



Community Desk Alcohol Related Violence

Saturation Areas, June – November 2009

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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 new geographical boundaries for Borough and Bankside and Peckham, and to give an overview of alcohol related violence which occurs in the daytime. It was also requested that a hotspot map for both the evening and daytime alcohol related violence be created, in order to identify any emerging locations. It was requested that the Herne Hill saturation area be reinstated, in order to gauge the level of a recently perceived increase. There was very little data for this area, and for this reason, the Herne Hill Saturation Area will be subjected to a more qualitative research document, to follow.

1.2 Methodology

Data was taken from MPS crime reporting system (CRIS) using WEBBI. A query was written which searched for all violent crime excluding business robbery. 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 as domestic violence.

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 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/or '%dr_nk%' 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 June 2009 to 30th November 2009.

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. The following type codes have been used:

26 – Rowdy/inconsiderate behaviour

27 – Licensing

34 – Street Drinking

1.3 Key Findings

Borough and Bankside

Main crimes of note are serious wounding, assault with Injury and common assault, with peak times on Saturday between 0000 and 0300, with a daytime peak of 2100 – 2200 hours. CAD calls in this area traditionally increase in the June – November period, with this season being no exception. The peak areas for disorder in this area are around Guys Hospital and around the licensed premises and on Borough High Street. The peak time for alcohol related calls is 2200 – 2300 hours.

Camberwell

The main crimes of note are Robbery, Assault with Injury and Harassment, with a peak time of Saturdays, between 0300 and 0500. There has been a substantial decrease in the amount of all types of CAD calls when compared to the same period last year, and also in the previous analysis period. Evening calls typically related once more to the night time economy, though there are few calls occurring at specific venues, most being on the street (most notably Camberwell Church Street and Camberwell Green).

Elephant and Castle

Main offences in this area are Assault with Injury, with levels of both robbery of the person and serious wounding falling since the last period. There are no specific peak time periods in the daytime, but significant peaks of offending are experienced on Saturdays and Sundays in the early hours of the morning, generally 0100 – 0400 hours. Levels of ASB calls have increased, which is exclusively rowdy behaviour; street drinking has remained at a constant, averaging between 13 and 19 per period.

Old Kent Road

The main alcohol related offences in this area were Assault with Injury and serious wounding. For the evening period, peak times are 0400 – 0500 on Saturdays, and 0300 – 0400 on Sundays. Daytime offending is generally of a lower severity, with peaks on Friday, Saturday and Sunday nights, between 2000 and 2300 hours. Levels of ASB calls in the Old Kent Road area have dramatically increased since the last assessment, though it must be remembered that in that report, levels had gone down. Levels of street drinking and licensing have not significantly changed over the time periods. In the evening, most calls are made from the street, approximately a third of which are outside licensed premises.

Peckham

The main offences in Peckham are typically assault with injury, common assault and harassment, a much lower level of crime type than last year, when robbery and serious wounding were the principal crime types. Numbers have steadily fallen in the evening, but are at a fairly steady level for the daytime period. Peak times are in the early hours of Saturday, and Wednesday evenings, (2000 – 2300). CAD calls generally increase in this area during the June – November period, which has occurred in this period. The peak times are 1800 - 2100.

Ambulance Data

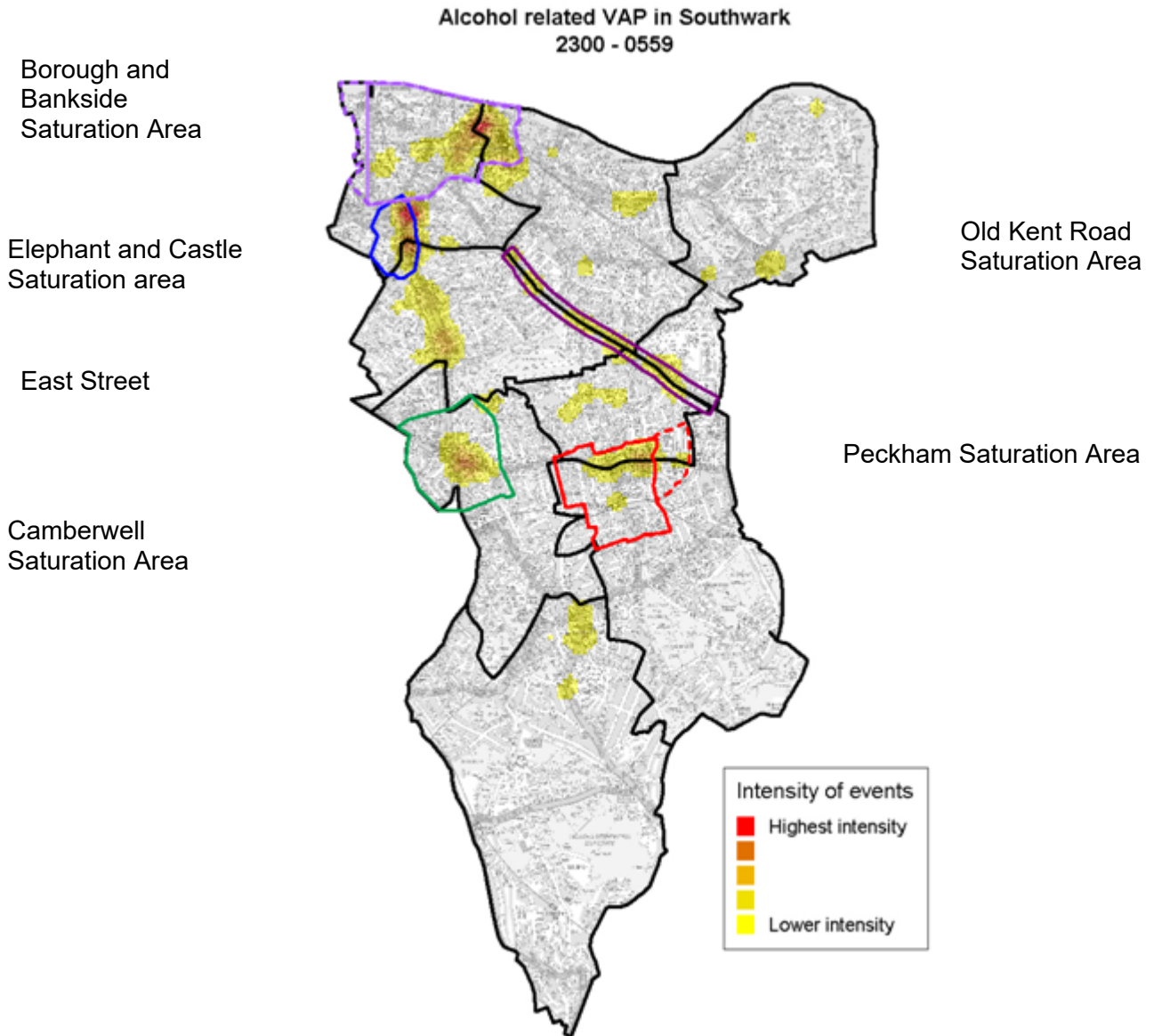
Alcohol related ambulance calls are mostly located in the north of the borough, in Cathedrals, Grange and Chaucer wards. For this period there were four areas experiencing more calls than others, these were located around Guys Hospital / Borough High Street, Clink Street and Camberwell Green.

There was an increase of 9.7% FYTD (to October) in alcohol related ambulance calls, (120 calls). Peak times are overnight Fri/Sat and Sat/Sun.

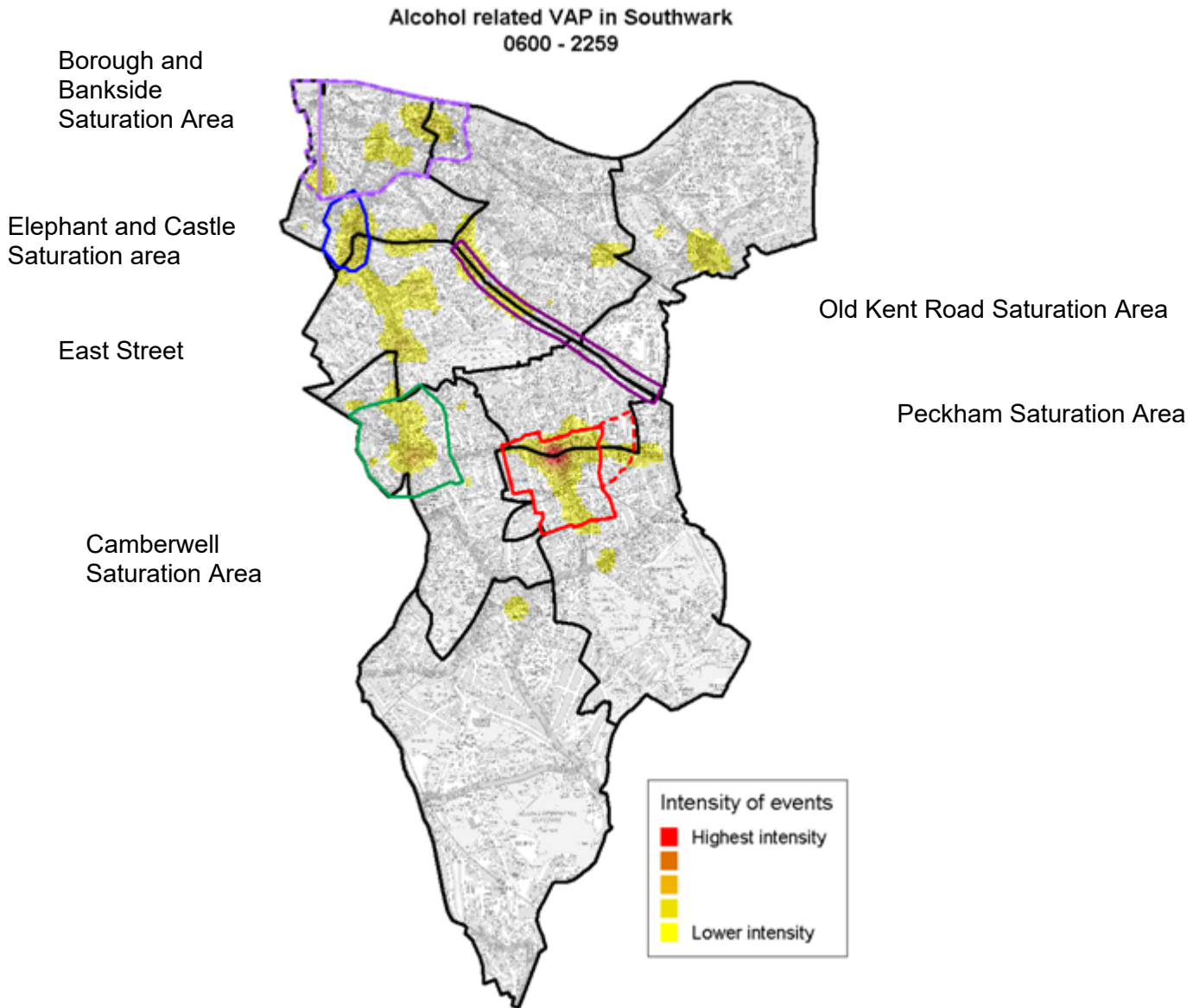
Just under a quarter of patients attended to for alcohol related calls are female. However, for the younger age groups this is not the case. Indeed, for the 15-19 age groups there are more females than males are seen to by paramedics owing to alcohol related problems.

2.0 Context

2.1 Alcohol related Violent crime in Southwark - evening



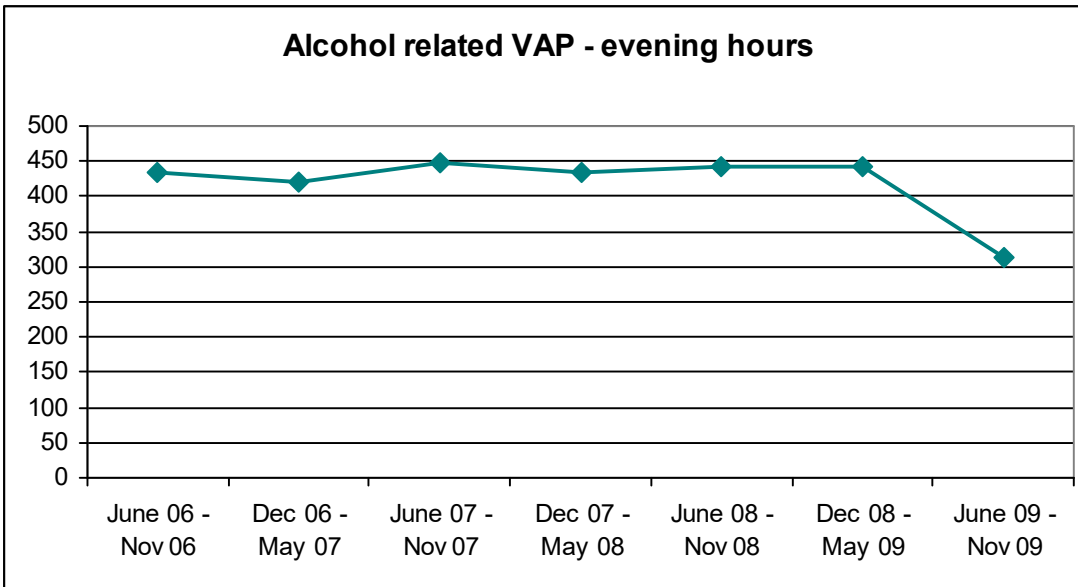
2.2 Alcohol related Violent crime in Southwark - daytime



Finding: - East Street, to the west of the borough is an enduring hotspot for alcohol related VAP, both in the daytime and the evening. It is possible that similarly to the Old Kent Road, crimes do not generate a hotspot, owing to its length. This need to be verified, and shall be a recommendation from this report.

3.0 Evening offences (2300 – 0559 hours)

3.1 Southwark Overview



The above graph indicates that alcohol related violence in Southwark remained at a similar level for a number of months, before recently falling, between May and November 2009.

	Jun 06 - Nov 06	Dec 06 - May 07	Jun 07 - Nov 07	Dec 07 - May 08	Jun 08 - Nov 08	Dec 08 - May 09	Jun 09 - Nov 09
No	433	419	448	434	441	442	313
Proportion of violence alcohol related	42.8	46.5	46.8	49.5	50.3	54.3	59.5

The table above represents the amount of alcohol related crime in the borough per period, and the proportion of violence that is alcohol related. It can be seen that even though the level of crime has fallen, the proportion of these crimes influenced by alcohol has once more significantly increased.

3.2 Saturation Areas

The category of violence against the person incorporates a number of individual crime types, each differing in their level of severity and the impact on the victim. These include murder, grievous bodily harm, actual bodily harm, common assaults, and the possession of offensive weapons, harassment and other violent crime. Other crimes broadly included are robbery of the person and sexual offences.

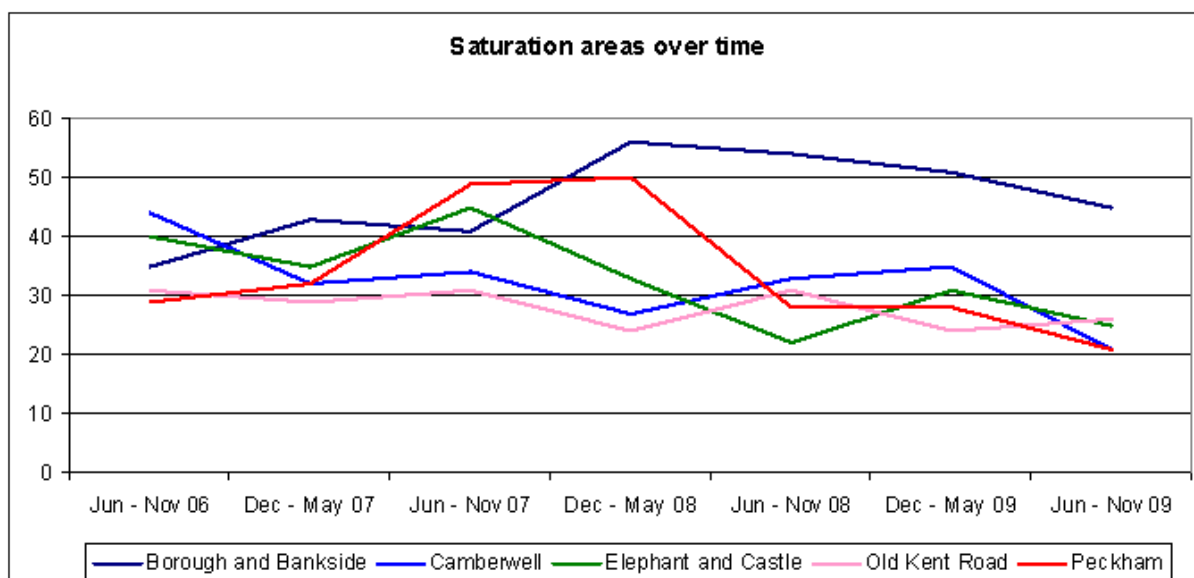
The table below gives a break down of alcohol related VAP in all saturation areas in six month blocks. Generally, each saturation area also saw a decrease in alcohol related violent crime, with the exception of Old Kent Road. The extended Peckham area saw the largest decrease.

Saturation Areas	Jun - Nov 06	Dec 06 - May 07	Jun - Nov 07	Dec 07 - May 08	Jun - Nov 08	Dec - May 09	Jun - Nov 09
Borough and Bankside	35	43	41	56	54	51	45
Borough and Bankside extended	38	45	44	61	62	52	47
Camberwell	44	32	34	27	33	35	21
Elephant and Castle	40	35	45	33	22	31	25
Old Kent Road	31	29	31	24	31	24	26
Peckham	29	32	49	50	28	28	21
Peckham extended	32	36	51	57	32	37	26

The following chart shows these numbers as a percentage of Southwark's total alcohol related VAP for each time block. All areas have been of significance at some point within this three year period; however, of most recent concern is the extended Borough and Bankside area (15% of the borough's alcohol related violence takes place within this boundary) and the Old Kent Road, which has seen the largest increase when compared to the previous period.

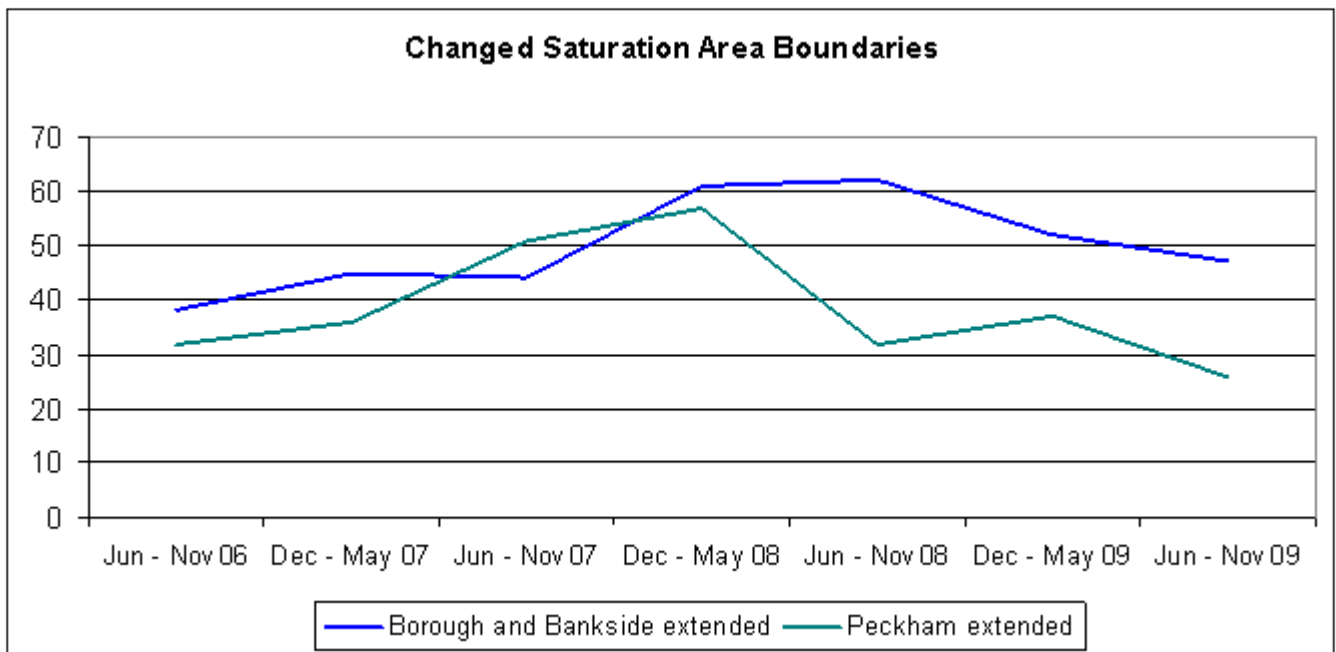
Saturation Areas	Jun - Nov 06	Dec 06 - May 07	Jun - Nov 07	Dec 07 - May 08	Jun - Nov 08	Dec - May 09	Jun - Nov 09
Borough and Bankside	8.1	9.6	9.2	12.7	12.2	11.5	14.4
Borough and Bankside extended	8.8	10.0	9.8	13.8	14.1	11.8	15.0
Camberwell	10.2	7.1	7.6	6.1	7.5	7.9	6.7
Elephant and Castle	9.2	7.8	10.0	7.5	5.0	7.0	8.0
Old Kent Road	7.2	6.5	6.9	5.4	7.0	5.4	8.3
Peckham	6.7	7.1	10.9	11.3	6.3	6.3	6.7
Peckham extended	7.4	8.0	11.4	12.9	7.3	8.4	8.3
Percentage of boroughs VAP taking place in these areas	42.7	39.5	45.8	45.8	40.8	40.5	45.3

The following graph displays how these areas have changed over time. Elephant and Castle, having been decreasing, has recently begun to experience more crime.



Appendix 1

As previously stated, it has been decided to alter the boundaries of the Borough and Bankside and Peckham Saturation areas. The graph below depicts how crime has changed in these 'new' boundaries.



Peckham has dramatically reduced in number since December 2007, and though there was an increase between December and May 2009, levels have once more decreased in the most recent period.

The Borough and Bankside extended area has tailed off considerably in recent months, since November 2008.

3.3 Borough and Bankside

The following table is a breakdown of VAP, Robbery and Sexual offences within this saturation area.

Saturation Areas	Dec 06 - May 07	Jun - Nov 07	Dec 07 - May 08	Jun - Nov 08	Dec - May 09	Jun - Nov 09
Assault with Injury	16	12	15	10	17	16
Common Assault	1	1	5	1	7	9
Harassment	16	18	19	13	8	5
Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offensive Weapon	0	3	1	1	0	1
Other Sexual	3	2	2	1	2	1
Other Violence	1	0	1	2	0	1
Personal Property	4	4	9	4	4	4
Rape	0	0	1	1	1	0
Serious Wounding	2	1	3	9	7	7

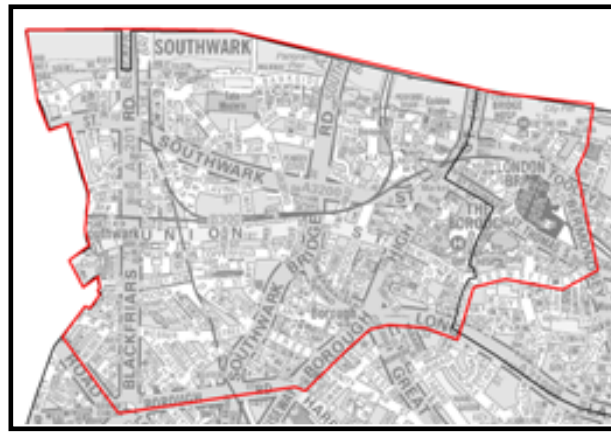
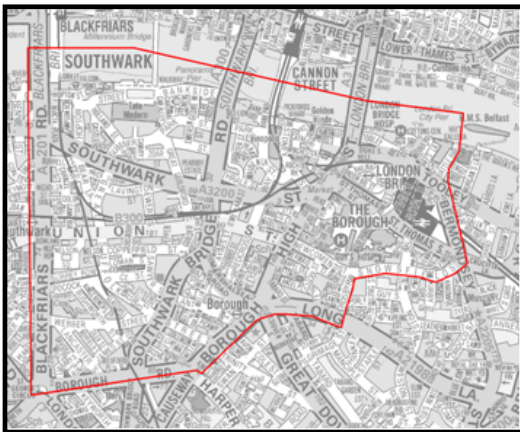
Primary crime types of concern within the original area are Assault with Injury and common assault, which have not significantly changed in number in recent months. Harassment has significantly fallen when compared to the previous periods. Similarly to the last assessment, serious wounding is still of concern, with numbers maintaining at a higher level since June 2008.

Extended Borough and Bankside Saturation Area

Saturation Areas	Dec 06 - May 07	Jun - Nov 07	Dec 07 - May 08	Jun - Nov 08	Dec - May 09	Jun - Nov 09
Assault with Injury	18	12	17	13	18	17
Common Assault	1	2	5	1	7	9
Harassment	16	18	19	16	8	6
Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offensive Weapon	0	3	1	1	0	1
Other Sexual	3	2	3	1	2	1
Other Violence	2	0	2	2	0	1
Personal Property	10	4	9	5	4	4
Rape	1	0	1	1	1	0
Serious Wounding	1	2	3	9	7	7

There was no great change between the two saturation areas, with just two additional crimes recorded.

Where



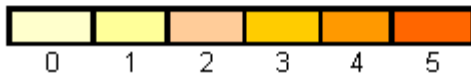
The map to the left is the original boundary for the Borough and Bankside saturation area. This area is densely filled with shops, restaurants and bars, not to mention those bars which have a late licence and nightclubs. Moreover, within this area is London Bridge train station, which is a crime attractor, as many people choose to come to the borough to drink alcohol and socialise, as it is easy for them to get home. In the last assessment, the premises to the east of Borough High Street, as well as the Hospital and London Bridge train station were also added.

The map to the right is the remodelled saturation area, with the same eastern boundary as before, but additional roads incorporated to the west (as far as Lambeth's border). Within this small amendment are numerous licensed premises, most notably around the Cut area (around Southwark London Underground station).

When

Time Range	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Grand Total
2300 - 0000			2	1	1			4
0000 - 0100	1		2			4	3	10
0100 - 0200	1	1		1	1	5	1	10
0200 - 0300		1	3			4	3	11
0300 - 0400		1		1		1	4	7
0400 - 0500						3	1	4
Grand Total	2	3	7	3	2	17	12	46

Key

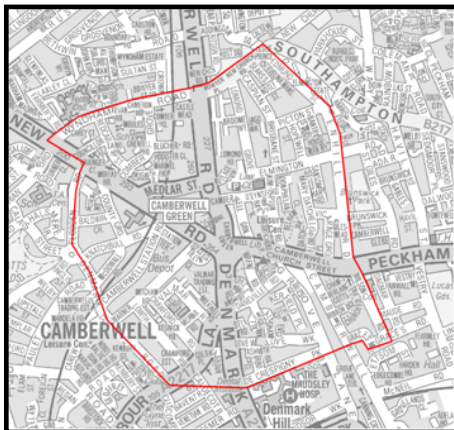


3.4 Camberwell

Crime Type	Jun - Nov 06	Dec - May 07	Jun - Nov 07	Dec - May 08	Jun - Nov 08	Dec - May 09	Jun - Nov 09
Assault with Injury	8	4	7	9	8	8	10
Common Assault	3	2	4	3	3	3	4
Harassment	4	10	11	5	3	5	1
Offensive Weapon	1	2	0	0	0	2	0
Other Sexual	2	3	2	1	1	1	1
Other Violence	2	2	0	0	0	4	0
Personal Property	23	7	9	4	15	5	2
Rape	1	0	1	2	0	0	0
Serious Wounding	0	2	0	3	3	7	3
Grand Total	44	32	34	27	33	35	21

Robberies, Assault with Injury and Harassment have been the main crimes of note in this area for the past three years. It was a finding of the previous assessment that robbery appears to occur mostly in the spring/summer months. However, the anticipated increase did not occur, and levels in this area were lower than in any of the recorded periods. Assault with Injury and common assault both slightly increase in this period.

Where



The saturation area is concentrated at the crossroads, and the licensed premises in this area. This area has been subject to focussed work on street drinking in recent years. There are numerous bars/pubs and nightclubs in this relatively small area.

This area, although there is no train station within it, is easily accessible by bus (and night buses) as it is one of the main bus interchanges in the borough.

When

Time Range	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Grand Total
2300 - 0000	1					1		2
0000 - 0100	1	2				3	2	8
0100 - 0200								0
0200 - 0300						2	1	3
0300 - 0400						4		4
0400 - 0500						3	1	4
Grand Total	2	2				13	4	



3.5 Elephant & Castle

Crime Type	Jun - Nov 06	Dec - May 07	Jun - Nov 07	Dec - May 08	Jun - Nov 08	Dec - May 09	Jun - Nov 09
Assault with Injury	13	9	13	7	10	12	10
Common Assault	0	6	7	2	2	1	4
Harassment	7	12	11	6	1	2	1
Offensive Weapon	1	0	1	2	2	0	0
Other Sexual	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
Other Violence	2	1	0	1	1	1	0
Personal Property	13	6	8	8	5	7	2
Rape	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Serious Wounding	4	1	4	6	0	8	3
Grand Total	40	35	45	33	22	31	25

Levels of crime in this area have decreased since the previous six month period (where an increase had been reported), however, are still slightly higher than the same period last year. The main crime type is Assault with Injury (10), followed by common assault (4) and Serious Wounding (3).

Where



This saturation area is located at Elephant and Castle station, and its surrounds, as the map to the left depicts. There are numerous bars, café's and nightclubs in this area, most notably the Ministry of Sound nightclub in Gaunt Street. Elephant and Castle is the second busiest train station in Southwark, after London Bridge, and again, many people choose to travel here to socialise in the evening, as an abundance of transport makes it easy for them to get home. The hotspot map on page four suggests that there is more activity slightly to the east of the boundary (along the New Kent Road) and it may be beneficial to adjust the boundary for the next assessment.

When

Time Range	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Grand Total
2300 - 0000	1	0	0	1	1	0	2	5
0000 - 0100	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
0100 - 0200	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	5
0200 - 0300	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	4
0300 - 0400	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	4
0400 - 0500	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
0500 - 0600	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Grand Total	1	0	1	3	1	8	11	25

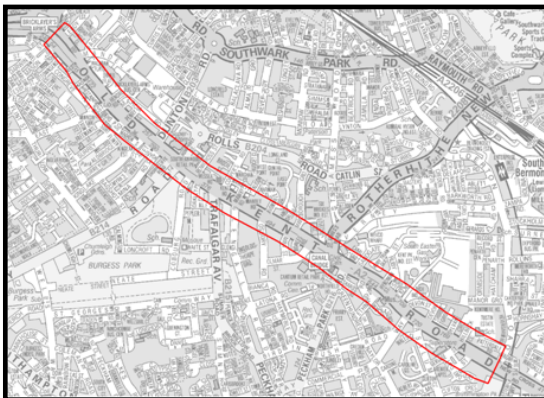


3.6 Old Kent Road

Crime Type	Jun - Nov 06	Dec - May 07	Jun - Nov 07	Dec - May 08	Jun - Nov 08	Dec - May 09	Jun - Nov 09
Assault with Injury	9	9	11	7	12	8	10
Common Assault	1	2	2	1	4	3	4
Harrassment	6	6	8	8	3	3	4
Offensive Weapon	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Other Sexual	0	1	2	0	1	0	0
Other Violence	1	1	2	1	0	1	1
Personal Property	8	5	2	6	3	5	2
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Serious Wounding	6	5	3	1	7	4	5
Grand Total	31	29	31	24	31	24	21

The most pressing crime types in this area remain to be Assault with Injury and Serious Wounding, both of which have experienced an increase in this period when compared to the previous one.

Where

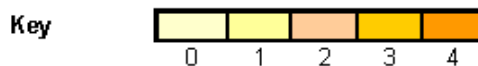


This saturation area runs along the Old Kent Road, from the Bricklayers roundabout to the point at which it exits Southwark.

This is an extremely diverse area, with commercial, residential and industrial premises alongside one another. Bars and such are common along the Old Kent Road, and, being one of the arterial routes of the borough, transportation to and from such venues is abundant.

When

Time Range	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Grand Total
2300 - 0000	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	4
0000 - 0100	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
0100 - 0200	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	3
0200 - 0300	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0300 - 0400	0	1	0	1	1	0	2	5
0400 - 0500	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	6
0500 - 0600	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	5
Grand Total	4	1	2	2	3	10	4	26



3.7 Peckham

Saturation Areas	Dec 06 - May 07	Jun - Nov 07	Dec 07 - May 08	Jun - Nov 08	Dec - May 09	Jun - Nov 09
Assault with Injury	12	15	12	7	12	6
Common Assault	2	6	2	5	3	5
Harassment	5	11	19	5	3	4
Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offensive Weapon	1	3	1	1	1	0
Other Sexual	1	1	0	1	1	0
Other Violence	3	2	3	0	0	4
Personal Property	7	7	7	1	1	0
Rape	0	2	2	1	1	0
Serious Wounding	1	2	4	2	2	2

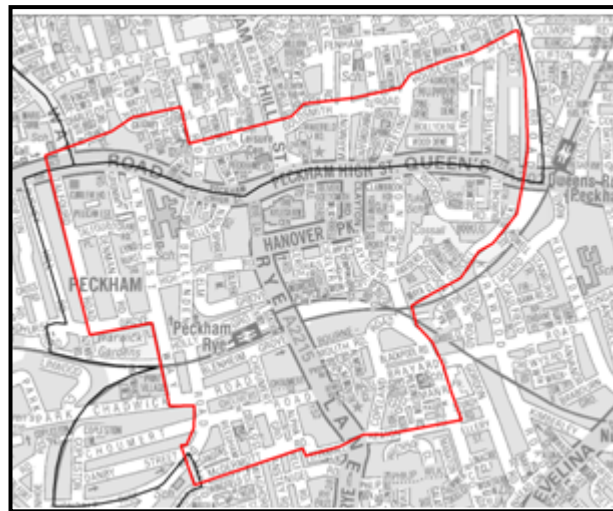
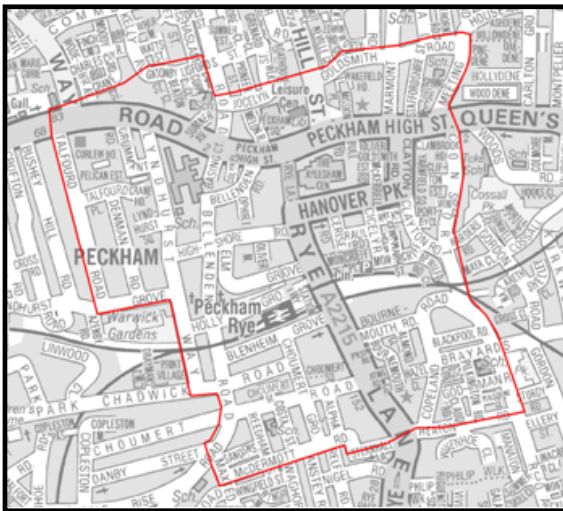
Alcohol related crime in the area has steadily fallen, since Jun – November 2008. The reductions have principally been in the form of robbery, which no longer appears to be an alcohol-related issue in this area. Serious Wounding has remained at a fairly constant level for the periods examined; the main issues of note in this area are of the lower level violence and public order offences.

Extended Peckham Saturation Area

Saturation Areas	Dec 06 - May 07	Jun - Nov 07	Dec 07 - May 08	Jun - Nov 08	Dec - May 09	Jun - Nov 09
Assault with Injury	13	16	12	7	14	11
Common Assault	2	7	2	5	5	5
Harassment	6	11	20	5	3	4
Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offensive Weapon	1	3	1	1	1	0
Other Sexual	1	1	0	1	2	0
Other Violence	3	2	3	0	0	4
Personal Property	8	7	11	2	1	0
Rape	0	2	3	2	1	0
Serious Wounding	2	2	5	3	3	2

There has been a larger reduction in the Peckham extended area (when compared to the previous period) than in the original Peckham Saturation Area. Reductions are particularly apparent in Assault with Injury, though many offence types had one or two fewer crimes. Of note, 'Other Violence' increased, from 0 to 4 crimes.

Where



It was decided for the previous assessment to extend the then boundary of Peckham further west, to include Talfourd Road and Lyndhurst Way. It has been requested for this analysis to also consider crime occurring in the Meeting House Lane area, and for this reason the boundary was extended again, as in the picture to the left, whereby the area now almost reaches Queens Road Peckham BR station.

Similarly to the other areas, Peckham is extremely accessible from most parts of SE London, with Peckham Rye station within the saturation area, and Queens Road Peckham outside it. There is also a large network of buses that serve the area, running through Elephant and Castle and Camberwell, amongst others.

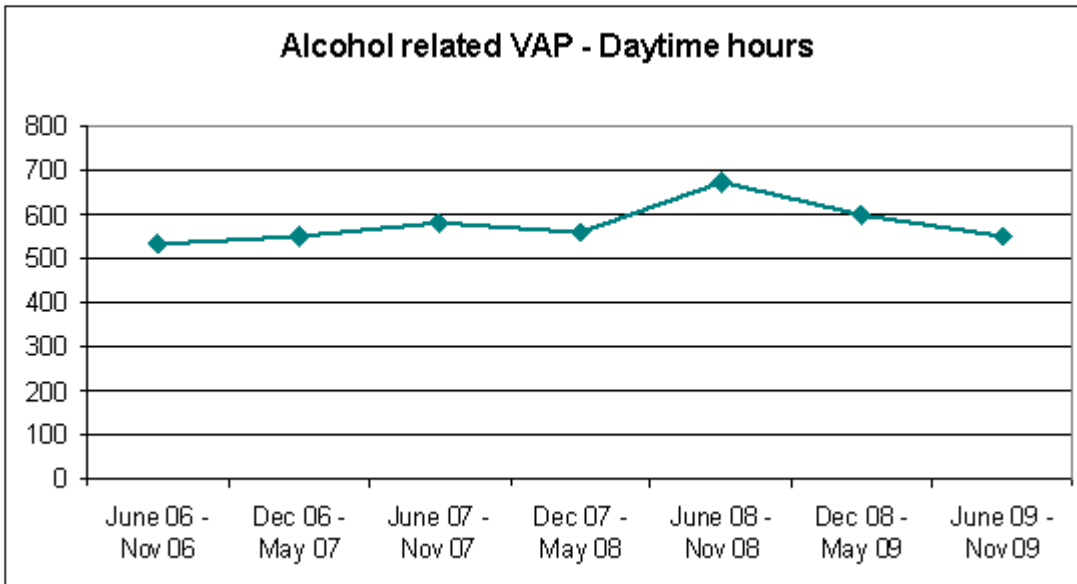
When

Time Range	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Grand Total
2300 - 0000	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	5
0000 - 0100	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	4
0100 - 0200	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	4
0200 - 0300	0	1	0	0	2	3	1	6
0300 - 0400	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	2
0400 - 0500	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	5
0500 - 0600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	2	3	1	1	5	9	5	26



4.0 Daytime Offences (0600 – 2259 hours)

4.1 Southwark Overview



Alcohol related violent crime has fallen in both the previous reporting periods, from June 2008.

When comparing the current period of analysis with the previous period, there were 46 fewer alcohol related violent offences (a reduction of 7.7%). When comparing it to the same period in the previous year, there was a decrease of 122 offences (18%).

	Jun 06 - Nov 06	Dec 06 - May 07	Jun 07 - Nov 07	Dec 07 - May 08	Jun 08 - Nov 08	Dec 08 - May 09	Jun 09 - Nov 09
No	532	549	581	559	672	596	550
Proportion of violence alcohol related	16.9	18.5	18.4	18.6	21.3	21.1	18.9

Unlike violent crime recorded between 2300 and 0559 hours, there has been a decrease in the *proportion* of violent crimes which are alcohol related, though not to such a large extent. For the last period, almost 19% of violent offences in Southwark, committed between 0600 and 2259 hours were alcohol related.

4.2 Borough and Bankside

The following table is a breakdown of VAP, Robbery and Sexual offences within this saturation area.

Saturation Areas	Dec 06 - May 07	Jun - Nov 07	Dec 07 - May 08	Jun - Nov 08	Dec - May 09	Jun - Nov 09
Assault with Injury	15	28	9	12	7	13
Common Assault	9	4	6	5	8	7
Harassment	22	21	23	36	25	15
Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offensive Weapon	4	3	0	0	2	2
Other Sexual	2	1	1	2	2	0
Other Violence	4	3	3	1	0	3
Personal Property	9	6	4	8	5	1
Rape	0	0	0	2	1	0
Serious Wounding	5	2	1	6	4	4

There has been a significant reduction in the amount of alcohol related violent crime taking place in the daytime in this area, especially with regard to the same period in 2008, whereby levels have fallen from 98 in that period, to 45 in this. Most crime types have fallen over time, most notably harassment, which has fallen from 30 to 15. There was, however, an increase in Assaults with Injury. Moreover, serious wounding has remained at the same level (though this is half the amount at the same period in 2008).

Extended Borough and Bankside Saturation Area

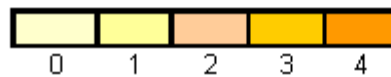
Saturation Areas	Dec 06 - May 07	Jun - Nov 07	Dec 07 - May 08	Jun - Nov 08	Dec - May 09	Jun - Nov 09
Assault with Injury	15	28	9	12	7	15
Common Assault	9	5	8	6	8	8
Harassment	22	21	23	36	25	18
Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offensive Weapon	4	3	0	0	2	2
Other Sexual	2	1	1	4	2	0
Other Violence	4	3	3	1	0	3
Personal Property	9	6	4	8	6	1
Rape	0	0	0	2	1	0
Serious Wounding	5	2	1	8	4	5

When looking at this area, the reduction shown above is less apparent, implying that much of the activity takes place within the additional zone. In particular, there were increases in Assault with Injury, Other Violence and Serious Wounding. In this area, the reduction in harassment offences is not as marked.

When

Time Range	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Grand Total
0600 - 0700	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
0700 - 0800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0800 - 0900	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
0900 - 1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1000 - 1100	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
1100 - 1200	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
1200 - 1300	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	5
1300 - 1400	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	3
1400 - 1500	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	3
1500 - 1600	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	3
1600 - 1700	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	4
1700 - 1800	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
1800 - 1900	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
1900 - 2000	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3
2000 - 2100	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	3
2100 - 2200	1	3	1	0	3	0	0	8
2200 - 2300	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	3
Grand Total	5	7	7	6	6	6	8	45

Key



4.3 Camberwell

The following table is a breakdown of VAP, Robbery and Sexual offences within this saturation area.

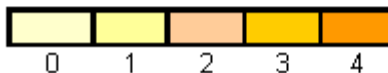
Crime Type	Jun - Nov 06	Dec - May 07	Jun - Nov 07	Dec - May 08	Jun - Nov 08	Dec - May 09	Jun - Nov 09
Assault with Injury	10	13	7	6	10	14	14
Common Assault	9	4	5	3	5	9	6
Harassment	10	17	16	27	12	13	11
Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offensive Weapon	0	2	2	1	1	3	0
Other Sexual	2	3	1	0	1	0	1
Other Violence	3	0	3	4	4	1	0
Personal Property	7	5	6	4	9	7	2
Rape	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
Serious Wounding	1	3	3	1	0	3	4
Grand Total	44	47	44	46	42	50	38

Daytime alcohol related VAP in Camberwell has decreased, and is at its lowest level in any period recorded. The decreases were male in terms of robbery and possession of offensive weapon (though it must be remembered that possession of offensive weapon offences are by and large generated by the police, using their stop and search powers).

When

Time Range	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Grand Total
0600 - 0700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0700 - 0800	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
0800 - 0900	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
0900 - 1000	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	3
1000 - 1100	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
1100 - 1200	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
1200 - 1300	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	4
1300 - 1400	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	3
1400 - 1500	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
1500 - 1600	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	5
1600 - 1700	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
1700 - 1800	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
1800 - 1900	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
1900 - 2000	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
2000 - 2100	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	3
2100 - 2200	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
2200 - 2300	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Grand Total	8	5	4	6	6	5	4	38

Key



4.4 Elephant & Castle

The following table is a breakdown of VAP, Robbery and Sexual offences within this saturation area.

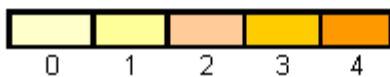
Crime Type	Jun - Nov 08	Dec - May 07	Jun - Nov 07	Dec - May 08	Jun - Nov 08	Dec - May 09	Jun - Nov 09
Assault with Injury	8	5	5	3	7	6	9
Common Assault	4	3	2	2	3	7	4
Harassment	6	12	4	14	13	10	6
Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offensive Weapon	0	1	0	2	0	0	0
Other Sexual	1	0	1	1	1	1	0
Other Violence	1	1	0	2	1	0	2
Personal Property	1	8	1	8	2	4	2
Rape	0	0	1	2	1	0	0
Serious Wounding	1	2	1	0	2	0	1
Grand Total	22	32	15	34	30	28	24

Crime levels in this area are broadly the same, with no significant change for this period (a slight decrease). Of interest, lower level violence is reducing (harassment and common assault) and the more serious violence is increasing (assault with injury and serious wounding).

When

Time Range	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Grand Total
0600 - 0700							1	1
0700 - 0800							1	1
0800 - 0900				1				1
0900 - 1000						1		1
1000 - 1100								
1100 - 1200								
1200 - 1300	1	2				1		4
1300 - 1400	1							1
1400 - 1500								
1500 - 1600	1	1						2
1600 - 1700						1		1
1700 - 1800			1			1		2
1800 - 1900			1		1	1		3
1900 - 2000				1		2		3
2000 - 2100								
2100 - 2200						1		1
2200 - 2300			1				2	3
Grand Total	3	3	3	2	1	8	4	24

Key



4.5 Old Kent Road

The following table is a breakdown of VAP, Robbery and Sexual offences within this saturation area.

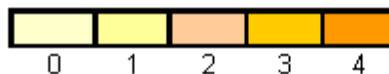
Crime Type	Jun - Nov 06	Dec - May 07	Jun - Nov 07	Dec - May 08	Jun - Nov 08	Dec - May 09	Jun - Nov 09
Assault with Injury	6	7	5	7	9	7	3
Common Assault	2	2	4	1	3	9	4
Harassment	7	5	5	12	10	5	9
Murder	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Offensive Weapon	2	0	1	0	1	0	1
Other Sexual	0	1	2	0	1	4	0
Other Violence	2	0	0	0	3	2	0
Personal Property	2	4	0	4	1	4	3
Rape	0	0	0	1	2	0	1
Serious Wounding	2	2	3	3	0	8	5
Grand Total	23	21	20	29	30	39	26

There is a decrease of 13 crimes when compared to the previous period, and 4 crimes when compared to the same period last year. Reductions have been made in terms of Assault with injury, common assault and serious wounding (also sexual offences). The only significant increase has been in harassment (from 5 offences to 9).

When

Time Range	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Grand Total
0600 - 0700							1	1
0700 - 0800							1	1
0800 - 0900						1		1
0900 - 1000								
1000 - 1100			1			1		2
1100 - 1200						1		1
1200 - 1300								
1300 - 1400			1		1	1		3
1400 - 1500								
1500 - 1600							1	1
1600 - 1700						1	1	2
1700 - 1800		2						2
1800 - 1900	1	2						3
1900 - 2000								
2000 - 2100			1			2		3
2100 - 2200						1	2	3
2200 - 2300			1		2			3
Grand Total	1	4	4		3	8	6	26

Key



4.6 Peckham

The following table is a breakdown of VAP, Robbery and Sexual offences within this saturation area.

Saturation Areas	Dec 06 - May 07	Jun - Nov 07	Dec 07 - May 08	Jun - Nov 08	Dec - May 09	Jun - Nov 09
Assault with Injury	14	22	13	15	13	15
Common Assault	9	17	12	16	9	9
Harassment	14	24	19	31	33	20
Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offensive Weapon	3	3	4	3	0	2
Other Sexual	3	1	0	0	0	1
Other Violence	4	7	3	5	0	5
Personal Property	7	5	4	7	7	1
Rape	0	0	0	0	1	0
Serious Wounding	4	1	2	4	5	7

Levels of violence in Peckham have remained at a similar level to the previous period, though are substantially lower than the same period last year.

There has been an increase in both Assault with injury and Serious Wounding, with the reductions coming from harassment (from 34 to 20) and robbery (from 6 to 1). There were also 5 'other violence' reports in this period, whereas there were none in the previous one.

Extended Peckham Saturation Area

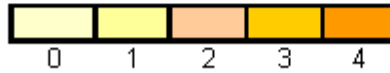
Saturation Areas	Dec 06 - May 07	Jun - Nov 07	Dec 07 - May 08	Jun - Nov 08	Dec - May 09	Jun - Nov 09
Assault with Injury	14	24	14	16	15	16
Common Assault	9	17	12	18	12	11
Harassment	16	24	19	32	33	23
Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offensive Weapon	4	3	4	3	0	3
Other Sexual	3	1	0	0	0	1
Other Violence	4	7	3	9	0	6
Personal Property	7	5	7	9	9	1
Rape	0	0	0	0	1	0
Serious Wounding	4	1	3	4	7	7

Looking at the extended Peckham boundary, crime has decreased when compared to the previous period, and also decreased when compared to the same period last year. This is largely concerned with robbery and harassment offending, with levels of Assault with Injury and Serious Wounding remaining the same.

When

Time Range	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Grand Total
0600 - 0700	1			1		1		3
0700 - 0800						2		2
0800 - 0900								0
0900 - 1000		1					1	2
1000 - 1100		1			1			2
1100 - 1200		1				1		2
1200 - 1300				4	2			6
1300 - 1400			1		1			2
1400 - 1500		1	1	1	1		2	6
1500 - 1600			1				2	3
1600 - 1700		1			1	3		5
1700 - 1800	4				1			5
1800 - 1900		1				1		2
1900 - 2000		2		2				4
2000 - 2100		1	1			1		3
2100 - 2200	1		2	1	1	2		7
2200 - 2300		1	3			2		6
Grand Total	6	10	9	9	8	13	5	60

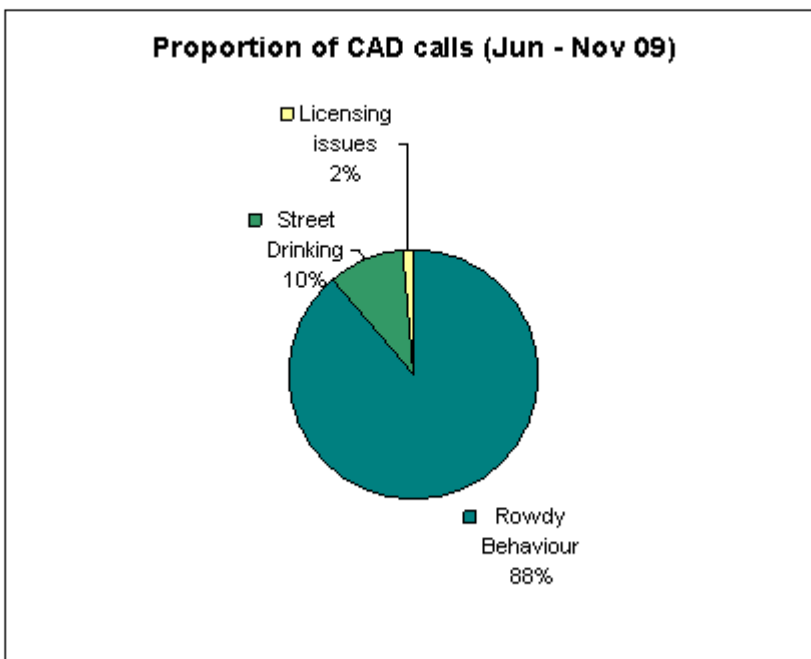
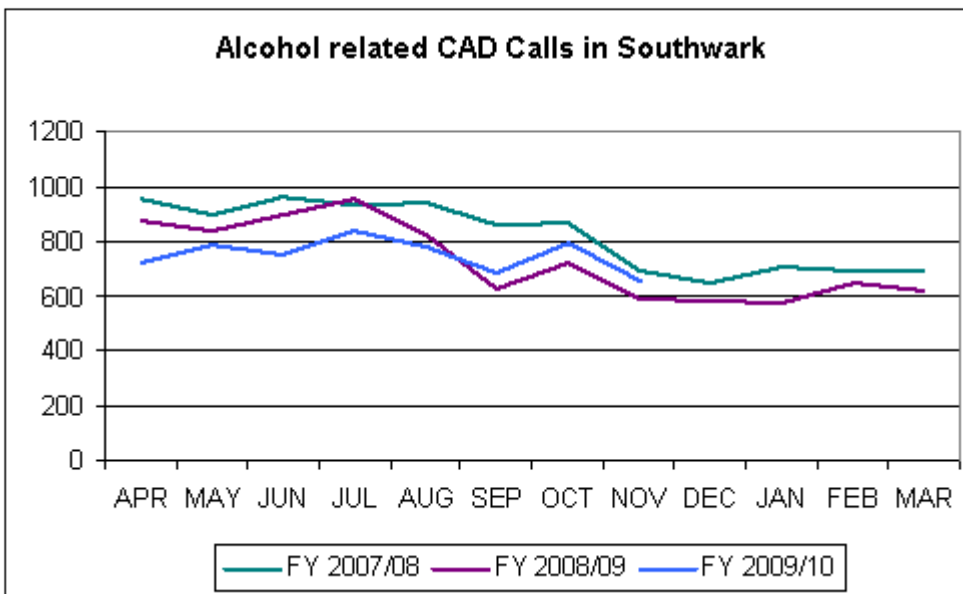
Key



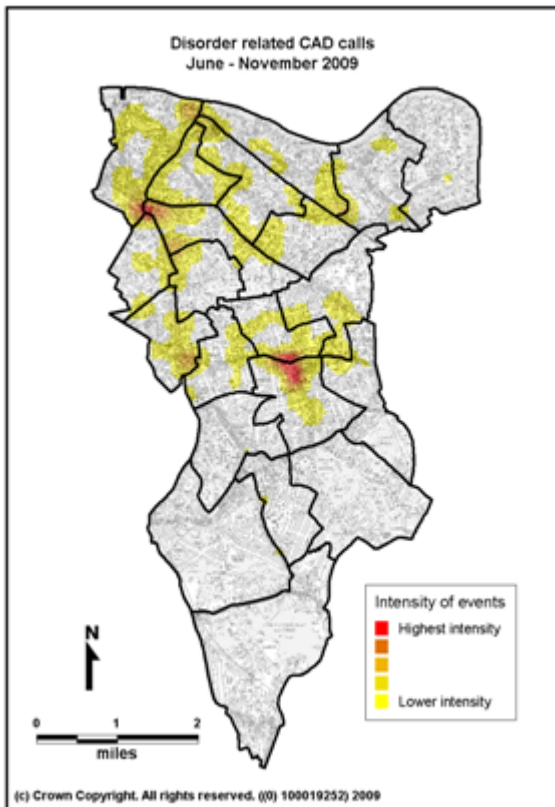
5.0 Police CAD data

5.1 Boroughwide

Using all alcohol related CAD data, it can be seen that until August, levels of this type of disorder were lower than for the same period in either FY 2007/08 or FY 2008/09. Since August however, levels increased, although a decrease was experienced between October and November 2009. When comparing the period June/November with the same period the previous year, there was a reduction of 2.5%.



5.2 Location



Ward	No.	% total
Cathedrals	517	11.8
The Lane	443	10.1
East Walworth	362	8.3
Grange	286	6.5
Livesey	272	6.2
Riverside	262	6.0
Camberwell Green	237	5.4
Chaucer	194	4.4
Peckham	185	4.2
Faraday	176	4.0
Rotherhithe	174	4.0
Brunswick Park	173	4.0
Newington	172	3.9
South Bermondsey	164	3.8
Nunhead	137	3.1
Village	128	2.9
Surrey Docks	127	2.9
South Camberwell	95	2.2
Peckham Rye	92	2.1
College	89	2.0
East Dulwich	86	2.0
Grand Total	4371	100.0

The map to the left shows that disorder related CAD calls typically take place in Peckham, and to a lesser extent in Camberwell, Elephant and Castle and Borough High Street.

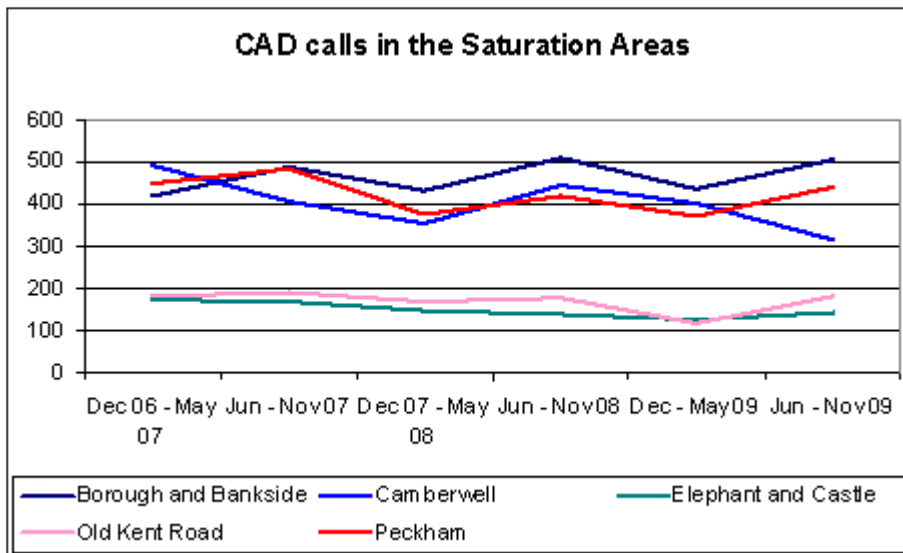
However, the table on the right displays the amount of CAD calls per ward, and it becomes clear that whilst Peckham (The Lane) does indeed have a high number of CAD calls, it is not in fact the top ward, with Cathedrals (517) having 73 more calls. Once more, it appears that the calls to Peckham are located in a small area, and thus the hotspot is generated, owing to density. Calls to Cathedrals, and other wards are presumably more dispersed and thus generating smaller hotspots, if any.

5.3 Saturation Areas

Alcohol related CAD calls include Street Drinking and Licensing issues, as well as rowdy behaviour. The table below gives a breakdown of alcohol related CAD calls in all saturation areas since December 2006.

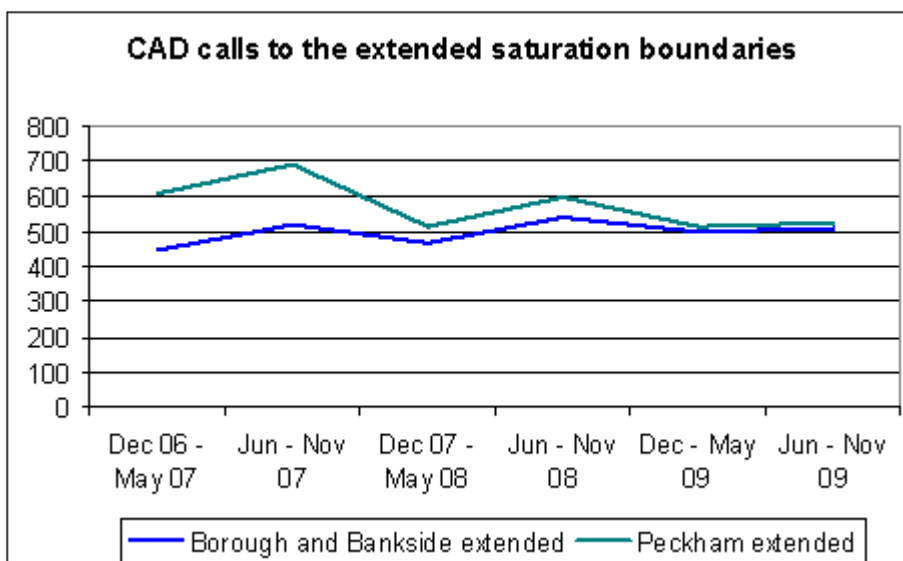
Saturation Areas	Dec 06 - May 07	Jun - Nov 07	Dec 07 - May 08	Jun - Nov 08	Dec - May 09	Jun - Nov 09
Borough and Bankside	418	486	433	511	437	505
Borough and Bankside extended	446	519	465	538	501	509
Camberwell	493	407	355	443	400	317
Elephant and Castle	174	167	146	137	125	142
Old Kent Road	180	189	168	175	117	180
Peckham	451	483	376	418	373	442
Peckham extended	609	690	512	597	514	525

The following graphs display how these areas have changed over time. Each has decreased since December 2006.



Reductions have been experienced in Peckham and Camberwell, though these levels appear to be stabilising.

Elephant and Castle, which had been fairly stable appears to be slightly increasing, and definite increases can be seen in the Old Kent Road and Borough and Bankside.



Similarly to the previous Borough and Bankside area, levels are fairly stable in this area, and experiencing a slight increase.

Peckham, which had been steadily decreasing appears to have reached a plateau (over the past year).

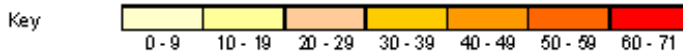
5.4 When

Time Range	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN	Grand Total
0000 - 0100	17	28	21	22	28	45	55	216
0100 - 0200	25	15	19	18	17	51	49	194
0200 - 0300	21	8	19	15	22	33	38	156
0300 - 0400	8	11	10	12	5	35	32	113
0400 - 0500	13	10	16	8	17	34	28	126
0500 - 0600	9	4	4	2	5	25	13	62
0600 - 0700	3	4	2	4	4	14	15	46
0700 - 0800	1	8	5	7	4	8	7	40
0800 - 0900	8	5	8	10	14	12	8	65
0900 - 1000	11	13	13	15	14	13	10	89
1000 - 1100	12	11	9	13	16	13	12	86
1100 - 1200	17	23	15	22	15	17	11	120
1200 - 1300	23	25	12	10	27	19	16	132
1300 - 1400	30	30	24	23	29	15	18	169
1400 - 1500	17	19	25	27	19	28	28	163
1500 - 1600	29	35	36	33	36	34	33	236
1600 - 1700	41	41	41	37	38	26	20	244
1700 - 1800	52	37	37	37	54	40	32	289
1800 - 1900	31	50	55	46	38	40	40	300
1900 - 2000	31	64	47	46	52	58	28	326
2000 - 2100	43	56	55	62	51	71	40	378
2100 - 2200	45	38	60	59	54	59	38	353
2200 - 2300	42	26	40	45	67	56	37	313
2300 - 0000	29	37	35	41	50	49	33	274
Grand Total	558	598	608	614	676	795	641	4490

The chart to the left shows the correlation between days and times, showing that peak times of offending are from 1900 to 0500 hours on Friday night/Saturday morning, and at the same time from Saturday night to Sunday morning for the whole of Southwark borough.

There is also a significant increase in calls from 1500 hours, with a further 'jump' at 1700 hours, likely relating to the end of the school or working day.

Generally, Southwark experiences an increase in alcohol related violent crime as the night progresses, reaching a peak between 2000 and 2100 hours, after which time it gradually falls.



5.5 Borough and Bankside

Category	Dec 06 - May 07	Jun 07 - Nov 07	Dec 07 - May 08	Jun - 08 - Nov 08	Dec 08 - May 09	Jun 09 - Nov 09
Rowdy Behaviour	320	394	356	392	365	402
Licensing	15	16	14	16	9	12
Street Drinking	83	76	63	103	63	91

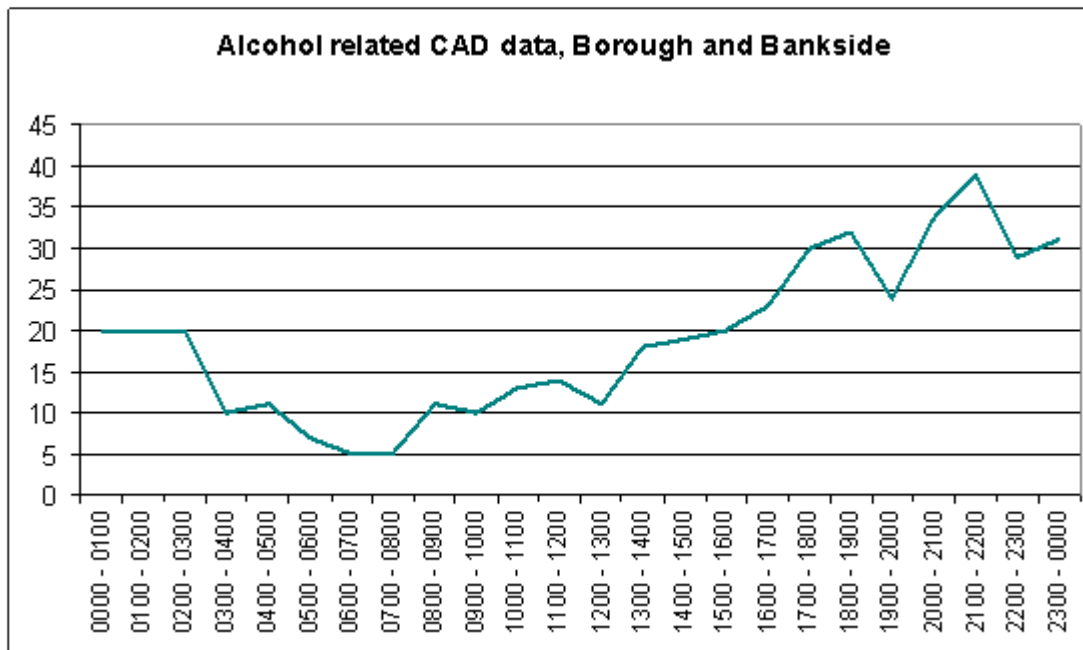
Levels of rowdy behaviour in the original saturation area have significantly increased, from 365 to 402. However, looking at the data, it appears that this is largely due to seasonality. The same is true of the street drinking data, though the numbers are smaller. Similarly, levels of street drinking have slightly increased over time. Licensing CAD calls have slightly increased, following a dip last period.

Where?

In the daytime period, (between 0600 and 2300 hours) alcohol related disorder typically takes place in the street, such as Borough High Street, Blackfriars Road and Southwark Bridge Road. Where premises are included, they are usually in hostels, hospitals or concerned with public transport, such as the bus station/BR at London Bridge.

In the evening period, disorder shifts primarily toward the transport network, most specifically the bus station and London Bridge BR.

When?



23.6% of alcohol related disorder in this area occurs between 2300 and 0559 hours (n=119)

5.6 Borough and Bankside – Extended area

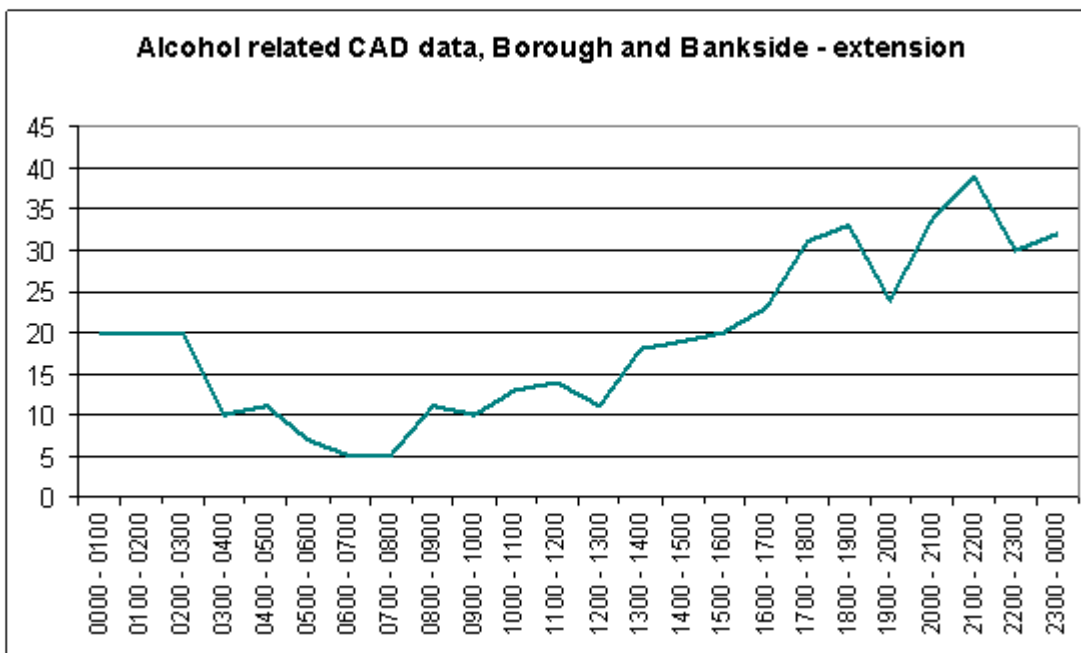
Category	Dec 06 - May 07	Jun 07 - Nov 07	Dec 07 - May 08	Jun - 08 - Nov 08	Dec 08 - May 09	Jun 09 - Nov 09
Rowdy Behaviour	335	414	376	407	381	406
Licensing	16	16	16	16	10	12
Street Drinking	95	89	73	115	110	91

Again, the rowdy behaviour in the extended Borough and Bankside area is seasonal, increasing in the June – November periods, and decreasing in the others. Levels of both street drinking and licensing maintain fairly steady rates.

Where?

Peak areas for this area remain to be the area surrounding Guys Hospital, and the premises listed in the previous section. Calls to the extended area appear to be mainly centred on the street, with few premises coming to attention.

When?



23.6% of alcohol related disorder in this area occurs between 2300 and 0559 hours (n=120)

5.7 Camberwell

Category	Dec 06 - May 07	Jun 07 - Nov 07	Dec 07 - May 08	Jun - 08 - Nov 08	Dec 08 - May 09	Jun 09 - Nov 09
Rowdy Behaviour	401	326	267	330	336	285
Licensing	9	5	5	10	1	4
Street Drinking	83	76	63	103	63	28

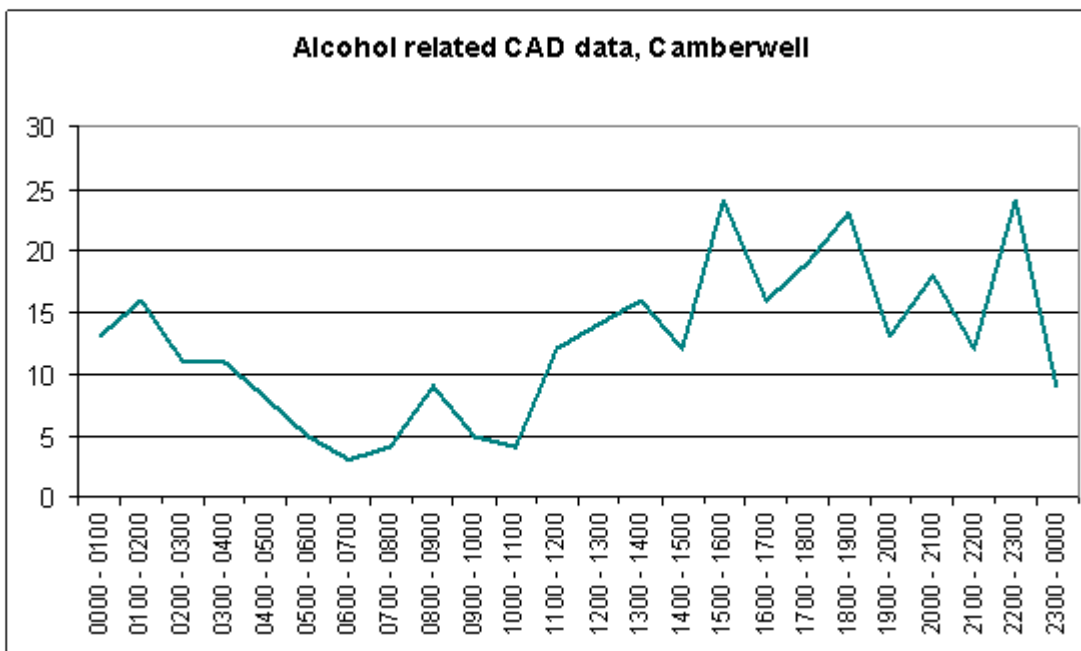
There has been a substantial decrease in the amount of all types of CAD calls, in terms of comparing the data to the same period last year, and the preceding period, particularly in street drinking, which has reduced from 103 calls to 28 (when compared to the same period in 2008). Levels of Rowdy Behaviour are at their lowest since the December – May 08 period.

Where?

In the daytime period (between 0600 and 2300 hours) alcohol related disorder typically takes place in the street, most notably in Camberwell Green, Denmark Hill and Camberwell Grove.

There are no specific areas concerning alcohol related disorder in the evening, most calls are pertaining to events occurring on the street, most notably Camberwell Church Street and Camberwell Green.

When?



23% of alcohol related disorder in this area occurs between 2300 and 0559 hours (n=73)

5.8 Elephant and Castle

Category	Dec 06 - May 07	Jun 07 - Nov 07	Dec 07 - May 08	Jun - 08 - Nov 08	Dec 08 - May 09	Jun 09 - Nov 09
Rowdy Behaviour	147	144	133	114	112	126
Licensing	8	6	0	6	0	3
Street Drinking	19	17	13	17	13	13

Levels of disorder at the Elephant and Castle have increased when compared to both the previous period, and the same period last year, though are not yet as high as figures from 2006/07. Levels of street drinking have remained at a constant, averaging between 13 and 19 per period.

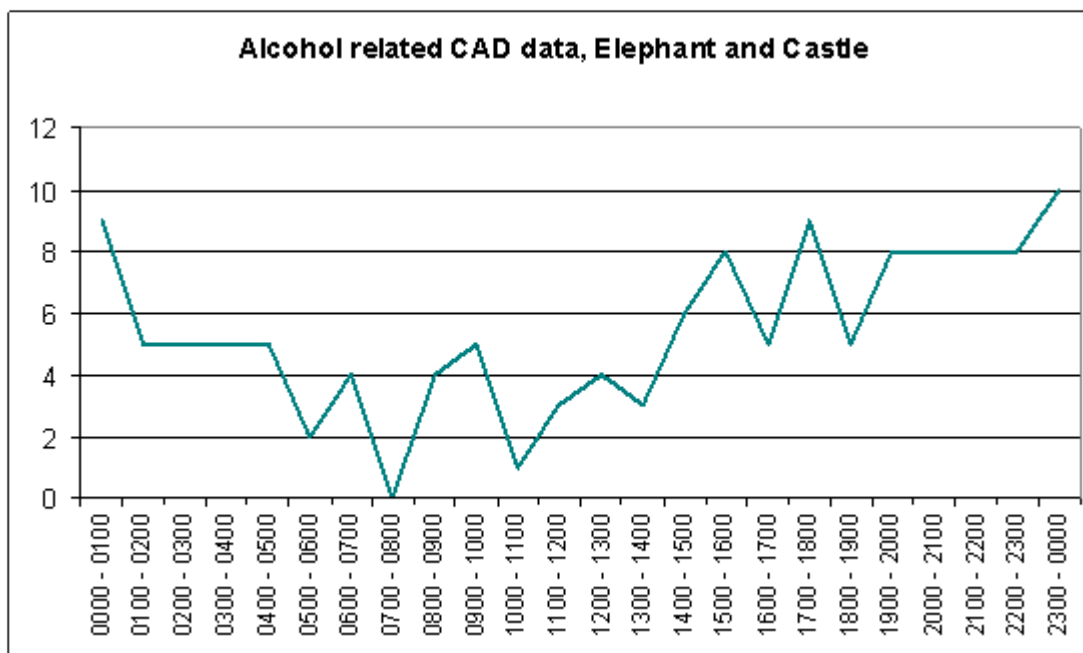
Where?

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.

In the evening, the disorder around the transport network increases.

When?



28.9% of alcohol related disorder in this area occurs between 2300 and 0559 hours (n=41)

5.9 Old Kent Road

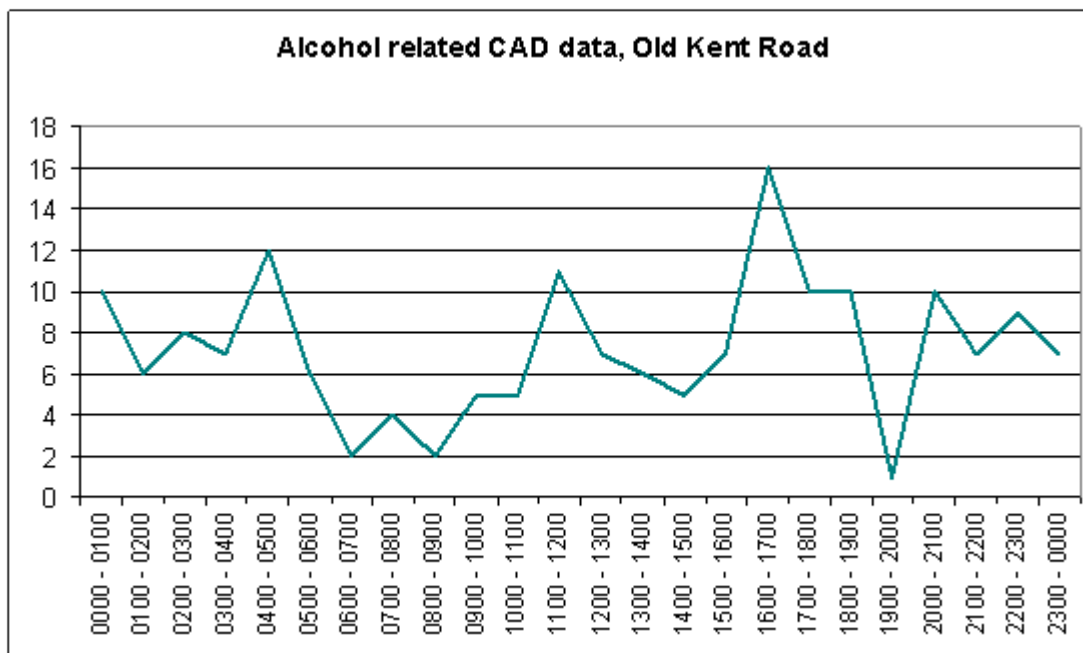
Category	Dec 06 - May 07	Jun 07 - Nov 07	Dec 07 - May 08	Jun - 08 - Nov 08	Dec 08 - May 09	Jun 09 - Nov 09
Rowdy Behaviour	168	176	151	154	107	161
Licensing	3	2	2	4	0	4
Street Drinking	9	11	15	17	10	15

Levels of rowdy behaviour in this saturation area have dramatically increased since the last assessment, with 161 crimes, compared to the 107 in the previous analysis. However, looking at the data, it seems as though the last assessment was an anomaly, and that the figure of 161 is some kind of 'regression to the mean'. Levels of licensing and street drinking have not significantly changed over the time periods.

Where?

In the evening, most disorder calls are to fights/disturbances in the street, approximately a third of which are outside licensed premises. It does not state on the CAD however if the disturbance began in that location, or if it was related to a different location and those responsible just happened to be outside that particular venue.

When?



31.1% of alcohol related disorder in this area occurs between 2300 and 0559 hours (n=56)

5.10 Peckham

Category	Dec 06 - May 07	Jun 07 - Nov 07	Dec 07 - May 08	Jun - 08 - Nov 08	Dec 08 - May 09	Jun 09 - Nov 09
Rowdy Behaviour	388	431	338	370	335	389
Licensing	12	11	5	9	3	14
Street Drinking	51	41	33	39	35	39

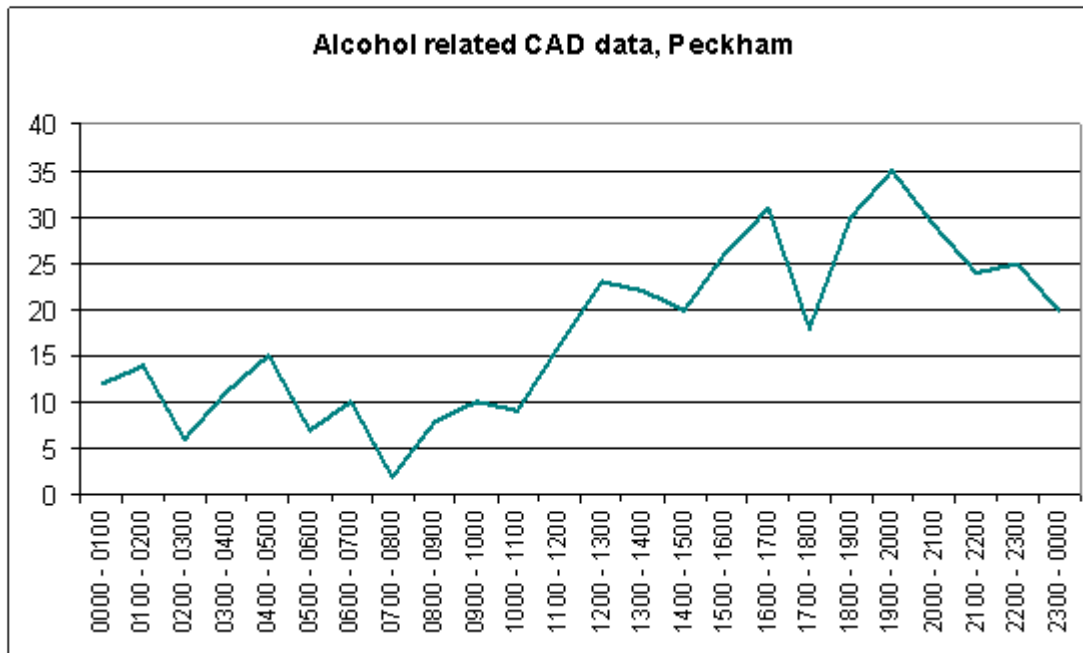
The increase in rowdy behaviour in Peckham appears to be seasonal, as levels are fairly constant for most of the preceding periods. Licensing CAD calls have, however increase, and the street drinking calls appear to be fairly constant, with no significant reduction seen since the December 06 / May 07 period.

Where?

In the daytime period (between 0600 and 2300 hours) alcohol related disorder takes place in the street.

In the evening period, disorder seems to be centred in smaller 'pockets'.

When?



19.2% of alcohol related disorder in this area occurs between 2300 and 0559 hours (n=85)

5.11 Peckham – Extended

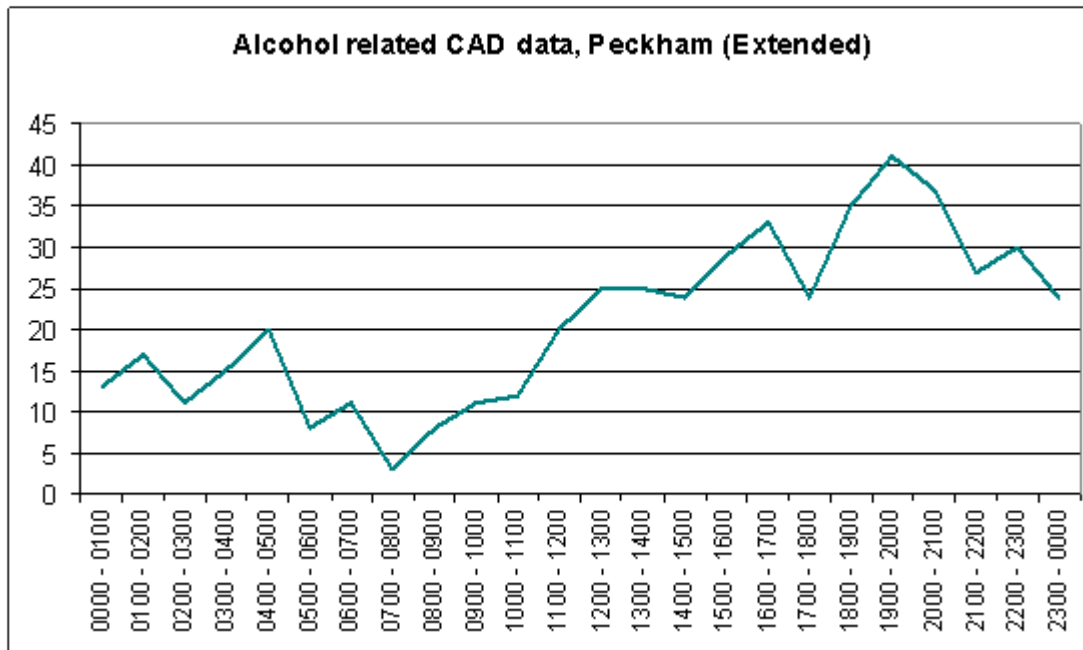
Category	Dec 06 - May 07	Jun 07 - Nov 07	Dec 07 - May 08	Jun - 08 - Nov 08	Dec 08 - May 09	Jun 09 - Nov 09
Rowdy Behaviour	532	618	458	524	456	462
Licensing	13	13	6	11	4	14
Street Drinking	64	59	48	62	54	49

Once more, levels of rowdy behaviour in the Peckham area have slightly increased, though it must be remembered that levels are still consistently lower than in 2006/07. Levels of street drinking are slowly, but consistently falling.

Where?

Disorder follows the same patterns in this area as the previous Peckham boundary.

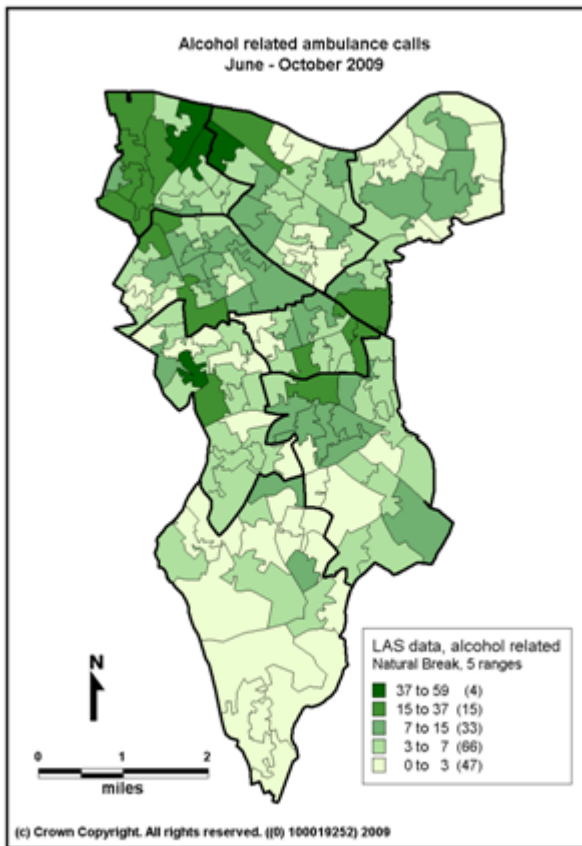
When?



20.6% of alcohol related disorder in this area occurs between 2300 and 0559 hours (n=108)

6.0 Ambulance data

6.1 Location



Ward	No. incidents
Cathedrals	200
Grange	101
Chaucer	81
East Walworth	71
Livesey	69
Camberwell Green	65
The Lane	64
Faraday	56
Newington	56
Riverside	52
Brunswick Park	50
Peckham	50
Surrey Docks	40
Nunhead	39
Peckham Rye	35
Rotherhithe	27
South Bermondsey	26
East Dulwich	24
South Camberwell	21
Village	14
College	10
Grand Total	1151

In terms of output areas (the lowest scale to which this data can be mapped), there are 4 areas which have had more calls between June and October than others.

E01003981 (59 calls) is one of the cluster of three LSOA's in dark green to the north of the map. Within this LSOA is Guys Hospital and Snowfields.

Peak month: October (21 calls). Calls to this LSOA average 15-16 per month. October 2009 has recorded the highest level since pre-April 2008.

Peak times: 1900 – 0100, Wednesdays and Fridays

Age range	Female	Male	Unknown	Grand Total
10 - 14			1	1
15 - 19	1	3		4
20 - 24	2	2		4
25 - 29	1	2		3
30 - 34		7		7
35 - 39	2	4		6
40 - 44		9		9
45 - 49		3		3
50 - 54	1	8		9
55 - 59		2		2
60 - 64		5		5
65+	1	1		2
Unknown		4		4
Grand Total	8	50	1	59

Patients are almost entirely male here, and aged 30 – 44. Very few young peoples have been treated by the LAS for alcohol related problems.

Appendix 1

E01003929 (55 calls) is one of the cluster of three LSOA's in dark green to the north of the map. Within this LSOA is the west side of Borough High Street, including Clink Street.

Peak month: June (17). Levels have steadily dropped since August 2009.

Peak times: Wednesday – Friday between 2000 and 2100, Secondary peak between 1500 and 1600

Age range	Female	Male	Unknown	Grand Total
15 - 19		1		1
20 - 24		2		2
25 - 29		2		2
30 - 34	1	3		4
35 - 39		5		5
40 - 44		5		5
45 - 49	2	11		13
50 - 54		6		6
55 - 59		8		8
60 - 64		3		3
65+		2		2
Unknown		3	1	4
Grand Total	3	51	1	55

Few female patients, predominantly males, aged between 45 and 59.

E01003939 (44 calls) is one of the cluster of three LSOA's in dark green to the north of the map. Within this LSOA is Guys Hospital and the east side of Borough High Street.

Peak month: July (14 calls). Considerable 'dropping off' of calls since August 2009.

Peak times: No significant peak times, slight tendency toward lunchtime 1300 – 1500 and in the evening, 2000 - 2200

Age range	Female	Male	Unknown	Grand Total
Under 10		1		1
15 - 19	1	2		3
20 - 24	1	3		4
25 - 29	3	2		5
30 - 34	2			2
35 - 39		2		2
40 - 44	1	2		3
45 - 49		7		7
50 - 54	1	6		7
55 - 59		5		5
65+		1		1
Unknown	1	2	1	4
Grand Total	10	33	1	44

More males than females, yet more of an even balance. A lot more young people than seen in the previous two areas, though patients are generally aged 45 and over. Female patients are generally younger; between 25 and 34.

E01003921 (37 calls) is the LSOA in the centre of the borough, containing Camberwell Green.

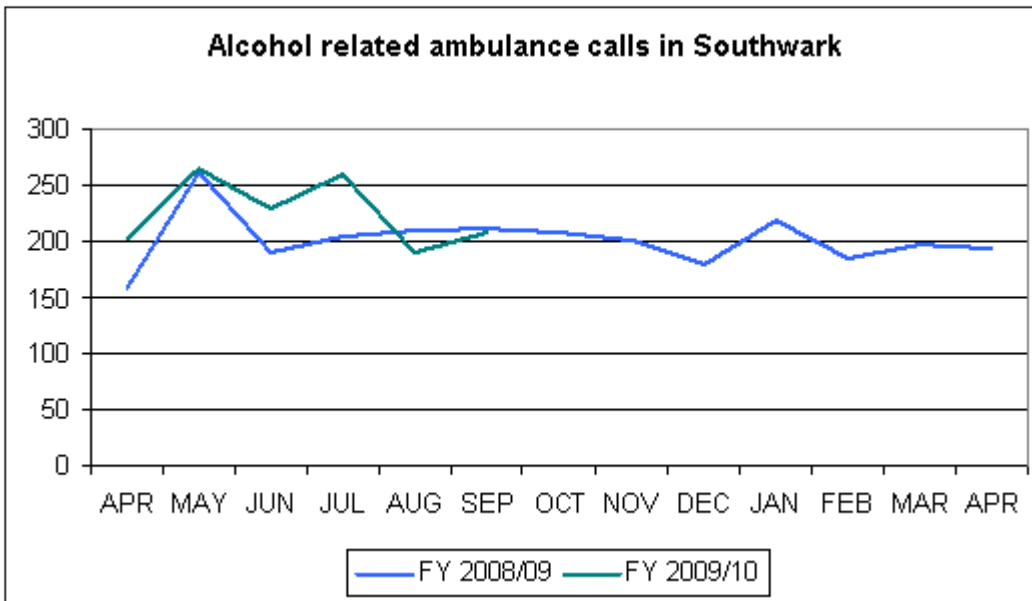
Peak month: Generally a steady rate of calls per month (8-10). Dip in July (4).

Peak times: No peak days, but peak times are in the early morning (0400) and evening (1900).

Age range	Female	Male	Unknown	Grand Total
15 - 19	1	3		4
20 - 24		1		1
25 - 29		4		4
30 - 34		3		3
35 - 39		8		8
40 - 44		2		2
45 - 49	1	1		2
55 - 59		3		3
60 - 64		3		3
65+		2		2
Unknown		3	2	5
Grand Total	2	33	2	37

Again, few female patients. Males treated here are a little younger than the previous areas, with a peak age of 35 – 39, and a secondary peak of 25 – 29.

6.2 Borough Statistics



Increase of 9.7% FYTD (to October) – 120 calls

Time Range	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Total
0000 - 0100	4	12	14	7	11	17	6	71
0100 - 0200	10	7	7	8	8	13	14	67
0200 - 0300	7	2	3	6	6	14	8	46
0300 - 0400	5	2	1	3	4	15	10	40
0400 - 0500	2	2	2	0	2	12	7	27
0500 - 0600	5	1	4	1	2	7	1	21
0600 - 0700	0	1	1	2	1	8	5	18
0700 - 0800	3	1	2	1	2	1	6	16
0800 - 0900	4	4	3	1	1	5	4	22
0900 - 1000	4	7	5	4	4	3	2	29
1000 - 1100	3	7	3	5	4	4	1	27
1100 - 1200	4	7	10	1	6	6	3	37
1200 - 1300	4	6	4	5	5	4	6	34
1300 - 1400	9	10	9	8	6	5	3	50
1400 - 1500	12	3	5	7	8	9	8	52
1500 - 1600	7	10	6	3	8	8	5	47
1600 - 1700	5	8	9	9	6	8	9	54
1700 - 1800	14	12	16	11	8	9	9	79
1800 - 1900	8	9	10	6	8	6	8	55
1900 - 2000	13	7	9	5	12	6	6	58
2000 - 2100	9	14	15	8	14	9	6	75
2100 - 2200	6	10	10	5	14	8	12	65
2200 - 2300	12	9	10	13	18	15	12	89
2300 - 0000	9	6	11	10	13	14	9	72
Total	159	157	169	129	171	206	160	1151

Key



Ambulance data appears to corroborate both Police CAD and crime data, with peak times being overnight Friday – Saturday morning, and Saturday – Sunday morning.

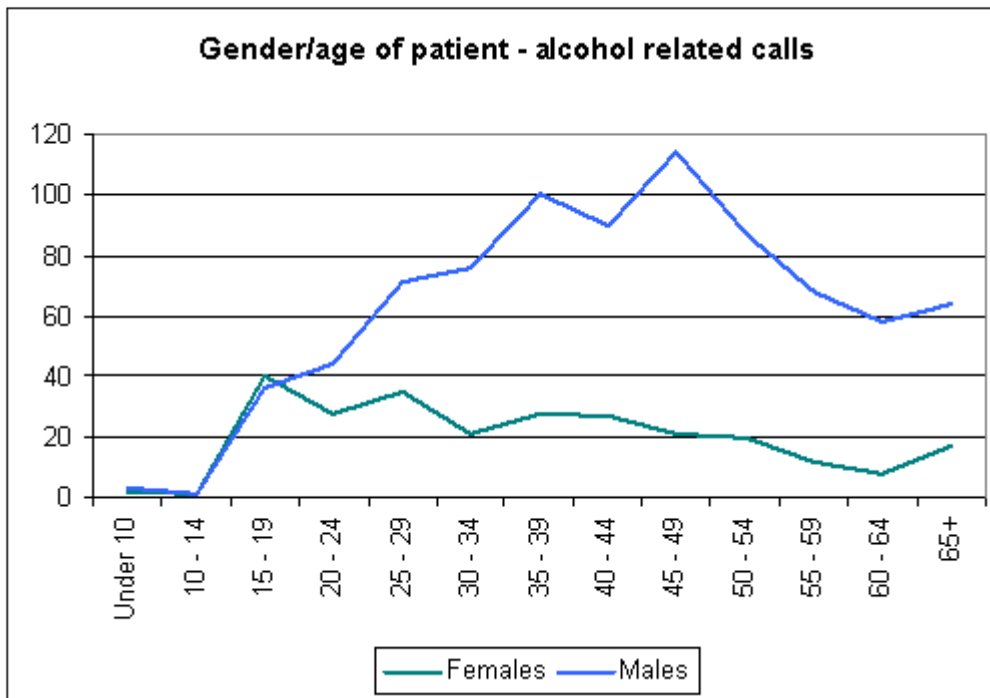
Overall peak time is between 2200 and 2300 hours

Peak days: Saturday, Friday (and to a lesser extent Wednesday).

Appendix 1

Age range	Females	Males	Unknown	Grand Total
Under 10	2	3		5
10 - 14	1	1	1	3
15 - 19	40	36		76
20 - 24	28	44		72
25 - 29	35	71		106
30 - 34	21	76		97
35 - 39	28	100		128
40 - 44	27	90	1	118
45 - 49	21	114		135
50 - 54	20	87		107
55 - 59	12	68		80
60 - 64	8	58		66
65+	17	64		81
Unknown	11	53	9	73
Grand Total	271	865	11	1147

Just under a quarter of patients attended to for alcohol related calls are female. However, for the younger age groups, this is not the case, indeed, for the 15-19 age group, more females are seen by paramedics owing to alcohol related problems than males, and almost 40% of those patients aged 20 – 24 were female. A third of patients seen to aged between 30 and 34 are female. After this point, there are far fewer females seen than men. The chart below seeks to illustrate this link.



7.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

7.1 Conclusions/Key Findings

Alcohol related violent crime in the evening hours increased rapidly from Dec 06-May 07 to Jun 07 – Nov 07, after which time levels fell.

Although the overall level of violent crime between 2300 and 0559 hours has not increased, the percentage of those crimes influenced by alcohol has *significantly* increased. There was also an increase in the proportion in the daytime offences, but not to such a large extent.

11.5% of the borough's alcohol related violence occurs within the Borough and Bankside saturation area.

Borough and Bankside

Main crimes of note are serious wounding and assault with injury, with peak times on Friday/Saturday between 2300 and 0200 hours. Daytime ASB calls relate to street drinking/disorder, generally concerned with convenience stores. A significant proportion of events were linked to the various hostels within this area. Evening offences were concerned with the night time economy.

Camberwell

The main crimes of note are robbery, Assault with Injury and Harassment, with a peak time of Saturdays, between 0200 and 0500. Evening calls typically related once more to the night time economy. There is also a large proportion of calls taking place at or outside fast food shops in the early hours of the morning.

Elephant and Castle

Main offences in this area are Assault with Injury and Robbery of the Person. Both Saturday and Sundays were the peak days, between 0100 and 0500 hours. CAD ASB calls have dramatically decreased in this area. Daytime calls typically relate to offences at either the shopping centre, or the transport network (both LU and bus).

Old Kent Road

The main alcohol related offences in this area were Assault with Injury and harassment, though there was no significant change in statistics for the differing periods. Peak times are between 0300 and 0400 hours on Saturday, and between 0300 and 0500 hours on Sunday. Daytime CAD calls often relate to offences outside bookmakers and convenience stores, with evening calls relating more to specific venues. Similarly to Camberwell, there is a high proportion of late night calls made from/outside fast food restaurants.

Peckham

The main offences in Peckham are typically assault with injury, robbery and serious wounding. There are very few repeat venues, with most crimes occurring on the street. The peak times are on Mondays between 0400 and 0500 and Saturdays between 0300 and 0400 hours. Levels of CAD calls are decreasing in both the original and extended areas. Daytime calls are made from outside the Peckham Pulse (Street drinking), and also outside bookmakers, convenience stores and fast food outlets.

7.2 Recommendations

1. Qualitative research to take place on the Herne Hill Saturation Area, to include Lambeth's data, to establish if the perceived increase in events in this area is in fact a reality;
2. East Street, as a maintaining hotspot to be considered as a potential new Saturation Area;
3. Some sort of qualitative research should take place pertaining to the consumption of alcohol by young females (as borne out by the LAS data).