

Safer Southwark Partnership

Alcohol Related Violence Proposed Saturation Areas 2012

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

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19 February 2013

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Objectives

The objective of this analysis is to provide an update for the on alcohol related violence within the proposed Elephant and Castle, Old Kent Road and Walworth alcohol saturation areas (i.e. those under monitor), as requested by the Southwark licensing team.

1.2 Key findings

Elephant and Castle	
Various	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Estimated cost of crime was £1,030,483, an increase of 12.8% from 2011 estimates
Ambulance calls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 7.5% of all calls took place within this saturation area. In 2011 this figure was 9.5% ➤ 15.6% increase in the number of calls between 2011 and 2012 ➤ Peak times were between 2200 and 0600 on Fri/Sat and 2200 to 0500 on Sat/Sun
Police ASB calls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Approximately 5% of police ASB calls take place in this area ➤ CAD calls have decreased by 11.5% between 2011 and 2012 ➤ Calls increase from 1100, with peaks between 1300 to 1400; 1900 to 2200, and 0000 to 0300
Offending	<p>1800 – 0559</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 22.4% increase in offending between 2011 and 2012. Alcohol related violence in 2012 is well above normal levels for this saturation area ➤ Currently 59.2% of violence between 1800 and 0559 is alcohol related ➤ Significant increase experienced in both assault with injury and serious wounding ➤ Peak days are Saturday and Sunday, from 2300 to 0600 <p>0600 – 1759</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Offending decreased by over a third between 2011 and 2012 ➤ 19.4% of offending is considered to be alcohol related ➤ There were significant reductions in serious wounding and common assault <p>0000 – 0559</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Steep increase in offending between 2011 and 2012 (33%) ➤ 74.7% of violent offending considered to be alcohol related (highest of all areas) ➤ Peak times on Saturday between 0000 and 0300, and 0200 to 0600 on Sunday
Recommendation	This area should continue to be monitored, as part of the alcohol saturation policy

Old Kent Road	
Various	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Estimated cost of crime was £922,793, an increase of 26.2% from 2011 figures
Ambulance calls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 4.2% of calls took place in this saturation area. In 2011, this figure was 3.5% ➤ Between 2011 and 2012 there was a 42% increase in the number of calls ➤ Peak days were Saturday, Sunday and Monday, with peak times from 0000 to 0600 ➤ This area had the highest proportion of patients either treated at the scene or who declined medical assistance
Police ASB calls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Approximately 5% of calls were located within the Old Kent Road saturation area ➤ CAD calls decreased by 18.8% between 2011 and 2012 ➤ Calls increase from 1300, with peaks between 1500 to 1600; and 1800 to 2100
Offending	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 1800 – 0559 ➤ 36% increase in offending between 2011 and 2012 ➤ Peak months for offending were May and June, higher than at any point over the past six years, Initial data scanning has revealed that this is concerned with three separate licensed premises, all of which have their licenses under review. ➤ 48.8% of violent offending in this area is considered to be alcohol related. ➤ Levels of serious wounding and assault with injury are currently at higher levels than at any point since 2008. ➤ Peak times are from 0200 to 0500, notably on Saturday, Sunday and Monday. This is a much later profile than for most of the borough / other saturation areas ➤ 0600 to 1759 ➤ 245 increase in daytime offending, from 2011 to 2012 ➤ A quarter of all violence in this area is considered to be alcohol related. ➤ There were small increases in most crime types ➤ No specific peak time, though the peak day was Saturday, from 1200 to 1300 and 1500 to 1700 ➤ 0000 to 0600 ➤ 35% increase in offending between 2011 and 2012 ➤ High proportion (currently 60.7%) of violence is considered to be alcohol related ➤ The increase in offending has been driven by an increase in common assault and serious wounding ➤ The peak time period is from 0200 to 0500 on Saturday and Sunday, and from 0400 to 0500 on Monday
Recommendation	This area should continue to be monitored, as part of the alcohol saturation policy

Walworth	
Various	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Estimated cost of crime in this area was £533,049, a decrease of 20.8% from 2011 estimate
Ambulance calls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 2.5% of all LAS (Alcohol) calls were within the Walworth saturation area. In 2011, this was 2.9%. ➤ There was no change from 2011 to 2012, with both years reporting 82 alcohol related ambulance calls ➤ Saturday is the peak day, both in the early hours (from 0200 to 0300) and in the evening, from 1700 onwards
Police ASB calls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 5.8% of daytime CAD calls are to this area, compared to 4.1% in the evening (though when considering the 0000 to 0600 period, this increased to 5.5%) ➤ Overall decrease of 19.6% between 2011 and 2012 ➤ There was an increase in calls from 1400, and the level remains slightly higher until the early evening, around 1900
Offending	<p>1800 – 0559</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 35.7% reduction in alcohol related violent crime between 2011 and 2012 ➤ Monthly average across this year were higher than in previous years ➤ 38.8% of violence in the Walworth saturation area is considered to be alcohol related ➤ Serious wounding decreased from 10 offences in 2011 to 5 in 2012 ➤ One third of violent offending takes place on a Friday/Saturday <p>0600 – 1800</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Increase of over 20% from 2011 to 2012, peaking in the spring and summer months ➤ 21.9% of violence in this period is considered to be alcohol related ➤ The increase is generally owing to a large increase in low level offending ➤ Monday (1100 to 1800) and Saturday (1400 to 1800) are the peak days <p>0000 to 0600</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 37.1% reduction in offences when comparing 2012 with 2011 ➤ 48.9% of violence is considered to be alcohol related ➤ Most crime types stayed at a broadly similar level to 2011 figures, the decrease was almost entirely owing to a reduction in assault with injury ➤ Over a third of offences took place on Saturday, between 0100 and 0400
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) using FBOC. 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 CAD (DARIS) 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)

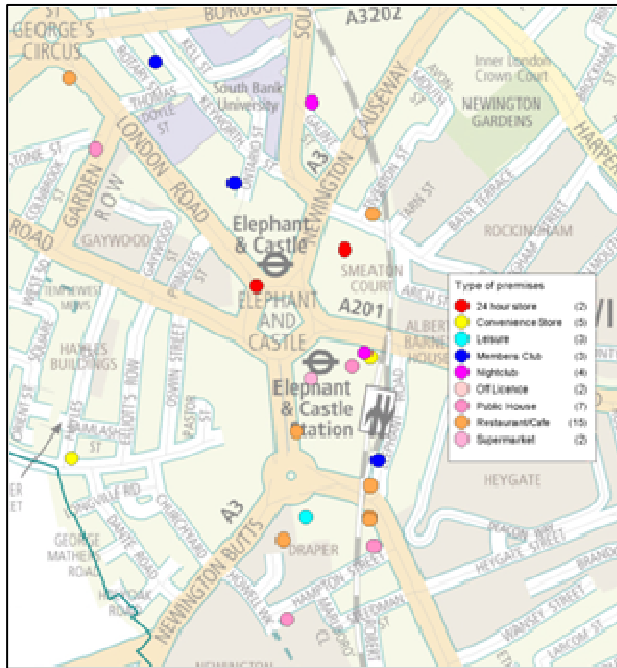
Alcohol related incidents reported to the London Ambulance Service have been extracted from the LASS website. It is now possible to map these using XY co-ordinates, and thus the LAS data is now extremely accurate. This is particularly important for areas such as the Old Kent Road, which do not conform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

Finally, all maps have been reproduced from the Map Info Professional system. © Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. ((0) 100019252) 2013

2.0 Elephant and Castle

2.1 Contextual Information

2.1.1 Licensed premises in Elephant and Castle



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

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

The Ministry of Sound nightclub is located within this area (marked in pink in Gaunt Street), and this venue in particular has the highest regular footfall of any nightclub in Southwark (1500 persons on any given night). It holds a 24 hour licence, and hosts different themed nights attracting those

from far away. This obviously has an impact for Southwark not only in terms of licensed premises, but also in terms of transport infrastructure and the flow of people from nightclub perhaps to late night eatery, to minicab / bus / train.

In January 2012 there were 45 premises licensed to serve alcohol in Elephant and Castle. By January 2013, this figure had decreased, to 43.

Type of premises	2011	2012	Change
24 hour store	2	2	0
Convenience store	5	5	0
Hostel / hotel			0
Leisure	4	3	-1
Members club	3	3	0
Nightclub	4	4	0
Off licence	2	2	0
Other			0
Petrol station			0
Public house	6	7	1
Restaurant/cafe	17	15	-2
Supermarket	2	2	0
Grand Total	45	43	-2

There has been very little change in the amount / type of licensed premises in the Elephant and Castle saturation area in 2012. Of note, there are two fewer restaurant/café's, and a new public house has opened

Time Range	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
0000 - 0100	12	13	13	13	13	17	19
0100 - 0200	10	10	10	10	10	13	13
0200 - 0300	7	6	6	6	9	9	9
0300 - 0400	6	3	3	3	3	6	7
0400 - 0500	5	3	3	3	3	6	6
0500 - 0600	6	4	4	4	4	6	7
0600 - 0700	5	4	4	4	4	5	5
0700 - 0800	8	8	8	8	8	8	6
0800 - 0900	16	16	16	16	16	16	9
0900 - 1000	18	18	18	18	18	18	13
1000 - 1100	27	27	27	27	27	27	21
1100 - 1200	37	37	37	37	37	37	29
1200 - 1300	40	40	40	40	40	40	38
1200 - 1300	40	40	40	40	40	40	38
1400 - 1500	40	40	40	40	40	40	39
1500 - 1600	40	40	40	40	40	40	39
1500 - 1600	40	40	40	40	40	40	37
1700 - 1800	40	40	40	40	40	40	37
1800 - 1900	40	40	40	40	40	40	36
1800 - 1900	40	40	40	40	40	40	36
2000 - 2100	38	38	38	38	38	38	36
2100 - 2200	38	35	38	38	38	38	34
2200 - 2300	36	36	36	36	37	37	34
2300 - 0000	35	25	25	25	25	25	21

Of the 43 premises open in Elephant and Castle in 2012, three did not have the opening times recorded on the licensing register.

From 1100 onwards, all licensed premises in this area are open, which remains to be the case until 2300. Between 1200 and 1900 from Monday to Friday every premises licensed to sell alcohol is open.

Similar to borough averages, there are slightly more premises open in the early hours of Saturday and Sunday, however on all days there is a considerable 'dropping off' of open premises from 0200 in this area.

2.1.2 The cost of alcohol related crime in Elephant and Castle

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.

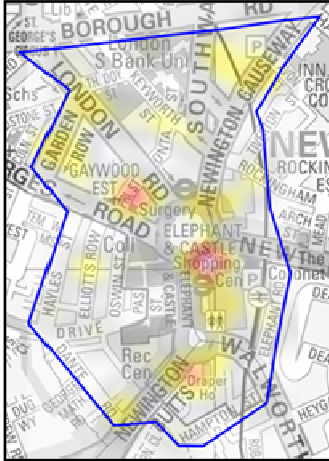
Using the Home Office calculations, it is estimated that in 2012, alcohol related violent crime in Elephant and Castle cost **£1,030,483**, an **increase of 12.8%** from 2011 estimates.

2.1.3 Considerations

1. Elephant and Castle continues to be an enduring hotspot for robbery, despite pro-active police operations.
2. Demolition of the Heygate estate and parts of Elephant Road is still under way, meaning that some premises will have to find alternative accommodation.
3. Southwark Council are currently part way through a £1.5bn, 55 acre Elephant and Castle programme, creating a pedestrianised town centre, market square, homes, retail space, transport hubs and green spaces. The first phase of the demolition of the neighbouring Heygate estate is under way, including Rodney Road, and it is anticipated that works will be completed by the end of 2015. There are also a number of public realm and private developments taking place at the same time in the area, with the Strata tower recently completed (including the redevelopment of parts of the Newington estate) and plans to redevelop the nearby Pullens estate.
4. Services mapping completed by the divisional business team in 2011 showed that Cathedrals and the area to the north of the borough has extremely high levels of students. The number of students in area predicted to rise to 3,500 (just in Cathedrals) by 2020.
5. Foundation 66, a service offering support for those with alcohol addictions, as well as running a day programme for those completely abstinent from all illicit substances is located within this area.

2.2 Alcohol related ambulance calls

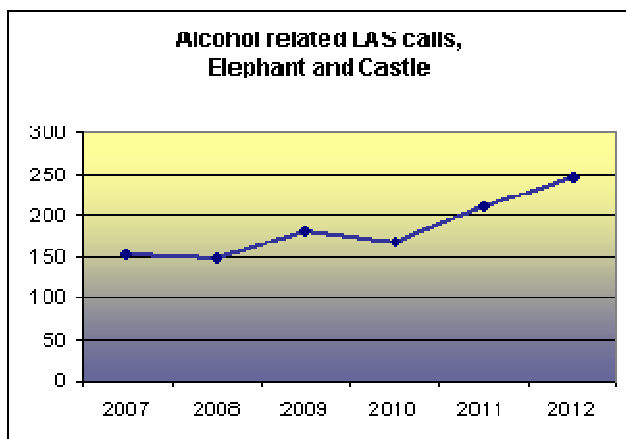
2.2.1 Locations



7.5% of all London Ambulance Service (LAS) alcohol calls in Southwark in 2012 took place within the Elephant and Castle saturation area. In 2011, this figure was 9.5%.

As the map to the left shows, there are three identified hotspot areas. These being at the shopping centre, Princess Street (next to the Gaywood estate) and in the south of the area around Draper House, along Newington Butts.

2.2.2 Statistics



From 2007 to 2010, levels of alcohol related calls did not vary a great deal, however since that time they have greatly increased. Between 2011 and 2012 there was a 15.6% increase in the number of calls (33 calls).

Peak months for LAS related call outs are August, October and December, each with 26 calls. February was the least common month, with just 9 calls.

2.2.3 Timings

- The peak times for ambulance call outs are between 2200 and 0600 on Friday/Saturday night (16.8% of total calls) and between 2200 and 0500 on Saturday/Sunday nights (13.5% of total calls).
- Over 40% of call outs take place on Saturday or Sunday

2.2.4 Patients

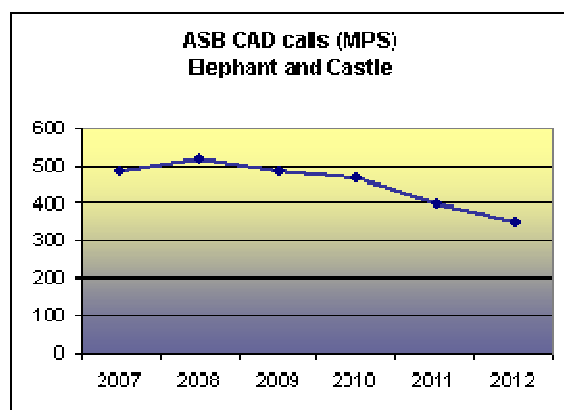
- Over a quarter of patients tended to in this area are female
- The peak age for males is 25 to 29. The peak age for females is 15-19, with more females recorded in this age group than males.

2.3 Police disorder calls

2.3.1 CAD statistics

5% of daytime calls are located within the Elephant and Castle saturation area. This slightly decreases to 4.8% in the evening. However, when considering the 0000 – 0559 time period this increases to 6.5%.

ASB code	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Rowdy behaviour	488	518	488	469	398	352
Licensing	14	5	11	12	5	8
Street drinking	76	72	79	42	2	2
Total	578	595	578	523	405	362



Only rowdy behaviour has been plotted on the graph as the decreases in street drinking, owing to the change in the MPS reporting system would mean that the figures would be inaccurate.

Nonetheless, CAD calls have decreased significantly over time with the 2011 to 2012 period reporting 11.5% fewer calls (46).

2.3.2 Location

Alcohol related disorder in the daytime period is concentrated upon the following areas: Elephant and Castle LT Station; Shopping Centre; Bus stops (and whilst on the bus) in and around the area; and convenience stores, off licences and bookmakers.

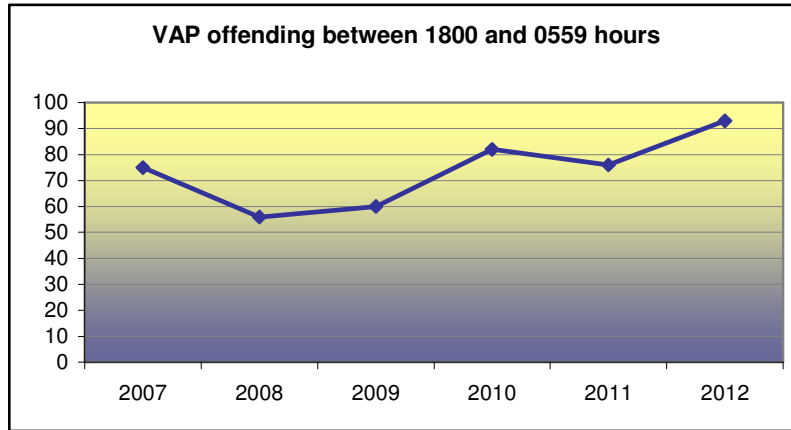
In the evening, disorder around the transport network (both bus and at the station) increases as well as in/outside public houses, fast food restaurants and convenience stores.

2.3.3 Timings

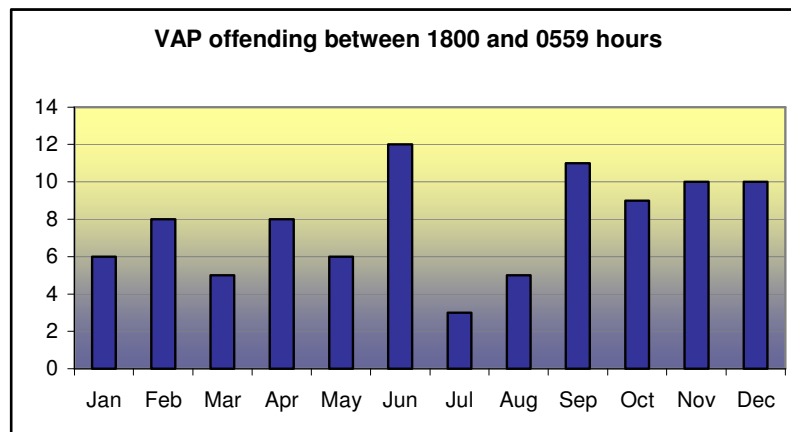
- Calls increase from 1100, with three peaks, these being between 1300 and 1400, 1900 and 2200, and 0000 to 0300.
- 55.5% of calls take place in the evening period, between 1800 and 0559, and 44.5% in the daytime period, between 0600 and 1759.
- In total, 24% (87 calls) were made between 0000 and 0559.
- Friday and Saturday were the peak days, with 74 and 76 calls recorded (respectively), all other days had similar numbers of calls, ranging from 36 on Thursday, to 53 on Wednesday.

2.4 Alcohol related violence between 1800 and 0559

2.4.1 Offending



Alcohol related violent crime in Elephant and Castle has generally been increasing year on year since 2008 (though a reduction was experienced in 2011). There was a 22.4% increase from 2011 to 2012 (17 offences).



Peak months in 2012 were June, and then the period from September to December. This is surprising, as borough wide levels of alcohol related violence increase in the summer months.

As the chart below shows, though no months in 2012 are in the top quartile, almost half are in the second quartile particularly in the latter half of the year from September to October, showing that levels of alcohol related violent crime in this period were way above the normal averages for this saturation area.

Though these months are often the peak months, previous peaks seen in August, January and March have not been replicated in 2012.

Table 4: Alcohol related violence from 2007 to 2012 (1800 to 0559)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2012	6	8	5	8	6	12	3	5	11	9	10	10
2011	10	4	9	4	6	6	3	5	10	8	6	5
2010	3	8	8	6	5	4	5	10	6	14	4	9
2009	12	2	3	9	2	4	3	3	5	2	11	4
2008	4	6	6	3	4	7	4	3	5	2	3	9
2007	4	4	6	3	8	6	5	8	3	8	11	9
Total	39	32	37	33	31	39	23	34	40	43	45	46

Ranges

Quartile 1	Quartile 2	Quartile 3	Quartile 4

Proportionality

In 2012 59.2% of violence was considered to be alcohol related compared to 49.7% in 2011 and 53.9% in 2010. The proportionality therefore is increasing.

Table 5: Proportion of all violence in Elephant and Castle that is alcohol related

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
No alcohol	75	56	60	82	76	93
All VAP	174	161	146	152	153	157
% VAP alcohol related	43.1%	34.8%	41.1%	53.9%	49.7%	59.2%

Types of offending

The increase in offending in 2012 is mostly concerned with assault with injury and serious wounding, both of which experienced a significant increase in offending. Assault with injury in this area fluctuates year on year, however of more pressing concern is serious wounding, which has increased for the previous three years. Lower level violence maintained similar levels in 2012 when compared to 2011 totals.

Table 6: Types of alcohol related violence experienced in Elephant and Castle

Minor type	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assault with injury	23	16	21	41	32	46
Common assault	15	5	7	13	20	18
Harassment	28	14	16	12	6	7
Offensive weapon	2	3	1	3	1	3
Other violence		4	1	3	3	1
Serious wounding	7	14	14	10	14	18
Grand Total	75	56	60	82	76	93

2.4.2 Timings

The peak day/time periods for alcohol related violence are clearly overnight from Friday to Saturday and Saturday to Sunday, with exceptionally few offences taking place on other days. Peak times within these days are equally clearly the early morning periods, on Friday/Saturday between 0000 and 0300, and on Saturday/Sunday between 0200 and 0600.

Table 7: Time periods of alcohol related violence in Elephant and Castle

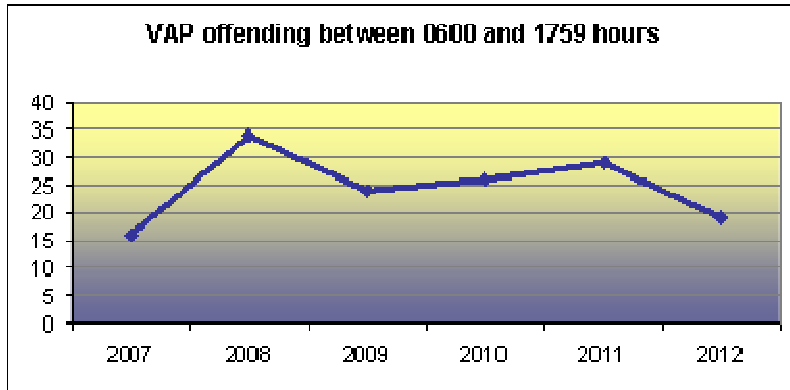
Time Range	Mon/ Tue	Tue/ Wed	Wed/ Thu	Thu/ Fri	Fri/ Sat	Sat/ Sun	Sun/ Mon	Total
1800 – 1900			1			1		2
1900 – 2000					1			1
2000 - 2100	1			1		1		3
2100 – 2200	1				1	1	2	5
2200 – 2300	1	1			2	2		6
2300 – 0000			1		3	4		8
0000 – 0100		1	1	1	6	2	1	12
0100 – 0200					4	2	1	7
0200 – 0300		1		1	9	8	2	21
0300 – 0400		2			4	7		13
0400 – 0500					4	2		6
0500 – 0600						9		9
Grand total	3	5	3	3	34	39	6	93

Legend (no. VAP incidents)

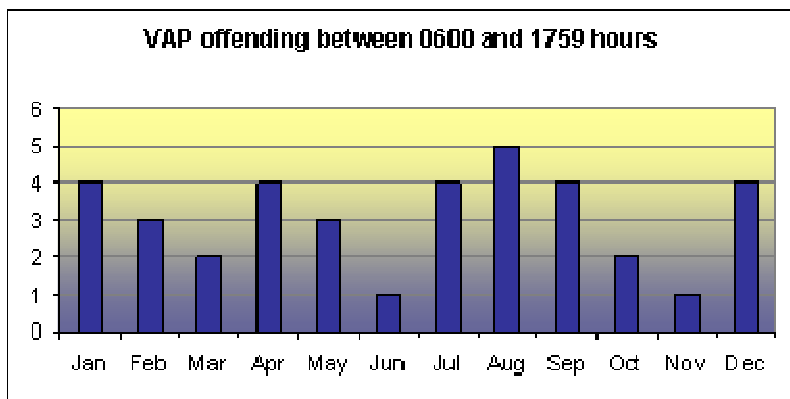
1-2	3-4	5-6	7-8	9-10
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2.5 Alcohol related violence between 0600 and 1759

2.5.1 Offending



Alcohol related violent crime in Elephant and Castle in the daytime period has decreased by over a third between 2011 and 2012, following two years of significant increases. The total decrease was ten offences.



Offending in this area has happened sporadically, with peak months shown in both the spring, summer and winter periods. The table below gives more detail about monthly offending.

Monthly totals in 2012 seem to be particularly low, in terms of looking at the average scores over the past six years.

It is however evident that though there is a lack of offending in May in most years, offences are fairly well spread out with no significant seasonal links between them.

Table 8: Alcohol related violence from 2007 to 2012 (0600 to 1759)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2012	1	3	1	1	2	3		3	1	2	1	1
2011	1	3	1	1	1	4	3	2	5	2	4	2
2010	4	2	3	2	1	3	1	2	3	3	1	1
2009			3	1	1	3	2	3	2	4	3	2
2008	4	5	1	4	1	4	3	6	1	1	2	2
2007	1	2	2	2	1	1		1	4	1		1
Total	11	15	11	11	7	18	9	17	16	13	11	9

Ranges			
Quartile 1	Quartile 2	Quartile 3	Quartile 4

Proportionality

Proportionally, alcohol related violence has decreased, from 27.4% in 2011 to 19.4% in 2012.

Table 9: Proportion of all violence in Elephant and Castle that is alcohol related

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
No alcohol	16	34	24	26	29	19
All VAP	111	166	130	106	106	98
% VAP alcohol related	14.4%	20.5%	18.5%	24.5%	27.4%	19.4%

Types of offending

The dramatic reduction in offences in 2012 is owing to reductions in both serious wounding (from five offences to one) and common assault (from ten offences to six). All other crime types reduced, with the exception of other violence, which increased from one offence to two.

Table 10: Types of alcohol related violence experienced in Elephant and Castle

Minor type	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assault with injury	3	5	7	8	6	5
Common assault	2	5	6	7	10	6
Harassment	8	18	7	6	7	5
Offensive weapon	1	3	1	1		
Other violence		2	1	1	1	2
Serious wounding	2	1	2	3	5	1
Grand total	16	34	24	26	29	19

2.5.2 Timings

With few offences, it is sometimes difficult to find patterns between the numbers.

Other than a clear peak on Wednesday, between 0600 and 1000, there is little correlation between the timings of the offences.

Table 11: Time periods of alcohol related violence in Elephant and Castle

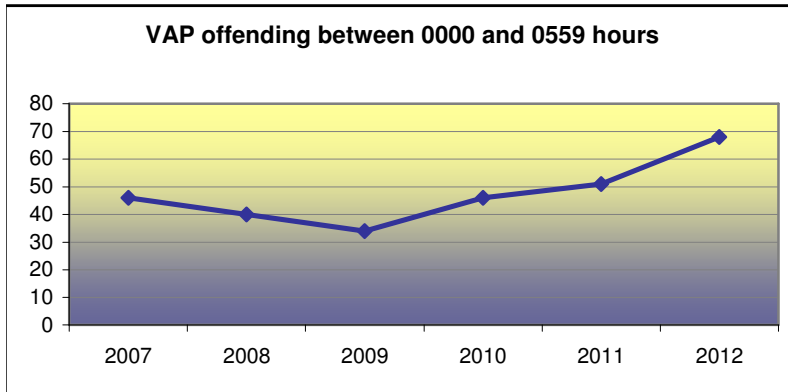
Time Range	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Grand total
0600 – 0700	1		1					2
0700 – 0800			1		1		2	4
0800 – 0900			2					2
0900 – 1000			1		1		1	3
1000 – 1100								
1100 – 1200					1			1
1200 – 1300						1		1
1300 – 1400							1	1
1400 – 1500				1				1
1500 – 1600		2				1		3
1600 – 1700								
1700 - 1800			1					1
Grand total	1	2	6	1	3	2	4	19

Legend (no. VAP incidents)

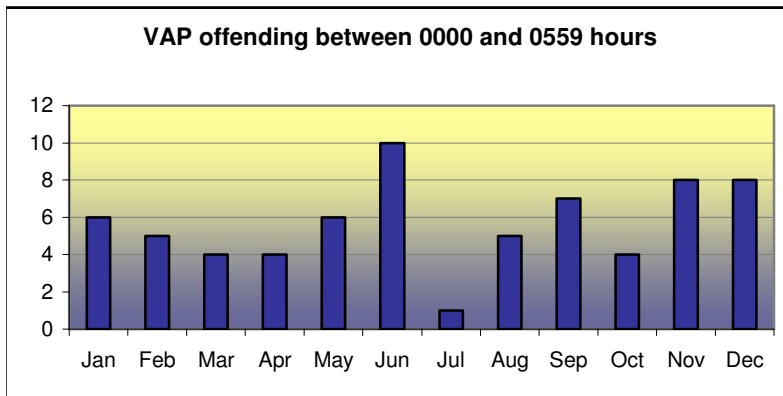
1	2	3	4	5
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2.6 Alcohol related violence between 0000 and 0559

2.6.1 Offending



Alcohol related violent crime in Elephant and Castle in the 0000 to 0559 period has increased year on year from 2009. There was a particularly steep increase between 2011 and 2012, with 17 more offences in 2012 than in 2011, equating to a 33% increase.



Though offending levels are fairly steady in this area there are defined peaks and troughs, with June being the peak month followed by a surprisingly low level of crime in July.

As evidenced below the months in 2012 are proportionally much higher in 2012 than in previous years with half of the months in either of the top two quartiles. Interestingly, June 2012 was identified as being within the top quartile, yet has scored particularly lowly in other years. The September to December period is frequently a time in which a significant proportion of the alcohol related violence takes place. March 2012 was fairly quiet in Elephant and Castle, which went against trends set in the previous two years.

Table 12: Alcohol related violence from 2007 to 2012 (0000 to 0559)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2012	6	5	4	4	6	10	1	5	7	4	8	8
2011	5	3	8	3	4	3	2	5	3	5	5	5
2010	2	3	6	1	3	1	3	7	2	10	3	5
2009	6		2	6	1		1	2	1	2	9	4
2008	3	4	4	1	4	5	2	1	4	2	1	9
2007	3	1	2	3	4	2	4	5	2	7	8	5
Total	25	16	26	18	22	21	13	25	19	30	34	36

Ranges			
Quartile 1	Quartile 2	Quartile 3	Quartile 4

Proportionality

The proportion of violence that is alcohol related has increased year on year since 2009, and there has been a significant increase in the most recent period, from 68% in 2011 to 74.7% in 2012. **This is a higher proportion than at any other period in any other saturation area.**

Table 13: Proportion of all violence in Elephant and Castle that is alcohol related

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
No alcohol	46	40	34	46	51	68
All VAP	93	74	70	75	75	91
% VAP alcohol related	49.5%	54.1%	48.6%	61.3%	68.0%	74.7%

Types of offending

Increases have been seen in almost all crime types with the notable exception of serious wounding, which remained at the same level.

The large increase was mostly driven by assault with injury offences, which increased from 24 in 2011 to 34 in 2012. In 2011 there were no harassment or possession of offensive weapon offences, but in 2012 there were five of the former and two of the latter.

Table 14: Types of alcohol related violence experienced in Elephant and Castle

Minor type	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assault with injury	14	12	13	25	24	34
Common assault	10	5	4	6	14	15
Harassment	16	8	5	6		5
Offensive weapon	1	3	1	1		2
Other violence		1		1	1	
Serious wounding	5	11	11	7	12	12
Grand total	46	40	34	46	51	68

2.6.2 Timings

There are very few weekday offences (indeed, none at all on Tuesdays), with the bulk of offending taking place on Saturdays and Sundays.

The peak times on Saturdays (carried over from Friday night) are between 0000 and 0300, and the peak times on Sundays are later, from 0200 to 0600.

Table 15: Time periods of alcohol related violence in Elephant and Castle

Time Range	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Grand total
0000 – 0100	1		1	1	1	6	2	12
0100 – 0200	1					4	2	7
0200 – 0300	2		1		1	9	8	21
0300 – 0400			2			4	7	13
0400 – 0500						4	2	6
0500 – 0600							9	9
Grand total	4	0	4	1	2	27	30	68

Legend (no. VAP incidents)

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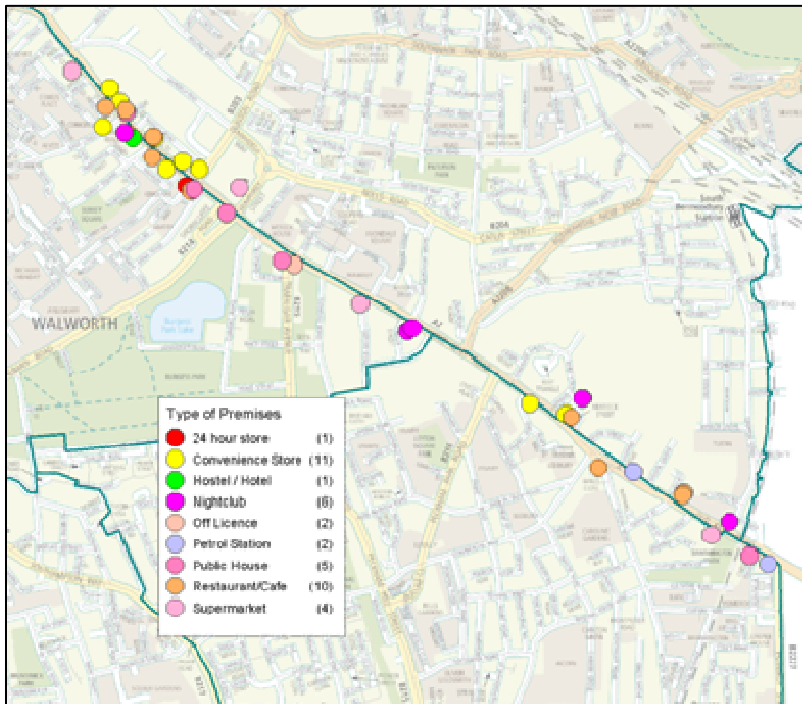
2.7 Key findings and recommendations

Table 16: Key findings and recommendations, Elephant and Castle	
Various	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Reduction in licensed premises from 45 in January 2012 to 43 in January 2013 ➤ The estimated cost of crime in the Elephant and Castle saturation area was £1,030,483, an increase of 12.8% from 2011 estimates
Ambulance calls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 7.5% of all calls took place within this area (in 2011 this figure was 9.5%) ➤ 15.6% increase in the number of calls between 2011 and 2012 ➤ Peak times for calls were between 2200 and 0600 on Fri/Sat and 2200 to 0500 on Sat/Sun ➤ The peak age range for males is 25 to 29, and 15 to 19 for females, with more females recorded in this age group than males
Police ASB calls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Approximately 5% of police ASB calls take place in this area ➤ CAD calls have decreased by 11.5% between 2011 and 2012 ➤ Daytime hotspots for ASB in Elephant and Castle are in and around the LT station, the shopping centre, convenience stores and bookmakers. In the evening, there is a shift towards ASB on public transport as well as in/outside public houses, fast food restaurants and convenience stores ➤ Generally, calls increase from 1100, with three peaks, between 1300 and 1400; 1900 and 2200, and 0000 to 0300
Offending	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 1800 – 0559 ➤ 22.4% increase in offending between 2011 and 2012 ➤ Peak months were June and then September to December. Using the averages over six years, it is apparent that alcohol related violent crime in this period is well above normal levels for this saturation area ➤ Currently 59.2% of violence between 1800 and 0559 is alcohol related ➤ Significant increase experienced in both assault with injury and serious wounding ➤ Over three quarters of offending takes place on Saturday and Sunday, with peak times from 2300 to 0600 ➤ 0600 – 1759 ➤ Offending decreased by over a third between 2011 and 2012 ➤ Proportionally, alcohol related violence decreased from 27.4% in 2011 to 19.4% in 2012. ➤ Significant reductions in serious wounding and common assault ➤ There was little correlation between days and times ➤ 0000 – 0559 ➤ Steep increase in offending between 2011 and 2012 (33%) ➤ Significant increase in proportionality, from 68% in 2011 to 74.7% in 2012. This is a higher proportion than any other saturation area ➤ Very few weekday offences, with peak times on Saturday between 0000 and 0300, and 0200 to 0600 on Sunday
Recommendation	Alcohol related violent crime and disorder should continue to be monitored, as part of the alcohol saturation policy

3.0 Old Kent Road

3.1 Contextual Information

3.1.1 Licensed premises in Old Kent Road



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

As the map of licensed premises above shows, premises licensed to sell alcohol along the Old Kent Road are clustered to the north, around the Dunton Road / East Street junctions, and the South, approaching the borough's boundary with Lewisham (at New Cross), with comparatively fewer venues in the centre.

In January 2012 there were 44 premises licensed to serve alcohol in the Old Kent Road saturation area. By January 2013, this figure had decreased, to 42.

Type of premises	2011	2012	Change
24 hour store	1	1	0
Convenience store	12	11	-1
Hostel / hotel	1	1	0
Leisure			0
Members club			0
Nightclub	6	6	0
Off licence	2	2	0
Other			0
Petrol station	2	2	0
Public house	6	5	-1
Restaurant/cafe	10	10	0
Supermarket	4	4	0
Grand total	44	42	-2

There were very few changes to the types of licensed premises in the Old Kent Road saturation area between 2011 and 2012 with just two fewer premises; one public house and one convenience store.

Table 18: Opening times of licensed premises in the Old Kent Road saturation area							
Time Range	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
0000 - 0100	15	15	15	16	17	20	22
0100 - 0200	12	10	10	11	13	19	19
0200 - 0300	9	6	6	8	10	15	15
0300 - 0400	8	3	3	6	7	10	10
0400 - 0500	5	3	3	5	5	7	7
0500 - 0600	3	3	3	3	4	5	6
0600 - 0700	8	8	8	8	8	9	9
0700 - 0800	10	10	10	10	10	9	10
0800 - 0900	18	18	18	18	18	18	10
0900 - 1000	21	21	21	21	20	20	11
1000 - 1100	31	31	31	30	32	31	27
1100 - 1200	35	35	35	35	35	35	30
1200 - 1300	37	37	37	37	37	38	37
1300 - 1400	37	38	37	37	38	38	37
1400 - 1500	38	38	38	38	39	39	38
1500 - 1600	38	38	38	38	39	39	38
1600 - 1700	38	38	38	38	39	39	38
1700 - 1800	38	38	38	38	39	39	38
1800 - 1900	38	38	38	38	39	39	38
1900 - 2000	38	38	38	38	39	39	38
2000 - 2100	38	38	38	38	39	39	38
2100 - 2200	37	30	37	37	38	38	37
2200 - 2300	36	36	37	36	37	37	34
2300 - 0000	24	24	24	24	25	26	22

Of the 42 premises licensed to sell alcohol in the Old Kent Road saturation area, three did not have their opening times recorded on the licensing register.

From 1000 to 2300 a high proportion of premises are open, but from 1400 to 2100 on Saturday and Sunday, they are all open.

As with the borough profile, and those for the other saturation areas, the amount of licensed premises tails off after 0100 Monday to Thursday, with premises generally remaining open for longer on Friday Saturday and Sunday.

3.1.2 The cost of alcohol related crime in Old Kent Road

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.

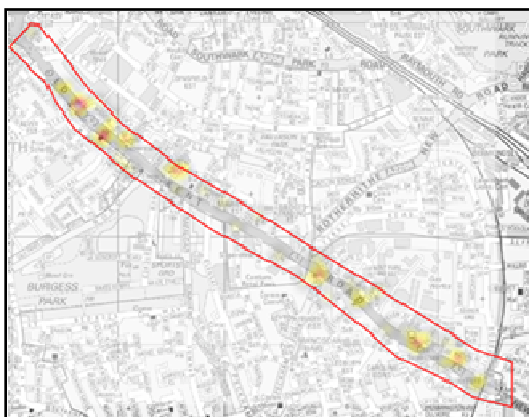
Using the Home Office calculations, it is estimated that in 2012, alcohol related violent crime in the Old Kent Road saturation area cost **£922,793**, an **increase of 26.2%** from 2011 estimates.

3.1.3 Considerations

1. There is still no business watch or pub watch in operation along the Old Kent Road.
2. As of this year the main night clubs in the area have ID scan and full plastics policies.

3.2 Alcohol related ambulance calls

3.2.1 Locations

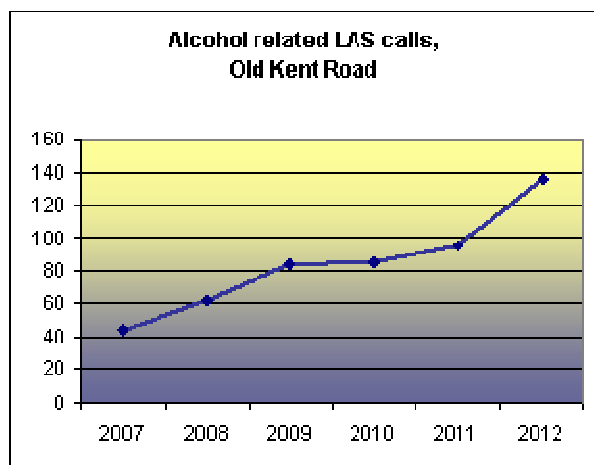


For some time it has not been possible to map figures for the Old Kent Road saturation area, as the data was previously only available to LSOA level. However, recent improvements to the data have meant that this problem has been effectively rectified.

Hotspots for London Ambulance Service (LAS) calls are seen particularly at the north and south ends, with fewer in the middle, doubtless correlating with the density of licensed premises.

3.2.2 Statistics

4.2% of all LAS alcohol calls in Southwark in 2012 took place within the Old Kent Road saturation area. In 2011, this figure was 3.5%



The level of alcohol related LAS calls has steadily increased year on year, with a dramatic increase in the most recent period.

Between 2011 and 2012 there was a 42% increase in the number of calls (40 calls).

March, October and August were the peak months for alcohol related LAS call outs in this area, each with between 15 and 17 calls. December, January and February had far fewer calls (between 7 and 9).

2.2.3 Timings

The peak days for alcohol related ambulance calls in this area are Saturday (26), Monday (26) and Sunday (24), with the peak times between midnight and 0600.

2.2.4 Patients

- 23.8% of patients tended to by LAS in this area are female (31)
- The peak age for males is 25 to 39, with the peak age for females being 20 to 29.
- There were more females tended to in the 15-24 age groups than males
- This area had the highest proportion of patients either treated at the scene or who declined medical assistance (22.3%)

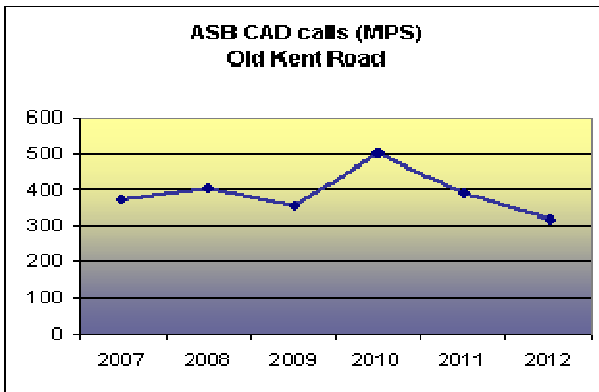
3.3 Police disorder calls

3.3.1 CAD statistics

4.9% of daytime calls are located within the Old Kent Road saturation area. This rate decreases to 3.9% in the evening period, yet increases slightly (to 4.6%) when only considering the 0000 to 0559 period.

Table 19: Annual CAD ASB in the Old Kent Road saturation area

ASB code	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Rowdy behaviour	372	405	354	500	393	319
Licensing	3	6	3	3	4	3
Street drinking	49	62	41	32	4	2
Total	420	467	390	528	401	324



Calls to the Old Kent Road saturation area increased between 2009 and 2010, yet have fallen since. There was an 18.8% decrease in the most recent period, from 393 in 2011 to 319 in 2012.

3.3.2 Location

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

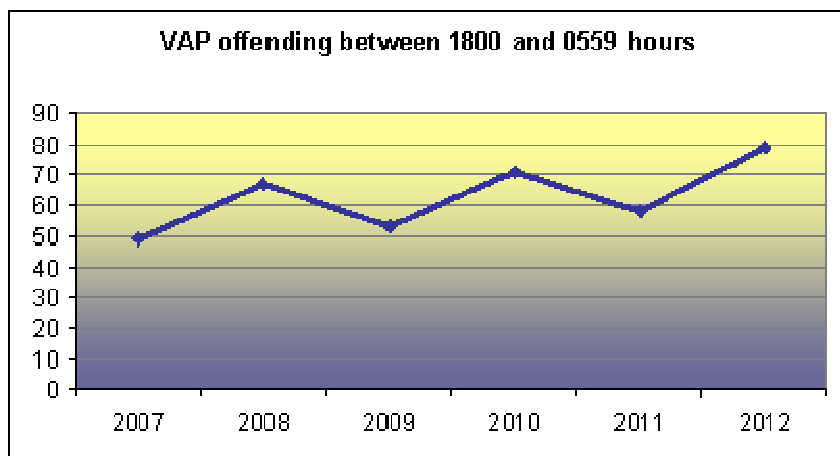
In the evening, most disorder calls are to fights/disturbances in the street, many of which are outside licensed premises or late night eateries. There are also some calls to hostels and housing estates.

3.3.3 Timings

- Calls in this area increase from 1300, with two peaks, these being between 1500 and 1600, and also between 1800 and 2100.
- 51.2% of calls take place in the evening period, between 1800 and 0559, and 48.8% in the daytime period, between 0600 and 1759.
- In total, just 19.1% (62 calls) were made between 0000 and 0559
- There were no significant peak days, with the range across all days being 42 (on Tuesday) to 54 (on Saturday).
- In general, the Friday evening to the early hours of Saturday morning is the busiest 'absolute' period, with 10% of calls recorded between 1800 on Friday and 0500 on Saturday.

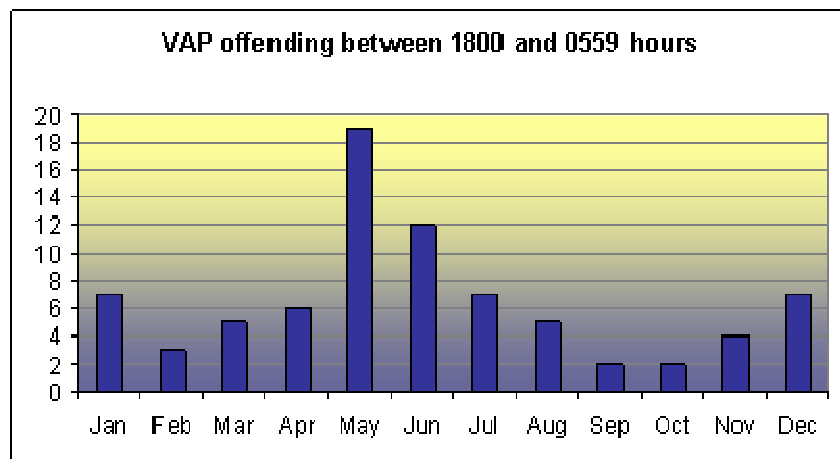
3.4 Alcohol related violence between 1800 and 0559

3.4.1 Offending



As the graph shows, levels of alcohol related violent crime in this area fluctuate year on year. Following a decrease in 2011 levels increased by over 36% in 2012 (21 offences).

When comparing levels to when these reports began, in 2007, there has been an increase of over 60% (30 offences per year).



The peak month (by a considerable margin) was May with June second. All other months ranged from two offences (September and October) to seven offences (January, July and December).

The table below shows that generally, levels of alcohol related violent crime in the Elephant and Castle area have a fairly tight range (between 2 and 9 offences). This makes the totals in May and June 2012 particularly noteworthy, as there was only one month in the last six years that matched their numbers, in August 2008. An increase of such magnitude warrants further investigation. **Initial scanning indicates that they typically took place inside one of two venues, the details of which have been given to the licensing team in a separate report. One license is under review, and the other has been given a formal warning.**

Table 20: Alcohol related violence from 2007 to 2012 (1800 to 0559)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2012	7	3	5	6	19	12	7	5	2	2	4	7
2011	4	4	9	3	2	4	6	6	3	8	5	4
2010	9	8	5	3	7	1	8	7	5	7	2	9
2009	5	3	5	4	4	3	3	4	6	4	8	4
2008	7	3	3	6	1	8	6	11	4	6	8	4
2007	3	6	5	3	1	5	6	5	2	2	5	6
Total	35	27	32	25	34	33	36	38	22	29	32	34

Ranges			
Quartile 1	Quartile 2	Quartile 3	Quartile 4

Proportionality

Both the amount of crime and the proportion of that crime that is alcohol related have increased. The proportion is currently at its highest level since 2007, when just over a quarter of violent offending was alcohol related. By 2012 this had increased to almost half.

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
No alcohol	49	67	53	71	58	79
All VAP	191	192	199	186	142	162
% VAP alcohol related	25.7%	34.9%	26.6%	38.2%	40.8%	48.8%

Types of offending

All types of violent crime increased, some by considerable margins. The largest increases were seen in assault with injury, common assault and harassment. Serious wounding also increased by two offences, to 15. This is the highest that levels have been since 2008.

Minor type	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assault with injury	21	22	22	30	26	32
Common assault	4	6	7	16	10	15
Harassment	18	22	11	8	6	11
Offensive weapon	1		1		2	2
Other violence	1	2	3	3	1	4
Serious wounding	4	15	9	14	13	15
Grand total	49	67	53	71	58	79

3.4.2 Timings

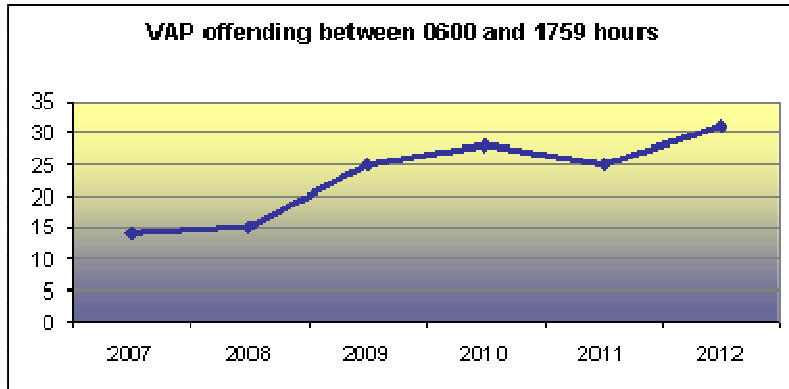
Offending in this area predominantly takes place in the early hours of the morning, between 0200 and 0500, most notably on Saturdays, Sundays and Mondays. 57% of alcohol related violent crime takes place between 0200 and 0500 (a later profile than for most of the borough). Over 60% of offending takes place on a Friday / Saturday or Saturday / Sunday.

Time Range	Mon/ Tue	Tue/ Wed	Wed/ Thu	Thu/ Fri	Fri/ Sat	Sat/ Sun	Sun/ Mon	Grand Total
1800 – 1900								
1900 – 2000					1		1	2
2000 - 2100	1		1	1	3		1	7
2100 – 2200	1				2	1	1	5
2200 – 2300		1			3		1	5
2300 – 0000				2	1	3		6
0000 – 0100			1					1
0100 – 0200		1	1			1		3
0200 – 0300		1			5	3	2	11
0300 – 0400	1	1		1	5	8		16
0400 – 0500	2				5	4	7	18
0500 – 0600					2	1	2	5
Grand total	5	4	3	4	27	21	15	79

1-2	3-4	5-6	7-8	9-10
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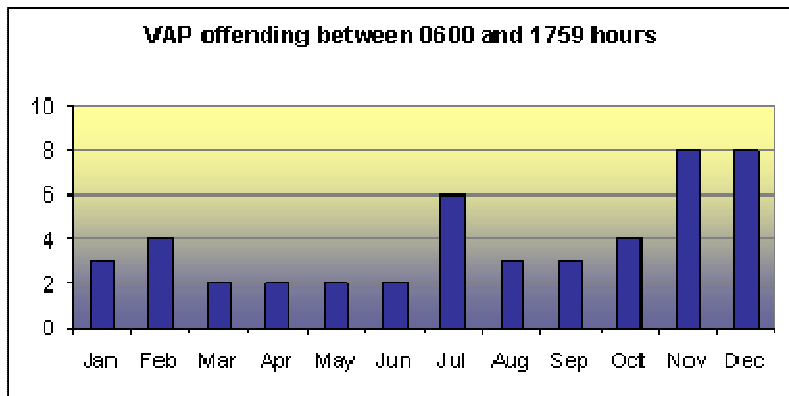
3.5 Alcohol related violence between 0600 and 1759

3.5.1 Offending



Similarly to the evening offending, alcohol related violence has increased in the Old Kent Road area in the daytime, though not to the same extent.

Daytime offending in the Old Kent Road area had been regularly increasing until 2010, after which levels fell.



There has been a 24% increase in offending between 2011 and 2012 (6 offences).

The peak months for alcohol related violent offending were November and December (eight offences each) with July the only other month to have more than four offences.

August is the only month in 2012 which is in the top quartile. August was a peak month in 2010 for alcohol related violence, but has not featured significantly in any other year. Typically the latter months of the year, October, November and December seem to be the busiest for this type of offending.

Table 24: Alcohol related violence from 2007 to 2012 (0600 to 1759)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2012	3	4		2	2	2	2	6	3	3		4
2011	3	2	3	1	1	1	3	3		1	4	3
2010	3	2	1	2	1	3	2	6	1	5	2	
2009		1	1	2	5	1	2	2	2	2	6	1
2008	2	1	1	1	1	1			4	1	2	1
2007	1	2	1				1	3		1	1	4
Total	12	12	7	8	10	8	10	20	10	13	15	13

Ranges			
Quartile 1	Quartile 2	Quartile 3	Quartile 4

Proportionality

Since 2007, the proportion of violence that is alcohol related has significantly increased. An increase was also seen from 2011 to 2012. Currently the proportion of violence in this area that is alcohol related is 25.2%.

Table 25: Proportion of all violence in the Old Kent Road that is alcohol related

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
No alcohol	14	15	25	28	25	31
All VAP	145	168	150	160	108	123
% VAP alcohol related	9.7%	8.9%	16.7%	17.5%	23.1%	25.2%

Types of offending

The increase in offending between 2011 and 2012 is made up of each separate offence category; there was no specific increase in one particular crime type. Assault with injury and serious wounding increased by two offences whilst common assault and harassment increased by one offence.

Table 26: Types of alcohol related violence experienced in the Old Kent Road

Minor type	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assault with injury	3	5	5	8	6	8
Common assault	4	2	5	9	8	9
Harassment	6	5	8	6	5	6
Offensive weapon			1	1		
Other violence		1	2	2	4	4
Serious wounding	1	2	4	2	2	4
Grand total	14	15	25	28	25	31

3.5.2 Timings

Where the dataset is fairly small, it can be difficult to find meaningful correlations within it. Nonetheless, the peak day for offending was Saturday, with offences occurring throughout the day, though there was an increase in offending from 1500. The **absolute** peak time was between 1400 and 1500 on Wednesday.

Table 27: Time periods of alcohol related violence in the Old Kent Road

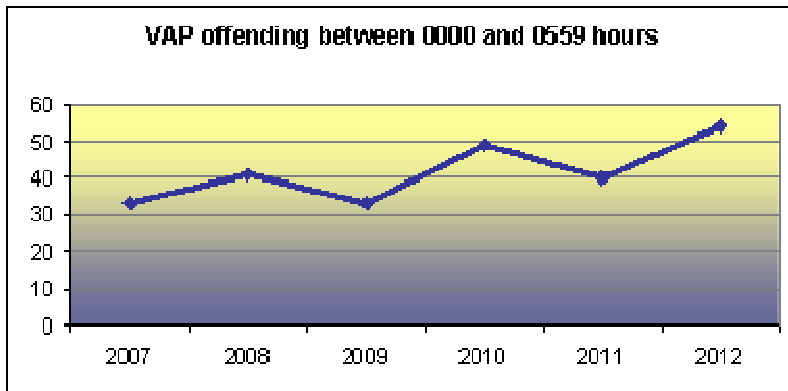
Time Range	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Total
0600 – 0700					1			1
0700 – 0800				1		1		2
0800 – 0900	1		1					2
0900 – 1000	1			1		1		3
1000 – 1100		1				1		2
1100 – 1200		1	1				1	3
1200 – 1300				1		2		3
1300 – 1400	2							2
1400 – 1500			4		1			5
1500 – 1600						2	2	4
1600 – 1700						2		2
1700 - 1800	1				1			2
Grand total	5	2	6	3	3	9	3	31

Legend (no. VAP incidents)

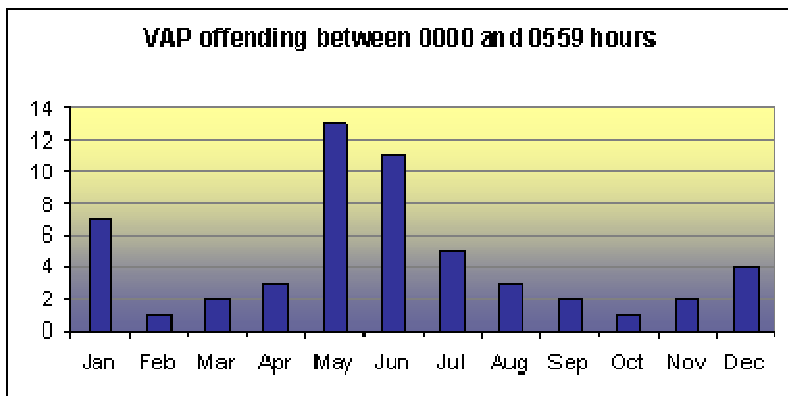
1	2	3	4	5
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3.6 Alcohol related violence between 0000 and 0559

3.6.1 Offending



As the graph to the left shows, alcohol related violent crime fluctuates on a yearly basis, with the most recent periods showing an increase of 35%, from 40 in 2011 to 54 in 2012.



By far, the peak months for alcohol related violent crime in the Old Kent Road area are May and June with thirteen and eleven offences respectively. There were between one and seven offences in each other month.

As the 1800 – 0559 data showed, there is a significant increase in offending in May and June 2012, when compared to other periods throughout the previous six years. Obviously these offences are the ones attributable to one of three venues.

Table 28: Alcohol related violence from 2007 to 2012 (0000 to 0559)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2012	7	1	2	3	13	11	5	3	2	1	2	4
2011	2	2	7	2	2	4	4	4	2	6	2	3
2010	6	7	3	2	4	1	5	5	3	6		7
2009	4	2	3	2	2	1	3	3	5	3	4	1
2008	5	2	1	4		3	4	10	3	2	4	3
2007	3	2	4	2	1	4	4	4	1	1	3	4
Total	27	16	20	15	22	24	25	29	16	19	15	22

Ranges

Quartile 1 Quartile 2 Quartile 3 Quartile 4

Proportion

The proportion of violence in the Old Kent Road area that is considered to be alcohol related has doubled since 2007, and currently stands at 60.7%. This is an increase of 1% from 2011.

Table 29: Proportion of all violence in the Old Kent Road that is alcohol related

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
No alcohol	33	41	33	49	40	54
All VAP	101	94	90	90	67	89
% VAP alcohol related	32.7%	43.6%	36.7%	54.4%	59.7%	60.7%

Types of offending

The increase seen in offending in the Old Kent Road area was predominantly driven through two crime types, common assault (from four offences to eleven) and serious wounding (from ten offences to fourteen). Harassment and other violence also increased.

Table 30: Types of alcohol related violence experienced in the Old Kent Road

Minor type	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assault with injury	14	16	17	21	22	22
Common assault	3	3	2	11	4	11
Harassment	11	11	5	3	2	3
Offensive weapon	0	0	0	0	1	1
Other violence	1	0	2	2	1	3
Serious wounding	4	11	7	12	10	14
Grand total	33	41	33	49	40	54

3.6.2 Timings

Offending in this time period in the Old Kent Road saturation area mostly occurs at the weekend and to a lesser extent on Mondays, with far fewer offences taking place on other days.

The peak time periods are from 0200 to 0500 on Saturdays and Sundays, and from 0400 to 0500 on Mondays

Table 31: Time periods of alcohol related violence in the Old Kent Road

Time Range	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Total
0000 – 0100				1				1
0100 – 0200			1	1			1	3
0200 – 0300	2		1			5	3	11
0300 – 0400		1	1		1	5	8	16
0400 – 0500	7	2				5	4	18
0500 – 0600	2					2	1	5
Grand Total	11	3	3	2	1	17	17	54

Legend (no. VAP incidents)

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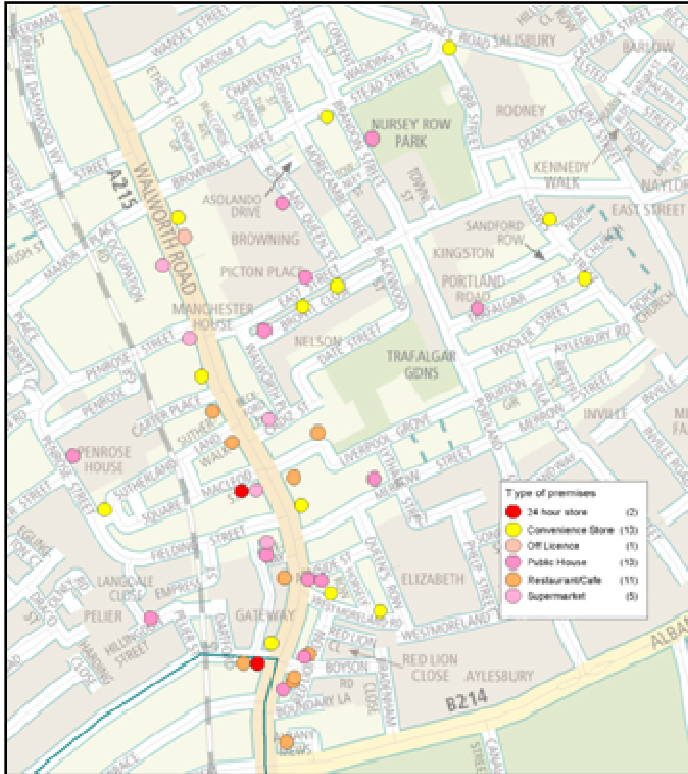
3.7 Conclusion and recommendations

Table 32: Key Findings and recommendations, Old Kent Road	
Various	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Reduction in licensed premises, from 44 in January 2012 to 42 in January 2013 ➤ The estimated cost of alcohol related violence in this area was £922,793, an increase of 26.2% from 2011 figures
Ambulance calls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 4.2% of all calls took place in this area. In 2011, this figure was 3.5% ➤ 42% increase in calls from 2011 to 2012 ➤ Peak days for call outs were Saturday, Sunday and Monday, with peak times from 0000 to 0600 ➤ The peak age for male patients was 25 to 29, and 20 to 29 for females. ➤ This area had the highest proportion of patients either treated at the scene or who declined medical assistance
Police ASB calls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 5% of calls were located within the Old Kent Road saturation area ➤ CAD calls decreased by 18.8% between 2011 and 2012 ➤ Peak areas for calls to police in the daytime are to hostels, bookmakers, cafes and supermarkets along the Old Kent Road, as well as the car parks of the larger chain stores. In the evening, most disorder calls are to fights/disturbances outside late night premises or food outlets ➤ Calls increase from 1300, with peaks between 1500 to 1600; and 1800 to 2100
Offending	<p>1800 – 0559</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 36% increase in offending between 2011 and 2012 ➤ Peak months for offending were May and June, higher than at any point over the past six years. Data scanning revealed that this is concerned with three separate premises, all of which have licenses under review. ➤ Just under half (48.8%) of violent offending in this area is considered to be alcohol related. ➤ Increases seen in all crime types, with serious wounding and assault with injury at higher levels than at any point since 2008. ➤ Peak times are from 0200 to 0500, notably on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, a much later profile than for the other saturation areas <p>0600 to 1759</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 24% increase in daytime offending, from 2011 to 2012 ➤ A quarter of all violence in this area is considered to be alcohol related. ➤ There were small increases in most crime types ➤ No specific peak time, though the peak day was Saturday from 1200 to 1300 and 1500 to 1700 <p>0000 to 0600</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 35% increase in offending between 2011 and 2012 ➤ High proportion (60.7%) of violence is considered to be alcohol related ➤ The increase in offending has been driven by an increase in common assault and serious wounding ➤ The peak time period is from 0200 to 0500 on Saturday and Sunday, and from 0400 to 0500 on Monday
Recommendation	Alcohol related violent crime and disorder should continue to be monitored, as part of the alcohol saturation policy

4.0 Walworth

4.1 Contextual information

4.1.1 Licensed premises in Walworth



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

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

The Walworth Road runs through Walworth Community Council Area, and is the major shopping street of the area. East Street market is especially busy on Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

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

In January 2012 there were 48 premises licensed to serve alcohol in the Walworth saturation area. By January 2013, this figure had decreased to 45.

Type of premises	2011	2012	Change
24 hour store	2	2	0
Convenience store	15	13	-2
Off licence	1	1	0
Public house	15	13	-2
Restaurant/cafe	10	11	1
Supermarket	5	5	0
Grand total	48	45	-3

Similarly to the other saturation areas, the number of premises licensed to serve alcohol in Walworth has slightly reduced. There are two fewer convenience stores and two fewer public houses within this area, yet one additional restaurant/café.

Table 34: Opening times of licensed premises in Walworth							
Time Range	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
0000 - 0100	8	8	8	8	9	12	12
0100 - 0200	5	4	4	4	4	8	8
0200 - 0300	3	2	2	2	2	7	7
0300 - 0400	2	2	2	2	2	3	3
0400 - 0500	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
0500 - 0600	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
0600 - 0700	8	8	8	8	8	7	7
0700 - 0800	10	10	10	10	10	10	9
0800 - 0900	19	19	19	19	19	18	12
0900 - 1000	21	21	21	21	21	21	15
1000 - 1100	29	29	29	29	30	30	27
1100 - 1200	34	34	34	34	34	34	30
1200 - 1300	38	38	38	38	38	38	37
1300 - 1400	38	38	38	38	38	38	37
1400 - 1500	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
1400 - 1500	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
1400 - 1500	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
1700 - 1800	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
1700 - 1800	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
1900 - 2000	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
2000 - 2100	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
2100 - 2200	37	29	37	37	37	37	34
2200 - 2300	35	35	35	35	36	36	32
2300 - 0000	16	16	16	17	19	19	14

Of the 45 licensed premises in Walworth, opening times were recorded for all but seven on the licensing register.

Similarly to the other saturation areas most premises are open from 1100 to 2300, though it is notable that there are disparities with days, with each day recording more or less similar levels; the exception being 0000 to 0100 on Saturday and Sunday, when more premises are open.

3.1.2 The cost of alcohol related crime in Old Kent Road

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.

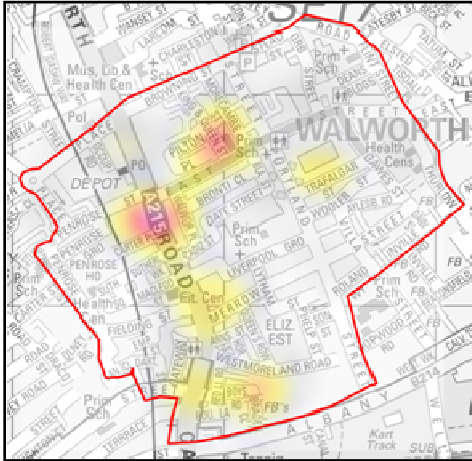
Using the Home Office calculations, it is estimated that in 2012, alcohol related violent crime in the Walworth saturation area cost **£533,049**, a **decrease of 20.8%** from 2011 estimates.

3.1.3 Considerations

- The increase in robbery/ASB at Elephant and Castle has meant an increase in police presence which may displace certain crime types further along the Walworth Road.
- The TfL funded Safer Transport Team continue to patrol the buses that travel along the Walworth Road as one of their priority areas, including the bus stops and street spaces.
- The continued regeneration of the Aylesbury estate (home to 7,500 people). There is a live Aylesbury Area Action Plan (AAP) which focuses on the estate itself and documents the changes needed to make improvements. Clearly, as the development furthers, this may have a significant impact upon the Walworth saturation area, most notably because Phase 1a is located within the saturation area boundary, with completion due in 2012/2013.

4.2 Alcohol related ambulance calls

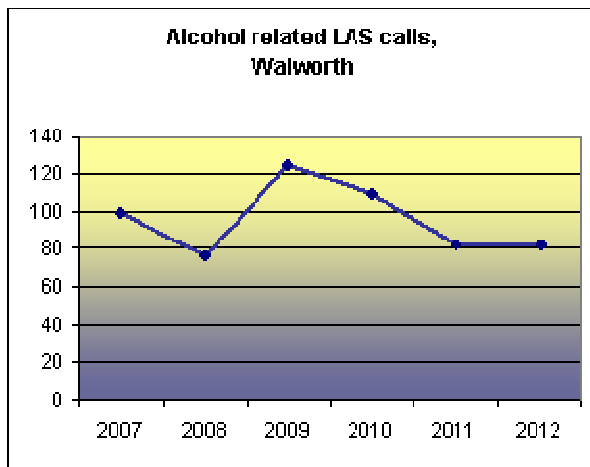
4.2.1 Locations



Hotspots in this saturation area seem to be located around King and Queen Street, the Aylesbury estate and various points along Walworth Road itself (most notably by Carter Place). King and Queen Street is just off East Street market and has been identified in the partnership tasking group as an area associated with street drinking and drug taking. There is a SASBU action plan in place for this area.

4.2.2 Statistics

2.5% of all LAS alcohol calls in Southwark in 2012 took place within the Walworth saturation area. In 2011, this figure was 2.9%.



Following two consecutive years of decreases, there was no change in this saturation area, when comparing levels from 2011 and 2012.

In both years there were 82 alcohol related ambulance calls made to the area.

September and March were the peak months for alcohol related ambulance call outs in Walworth with 14-15 calls each. May and June had 10 calls each. Other than that each month had between one and five calls.

4.2.3 Timings

Saturday is the peak day for calls, both in the early hours, between 0000 and 0300 and in the evening, from 1700 onwards. Otherwise, calls are evenly spread throughout the week, with calls increasing from 1500, and remaining at a higher level until 2000.

4.2.4 Patients

- Three quarters of patients attended to by LAS are male.
- Peak age for males is 35 - 49, with the peak age for females being 25-39.
- Over half of patients were taken to KCH or St Thomas's hospital; the majority of the others were treated at the scene, or declined assistance.

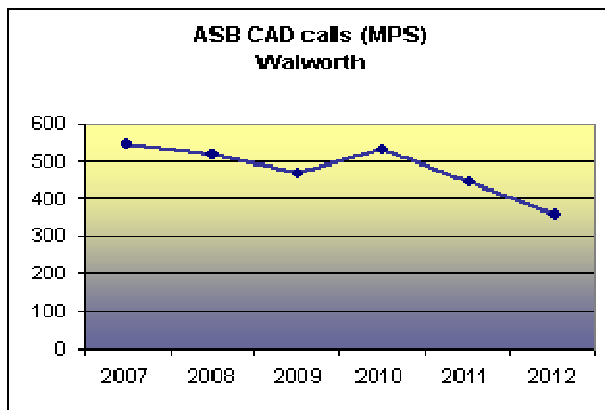
4.3 Police disorder calls

4.3.1 CAD statistics

5.8% of the borough's daytime calls are located within this saturation area. This decreases to 4.1% in the evening yet increases to 5.5% when only considering the 0000 to 0559 period.

Table 35: Annual CAD ASB in Walworth

ASB code	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Rowdy behaviour	545	516	469	532	444	357
Licensing	26	16	14	5	4	
Street drinking	63	74	49	29	5	3
Total	621	596	523	557	453	360



As with all other saturation areas, there has been a reduction in both 2010 to 2011 and in the most recent period.

Between 2011 and 2012 there has been a 19.6% decrease, equating to 87 calls.

4.3.2 Location

Similarly to the last assessment, there was a noticeable amount of calls originating from the East Street market as well as the parks/grassy areas. Calls have also been made from bookmakers, beauty parlours and supermarkets along the Walworth Road.

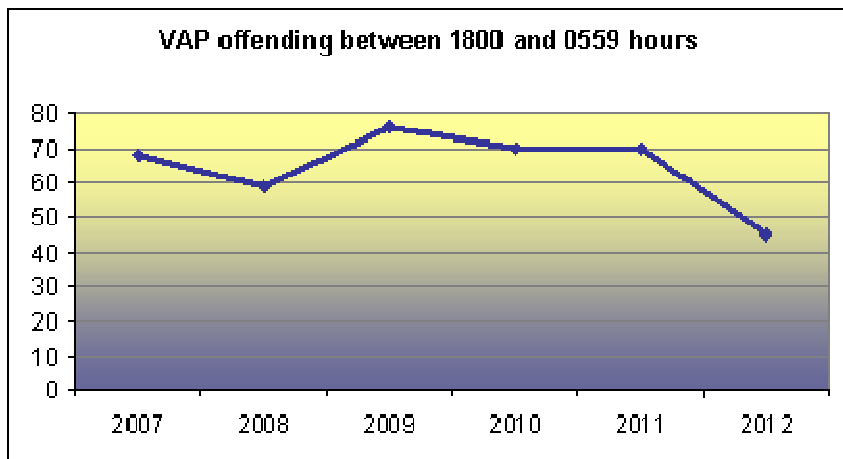
Calls made in the evening were almost exclusively made from licensed premises and late night eateries, and the streets outside them. There were far fewer calls to housing estates and residential streets in the evening period.

4.3.3 Timings

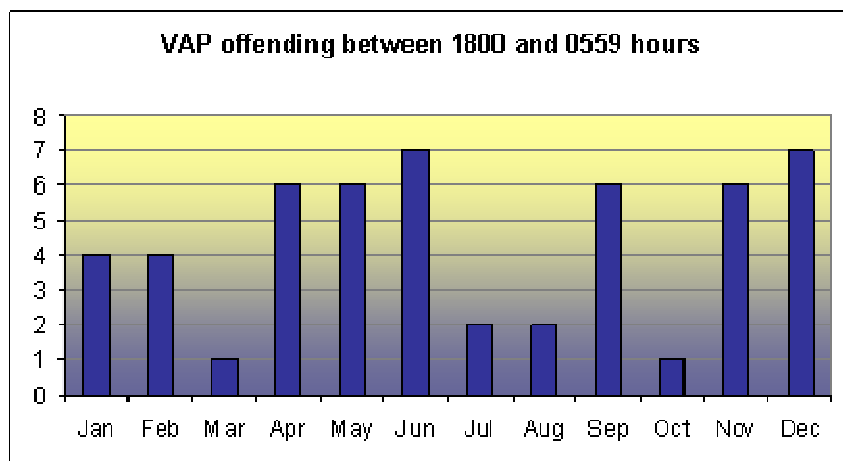
- There is a sudden increase in calls in Walworth between 1400 and 1500, and the level remains at a slightly higher level until the early evening (around 1900).
- 48.1% of calls take place in the evening period, between 1800 and 0559, and 51.9% in the daytime period, between 0600 and 1759.
- In total, just 20.3% (73 calls) were made between 0000 and 0559
- Sunday is the peak day (76 calls), with most of these being recorded in the early hours, between 0000 and 0500. However, there were very calls in the latter part of Saturday evening. Other than a particular low total on Tuesday (31) the other days of the week have a fairly tight range, from 46 (Monday) to 59 (Friday).

4.4 Alcohol related violence between 1800 and 0559

4.4.1 Offending



There has been a significant reduction in alcohol related violent crime in Walworth from 70 offences in 2011 to 45 in 2012 (35.7%, 25 offences).



Particular 'peak' months were June and December, with April, May, September and November also a concern. The level of offending in other months was significantly lower, particularly in March and October.

Though no months in the 2012 period were in the top quartile, there were five within the second highest quartile, showing that the averages across this year were higher than in previous years. In general, the peak months fit previous peak months fairly well, however, the October and March peak months of last year (they were both in the top quartile) were considerably diminished in 2012, with either one or no offences. July and August, which had both previously been peak months, experienced far fewer offences than in previous years,

Table 36: Alcohol related violence from 2007 to 2012 (1800 to 0559)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2012	4	4	1	6	6	7	2	2	6	1	6	
2011	7	5	11	4	4	6	5	8	3	11	2	4
2010	4	2	5	6	7	6	10	11	7	5	6	1
2009	2	4	11	7	8	10	4	6	4	7	5	8
2008	6	6	4	3	5	4	4	7	6	5	9	
2007	4	7	4	4	11	4	6	5	9	6	5	3
Total	27	28	36	30	41	37	31	39	35	29	24	31

Ranges			
Quartile 1	Quartile 2	Quartile 3	Quartile 4

Proportionality

2009 to 2011 saw higher proportions of alcohol related violence than previous years, and the 2012 total seems to have regressed to somewhere between the previous levels. Currently, 38.8% of violent crime in Walworth is considered alcohol related.

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
No alcohol	68	59	76	70	70	45
All VAP	197	223	188	171	156	116
% VAP alcohol related	34.5%	26.5%	40.4%	40.9%	44.9%	38.8%

Types of offending

Most types of violence decreased when comparing 2012 with 2011. The largest decreases were seen in terms of lower level violence, predominantly common assault and harassment. Assault with injury dropped from 24 offences to 21. Perhaps the most positive result was that serious wounding decreased by 50%, from 10 offences in 2011 to 5 in 2012.

Minor type	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assault with injury	27	22	18	23	24	21
Common assault	6	6	14	18	16	7
Harassment	24	19	17	6	14	9
Murder		2				
Offensive weapon	3	1	1	1		1
Other violence	4	1	9	12	6	2
Serious wounding	4	8	17	10	10	5
Grand total	68	59	76	70	70	45

4.4.2 Timings

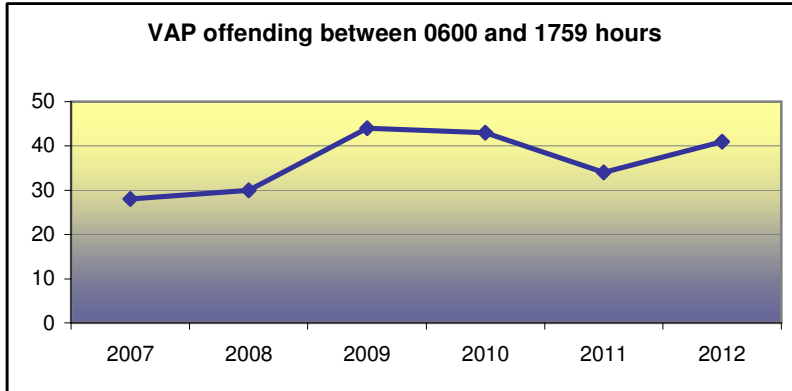
One third of alcohol related violent offending takes place on a Friday / Saturday, with over half occurring on weekend days. The peak time on the Friday/Saturday peak is between 2300 and 0400. On other days, the peak times are earlier, between 2000 and 0100.

Time Range	Mon/ Tue	Tue/ Wed	Wed/ Thu	Thu/ Fri	Fri/ Sat	Sat/ Sun	Sun/ Mon	Grand Total
1800 – 1900			2		1	1		4
1900 – 2000		1						1
2000 - 2100	1	1				1	1	4
2100 – 2200		1		1	1	2	1	6
2200 – 2300		1			1		1	3
2300 – 0000		1			2	1	1	5
0000 – 0100		3		1	1	1		6
0100 – 0200					3			3
0200 – 0300					3	1	1	5
0300 – 0400	1				2			3
0400 – 0500			1		1	1	2	5
0500 – 0600								0
Grand Total	2	8	3	2	15	8	7	45

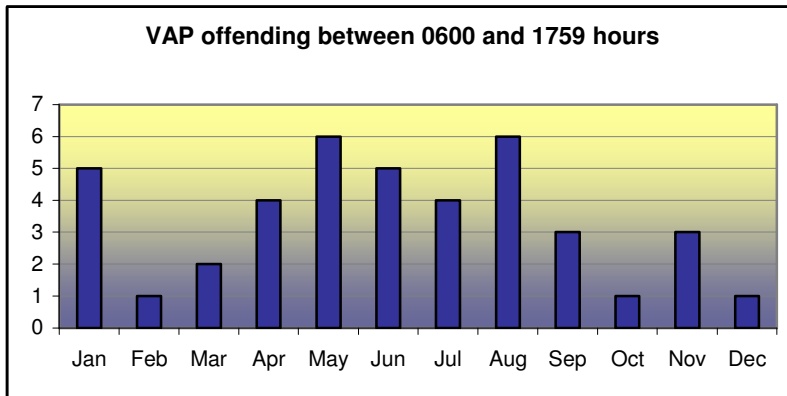
1	2	3	4	5
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4.5 Alcohol related violence between 0600 and 1759

4.5.1 Offending



Offending in the Walworth area decreased from 2009 to 2011, but the most recent data shows an increase of over 20% from 2011 to 2012 (seven offences).



The spring and summer months were the peak times for alcohol related violence in the daytime in Walworth in this period. There was also a secondary peak period in January 2012, though this was immediately followed by a period of very few offences.

January, May, June and August 2012 are all in the second highest quartile, showing that averages here were higher across the saturation area than at many points across the last six years. Generally, the peak months fit fairly well with previous peak times, with fewer offences in the autumn/winter months, and a spring/summer peak. Previous peak months seen in March, April and July were not seen in 2012.

Table 40: Alcohol related violence from 2007 to 2012 (0600 to 1759)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2012	5	1	2	4	6	5	4	6	3	1	3	1
2011	1	4	6	1	4	2	1	4	3	4		4
2010	7	2	7	2	2	3	6	3	3	3	2	3
2009	1	1	6	5	4	4	4	7	3	2		7
2008	1	2	4	4	3	6	5	2	1		1	1
2007	1	2	1	5	4	1	5	2	1	3	1	2
Total	27	28	36	30	41	37	31	39	35	29	24	31

Ranges			
Quartile 1	Quartile 2	Quartile 3	Quartile 4

Proportionality

The proportion of violence that is alcohol related in Walworth in the daytime period has been steadily increasing since 2008, with the current proportion being 21.9% (up from 20.2% in 2011).

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
No alcohol	28	30	44	43	34	41
All VAP	201	270	225	219	168	187
% VAP alcohol related	13.9%	11.1%	19.6%	19.6%	20.2%	21.9%

Types of offending

The increase shown between 2011 and 2012 is mostly owing to an increase in harassment offences (from seven in 2011 to sixteen in 2012). There was also an increase in serious wounding, with two offences reported in 2012. There was no significant change in the other crime types.

Minor type	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assault with injury	4	4	9	12	14	12
Common assault	4	6	13	11	9	10
Harassment	16	15	14	10	7	16
Offensive weapon	2	2	2	1	1	
Other violence	1	1	5	6	3	1
Serious wounding	1	2	1	3		2
Grand total	28	30	44	43	34	41

4.5.2 Timings

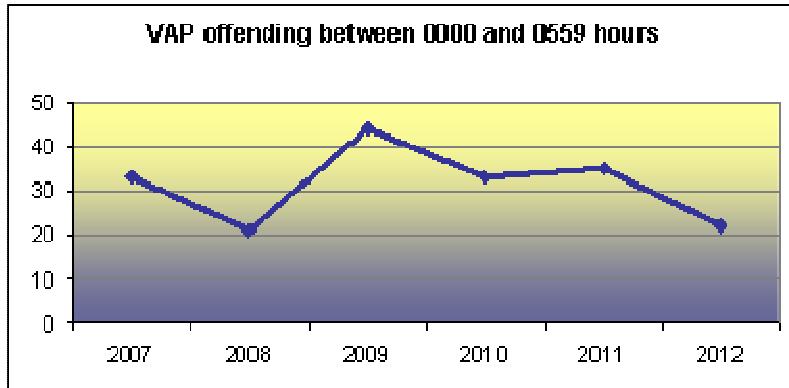
Mondays and Saturdays are the peak days in Walworth within this time period. On Mondays, offences begin at 1100, and take place until 1800. The Saturday offences start at a later time, from 1400 to 1800

Time Range	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Total
0600 – 0700			1			1	1	3
0700 – 0800			2					2
0800 – 0900						1		1
0900 – 1000			1					1
1000 – 1100			1					1
1100 – 1200	3							3
1200 – 1300		1	1					2
1300 – 1400	3						1	4
1400 – 1500	1	2	1		1	3		8
1500 – 1600					1	3		4
1600 – 1700	2	1		1		1	1	6
1700 - 1800	2				3	1		6
Grand total	11	4	7	1	5	10	3	41

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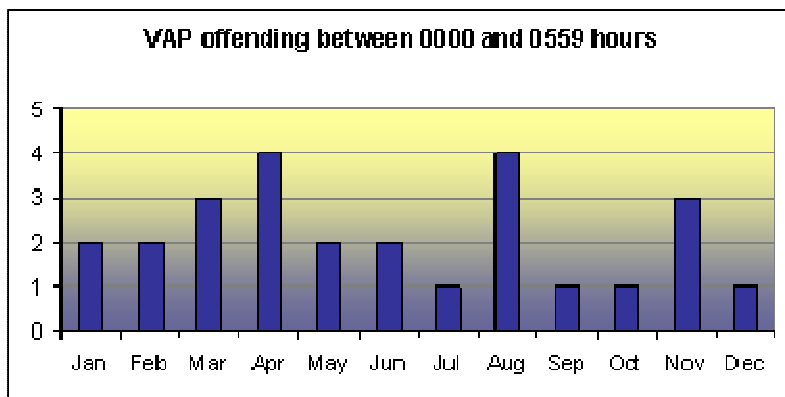
4.6 Alcohol related violence between 0000 and 0559

4.6.1 Offending



From a peak in 2009, levels of alcohol related violent crime in Walworth between 0000 and 0600 have dramatically reduced.

There was a 37.1% reduction in offences when comparing 2012 figures with those in 2011.



There were between two and four offences per month in Walworth in this period. Though numbers were small, the peak months were April, August and March with all other months reporting one or two offences.

No month in 2012 was seen to be in either of the top two quartiles, implying that levels of alcohol related violence in Walworth within this time period is at a significantly low level, when compared to time periods in other years.

The peak months were April, May and September. April and May frequently report more offences than other months, September is not as common. The peak months in 2011 were October and March (no offences in 2012) and January (two offences in 2012).

Table 44: Alcohol related violence from 2007 to 2012 (0000 to 0559)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2012	2	2		3	4	2	2	1	4		1	1
2011	5	1	5	1	2	2	3	3	2	8	1	2
2010	3	2		4	3	2	8	3	2	3	3	
2009	2	2	6	5	5	4	1	3	4	2	2	8
2008	4	3	1	1	2	1	1	2			3	3
2007	2	4	3	2	5		2	4	4	6	1	
Total	18	14	15	16	21	11	17	16	16	19	11	14

Ranges			
Quartile 1	Quartile 2	Quartile 3	Quartile 4

Proportionality

The proportion of violence that is alcohol related fluctuates year on year. In 2011, the proportion was 60.3%, which reduced to 48.9% in 2012.

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
No alcohol	33	21	44	33	35	22
All VAP	78	62	71	67	58	45
% VAP alcohol related	42.3%	33.9%	62.0%	49.3%	60.3%	48.9%

Types of offending

Most crime types stayed at a broadly similar level to 2011 figures. The decrease was almost entirely owing to a reduction in assault with injury, though small decreases were also seen in serious wounding and harassment.

Minor type	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assault with injury	15	8	10	12	16	9
Common assault	3		7	8	5	5
Harassment	11	9	6	2	5	2
Murder		1				
Offensive weapon	1		1			1
Other violence			8	5	4	2
Serious wounding	3	3	12	6	5	3
Grand total	33	21	44	33	35	22

4.6.2 Timings

Saturday is the main day for alcohol related offending in the Walworth area, between 0000 and 0600, specifically between 0100 and 0400. Over a third of offences take place within this time period.

Other more specific 'peak' periods are between 0000 and 0100 on Wednesdays, and between 0500 and 0600 on Mondays.

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

1	2	3	4	5
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4.7 Conclusion and recommendations

Table 48: Key findings and recommendations, Walworth	
Various	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Reduction of licensed premises, from 48 (2012) to 45 (2013) ➤ The estimated cost of alcohol related violence in this area was £533,049, a decrease of 20.8% from 2011 estimates
Ambulance calls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 2.5% of all calls were within this area. In 2011, this was 2.9%. ➤ There were 82 alcohol related ambulance calls in both 2011 and 2012. ➤ Saturday is the peak day, both in the early hours (from 0200 to 0300) and in the evening, from 1700 onwards
Police ASB calls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 5.8% of daytime CAD calls are to this area, compared to 4.1% in the evening (though when considering the 0000 to 0600 period, this increased to 5.5%) ➤ Overall decrease of 19.6% between 2011 and 2012 ➤ In the daytime period, there were a noticeable amount of calls made from the East Street market area, as well as bookmakers, beauty parlours and supermarkets along the Walworth Road. In the evening, calls are almost exclusively made to / from licensed premises and late night eateries and the streets around them ➤ There was an increase in calls from 1400, and the level remains slightly higher until the early evening, around 1900
Offending	<p>1800 – 0559</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 35.7% reduction in alcohol related violent crime between 2011 and 2012 ➤ Monthly average across this year were higher than in previous years ➤ 38.8% of violence considered to be alcohol related ➤ Most types of violence decreased when comparing 2012 with 2011. Serious wounding decreased from 10 offences in 2011 to 5 in 2012 ➤ One third of violent offending takes place on a Friday/Saturday, with others spread out throughout the week <p>0600 – 1800</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Increase of over 20% from 2011 to 2012, with peaks in the spring and summer months ➤ 21.9% of violence considered to be alcohol related ➤ The increase is generally owing to a large increase in low level offending, however assault with injury and serious wounding increased by small amounts ➤ Monday (1100 to 1800) and Saturday (1400 to 1800) are the peak days <p>0000 to 0600</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 37.1% reduction in offences when comparing 2012 with 2011 ➤ 48.9% of violence considered to be alcohol related ➤ Most crime types stayed at a broadly similar level to 2011 figures, the decrease was almost entirely owing to a reduction in assault with injury, though small decreases were seen in serious wounding and harassment ➤ Over a third of offences took place on Saturday, between 0100 and 0400
Recommendation	Alcohol related violent crime and disorder should continue to be monitored, as part of the alcohol saturation policy