

Safer Southwark Partnership

Alcohol Related Violence Identified Saturation Areas 2012

Southwark Council, the police and partners in the community are working hard to keep you safe.

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Divisional Business Team
19 February 2013

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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 Borough and Bankside, Camberwell and Peckham saturation areas, as requested by the licensing team.

1.2 Key findings

Key findings and recommendations, Borough and Bankside	
Various	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Estimated cost of crime was £1,086,142, a decrease of 15.4% from 2011 estimates
Ambulance calls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 16.7% of borough calls in 2012 were located here, a similar level to 2011 (16.2%) ➤ 21.5% increase in calls from 2011 to 2012 (95 calls) ➤ Peak times are: 2200 to 0300 Friday/Saturday, and 2200 to 0200 Saturday/Sunday
Police ASB calls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 7.8% of all daytime ASB calls take place here, which increases to 9% in the evening and 10.6% in the 0000 to 0559 period ➤ 10.7% decrease in ASB CAD calls from 2011 to 2012 ➤ ASB calls increase from 1200, peaking between 1200 and 2000
Offending	<p>1800 to 0559</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Alcohol related violence decreased by 27% between 2011 and 2012 ➤ 51% of violence is considered to be alcohol related ➤ Notable reductions in assault with injury and harassment ➤ Peak times are unsurprisingly Friday/Saturday night between 2300 and 0500 <p>0600 to 1759</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Levels of alcohol related violence increased by over 25% between 2011 and 2012 ➤ 27.3% of violence is considered to be alcohol related (higher than any point since 2007) ➤ Increases mostly seen in common assault (from 5 to 15) ➤ Peak times are in the early hours of Saturday and Sunday between 0600 and 0900 <p>0000 to 0600</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Steep decrease in alcohol related violence between 2011 and 2012 (32.5%) ➤ 59.2% of violence is considered to be alcohol related (down from 69.9% in 2011) ➤ Most crime types reduced in 2012, with the main type of note being assault with injury, which reduced from 47 in 2011 to 28 in 2012 ➤ Peak times are almost exclusively on Saturday and Sunday, between 0100 and 0600
Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ This area should continue to be monitored, as part of the alcohol saturation policy

Key findings and recommendations, Camberwell	
Various	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Estimated cost of crime in this area was £819,928, an increase of 35.3% from 2011 estimates
Ambulance calls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ LAS hotspots are typically located in the green itself, and along the roads leading to it. ➤ 6% of all LAS calls in Southwark were made to Camberwell, a decrease from 9.5% in 2011 ➤ Decrease of 26.8% between 2011 and 2012 (70 calls) ➤ Two distinct peak times, between 1200 and 1700 and 2300 and 0200, though no peak days could be identified
Police ASB calls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 7.9% of daytime calls are located in the Camberwell saturation area, compared to 6.4% in the evening, and 7.1% between 0000 and 0600 ➤ Decrease of 17.3% from 2011 to 2012 ➤ ASB increases from 1200, and remains at a higher level until the early hours ➤ Unlike other saturation areas weekend days are the least prevalent, with 20% fewer calls recorded on Saturdays and Sundays
Offending	<p>1800 to 0559</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Levels have reduced by 1.8% in Camberwell from 2011 to 2012. This is the fourth consecutive year that there has been a reduction ➤ 41.4% of violent crime is considered to be alcohol related ➤ Little change regarding most crime types <p>0600 to 1759</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Alcohol related violence increased by 41% from 2011 to 2012 ➤ 25.6% of violence is considered to be alcohol related. Notable increases in assault with injury, serious wounding and possession of offensive weapon ➤ Peak days are Thursdays (1400 to 1800) and Sundays (0600 to 0700) <p>0000 to 0559</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 4% decrease in offences between 1100 and 1200 ➤ 51.2% of violence considered to be alcohol related ➤ Most crime types stayed the same or decreased, with the only increase seen in common assault (from 2 to 5 offences). ➤ The timings do not fit the borough profiles, as there were no offences at all on a Saturday. Sunday is the busiest day, with almost half of recorded offences taking place on this day, between 0000 and 0400
Recommendation	This area should continue to be monitored, as part of the alcohol saturation policy

Key findings and recommendations, Peckham	
Various	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Estimated cost of crime in this area was £1,129,971, a decrease of 1.3% from 2011 estimates
Ambulance calls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 7.9% of all alcohol related ambulance calls took place in Peckham ➤ Calls increase from 1300 onwards, with specific peaks between 1700 to 1800, 2000 to 2100 and 2300 to 0300
Police ASB calls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 12% of all daytime calls take place within the Peckham saturation area, which decreased to 8.1% in the evening period. Between 0000 and 0559, 8% of calls were within this area ➤ 11.8% reduction in ASB calls from 2011 to 2012 ➤ Calls increase from 1200, peaking between 1600 and 1700, before slowly decreasing
Offending	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 1800 to 0559 ➤ Decrease of 22.4% between 2011 and 2012 ➤ 40.7% of violence is considered to be alcohol related ➤ Despite large reductions in assault with injury and harassment, serious wounding and harassment significantly increased in 2012 ➤ Peak times are overnight on Saturday/Sunday, between 2000 and 0200 ➤ 0600 to 1759 ➤ 3% reduction in offending between 2011 and 2012 ➤ Just 18.5% of violence is considered to be alcohol related in this time period ➤ Increases were noted in assault with injury and harassment; though this was counterbalanced by a large decrease in common assault offences. ➤ Peak times are between 0600 and 0800 on Sundays, and 1400 and 1800 on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday
Recommendation	This area should continue to be monitored, as part of the alcohol saturation policy

1.3 Methodology

Data was taken from the MPS crime reporting system (CRIS). 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 difficult to ascertain exactly how significant a part alcohol consumption and over-consumption plays in the occurrence of crime. It is often flagged or noted within crime reports 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 2012.

Police DARIS (commonly known as CAD) data has been used for the same period, which is accurately mapped to XY co-ordinates, thus previous difficulties concerning the accuracy of locations have largely been overcome. As before, there continue to be issues following on from the change in CAD codes. The following type codes have been used:

202 – Rowdy/inconsiderate behaviour (also 26)

301 – Licensing (was 27)

209 – Street drinking (was 34)

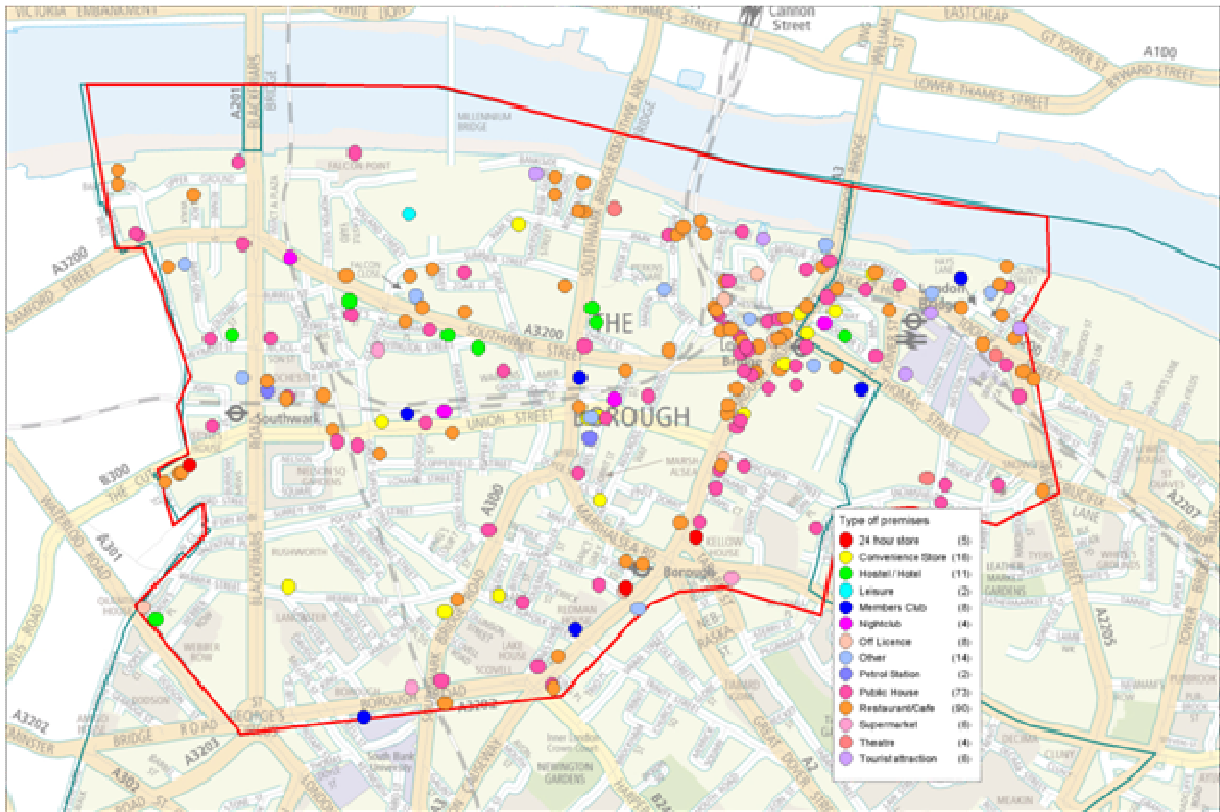
Alcohol related incidents reported to the London Ambulance Service (LAS) have been extracted from the LASS website. It is now possible to map these using XY co-ordinates, and thus the LAS data is now extremely accurate. This is particularly important for areas such as the Old Kent Road, which do not conform to LSOA boundaries, which previously was the only method of mapping the data.

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2.0 Borough and Bankside

2.1 Contextual Information

2.1.1 Licensed premises in Borough and Bankside



The Borough and Bankside saturation area is the largest of the seven areas/proposed areas and as such it is to be expected that it will contain a large number of licensed premises. As the map above shows, this appears to be somewhat disproportionate, with 249 licensed premises within its boundary. Most of these are either café/restaurants or public houses.

Bankside itself has experienced much regeneration in recent decades (indeed continues to do so), is the borough's central business district (CBD) and has become a significant tourist destination. The area is also part of a Business Improvement District, known as 'Better Bankside'

Attractions within the area, such as Borough Market, the London Dungeon, Golden Hind and Tate Modern mean that this area is now thriving with tourists, many of whom also use the restaurants, cafés and public houses etc within it. With easy access to the city centre, the footfall in this area is extremely high as people socialise in the area after work before making their way home. The area is well served by bus (there is a bus depot located at London Bridge BR Station) but the stations within the area are London Bridge, Borough and Southwark.

In January 2012 there were 248 premises licensed to serve alcohol in Borough and Bankside. By January 2013, this figure had increased to 249. There were four fewer public houses, but small increases in members clubs and leisure facilities.

Table 1: Opening times of licensed premises in Borough and Bankside							
Time Range	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
0000 - 0100	65	80	80	81	91	104	102
0100 - 0200	33	37	37	39	47	53	52
0200 - 0300	17	19	19	19	22	27	28
0300 - 0400	15	16	16	16	17	19	20
0400 - 0500	14	15	15	15	16	16	16
0500 - 0600	14	15	15	15	16	16	16
0600 - 0700	20	20	20	20	20	20	19
0700 - 0800	43	43	43	43	43	43	36
0800 - 0900	81	81	81	81	82	81	59
0900 - 1000	90	94	94	94	96	96	73
1000 - 1100	168	169	169	168	171	171	121
1100 - 1200	217	217	218	217	218	216	153
1200 - 1300	228	229	228	228	228	226	222
1300 - 1400	228	229	229	229	229	227	222
1400 - 1500	230	231	231	231	231	229	224
1500 - 1600	230	231	231	231	231	229	224
1600 - 1700	230	231	231	231	231	228	224
1700 - 1800	231	232	231	232	232	229	224
1800 - 1900	232	232	232	232	232	230	224
1900 - 2000	232	233	233	233	233	231	224
2000 - 2100	230	231	231	231	231	229	222
2100 - 2200	227	213	228	228	229	228	218
2200 - 2300	223	224	224	225	225	223	211
2300 - 0000	158	158	158	165	170	169	141

Of the 249 licensed premises in the Borough and Bankside saturation area in 2012, 16 did not have their opening times recorded on the licensing register.

As with other saturation areas, the amount of licensed premises increases from 1100, and by 1700 virtually all are open.

Though the number of licensed premises is much higher in Borough and Bankside than in other areas, they share similar characteristics, with a steep 'dropping off' of open premises from 0100 onwards.

2.1.2 The cost of alcohol related violent crime in Borough and Bankside

The Home Office has published estimates of the economic and social costs of crime since 2000, with the most recent update being given in 2010/11.

Not every crime type has been calculated by the Home Office, so this will not be an exact study. Crime types pertinent to this report are serious wounding, common assault and assault with injury.

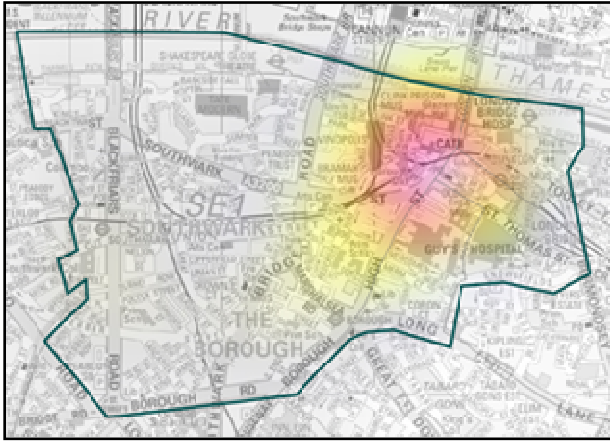
Using the Home Office calculations, it is estimated that in 2012, alcohol related violent crime in the Borough and Bankside saturation area cost **£1,086,142**, a **decrease of 15.4%** from 2011 estimates.

2.1.3 Considerations

1. The night time economy team (a partnership team consisting of police officers, wardens, licensing officers etc) continues to operate in this area, with the aim of reducing alcohol related offending, by working with the licensed premises and the public.
2. The Shard is almost complete and the second tallest building in Europe (at 95 storeys), with a mixture of offices, world-renowned restaurants (Oblix and Aqua), the 5 star Shangri-La hotel (205 luxurious rooms), residential apartments, and the UK's highest viewing gallery, with 360 degree views of London (up to 40 miles). The businesses inside will open in summer 2013, though "The view from the Shard" opened in February and thus the anticipated increase in tourism has slowly begun. As the summer approaches there will be a large influx of workers, guests and tourists into this area. And thus potentially added custom for local licensed premises as well as potential impacts upon LBS (and other partners) services.
3. Borough Market has just re-opened, following extensive modernisation. It is open for lunch from Monday to Wednesday (100 to 1500) with the full market open on Thursday (1100 to 1700) Friday (1200 to 1800) and Saturday (0800 to 1700), and generates a great deal of tourism to the area. Stalls, cafés and restaurants in the area are frequently favourably critiqued in the Evening Standard, which will no doubt only serve to increase popularity, certainly amongst the considerable commuting population.
4. CDAT (the NHS drug team for complex needs) is located within this area, in Blackfriars Road, and drug users in Southwark attend this location travelling through the saturation area in order to get there. Alcohol is commonly a secondary factor for this client group.
5. The Ministry of Sound is currently ranked 4th in terms of all offences (not just violence) across the whole MPS. It must be remembered that some offences are generated by the nightclub themselves, for example drug possession/supply when the clubber is searched as a condition of entry. The LBS and MPS licensing teams have regularly met with management there for some time. The Ministry of Sound have agreed to implement IDScan and have switched to a full plastics policy (with no glass being used at the venue at all).

2.2 Alcohol related ambulance calls

2.2.1 Locations

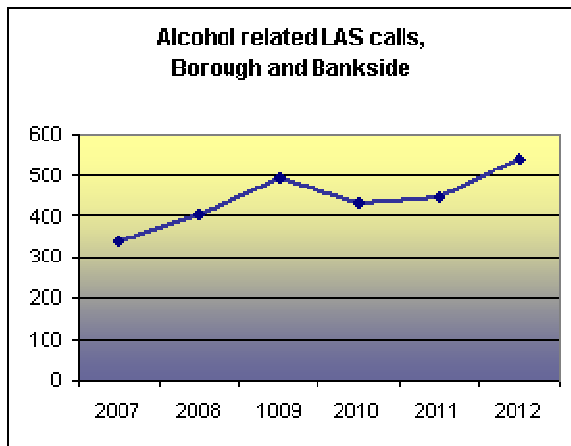


The Borough and Bankside saturation area comprises the top ranking areas for alcohol related ambulance call outs in Southwark.

The main hotspot for alcohol related ambulance pick ups is around London Bridge/Borough Market, and the northern part of Borough High Street.

The amount of call outs is perhaps unsurprising, given the fact that the area is the borough's principal CBD, with most of the bars and licensed premises within it. It also contains Guys Hospital.

2.2.2 Statistics



16.7% of calls in 2012 occurred here, broadly the same proportion as in 2011 (16.2%).

Levels of alcohol related ambulance call outs in Borough and Bankside steeply rose between 2007 and 2009, since which time they have gradually decreased / remained at a similar level.

Following a slight increase between 2010 and 2011, there has been a further significant increase in 2012, with a 21.5% increase from 2011 to 2012, equating to an additional 95 calls.

2.2.3 Timings

- Peak times for calls are between 2200 and 0300 Fri / Sat, with 70 calls (12.9% of the total) and between 2200 and 0200 Sat/Sun, with 43 calls (7.9% of the total)
- General peak times are daily, between 1500 and 2000.

2.2.4 Patients

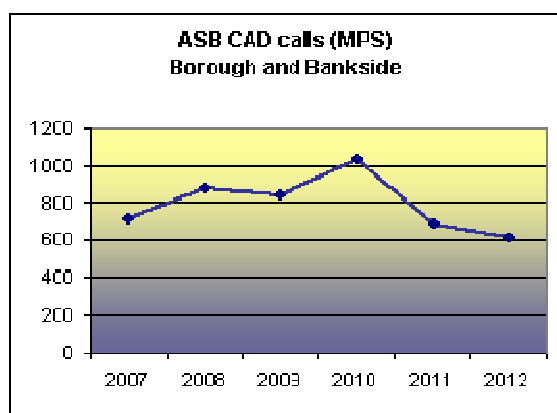
- Just under 30% of patients were female (n=123), with their peak age being 20 to 29.
- The peak age for males was slightly older, between 25 and 39.
- There was a high proportion (almost 20%) that declined aid against medical advice, or were helped at the scene, but not taken to hospital.

2.3 Police disorder calls

2.3.1 CAD statistics

7.8% of daytime calls are located within this saturation area, which increases to 9% in the evening. When considering just the 0000 to 0559 period, 10.6% of all calls within the borough are located in this saturation area.

ASB code	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Rowdy behaviour	719	881	849	1040	689	615
Licensing	27	24	22	31	8	11
Street drinking	177	212	220	134	11	8
Total	895	1084	1053	1176	704	633



Between 2007 and 2010 levels of CAD calls were maintaining a similar rate or increasing. However, since that time (when the MPS changed their classification types) levels have significantly decreased.

When considering rowdy behaviour, there was a 10.7% decrease (equating to 74 calls).

2.3.2 Location

In the daytime, disorder generally takes place in the street, such as Borough High Street, Blackfriars Road and Southwark Bridge Road. Areas of note are hostels, parks and spaces and transport links. As the period draws on, there is an increase in calls to/from licensed premises and food eateries, such as chicken shops and kebab shops as well as cafés and restaurants. Bookmakers are emerging as a significant issue in this area.

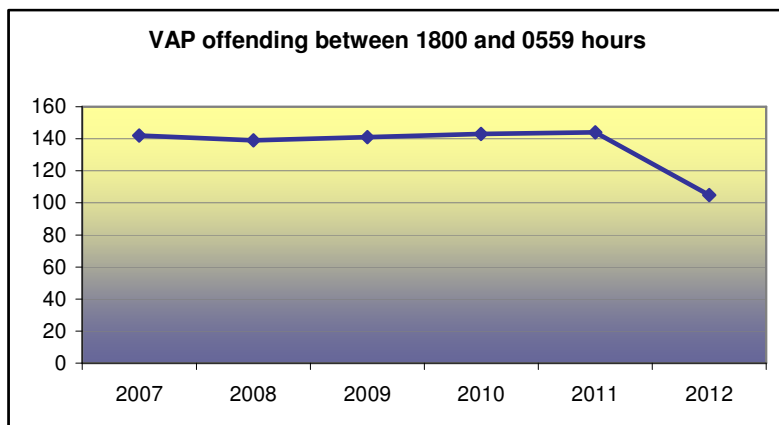
In the evening period, there is a steep rise in the amount of calls to licensed premises, most notably the public houses in the north of the area and the streets around them. Late night eateries (typically fast food type restaurants) remain a concern.

2.3.3 Timings

- ASB calls increase from 1200 and increase until the peak, between 1700 and 2000, from which point there is a gradual decrease
- 60.3% of calls take place in the evening period, between 1800 and 0559, and 39.7% in the daytime period, between 0600 and 1759
- 22.4% (142 calls) were made between 0000 and 0559
- Saturday is the peak day for ASB calls (122), with calls recorded both in the early hours of the morning and also the late evening
- 14.4% of all calls take place overnight from Saturday to Sunday (from 1800 to 0500), and a further 11.8% between 1800 on Friday to 0500 on Saturday

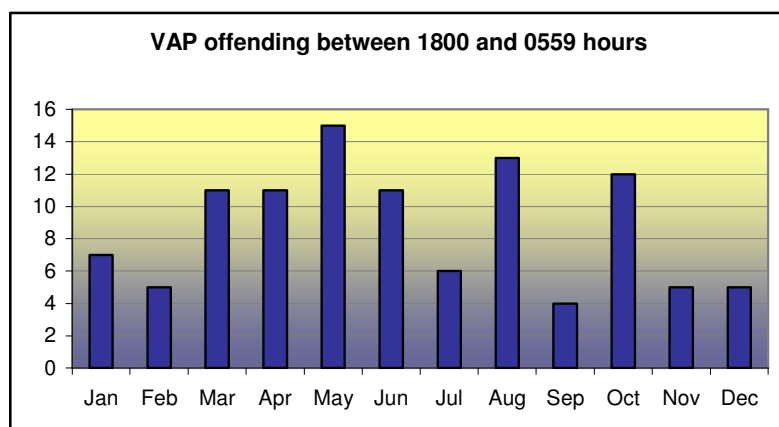
2.4 Alcohol related violence between 1800 and 0559

2.4.1 Offending



Levels of alcohol related violence are consistently between 130 and 145 per year; with some fluctuation. 2012 experienced a decrease of 27% (n=39) when compared to 2011.

The springtime months seem to be the busiest, in terms of alcohol related violence. There were also secondary spikes in August and October.



During the Olympic period (July), there was a heavy uniformed presence in this area, which may have discouraged offending. Traditionally, July is one of the busiest months in this saturation area, yet 2012 saw the lowest recorded levels of alcohol related violent crime

As evidenced by the chart below, May 2012 was in the top quartile of all months within the past six years. The end of 2011 (from October to December) was also significantly high. September 2012 was exceptionally low in the number of alcohol related violent crime. March to August 2012 was all in the second quartile, with the exception of July, which as aforementioned is most probably owing to the additional police presence on the streets in Borough and Bankside.

Table 3: Alcohol related violence from 2007 to 2012 (1800 to 0559)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2012	7	5	11	11	15	11	6	13	4	12	5	5
2011	17	11	7	8	18	11	9	8	9	15	15	16
2010	7	9	3	12	14	18	12	11	12	22	12	11
2009	15	11	6	8	15	11	11	15	7	11	13	18
2008	11	15	12	10	7	14	12	10	12	13	10	13
2007	12	9	15	10	14	11	6	13	10	11	17	14
Total	69	60	54	59	83	76	56	70	54	84	72	77

Ranges			
Quartile 1	Quartile 2	Quartile 3	Quartile 4

Proportionality

In 2012 51% of violent offending in Borough and Bankside was alcohol related. This is a decrease from 62.1% in 2011. However, levels prior to 2011 were all between 46.6 and 49.5%, thus the 2011 figure could be seen as an aberration. 2012 is proportionally the second highest year of alcohol related violence since the study began in 2007.

Table 4: Proportion of all violence in Borough and Bankside that is alcohol related

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
No alcohol	142	139	141	143	144	105
All VAP	294	298	292	289	232	206
% VAP alcohol related	48.3%	46.6%	48.3%	49.5%	62.1%	51.0%

Types of offending

There was a notable reduction in assault with injury and harassment in 2012, though there was little change in other types of offences.

Table 5: Types of alcohol related violence experienced in Borough and Bankside

Minor type	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assault with Injury	45	40	55	54	71	49
Common Assault	19	15	32	36	31	29
Harassment	58	61	29	19	21	7
Murder				1		1
Offensive weapon	6	1	3	5	5	3
Other Violence	6	5	4	2	1	2
Serious Wounding	8	17	18	26	15	14
Grand total	142	139	141	143	144	105

2.4.2 Timings

Alcohol related violence in this saturation area predominantly takes place on a Friday night to Saturday morning, or Saturday night to Sunday morning, most notably between 0100 and 0600 on Saturday and 2300 to 0500 on Saturday / Sunday. Over 60% of violent incidents take place on either a Saturday or Sunday and over 50% take place between 2300 and 0300.

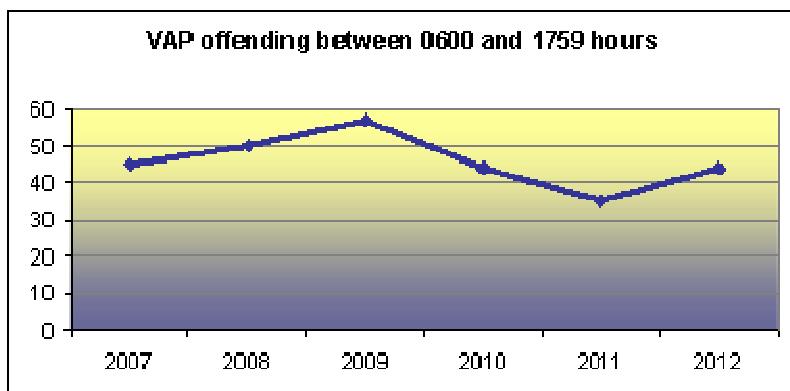
Table 6: Time periods of alcohol related violence in Borough & Bankside

Time Range	Mon/ Tue	Tue/ Wed	Wed/ Thu	Thu/ Fri	Fri/ Sat	Sat/ Sun	Sun/ Mon	Grand Total
1800 – 1900								
1900 – 2000			1	2	1	1	2	7
2000 - 2100				1	1			2
2100 – 2200	4		1	2	3	1	1	12
2200 – 2300	1		1	3	1	3		9
2300 – 0000			2	3	4	7	1	17
0000 – 0100		3		2	2	1	2	10
0100 – 0200	1		2	1	7	4		15
0200 – 0300		1	1		9	3		14
0300 – 0400			1		4	4		9
0400 – 0500					4	3		7
0500 – 0600					3			3
Grand total	6	4	9	14	39	27	6	105

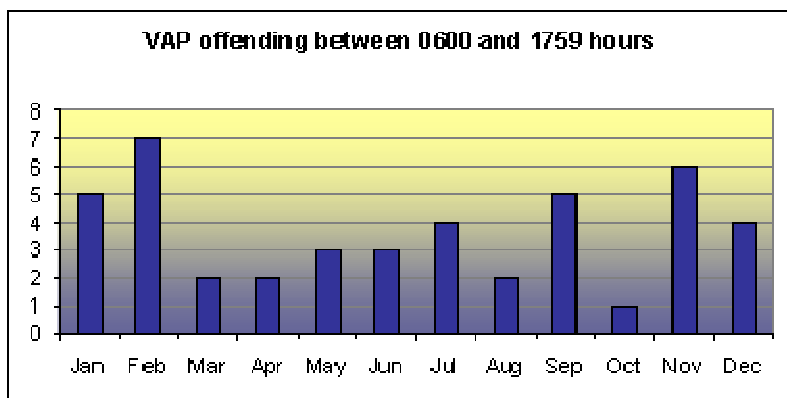
Legend (no. VAP incidents)				
1-2	3-4	5-6	7-8	9-10

2.5 Alcohol related violence between 0600 and 1759

2.5.1 Offending



Following two consecutive years in which alcohol related violent crime decreased, levels increased by over 25% between 2011 and 2012 (9 offences).



The peak months for alcohol related violence within this time period were January, February and November, with slightly elevated levels in September, July and December. There were very few offences in other months.

The chart below displays the amount of alcohol related violent crime per month in this time period for all years within the study.

Surprisingly, February is the only month in 2012 which ranked within the top quartile of all months since 2007, with most of the other months being in either quartile 3 or 4.

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2012	5	7	2	2	3	3	4	2	6	1	6	3
2011	1	2	4	1	1	5	2	2	3	3	5	5
2010	1	3	4	1	9	6	4	4	3	3	6	0
2009	0	6	7	7	4	5	5	4	5	6	5	5
2008	4	3	2	4	2	4	4	7	7	6	5	1
2007	2	2	3	2	5	7	4	8	4	2	3	3
Total	13	23	22	17	24	30	23	27	28	21	30	17

Ranges			
Quartile 1	Quartile 2	Quartile 3	Quartile 4

Proportionality

The proportion of violence that is alcohol related has increased, from 23.5% in 2011 to 27.3% in 2012. Levels have crept up year by year since 2010, and are currently at a higher level than at any point over the past six years.

Table 8: Proportion of all violence in Borough and Bankside that is alcohol related

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
No alcohol	45	50	57	44	35	44
All VAP	208	240	217	195	149	161
% VAP alcohol related	21.6%	20.8%	26.3%	22.6%	23.5%	27.3%

Types of offending

There was a significant increase in common assault in 2012, from 5 offences to 15. Assault with injury slightly increased, from 9 to 12 offences. However, serious wounding remained at the same (low) level, and harassment offences fell.

Table 9: Types of alcohol related violence experienced in Borough and Bankside

Minor type	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assault with injury	11	1	9	11	9	12
Common assault	2	9	8	12	5	15
Harassment	26	35	28	13	18	13
Offensive weapon	2	1	2		1	
Other violence	2	1	3	3		2
Serious wounding	2	3	7	5	2	2
Grand total	45	50	57	44	35	44

2.5.2 Timings

When considering violence between 0600 and 1759, the peak day was Saturday, by some margin, with Sunday the next most common. Peak times are both in the early hours, between 0600 and 0700 (likely a continuation of the previous evening's peak) and between 1400 and 1800 Monday to Friday.

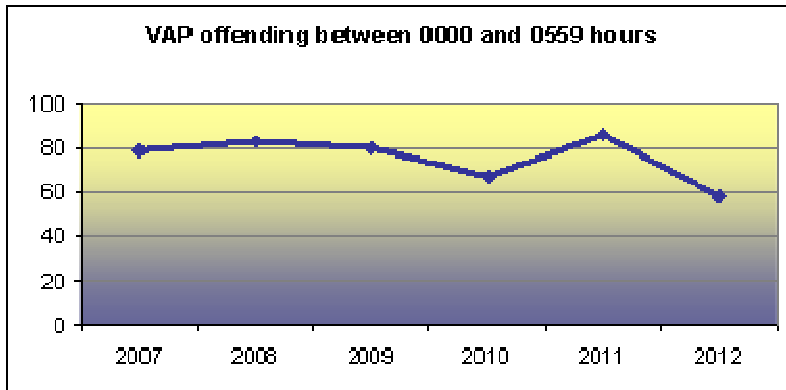
Table 10: Time periods of alcohol related violence in Borough and Bankside

Hour	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Grand Total
0600 - 0700					2	1	3	6
0700 - 0800		1						1
0800 - 0900						3	1	4
0900 - 1000		1		1		1	1	4
1000 - 1100			1			1		2
1100 - 1200	2					1	1	4
1200 - 1300						2		2
1300 - 1400				1				1
1400 - 1500	1	2	2			1		6
1500 - 1600	1	1	1				1	4
1600 - 1700		1			2	1		4
1700 - 1800	1	1	1	1		1	1	6
Grand total	5	7	5	3	4	12	8	44

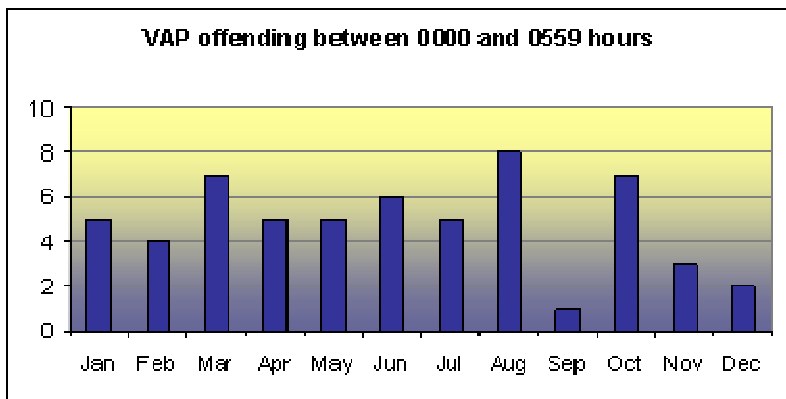
Legend (offences)		
1	2	3

2.6 Alcohol related violence between 0000 and 0559

2.6.1 Offending



Following the 28.4% increase between 2010 and 2011, 2012 saw an overall decrease in alcohol related violent crime of 32.5% (28 offences). This continues the downward trajectory seen from 2008, other than the unexpected spike in 2011.



Unsurprisingly, August was the peak month for alcohol related violent offending, followed by March and October.

The chart below shows that there were no months in 2012 which were in the top quartile, and just three in the second quartile, showing that generally, alcohol related violent crime in 2012 is below the seasonal averages. August and October were the peak months, and as the chart displays, these are frequently peak months for this type of offending in Borough and Bankside. Less typical is the March peak, though levels here are not significantly higher than other periods over the spring/summer months.

Table 11: Alcohol related violence from 2007 to 2012 (0000 to 0559)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2012	5	4	7	5	5	6	5	8	1	7	3	2
2011	11	9	3	4	10	3	5	6	5	11	8	11
2010	5	6	2	5	6	5	5	7	6	11	3	6
2009	7	6	4	4	6	7	6	9	5	7	7	12
2008	8	11	5	4	3	7	10	5	9	6	6	9
2007	9	5	7	3	11	5	2	9	3	9	8	8
Total	45	41	28	25	41	33	33	44	29	51	35	48

Ranges			
Quartile 1	Quartile 2	Quartile 3	Quartile 4

Proportionality

The proportion of violence related to alcohol during this period fluctuates from year to year. In 2012, the proportion of violence considered to be alcohol related was 59.2%. In 2011, this figure had risen to 69.9%, though this appears to have been a one-off occurrence. Current levels appear to have regressed to the mean.

Table 12: Proportion of all violence in Borough and Bankside that is alcohol related

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
No alcohol	79	83	80	67	86	58
All VAP	135	150	129	120	123	98
% VAP alcohol related	58.5%	55.3%	62.0%	55.8%	69.9%	59.2%

Types of offending

When considering alcohol related crime in the daytime in this area, it is evident that the principal reductions have been seen in assault with injury, which has seen a reduction from 47 offences in 2011 to 28 offences in 2012.

Generally, most other crime types have either reduced or stayed the same. Sadly, there has been one alcohol related murder in this period, where a male was slashed with a broken bottle in a nightclub during a corporate event. The suspect for this has since been arrested and charged.

Table 13: Types of alcohol related violence experienced in Borough and Bankside

Minor type	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assault with injury	26	26	36	29	47	28
Common assault	6	5	13	10	15	15
Harassment	35	37	12	8	8	3
Murder				1		1
Offensive weapon	4	1	1	3	4	1
Other violence	2	3	1	1		1
Serious wounding	6	11	17	15	12	9
Grand total	79	83	80	67	86	58

2.6.2 Timings

In terms of the 0000 to 0600 period, the peak times are clearly on Saturdays, between 0100 and 0300. Secondary peak periods are from 0300 to 0600 on Saturdays, and from 0100 to 0500 on Sundays.

Table 14: Time periods of alcohol related violence in Borough and Bankside

Time Range	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Grand Total
0000 – 0100	2		3		2	2	1	10
0100 – 0200		1		2	1	7	4	15
0200 – 0300			1	1		9	3	14
0300 – 0400				1		4	4	9
0400 – 0500						4	3	7
0500 – 0600						3		3
Grand total	2	1	4	4	3	29	15	58

Legend (no. offences)

1-2	3-4	5-6	7-8	9-10
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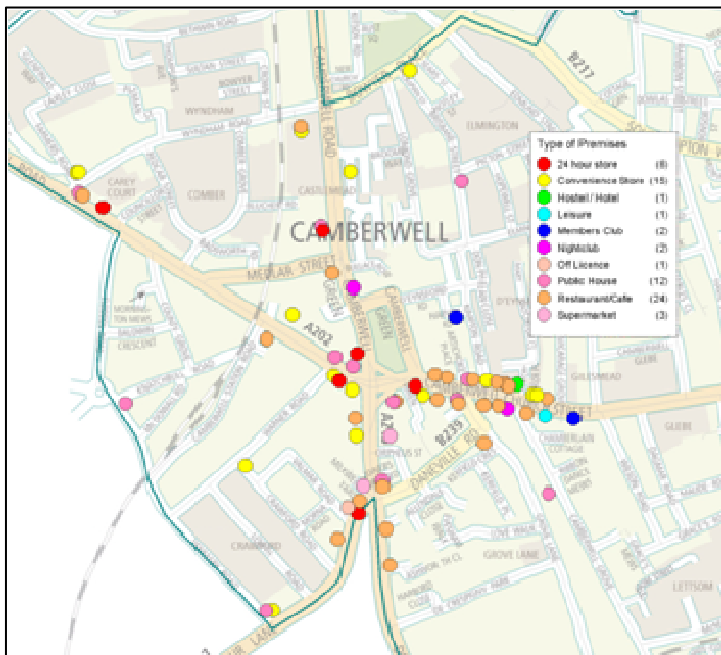
2.7 Conclusion and recommendations

Table 15: Key findings and recommendations, Borough and Bankside	
Various	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Estimated cost of crime was £1,086,142, a decrease of 15.4% from 2011 estimates
Ambulance calls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 16.7% of borough calls in 2012 were located here, a similar level to 2011 (16.2%) ➤ 21.5% increase in calls from 2011 to 2012 (95 calls) ➤ Peak times are: 2200 to 0300 Friday/Saturday, and 2200 to 0200 Saturday/Sunday
Police ASB calls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 7.8% of all daytime ASB calls take place here, which increases to 9% in the evening, and 10.6% in the 0000 to 0559 period ➤ 10.7% decrease in ASB CAD calls from 2011 to 2012 ➤ ASB calls increase from 1200, peaking between 1200 and 2000
Offending	<p>1800 to 0559</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Alcohol related violence decreased by 27% between 2011 and 2012 ➤ 51% of violence is considered to be alcohol related ➤ Notable reductions in assault with injury and harassment ➤ Peak times are unsurprisingly Friday/Saturday night between 2300 and 0500 <p>0600 to 1759</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Levels of alcohol related violence increased by over 25% between 2011 and 2012 ➤ 27.3% of violence is considered to be alcohol related (higher than any point since 2007) ➤ Increases mostly seen in common assault (from 5 to 15) ➤ Peak times are on Saturday and Sunday, in the early hours, between 0600 and 0900 <p>0000 to 0600</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Steep decrease in alcohol related violence between 2011 and 2012 (32.5%) ➤ 59.2% of violence is considered to be alcohol related (down from 69.9% in 2011) ➤ Most crime types reduced in 2012, with the main type of note being assault with injury, which reduced from 47 in 2011 to 28 in 2012 ➤ Peak times are almost exclusively on Saturday and Sunday, between 0100 and 0600
Recommendation	This area should continue to be monitored, as part of the alcohol saturation policy

3.0 Camberwell

3.1 Contextual Information

3.1.1 Licensed premises in Camberwell



Camberwell is a mixture of Georgian and twentieth century housing, including a number of local authority run estates.

The crossroads at the centre of Camberwell is the site of Camberwell Green and it can be seen from the map to the left that licensed premises are typically located on one of the roads leading to it, most specifically the eastern road leading to Peckham (Camberwell Church Street).

The amount of restaurants/cafes licensed to sell alcohol here is notable as are the amount of takeaway shops. Public houses here are generally located along the

main streets of Camberwell than the more secluded back streets.

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

In January 2012 there were 63 premises licensed to serve alcohol in Camberwell. By January 2013, this figure had increased to 67.

Type of licensed premises	2011	2012	Change
24 hour store	6	6	0
Convenience store	14	15	1
Hostel / hotel	1	1	0
Leisure	1	1	0
Members club	2	2	0
Nightclub	2	2	0
Off licence	1	1	0
Public house	11	12	1
Restaurant/cafe	23	24	1
Supermarket	2	3	1
Grand total	63	67	4

Camberwell has probably experienced the most significant increase of all saturation areas in terms of the amount of licensed premises, with four new premises opening their doors in 2012.

Table 17: Opening times of licensed premises in the Camberwell saturation area							
Time Range	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
0000 - 0100	16	16	16	16	18	23	26
0100 - 0200	11	11	11	11	13	14	13
0200 - 0300	10	8	8	9	9	11	11
0300 - 0400	8	7	7	8	8	9	10
0400 - 0500	8	7	7	7	7	8	8
0500 - 0600	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
0600 - 0700	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
0700 - 0800	11	11	11	11	11	11	10
0800 - 0900	23	24	24	24	24	24	17
0900 - 1000	26	27	27	27	27	27	19
1000 - 1100	45	45	45	45	45	45	34
1100 - 1200	56	56	56	56	56	56	35
1200 - 1300	61	61	61	61	61	62	61
1200 - 1300	61	61	61	61	61	62	62
1400 - 1500	61	61	61	61	61	62	62
1500 - 1600	61	61	61	61	61	62	62
1500 - 1600	62	62	62	62	62	62	62
1700 - 1800	63	63	63	63	63	63	63
1800 - 1900	63	63	63	63	63	63	63
1800 - 1900	63	63	63	63	63	63	63
2000 - 2100	63	63	63	63	63	63	63
2100 - 2200	61	52	61	61	61	61	61
2200 - 2300	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
2300 - 0000	38	38	38	39	41	41	37

Of the 67 premises licensed to serve alcohol in this saturation area, three did not have their licensing times reported on the licensing register.

As with most of the other saturation areas, the amount of premises licensed to serve alcohol increases rapidly from 1000, and in the case of Camberwell, virtually all licensed premises are open from 1200 onwards, with levels of premises decreasing from midnight.

Again, there was an increase of premises open between 0000 and 0100 at the weekend.

3.1.2 The cost of alcohol related violent crime in Camberwell

The Home Office has published estimates of the economic and social costs of crime since 2000, with the most recent update being given in 2010/11. Not every crime type has been calculated by the Home Office, so this will not be an exact study. Crime types pertinent to this report are serious wounding, common assault and assault with injury.

Using the Home Office calculations, it is estimated that in 2012, alcohol related violent crime in the Camberwell saturation area cost **£819,928**, an **increase of 35.3%** from 2011 figures.

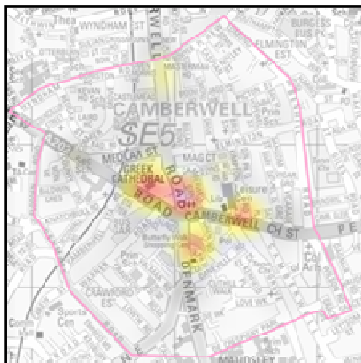
3.1.3 Considerations

1. Blenheim CDP and Access Southwark are located on Camberwell Road, within the saturation area, and provide day programmes for people in drug and alcohol treatment. Once referred by their key worker people with addictions to alcohol travel to Camberwell in order to access these services.

2. In recent years, concentrated inroads have been made by the SSP into street drinking in this area, most recently by the TfL funded Safer Transport Teams, for whom this area is still a priority.

3.2 Alcohol related ambulance calls

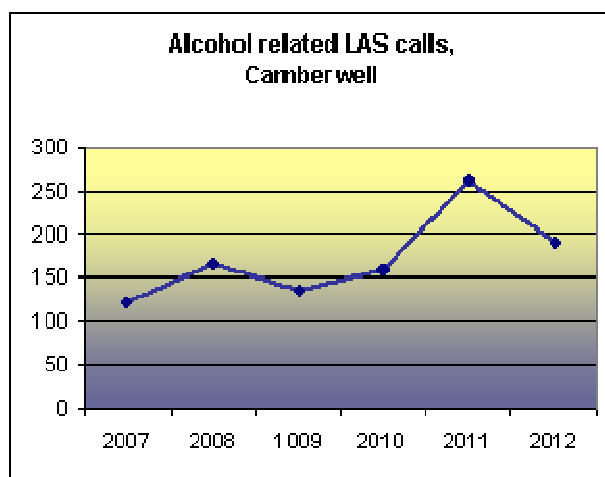
3.2.1 Locations



The Camberwell saturation area has historically been an area associated with street drinking, and alcohol related violence, though in recent years levels have considerably fallen.

As the map to the left shows, the London Ambulance Service (LAS) hotspot for alcohol related calls is generally in the green itself with secondary hotspots around it on the roads leading to the crossroads.

3.2.2 Statistics



In 2012, almost 6% of calls were made to the Camberwell saturation area. There is a large decrease in proportionality from 2011, when the level was 9.5%.

Camberwell has long been a peak area for this type of ambulance call, specifically the green itself. In the previous assessment, it was noted that levels of alcohol related ambulance call outs here are not only higher than in other areas of the borough, but were increasing as time went on.

However, when comparing 2012 with 2011, there was a decrease of 70 calls (26.8%).

3.2.3 Timings

There were no specific peak days, with a range between 22 (Sunday) to 33 (Thursday).

There are two distinct peak time periods, these being between midday and 1700 (26.2% of the total) and also between 2300 and 0200 (23% of the total).

3.2.4 Patients

- Half of the patients tended to be aged between 20 and 39 years old.
- Approximately a quarter of patients in this area are female.
- Most patients taken (in almost equal numbers) to either KCH or St Thomas's hospitals, with few other outcomes.

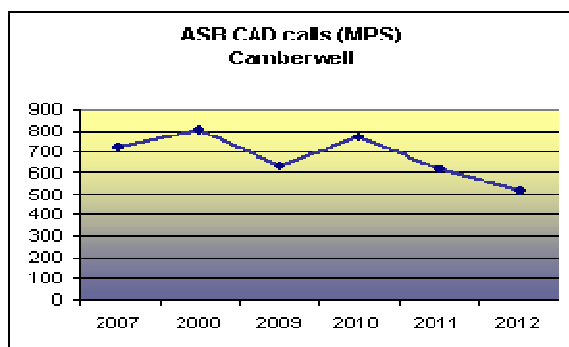
3.3 Police disorder calls

3.3.1 CAD statistics

7.9% of daytime calls are located within the Camberwell saturation area. This decreases to 6.4% in the evening. When considering the 0000 to 0559 period, 7.1% of all calls in the borough were in this area.

Table 18: Annual CAD ASB in the Camberwell saturation area

ASB code	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Rowdy behaviour	720	806	631	768	623	515
Licensing	16	4	13	16	9	4
Street drinking	120	131	104	67	8	8
Total	838	923	724	832	638	525



Levels of disorder in the Camberwell saturation area slightly increased from 2009 to 2012, from which time they have decreased.

There was a decrease of 17.3%, when comparing 2012 totals with those in 2011.

3.3.2 Location

In the daytime period, alcohol related disorder typically takes place in the street, most notably in Camberwell Green, Milkwell Yard, Camberwell Church Street, Butterfly Walk/Denmark Hill and Camberwell Grove. Premises of note remain to be hostels, café's restaurants, though bookmakers are fast emerging as significant contributors to the daytime calls.

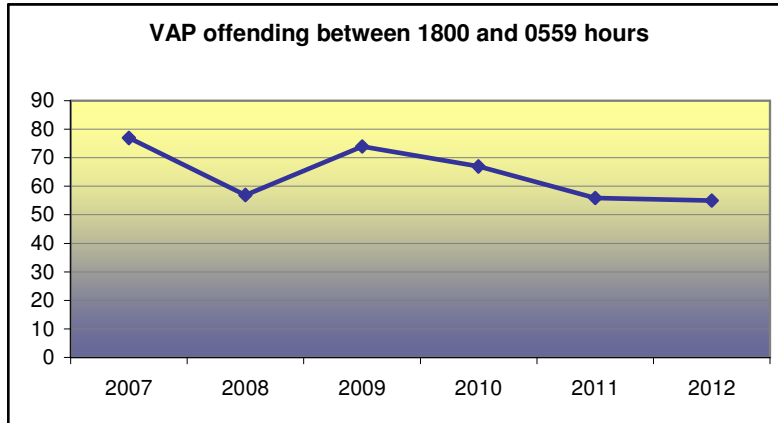
In the evening, the main venues of note are nightclubs/late night public houses and the late night eateries surrounding them. Similarly to the Borough and Bankside saturation area, transport links in this area are hotspots for disorder, particularly in Denmark Hill.

3.3.3 Timings

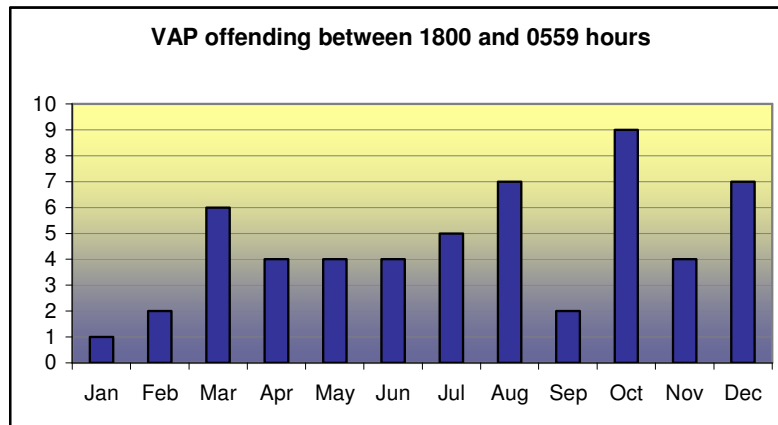
- ASB increases from 1200, and remain at a higher level until the early hours.
- 51.4% take place between 1800 and 0559, and 48.6% between 0600 and 1759.
- In total, 18.1% (95 calls) were made between 0000 and 0559
- Unlike other saturation areas, the weekend days are the least prevalent, with between 75 (Wednesday) and 86 (Friday) calls recorded throughout the week, but just 63 and 64 on the weekend days.
- Specific peak times are on Tuesdays, between 1600 and 1900, and on Thursday and Friday nights, from 2000 onwards. The overnight peaks on Friday/Saturday and Saturday/Sunday are present, but by no means to the extent as in the other areas.

3.4 Alcohol related violence between 1800 and 0559

3.4.1 Offending



Levels of alcohol related violence have reduced in Camberwell, for the fourth consecutive year. In total, numbers fell by 1.8% (1 offence) between 2011 and 2012, and have reduced by 25% from 2009 to 2012.



The peak month for offending in Camberwell is clearly October, followed by August and December. January and September recorded the fewest amount of crimes.

There are no months in 2012 in either of the top two quartiles. There appears to be little correlation between the months in previous years, with no particularly strong contenders over the past six years. August and October appear to be busy on most years, with 2012 being no exception. December, a higher scoring month in 2012 is rarely a peak month for alcohol related violence in Camberwell during this time period.

Table 19: Alcohol related violence from 2007 to 2012 (1800 to 0559)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2012	1	2	6	4	4	4	5	7	2	9	4	7
2011	4	9	4	8	3	0	1	7	11	5	2	2
2010	7	3	10	7	8	4	5	5	10	0	2	6
2009	21	6	3	8	9	3	6	1	1	6	7	3
2008	6	1	2	6	8	10	6	4	4	5	3	2
2007	10	3	8	5	3	1	5	11	4	11	10	6
Total	49	24	33	38	35	22	28	35	32	36	28	26

Ranges			
Quartile 1	Quartile 2	Quartile 3	Quartile 4

Proportionality

The proportion of violence which is alcohol related has increased from 2011, and is currently higher than at any other year since this project began, following two consecutive decreases. At the present time, 41.4% of violence in the evening in Camberwell is alcohol related.

Table 20: Proportion of all violence in Camberwell that is alcohol related

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
No alcohol	77	57	74	67	56	55
All VAP	220	174	184	180	156	133
% VAP alcohol related	35.0%	32.8%	40.2%	37.2%	35.9%	41.4%

Types of offending

In terms of assault with injury and common assault, there has been little change with regard to crime totals between 2011 and 2012. Reductions have been seen however, in possession of offensive weapon (with no offences in 2012) and harassment. However, there has been an increase in other violence and serious wounding increased by 20%, from 8 offences to 10.

Table 21: Types of alcohol related violence experienced in Camberwell

Minor type	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assault with injury	21	14	33	16	23	25
Common assault	10	9	7	19	10	11
Harassment	32	21	13	11	11	6
Offensive weapon	3	1	5	4	2	0
Other violence	4	5	7	5	2	3
Serious wounding	7	7	9	12	8	10
Grand total	77	57	74	67	56	55

3.4.2 Timings

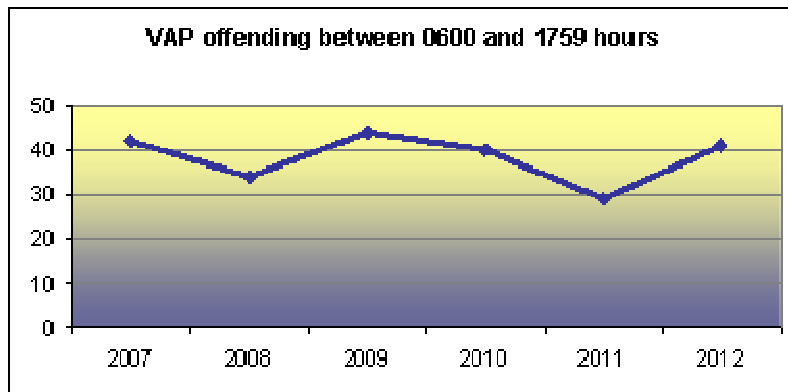
Offences occur throughout the week, with offending typically taking place in the 1800 to 0100 time period. Peak days are Saturday / Sunday, Wednesday/Thursday and Thursday/Friday with far fewer offences taking place in other periods. There were only two offences that took place in the Sunday/Monday period, both between 0000 and 0100

Table 22: Time periods of alcohol related violence in Camberwell

Time Range	Mon/ Tue	Tue/ Wed	Wed/ Thu	Thu/ Fri	Fri/ Sat	Sat/ Sun	Sun/ Mon	Grand total
1800 – 1900	2	1	1	1		1		6
1900 – 2000		1			2			3
2000 - 2100	1		1	1	1			4
2100 – 2200	2	1		1	2			6
2200 – 2300	2		1	1		2		6
2300 – 0000			3	2	3			8
0000 – 0100			1	1		3	2	7
0100 – 0200	1		2			2		5
0200 – 0300			1					1
0300 – 0400				2		4		6
0400 – 0500		1		1		1		3
0500 – 0600								0
Grand total	8	4	10	10	8	13	2	55

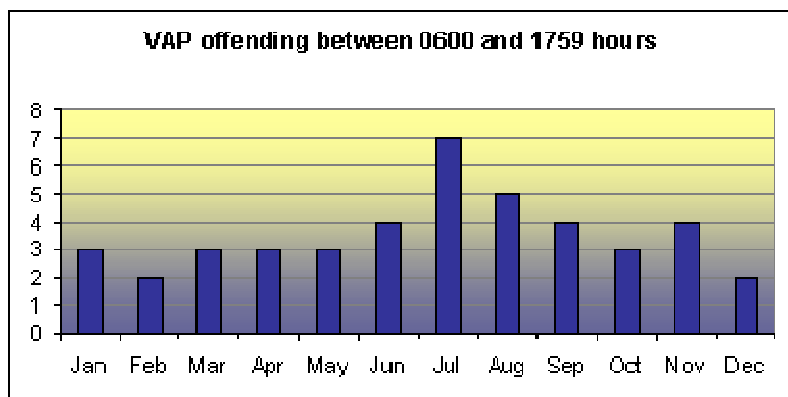
Legend (no. VAP incidents)				
1	2	3	4	5

3.5.1 Offending



Alcohol related violent offending in Camberwell has increased in 2012, following a two year decrease. In total, the increase was 41%, from 29 offences in 2011 to 41 in 2012.

Generally, there are between two and seven alcohol related violent crimes per month.



July and August were the peak months for alcohol related violence in Camberwell (during the daytime), with June, September and November following them.

The chart below displays the amount of alcohol related violent crime per month in this time period for all years within the study.

The summer months are the peak time for alcohol related violence in this area between 0600 and 1759. The chart below shows that this is broadly typical of previous years. October and December are also a little higher than other months of 2012, yet are in the third quartile, showing that statistically, they are not higher than average.

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2012	3	2	0	3	3	3	4	7	5	4	3	4
2011	4	3	3	1	6	2	2	2	1	0	2	3
2010	3	4	5	3	3	3	5	3	2	3	3	3
2009	3	4	4	1	2	9	1	7	2	3	2	6
2008	8	2	2	2	3	3	1	3	0	0	6	4
2007	3	1	6	9	3	3	6	2	3	5	1	0
Total	24	16	20	19	20	23	19	24	13	15	17	20

Ranges			
Quartile 1	Quartile 2	Quartile 3	Quartile 4

Proportionality

Prior to 2012, the proportion of violent offences between 0600 and 1759 which are alcohol related in Camberwell ranged between 16.25% and 18.7%. However, in 2012, this increased to 25.6%.

Table 24: Proportion of all violence in Camberwell that is alcohol related

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
No alcohol	42	34	44	40	29	41
All VAP	241	210	252	214	174	160
% VAP alcohol related	17.4%	16.2%	17.5%	18.7%	16.7%	25.6%

Types of offending

Increases were seen in all crime types, bar harassment and other violence. The largest increase was seen in assault with injury offences, however the increase in common assault is also of note. Of concern, there was a significant increase in both serious wounding and possession of offensive weapon.

Table 25: Types of alcohol related violence experienced in Camberwell

Minor type	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assault with injury	9	6	12	10	12	18
Common assault	6	4	8	15	8	11
Harassment	21	20	15	10	5	4
Offensive weapon	2	1	1	1	0	2
Other violence	1	2	3	4	3	2
Serious wounding	3	1	5	0	1	4
Grand total	42	34	44	40	29	41

3.5.2 Timings

The peak days, by a clear margin, are Thursdays and Sundays, with particular peak times between 1400 and 1800 on Thursdays, and between 0600 and 0700 on Sundays. Overall, the peak time period was between 1500 and 1600.

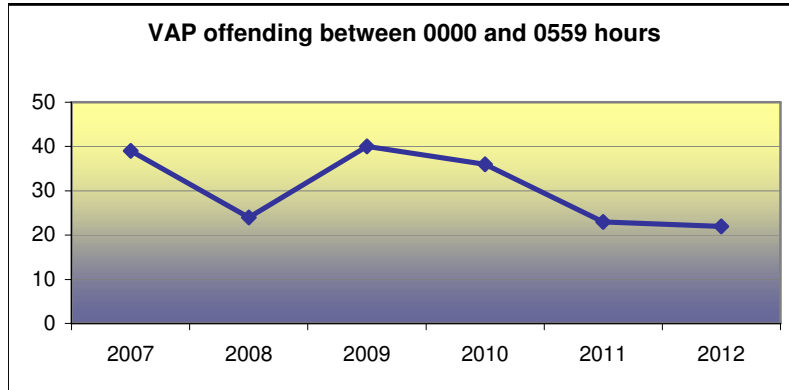
Table 26: Time periods of alcohol related violence in Camberwell

Time Range	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Grand total
0600 – 0700		1					3	4
0700 – 0800						1	1	2
0800 – 0900				2	1		1	4
0900 – 1000						1	1	2
1000 – 1100			1	1				2
1100 – 1200			1	1			1	3
1200 – 1300		1		1				2
1300 – 1400		1		1		1	2	5
1400 – 1500				2				2
1500 – 1600	1	2		1	1	2	1	8
1600 – 1700		1			1			2
1700 - 1800	1		1	3				5
Grand Total	2	6	3	12	3	5	10	41

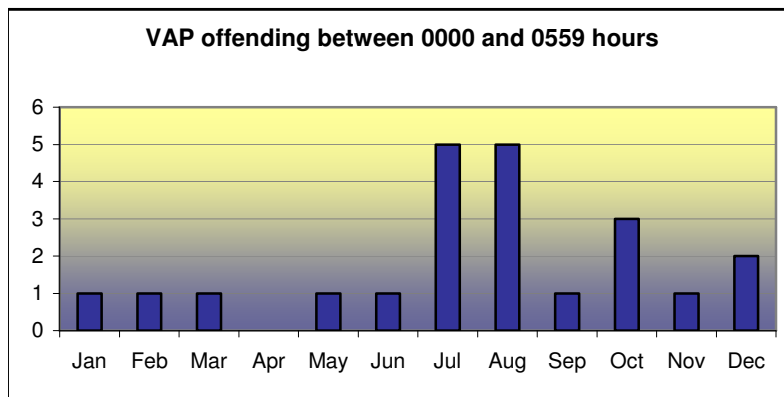
Legend (no. VAP incidents)				
1	2	3	4	5

3.6 Alcohol related violence between 0000 and 0559

3.6.1 Offending



Since a high in 2009, alcohol related violent crime in the 0000 – 0559 period has steadily decreased over time, though the decrease between 2011 and 2012 was not as great as in other years (4%, equating to just one offence).



It is plain that the peak months for alcohol related violence in this time period in Camberwell are in the summer, July and August, with between 0 and 3 offences occurring in other months.

As the chart below shows, most months do not display higher than average levels of alcohol related violent crime. The only months which register slightly higher in 2012 are July and August. It can be seen that these are fairly typical peak months, likely connected to the warmer weather. Most months recorded just one offence.

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2012	1	1	1		1	1	5	5	1	3	1	2
2011	3	2	1	3	2			5	2	2	1	2
2010	3	1	7	4	3	1	4	3	7			3
2009	12	3	3	4	4	3	5			2	3	1
2008	3	1	2	1	4	2	4	2	1	2	1	1
2007	6	2	3	1	1		3	8	1	5	4	5
Total	28	10	17	13	15	7	21	23	12	14	10	14

Ranges			
Quartile 1	Quartile 2	Quartile 3	Quartile 4

Proportionality

The proportion of violence that is alcohol related is often fairly high in Camberwell, between 0000 and 0600. Following a decrease in proportionality in 2011, there has been an increase in 2012 to 51.2%. This is higher than at any point since 2009.

Table 28: Proportion of all violence in Camberwell that is alcohol related

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
No alcohol	39	24	40	36	23	22
All VAP	86	62	76	72	54	43
% VAP alcohol related	45.3%	38.7%	52.6%	50.0%	42.6%	51.2%

Types of offending

As aforementioned, levels of violent crime in this period are largely the same, with a reduction of just one offence. There have been minor changes within the lower level violence categories (common assault and harassment), and the same number of assault with injury offences. There was one fewer serious wounding in 2012 than there was in 2011.

Table 29: Types of alcohol related violence experienced in Camberwell

Minor type	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assault with injury	11	6	19	8	11	11
Common assault	5	6	5	10	2	5
Harassment	17	6	4	3	4	1
Offensive weapon	1	1	3	4	1	
Other violence	2	1	4	2		1
Serious wounding	3	4	5	9	5	4
Grand Total	39	24	40	36	23	22

3.6.2 Timings

Timings for alcohol related violence in this period in Camberwell do not fit borough patterns, as there are no offences recorded between 0000 and 0559 on Saturday. Sunday is the busiest day in this area, with almost half of the recorded offences taking place on this day, between 0000 to 0400.

Table 30: Time periods of alcohol related violence in Camberwell

Time range	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Grand Total
0000 – 0100	2			1	1		3	7
0100 – 0200		1		2			2	5
0200 – 0300				1				1
0300 – 0400					2		4	6
0400 – 0500			1		1		1	3
0500 – 0600								
Grand Total	2	1	1	4	4		10	22

Legend (no. VAP incidents)

1	2	3	4	5
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3.7 Conclusion and recommendations

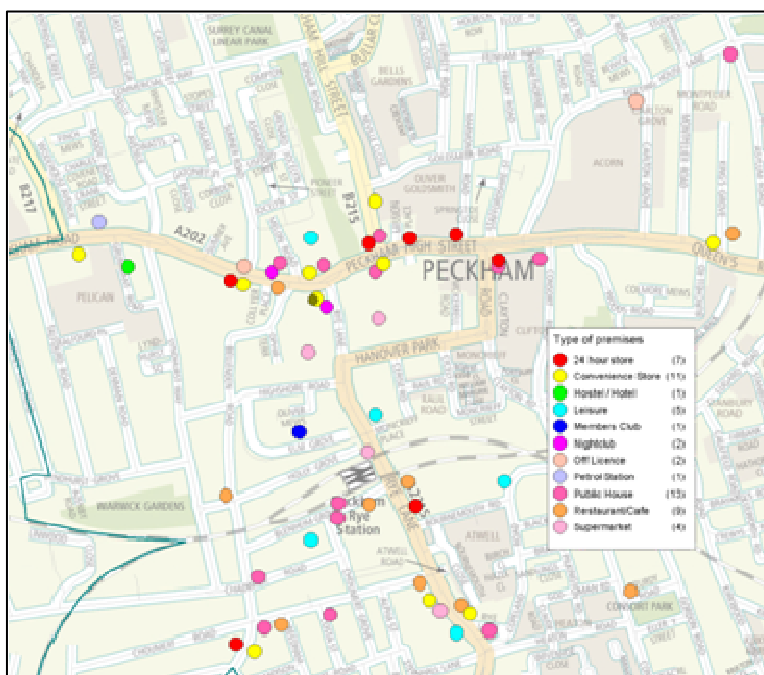
Table 31: Key Findings and recommendations, Camberwell

Various	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Estimated cost of crime in this area was £819,928, an increase of 35.3% from 2011 estimates
Ambulance calls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ LAS hotspots are typically located in the green itself, and along the roads leading to it. ➤ 6% of all LAS calls in Southwark were made to Camberwell, a decrease from 9.5% in 2011 ➤ Decrease of 26.8% between 2011 and 2012 (70 calls) ➤ Two distinct peak times, between 1200 and 1700 and 2300 and 0200, though no peak days could be identified
Police ASB calls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 7.9% of daytime calls are located in the Camberwell saturation area, compared to 6.4% in the evening, and 7.1% between 0000 and 0600 ➤ Decrease of 17.3% from 2011 to 2012 ➤ ASB increases from 1200, and remains at a higher level until the early hours ➤ Unlike other saturation areas weekend days are the least prevalent, with 20% fewer calls recorded on Saturdays and Sundays
Offending	<p>1800 to 0559</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Levels have reduced by 1.8% in Camberwell from 2011 to 2012. This is the fourth consecutive year that there has been a reduction ➤ 41.4% of violent crime is considered to be alcohol related ➤ Little change regarding most crime types <p>0600 to 1759</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Alcohol related violence increased by 41% from 2011 to 2012 ➤ 25.6% of violence is considered to be alcohol related. Notable increases in assault with injury, serious wounding and possession of offensive weapon ➤ Peak days are Thursdays (1400 to 1800) and Sundays (0600 to 0700) <p>0000 to 0559</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 4% decrease in offences between 1100 and 1200 ➤ 51.2% of violence considered to be alcohol related ➤ Most crime types stayed the same or decreased, with the only increase seen in common assault (from 2 to 5 offences). ➤ The timings do not fit the borough profiles, as there were no offences at all on a Saturday. Sunday is the busiest day, with almost half of recorded offences taking place on this day, between 0000 and 0400
Recommendation	<p>This area should continue to be monitored, as part of the alcohol saturation policy</p>

4.0 Peckham

4.1 Contextual Information

4.1.1 Licensed premises in Peckham



The Peckham saturation area comprises a wide stretch of the Peckham Road to its northern boundary, and also the commercial centre of Rye Lane.

It is noticeable that licensed premises in Peckham are very much on the main roads, most particularly Peckham High Street and Rye Lane.

Peckham is the location of convenience stores, mostly juxtaposed with the public houses and convenience stores, as well as the nightclubs, such as they are. The area in Rye Lane appears to be centred upon cafés, restaurants and

convenience stores, with public houses set away from the main roads.

In January 2012 there were 58 premises licensed to serve alcohol in Peckham. By January 2013 this figure had decreased, to 57

Type of premises	2011	2012	Change
24 hour store	7	7	0
Convenience store	12	11	-1
Hostel / hotel	1	1	0
Leisure	4	5	1
Members club	2	2	0
Nightclub	2	2	0
Off Licence	4	2	-2
Other			0
Petrol station	1	1	0
Public house	12	13	1
Restaurant/cafe	9	9	0
Supermarket	4	4	0
Grand Total	58	57	-1

Overall, there was a reduction of just one venue in 2012, following the closure of two off licences and one convenience store, and one leisure centre and one public house opened.

Time Range	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
0000 - 0100	21	19	19	20	22	28	28
0100 - 0200	13	12	12	13	15	19	19
0200 - 0300	10	9	9	10	11	13	13
0300 - 0400	10	9	9	10	11	12	12
0400 - 0500	9	9	9	9	10	11	11
0500 - 0600	9	8	8	8	8	10	10
0600 - 0700	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
0700 - 0800	13	13	13	13	13	12	12
0800 - 0900	25	25	25	25	25	24	14
0900 - 1000	28	30	30	30	30	30	20
1000 - 1100	43	43	43	43	43	42	34
1100 - 1200	47	47	47	47	47	47	38
1200 - 1300	51	51	51	51	52	52	52
1300 - 1400	51	52	51	51	52	52	52
1400 - 1500	52	52	52	52	52	53	53
1400 - 1500	52	52	52	52	52	53	53
1400 - 1500	52	52	52	52	52	53	53
1700 - 1800	53	53	53	53	53	53	53
1700 - 1800	53	53	53	53	53	53	52
1900 - 2000	54	54	54	54	54	54	53
2000 - 2100	54	54	54	54	54	54	53
2100 - 2200	54	46	54	54	54	54	53
2200 - 2300	53	53	53	53	54	54	52
2300 - 0000	33	33	33	33	36	36	31

Of the 57 licensed premises in Peckham, opening hours were not recorded on the licensing register in three cases.

As with other saturation areas, the amount of licensed premises open in this area increases from 1100, and by 1700 most, if not all are open. Though levels generally reduce from 2300, between Friday and Monday there is a greater number of licensed premises open until 0100, after which point the amount of open premises rapidly decreases.

4.1.2 The cost of alcohol related violent crime in Peckham

The Home Office has published estimates of the economic and social costs of crime since 2000, with the most recent update being given in 2010/11. Not every crime type has been calculated by the Home Office, so this will not be an exact study. Crime types pertinent to this report are serious wounding, common assault and assault with injury.

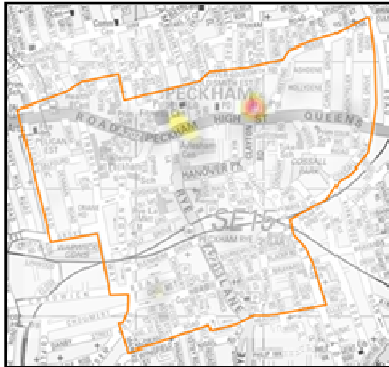
Using the Home Office calculations, it is estimated that in 2012, alcohol related violent crime in the Peckham saturation area cost **£1,129,971**, a **decrease of 1.3%** from 2011 estimates.

4.1.3 Considerations

1. There is an active pub watch and business watch in the area, which are well attended by local authority officers, police and managers from the licensed premises.
2. The dispersal zone for the area has been approved by the MPS Borough Commander, and police officers can now request those who are under the influence of alcohol and acting in an antisocial manner to leave the area.
3. SASBU and the SNTs have been proactively targeting alcohol related street ASB, and a number of ABCs and ASBOs have been issued. Two known hostels where street drinkers reside have been identified, one of which has been effectively dealt with and the other is a priority issue for the borough.

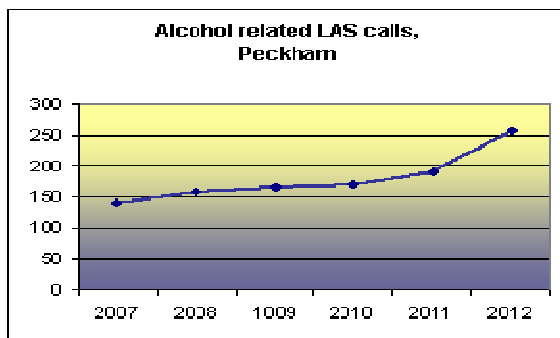
4.2 Alcohol related ambulance calls

4.2.1 Locations



Hotspots in the Peckham saturation area are predominantly located along Peckham High Street, most notably in the Peckham Space area. Recent Partnership analysis has identified this as an area in which street drinkers congregate, particularly in the open spaces and outside convenience stores.

4.2.2 Statistics



In 2012, 7.9% of all alcohol related ambulance calls took place in the Peckham saturation area. In 2011, this total was 6.9%.

Levels of alcohol related ambulance calls in Peckham slowly rose from 2007 to 2011; however, between 2011 and 2012, there was an increase of over a third. (66 calls).

4.2.3 Timings

- Alcohol related calls to the LAS increase from 1300 onwards, with specific peaks between 1700 and 1800; 2000 and 2100, and 2300 to 0300.
- There were similar levels of call outs on each day, with a range of 23 (Monday) to 43 (Wednesday).

4.2.4 Patients

- Broad range of ages for patients, with the peak between 25 and 54 years old
- 18.7% of patients were female (47)
- The peak age for males was 50 to 54 (with a secondary peak between 30 and 44)
- This mirrors almost exactly the peak ages for females

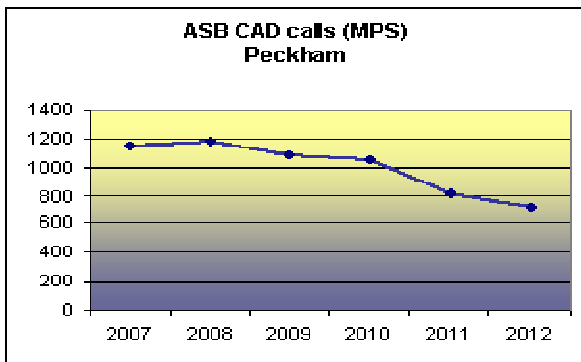
4.3 Police disorder calls

4.3.1 CAD statistics

12% of daytime calls are located within this saturation area. This decreases to 8.1% in the evening period. In the 0000 to 0559 time period, 8% of ASB calls were to this area (107).

Table 34: Annual CAD ASB in Peckham

ASB code	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Rowdy behaviour	1149	1174	1084	1050	816	719
Licensing	22	20	18	7	5	5
Street drinking	171	163	166	77	3	8
Total	1313	1322	1232	1128	822	730



CAD calls in Peckham have been on a downward trajectory since 2008, with large reductions since 2010.

The level of rowdy behaviour calls fell by 11.8%, from 816 in 2011 to 719 in 2012.

4.3.2 Location

Specific locations within this area are the job centre, leisure centre and also cafés/restaurants and off licenses/convenience stores. The amount of calls made to bookmakers appears to be significantly increasing, specifically in this daytime period.

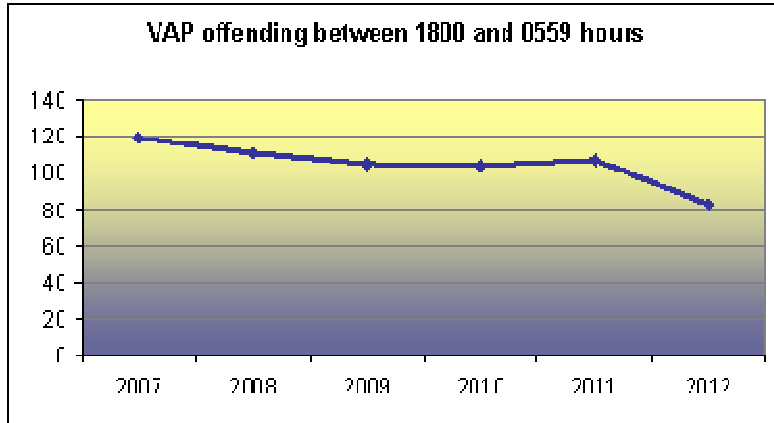
In the evening, disorder increases at hostels, with other premises of note being bars/restaurants, night clubs and pool halls. There is also an increased amount of calls to transport links, most notably on night buses/at bus stops on Peckham High Street.

4.3.3 Timings

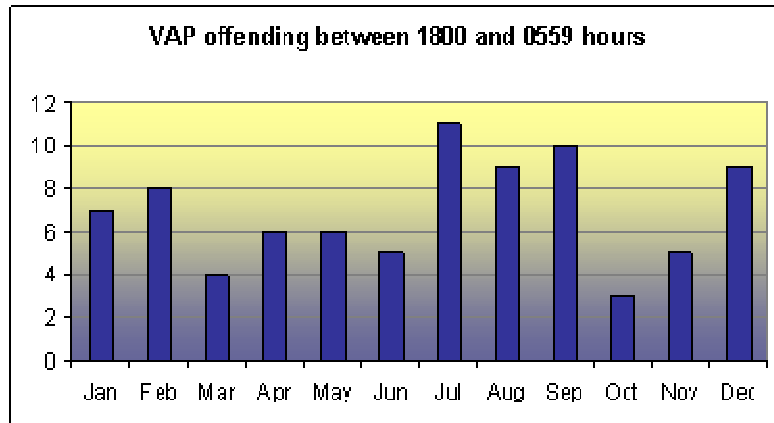
- ASB calls in Peckham increase from 1200 onwards, peaking between 1600 and 1700, before slowly decreasing. Numbers significantly decrease from 0400 onwards.
- 47.1% of calls take place in the evening period, between 1800 and 0559, and 52.9% in the daytime, between 0600 and 1759. This is the only saturation area in which the daytime period receives more calls than the evening period.
- In total, 14.7% (107 calls) were made between 0000 and 0559, the lowest proportion of any saturation area.
- The peak days were Saturday and Sunday, with fewer calls recorded on weekdays.
- The Saturday/Sunday overnight period was the most prevalent, with 72 calls recorded (10% of the total). The Friday / Saturday period also registered fairly high, with 45 calls, just over 6% of the total.

4.4 Alcohol related violence between 1800 and 0559

4.4.1 Offending



Peckham has maintained a fairly constant level of offending from 2007 to 2011, though in the most recent period there has been a significant decrease. Between 2012 and 2011 there was a decrease of 22.4% (24 offences).



The summer – autumn months are the most prevalent for alcohol related violence in Peckham, followed by December, January and February, the winter period.

In 2012 the summer months between July and September were the peak months. They feature frequently as the peak months throughout the years, though in previous years April and October have recorded high levels of crime, which was not the case in 2012. When considering the whole dataset, no months in 2012 were in the top quartile, and just two were in the second, showing that in general, alcohol related violent crime in this period is more or less below the saturation area average.

Table 35: Alcohol related violence from 2007 to 2012 (1800 to 0559)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2012	7	8	4	6	6	5	11	9	10	3	5	9
2011	4	13	9	15	7	12	10	5	6	13	6	7
2010	10	10	4	10	10	6	10	15	6	11	5	7
2009	3	5	3	14	12	14	8	7	13	10	9	7
2008	11	8	8	13	11	6	11	4	6	10	17	6
2007	5	4	10	7	8	10	13	20	5	15	13	9
Total	40	48	38	65	54	53	63	60	46	62	55	45

Ranges			
Quartile 1	Quartile 2	Quartile 3	Quartile 4

Proportionality

The peak months for alcohol related violence in the evening were from July to September, though there was an additional spike in December. The proportion of alcohol related violence has increased over the past five years, with levels in 2011 reaching 44%. Currently, 40.7% of violence is considered to be related to alcohol.

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
No alcohol	119	111	105	104	107	83
All VAP	343	299	306	256	243	204
% VAP alcohol related	34.7%	37.1%	34.3%	40.6%	44.0%	40.7%

Types of offending

The steep increase in assault with injury offences noted in the previous assessment has considerably abated, with levels returning to a more typical average. Reductions have also been seen in common assault and other violence. However, of note, there has been a significant increase in levels of both serious wounding and harassment offences.

Minor type	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assault with injury	42	25	35	38	51	31
Common assault	16	24	17	23	25	11
Harassment	38	44	24	20	10	18
Murder		1				
Offensive weapon	5	2	5	3	2	4
Other violence	10	4	8	11	9	2
Serious wounding	8	11	16	9	10	17
Grand Total	119	111	105	104	107	83

4.4.2 Timings

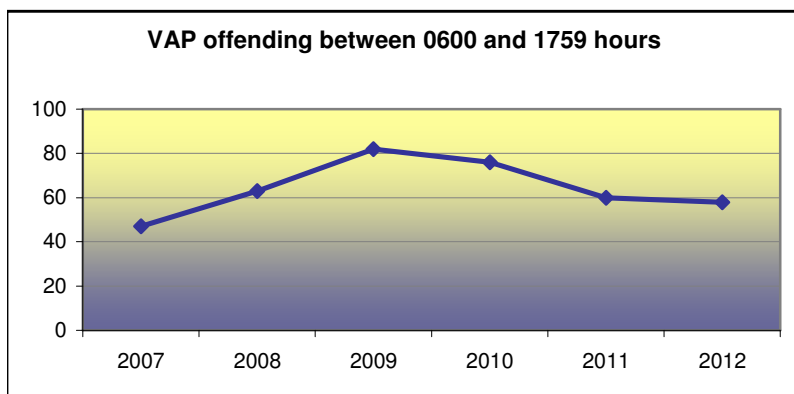
Time Range	Mon/ Tue	Tue/ Wed	Wed/ Thu	Thu/ Fri	Fri/ Sat	Sat/ Sun	Sun/ Mon	Grand Total
1800 – 1900				2	2		1	5
1900 – 2000	3	2	1		1			7
2000 - 2100	1					4	2	7
2100 – 2200	2	4				2	2	10
2200 – 2300	2			4	2	2		10
2300 – 0000			1	1	3	1	1	7
0000 – 0100	2	2		1	1	4	4	14
0100 – 0200			1		1	2	1	5
0200 – 0300		1						1
0300 – 0400	1					2	3	6
0400 – 0500	2						3	5
0500 – 0600		1	1				4	6
Grand total	13	10	4	8	10	17	21	83

1	2	3	4	5
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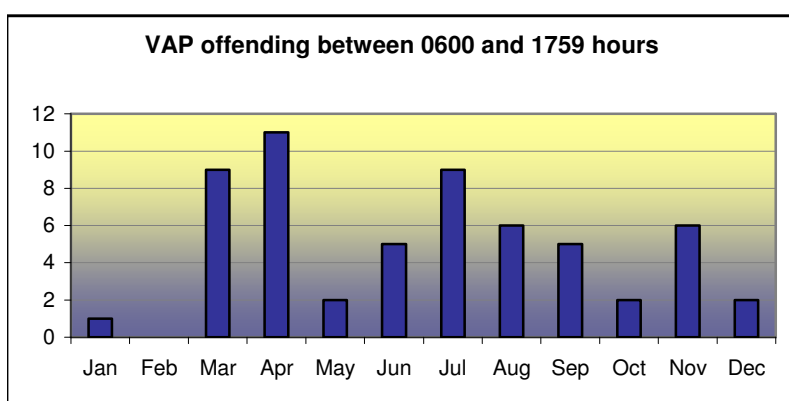
Offending in the evening in Peckham appears to be mostly centred around the weekend, specifically the 2000 to 0100 time period.

4.5 Alcohol related violence between 0600 and 1759

4.5.1 Offending



In the 'daytime' period, alcohol related violence increased to 2009, from which point it has steadily decreased. Though a decrease was experienced between 2011 and 2012, this was at a lower level than other years, just 3% (equating to two offences).



Alcohol related violence in Peckham seems to have predominantly taken place in March and April, with an additional surge in offending in the summer period, particularly in July. There is a considerable lack of offending in the winter months, which is surprising, given that in the evening period, these, along with the summer months, were the peak periods.

Not only was April the peak month for offending in 2012, this month also ranked within the top quartile of the whole dataset, showing that the number of offences in this month was way above the average for this saturation area. March and July also scored highly, and were ranked within the second quartile.

Other months were generally below the saturation area averages, particularly in the winter months, between November and February. Looking at the data for the past six years, it is apparent that this is a historical trend. August and September, which have previously been peak months for alcohol related violence, were, in 2012, fairly quiet.

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2012	1	0	9	11	2	5	9	6	5	2	6	2
2011	8	3	4	5	7	9	4	5	4	8	1	2
2010	6	4	9	5	9	6	8	4	10	6	5	4
2009	5	10	6	6	10	9	7	11	6	2	5	5
2008	2	1	4	4	11	6	2	6	9	6	6	6
2007	2	4	3	4	4	5	2	4	3	9	4	3
Total	24	22	35	35	43	40	32	36	37	33	27	22

Ranges			
Quartile 1	Quartile 2	Quartile 3	Quartile 4

Proportionality

The proportion of violence considered to be alcohol related fluctuates between 11 and 22%. The current level is 18.5% (down from 21.6% in 2011). This is a very positive change, as the proportion of alcohol related violence had been steadily increasing, year on year since 2007.

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
No alcohol	47	63	82	76	60	58
All VAP	403	471	466	399	278	314
% VAP alcohol related	11.7%	13.4%	17.6%	19.0%	21.6%	18.5%

Types of offending

There has been no significant change in the level of alcohol related violent crime in the daytime period between 2011 and 2012, though individual types themselves have somewhat changed. There was a significant decrease in the amount of lower level violence, though this has been counterbalanced by increases in both harassment and worryingly assault with injury. Serious wounding reduced from 7 offences in 2011 to 6 in 2012.

Minor type	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assault with injury	10	8	24	17	13	20
Common assault	9	13	14	24	21	11
Harassment	22	32	33	18	14	19
Offensive weapon	1	6	2	2	1	0
Other violence	3	2	5	13	4	2
Serious wounding	2	2	4	2	7	6
Grand Total	47	63	82	76	60	58

4.5.2 Timings

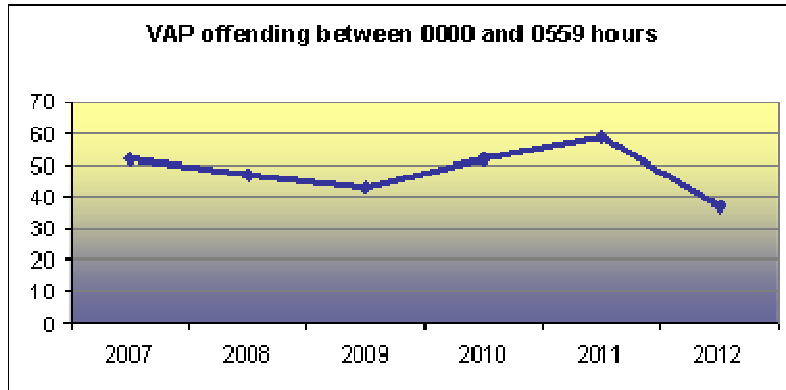
The peak times for alcohol related violent offending in Peckham during the daytime are between 0600 and 0800 on Sundays and on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesdays between 1400 and 1800.

Time Range	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Grand Total
0600 – 0700		3					1	4
0700 – 0800						2	5	7
0800 – 0900	1					1		2
0900 – 1000			1	1				2
1000 – 1100	1							1
1100 – 1200						1	3	4
1200 – 1300		1	1	1		2		5
1300 – 1400			1	1				2
1400 – 1500		2	1	1	1		1	6
1500 – 1600	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	12
1600 – 1700	1		2	1			3	7
1700 - 1800		2	1	1	1	1		6
Grand total	5	10	11	7	3	8	14	58

1	2	3	4	5
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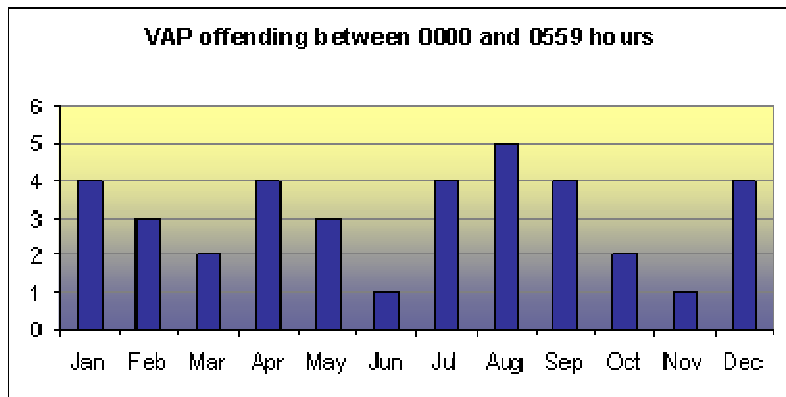
4.6 Alcohol related violence between 0000 and 0559

4.6.1 Offending



Following a two year rise in alcohol related violent crime, there has been a considerable decrease between 2011 and 2012 (37%, equating to 22 offences).

In the main, most months are fairly similar with regard to the amount of alcohol related violent crime experienced. Exceptions to this are June, November, March and October, all of which experienced far fewer offences.



All months in 2012 are located within the lower two quartiles showing that when offences for all months since 2007 are considered no month in 2012 was above the natural average of the saturation area.

The peak months in 2012 were generally in the summer months, and this appears to be fairly standard across the dataset. Previous 'hot' months, February, March and October, had exceptionally few offences in 2012.

Table 43: Alcohol related violence from 2007 to 2012 (0000 to 0559)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2012	4	3	2	4	3	1	4	5	4	2	1	4
2011	1	9	7	5	4	6	6		5	6	5	5
2010	7	5	2	5	2	2	5	11	3	7	2	1
2009	1	4		8	6	4	1	1	7	3	5	3
2008	5	4	4	7	6	1	1	2	3	5	7	2
2007	1		6	2	4	3	3	12	1	8	7	5
Total	19	25	21	31	25	17	20	31	23	31	27	20

Ranges			
Quartile 1	Quartile 2	Quartile 3	Quartile 4

Proportionality

In recent years, approximately 60% of violence in Peckham in this period is considered to be alcohol related. In 2012, this figure was 59.7%, with no statistically significant change.

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
No alcohol	52	47	43	52	59	37
All VAP	119	92	92	87	98	62
% VAP alcohol related	43.7%	51.1%	46.7%	59.8%	60.2%	59.7%

Types of offending

As the overall figures showed, there was a considerable decrease in alcohol related violent crime in Peckham between 0000 and 0559 when comparing 2012 with the previous year.

However, when examining the types of crime that have occurred, it is evident that the decreases were seen in assault with injury and low level violence. Alcohol related serious wounding however, rose from 6 offences in 2011 to 11 in 2012. This is the highest level in this saturation area since 2007.

Minor type	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assault with injury	13	14	22	18	29	15
Common assault	8	7	5	7	11	2
Harassment	19	16	6	13	5	5
Offensive weapon	3	2	2	2	1	2
Other violence	2	2	2	8	7	2
Serious wounding	7	6	6	4	6	11
Grand total	52	47	43	52	59	37

4.6.2 Timings

- It is evident that the bulk of alcohol related violent offending in this area takes place on Sundays, within all time periods (bar 0200 to 0300).
- On other days, the 0000 to 0100 time period is more prevalent than others (especially on Monday and Tuesday)
- Sunday has almost double the amount of offences than the second highest day. This is Saturday, on which 8 offences took place, between 0000 and 0400.

Time Range	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Grand Total
0000 – 0100	2	2		1	1	4	4	14
0100 – 0200			1		1	2	1	5
0200 – 0300		1						1
0300 – 0400	1					2	3	6
0400 – 0500	2						3	5
0500 – 0600		1	1				4	6
Grand Total	5	4	2	1	2	8	15	37

1	2	3	4	5
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4.7 Conclusion and recommendations

Table 48: Key findings and recommendations, Peckham

Various	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Estimated cost of crime in this area was £1,129,971, a decrease of 1.3% from 2011 estimates
Ambulance calls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 7.9% of all alcohol related ambulance calls took place in Peckham. ➤ Calls increase from 1300 onwards, with specific peaks between 1700 to 1800, 2000 to 2100 and 2300 to 0300.
Police ASB calls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 12% of all daytime calls take place within the Peckham saturation area, which decreased to 8.1% in the evening period. Between 0000 and 0559, 8% of calls were within this area ➤ 11.8% reduction in ASB calls from 2011 to 2012 ➤ Calls increase from 1200, peaking between 1600 and 1700, before slowly decreasing
Offending	<p>1800 to 0559</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Decrease of 22.4% between 2011 and 2012 ➤ 40.7% of violence is considered to be alcohol related ➤ Despite large reductions in assault with injury and harassment, serious wounding and harassment significantly increased in 2012 ➤ Peak times are overnight on Saturday/Sunday, between 2000 and 0200 <p>0600 to 1759</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 3% reduction in offending between 2011 and 2012 ➤ Just 18.5% of violence is considered to be alcohol related in this time period ➤ Increases were noted in assault with injury and harassment; though this was counterbalanced by a large decrease in common assault offences. ➤ Peak times are between 0600 and 0800 on Sundays, and 1400 and 1800 on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday
Recommendation	This area should continue to be monitored, as part of the alcohol saturation policy