



Divisional Business Team, CSPA Alcohol Related Violence (Proposed 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 proposed Saturation areas identified within Southwark (i.e. those areas under monitor), as requested by Richard Parkins, to include Elephant and Castle, Old Kent Road (this time as one Saturation area, not divided into two) and Walworth. As with the last Alcohol Saturation Analysis, it was also requested that the Team monitor the crime trends in Shad Thames, using a previous boundary from 2008.

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

1.3.1 Elephant and Castle

18.6% increase in alcohol related LAS calls in Elephant and Castle (n=29), when comparing 2011 with 2010. Peak times for alcohol related ambulance call outs are between 2200 and 0300 all week, but most specifically on Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays. Over a third of call outs take place on either a Saturday or a Sunday.

Levels of CAD calls generally maintain a similar level, yet in 2011 there was an increase of **54.6%**. Calls increase from 1600, peaking between 1900 and 2200. **Over a quarter** of calls take place in the evening period, between 2300 and 0559.

2010 experienced a large increase in alcohol related violence in the evening, and **levels in 2011 have remained at a similar level**, with just one fewer recorded crime. The proportion of violent crime **increased from 60% in 2010 to 64.9% in 2011**. Almost all offending takes place at the weekend, peaking on Saturdays (0100-0500) and Sundays (0200-0500).

There was a slight increase in daytime alcohol related violent crime in 2011 (8.8%, n=13). Increases were seen in common assault and possession of offensive weapon, whereas there were reductions in harassment. Over 27% of violence in the daytime is considered to be alcohol related.

1.3.2 Old Kent Road

The number of alcohol related ambulance calls to the Old Kent Road area has **increased by 16.48%** (when comparing 2011 with 2010, equating to 26 more call outs. Peak times for alcohol related ambulance calls are between 0100 and 0600, with a general trend towards calls at the weekend.

5.2% of borough disorder calls in the daytime relate to the Old Kent Road area, this figure remains the same in the evening. The dramatic increase seen in the last report has continued into this one, with an overall increase of 19.3% from 2009 to 2010, and **10.8% from 2010 to 2011**. Calls to the Old Kent Road increase from 100 hours onwards, with over a third of calls made between 1600 and 2000 hours. **22.8% of calls take place in the evening period, between 2300 and 0559 hours**.

There was a 20.7% decrease in alcohol related violence in the evening in the Old Kent Road. Proportionally, the amount of offences that are alcohol related has also risen, from 54.1% in 2010 to 56.8% in 2011. Evening offences in the Old Kent Road area are predominantly in the early hours of Sunday morning (36.5% of all offences).

Similarly, there has been a reduction in the amount of alcohol related violence offences in the daytime, with 2011 recording an **11.9% decrease**, when compared to 2010. Currently, **almost a quarter of daytime violence is alcohol related**, which is higher than in any other annual period.

1.3.3 Shad Thames

As with the previous report, **levels of most types of crime/disorder are extremely low** in this area, and thus this saturation area may benefit from expansion.

Five alcohol related ambulance calls in 2011, a slight increase from 2010, all made 2200 and 0200. Mostly male patients.

0.5% of the borough's daytime CAD calls were to the Shad Thames saturation area, which slightly increased to 0.9% in the evening. Levels of CAD calls have reduced in 2011; to 48 calls (from 89 in 2010). This is a reduction of 46.1%.

Two alcohol related offences in the evening (of four total offences). Both occurred on a Saturday, between 0000 and 0200.

Four alcohol related offences reported in the daytime (of eight total offences). All low level violence.

1.3.4 Walworth

13.6% reduction in the amount of alcohol related ambulance calls, when comparing 2011 with 2010 (there was also a reduction between 2009 and 2010).

5.8% of all daytime CAD disorder occurs in this saturation area. This decreases to 5% of all evening calls. 20.4% of calls to the Walworth saturation area are made in the evening (2300 – 0559 hours), with the weekend being the predominant days.

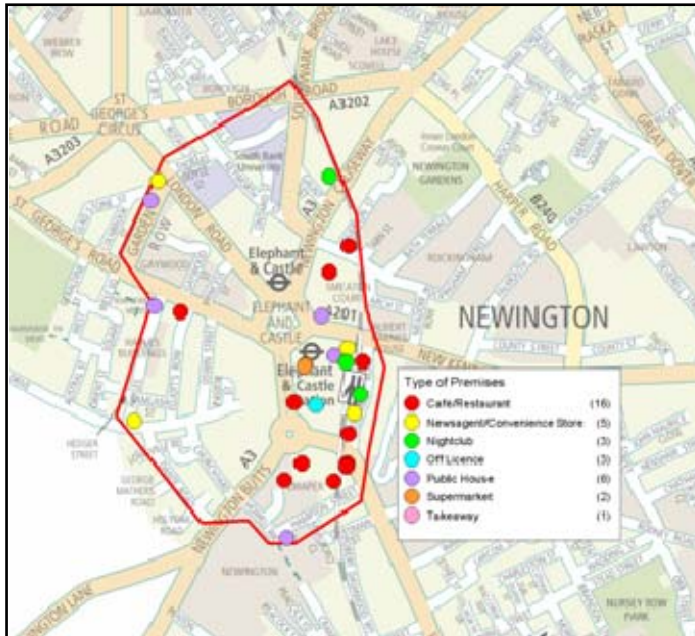
In total, there was a **15.8% increase in alcohol related violent crime in the evening** between 2010 and 2011. The proportion of "evening" alcohol related violence has however considerably increased, from 49.4% in 2010 to 64.7% in 2011.

Overall there was a **30.6% decrease** in alcohol related violent crime in the daytime, when comparing 2011 with 2010, with the proportion of alcohol/violence remaining roughly the same. **Currently, the figure stands at 23.5%.**

2.0 Elephant and Castle

2.1 Contextual Information

2.1.1 Licensed Premises in the Elephant and Castle Saturation area



The bulk of licensed premises in the Elephant and Castle area are located in the Elephant and Castle shopping centre, and also between Elephant and Castle station and Elephant Road, in a series of small venues.

This area is the predominant area for students in the borough (as well as the wider Cathedrals area) and there are five Student Union bars located within this relatively small area.

The Ministry of Sound nightclub is located within this area (marked in pink in Gaunt Street), and this venue in particular has the highest regular footfall of any nightclub in Southwark (1500 persons on any given night). It holds a 24 hour licence, and hosts different themed nights, attracting those from far away. This obviously has an impact for Southwark, not only in terms of

licensed premises, but also in terms of transport infrastructure, and the flow of people from nightclub perhaps to late night eatery, to minicab / bus / train.

2.1.2 Considerations

1. Elephant and Castle continues to be an enduring hotspot for robbery, despite pro-active police operations.
2. Demolition of the Heygate estate and parts of Elephant Road is still under way, meaning that some premises will have to find alternative accommodation.
3. Southwark Council are currently part way through a £1.5bn, 55 acre Elephant and Castle programme, creating a pedestrianised town centre, market square, homes, retail space, transport hubs and green spaces. The first phase of the demolition of the neighbouring Heygate estate is under way, including Rodney Road, and it is anticipated that works will be completed by the end of 2015. There are also a number of public realm and private developments taking place at the same time in the area, with the Strata tower recently completed (including the redevelopment of parts of the Newington estate) and plans to redevelop the nearby Pullens estate.
4. A recent services mapping exercise undertaken by the Divisional Business Team showed that Cathedrals and the area to the north of the borough has extremely high levels of students. The number of students in area predicted to rise to 3,500 (just in Cathedrals) by 2020.
5. Foundation 66, a service offering support for those with alcohol addictions, as well as running a day programme for those completely abstinent from all illicit substances is located within this area.

2.2 Alcohol related Ambulance (LAS) calls

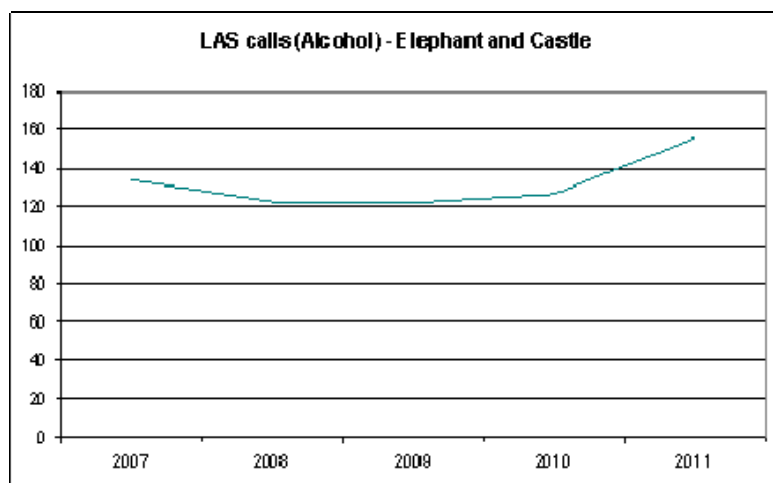
2.2.1 Locations



The Elephant and Castle Saturation area is to the south of the Borough and Bankside Saturation area, which as aforementioned is the area of the borough with the highest amount of ambulance callouts. It is therefore unsurprising that these high levels extend south, into the Elephant and Castle Saturation area.

Within this area is the borough's largest nightclub, the Ministry of Sound, the Elephant and Castle Shopping Centre, and a large amount of smaller public houses, bars, café's and restaurants located around the Elephant and Castle roundabout.

2.2.2 Statistics



Levels of alcohol related call outs have decreased, and then reached a plateau over recent years.

However, in 2011, an increase was experienced (18.6%, n=29) when comparing 2011 with 2010.

2.2.3 When?

- ❖ Peak times for ambulance call outs are between 2200 and 0300 hours, all week, but most specifically on Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays, and to a lesser extent on Tuesdays.
- ❖ Over a third of call outs take place on Saturday or Sunday

2.2.4 Patient

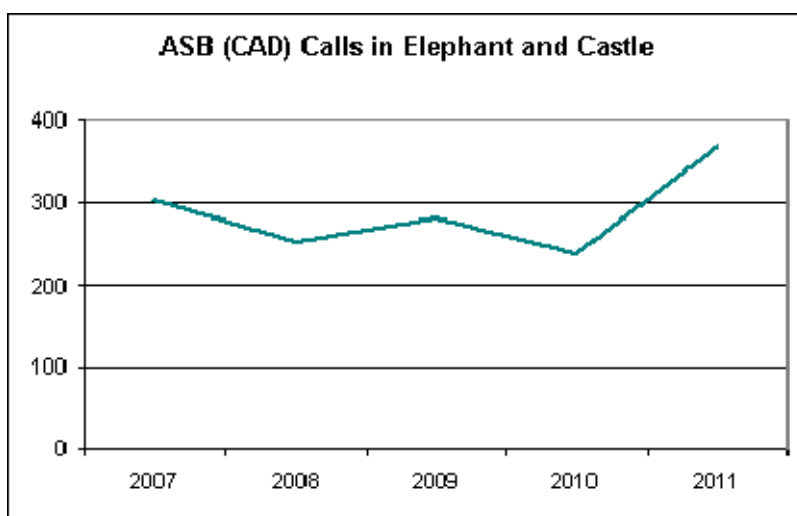
- ❖ Almost a quarter of patients tended to in this area are female
- ❖ Peak age for males is 25 – 29 and 40 – 44. The age range is between 16 and 75. No peak age for males, with the age range spread from 15 to 64. The peak age for females is 15-19, with more females recorded in this age group than males.
- ❖ 58% (n= 91) of patients taken to St Thomas's Hospital.

2.3 Police Disorder Calls

2.3.1 CAD statistics

4% of daytime calls are located within the Elephant and Castle Saturation area. This slightly increases to 4.6% in the evening.

ASB Code	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Licensing	11	0	5	4	1
Rowdy Behaviour	270	238	242	223	366
Street Drinking	31	20	23	16	1
Grand Total	302	251	281	238	368



Though levels of alcohol related disorder have decreased over recent years, a significant increase has been noted between FY 2010/11 and the previous year. (54.6%, 130 calls).

Over time, there has been a reduction in licensing and street drinking calls, with the increase entirely seen in rowdy behaviour.

2.3.2 Where?

Alcohol related disorder in the daytime period remains concentrated upon three primary areas, these being:

- ❖ Elephant and Castle LT station
- ❖ Elephant and Castle shopping centre (various locations within)
- ❖ Bus stops (and whilst on bus) in and around Elephant and Castle.
- ❖ Convenience stores; public houses and hostels (summarised within the repeat venues report) were also of note in this area in 2011

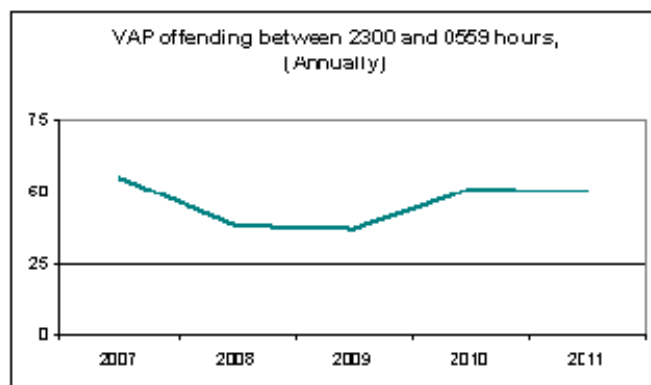
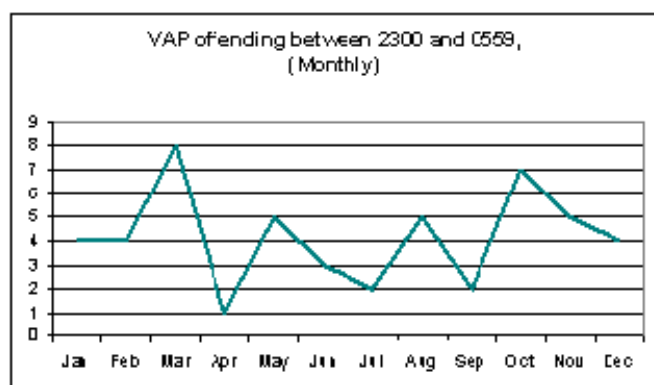
In the evening, the disorder around the transport network increases, as well as in/outside public houses, and convenience stores.

2.3.3 When?

- ❖ Calls to this area increase from 1600 hours onwards, reaching a peak between 1900 and 2200 hours.
- ❖ 25.5% of calls to this area take place in the evening period, between 2300 and 0559 hours.
- ❖ 20% (74) calls took place on Saturday, with the next most common day being Monday (54 calls). Apart from Tuesdays (36 calls) and Saturdays (74 calls) there were between 51 and 57 calls recorded on all other days.

2.4 Alcohol related violence between 2300 and 0559 hours

2.4.1 Offending



Alcohol related violent crime in Elephant and Castle in 2011 is maintaining a similar level to the previous year (10%, 4 crimes). Peak months in 2011 were March and October, with crime levels dipping in between them.

Proportionality

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
No. Alcohol	55	38	37	51	50
All VAP	111	79	74	85	77
% VAP Alcohol related	49.5	48.1	50.0	60.0	64.9

Proportionally, alcohol related violence is increasing, period by period. In 2011, 64.9% of violence was considered to be alcohol related – compared to 60% in 2010 and 50 in 2009.

Types of offending

Minor Category	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Assault with Injury	43	28	25	44	37
Common Assault	21	11	10	17	22
Harassment	30	14	19	10	2
Murder			1		
Offensive Weapon	5	6	1	4	2
Other Violence	2	2	2	2	1
Serious Wounding	10	18	16	8	13
Grand Total	111	79	74	85	77

When considering alcohol related crime in Elephant and Castle for the most recent period, it is clear that the increases seen have been in Serious Wounding, and common assault, whereas reductions were generally seen in the lower level offences.

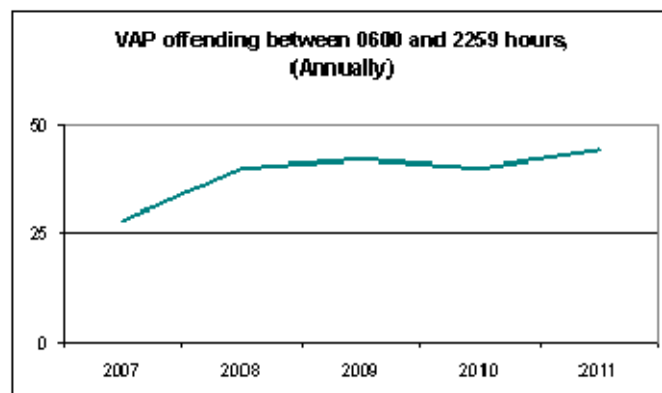
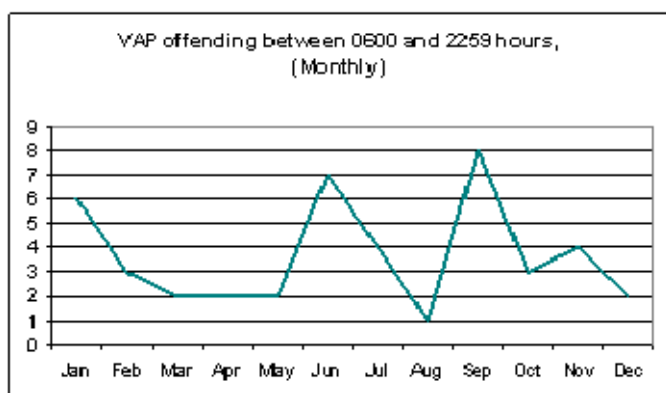
2.4.2 Timing

Time Range	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Grand Total
2300 - 0000	5	1			1	3	1	11
0000 - 0100	1		1	1		3	3	9
0100 - 0200				1	1	5	2	9
0200 - 0300		3	1	1	1	6	6	18
0300 - 0400	1	1	2		1	6	5	16
0400 - 0500	1					5	4	10
0500 - 0600						2	2	4
Grand Total	8	5	4	3	4	30	23	77

Alcohol related offending in this area occurs almost entirely at the weekend, (68.8% of offences occur on a Saturday or a Sunday). On Saturday there is a peak between 0100 and 0500, and on Sunday, the peak is later, between 0200 and 0500.

2.5 Alcohol related violence between 0600 and 2259 hours

2.5.1 Offending



Alcohol related violent crime in the daytime at Elephant and Castle is increasing. There was an 8.8% (n=13) increase in 2011, when compared to 2010. This is following a periods of three years where there was no significant change. In general the early and late summer months were the peak times for alcohol related violence in the evening, with very few offences between February and May, as well as August.

Proportionality

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
No. Alcohol	28	40	42	40	44
All VAP	154	221	178	147	160
% VAP Alcohol related	18.2	18.1	23.6	27.2	27.5

Violence taking place in the daytime in recent years has regularly maintained a proportion of over 20%. Most recently, 27.5% of violence taking place in Elephant and Castle in the daytime was attributable to alcohol use.

Types of offending

Minor Category	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Assault with Injury	40	51	53	34	38
Common Assault	41	45	44	45	56
Harassment	49	77	61	46	38
Offensive Weapon	6	22	6	7	11
Other Violence	8	9	5	5	8
Serious Wounding	10	17	9	10	9
Grand Total	154	221	178	147	160

Reductions in this period have been made in harassment, with increases being seen in almost all other crime types. There was little change with regard to serious wounding (one fewer offence).

2.5.2 Timing

- ❖ Friday and Saturday peak days, though Monday and Tuesday also prevalent. Peak time is from 1400 to 2100 hours.

2.6 Conclusion and Recommendations

2.6.1 Findings

An 18.6% increase in alcohol related LAS calls was experienced in Elephant and Castle, when comparing 2011 to 2010.

Peak times for alcohol related ambulance call outs are 2200 – 0300 all week, most specifically on Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays.

Levels of CAD calls significantly increased in 2011, with 130 more calls than in 2010 (54.6%).

No significant change in alcohol related violence at Elephant and Castle in the evening (10% increase; 4 crimes).

The proportion of violence which is alcohol related continues to rise in Elephant and Castle. In 2011, 64.9% of violence taking place in the evening was considered alcohol-related.

Almost 70% (68.8%) of evening alcohol related violence offences occur on a Saturday or Sunday.

8.8% decrease in “daytime” alcohol related violence (13 offences). Proportion of violent crime attributed to alcohol has remained at 27.5% (no significant change). Increase seen in Assault with Injury and Common Assault, with reductions in harassment and serious wounding.

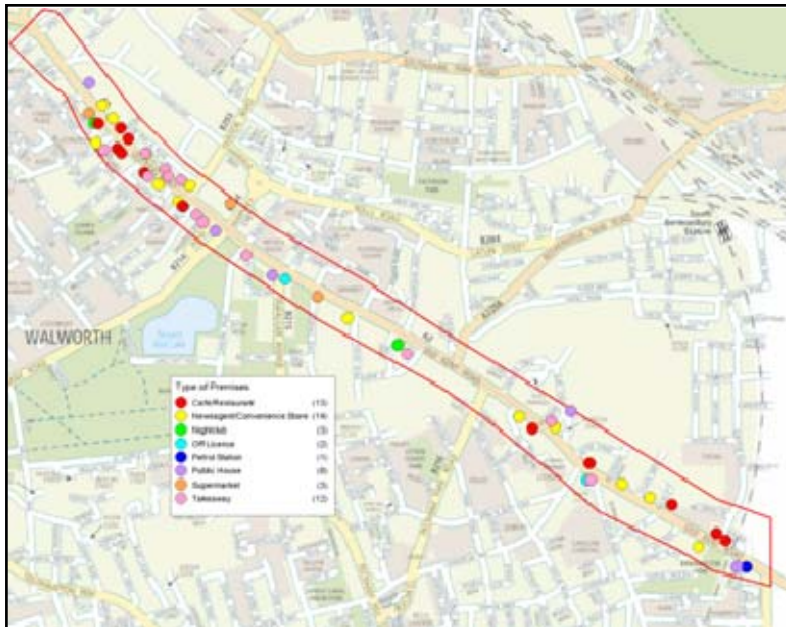
2.6.2 Recommendations

- ❖ Alcohol related violent crime and disorder in this area should **continue** to be monitored, as part of the Alcohol Saturation policy.
- ❖ Using the Alcohol Related Violence in Southwark document, written to complement this one, it seems that the boundary for the Elephant and Castle Saturation area should be extended to the north-east (to include the whole of Newington Causeway, to the junction with Borough Road) to completely capture evening related offending in the area. This would align the area with the Borough and Bankside Saturation area.
- ❖ Similar to the established Borough and Bankside and Peckham alcohol saturation zones, 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 also increases at the weekend (as does alcohol related violence in the evening).

3.0 Old Kent Road Saturation area

3.1 Contextual Information

3.1.1 Licensed Premises in the Old Kent Road Saturation area



The Old Kent Road runs from the Bricklayers Arms roundabout, where it meets the New Kent Road, Tower Bridge Road and Great Dover Street, to New Cross. It is regarded as forming the boundary between Walworth, Camberwell and Peckham to the South, and Bermondsey to the North. The Old Kent Road has a large number of retail premises along it, both large 'superstore' type venues' and smaller independent outlets. The eastern entrance to Burgess Park is also located along the road.

As the map of licensed premises above shows, premises licensed to sell alcohol along the Old Kent Road are clustered to the north, around the Dunton Road / East Street junctions, and the South,

approaching the borough's boundary with Lewisham (at New Cross), with comparatively fewer venues in the centre,

3.1.2 Considerations

1. In the last assessment, the potential implementation of a Business watch / Pub watch along the Old Kent Road was considered. At the present time there has been no such scheme implemented.

3.2 Alcohol related Ambulance (LAS) calls

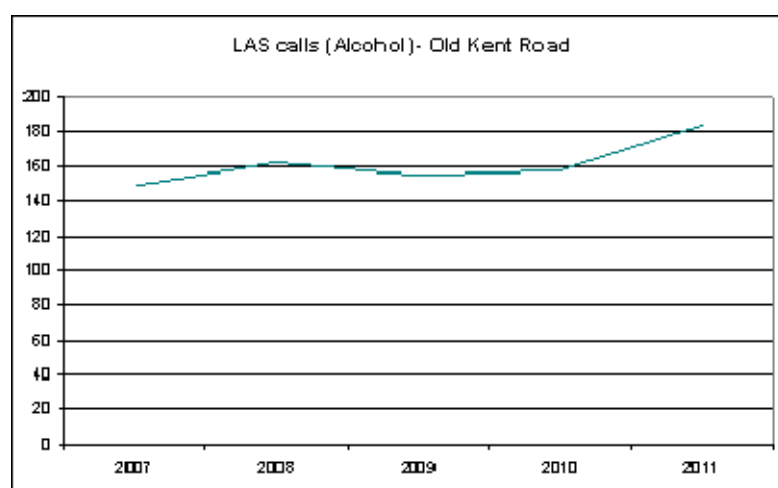
3.2.1 Locations



It must be noted that figures for the Old Kent Road Saturation area will not be as accurate as for other areas, owing to the shape of it. As it is long and thin, it bisects numerous LSOA's and forms the boundaries of others.

Nonetheless, convenience stores, supermarkets, public houses, cafes and restaurants line this portion of the Old Kent Road, and there are also a number of smaller nightclubs along it.

3.2.2 Statistics



As with the Elephant and Castle Saturation area, levels here since 2007 have been broadly similar, however, an increase has been seen in 2011.

When comparing 2011 with 2010, there has been an increase of 26 calls (16.4%).

3.2.3 When?

- ❖ Peak times for ambulance call outs are on Sundays between 0100 and 0600 hours (7.1% of the total) with 13 calls, and throughout the day/night on Saturday
- ❖ General trend towards calls at the weekend (50.5% of call outs occurring on a Friday, Saturday or Sunday).

3.2.4 Patient

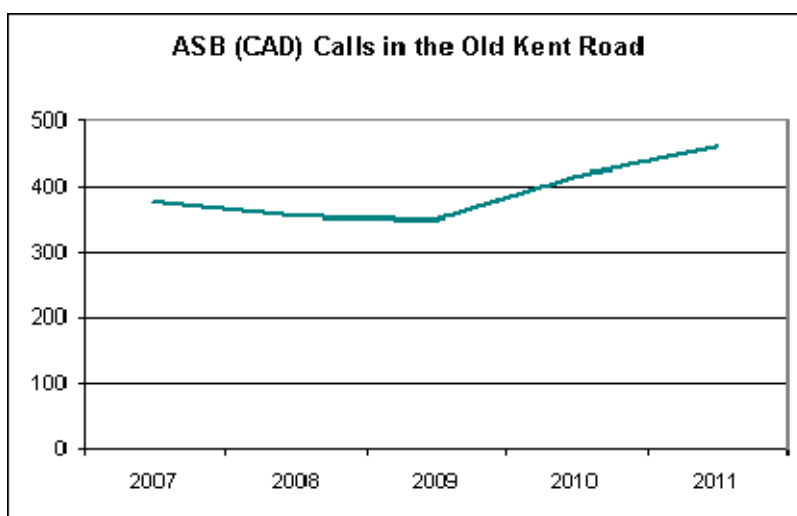
- ❖ 21.7% (n=42) of patients tended to by LAS in this area are female.
- ❖ Peak age for males is 35-44, with the peak age for females being 15-24. There were more females tended to in the 20-24 age group than males.
- ❖ Over half of patients were taken to either Kings College Hospital or Guys Hospital. This area had the highest proportion of patients either treated at the scene or who declined medical assistance.

3.3 Police Disorder Calls

3.3.1 CAD statistics

5.2% of daytime calls are located within the Old Kent Road Saturation area. This rate remains the same in the evening period.

ASB Code	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Licensing	4	4	3	3	6
Rowdy Behaviour	358	324	299	401	449
Street Drinking	18	31	21	16	6
Grand Total	376	354	348	415	460



Calls to the Old Kent Road have increased from 2009, with an increase of 19.3% (57) from 2009 to 2010, and 10.8% (45) from 2010 to 2011.

Slight increase in the amount of licensing calls, but levels of street drinking, as with the rest of the borough, have decreased.

3.3.2 Where?

In the daytime, police are called to hostels, bookmakers, café's and supermarkets along the Old Kent Road, as well as the car parks of the larger chain stores.

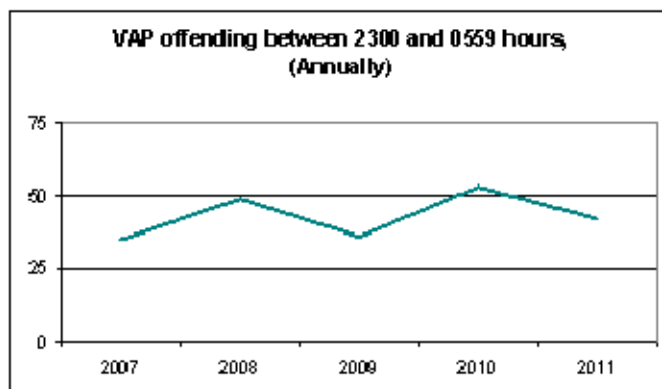
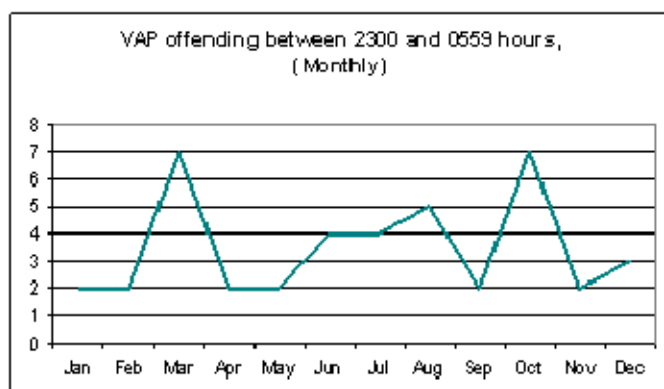
In the evening, most disorder calls are to fights/disturbances in the street, many of which are outside licensed premises or late night eateries. There are also some calls to hostels.

3.3.3 When?

- ❖ Calls to this area increase from 1100 hours onwards, with 37.4% of calls made between 1600 and 2000 hours. The secondary time peak is between 1100 and 1300 hours (22.2% of the total)
- ❖ 22.8% of calls to this area take place in the evening period, between 2300 and 0559 hours (105).
- ❖ Saturday is the peak day (89 calls, 19.3% of total); followed by Monday (75, 16.3% of total).

3.4 Alcohol related violence between 2300 and 0559 hours

3.4.1 Offending



There are generally between 25 and 50 Alcohol related violent crimes in the evening in the Old Ken Road saturation area, with slight fluctuations each year. Most recently, there has been a 20.7% decrease, from 2010 to 2011 (N=11).

Proportionality

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
No. Alcohol	35	49	36	53	42
All VAP	111	104	102	98	74
% VAP Alcohol related	31.5	47.1	35.3	54.1	56.8

Though numbers remain at a fairly steady level in the evening period, proportionally, alcohol related violence is increasing, period by period. In 2011 56.8% of violence was considered to be alcohol related – compared to 54.1% in 2010, and 35.3% in 2009.

Types of offending

Minor Category	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Assault with Injury	15	17	18	23	22
Common Assault	3	6	3	12	5
Harassment	13	11	5	4	2
Offensive Weapon					1
Other Violence	1	1	3	1	1
Serious Wounding	3	14	7	13	11
Grand Total	35	49	36	53	42

Levels of most types of violent crime have decreased, with one more possession of offensive weapon in 2011 than in 2010, and the same amount of 'other violence'.

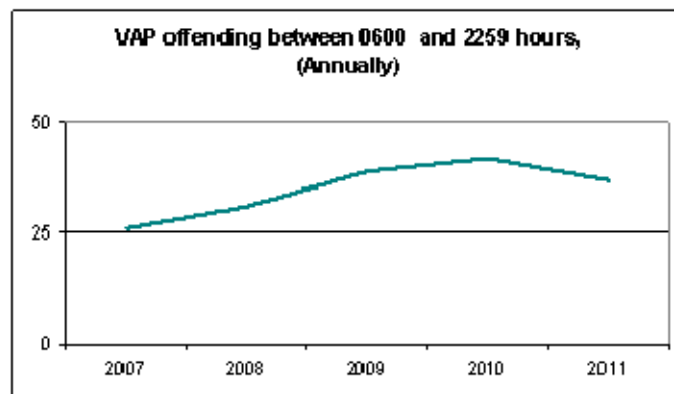
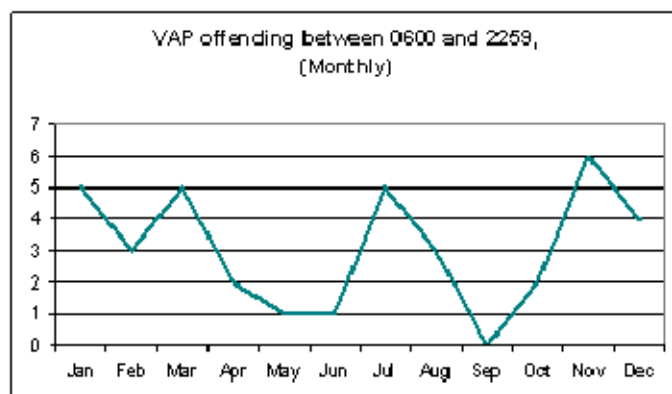
3.4.2 Timing

Time Range	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Grand Total
2300 - 0000	1	2	2		1	1		7
0000 - 0100	2	1		2	3	1	3	12
0100 - 0200				1	2	3	4	10
0200 - 0300		1				1	6	8
0300 - 0400	4			1	1	4	3	13
0400 - 0500	2		3			3	6	14
0500 - 0600	1		1			3	5	10
Grand Total	10	4	6	4	7	16	27	74

Evening offences in the Old Kent Road area are predominantly in the early hours of Sunday morning (36.5% of all offences).

3.5 Alcohol related violence between 0600 and 2259 hours

3.5.1 Offending



Daytime offending in the Old Kent Road was regularly increasing, until 2010, from which point there has been an 11.9% decrease to 2011 (n=5). The summer months appear to have had the most alcohol related violence, as well as March and November.

Proportionality

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
No. Alcohol	26	31	39	42	37
All VAP	219	240	237	236	160
% VAP Alcohol related	11.9	12.9	16.5	17.8	23.1

Proportionally, the level of alcohol related violence in this area is increasing period – on – period, with the most recent period showing that 23.1% of daytime violent offences in this area are related to alcohol. This is high, when considering figures in 2010 were 17.8% and 16.5% in 2009.

Types of offending

Minor Category	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Assault with Injury	9	9	8	13	9
Common Assault	5	2	8	12	11
Harassment	10	15	13	10	9
Offensive Weapon	1		2	1	1
Other Violence		2	2	3	3
Serious Wounding	1	3	6	3	4
Grand Total	26	31	39	42	37

Slight increase (1 offence) in serious wounding, and decreases seen in almost all other crime types.

3.5.2 Timing

- ❖ Saturday is the peak day for offending, particularly from 1800 onwards.
- ❖ Generally, alcohol related violent offences increase in this area from 2000 hours.

3.6 Conclusion and Recommendations

3.6.1 Findings

The number of alcohol related ambulance calls to the Old Kent Road area has increased by 16.4% (when comparing 2011 to 2010), equating to 26 more call outs.

Peak times for alcohol related ambulance calls are between 0100 and 0600 on Sundays and throughout the day/night on Saturday. There is a general trend toward calls at the weekend.

5.2% of borough disorder calls in the daytime relate to the Old Kent Road area, this figure remains the same in the evening period.

There has been a dramatic increase in the amount of disorder calls to this area in the evening period in both 2010 and 2011, (19.3%, n=57 from 2009 to 2010, and 10.8%, n=45 from 2010 to 2011).

Calls increase from 1100 hours onwards, with over a third of calls made between 1600 and 2000 hours.

22.8% of calls take place in the evening period, between 2300 and 0559 hours.

There was a 20.7% decrease in alcohol related violence in the evening in the Old Kent Road. However, proportionally, the amount of offences that are alcohol related has risen, and in 2011 56.8% of violent offences in the Old Kent Road area in the evening were alcohol related.

There was also a decrease in alcohol related violence in the daytime (11.9%, n=5), though once more the proportion has increased. Currently 23.1% of daytime violence is alcohol related, which is higher than any previous annual period.

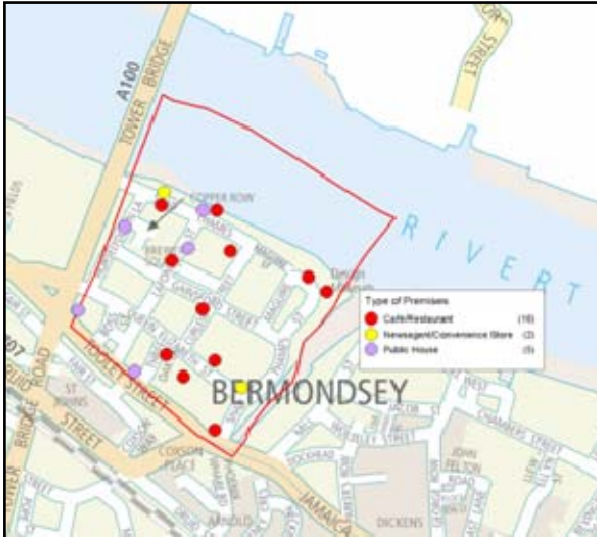
3.6.2 Recommendations

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

4.0 Shad Thames Saturation area

4.1 Contextual Information

4.1.1 Licensed Premises in the Shad Thames Saturation area



The street Shad Thames itself, has Tower Bridge at its west end, and runs along the south side of the River Thames, set behind a row of converted warehouses, before taking a 90 degree turn south along St Saviours dock, with nearby stations being London Bridge or Tower Hill.

The surrounding area is colloquially known as Shad Thames (or Butlers Wharf, after the largest of the riverside warehouses).

As the map shows, the area has numerous café's/restaurants licensed to sell alcohol, in addition to five public houses.

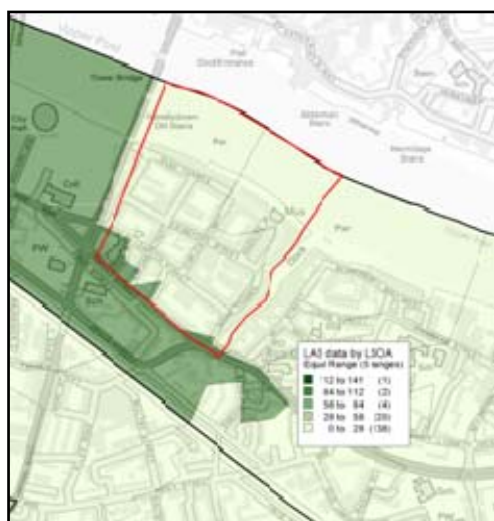
In Victorian times, Shad Thames included the largest warehouse complex in London, completed in 1873, the warehouses contained huge quantities of tea, coffee, spices and other commodities, which were unloaded and loaded onto river boats. During the 20th century, the area went into decline, as congestion forced shipping to unload goods further east, and the last warehouses closed in 1972. Regeneration came in the 1980's and 1990's, when the buildings in the area were converted into expensive flats. The area also includes numerous cafes, bars and shops, as well as other boutique-style businesses such as architects, small art galleries and wine merchants. Nearby attractions, such as Borough Market, the London Dungeon, Golden Hind, Tate Modern and others mean that this area is now thriving with tourists, and the up and coming 'Shard' development (Europe's tallest building, scheduled for completion in 2012) will surely increase the areas popularity further.

4.1.2 Considerations

1. Extensive urban regeneration in recent years has led to an increase in tourist footfall.
2. The continuation of the Shard development, as well as other redevelopments taking place in the Borough and Bankside Saturation area and other areas in the north of the borough may cause an increase in patrons to this area, as more tourists/workers may choose to live/work/socialise here.

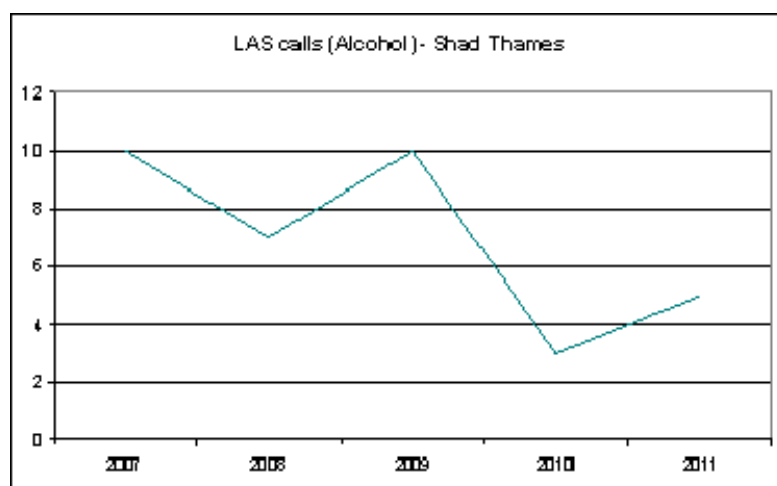
4.2 Alcohol related Ambulance (LAS) calls

4.2.1 Locations



The Shad Thames Saturation area adjoins the Borough and Bankside Saturation area, yet appears to have not experienced any displacement, with no alcohol related ambulance calls in the most recent period. It must be remembered that this is a very small area (the size of one LSOA), and though it comprises a number of public houses, bars and restaurants, in this period, there has been very little ambulance activity in the area.

4.2.2 Statistics



As aforementioned, levels of calls in this area are very low.

There has been a slight increase (2 call outs) between 2010 and 2011, however it must be noted that this follows a steep decline in calls from 2007 – 2009.

4.2.3 When?

- ❖ All calls made between 2200 and 0200 hours. No peak days (spread throughout the week).

4.2.4 Patient

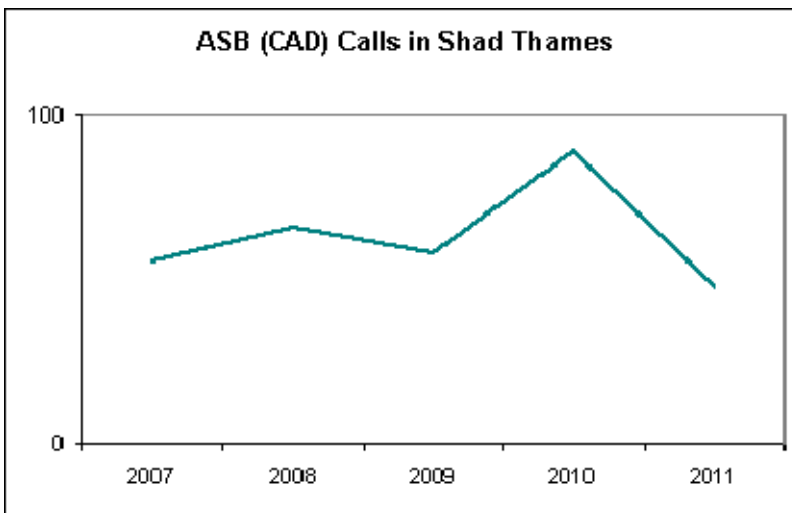
- ❖ Age range of all patients is 18 – 35. Four males and one female.

4.3 Police Disorder Calls

4.3.1 CAD statistics

There were very few calls to the Shad Thames Saturation area in either the daytime or evening periods. 0.5% of daytime calls were located within the area, compared to 0.9% in the evening.

ASB Code	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Licensing	0	0	2	1	0
Rowdy Behaviour	50	58	49	84	48
Street Drinking	6	15	10	5	1
Grand Total	56	66	58	89	48



Though numbers are small, there was an increase in the amount of calls recorded in this area between 2009 and 2010 (31, 53%). However, in 2011, levels have reduced by 46.1% to 48.

Historically low levels of calls pertaining to licensing issues, which has not significantly changed. Previous higher levels of street drinkers in this area have reduced, with lower levels reported in 2010 and 2011 than at any point since 2007.

4.3.2 Where?

Most daytime calls originated from Shad Thames, Tower Bridge Road and Curlew Street. Venues of note include café's/restaurants and bookmakers.

There were even fewer calls in the evening period, but all related to public houses or café's/restaurants.

4.3.3 When?

It must be remembered that levels of calls made to Shad Thames are small in number, although there are Thursdays and Sundays are the peak days.

Generally, calls increase from 1500 to 1800 and from 2300 to 0200 hours.

Just over 30% of calls in this area are made in the evening time, with the bulk of calls being made between 0600 and 2259 hours.

4.4 Alcohol related violence between 2300 and 0559 hours

4.4.1 Offending

Two alcohol related violence offences in this area.

No correlation between the dates, one was in June and the other in October.

In 2007 and 2010 there were 6 crimes, and in 2008/2009 there were 3 / 4 crimes. Although fewer crimes have been reported, the numbers are so low, that any meaningful analysis is futile.

Proportionality

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
No. Alcohol	6	3	4	6	2
All VAP	13	5	9	7	4
% VAP Alcohol related	46.2	60.0	44.4	85.7	50.0

Although crime figures are low, in the main there is a high proportion of alcohol related offences there. In 2011 50% of violent crime in the area was alcohol related.

Types of offending

Minor Category	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Assault with Injury	2	1		2	1
Common Assault				2	1
Harassment	3		2	2	
Other Violence	1				
Serious Wounding		2	2		
Grand Total	6	3	4	6	2

Owing to the paucity of data, there is little obvious correlation between offence types taking place in this area. There appears to be a reduction in the severity of the offences, with assaults commonly classified as either assault with injury or common assault.

Both offences occurred on Saturdays, between 0000 and 0200 hours.

4.5 Alcohol related violence between 0600 and 2259 hours

4.5.1 Offending

Again, there are very few violent offences taking place in the Shad Thames area, though there does appear to have been an increase (of sorts) in 2011, with 4 crimes, an increase from 2010, when just 1 was reported.

Proportionality

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
No. Alcohol	1	1	7	1	4
All VAP	9	12	16	8	8
% VAP Alcohol related	11.1	8.3	43.8	12.5	50.0

The proportionality of violent crime in Shad Thames fluctuates, as levels are so low that false 'hotspots' can be generated. Most recently, half of the violent offences in the Shad Thames saturation area were alcohol related.

Types of offending

Minor Category	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Assault with Injury			3	1	
Common Assault			1		2
Harassment		1	2		2
Other Violence	1		1		
Grand Total	1	1	7	1	4

All offences in this area are of low level violence, with no offences of serious wounding since the study began.

There was no correlation between the days/times for the four offences that occurred in Shad Thames in this period.

4.6 Conclusion and Recommendations

4.6.1 Findings

As there have been no modifications to the saturation zone area since the last report, there remain to be few incidents within this area.

Just 0.5% of all daytime CAD calls and 0.9% of evening CAD calls are in relation to this area.

Five alcohol related ambulance calls in 2011, all made between 2200 and 0200 hours. The calls were spread throughout the week, and thus there is no peak day

Considerable decrease in CAD calls (from 89 in 2010 to 48 in 2011).

Two alcohol related violence offences reported in the 2011 evening period. Both occurred on a Saturday, between 0000 and 0200 hours.

In the daytime period, there were four offences reported, both low level violence. There was no correlation between the days/times of the four offences.

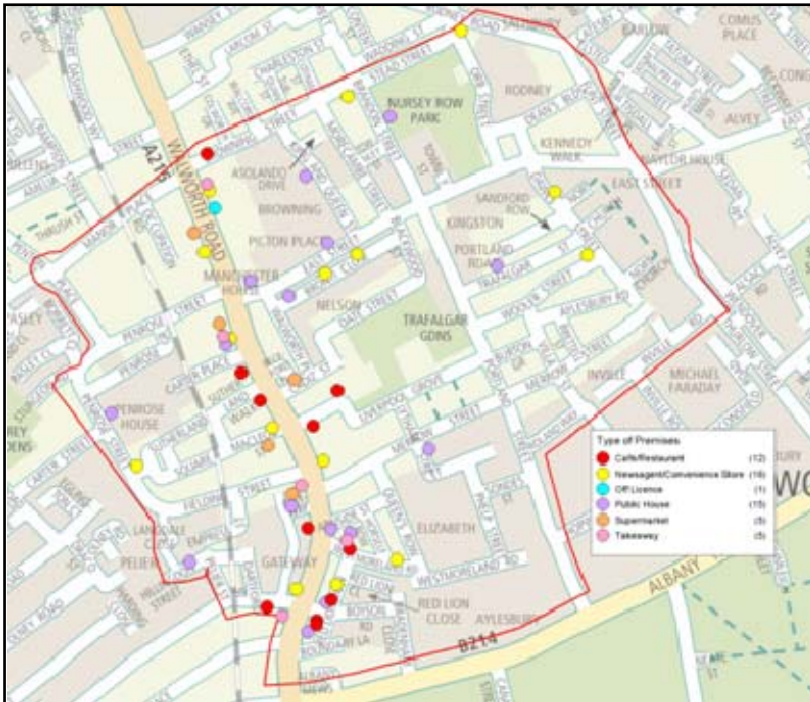
4.6.2 Recommendations

- ❖ As this area stands at the moment, this area should **not** continue to be monitored, as part of the Alcohol Saturation policy.
- ❖ Should the Partnership be so minded as to keep this Saturation area, it is recommended that either:
 1. The current Borough and Bankside Saturation area boundary be extended eastwards, in order to accommodate the Shad Thames area, as well as the small area in between (comprising Potters Fields and Tooley Street).
 2. The current Shad Thames area be extended to the west, to run flush with the Borough and Bankside Saturation area. This will encompass a further **three** nightclubs, and **eight** public houses.

5.0 Walworth Saturation area

5.1 Contextual Information

5.1.1 Licensed Premises in the Walworth Saturation area



At its northernmost point at Elephant and Castle in Newington, the A215 begins as the Walworth Road, running between Elephant and Castle and Camberwell Road.

The area contains not only the Walworth Road, but a great deal of the surrounding area (note that the main licensed premises of note away from the main road itself are convenience stores and public houses).

The Walworth Road runs through Walworth Community Council Area, and is the major shopping street of the area. East Street market is especially busy on Friday, Saturday and Sunday. Other local attractions include the Cuming Museum, Newington Reference Library and John Smith House, a former Labour

Party Headquarters, which is now used by the local education authority.

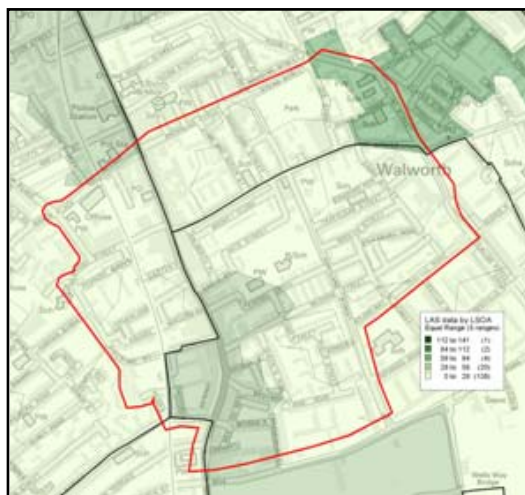
The Saturation area also encompasses several smaller parks (though does not go as far as Burgess Park) and part of the largest local authority run estate in Southwark, the Aylesbury estate.

5.1.2 Considerations

1. The increase in robbery/ASB at Elephant and Castle has meant an increase in police presence, which may have displaced certain crime types further along the Walworth Road
2. The TfL funded Safer Transport Team have been patrolling the buses that travel along the Walworth Road as one of their priority areas, including the bus stops and street spaces.
3. The Aylesbury Estate was built in the 1960's/70's, and is home to 7,500 people. Southwark Council is committed to transforming the estate over the next 20 years into 'a stronger and more vibrant community, living in high quality homes, and whose residents enjoy great streets, parks and open spaces, excellent public transport and a wide range of facilities.' There is a live Aylesbury Area Action Plan (AAP), which focuses on the estate itself, and documents the changes needed to make improvements to all factors. Clearly, as the development furthers, this may have a significant impact upon the Walworth Saturation area, most notably because Phase 1a is located within the Saturation area boundary, with completion due in 2012/2013.

5.2 Alcohol related Ambulance (LAS) calls

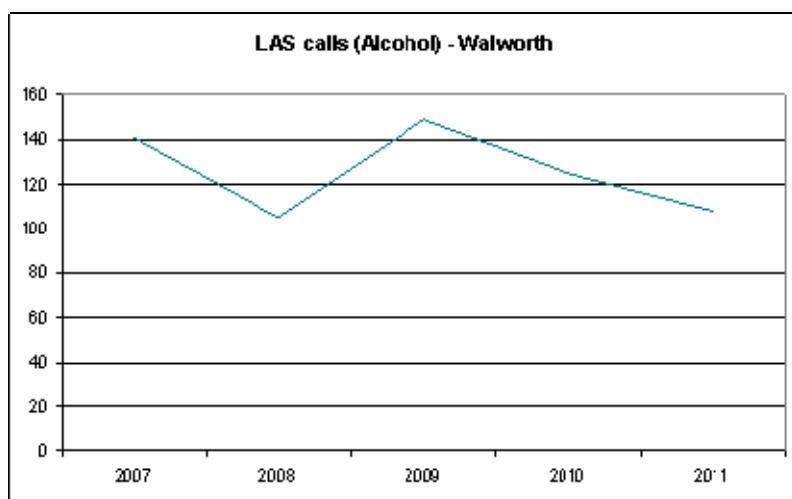
5.2.1 Locations



LSOA's in Walworth seem to be of a low – medium level of ambulance calls

The Walworth Road is the route which joins the Elephant and Castle area to Camberwell, and numerous bars, public houses, café's, restaurants, convenience stores and supermarkets, all of which sell alcohol line it.

5.2.2 Statistics



General downward trend in LAS calls in Walworth is continuing.

When comparing 2011 with 2010, there has been a reduction of 17 calls (13.6%).

5.2.3 When?

- ❖ Almost half of calls are either on a Saturday or Sunday, with fewer calls recorded on weekdays. Although generally fairly steady (between 11 and 15), Tuesdays only recorded 5 calls.
- ❖ Peak times are from 1600 – 1800, and from 2300 – 0200.

5.2.4 Patient

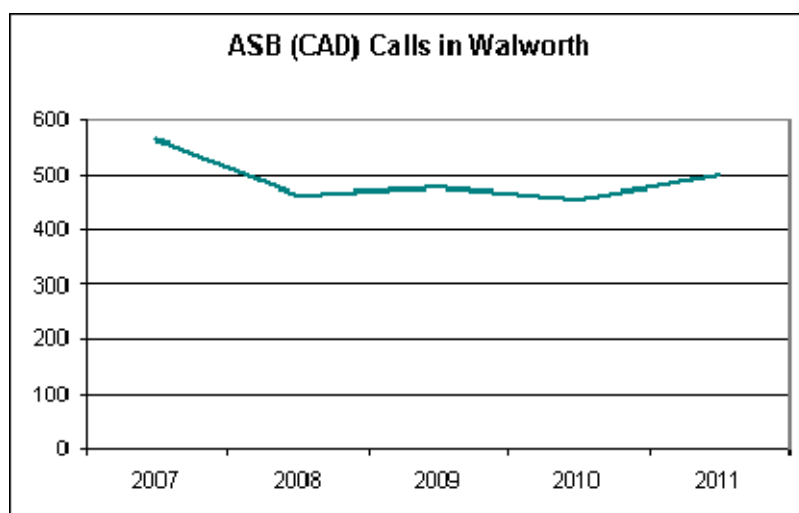
- ❖ Two thirds of patients attended to by LAS are male.
- ❖ Peak age for males is 35 - 49, with the peak age for females being 25-29.
- ❖ Over two thirds of patients taken to hospital (either Guys or St Thomas's).

5.3 Police Disorder Calls

5.3.1 CAD statistics

5.8% of daytime calls are located within the Walworth Saturation area. This slightly decreased to 5% in the evening.

ASB Code	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Licensing	25	15	11	4	5
Rowdy Behaviour	505	430	402	443	490
Street Drinking	45	26	33	18	4
Grand Total	564	462	478	456	499



As with other Saturation areas, there has been an increase in 2011 when compared to 2010.

A reduction in street drinking and licensing calls has been offset by a further increase in rowdy behaviour.

Increase of 9.4% (n=43) when comparing 2011 with 2010.

5.3.2 Where?

It is noticeable that this is an area in which many calls originate from the East Street market, housing estates and grassy areas/parks. In the daytime, calls were also made from shops along the Walworth Road, especially bookmaker's beauty parlours and supermarkets, with fast food shops and café's also featuring. Mention is also made in the daytime calls of ASB on buses or at bus stops in this area.

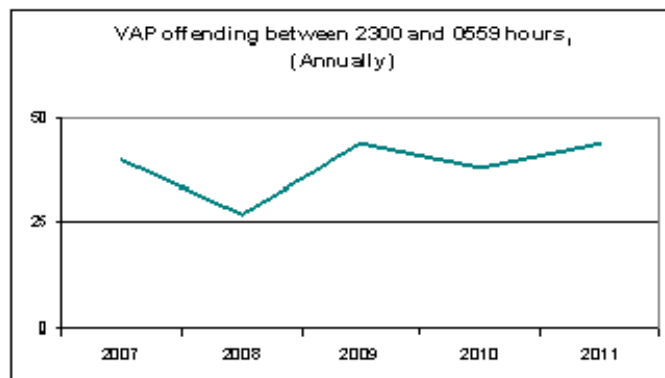
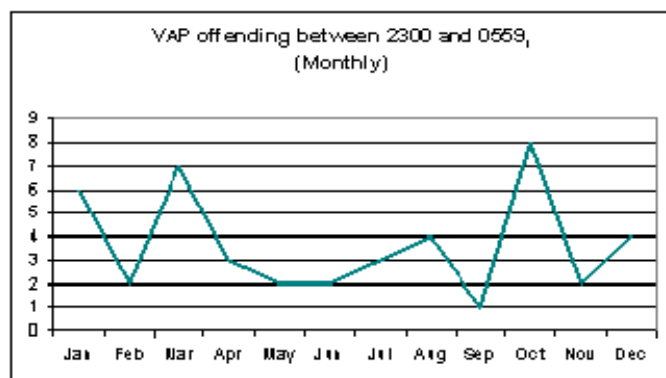
Calls made in the evening were almost exclusively made from licensed premises and late night eateries, and in the streets outside them. There were far fewer calls to housing estates and public transport in the evening period.

5.3.3 When?

- ❖ Calls to this area increase from 1500 hours onwards, peaking between 1600 and 1700, before slowly decreasing in number. There is a considerable 'dropping off' of calls from 0400 hours onwards.
- ❖ 20.4% of calls to this area take place in the evening period, between 2300 and 0559 hours (n=102).
- ❖ 19.6% of calls are made on Saturday (n=98), and 17.4% made on Sunday (n=87).

5.4 Alcohol related violence between 2300 and 0559 hours

5.4.1 Offending



Alcohol related violent crime increased from 38 crimes in 2010 to 44 crimes in 2011 (15.8%). March and October were particularly 'busy' months, with far fewer alcohol related violence crimes recorded in other months.

Proportionality

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Nn Alcohol	40	27	44	38	44
All VAP	91	81	81	77	68
% VAP Alcohol related	44.0	33.3	54.3	49.4	64.7

A high proportion of violence in Walworth is alcohol related. In 2011, this figure was almost two thirds (64.7%). Though the proportional levels fluctuate, this is the largest proportion seen since 2007.

Types of offending

Minor Category	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Assault with Injury	15	11	10	12	19
Common Assault	4		8	10	8
Harassment	15	11	5	3	6
Murder		1			
Offensive Weapon	1		1	1	
Other Violence	2		8	4	4
Serious Wounding	3	4	12	8	7
Grand Total	40	27	44	38	44

Increases in Assault with Injury and Harassment offences, with a slight reduction in Serious Wounding. There was no significant change in the amount of any violent offence, save Assault with Injury.

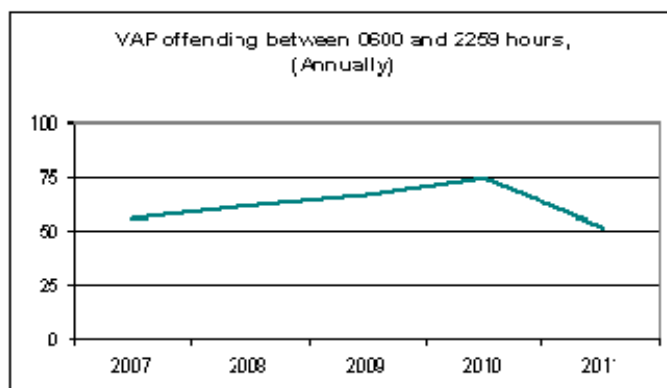
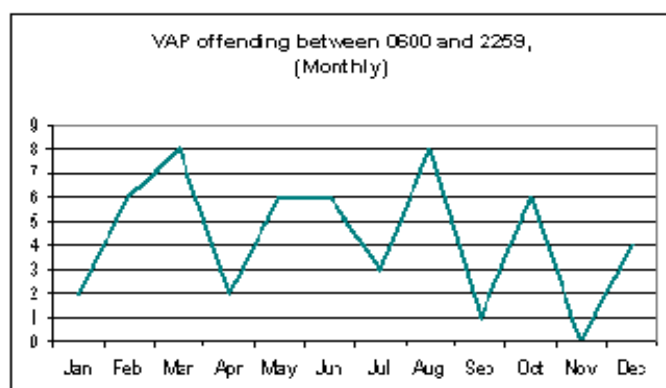
5.4.2 Timing

Time Range	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Grand Total
2300 - 0000	3	1		1	4	3	2	14
0000 - 0100	4		5	2	3	2	4	20
0100 - 0200			1	2		6	2	11
0200 - 0300	1		2		1	1	2	7
0300 - 0400						3	3	6
0400 - 0500					1	4	3	8
0500 - 0600					1	1		2
Grand Total	8	1	8	5	10	20	16	68

Over 50% of the alcohol related violent offending in this period occurs on weekend days. Between Monday and Thursday all offences occur between 2300 and 0300 hours.

5.5 Alcohol related violence between 0600 and 2259 hours

5.5.1 Offending



There has been a decrease seen in the amount of alcohol related violence in 2011, when compared to figures in 2010 (30.6%, n=23). Until 2010, levels had been steadily rising. Feb/Mar and August – October are by far the most common months.

Proportionality

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Nn Alcohol	56	62	67	75	52
All VAP	298	407	312	299	221
% VAP Alcohol related	18.8	15.2	21.5	25.1	23.5

Although alcohol related violent crime in Walworth fell, the proportion of violence which is alcohol related in that area did not fall by as much. Currently, just under a quarter of violent crime experienced in Walworth in the daytime is alcohol related. This is down from 25.1% in 2010.

Types of offending

Minor Category	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Assault with Injury	16	15	14	24	16
Common Assault	5	12	18	18	16
Harassment	26	23	22	13	15
Murder		1			
Offensive Weapon	4	3	2	1	
Other Violence	3	2	6	13	2
Serious Wounding	2	6	5	6	3
Grand Total	56	62	67	75	52

There has been a significant reduction in most crime types, with the only category showing an increase being harassment. In particular, 'Other Violence' reduced from 13 in 2010 to 2 in 2011.

5.5.2 Timing

- ❖ Friday, Saturday and Sunday peak days, (53.8% of offences, n=28).
- ❖ Offences begin to increase from 1800 hours, though there are no 'stand out' peak times.

5.6 Conclusion and Recommendations

5.6.1 Findings

There was a 13.6% reduction in the amount of alcohol related ambulance calls, when comparing 2011 with 2010. Half of all calls are made at a weekend, with the remainder being fairly evenly spread throughout the week. Peak times are between 1600 - 1800, and 2300 – 0200.

5.8% of all daytime CAD disorder occurs within the Walworth saturation area bounds, which slightly decreased to 5% in the evening period.

20.4% of calls are made in the evening period (2300 – 0559 hours). Calls to this area increase from 1500 hours, peaking between 1600 and 1700 hours, before slowly decreasing. Rapid ‘dropping off’ of calls from 0400 hours onwards.

In total, there was an 15.8% increase in alcohol related violent crime in the evening in the Walworth saturation area (2011 compared to 2010).

The proportion of “evening” alcohol related violence in Walworth fluctuates, in 2011, 64.7% of violence was considered to be alcohol related, increasing from 49.4% in 2010.

Overall, there has been a 30.6% decrease (comparing 2011 with 2010) in ‘daytime’ alcohol related violence. Currently, just under a quarter of violent crime in the Walworth saturation area is considered to be alcohol related (23.5%, down from 25.1% in 2010).

5.6.2 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 again, be beneficial in this area, as alcohol related violence and disorder in this area clearly begin around 1900 hours.