

London Ambulance Service (LAS) call-out data FY 2013/14 – FTY 2014/15

Alcohol-related ambulance call-outs across Southwark

LAS data was extracted from the SafeStats website for use in this report. This dataset is managed by MOPaC.

The two periods used in the comparisons throughout this report run from the beginning of the financial year 2013 until the end of the financial year 2015.

Summary overview

- There were 6939 ambulance call-outs recorded throughout the two year period which were related to alcohol
- FY 2013/14 saw slightly more call-outs recorded than throughout 2014/15 at 3698 compared with 3241
- The number of alcohol-related call-outs recorded from May 2014 until the end of October 2014 was at least 250 fewer than in 2013
- The peak month for alcohol-related ambulance call-outs in 2013/14 was July at 375. Call-outs peaked again at the end of the financial year in March 2014 with 332 call-outs recorded. However in 2014/15 the peak month changed to May with 314 call-outs recorded; 61 fewer than the busiest month the previous year
- February 2015 recorded the fewest alcohol-related ambulance call-outs with 208
- Q2 in 2013/14 saw approximately 200 extra call-outs recorded, up 24% on Q1. That aside the quarterly profile remains around the 840 mark, although Q4 2014/15 has shown the most significant reduction in the number of call-outs recorded
- More calls were recorded on Saturdays throughout both FYs whereas Mondays and Tuesdays were far quieter with almost half as many call-outs
- The temporal profile for alcohol-related ambulance call-outs doesn't change over the two FYs; with the busiest time frame remaining 21:00 – 00:59
- In this report the night time economy (NTE) window is deemed to run from 18:00 – 05:59 and throughout the NTE in both 2013/14 and 2014/15 the proportion of ambulance call-outs remains at 62%
- NTE call-outs peaked on Saturdays at 21% in both FYs – interestingly throughout the remaining non-NTE time frame (06:00 – 17:59) Saturdays were also busier than other days of the week and 17%. Throughout 2014/15 there was a greater concentration of weekend call-outs to alcohol-related incidents on Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays – whereas throughout 2013/14 there was a higher demand on Wednesdays throughout the non-NTE period
- Non-NTE call-outs remained at a very similar rate at the weekend in 2014/15 as in 2013/14. Due to the general decrease in demand it is significant that this period remains the same as the previous FY year
- Cathedrals ward remains the busiest for alcohol-related ambulance call-outs seeing 16% of all call-outs. Not entirely surprising given the volume of human traffic the area in the north of the borough sees. According to the latest footfall reports from Experian the SE1 area is receiving more than 20,000 additional visitors year-on-year topping out at at least 617,000 visiting the 'Better Bankside' area
- Peckham Rye and Village wards see far fewer alcohol-related ambulance call-outs than other wards at 1% each
- Patients remain predominantly male at 72%. A slightly larger proportion of female patients was seen in 2014/15 however the number of female patients is much reduced at 878 in 2014/15 against 972 the previous FY
- Amongst males the 45-49 year old age group saw the most patients attended to in 2014/15 at 328; 3 fewer than in 2013/14. This is a change to 2013/14 where the most commonly attended male age group was 40-44 years
- The age group showing the most improvement (males) was 35-39 years where there were 103 fewer patients attended year-on-year. Age groups showing worst performance amongst males were; 50-54 years and 60-64 years (an extra 10 patients each group) and 65-69 year olds which recorded 13 additional patients

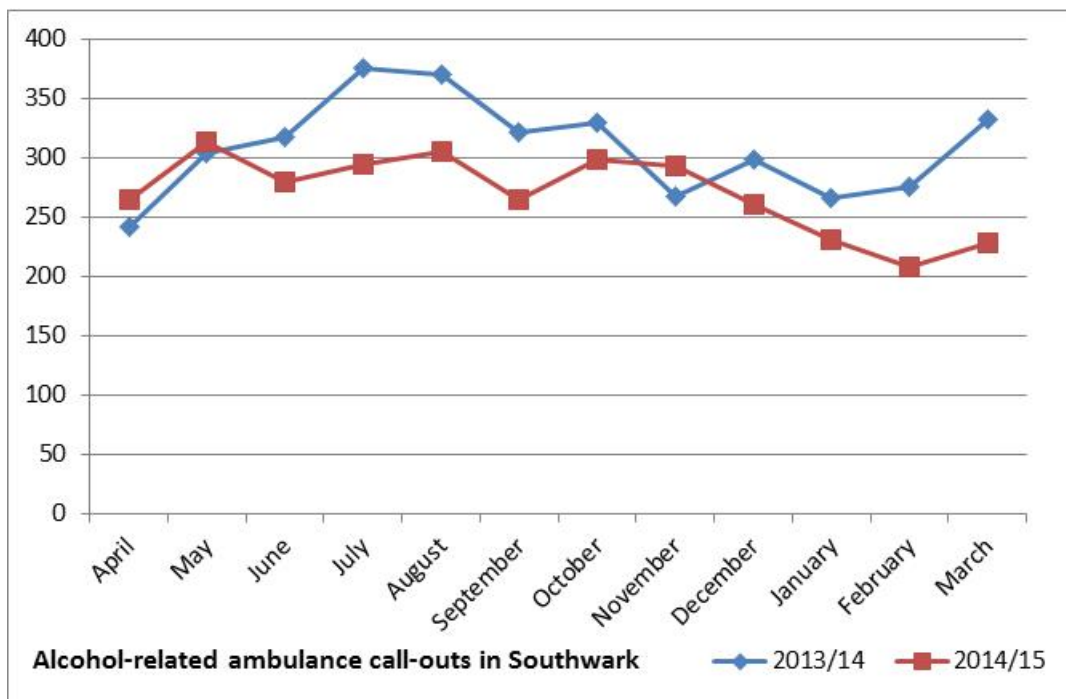
- 15-19 year olds showed improvements with both male and female patients – however there were more young females attended to than young males:
 - 15 – 19 year old males 65 in 2013/14 and 63 in 2014/15 – reduction of 2
 - 15 – 19 year old females 82 in 2013/14 and 71 in 2014/15 – reduction of 11
- The age range amongst females showing least improvement was 50-54 years where there were 17 extra call-outs recorded (69 compared with 52)
- The age group 35-39 year old females showed greatest improvement (41 recorded down from 102)

Alcohol-related ambulance call-outs. Detailed overview

The number of recorded alcohol-related ambulance call-outs in FY 2014/15 in Southwark has shown signs of improvement when compared with the previous financial year.

3241 call-outs were recorded from April 2014 through to the end of March 2015; 457 fewer than throughout 2013/14. The pattern of call-outs has also changed with a more levelled out performance map; a range of 106 was recorded in FY 2014/15 whilst throughout the previous FY a range of 133 was recorded.

Figure 1 helps show the change in call-out demand. Throughout early summer into late autumn in 2013/14 there were significantly more ambulance call-outs to alcohol-related incidents in Southwark. This manifested itself in a 25% increase in volume compared with Q1 in FY 2013/14. A further peak in demand was seen in March 2014. These peaks were not as prominent throughout 2014/15, in fact throughout the financial year a far more consistent monthly performance can be seen; leading to the demand dropping to the lowest point in February 2015 at 208; far below any other monthly reference point from 23 months prior.



1

% change between quarters

Q1 2013/14	Q2 2013/14	Q3 2013/14	Q4 2013/14	Q1 2014/15	Q2 2014/15	Q3 2014/15	Q4 2014/15
863	1067	894	874	858	864	852	667
	24%	-16%	-2%	-2%	1%	-1%	-22%

2

The pattern of quarterly performance changed dramatically for the better at the end of FY 2014/15 showing a 22% reduction in the number of alcohol-related ambulance call-outs, as shown in figure 2. Also noteworthy is the distinction between Q1 and Q2 in 2013/14 where a 24% increase was recorded.

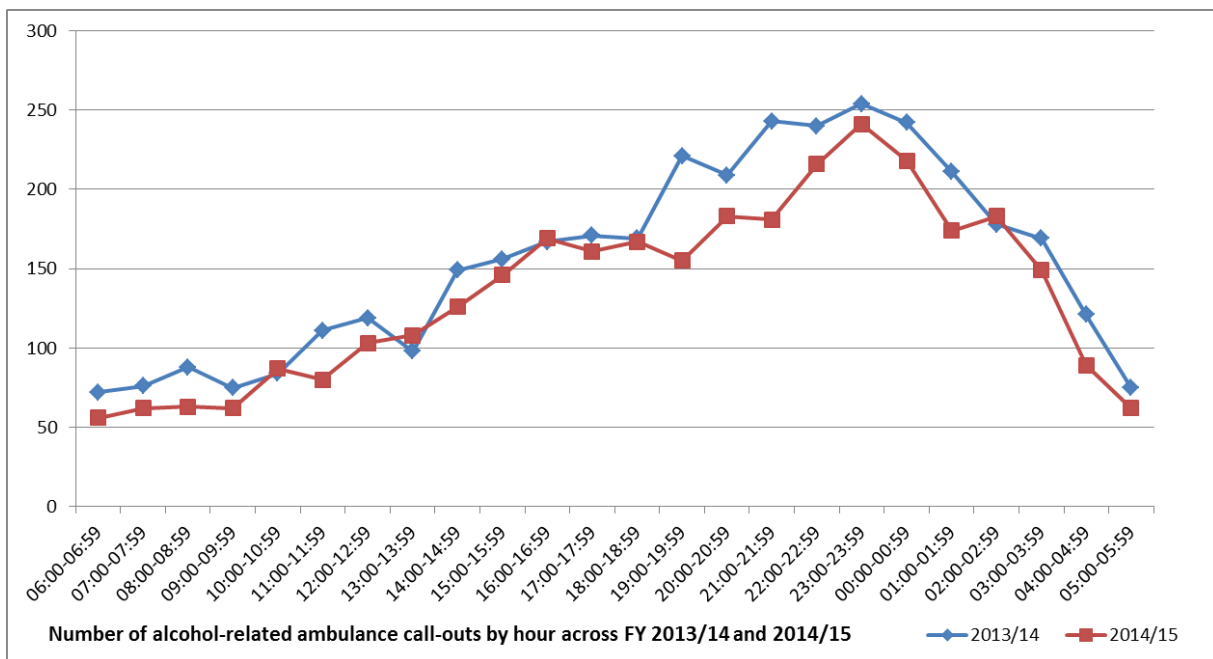
¹ Chart showing the number of recorded alcohol-related ambulance call-outs throughout FY 2013/14 compared with FY 2014/15

² Table showing quarter-by-quarter performance for alcohol-related call-outs across 2013/14 and 2014/15

Day	2013-14	2014-15	Total	Change
Mon	435	361	796	-74
Tue	414	342	756	-72
Wed	446	376	822	-70
Thu	526	410	936	-116
Fri	576	559	1135	-17
Sat	703	642	1345	-61
Sun	598	551	1149	-47
Total	3698	3241	6939	-457
Proportion	53%	47%		

3

Figure 3 shows the number of ambulance call-outs to alcohol-related incidents by day by FY. Saturdays remain the busiest time in Southwark, however it's worth noting that a reduction in demand has been recorded for each day not just the quieter ones. The greatest reduction in demand was recorded on Thursdays where throughout 2014/15 there were 116 fewer call-outs recorded.



4

The temporal profile of alcohol-related ambulance call-outs across Southwark doesn't change very much; demand increases throughout the NTE period up to a peak around midnight. Spikes can be seen either side firstly from 20:00 – 21:59 and again from 03:00 – 03:59. This matches the recorded pattern of assault presentations at Southwark's A&E facilities, although it is unknown whether the assaults recorded are linked to alcohol.

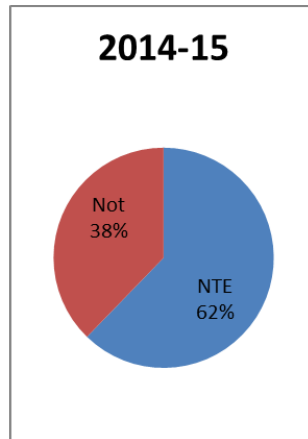
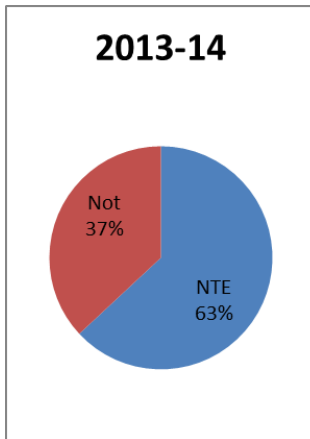
³ Table showing the number of alcohol-related call-outs by day and by financial year

⁴ Chart showing the number of alcohol-related call-outs by hour and by financial year

FY 13/14 - 14/15 Overall

06:00-06:59	128
07:00-07:59	138
08:00-08:59	151
09:00-09:59	137
10:00-10:59	171
11:00-11:59	191
12:00-12:59	222
13:00-13:59	206
14:00-14:59	275
15:00-15:59	302
16:00-16:59	336
17:00-17:59	332
18:00-18:59	336
19:00-19:59	376
20:00-20:59	392
21:00-21:59	424
22:00-22:59	456
23:00-23:59	495
00:00-00:59	460
01:00-01:59	385
02:00-02:59	361
03:00-03:59	318
04:00-04:59	210
05:00-05:59	137
Total	6939

NTE or not	2013-14	2014-15
NTE	2332	2018
Not	1366	1223
Total	3698	3241

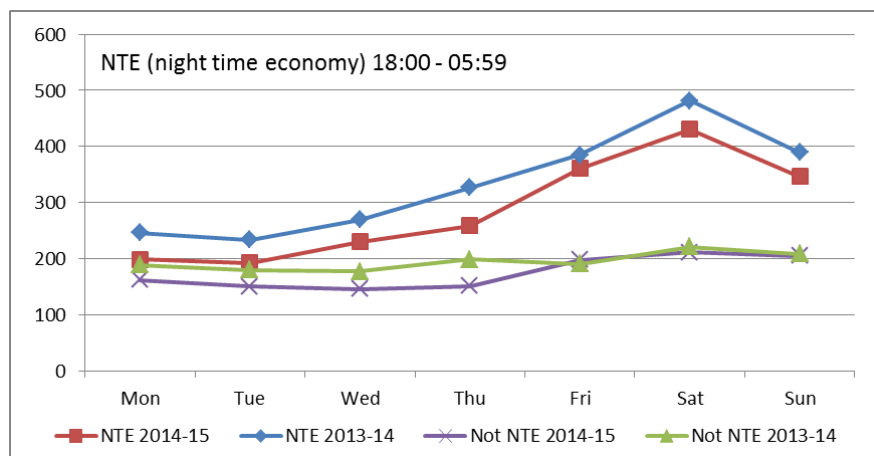


5

The temporal profile remains quite similar across both FY periods; 2013/14 and 2014/15. The run up to midnight seeing more activity than at other times. The proportion of night time economy (NTE) incidents remains almost the same at 62% across both FYs however the volume of incidents has shown an improvement of over 300 call-outs.

The chart most left of figure 3 represents the profile of both 2013/14 and 2014/15 combined, whereas the two financial years are separated in the remaining table and pie charts. Although the not-NTE proportion and volume remain quite similar across the two reporting periods, figure 6 below shows the changes seen in 2014/15.

The demand for Not-NTE call-outs remains the same in 2014/15 at the weekend as it was the previous year. This bucks the overall trend of 'reduction and improvement'.



6

⁵ Combined data visualisation of temporal profile for alcohol-related ambulance call-outs

2014/15	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Total
06:00-06:59	12	4	5	8	6	8	13	56
07:00-07:59	5	5	5	7	9	13	18	62
08:00-08:59	6	6	8	7	8	13	15	63
09:00-09:59	7	10	7	9	11	7	11	62
10:00-10:59	9	9	7	11	17	17	17	87
11:00-11:59	10	3	6	13	15	17	16	80
12:00-12:59	15	14	10	16	13	20	15	103
13:00-13:59	7	21	18	15	18	11	18	108
14:00-14:59	20	18	21	8	19	21	19	126
15:00-15:59	21	15	17	22	21	28	22	146
16:00-16:59	19	24	18	20	32	29	27	169
17:00-17:59	31	21	24	15	29	27	14	161
18:00-18:59	26	29	21	25	28	18	20	167
19:00-19:59	21	10	31	25	28	19	21	155
20:00-20:59	20	29	18	32	37	29	18	183
21:00-21:59	16	27	31	17	39	28	23	181
22:00-22:59	26	16	22	31	51	46	24	216
23:00-23:59	21	23	18	37	69	52	21	241
00:00-00:59	16	17	21	23	34	60	47	218
01:00-01:59	12	9	19	23	23	47	41	174
02:00-02:59	13	14	15	22	21	48	50	183
03:00-03:59	11	5	22	18	18	35	40	149
04:00-04:59	8	11	5	4	3	31	27	89
05:00-05:59	9	2	7	2	10	18	14	62
Total	361	342	376	410	559	642	551	3241

Figure 7 shows the number of incidents responded to by day and hour for the whole of 2014/15. It helps to highlight the extremely busy spells across the weekend at around midnight.

WardName	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Total	Ward %
Brunswick Park	20	11	9	15	17	13	11	96	3%
Camden Green	19	28	33	19	25	59	36	219	7%
Cathedrals	48	41	71	81	105	97	91	534	16%
Chaucer	24	24	27	33	41	44	38	231	7%
College	5	7	4	7	7	13	7	50	2%
East Dulwich	10	6	14	10	6	6	12	64	2%
East Walworth	19	18	17	21	34	49	43	201	6%
Faraday	11	7	15	20	27	20	18	118	4%
Grange	34	28	33	43	53	54	49	294	9%
Livesey	8	9	16	4	13	25	23	98	3%
Newington	23	27	23	25	27	46	37	208	6%
Nunhead	13	12	16	15	16	22	12	106	3%
Peckham	12	10	9	17	22	25	25	120	4%
Peckham Rye	7	10	3	4	6	7	9	46	1%
Riverside	23	23	19	26	52	44	31	218	7%
Rotherhithe	13	14	23	15	22	18	19	124	4%
South Bermondsey	19	17	8	12	17	25	18	116	4%
South Camberwell	10	9	13	6	14	9	12	73	2%
Surrey Docks	12	9	10	5	10	10	10	66	2%
The Lane	25	31	9	24	37	49	37	212	7%
Village	6	1	4	8	8	7	13	47	1%
Total	361	342	376	410	559	642	551	3241	100%

Figure 8 shows how each ward contributes to the overall demand of ambulance call-outs by day.

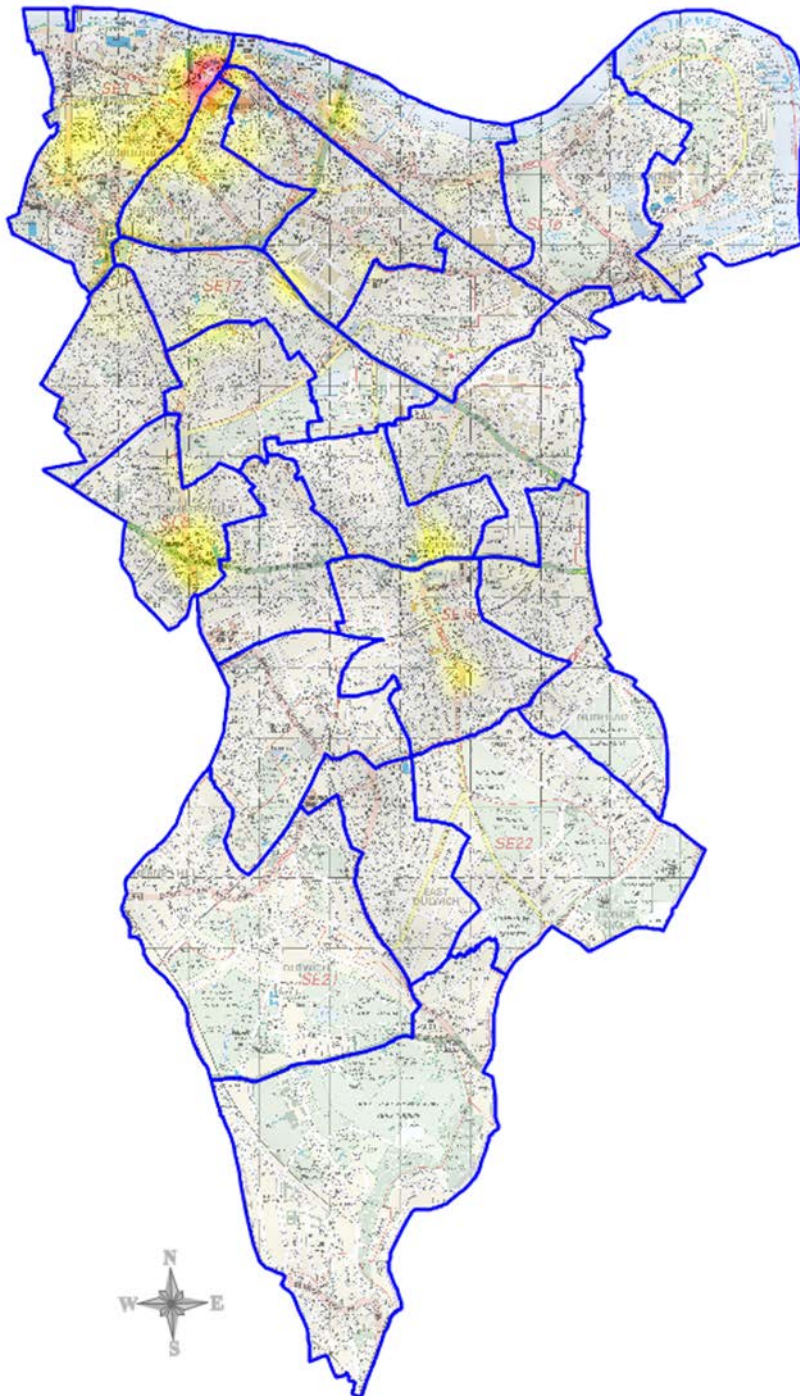
⁶ Chart showing NTE versus not-NTE periods and the volume of alcohol-related ambulance call-outs by day

⁷ Table showing detailed breakdown of alcohol-related call-outs throughout 2014/15 by day/by hour

⁸ Table showing breakdown of alcohol-related ambulance call-outs by day and by ward

Cathedrals ward saw 16% of all alcohol-related ambulance call-outs throughout FY 2014/15. Cathedrals hosted the largest proportion of licensed premises in Southwark at 12% and has a thriving business, residential and leisure population.

Other wards which saw a large proportion of call-outs were Grange (9%), Camberwell Green (7%), Chaucer (7%), Riverside (7%) and The Lane (7%). These wards all feature high numbers of licensed premises. The one location to buck this trend is Livesey ward which has the third-highest number of licensed premises but a very low proportion of alcohol-related ambulance call-outs at 3%.



9

The map in figure 9 uses 'hotspot shading' to identify areas in Southwark where alcohol-related ambulance call-outs are sited in close proximity to each other. In this instance the highlighted area falls within Cathedrals, Chaucer, Grange and Riverside wards – as highlighted previously in figure 8.

Specifically the majority of call-outs appear to have been linked to the area close to Borough Market. Although precise address data is not provided in the London Ambulance Service dataset from MOPaC.

⁹ Thematic map showing geospatial intensity of alcohol-related ambulance call-outs, FY 2014/15

Patients collected by ambulance for alcohol-related episodes

Patients were predominantly male, at 72%. Females accounted for 27%. This rate was repeated throughout both FY periods. 2% of patients were described as being non-gender specific.

Male	Age_Range	2013/4	2014/15	Change	Total	2014 prop
Blank	Blank	120	91	-29	211	4%
Youth	1-4	1	2	1	3	0%
	5-9	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	10-14	2	3	1	5	0%
	15-19	65	63	-2	128	3%
NotYouth	20-24	171	154	-17	325	7%
	25-29	283	228	-55	511	10%
	30-34	282	257	-25	539	11%
	35-39	340	237	-103	577	10%
	40-44	356	289	-67	645	12%
	45-49	331	328	-3	659	14%
	50-54	225	235	10	460	10%
	55-59	161	142	-19	303	6%
	60-64	85	95	10	180	4%
Pensionner	65-69	103	116	13	219	5%
	70-74	64	28	-36	92	1%
	75-79	34	26	-8	60	1%
	80-84	21	18	-3	39	1%
	85-89	8	5	-3	13	0%
	90-94	1		-1	1	0%
	95-99	1	1	0	2	0%
Total		2654	2318	-336	4972	100%

10

Because males make up the majority of patients figure 10 explores this in more detail. The pink shading in columns 2013/14 and 2014/15 highlight the top 10 age groups affected by alcohol-related incidents requiring an ambulance. This range encompasses males aged from 20 years through to 69 years. The 45-49 year old age range saw the greatest proportion of call-outs at 14%, closely followed by 40-44 year olds.

The age groups showing the greatest increase in the number of recorded alcohol-related ambulance call-outs were 50-54 year olds, 60-64 year and 65-69 years olds. The latter recording an increase of 13 incidents, however this age group was not confined to Cathedrals ward, instead was found to have been attended to in Faraday and South Bermondsey wards.

Ethnicity data was not available at the time of analysis.

Females showed a far younger majority age group – 20-24 and 25-29 year olds accounted for 28% of all patients. The age group representative of the greatest rate of change year-on-year in females was 50-54 where there were 17 more patients.

336 fewer males were attended to in FY 2014/15 compared with the previous period. A reduction was recorded in the number of female patients attended to also, of 91.

¹⁰ Table showing age ranges of male patients attended to by LAS for alcohol-related incidents

Alcohol-related crime and disorder across Southwark

Crimes included in this report were recorded by the MPS in Southwark borough, and were identified as being linked to alcohol by the use of 'feature codes'. These help determine whether alcohol was present at a crime scene in one or more of three ways; a) whether the victim had been drinking, b) whether the suspect had been drinking or c) whether alcohol was being consumed at the scene.

These codes are added by officers at the point of typing up crime reports and so may not wholly represent the actual state of alcohol-related crime and disorder, but can be used to provide a fair representation of the issue.

The timeframe used in this report matches that of the LAS section; spanning two financial years April to March 2013/14 and April to March 2014/15.

There were 369 alcohol-related crimes recorded throughout FY 2013/14 but 49 fewer crimes recorded throughout FY 2014/15 at 320.

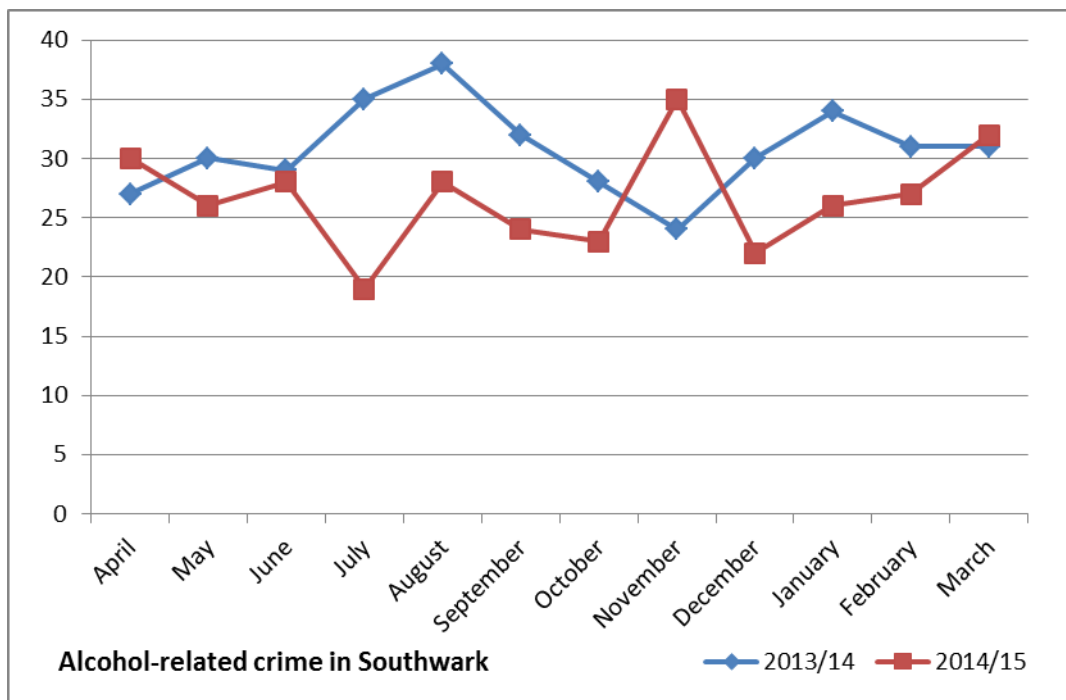
Summary overview

- Crimes are identified as having links to alcohol by the use of 'flags' – a marker added to a crime report by the officer in case. The data contained within this report relates to the three 'alcohol flags' used by the MPS. These classify crimes where: 1) alcohol was present, 2) alcohol had been consumed by the victim and 3) alcohol had been consumed by the suspect
- There were 49 fewer alcohol-related crimes recorded by police in Southwark throughout FY 2014/15 than throughout 2013/14
- November 2014 saw a spike in the number of alcohol-related crimes recorded in Southwark. Apart from this the seasonal profile remained similar to that of the previous FY
- Alcohol-related robbery offending has shown considerable improvement year on year
- Peak days for alcohol-related crime in Southwark remain at the weekend, similar to the LAS profile. However throughout 2014/15 offending on Fridays dropped off significantly
- Alcohol-related offending within licensed premises has been met head-on by council and police enforcement. Premises which had frequently been associated with violent crime, had problems with thefts and demonstrated poor management were visited and supported where weaknesses had been identified. In some cases premises were temporarily closed and had licensing conditions applied
- Alcohol-related offending is most prevalent from midnight into the early hours
- The proportion of offending taking place within the hours of the Night Time Economy (18:00 – 05:59) has reduced from 77% to 69%
- Cathedrals ward saw more alcohol-related offending than other wards
- There were 3 areas identified as being affected by alcohol-related offending: Cathedrals ward, junction of Peckham High Street and Rye Lane and the Elephant and Castle
- In Southwark violence tends to be recorded more so in town centre areas where a high volume of footfall passes through an area of limited public space
- Violence against the person featured most strongly amongst alcohol-related offending in Southwark. This was reflected across the MPS as a whole. Much of this was driven by the reclassification of "violence with injury" in FY 2014/15
- The age group 18 – 30 years appeared to be most likely to become a victim of an alcohol-related crime
- More victims and suspects of alcohol-related crime were recorded as being residents of Southwark than other boroughs. Lewisham was the borough of residence for the second largest proportion of victims and suspects of alcohol-related crime

Alcohol-related crime and disorder. Detailed overview

Figure 11 shows the count of alcohol-related crime by month over the two financial years. A clear improvement in the number of alcohol-related crime was seen throughout 2014/15, especially throughout July. November bucked the trend though – note that the difference is 10 offences; not a huge amount but a spike which unsettles the overall improved rate. Five of these offences were sexual (although not concentrated in any specific geographical area), a crime type not seen in Nov 2013/14. Overall there were 6 more alcohol-related sexual offences recorded throughout 2014/15 than the FY before.

Alcohol-related robbery showed significant improvement across the two reporting periods; from 23 offences throughout FY 2013/14 down to 7 throughout FY 2014/15. This matches the overall profile of reducing numbers of robbery in Southwark.



11

% change between quarters

Q1 2013/14	Q2 2013/14	Q3 2013/14	Q4 2013/14	Q1 2014/15	Q2 2014/15	Q3 2014/15	Q4 2014/15
86	105	82	96	84	71	80	85
	22%	-22%	17%	-13%	-15%	13%	6%

12

The pattern of quarterly performance for crime and disorder in Figure 12 is different to that of LAS alcohol-related call-outs. The profile begins in a very similar style, but from Q4 2013/14 the variation is far more extreme – more peaks and troughs compared to the relative consistency of LAS activity.

¹¹ Chart showing the number of recorded alcohol-related crime throughout FY 2013/14 compared with FY 2014/15

¹² Table showing quarter-by-quarter performance for alcohol-related crime 2013/14 – 2014/15

Day	2013/14	2014/15	Total	Change
Mon	36	30	66	-6
Tue	31	21	52	-10
Wed	51	34	85	-17
Thu	40	39	79	-1
Fri	73	44	117	-29
Sat	62	76	138	14
Sun	76	76	152	0
Total	369	320	689	-49
Proportion	54%	46%		

13

Figure 13 splits both reporting periods into days of the week. In both cases weekend levels of alcohol-related crime and disorder remain higher than throughout the week. Friday nights in 2014/15 saw a marked reduction compared with the previous FY.

With this in mind the list of licensed premises which had their licenses suspended or reviewed throughout 2014/15 included several pubs and clubs which shared a similar history of alcohol-related violence. Many of these premises are now reopened but have additional licensing conditions applied, a revised management structure or an improved security/door supervisor team.

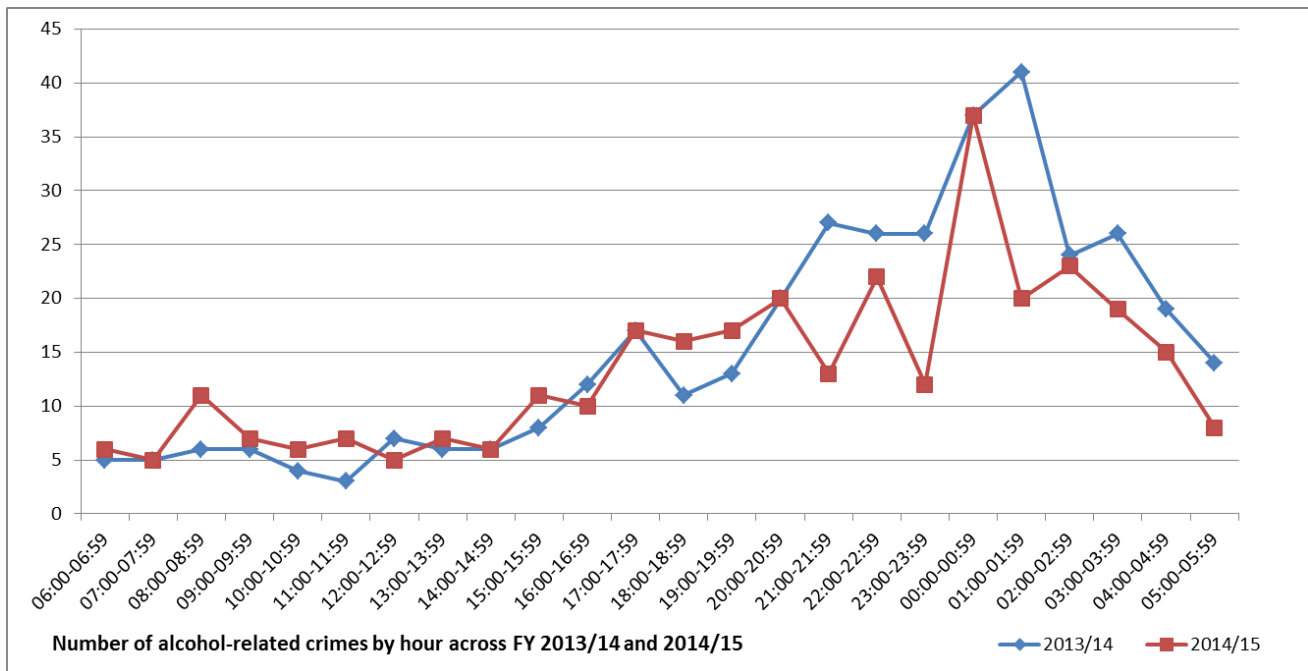
Council and police licensing teams have been working together to enforce new conditions, to support licensees and to help promote a common understanding about what is expected and what won't be tolerated. The results of this activity are clear in the performance – especially regarding violence, and to some extent theft, recorded as having taken place within pubs, bars and clubs across Southwark.

Operation Equinox has been live on borough since October 2014, tackling night time economy-related offending via high visibility patrolling and other tactics. It is highly likely that this too has helped bring about a positive impact on street-based alcohol-related violence.

Currently Operation Omega is live in SE1. This is one of the busiest night and daytime economy zones where theft, violence and other MOPaC7 crimes are more prevalent than in other areas. It is intended that Omega will operate two patrols within the SE1 boundary from September 2015. Shifts should provide cover for daytime and evening¹⁴. Amongst the MOPaC7 crime types it is expected that Omega will impact heavily on street crime and theft person. Persistent offenders have already been arrested under Omega before it's up and running at full strength. Alongside Omega, Operation Equinox has been in place across London dealing specifically with crime and disorder within licensed premises.

¹³ Table showing number of alcohol-related crimes recorded by day and FY

¹⁴ The peak times for alcohol-related offending run from midnight until 02:00 – outside the remit of Op Omega



15

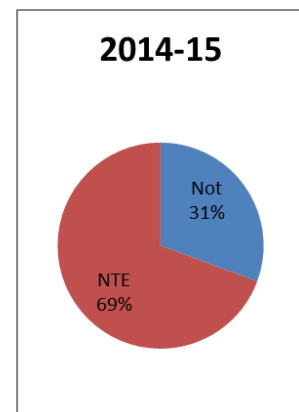
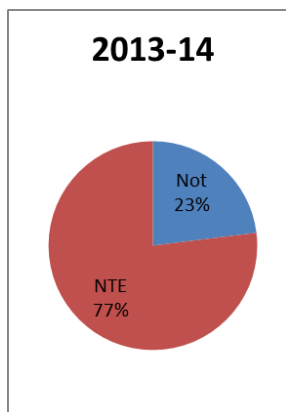
The temporal profile of alcohol-related offending in Southwark follows a very similar pattern to that shown by LAS call-outs to alcohol-related incidents, as would be expected.

Looking at the two reporting periods, 2014/15 saw far fewer offences taking place around midnight than the year before – in fact the run up to midnight was much quieter this past year, with one spike in offending, compared with 2013/14 where offending was far more prevalent from 21:00 through until 03:59.

FY 13/14 - 14/15	Overall
06:00-06:59	11
07:00-07:59	10
08:00-08:59	17
09:00-09:59	13
10:00-10:59	10
11:00-11:59	10
12:00-12:59	12
13:00-13:59	13
14:00-14:59	12
15:00-15:59	19
16:00-16:59	22
17:00-17:59	34
18:00-18:59	27
19:00-19:59	30
20:00-20:59	40
21:00-21:59	40
22:00-22:59	48
23:00-23:59	38
00:00-00:59	74
01:00-01:59	61
02:00-02:59	47
03:00-03:59	45
04:00-04:59	34
05:00-05:59	22
Total	689

16

NTE or Not	2013-14	2014-15	Total
Not	85	98	183
NTE	284	222	506
Total	369	320	689



The proportion of NTE alcohol-related crime has shrunk slightly from 77% in 2013/14 down to 69% throughout 20-14/15.

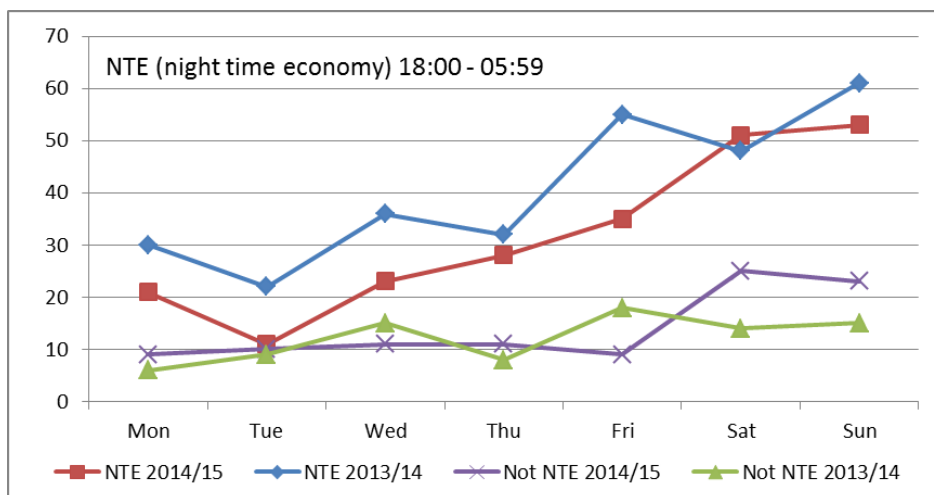
¹⁵ Chart showing the peak time of alcohol-related crime by FY

¹⁶ Combined data visualisation of temporal profile for alcohol-related crime, including NTE or Not “night time economy timeframe 18:00 – 05:59”

NTE or Not	Day	NTE 2013/14	%	NTE 2014/15	%	Total
NTE	Mon	30	11%	21	9%	51
	Tue	22	8%	11	5%	33
	Wed	36	13%	23	10%	59
	Thu	32	11%	28	13%	60
	Fri	55	19%	35	16%	90
	Sat	48	17%	51	23%	99
	Sun	61	21%	53	24%	114
	NTE total		284	100%	222	100%
		Not NTE 2013/14		Not NTE 2014/15		
Not	Mon	6	7%	9	9%	15
	Tue	9	11%	10	10%	19
	Wed	15	18%	11	11%	26
	Thu	8	9%	11	11%	19
	Fri	18	21%	9	9%	27
	Sat	14	16%	25	26%	39
	Sun	15	18%	23	23%	38
	Not total		85	100%	98	100%
Total		369		320		689

17

Figure 17: NTE offending throughout 2014/15 was more intense at weekends than in 2013/14. Additionally daytime offending has picked up on the weekend in 2014/15 compared with the previous year. In both NTE and Not the mid-week Wednesday bump appears to have been ironed out in 2014/15.



18

Increases throughout the Not NTE timeframes have been driven by a small group of crime types: serious wounding, common assault, harassment and drugs offences.

The geography of these offences is wide-spread and not restricted to any particular part of the borough. The majority of serious wounding took place in the home and included offences such as being hit on the head with a spoon or being hit in the face with a rolled up TV guide. It's important to note that 'serious wounding' covers a broad range of offences which don't always leave a victim with life-threatening injuries.

¹⁷ Table showing alcohol-related crime by NTE or Not and by day-of-the-week, also by FY

¹⁸ Chart showing alcohol-related crime by NTE or Not and by day-of-the-week, also by FY

2014/15								
HourRange	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Total
06:00-06:59	1					4	1	6
07:00-07:59				2		3		5
08:00-08:59	1		1		1	3	5	11
09:00-09:59		1	1	1		2	2	7
10:00-10:59		1		1	1	2	1	6
11:00-11:59	2	2	2			1		7
12:00-12:59		1	1		1	1	1	5
13:00-13:59				2	1	1	3	7
14:00-14:59	2	1			2	1		6
15:00-15:59		1	2	2		2	4	11
16:00-16:59	2		3		1	1	3	10
17:00-17:59	1	3	1	3	2	4	3	17
18:00-18:59	2	1		4	4	2	3	16
19:00-19:59		2	2	1	6	3	3	17
20:00-20:59	2	3	3	2	6	1	3	20
21:00-21:59	3		1	3	2	1	3	13
22:00-22:59	4		4	4	4	3	3	22
23:00-23:59	1				3	6	2	12
00:00-00:59	2	1	5	1	6	8	14	37
01:00-01:59		3	1	5	1	5	5	20
02:00-02:59	1		4	3	2	8	5	23
03:00-03:59	4	1	1	1	1	6	5	19
04:00-04:59			2	2		5	6	15
05:00-05:59	2			2		3	1	8
Total	30	21	34	39	44	76	76	320

Figure 19 shows the count of alcohol-related crimes by day and by hour. The colour coding helps show which hours on which days hosted the greatest and fewest numbers of crimes. This profile very closely matches that of alcohol-related calls answered by LAS.

2014-15									
Ward	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Total	Ward %
Brunswick Park				3	1	3	5	12	4%
Camberwell Green	2	1	1	2	4	3	3	16	5%
Cathedrals	2	2	6	5	5	12	10	42	13%
Chaucer	4	2	1		5	8	7	27	8%
College			1				3	4	1%
East Dulwich				1				1	0%
East Walworth	5	3	2		5	2	5	22	7%
Faraday			2	3	1	2	3	11	3%
Grange	3	1	5	2	3	5		19	6%
Livesey	1		3	3		4	1	12	4%
Newington	1	2		1	3	3		10	3%
Nunhead		1			1		1	3	1%
Peckham	3	3	2	5	2	4	3	22	7%
Peckham Rye				1		2	1	4	1%
Riverside	2		1	1	1	4	5	14	4%
Rotherhithe	3	1	1	2	3	5	5	20	6%
South Bermondsey		1	3	3	4	1	4	16	5%
South Camberwell		1			1	2	1	5	2%
Surrey Docks			1	2	1	1	1	6	2%
The Lane	2	1	2	2		8	7	22	7%
Village			1				1	2	1%
#N/A	2	2	2	3	4	7	10	30	9%
Total	30	21	34	39	44	76	76	320	100%

Figure 20 highlights each ward in Southwark according to the number of alcohol-related crimes recorded. Cathedrals ward saw the largest proportion of all alcohol-related offending, the same as portrayed by LAS.

¹⁹ Table showing the count of alcohol-related crimes in 2014/15 by day and time

²⁰ Table showing the count of alcohol-related crimes in 2014/15 by ward and by day

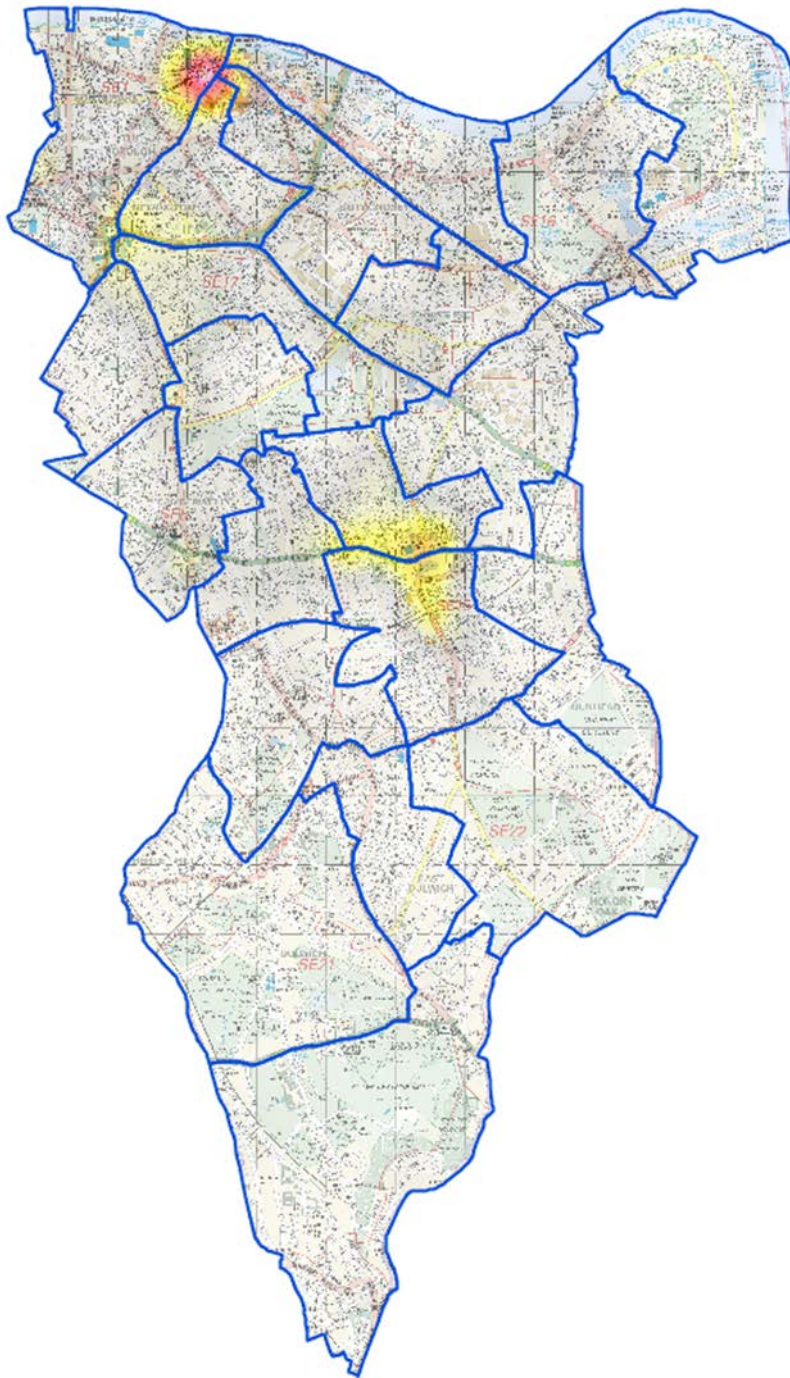


Figure 21 highlights the areas in Southwark where alcohol-related crime occurred most frequently and in closest proximity. This type of mapping, called hotspotting, helps indicate where offending takes place time and time again within a close geographical area.

The map shows three areas of interest:

1. The north west; Cathedrals ward bordering with Chaucer, Grange and Riverside – specifically the area containing Borough Market, London Bridge train station and the junction of Borough high Street and Southwark Street. An area popular with tourists, commuters and residents all making the most of the local town centre atmosphere, entertainments and transport options. This part of Southwark is very busy, with footfall counts reaching over half a million visitors each week. (Experian footfall survey.)

21

2. In the centre of the borough the map shows the borders of Peckham and The Lane wards as the second most common location for alcohol-related crime. This area represents another of Southwark's town centres with many shops, cafes and bars and public transport options. Two main thoroughfares join at this point; Peckham High Street and Rye Lane. This is also one of Southwark's busiest locations however an accurate footfall count is not available.

²¹ Map of alcohol-related crime in Southwark – FY 2014/15.

3. Due south of location 1 is the third most common location for recorded alcohol-related crime; Elephant and Castle. The map demonstrates that by comparison this location sees a lower intensity of offending, at least offending which has been reported to police.

This location is similar to the other two ‘town centres’ but has a completely different make up. Elephant and Castle contains a large shopping centre, a network of subway tunnels (planning for redevelopment will see the eventual closure of all subways routes. This has already started at time of writing, August 2015), an abundance of public transport provisions and one of Southwark’s busiest night clubs. Elephant and Castle is more densely populated (residentially) than the other two highlighted areas but has a less affluent business district. It should still be considered a town centre but has alternative characteristics to Borough Market and Peckham High Street.

Alcohol-related crime: violence

In Southwark just over 40% of all alcohol-related crime pertained to violence against the person. Throughout FY 2014/15 there was a 10% reduction in alcohol-related violence compared with FY 2013/14, but at the same time the *proportion* of violent crime increased from 40% to 43%²².

The greatest improvement in alcohol-related crime was seen in theft offences which decreased by 35. This meant theft accounted for on 9% of all alcohol-related crime throughout FY 2014/15 compared with 18% previously.

Sexual offences saw an increase in volume and proportion in FY 2014/15 compared with FY 2013/14 with six more recorded.

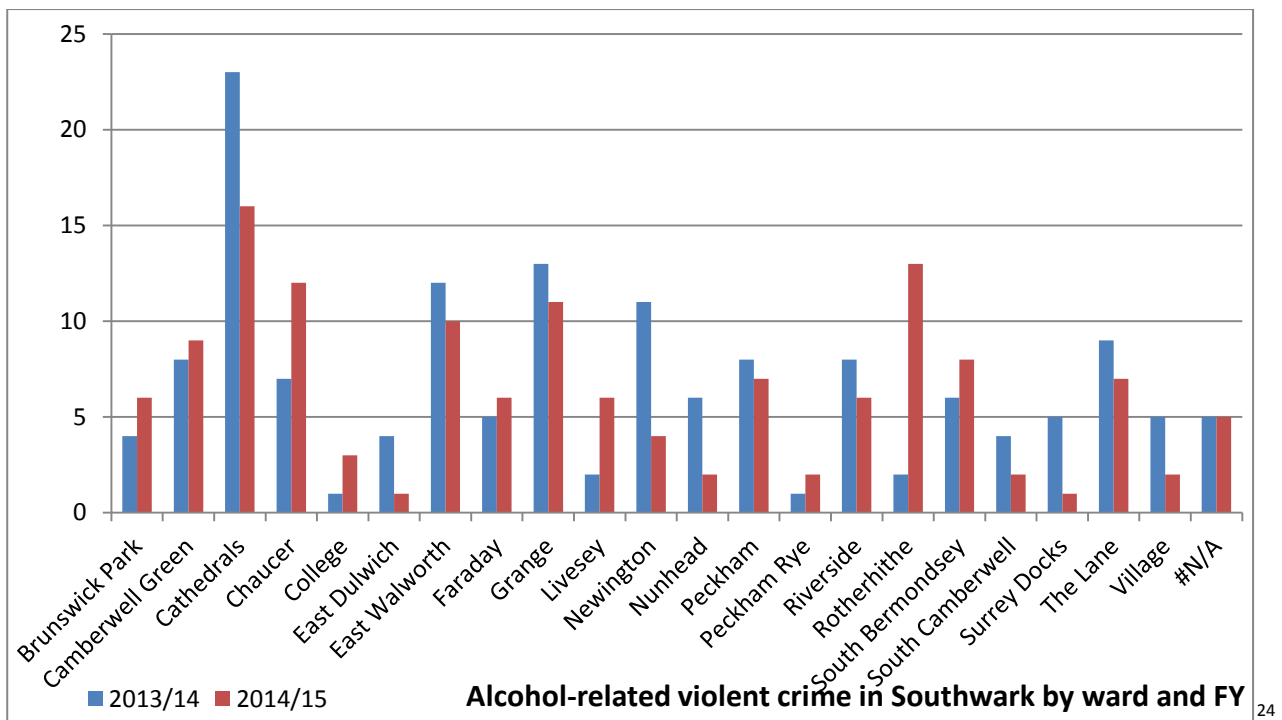
Major classification	2013/14	%	2014/15	%	Total	Change
Violence Against the Person	149	40%	139	43%	288	-10
Sexual Offences	46	12%	52	16%	98	6
Theft and Handling	65	18%	30	9%	95	-35
Drugs	28	8%	41	13%	69	13
Other Accepted Crime	29	8%	17	5%	46	-12
Criminal Damage	21	6%	15	5%	36	-6
Robbery	23	6%	7	2%	30	-16
Other Notifiable Offences	6	2%	11	3%	17	5
Burglary	2	1%	8	3%	10	6
Grand Total	369	100%	320	100%	689	-49

23

Violence was recorded as having taken place across Southwark quite consistently. The quietest wards were East Dulwich and Surrey Docks whereas the most violence was recorded in Cathedrals ward, followed by Rotherhithe and Chaucer. Figure 24 highlights the volume of violent alcohol-related offending across the two financial years.

²² There were 49 fewer alcohol-related crime recorded in FY 2014/15 compared with FY 2013/14

²³ Table showing alcohol-related crime by FY broken down into major types – highlighting violence



24

Ward	Minor type	2013/14	2014/15	Total	Change	2013/14 %	2014/15 %
Cathedrals	Assault with Injury	2	5	7	3	9%	31%
	Common Assault	8	4	12	-4	35%	25%
	Harassment	6	3	9	-3	26%	19%
	Other Violence		1	1	1	0%	6%
	Serious Wounding	7	3	10	-4	30%	19%
Cathedrals total		23	16	39		100%	100%
Chaucer	Assault with Injury		2	2	2	0%	17%
	Common Assault	3	5	8	2	43%	42%
	Harassment	4		4	-4	57%	0%
	Other Violence		1	1	1	0%	8%
	Serious Wounding		4	4	4	0%	33%
Chaucer total		7	12	19		100%	100%
Rotherhithe	Assault with Injury		1	1	1	0%	8%
	Common Assault		7	7	7	0%	54%
	Harassment	1	1	2	0	50%	8%
	Other Violence		1	1	1	0%	8%
	Serious Wounding	1	3	4	2	50%	23%
Rotherhithe total		2	13	15		100%	100%
Top 3 total		32	41	73	9		

25

Cathedrals saw assault with injury as its prime concern. Chaucer was affected by serious wounding more than other types of violence and Rotherhithe was affected by common assault more than other types of violence.

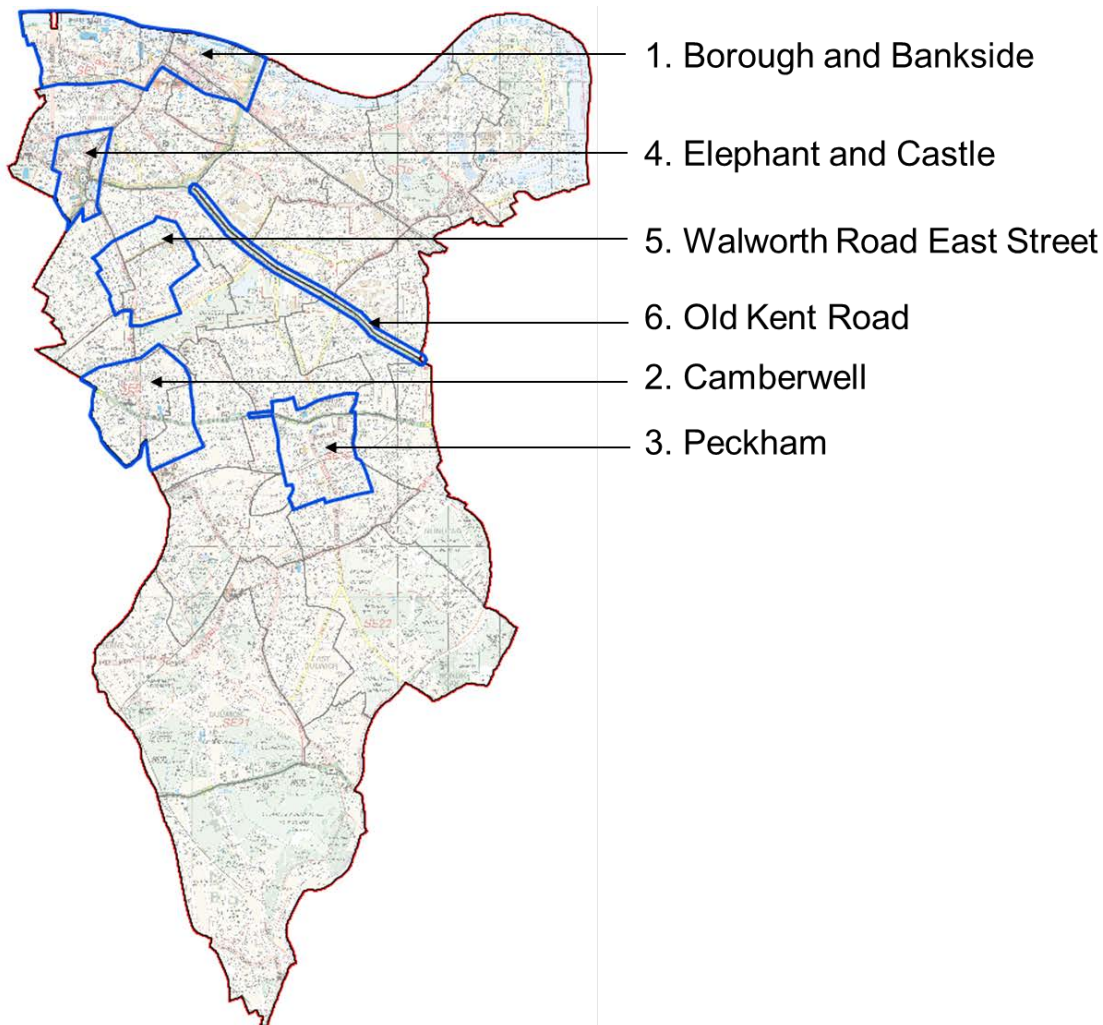
In each ward the changes in proportion of violent crime are quite clear with significant changes recorded throughout. It is likely that changes to the way the MPS recorded violent crime affected these results.

²⁴ Chart showing the distribution of alcohol-related violence across Southwark by FY

²⁵ Chart showing the breakdown of violence offences in the top 3 wards by FY

Cumulative Impact Policy areas (CIPs)

The following was written to provide an insight into the levels of crime and disorder, public safety and nuisance behaviour within 6 areas deemed densely populated with premises licensed to sell alcohol. A year-on-year analysis was undertaken using the same data from the overall report (on pages 2-20), but with additional data from 999 calls made to police containing an 'alcohol' factor.



29

Figure 29 highlights the boundaries of the 6 cumulative impact policy areas. Note the locations of each marry up with Southwark's pseudo town centres. Areas 1-3 are established whilst areas 4-6 are currently under review.

²⁹ Map of Southwark showing the 6 cumulative impact policy areas.

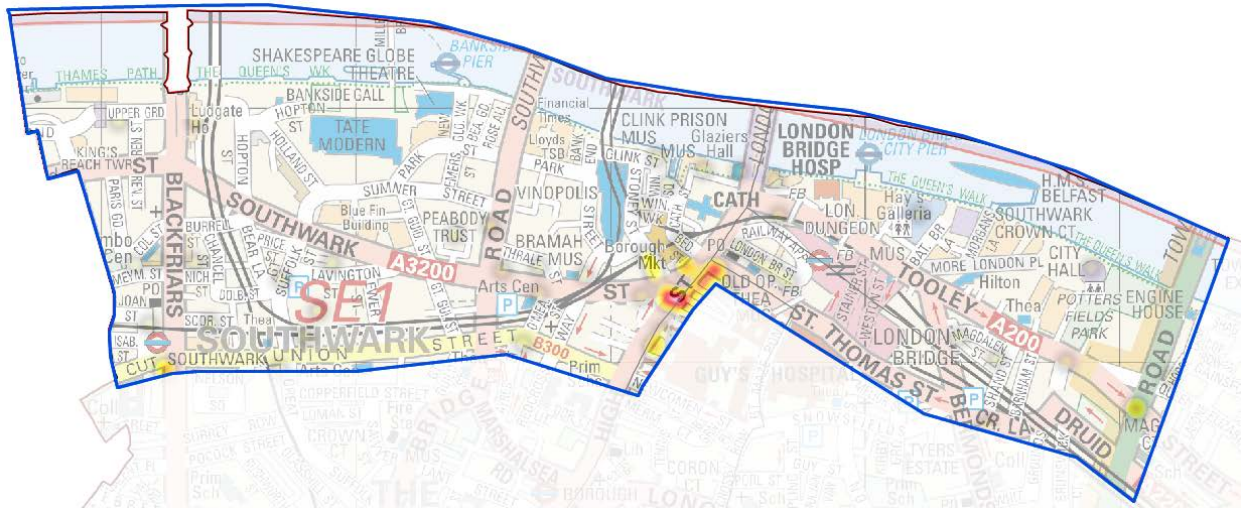
1. Borough and Bankside

Overall a 33% reduction in the volume of alcohol-related offences was recorded, as shown in figure 30. May 2014 was the only month to show an increase year-on-year in alcohol-related crime within the CIP area.

September showed the most improvement throughout the year with 71% reduction in offending year-on-year.

Count of CIP area	Fyear		Total	Change	% change	
CIP area	Month	2013-14				2014-15
BoroughBankside	Jan	8	5	13	-3	-38%
	Feb	5	4	9	-1	-20%
	Mar	3	2	5	-1	-33%
	Apr	5	1	6	-4	-80%
	May	2	4	6	2	100%
	Jun	8	4	12	-4	-50%
	Jul	4	2	6	-2	-50%
	Aug	6	5	11	-1	-17%
	Sep	7	2	9	-5	-71%
	Oct	2	2	4	0	0%
	Nov	2	2	4	0	0%
	Dec	5	5	10	0	0%
BoroughBankside Total		57	38	95	-19	-33%

30



31

Alcohol-related crime was concentrated at the junction of Borough high Street and Southwark Street.

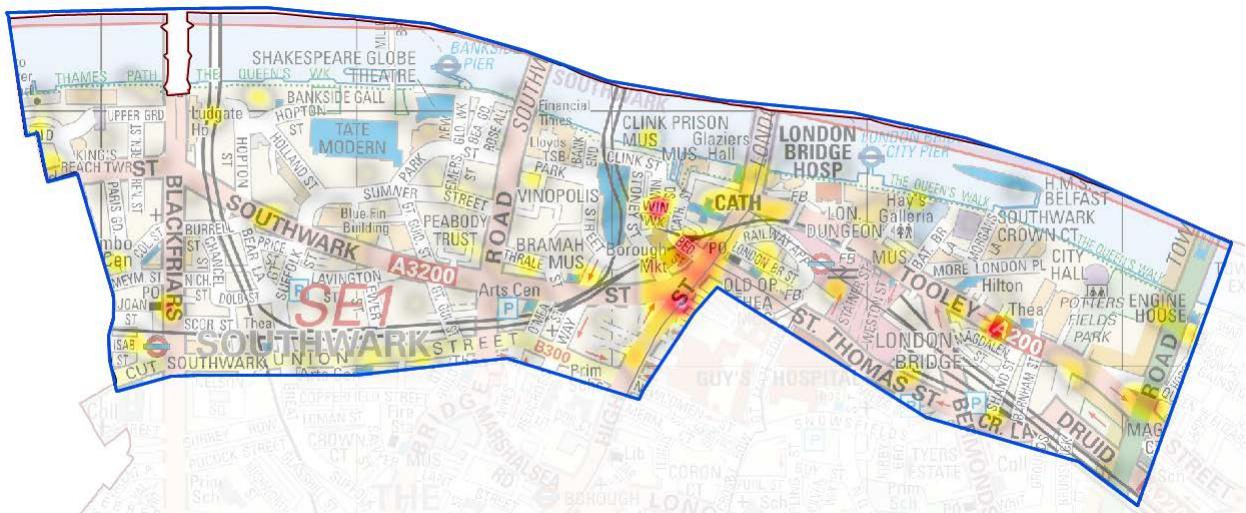
³⁰ Table showing changes in the number of recorded alcohol-related crimes within the CIP area.

³¹ Thematic map showing hotspot of alcohol-related crime within the CIP area.

Count of CIP area		Fyear					Proportion by CIP		
CIP area	CLASS Major Text	2013-14	2014-15	Total	Change	% change	2013-14	2014-15	
BoroughBankside	Burglary		1	1	1	1	n/a	0%	3%
	Criminal Damage	3	1	4	-2	-67%	5%	3%	
	Drugs	2	7	9	5	250%	4%	18%	
	Other Notifiable Offences	2	1	3	-1	-50%	4%	3%	
	Robbery	6	3	9	-3	-50%	11%	8%	
	Sexual Offences	7	7	14	0	0%	12%	18%	
	Theft and Handling	19	6	25	-13	-68%	33%	16%	
BoroughBankside Total		57	38	95	-19	-33%	100%	100%	

32

Figure 32 details the major crime types recorded within the CIP area across the two financial years. A final column has been included to show the proportion of each crime type – helping illustrate the main problem themes in a CIP area. In Borough and Bankside violence against the person offences feature more prominently than other crime types. However the proportion of sexual offences and drugs-related offences is unexpectedly greater than theft and handling. This is likely to be because of the reduction seen in theft and handling within this bustling part of the borough. Joint licensing teams have worked well in this part of the Southwark with licensed premises to reduce crime.



33

Ambulance call-outs are familiar to the junction of Borough High Street and Southwark Street, but also to the area off Stoney Street behind Borough Market. A further area of high intensity call-outs is noted on Tooley Street between the top of Bermondsey Street and Potters Fields.

Count of CIP area		Fyear				
CIP area	Month	2013-14	2014-15	Total	Change	% change
BoroughBankside	Jan	41	23	64	-18	-44%
	Feb	35	25	60	-10	-29%
	Mar	35	26	61	-9	-26%
	Apr	30	30	60	0	0%
	May	39	31	70	-8	-21%
	Jun	38	34	72	-4	-11%
	Jul	38	29	67	-9	-24%
	Aug	41	31	72	-10	-24%
	Sep	48	29	77	-19	-40%
	Oct	44	49	93	5	11%
	Nov	50	45	95	-5	-10%
	Dec	49	34	83	-15	-31%
BoroughBankside Total		488	386	874	-102	-21%

34

There were just over a hundred fewer alcohol-related ambulance callouts to the Borough bankside CIP area in 2014-15 compared with the previous year. Reductions were seen throughout the year apart from in October when 5 more incidents were recorded.

³² Table showing count of major crime types within the CIP area, year-on-year.

³³ Thematic map showing hotspot of alcohol-related ambulance call-outs.

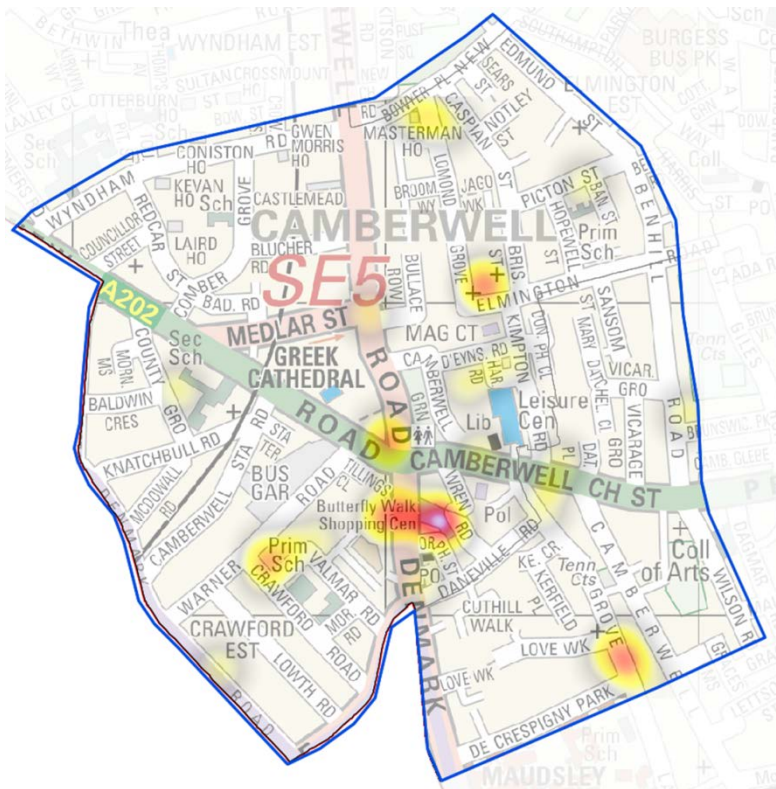
³⁴ Table showing count of alcohol-related ambulance call-outs within the CIP area, year-on-year.

2. Camberwell

Overall a 45% reduction in the volume of alcohol-related offences was recorded, as shown in figure 34. June and November presented small increases in the number of alcohol-related offending. August 2014 showed the most improvement throughout the year with a reduction of 5 offences year-on-year.

CIP area	Month	Fyear		Total	Change	% change
		2013-14	2014-15			
Camberwell	Jan	2	0	2	-2	-100%
	Feb	3	1	4	-2	-67%
	Mar	1	1	2	0	0%
	Apr	3	3	6	0	0%
	May	2	0	2	-2	-100%
	Jun	0	2	2	2	n/a
	Jul	1	0	1	-1	-100%
	Aug	6	1	7	-5	-83%
	Sep	0	0	0	0	n/a
	Oct	1	1	2	0	0%
	Nov	0	1	1	1	n/a
	Dec	3	2	5	-1	-33%
Camberwell Total		22	12	34	-10	-45%

35



36

Alcohol-related crime was concentrated in the vicinity of the Butterfly Walk Shopping Centre.

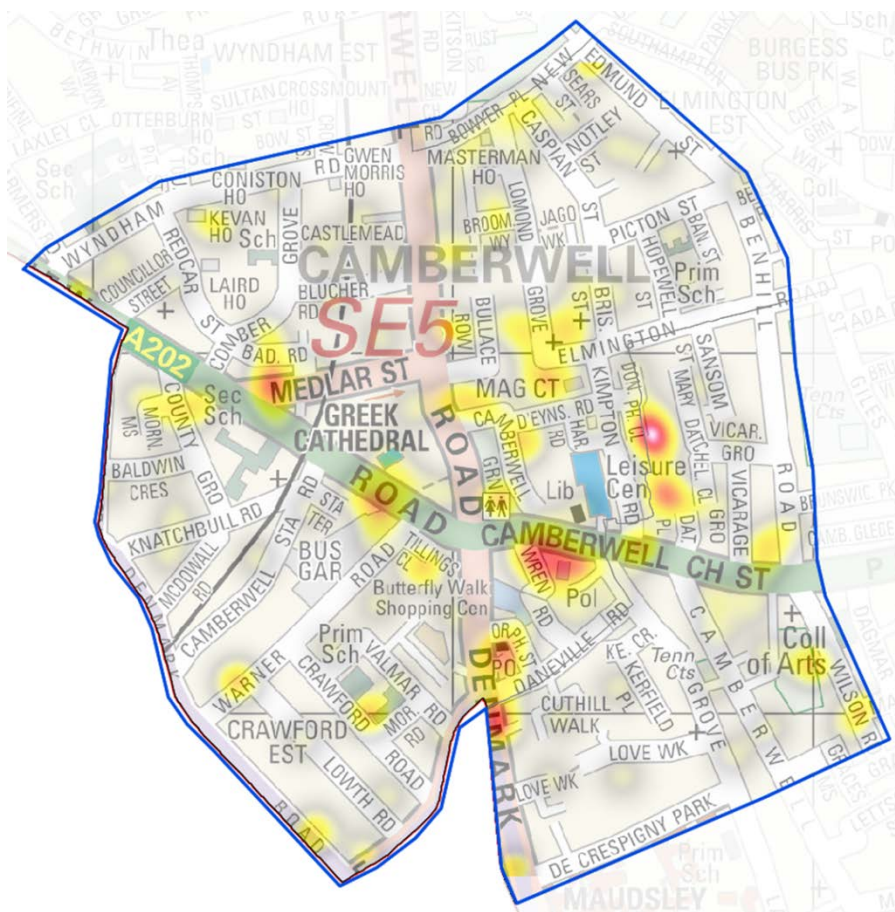
³⁵ Table showing count of major crime types within the CIP area, year-on-year.

³⁶ Thematic map showing hotspot of alcohol-related crime within the CIP area.

Count of CIP area CIP area	CLASS Major Text	Fyear					Proportion by CIP		
		2013-14	2014-15	Total	Change	% change	2013-14	2014-15	
Camberwell	Criminal Damage		1	1	1	1	n/a	0%	8%
	Drugs	3	1	4	-2	-67%	14%	8%	
	Other Notifiable Offences	1	1	1	-1	-100%	5%	0%	
	Sexual Offences	7	4	11	-3	-43%	32%	33%	
	Theft and Handling	1	1	2	0	0%	5%	8%	
	Violence Against the Person	10	5	15	-5	-50%	45%	42%	
Camberwell Total		22	12	34	-10	-45%	100%	100%	

37

Figure 37 details the major crime types recorded within the CIP area across the two financial years. A final column has been included to show the proportion of each crime type – helping illustrate the main problem themes in a CIP area. In Camberwell violence against the person and sexual offences feature more prominently than other crime types. Both types have seen significant reductions throughout 2014/15 compared to the previous FY.



38

Several alcohol-related call-out hotspots were apparent in Camberwell: the Medlar Street spot is close to 2 youth centres and the Sacred Hearts Catholic Secondary School. Several call-outs can be noted from the area surrounding Camberwell Magistrates Court.

The most significant hotspot is close to Camberwell Green, an area known for street drinking and occasional post-court disturbances.

³⁷ Table showing count of major crime types within the CIP area, year-on-year.

³⁸ Thematic map showing hotspot of alcohol-related ambulance call-outs.

Count of CIP area	Fyear		Total	Change	% change	
CIP area	Month	2013-14				2014-15
Camberwell	Jan	12	23	35	11	92%
	Feb	19	14	33	-5	-26%
	Mar	17	16	33	-1	-6%
	Apr	19	14	33	-5	-26%
	May	21	21	42	0	0%
	Jun	21	24	45	3	14%
	Jul	31	27	58	-4	-13%
	Aug	31	20	51	-11	-35%
	Sep	13	21	34	8	62%
	Oct	18	16	34	-2	-11%
	Nov	9	19	28	10	111%
	Dec	12	16	28	4	33%
Camberwell Total		223	231	454	8	4%

39

Camberwell saw a slight increase in the number of alcohol-related ambulance call-outs in 2014/15 compared with the previous FY. Only 8 additional incidents.

Married to the slight reduction in the number of alcohol-related crimes recorded (10 fewer) it would appear the level of alcohol-related activity in this CIP area has remained quite static.

The best improvement was seen in August 2014 where 11 fewer incidents were recorded, however 5 of the 12 months throughout 2014/15 saw increases year-on-year.

3. Peckham

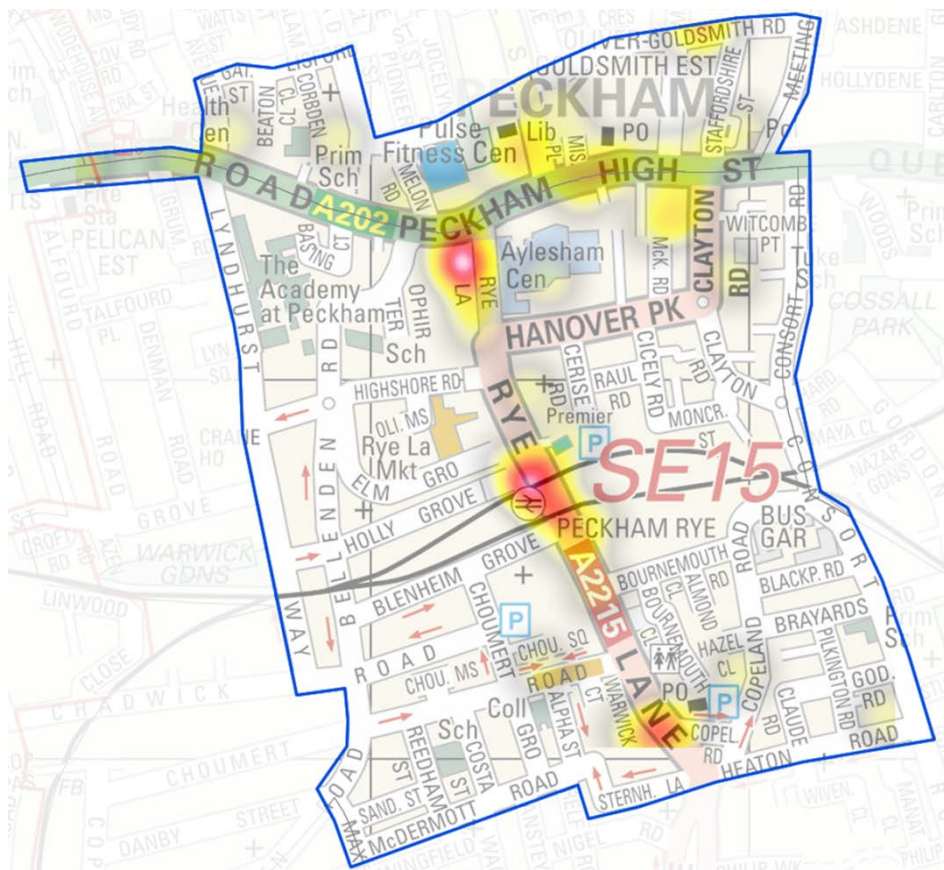
Overall a 75% increase in the volume of alcohol-related offences was recorded, as shown in figure 40. The number of additional offences was low, totalling 12. Offending peaked in November 2014 where 6 crimes were recorded instead of 2 the previous FY.

Count of CIP area	Fyear		Total	Change	% change	
CIP area	Month	2013-14				2014-15
Peckham	Jan	2	1	3	-1	-50%
	Feb	0	1	1	1	n/a
	Mar	0	2	2	2	n/a
	Apr	1	1	2	0	0%
	May	1	3	4	2	200%
	Jun	3	5	8	2	67%
	Jul	2	1	3	-1	-50%
	Aug	3	2	5	-1	-33%
	Sep	1	2	3	1	100%
	Oct	1	2	3	1	100%
	Nov	2	6	8	4	200%
	Dec	0	2	2	2	n/a
Peckham Total		16	28	44	12	75%

40

³⁹ Table showing count of alcohol-related ambulance call-outs within the CIP area, year-on-year.

⁴⁰ Table showing count of major crime types within the CIP area, year-on-year.



41

Alcohol-related offending in the Peckham CIP area was focused in 3 hotspots: the junction of Rye Lane and Peckham High Street, the area surrounding Peckham Rye railway station and finally the southern tip of the CIP zone at the junction of Copeland Road and Rye Lane. These 3 locations played host to a variety of crime types; low-level street violence, drugs-related stops and thefts, criminal damage and shoplifting.

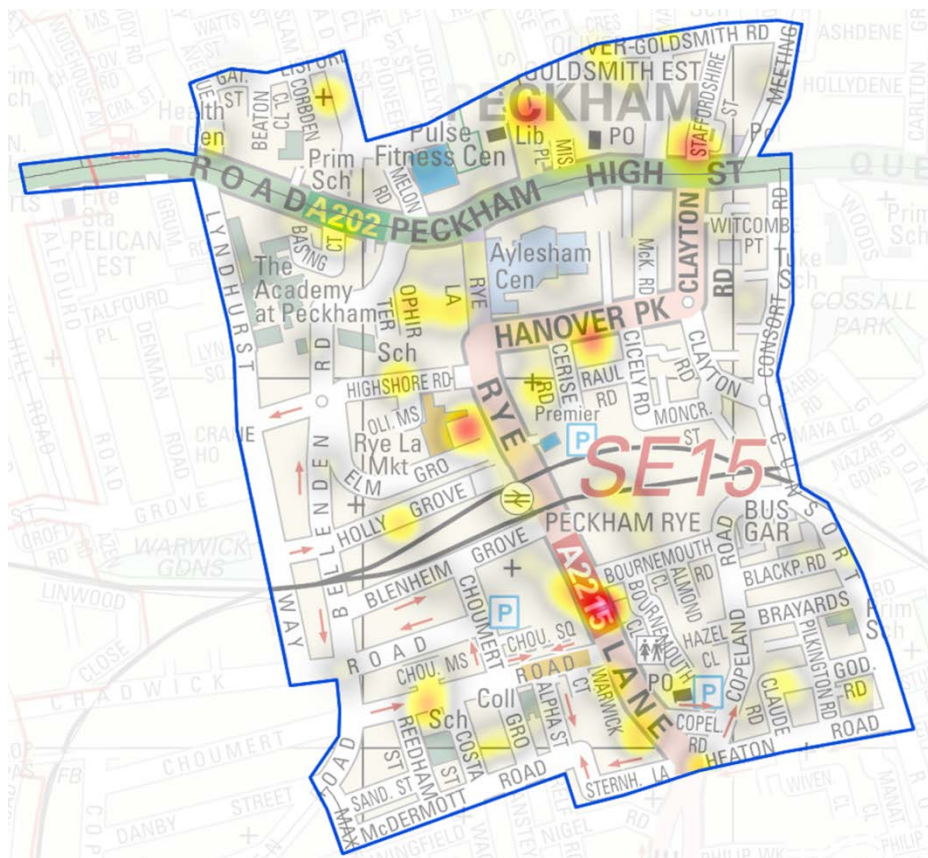
Count of CIP area CIP area	CLASS_Major_Text	Fyear					Proportion by CIP		
		2013-14	2014-15	Total	Change	% change	2013-14	2014-15	
Peckham	Burglary		1	1	1	1	n/a	0%	4%
	Criminal Damage	2	1	3	-1	-50%	13%	4%	
	Drugs	1	8	9	7	700%	6%	29%	
	Robbery		1	1	1	1	n/a	0%	4%
	Sexual Offences	2	4	6	2	100%	13%	14%	
	Theft and Handling	3	6	9	3	100%	19%	21%	
	Violence Against the Person	8	7	15	-1	-13%	50%	25%	
Peckham Total		16	28	44	12	75%	100%	100%	

42

As shown in figure 42 the most common alcohol-related crime type recorded within the Peckham CIP area was drugs related, followed by violence. The majority of drugs crime is police generated and is most commonly street-based stops for cannabis. This ran true within the Peckham CIP area. Violence against the person showed a slight improvement in performance with 1 fewer offence reported.

⁴¹ Thematic map showing hotspot of alcohol-related crime within the CIP area.

⁴² Table showing count of major crime types within the CIP area, year-on-year.



43

LAS alcohol-related call-outs presented in a slightly different pattern to alcohol-related crime within the Peckham CIP area. The southern hotspot near Bournemouth Close related to several incidents which took place shortly after midnight – LAS data doesn't contain precise location information so it wasn't possible to identify a particular premises.

The hotspot up on Staffordshire Street linked to 62 call-outs. These are most likely to be due to the desk staff supervising Peckham Police Station – local police officers agreed when asked that this location sees a great deal of drunk and disorderly members of the public.

Count of CIParea	Fyear		Total	Change	% change	
CIParea	Month	2013-14				2014-15
Peckham	Jan	15	11	26	-4	-27%
	Feb	18	12	30	-6	-33%
	Mar	18	10	28	-8	-44%
	Apr	18	10	28	-8	-44%
	May	21	23	44	2	10%
	Jun	24	12	36	-12	-50%
	Jul	30	12	42	-18	-60%
	Aug	21	24	45	3	14%
	Sep	15	17	32	2	13%
	Oct	19	17	36	-2	-11%
	Nov	21	13	34	-8	-38%
	Dec	13	16	29	3	23%
Peckham Total		233	177	410	-56	-24%

44

There were 56 fewer alcohol-related ambulance call-outs in Peckham year-on-year. The summer months of June and July showed significant decreases, and November also recorded a decent reduction.

⁴³ Thematic map showing hotspot of alcohol-related ambulance call-outs.

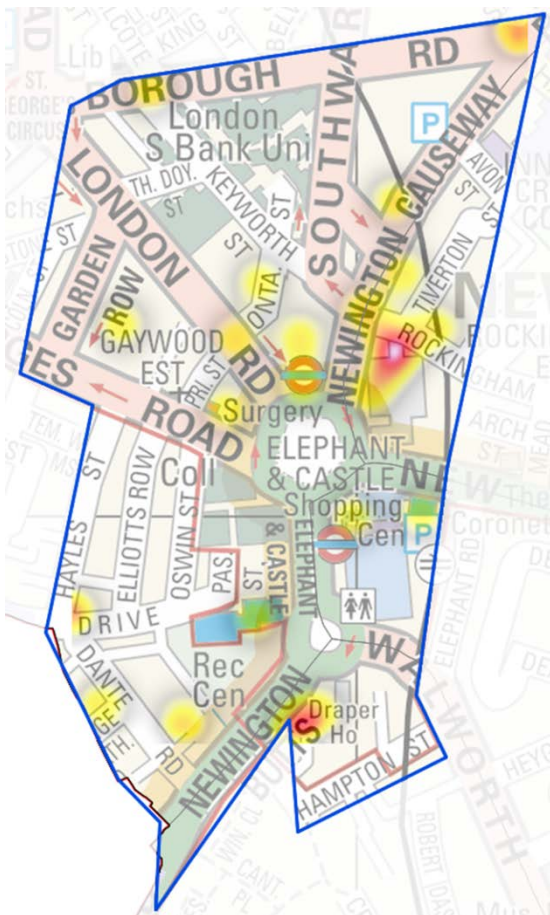
⁴⁴ Table showing count of alcohol-related ambulance call-outs within the CIP area, year-on-year.

4. Elephant and Castle

Overall a 21% reduction in the volume of alcohol-related offences was recorded, as shown in figure 45. Although a spike was recorded in June 2014, generally performance showed no change or improvement in 7 of the comparator 12 months. There were 3 months where alcohol-related crime was not recorded pertaining to the area – possibly due to proactive enforcement by SASBU and the LPT.

Count of CIP area CIP area	Month	Fyear		Total	Change	% change
		2013-14	2014-15			
ElephantCastle	Jan	8	3	11	-5	-63%
	Feb	2	3	5	1	50%
	Mar	5		5	-5	-100%
	Apr		1	1	1	n/a
	May	2	2	4	0	0%
	Jun	2	6	8	4	200%
	Jul	1	1	2	0	0%
	Aug	1	2	3	1	100%
	Sep	2		2	-2	-100%
	Oct	1		1	-1	-100%
	Nov	2	3	5	1	50%
	Dec	2	1	3	-1	-50%
ElephantCastle Total		28	22	50	-6	-21%

45



46

Two hotspots are highlighted on the map (figure 46) – the vicinity of Metro Heights and the area near shops at Newington Butts. A mix of crime types. Individual incidents were quite well spread out across this CIP area.

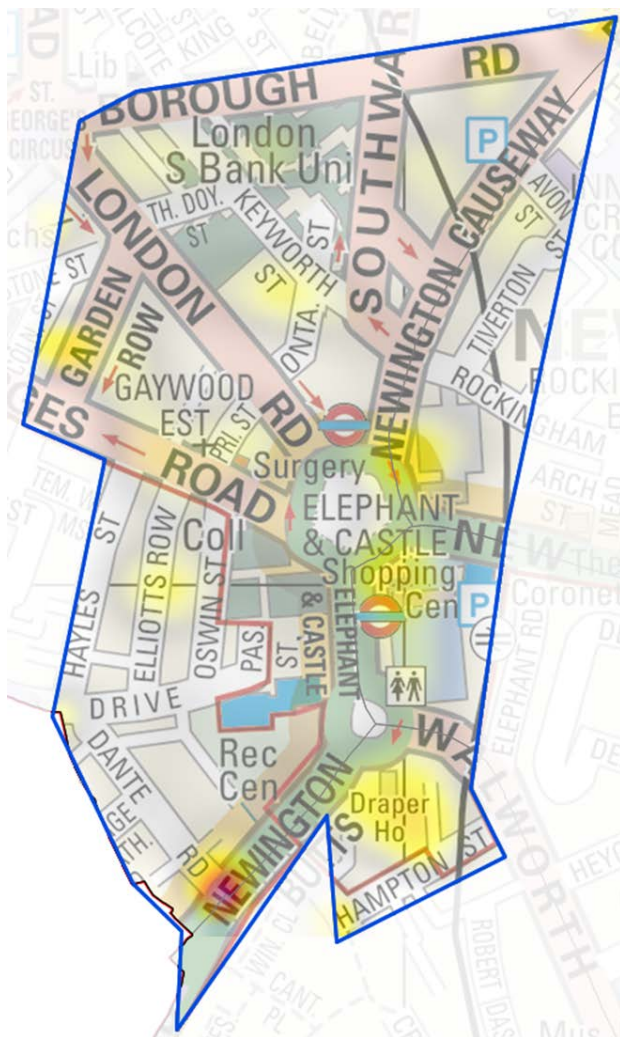
⁴⁵ Table showing count of major crime types within the CIP area, year-on-year.

⁴⁶ Thematic map showing hotspot of alcohol-related crime within the CIP area.

Count of CIP area CIP area	CLASS Major Text	Fyear					Proportion by CIP	
		2013-14	2014-15	Total	Change	% change	2013-14	2014-15
ElephantCastle	Criminal Damage	1		1	-1	-100%	4%	0%
	Drugs	1	2	3	1	100%	4%	9%
	Other Notifiable Offences	1		1	-1	-100%	4%	0%
	Robbery	4	1	5	-3	-75%	14%	5%
	Sexual Offences	2	1	3	-1	-50%	7%	5%
	Theft and Handling	7	2	9	-5	-71%	25%	9%
	Violence Against the Person	12	16	28	4	33%	43%	73%
ElephantCastle Total		28	22	50	-6	-21%	100%	100%

47

Within the Elephant and Castle CIP area performance of alcohol-related crime has shown improvement across almost all crime types. Violence against the person and drugs offences bucked the trend and showed sign of worsening performance, although the former of the two remains at a very low level. The type of violence recorded was of a lower severity than the violence offences recorded at this location the previous year; throughout 2014-15 there were fewer 'serious wounding' offences and more 'ABH' offences recorded.



As with alcohol-related crime within the CIP area, ambulance call-outs are also distributed quite evenly. The hotspot along Newington Butts contained 6 unrelated incidents involving patients of varying age. The most significant increase in injury type was 6 to the category 'fall' with 24 falls recorded throughout 2014-15 compared with 18 the previous year.

48

⁴⁷ Table showing count of major crime types within the CIP area, year-on-year.

⁴⁸ Thematic map showing hotspot of alcohol-related ambulance call-outs.

Count of CIP area	Month	Fyear		Total	Change	% change
CIP area		2013-14	2014-15			
ElephantCastle	Jan	18	14	32	-4	-22%
	Feb	23	21	44	-2	-9%
	Mar	31	19	50	-12	-39%
	Apr	15	18	33	3	20%
	May	15	18	33	3	20%
	Jun	18	12	30	-6	-33%
	Jul	20	19	39	-1	-5%
	Aug	18	19	37	1	6%
	Sep	25	16	41	-9	-36%
	Oct	16	15	31	-1	-6%
	Nov	17	23	40	6	35%
	Dec	34	15	49	-19	-56%
ElephantCastle Total		250	209	459	-41	-16%

49

There were 41 fewer alcohol-related ambulance call-outs during 2014-15 than throughout the previous year. November was the busiest month of 2014-15 with 23 call-outs. Both March and December saw improvements of 12 and 19 fewer call-outs respectively.

5. Walworth Road

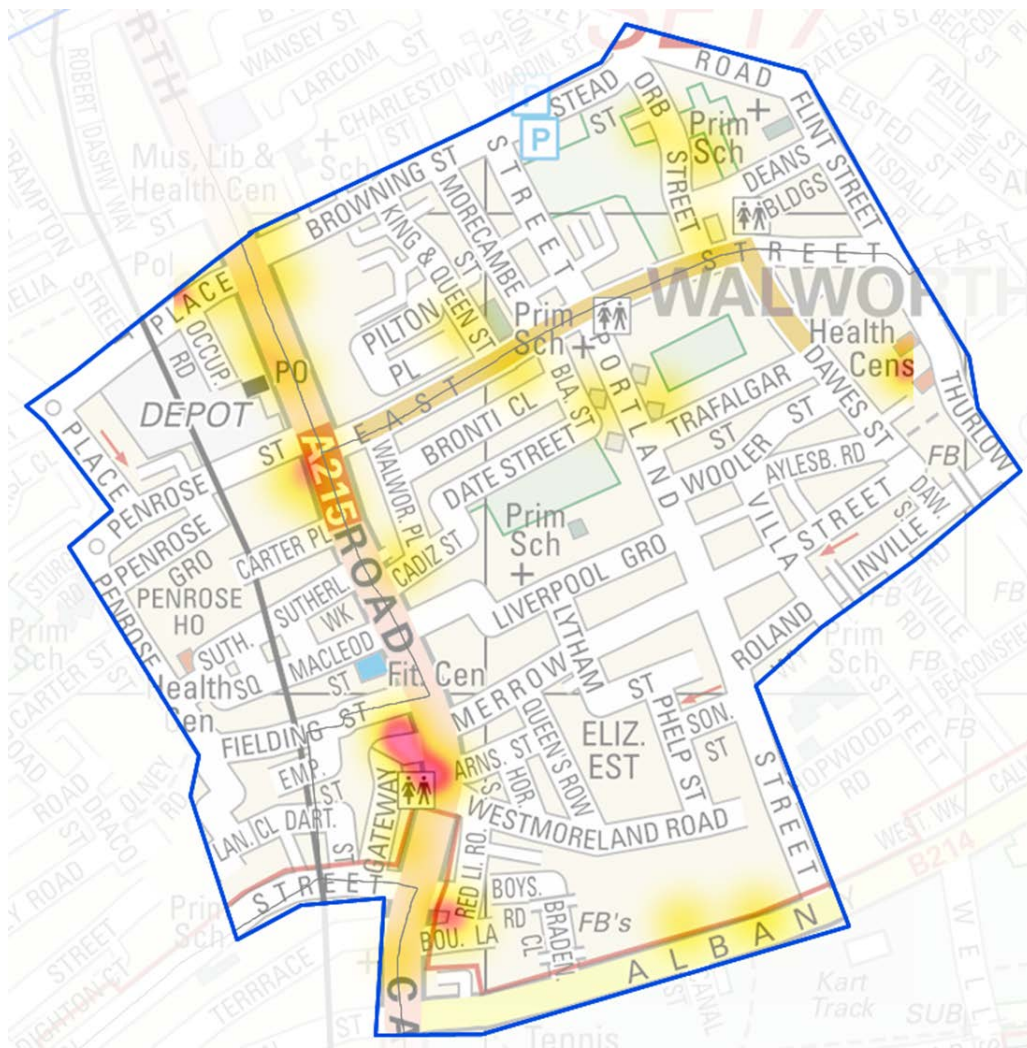
Walworth road CIP area saw a slight increase of alcohol-related crime when comparing the two financial years. This CIP area also saw an increase in November 2014, similar to the Peckham CIP area.

Count of CIP area	Month	Fyear		Total	Change	% change
CIP area		2013-14	2014-15			
Walworth Road	Jan	1	1	2	0	0%
	Feb	2	2	4	0	0%
	Mar		2	2	2	n/a
	Apr	4	2	6	-2	-50%
	May	1	2	3	1	100%
	Jun		2	2	2	n/a
	Jul	3		3	-3	-100%
	Aug	1		1	-1	-100%
	Sep		1	1	1	n/a
	Oct	4	2	6	-2	-50%
	Nov	2	5	7	3	150%
	Dec	1	1	2	0	0%
Walworth Road Total		19	20	39	1	5%

50

⁴⁹ Table showing count of alcohol-related ambulance call-outs within the CIP area, year-on-year.

⁵⁰ Table showing count of major crime types within the CIP area, year-on-year.



51

Figure 51 shows a hotspot map of alcohol-related crime recorded within the CIP area. The hotspot at the western end of Westmoreland Road features a selection of offences; all took place o/s or near the local shops at Butterfly Walk. In most cases the suspect had been drinking and the offences themselves were of low-level disorder and low-level violence.

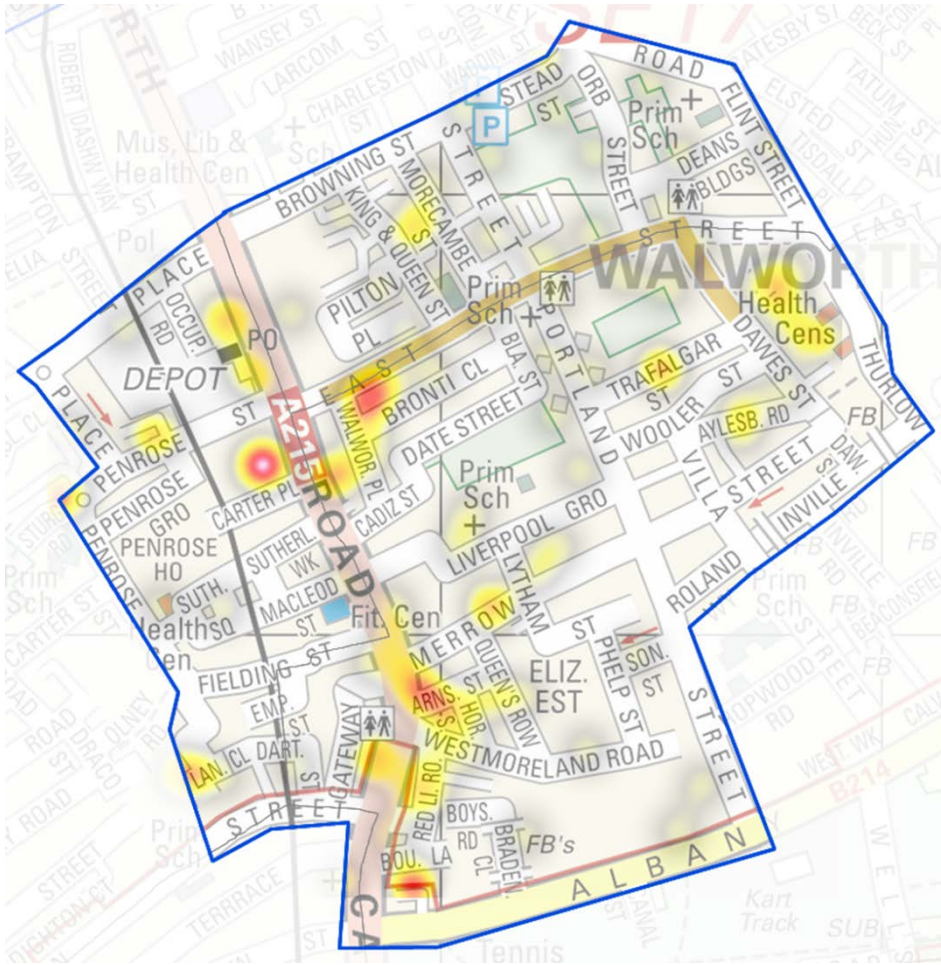
Count of CIP area CIP area	CLASS Major_Text	Fyear					Proportion by CIP		
		2013-14	2014-15	Total	Change	% change	2013-14	2014-15	
Walworth Road	Criminal Damage		3	3	3	n/a	0%	15%	
	Drugs			4	4	4	n/a	0%	20%
	Robbery	2		2	-2	-100%	11%	0%	
	Sexual Offences	2	4	6	2	100%	11%	20%	
	Theft and Handling	1		1	-1	-100%	5%	0%	
	Violence Against the Person	14	9	23	-5	-36%	74%	45%	
Walworth Road Total		19	20	39	1	5%	100%	100%	

52

Figure 52 highlights the changes seen in crime types from within the CIP area. The greatest improvement has been seen in violence against the person with offences down from 14 to 9 year-on-year. Offences linked to criminal damage and drugs were not a feature of alcohol-related crime within this boundary throughout the previous FY.

⁵¹ Thematic map showing hotspot of alcohol-related crime within the CIP area.

⁵² Table showing count of major crime types within the CIP area, year-on-year.



53

The hotspot just north of Westmoreland Road related to middle-aged patients (30 – 55 years) suffering from alcohol-related falls, often at weekends, bruising and grazes – mixed gender. The hotspot just north of Carter Place also featured for 40 – 50 year old patients. No details of the nature of their ailments were available other than a couple of ‘falls’.

CIParea	Month	Fyear		Total	Change	% change
		2013-14	2014-15			
Walworth Road	Jan	16	10	26	-6	-38%
	Feb	18	9	27	-9	-50%
	Mar	20	11	31	-9	-45%
	Apr	12	16	28	4	33%
	May	11	15	26	4	36%
	Jun	15	13	28	-2	-13%
	Jul	17	11	28	-6	-35%
	Aug	15	17	32	2	13%
	Sep	25	13	38	-12	-48%
	Oct	17	20	37	3	18%
	Nov	11	9	20	-2	-18%
	Dec	17	11	28	-6	-35%
Walworth Road Total		194	155	349	-39	-20%

54

There were 39 fewer alcohol-related ambulance call-outs recorded within this CIP area year-on-year.

⁵³ Thematic map showing hotspot of alcohol-related ambulance call-outs.

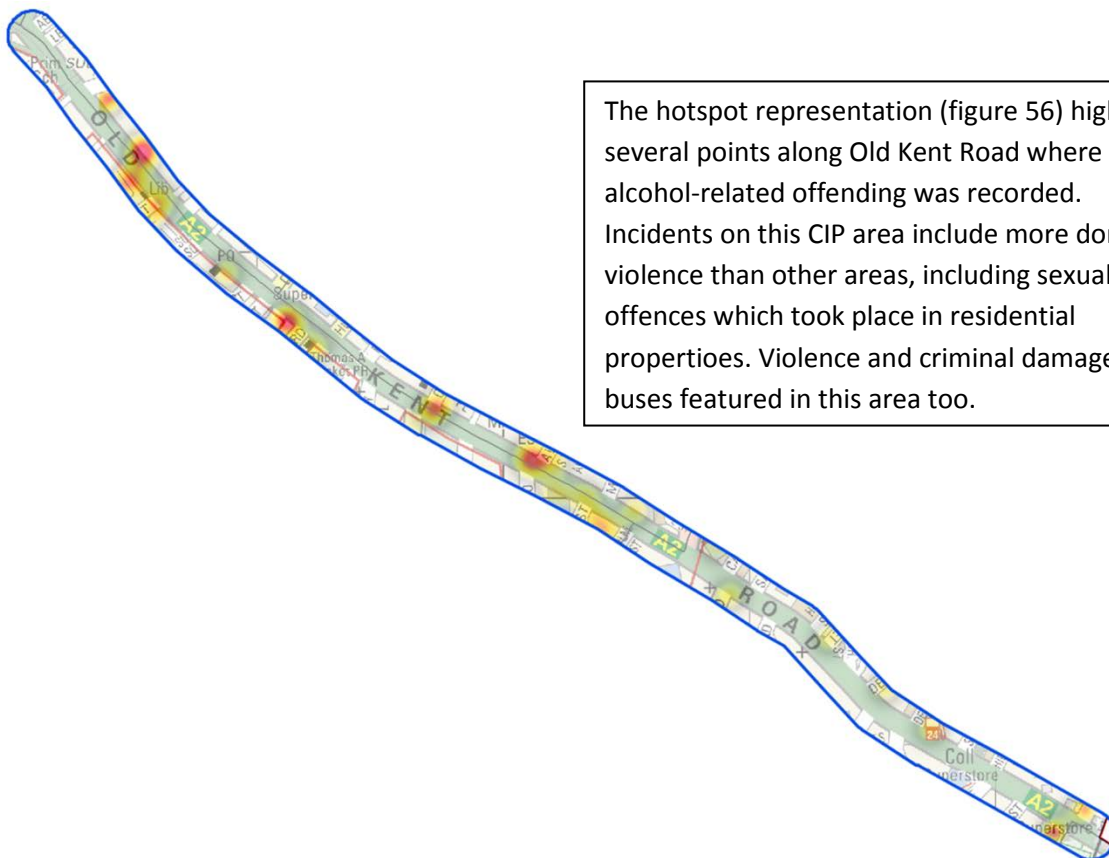
⁵⁴ Table showing count of alcohol-related ambulance call-outs within the CIP area, year-on-year.

6. Old Kent Road

There were 9 fewer alcohol-related crimes recorded from within the Old Kent Road CIP area throughout 2014-15 compared with 2013-14. Alcohol-related crime was recorded at least once in 8 of the 12 months of FY 2014-15, another improvement on the previous period. Figure 55 helps highlight which months saw increases; March and September. Whereas May is shown to have improved by 5 fewer crimes and recording zero in 2014.

Count of CIP area CIP area	Month	Fyear		Total	Change	% change
		2013-14	2014-15			
Old Kent Road	Jan	3	2	5	-1	-33%
	Feb	4	1	5	-3	-75%
	Mar		2	2	2	n/a
	Apr	1		1	-1	-100%
	May	5		5	-5	-100%
	Jun	2	2	4	0	0%
	Jul	3		3	-3	-100%
	Aug	1	1	2	0	0%
	Sep		2	2	2	n/a
	Oct	1		1	-1	-100%
	Nov		1	1	1	n/a
	Dec	1	1	2	0	0%
Old Kent Road Total		21	12	33	-9	-43%

55



The hotspot representation (figure 56) highlights several points along Old Kent Road where alcohol-related offending was recorded. Incidents on this CIP area include more domestic violence than other areas, including sexual offences which took place in residential properties. Violence and criminal damage on buses featured in this area too.

56

⁵⁵ Table showing count of major crime types within the CIP area, year-on-year.

⁵⁶ Thematic map showing hotspot of alcohol-related crime within the CIP area.

Count of CIP area CIP area	CLASS Major Text	Fyear					Proportion by CIP	
		2013-14	2014-15	Total	Change	% change	2013-14	2014-15
Old Kent Road	Criminal Damage	1	3	4	2	200%	5%	25%
	Other Notifiable Offences		1	1	1	n/a	0%	8%
	Robbery	2		2	-2	-100%	10%	0%
	Sexual Offences	4	1	5	-3	-75%	19%	8%
	Theft and Handling	5	1	6	-4	-80%	24%	8%
	Violence Against the Person	9	6	15	-3	-33%	43%	50%
Old Kent Road Total		21	12	33	-9	-43%	100%	100%

57

Figure 57 shows the types of alcohol-related crimes were recorded within the CIP area and the change year-on-year. Change is more notable in improvements across robbery, sexual offences, violence and theft. Criminal damage has shown a slight increase with 2 extra crimes recorded. Violence remains the most commonly recorded crime type, accounting for 50% of the 12 recorded offences.



58

Figure 58 shows London ambulance service data. A hotspot theme has been used to highlight areas of interest. Towards the north-west end of the CIP area the hotspot shown was made up of call-outs to late middle-aged patients who had suffered unknown illnesses, falls, psychiatric problems and self harm. Because of the additional mental health-related matters this area is different from all the other CIP areas featured in this document.

⁵⁷ Table showing count of major crime types within the CIP area, year-on-year.

⁵⁸ Thematic map showing hotspot of alcohol-related ambulance call-outs.

Count of CIParea CIParea	Month	Fyear		Total	Change	% change
		2013-14	2014-15			
Old Kent Road	Jan	9	2	11	-7	-78%
	Feb	13	7	20	-6	-46%
	Mar	11	3	14	-8	-73%
	Apr	8	7	15	-1	-13%
	May	8	17	25	9	113%
	Jun	9	7	16	-2	-22%
	Jul	16	11	27	-5	-31%
	Aug	15	10	25	-5	-33%
	Sep	4	13	17	9	225%
	Oct	9	8	17	-1	-11%
	Nov	10	9	19	-1	-10%
	Dec	9	7	16	-2	-22%
Old Kent Road Total		121	101	222	-20	-17%

⁵⁹

Figure 59 shows how many alcohol-related ambulance call-outs were recorded within the CIP area for the period. There were 101 call-outs recorded. 20 fewer than the previous year.

May and September saw sizeable increases in the number of recorded call-outs, whereas every other month saw a reduction of between 1 and 8 call-outs.

⁵⁹ Table showing count of alcohol-related ambulance call-outs within the CIP area, year-on-year.

