



Divisional Business Team, CSPS

Alcohol Related Violence

(Identified Saturation Areas)

Southwark, 2011

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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 Saturation areas identified within Southwark, as requested by Richard Parkins, to include the three identified Saturation areas (using existing boundaries) for:

- ❖ Borough and Bankside (using the extended boundary, ratified at the last meeting)
- ❖ Camberwell
- ❖ Peckham

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 1st January 2007 to 31st 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

Borough and Bankside

This is the largest of the seven actual / proposed Saturation areas, with 213 licensed premises located within its bounds.

This area contains **four of the top ten LSOA's for alcohol related ambulance call outs in Southwark**. Levels are higher here than anywhere else in the borough (with the exception of one LSOA in Camberwell Green), and the area has experienced a slight reduction in 2011 (1.8%). The peak times of alcohol related ambulance call outs are 2000 – 0600, Friday to Saturday.

There was a **sharp decrease** in the amount of alcohol related disorder CAD calls in 2011, following increases seen in each of the previous four years. There was a **decrease of just over 20%** when comparing 2011 with figures from 2010. Disorder increases from 1500, peaking between 2100 and 0100 hours. **30.3% of calls occur within the evening period (2300 – 0559 hours)**.

There was an increase in alcohol related violence in the evening in this period (10.7%), following decreases shown in both 2009 and 2010. Currently, **70.5% of violence** in the evening period here is considered to be alcohol related. Increases were predominantly seen in Assault with injury (17 offences). 79.6% of the alcohol related violence offences in this area occurred on **Friday / Saturday or Sunday**.

A **substantial decrease (29.7%)** was experienced in daytime alcohol related violence when comparing 2011 with both 2010 and 2009. Levels are at their lowest period since pre-2007. Peak times for alcohol related offending in the daytime remain to be in the **run up to the evening period**, between 1800 and 2300 hours. This is particularly true on Thursday/Friday and Saturday.

Camberwell

The LSOA containing Camberwell Green is the **top ranking LSOA** in Southwark for alcohol related ambulance call outs in 2011. Call outs increase from May onwards (when the weather gets a little warmer), with fewer calls received between January and April. When comparing 2011 with the previous year, there was an **increase of 97 calls, 58.1%**.

7.8% of all police alcohol related disorder calls in the borough are in this Saturation area. There has been an increase of 38 calls (5.7%) between 2010 and 2011. Public Houses; bookmakers and hostels are venues of note, as well as the Green itself.

Levels of alcohol related violent crime in the Camberwell saturation area have fallen since 2009, with a **44% reduction** between 2010 and 2011. The proportion of alcohol related violence remains to be over 40% (in 2011 it was 42.4%, though this has reduced from 48.4% seen in 2009).

Approximately **21.7% of 'daytime' violence taking place within the Camberwell Saturation area is considered to be alcohol-related**. Levels of daytime alcohol related violence have also reduced – with reduction of 22.4% (15 offences) between 2010 and 2011.

Peckham

None of the LSOA's in Peckham are in the top 10 for alcohol related ambulance call outs (the highest ranked is 11th, followed by 16th). Peak times for ambulance call outs in this area are between 1800 and 0400 hours each week.

Police CAD calls in Peckham in 2011 have maintained similar levels to those in 2010, following a steep decrease. There has been a reduction of 12 calls (1.4%). 9.7% of all calls in the borough take place in the Peckham saturation area, which increases slightly to 9.9% in the evening. **23.3% of calls in Peckham take place in the evening period**.

There has been **little significant change in the amount of alcohol related violent crime experienced in Peckham in the evening**, in terms of either the total, or the proportion (alcohol is considered an issue in 57.8% of violent crimes in this area. Alcohol related violence in the evening in this area is almost entirely centred around the weekend, especially in the early hours of the morning on Sunday, as well as between 2300 and 0100 on weekdays.

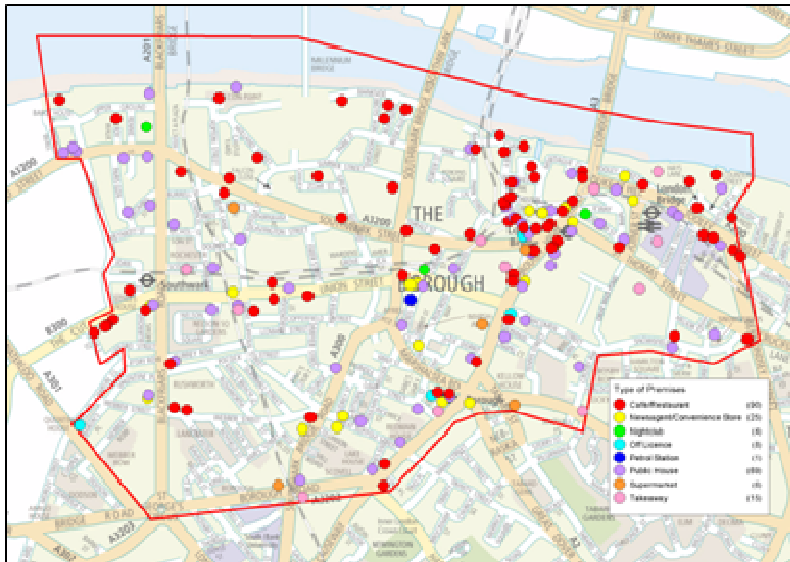
There has been a **significant reduction in alcohol related violence in the daytime in Peckham** (20.5% reduction on 2010's figures), though the proportion that alcohol represents continues to slowly increase.

Peak times for alcohol related violence in the 'daytime' period in Peckham are between 1700 and 2300 on Monday and Friday evenings, which appears to **correlate closely with the night time economy**.

2.0 Borough and Bankside

2.1 Contextual Information

2.1.1 Licensed Premises in the Borough and Bankside Saturation area



'Better 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 to the left shows, this appears to be somewhat disproportionate, with 213 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 CBD, and has become a significant tourist destination. The area is also part of a Business Improvement District, known as

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

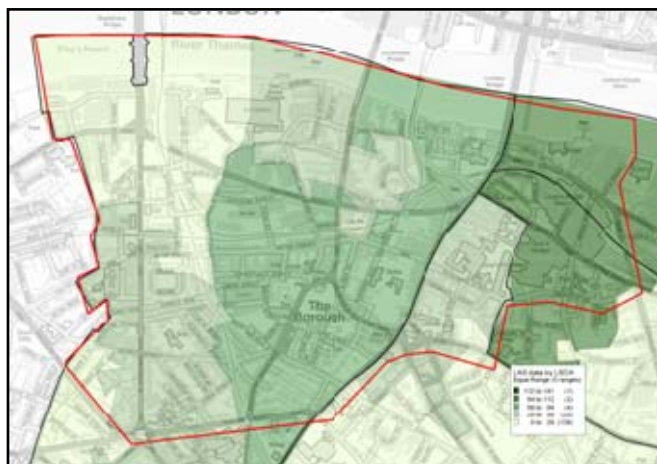
The area is well served by bus (there is a bus depot located at London Bridge BR Station), but the stations within the area are London Bridge, Borough and Southwark.

2.1.2 Developments

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. Continuation of The Shard development. The Shard will be the tallest building in Western Europe, with a mixture of offices, world-renowned restaurants, the 5 star Shangri-La hotel (205 luxurious rooms), residential apartments, and the capital's highest viewing gallery, with 360 degree views of London (up to 40 miles). Obviously, this will mean that there will be a large influx of workers, guests and tourists into this area, and thus potentially added custom for local licensed premises.
3. 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.

2.2 Alcohol related Ambulance (LAS) calls

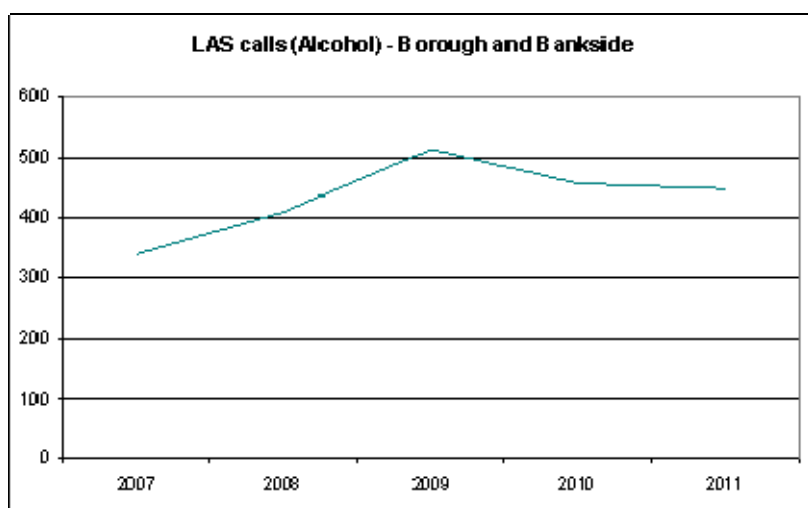
2.2.1 Locations



The Borough and Bankside Saturation area comprises the top ranking LSOA's for alcohol related ambulance call outs in Southwark. Five of the borough's top LSOA's for alcohol related ambulance call outs are located within this area.

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, as well as the amount of hostels. It also contains Guys Hospital.

2.2.2 Statistics



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.

There was little significant change when comparing 2011 with 2010, with a slight decrease of 8 calls, (1.8%).

2.2.3 When?

- ❖ Peak times for ambulance call outs are between 2000 and 0600 Fri / Sat, with 76 calls (17% of the total)
- ❖ General peak times are daily, between 1900 and 0500 hours, with a secondary peak between 1300 and 1600 hours.

2.2.4 Patient

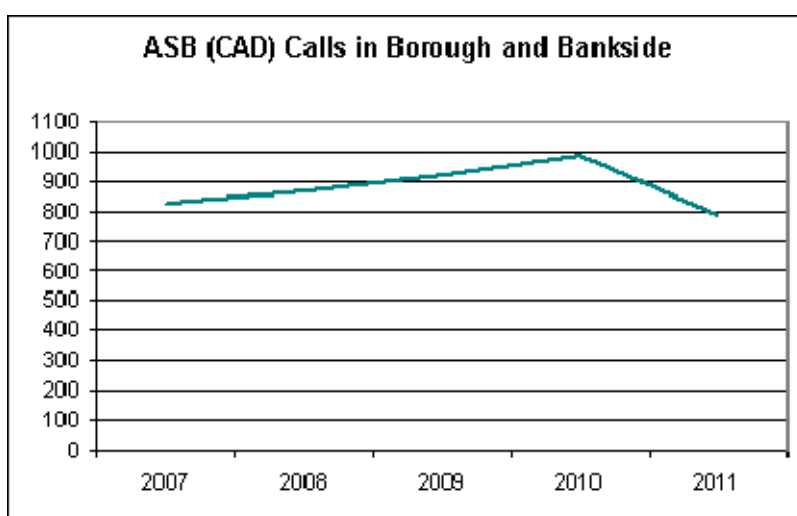
- ❖ 27.6% (n=123) of patients treated in this area are female
- ❖ Peak age for males is 25-39, with the peak age for females being 15-29.
- ❖ Most patients were taken to St Thomas's, but there was a high proportion who declined aid against medical advice, or who were helped at the scene, but not taken to hospital.

2.3 Police Disorder Calls

2.3.1 CAD statistics

8.04% of daytime calls are located within the Borough and Bankside Saturation area. This increases to 11.8% in the evening. This is the one of the only saturation areas which showed an increase between the daytime and night time economies.

ASB Code	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Licensing	29	21	22	18	19
Rowdy Behaviour	697	743	724	890	770
Street Drinking	128	132	158	93	12
Grand Total	826	865	923	986	788



Levels of rowdy behaviour / alcohol related calls steadily increased to 2010, from which time they have decreased. There was a reduction of just over 20% (198 calls) when comparing 2011 with the previous year.

Licensing issues remain at a steady rate every year, though levels of street drinking appear to have steeply fallen in 2011. This may be as a result of the reclassification of this particular CAD code, and warrants investigation by the MPS.

2.3.2 Where?

In the daytime period, alcohol related disorder typically takes place in the street, such as Borough High Street, Blackfriars Road and Southwark Bridge Road. Where premises are concerned, they are usually in hostels, or directly outside them, in parks and open spaces, or concerned with public transport, such as the bus station/BR at London Bridge. As the period draws on, there is an increase in calls from/to licensed premises and food eateries, such as chicken shops and kebab shops as well as café's and restaurants.

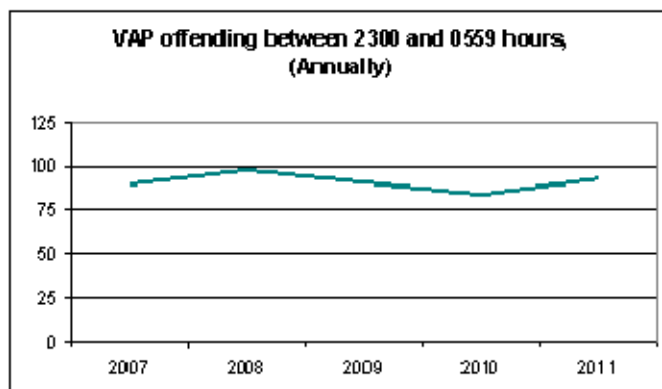
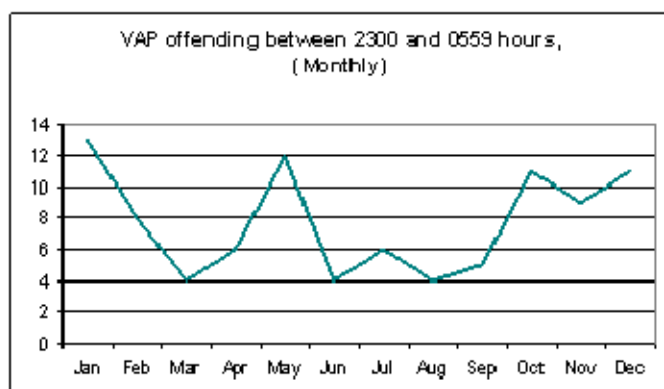
Though there remain to be calls to premises such as hostels and transport links, there is a steep rise in the amount of calls to licensed premises, most notably the public houses in the north of the area. There is also disorder occurring in the streets around them. Late night eateries (though more fast food type premises than traditional restaurants) remain to be of concern.

2.3.3 When?

- ❖ Disorder in this area increases from 1500 onwards, reaching its absolute peak between 2100 and 0100 hours.
- ❖ 30.3% of alcohol related disorder occurs between 2300 and 0559 hours (n=239)
- ❖ 11.5% of calls were made between 1900 (Friday) and 0400 (Saturday)
- ❖ 11.7% of calls were made between 1900 (Saturday) and 0500 (Sunday)

2.4 Alcohol related violence between 2300 and 0559 hours

2.4.1 Offending



Levels of alcohol related violence in Borough and Bankside are consistently between 75 and 100 per year; with some fluctuation. 2011 experienced an increase of 10.7% (n=9) when compared to 2010.

Proportionality

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
No. Alcohol	90	98	91	84	93
All VAP	151	177	147	148	132
% VAP Alcohol related	59.6	55.4	61.9	56.8	70.5

In 2011, 70.5% of violent offending in Borough and Bankside is alcohol related. This is an increase from 56.8% in 2010, and is the highest proportions seen since 2007 in any saturation area (the exception being Shad Thames, which, owing to extremely low figures, generated a high percentage). As the number of violent crimes reduces in this area as time goes by, the proportion of them that is alcohol related increases.

Types of offending

Minor Category	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Assault with Injury	28	29	41	34	51
Common Assault	7	8	20	16	20
Harassment	41	44	13	11	8
Murder				1	
Offensive Weapon	3	2	1	4	4
Other Violence	4	3	1	1	
Serious Wounding	7	12	15	17	10
Grand Total	90	98	91	84	93

There was a notable reduction in Serious Wounding in 2011, and also harassment. The increases experienced are due to a higher level of assault with injury and common assault offences.

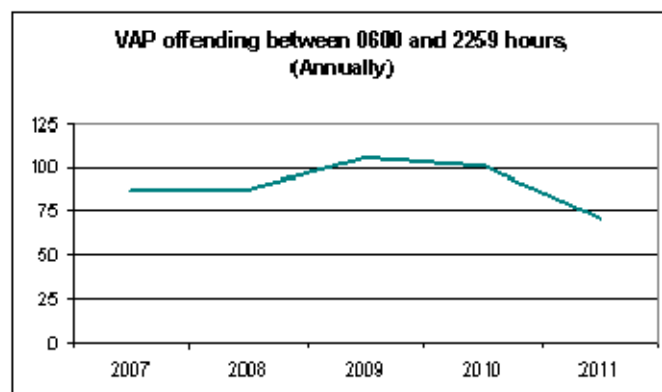
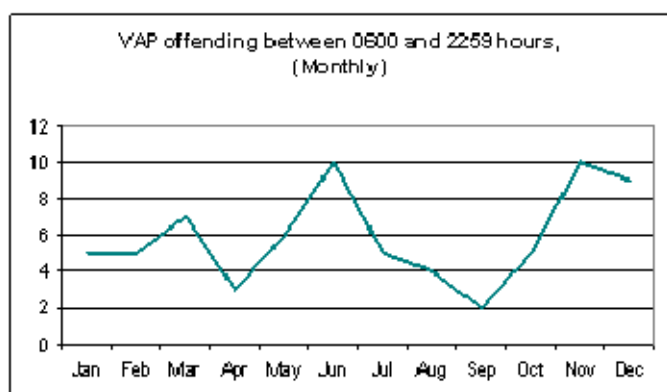
2.4.2 Timing

Time Range	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Grand Total
2300 - 0000		1	1	3	8	1	2	16
0000 - 0100			2	1	1	7	1	12
0100 - 0200	2	1	1	2	1	7	7	21
0200 - 0300			2		3	1	7	13
0300 - 0400		2			2	13	6	23
0400 - 0500					1	3	1	5
0500 - 0600				1		2		3
Grand Total	2	4	6	7	16	34	24	93

Alcohol related violence in this saturation area predominantly takes place on a Friday, Saturday or Sunday morning, most notably between 0000 and 0500 hours. 2300 – 0000 hours on Friday is also a peak time.

2.5 Alcohol related violence between 0600 and 2259 hours

2.5.1 Offending



There has been a considerable decrease in alcohol related violent offences in the daytime in Borough and Bankside, with a reduction of 30 offences (29.7%) from 2010 to 2011.

Proportionality

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Nn Alcohol	87	88	106	101	71
All VAP	332	359	355	329	222
% VAP Alcohol related	26.2	24.5	29.9	30.7	32.0

Similarly to evening offending, daytime alcohol related violence has proportionally increased since 2008, with averages in 2011 of 32% (an increase from 30.7% in 2010).

Types of offending

Minor Category	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Assault with Injury	26	12	24	30	24
Common Assault	13	15	20	32	14
Harassment	37	49	44	20	27
Offensive Weapon	4	1	4	1	1
Other Violence	4	3	6	4	1
Serious Wounding	3	8	8	14	4
Grand Total	87	88	106	101	71

All crime types bar harassment decreased in this period – most notably Serious Wounding and Common Assault. There was also a reduction of 6 offences in Assault with Injury.

2.5.2 Timing

When considering violence between 0600 and 2259; peak days are Fridays and Thursdays, in the evening, between 1800 and 2300.

Across all days, there was a peak time period of 1800 – 2000 hours.

2.6 Conclusion and Recommendations

2.6.1 Findings

Borough and Bankside is the largest of the seven actual / proposed Saturation areas.

This area contains four of the top LSOA's for alcohol related ambulance call outs in Southwark in this period.

Little significant change when comparing ambulance call outs in 2011 with those in 2010 (1.8%, n=8)

Peak times of alcohol related ambulance call outs are between 2000 and 0600 hours Friday – Saturday.

27.6% of patients tended by the LAS are female, slightly higher than the borough average of 26.3%.

There has been a sharp decrease in alcohol related disorder CAD calls to the police (just over 20%) when comparing 2011 with 2010.

Disorder increases from 1500 onwards, peaks between 2100 and 0100 hours, before slowly decreasing. Nearly a third of calls (30.3%) occur in the evening period, between 2300 and 0559 hours.

There was a 10.7% (n=9) increase in alcohol related violence in the evening in 2011, though 2010 had seen a steady decrease since 2008.

An increase was also seen in proportionality in this area. Currently 70.5% of violence in the evening period in Borough and Bankside is considered to be alcohol related. This is the highest proportion in any saturation area.

Almost 80% (79.6%) of the alcohol related violence offences in the Borough and Bankside area in this period occurred on Friday / Saturday or Sunday.

The decrease experienced in daytime alcohol related violence in 2010 continued in 2011, with 30 fewer recorded offences (29.7%). Currently, just under a third of violent crime in the daytime is considered to be alcohol related.

Substantial decrease in Serious Wounding, Common Assault and Assault with Injury, though a marked increase in harassment offences.

Peak times for alcohol related offending in the daytime in Borough and Bankside are generally in the run up to the evening period, between 1800 and 2300 hours. This is particularly true on Thursday/Friday and Saturday.

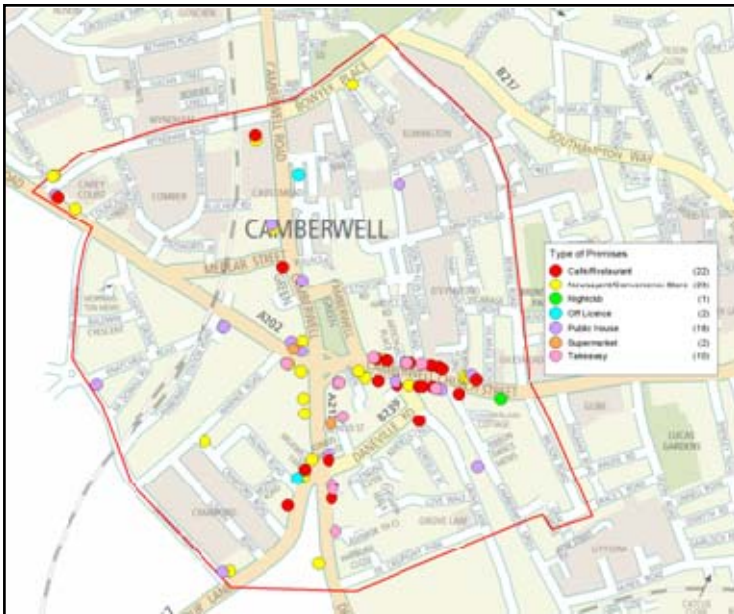
2.6.2 Recommendations

- ❖ Alcohol related violent crime and disorder in this area should **continue** to be monitored, as part of the Alcohol Saturation policy.
- ❖ A change in the time periods (i.e. daytime/evening) may be beneficial in this area, as alcohol related violence and disorder in this area clearly begins prior to 2300 hours.

3.0 Camberwell Saturation area

3.1 Contextual Information

3.1.1 Licensed Premises in the Camberwell Saturation area



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 café's / restaurants 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.

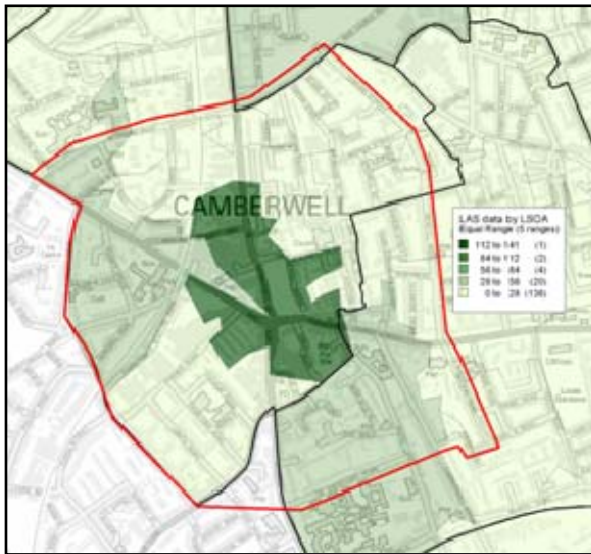
Camberwell is connected to central London by Camberwell Road to the North and Camberwell New Road to the west, and there are numerous bus routes serving the area. Right on the border with Lambeth, the closest railway stations are Denmark Hill BR station and Loughborough Junction BR station.

3.1.2 Developments

1. Blenheim CDP is located on Camberwell Road, within the saturation area, and provides 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. An action group was set up by the MPS in June/July 2011, the results of which have not yet been published.
3. Balham Court has now closed (as anticipated by the previous report). Lambeth cases are currently being heard at Camberwell Green Magistrates Court. Issues surrounding this have been tackled by the MPS, and further actions have not yet been established.

3.2 Alcohol related Ambulance (LAS) calls

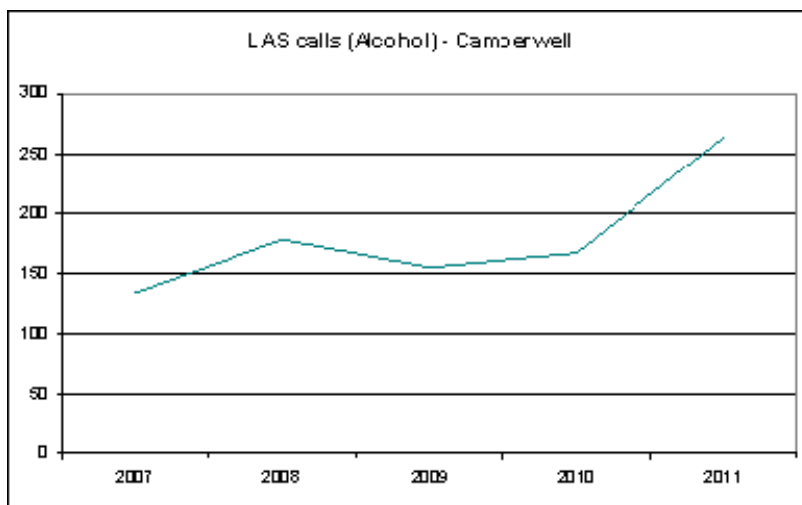
3.2.1 Locations



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.

In 2011, this LSOA is the top ranking LSOA for alcohol related ambulance call outs in Southwark. Most of the other high ranking LSOA's are located in the north of the borough.

3.2.2 Statistics



Levels of alcohol related ambulance call outs are not only higher in this area than other areas of the borough, but are increasing as time goes on.

When comparing 2011 with 2010, there was an increase of 97 calls (58.1%).

3.2.3 When?

- ❖ Broadly similar levels of call outs on most days, with a wide range of the peak time, being between 1400 and 0100 hours. There is no defined temporal hotspot.
- ❖ Peak days are Friday (47), Saturday (44) and Wednesday (42).

3.2.4 Patient

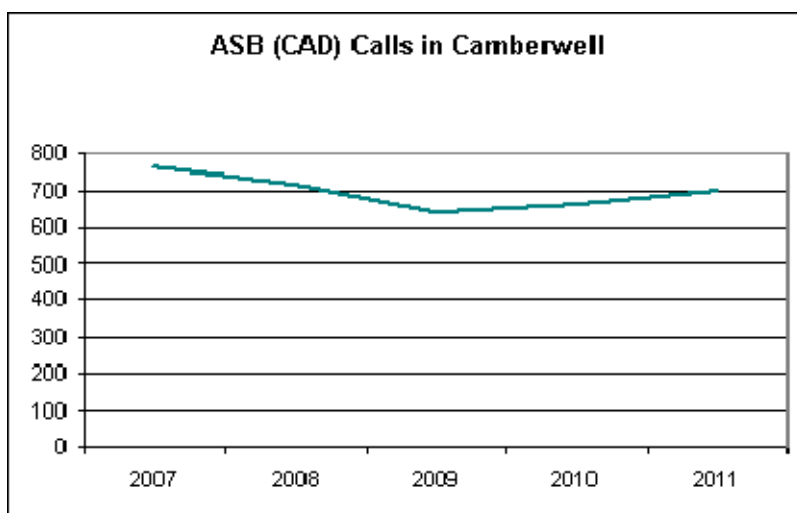
- ❖ Generally older patients, with the peak age being between 40 and 54.
- ❖ Prevalence towards male patients (18.7% female)
- ❖ Two thirds of patients taken to Kings College Hospital

3.3 Police Disorder Calls

3.3.1 CAD statistics

7.8% of daytime calls are located within the Camberwell Saturation area. This increases slightly, to 8.03% in the evening.

ASB Code	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Licensing	15	3	11	11	8
Rowdy Behaviour	683	654	534	625	684
Street Drinking	77	69	61	37	8
Grand Total	760	714	637	660	698



Levels of alcohol related disorder in the Camberwell Saturation area decreased to 2009, from which point they have started to increase. There was an increase of 5.7% (38) when comparing 2011 with the previous year.

Licensing issues have generally remained at a fairly steady rate since 2009, with a small reduction seen in 2011. Calls pertaining to street drinking have dramatically decreased in recent years, with the most recent period having just 8 calls.

3.3.2 Where?

In the daytime period, alcohol related disorder typically takes place in the street, most notably in Camberwell Green, Camberwell Church Street, Butterfly Walk/Denmark Hill and Camberwell Grove. Premises of note remain to be café's and restaurants are also emerging as significant contributors to the daytime calls. As with previous assessments, hostels and bookmakers are constant generators of disorder calls in the daytime in this area.

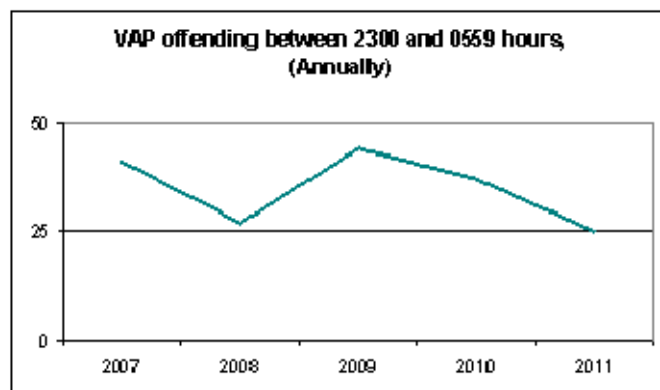
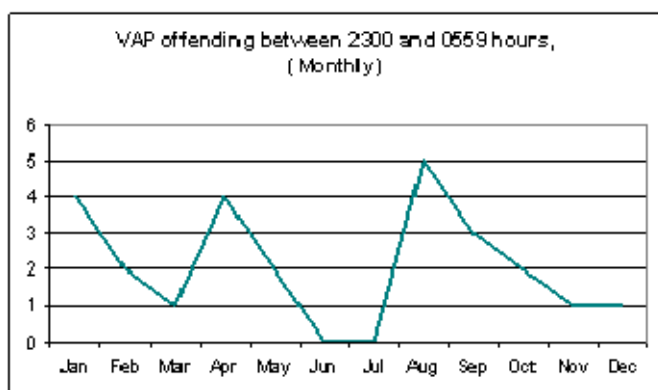
The main venues of note in the evening are nightclubs/late night public houses, as well as the late night eateries surrounding them. Again – disorder seems to be taking place on the street, rather than inside specific venues. Similarly to the Borough and Bankside Saturation area, transport links are noted in this area as a venue for alcohol related disorder.

3.3.3 When?

- ❖ Disorder in this area increases from 1300 onwards, reaching its absolute peak between 1900 and 2000 hours. Over 50% of calls (n=361) are made between 1400 and 2000 hours, most typically between Monday and Friday.
- ❖ 23.4% of alcohol related disorder occurs between 2300 and 0559 hours (n=163)
- ❖ Peak days are Saturdays (from 1900 hours onwards), which stretches into the early hours of Sunday morning (0300) and Friday, between 1700 and 2200 hours, though once more calls occur in the early hours of the following day, up until 0300 hours.

3.4 Alcohol related violence between 2300 and 0559 hours

3.4.1 Offending



Levels of alcohol related violence have reduced in Camberwell, for the second consecutive year. In total, numbers fell by almost a third (n=12) between 2010 and 2011, and have reduced by 44% from 2009 to 2011.

Proportionality

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
No. Alcohol	41	27	44	37	25
All VAP	100	70	91	81	59
% VAP Alcohol related	41.0	38.6	48.4	45.7	42.4

The proportion of violence which is alcohol related has also reduced, for the second consecutive year, after the high of 48.4% in 2009. Currently 42.4% of violence in the evening in Camberwell is alcohol related.

Types of offending

Minor Category	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Assault with Injury	9	8	19	8	12
Common Assault	5	6	5	11	4
Harassment	21	6	6	3	4
Offensive Weapon	1	1	4	4	1
Other Violence	2	1	4	2	
Serious Wounding	3	5	6	9	4
Grand Total	41	27	44	37	25

Assault with injury and harassment have increased in 2011 (when compared to levels in 2010), however significant reductions have been seen in both serious wounding and common assault.

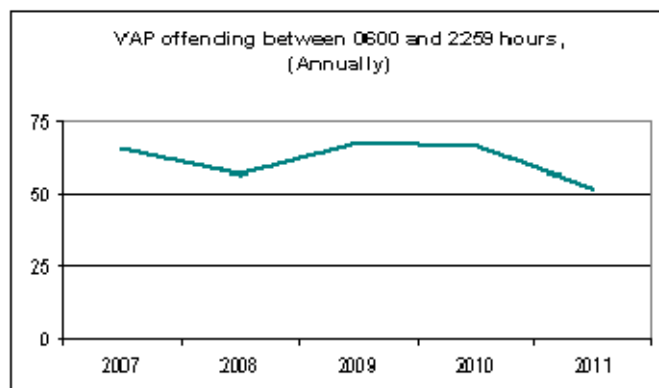
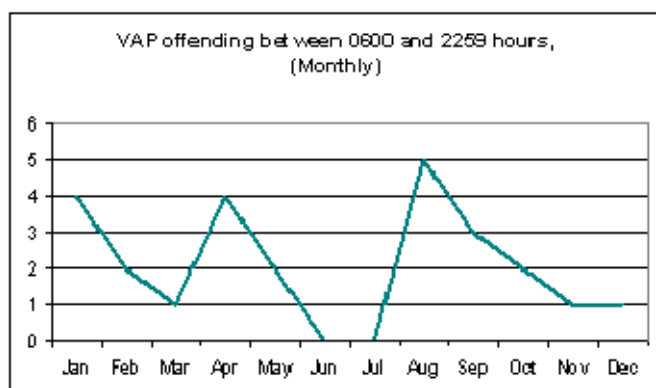
3.4.2 Timing

Time Range	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Grand Total
2300 - 0000	1					2		3
0000 - 0100		1		1	2	1	2	7
0100 - 0200					2	2	1	5
0200 - 0300						2	1	3
0300 - 0400	1	1						2
0400 - 0500			2			1		3
0500 - 0600		1					1	2
Grand Total	2	3	2	1	4	8	5	25

Offences seem to congregate around the weekend, in the early hours, with far fewer offences taking place on other days.

3.5 Alcohol related violence between 0600 and 2259 hours

3.5.1 Offending



Similarly to offending in the evening period, alcohol related violence in the daytime in Camberwell has also reduced, by 22.4% from levels in 2010 (n=15). Once more, spring and summer months are the most common for alcohol related disorder in this area (which is likely connected to the weather).

Proportionality

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
No. Alcohol	66	57	68	67	52
All VAP	328	294	332	292	240
% VAP Alcohol related	20.1	19.4	20.5	22.9	21.7

The proportion of violent offences which are alcohol related in Camberwell is consistently around 20%. In 2011, it was 21.7%, down by 1.2% from 2010.

Types of offending

Minor Category	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Assault with Injury	15	11	24	18	21
Common Assault	9	6	10	22	12
Harassment	30	33	20	18	11
Offensive Weapon	3	1	2	1	1
Other Violence	3	5	5	6	4
Serious Wounding	6	1	7	2	3
Grand Total	66	57	68	67	52

There were small increases seen in Assault with Injury and Serious Wounding, with the reduction being made up entirely of lower level violence, such as common assault and harassment.

3.5.2 Timing

Peak periods are:

- ❖ Saturdays, between 1900 and 2200 hours;
- ❖ Tuesdays, between 0900 and 1700 hours.

3.6 Conclusion and Recommendations

3.6.1 Findings

The LSOA containing Camberwell Green is the top ranking LSOA in Southwark for alcohol related ambulance call outs in 2011. Call outs increase from May onwards with fewer calls received between January and April. When comparing 2011 with the previous year, there was an increase of 58.1% (n=97).

7.8% of all police alcohol related disorder calls in the borough are in this Saturation area. There has been an increase of 5.7% (n=38) in the amount of CAD calls between 2010 and 2011. Disorder here increases from 1300 hours onwards, peaking between 1900 and 2000 hours.

Unlike other saturation areas, peak times for disorder in Camberwell are between 1400 and 2000 hours, Monday to Friday.

23.4% of alcohol related disorder occurs between 2300 and 0559 hours (n=163).

Levels of alcohol related violent crime in the evening reduced in this area between 2009 and 2010, and this reduction has continued to 2011, with 12 less alcohol related violent crime reported in 2011 than 2010 (equivalent to a reduction of almost a third of offences).

The proportion of alcohol related violence in the evening in this area also appears to be slowly decreasing, after the 'high' of 48.4% in 2009. Currently 42.4% of violence in the evening in Camberwell is considered to be alcohol related.

21.7% of violence taking place within the Camberwell Saturation area in the daytime is considered to be related to alcohol.

Levels of daytime alcohol related violence have also steadily reduced – with an overall reduction of 22.4% (n=15) when comparing 2011 with 2010.

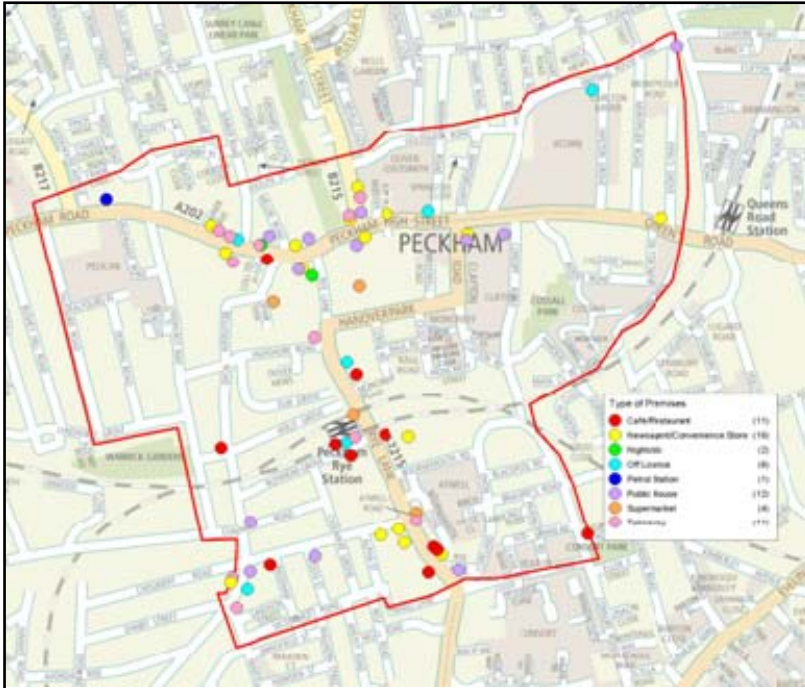
3.6.2 Recommendations

- ❖ Alcohol related violent crime and disorder in this area should **continue** to be monitored, as part of the Alcohol Saturation policy.

4.0 Peckham Saturation area

4.1 Contextual Information

4.1.1 Licensed Premises in the Peckham Saturation area



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.

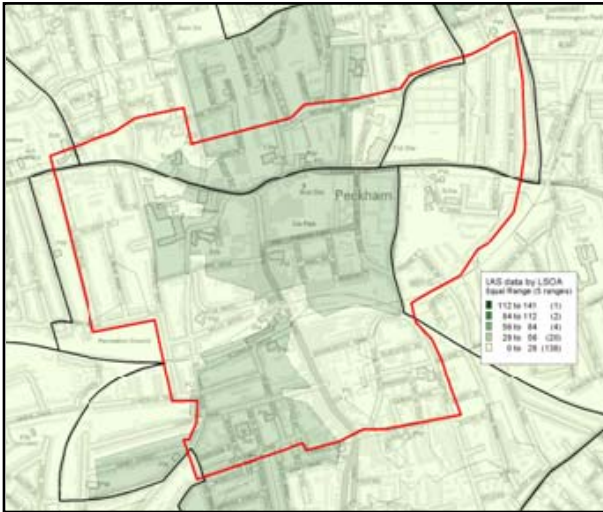
Peckham is the location of convenience stores, mostly juxtaposed with the public houses and convenience stores, as well as the nightclubs, such as they are. Takeaway shops are more prevalent along Peckham Road, with few seen in the southern part of this saturation area. The area in Rye Lane appears to be centred upon café's, restaurants and convenience stores, with public houses set away from the main roads.

4.1.2 Developments

1. There has been no information passed to the Partnership re the proposed "Pub watch" in the area. However, it is likely that this has been superseded by a proposed dispersal zone, which is in the planning/consultation stages.

4.2 Alcohol related Ambulance (LAS) calls

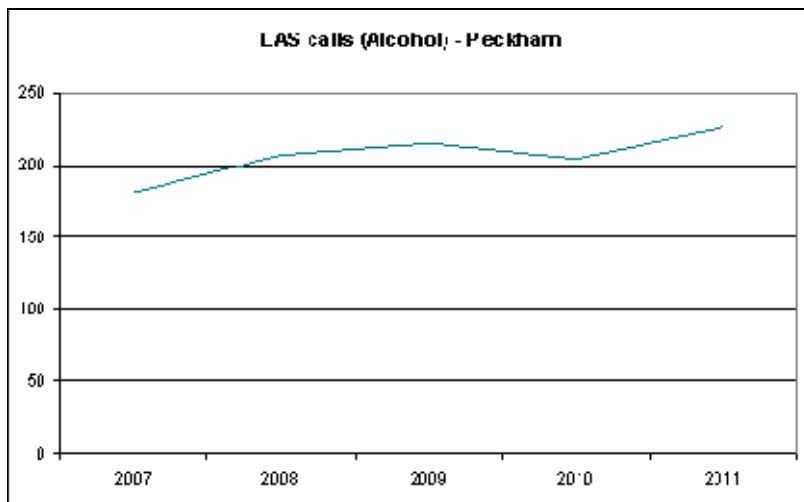
4.2.1 Locations



The Peckham Saturation area a combination of lower and middle level LAS calls.

Using the map on the previous page, it can be seen that generally, those areas where there are the most alcohol related ambulance pick ups are those in which the public houses are located, as opposed to the convenience stores and off licences.

4.2.2 Statistics



Levels of alcohol related ambulance calls in Peckham are slowly increasing, year on year.

When comparing 2011 with 2010 there was an increase of 10.8% (n=22).

Comparing 2011's data with that of 2007, there has been an increase of 24.5% (n=45).

4.2.3 When?

- ❖ Peak times for ambulance call outs are between 1800 and 0400 hours, throughout the week.
- ❖ Similar levels of call outs on each day, with a range of 24 (Wednesday) to 38 (Friday).

4.2.4 Patient

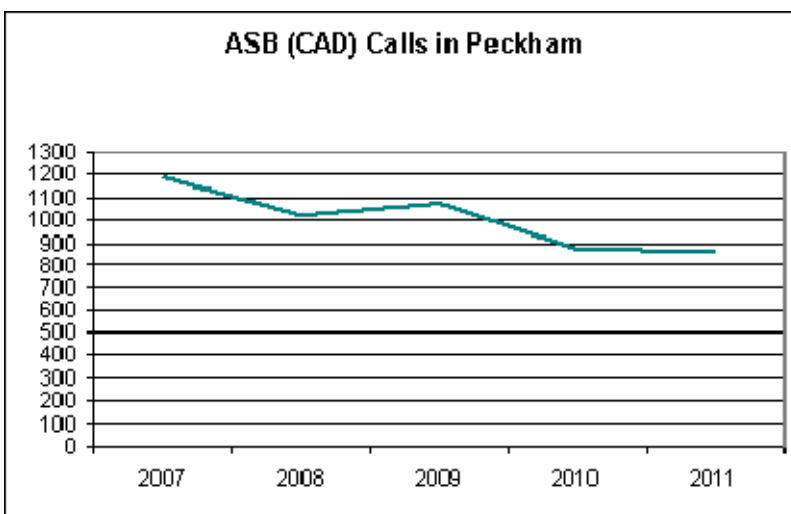
- ❖ Just over 20% of patients tended by LAS in this area are female (n=45).
- ❖ Peak age for males is 30 to 49, with the peak age for females being 25 to 39.
- ❖ Over half of patients were taken to Kings College Hospital; the majority of the others were treated at the scene, or declined assistance.

4.3 Police Disorder Calls

4.3.1 CAD statistics

9.7% of daytime calls are located within the Peckham Saturation area. This increases slightly to 9.9% in the evening.

ASB Code	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Licensing	21	16	17	7	7
Rowdy Behaviour	1092	938	895	837	853
Street Drinking	94	89	97	33	4
Grand Total	1207	1043	1009	877	864



CAD calls in Peckham have been on a downward trajectory since 2007, though there was an increase between 2008 and 2009. Most recently, there has been a slight decrease, of 1.4% (12 calls)

Levels of Licensing and Street Drinking have fallen, dramatically so in the case of street drinking, with just four recorded in the most recent period.

4.3.2 Where?

In the daytime period alcohol related disorder takes place in the housing estates, and more generally on the street, predominantly outside public houses, café's/restaurants and off licenses/convenience stores. There are also many calls simply to the street, in the shopping centre and the streets surrounding it. Specific venues where calls are made from include the jobcentre, car parks, hostels, bookmakers, public houses and fast food restaurants.

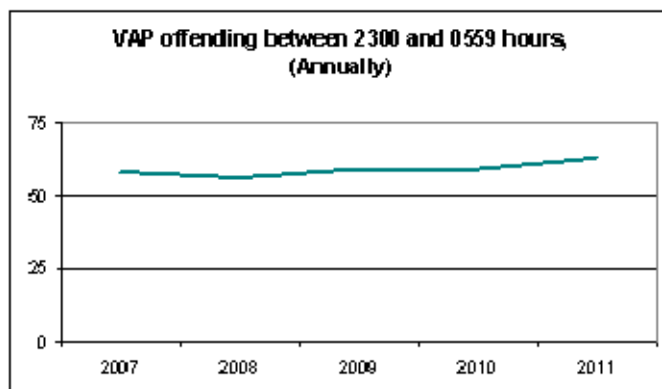
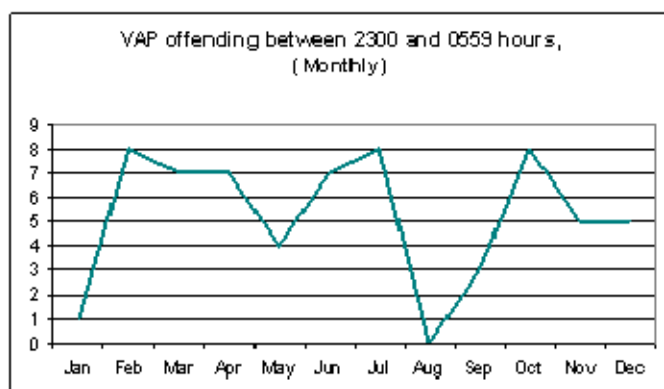
In the evening, disorder seems to be centred in and around specific premises, these being public houses/nightclubs, late night food eateries and convenience stores. There is also an increased amount of calls to transport links, most notably on night buses/at bus stops, as patrons make their way home.

4.3.3 When?

- ❖ Disorder in this area increases from 1300 hours, peaking between 1600 and 1800 hours, and then gradually declining.
- ❖ Peak time for disorder in this area is between 1400 and 2000 hours (42.7% of total calls).
- ❖ 23.3% of alcohol related disorder occurs between 2300 and 0559 hours (n=201)
- ❖ 22.8% of calls (n=196) were made between 1500 and 2000 hours, Monday to Friday

4.4 Alcohol related violence between 2300 and 0559 hours

4.4.1 Offending



On a yearly basis, Peckham has remained at a fairly constant level, though there has been a slight increase between 2010 and 2011 (4 offences). Peak months for alcohol related violence in the evening were February – April, June – July and October. Interestingly, there were no offences in August.

Proportionality

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Nn Alcohol	58	56	59	59	63
All VAP	138	112	126	100	109
% VAP Alcohol related	42.0	50.0	46.8	59.0	57.8

Levels of alcohol related violence have maintained a steady rate over the past five years, though there has been a slight increase between 2010 and 2011. The proportion of violence that is alcohol related has similarly maintained a steady rate, most recently 57.8%.

Types of offending

Minor Category	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Assault with Injury	18	14	26	20	32
Common Assault	8	9	10	10	13
Harassment	19	21	9	13	5
Murder		1			
Offensive Weapon	3	2	3	2	2
Other Violence	3	2	4	9	6
Serious Wounding	7	7	7	5	5
Grand Total	58	56	59	59	63

There has been a steep increase in Assault with Injury offences in 2011, when compared to 2010, and also an increase in common assault. Harassment has significantly decreased, as has 'Other Violence' to a lesser extent. Levels of Serious Wounding remain the same.

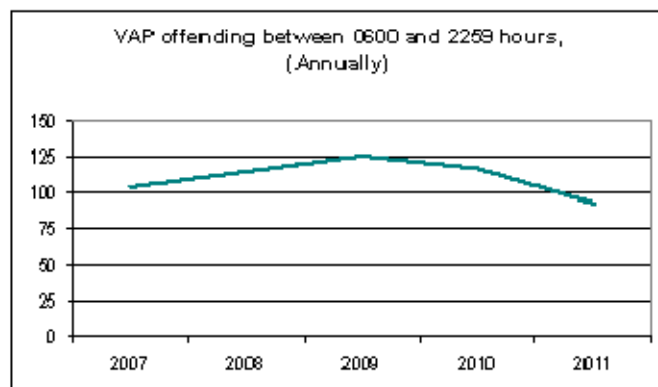
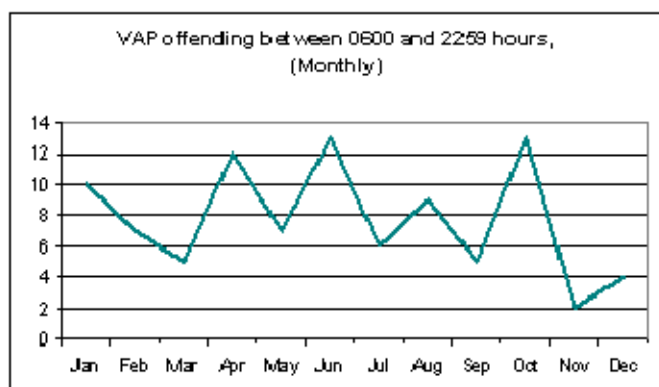
4.4.2 Timing

Time Range	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Grand Total
2300 - 0000	2	2	1			2	1	8
0000 - 0100	2		3	2		2	1	10
0100 - 0200		1	1		1	2	3	8
0200 - 0300	1		1	2	3	2	5	14
0300 - 0400	3	1			1	3	1	9
0400 - 0500			2		2	1	4	9
0500 - 0600		1				1	3	5
Grand Total	8	5	8	4	7	13	18	63

Offending in the evening in Peckham appears to be mostly centred around the weekend, as well as 2300 – 0100 on weekdays.

4.5 Alcohol related violence between 0600 and 2259 hours

4.5.1 Offending



Peckham has experienced a significant decrease in the last two years, and has reduced from 117 offences in 2010 to 93 in 2011. This is the first year in which reported crime in the area is less than 100.

Proportionality

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
No. Alcohol	104	115	126	117	93
All VAP	598	644	635	546	393
% VAP Alcohol related	17.4	17.9	19.8	21.4	23.7

Though levels of both violence and alcohol related violence are decreasing, similarly to many of the other saturation areas, the proportion of those crimes which are alcohol related is increasing, and has done steadily since 2007. In 2011, 23.7% of violent crime in the Peckham saturation area was alcohol related.

Types of offending

Minor Category	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Assault with Injury	35	18	32	33	33
Common Assault	16	27	21	36	26
Harassment	37	54	48	24	18
Offensive Weapon	3	6	4	3	1
Other Violence	10	4	9	15	6
Serious Wounding	3	6	12	6	9
Grand Total	104	115	126	117	93

The decrease in alcohol related violent crime in the daytime in Peckham is attributable to reductions in lower level violence, such as common assault, harassment and 'other violence'. Of concern is Serious Wounding, which increased from 6 to 9 offences, and Assault with Injury, which maintained its level.

4.5.2 Timing

- ❖ Peak times for alcohol related violent offending in Peckham during the daytime are between 1700 and 2300 on Monday and Friday evenings and between 1400 and 2000 hours on Wednesdays.

4.6 Conclusion and Recommendations

4.6.1 Findings

There are two main areas of concern in Peckham, this being the immediate Rye Lane area (around Rye Lane BR station) and Peckham High Street itself.

Levels of alcohol related calls have increased in 2011, though decreases had been experienced in 2010. There was an increase of 10.8% (n=22) in 2011 when compared to levels in 2010. Peak times for ambulance call outs are between 1800 and 0400 hours throughout the week, with very little variation on different days of the week) a range of 24 (Wednesday) to 38 (Friday).

Police CAD calls in Peckham have steadily decreased since 2009, though the most recent reduction was just 1.4% (n=12).

23.3% of calls take place in the evening period, between 2300 and 0559 hours.

There has been little significant change in the amount of alcohol related violent crime experienced in Peckham in the evening, in terms of either the total, or the proportion. There was a slight increase (4 offences) between 2010 and 2011. In 2011 alcohol was flagged as an issue in 57.8% of violent crime.

Alcohol related violence in the evening in this area is almost entirely centred around the weekend, as well as 2300 – 0100 hours on weekdays.

There was a significant reduction in alcohol related violence in the daytime in Peckham (20.5% reduction between 2010 and 2011, n=24). However, the proportion of violent crime that is considered to be alcohol related is slowly increasing. In 2011, 23.7% of violent crime in the daytime was attributable to alcohol.

Peak times for alcohol related violence in the 'daytime' period in Peckham are between 1700 and 2300 hours on Monday and Friday evenings, correlating closely with the night time economy.

4.6.2 Recommendations

- ❖ Alcohol related violent crime and disorder in this area should **continue** to be monitored, as part of the Alcohol Saturation policy.
- ❖ Similarly to the Borough and Bankside saturation area, a change in the time periods (i.e. daytime/evening) may be beneficial in this area, as alcohol related violence and disorder in this area clearly begins prior to 2300 hours, and end after it, especially at the weekend.