrals had the highest number of calls, and represented 17.1% of all calls in the borough. By 2011, this had reduced to 15.2%.

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

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

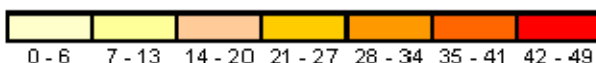
It can be seen that typical 'hotspots' for alcohol related ambulance calls, such as Cathedrals, Chaucer and Grange either reduced in number, or in proportion.

## 6.2 Statistics



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

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



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

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

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

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

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

## Patients

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

### Legend

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

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

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

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

## Treatment

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

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

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