Southwark Community Safety Partnership

Strategic Assessment 2023/24

Produced by Martin Wells, Community Safety Analyst – January 2025

Introduction

The purpose of a Strategic Assessment is to provide Community Safety Partnerships with an understanding of the crime and anti-social behaviour (ASB) issues affecting their local area and is a statutory requirement under the [Crime and Disorder Act 1998](#). The Strategic Assessment supports the production of a Partnership Plan by identifying the priority areas of crime and disorder that the partnership needs to address.

This document will focus on the key changes since the [previous Southwark Strategic Assessment](#) and will include the following:

- Executive Summary
- Borough Profile
- Crime and Disorder
  - Total Notifiable Offences (TNOs)
  - Hate Crime
  - Emerging Issues Identified
- Priority area analysis, which will cover:
  - Reducing and Preventing Violence and Vulnerability
  - Tackling Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) and Promoting Women's Safety
  - Reducing Drug Related Harm
  - Safe and Sociable Estates and Neighbourhoods
  - Increasing Trust and Confidence
- Political, Economic, Social, Technological, Environmental, Legal, Organisational analysis (PESTELO)

Data Sources and Caveats

This assessment will feature a range of data from the following sources:

- Crime: Metropolitan Police (MPS), British Transport Police (BTP), Probation
- Health: London Ambulance Service (LAS), Hospital Presentations to Emergency Departments
- Southwark Services: Children Social Care, Community Harm and Exploitation Hub Operational Group (CHEHOG), Domestic Abuse MARAC
- Local Partner Services: Southwark Domestic Abuse Service (SDAS), Refuge Supported Accommodation

For crime analysis, there is a data gap in transport linked crime due to Transport for London (TFL) having no recent data available on Safestats.

For MPS reported crimes there has been a mix of data sources used, both published by MOPAC and through unpublished data provided by the MPS Data office via the LA Analyst dataset, available via Box. This unpublished dataset does not reflect official police figures and there may be some variance when comparing to published figures. The use of this dataset allows for analysis covering information on victims, suspects, offence locations and times. In March 2024 the MPS migrated systems to Connect, which has resulted in, and is not limited to the following data limitations:

- Lack of available data for people accused of a criminal offence, which would provide enhanced information as use of suspect information is mostly victim defined and can result in volumes of unknown information present. The data does not identify repeated victims/suspects.
- Due to different recordings for age boundaries, only 2022/23 and 2023/24 can be compared for victims and suspects.
- Inconsistent recording on systems of committed on/from time, often highlighting peak periods 12am-1am or 12pm-1pm.
- Lack of flags in available data for gun crime and detailed information (i.e. threatened, intimated, firearm possession, imitation firearms, ammunition). This is provided in the offence title; however, the data does not sufficiently match when comparing figures to published sources.
- Incomplete information covering the 2023/24 financial year for non-crime Domestic Abuse.
- Lack of co-ordinate information needed to map sexual offence hotspots in the borough due to low figures.
- Lack of information covering the location types of offences i.e. public space, private space, licensed premises etc. This has become available since November 2024, however this does not cover a complete financial year and has been discounted.

We will be working with Police colleagues to resolve some of these data gaps going forwards as Connect become further integrated.

Executive Summary – Key Findings

This Strategic Assessment Update has noted the key findings as follows since 2021/22:

Crime and Disorder

- Overall offending in Southwark has risen by 18.2% since 2021/22, higher than London (12.2%) and mostly driven by increases in theft.

- Theft has risen sharply since 2021/22, increasing by 51.8% (London 41.8%) and is an emerged area of concern, driven by an increase in Theft from Person offences that are taking place in the north-west of the borough, near London Bridge Station/Borough High Street. Southwark reports the 3rd highest number of thefts in London in 2023/24.

- Burglary was highlighted as an area of concern in the 2021/22 Strategic Assessment, however this has seen little change since, reducing by 0.2%. By comparison, London increased by 4.9%. Southwark ranked highest in London in 2021/22, this ranking has dropped to 3rd in 2023/24.

- Hate Crime has seen little change in offences, increasing by 0.6% since 2021/22. There has been an increase in Islamophobic and Antisemitic hate offences in Southwark and London, potentially a result of the Israel-Gaza conflict. In 2023/24 Southwark ranked 8th highest in London.

Reducing and Preventing Violence & Vulnerability

- Violence Against the Person (excluding Domestic Abuse) increased by 8.5% since 2021/22, mostly driven by violence without injury offences.

- Serious Violence (all ages, excluding Domestic Abuse) increased by 7.9% in line with overall violence, driven by increases in Actual Bodily Harm (ABH) and Threats to Kill offences. The number of homicides has seen little change across all years.

- Knife related offences has seen little overall change, with an increase of 2.2% compared to 2021/22. When knives have been present in offences, they are most commonly used to inflict injury, accounting for 52.6% of knife offences in 2023/24. Gun offences has seen an increase of 84.6% since 2021/22, with 72 gun-related offences taking place in 2023/24.

- Personal Robbery has increased by 69.4%, higher than London (34.2%). Southwark ranked 2nd highest in London in 2023/24. Robberies are concentrated in the area close to Borough High Street/London Bridge, where theft hotspots are, with local intelligence indicating the use of bicycles and scooters to commit offences. In 2023/24, 1 in 4 robberies involved the use of a knife, most commonly to threaten violence.

Executive Summary – Key Findings

Tackling Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) and Promoting Women's Safety

- VAWG (excl Domestic Abuse) has increased by 8.2% since 2021/22, with 1,234 reported offences in 2023/24. Driven by increases in misc. sexual offences and exposure & voyeurism. North Bermondsey and North Walworth wards have seen the largest overall offending increases.
- Domestic Abuse (DA) reported offences have decreased by 5.5% since 2021/22, with 2,818 in 2023/24. Although this is a decrease, this could underline a reduction in willingness for victims to report, taking into considering existing poor trust and confidence levels in the police and the findings of the Baroness Casey Review.

Reducing Drug Related Harm

- Drug offences have decreased by 35.4% since 2021/22, mostly due to a reduction in drug possession offences. Possession offences are mostly for cannabis (84.2% of drug possessions in 2023/24). Although drug offences have decreased, drug trafficking has increased by 73.3% since 2021/22, with 324 offences reported in 2023/24.
- Substance Misuse Treatment services are seeing greater numbers of people accessing treatment, showing positive progress for service engagement. There is a greater use of club drugs such as ecstasy, GHB/GBL and New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) since 2022/23
- There is an emerged identified risk of synthetic opioids, which are more potent than heroin and caused spikes in drug-related deaths in England in 2017, 2021 and 2023. With concerns that they may become more widespread and pose greater harm to people who use them.

Safe and Sociable Estates and Neighbourhoods

- Police received 9,011 complaints concerning ASB in Southwark in 2023/24, a 20.0% decrease from the 11,267 incidents in 2021/22 but an increase of 9.9% compared with 2022/23. Police ASB was at its highest in 2020/21 as a result of the Covid 19 measures that were imposed. Southwark ranks 8th highest of the London boroughs for ASB reports to the police (also 8th in 2021/22 and 10th in 2022/23).
- The Council received 2,835 reports concerning ASB in 2023/24, a 15.7% increase from the 2,451 incidents in 2021/22 and an increase of 3.0% compared with 2022/23. Only 2020/21 saw more ASB reports (3,396) than 2023/24 in the last 10 years.

Increasing Trust and Confidence

- Trust and confidence in the Police has continued to decline for all measures both in Southwark and across London.

Executive Summary – Recommendations

This Strategic Assessment Update has noted the following recommendations:

- Existing priority areas are to remain the same:
    - Reducing and Preventing Violence and Vulnerability
    - Tackling VAWG and Promoting Women's Safety
    - Reducing Drug Related Harm
    - Safe and Sociable Estates and Neighbourhoods
    - Increasing Trust and Confidence
- Theft to be considered as a priority area, due to identified increases, particularly due to theft from person offences in the north-west.
- Burglary and Hate Crime to continue to be monitored as areas of risk in the borough.

Southwark Borough Profile

- Southwark is a densely populated, diverse inner London borough, situated south of the River Thames, between Lambeth and Lewisham.

- Southwark has a relatively young population, with a large number of working aged residents between 20 and 49 years old.

- Residents of the borough come from a diverse range of backgrounds, cultures and communities. Around half the population come from a minority ethnic group. There are a significant number of residents from a Latin American or Hispanic ethnic background, 3% of the population.

- Demographic inequalities exist, with people from Black, Asian and minority ethnic groups experiencing poorer outcomes.

- There are significant geographic inequalities, with residents in central and northern parts of Southwark, (in particular Faraday, Peckham and Old Kent Road) experiencing poorer health, economic and social outcomes as shown on the included map.

- Southwark has the 4th largest LGBTQ+ population in England, with 8% of residents (nearly 21,000 people) aged 16+ identifying as non-heterosexual. Southwark also has the 5th largest trans/nonbinary population in England.
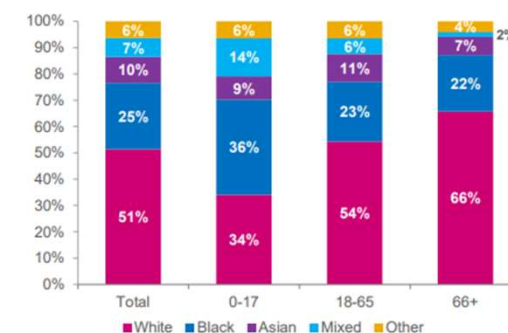
Deprivation in Southwark (IMD 2019)
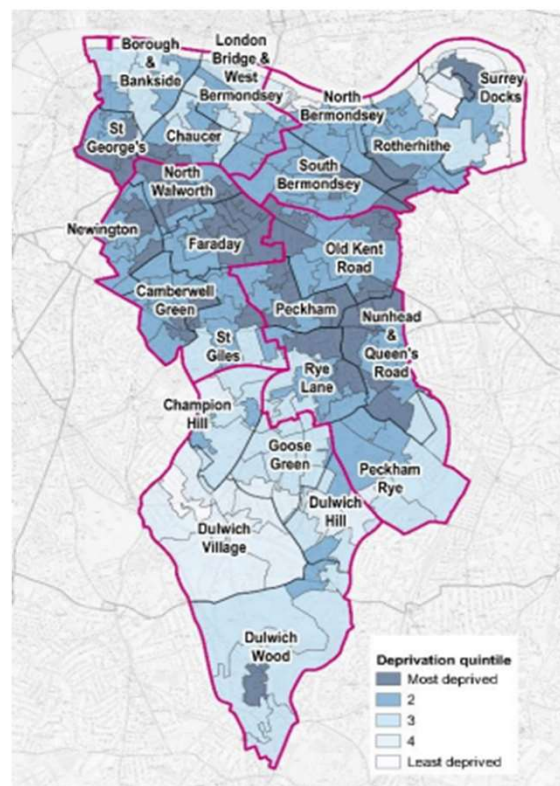
Map 1. IMD 2019 deprivation areas
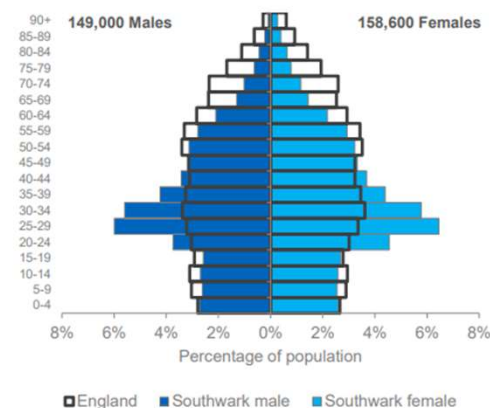
Graph 1. Southwark age and gender distribution

Graph 2. Southwark age and ethnicity distribution

Crime and Disorder in Southwark
Total Notifiable Offences (TNOs)

- Offending in Southwark has been steadily rising since 2021/22, increasing by 18.2%. London reported a 12.2% increase in the same period, lower than Southwark's by comparison.

- In 2023/24 Southwark ranked 4th highest within London and 2nd highest within its Statistical Neighbour Group for TNOs.

- Across all reporting years, Southwark has consistently reported a higher offence rate per 1,000 population for each year than London.

- Like other inner London boroughs, Southwark contains locations which have higher footfall, therefore presenting more opportunity for offences to occur. Areas with busy transport locations such as London Bridge, Elephant and Castle and Peckham Rye Stations are key known hotspot locations in the borough.

- In terms of peak periods, there has been little change in when offences takes place, with the April-September period generally seeing higher volumes of across all years. This could be potentially due to longer hours of daylight during these months.

- Friday and Saturday see higher levels of offending, with peaks from 12am-1am and from 3pm-7pm. The peak time of 12am-1am may be due to recording by the MPS where if a time is not known or entered, or where a offence occurred over a period of several days, 12am may be the system default time entered.
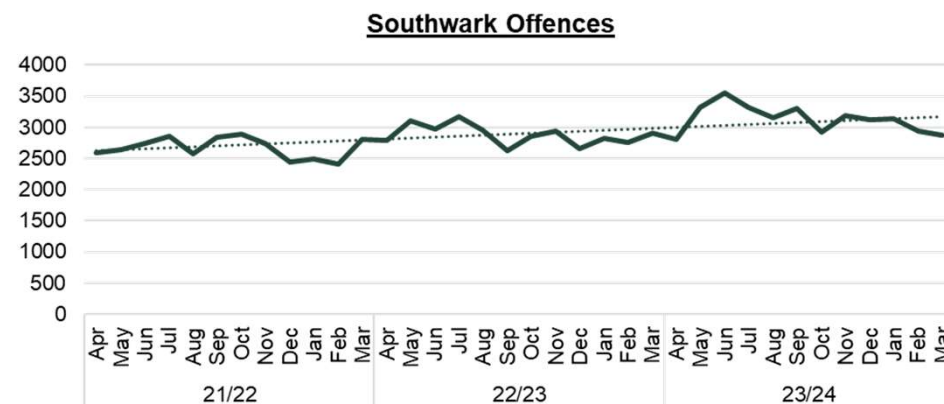
Graph 3. Southwark offence trend

Area	21/22	22/23	23/24	Change (since 21/22)
Southwark	32,006	34,567	37,816	18.2%
London	806,422	847,232	904,488	12.2%

Table 1. Southwark vs London offence change

Data source : Published MPS Monthly Crime Dashboard Data. TNO definition and counting rules,
Statistical Group - CIPFA Near Neighbour: Brent, Ealing, Greenwich, Hackney, Hammersmith and Fulham,
Haringey, Hounslow, Islington, Lambeth, Lewisham, Newham, Tower Hamlets, Waltham Forest, Wandsworth

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Crime and Disorder in Southwark
Total Notifiable Offences (TNOs)

The top 3 highest offence categories in 2023/24 were the same as reported in 2021/22, accounting for 69.5% of recorded offences. These consisted of:

- Theft (38.7%, 14,638 offences), Violence Against the Person (23.3%, 8,822 offences), Vehicle offences (6.6%, 2,484 offences).

The largest increase in offences has been regarding Thefts in Southwark, which has increased by 51.8% since 2021/22. This compares to a 41.8% increase reported for London, Southwark has the 3rd highest number of Thefts in London and the highest in its statistical group. Due to the level of increase, Theft should be investigated further as an emerging area of concern.

Other increases since 2021/22 to highlight are:

- Robbery increased by 77.6%. Ranking 2nd highest in London Arson and Criminal Damage increased by 14.1%. Ranking 10th highest in London.

- Possession of Weapons increased by 6.1%, however numbers are low and can impact changes. Ranking 3rd highest in London.

- Violence Against the Person has increased by 4.7%. Ranking 12th highest in London.

- The previous Strategic Assessment highlighted Burglary as an emerging concern, however this has seen little change since 2021/22 (-0.2%). Southwark ranked 3rd highest in London.

Offence Category	21/22		22/23		23/24		Change (since 21/22)	
	Offences	Proportion	Offences	Proportion	Offences	Proportion	Southwark	London
Arson and Criminal Damage	1,842	5.8%	2,056	5.9%	2,101	5.6%	14.1%	7.7%
Burglary	2,490	7.8%	2,458	7.1%	2,484	6.6%	-0.2%	4.9%
Drug offences	2,028	6.3%	1,664	4.8%	1,308	3.5%	-35.5%	-19.2%
Misc. Crimes against Society	347	1.1%	323	0.9%	277	0.7%	-20.2%	-18.7%
Possession of Weapons	277	0.9%	250	0.7%	294	0.8%	6.1%	-5.1%
Public Order offences	2,070	6.5%	1,942	5.6%	2,086	5.5%	0.8%	0.0%
Robbery	1,144	3.6%	1,864	5.4%	2,032	5.4%	77.6%	42.3%
Sexual offences	923	2.9%	926	2.7%	942	2.5%	2.1%	-2.3%
Theft	9,642	30.1%	12,289	35.6%	14,638	38.7%	51.8%	41.8%
Vehicle offences	2,815	8.8%	2,558	7.4%	2,832	7.5%	0.6%	0.6%
Violence Against the Person	8,428	26.3%	8,237	23.8%	8,822	23.3%	4.7%	4.0%
Grand Total	**32,006**	**100%**	**34,567**	**100%**	**37,816**	**100%**	**18.2%**	**12.2%**

Table 2. Overall offences by category, proportion and change

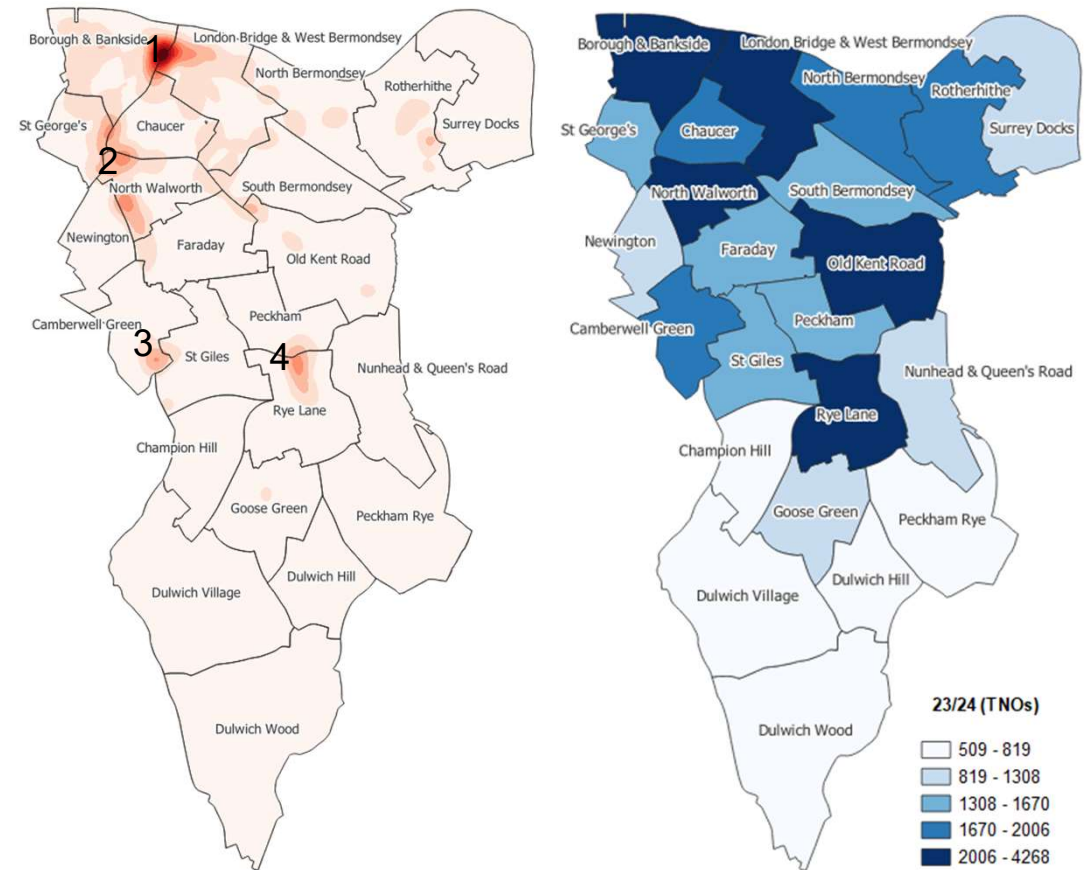# Crime and Disorder in Southwark Location (TNOs)

Due to a lack of available geographical co-ordinate data within the police dataset, the following hotspot map does not include sexual offences and highlights a significant gap in data availability. Sexual offences are provided at ward level and are contained in the following thematic map.

In Southwark, the Centre to North-West areas of the borough report higher levels of offending. These areas see higher footfall, with people accessing or passing through the borough and contain transport locations, retail hubs and night-time economy locations.

The key hotspots identified in 2023/24 were:

1. London Bridge Station and Borough High Street in Borough & Bankside/London Bridge & West Bermondsey

2. Elephant and Castle Station in North Walworth

3. Butterfly Walk Shopping Centre and surrounding areas in Camberwell Green

4. Peckham Rye Station and Peckham High Street in Rye Lane/Peckham.

Total Notifiable offences - 2023/24

Map 2. Overall offence hotspots (excl. sexual offences)

23/24 (TNOs)

- 509 - 819
- 819 - 1308
- 1308 - 1670
- 1670 - 2006
- 2006 - 4268

Map 3. Overall offence thematic wards

Thematic Map Data source: Published MPS Monthly Crime Dashboard Data
Hotspot Map Data source: MPS LA Dataset (Box) - an unpublished dataset and not official police figures, excludes Sexual offences due to unavailable coordinate data

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Crime and Disorder in Southwark Location (TNOs)

Since 2021/22 there has been little change in the ward rankings, with the six highest areas remaining unchanged. The top 3 highest areas in 2023/24 accounted for 30% of all offences and were:

- London Bridge & West Bermondsey (4,268 -11.3%),
- Borough & Bankside (4,031 - 10.7%)
- North Walworth (2,972 - 7.9%)

15 of 23 wards in Southwark have seen increases in offences since 2021/22. The largest increases in volume have taken place in:

- London Bridge & West Bermondsey (1,088 more offences)
- Borough & Bankside, (1,421 more offences)
- North Walworth (660 more offences)
- St George's (449 more offences)
- Chaucer (420 more offences)

Ward Name	21/22		22/23		23/24		Change (since 21/22)	Ranking Change (since 21/22)
	Offences	Ranking (/23)	Offences	Ranking (/23)	Offences	Ranking (/23)		
London Bridge & West Bermondsey	3,180	1st	3,638	1st	4,268	1st	34.2%	-
Borough & Bankside	2,610	2nd	3,481	2nd	4,031	2nd	54.4%	-
North Walworth	2,312	3rd	2,463	3rd	2,972	3rd	28.5%	-
Old Kent Road	2,013	4th	1,958	5th	2,176	4th	8.1%	-
Rye Lane	1,963	5th	2,130	4th	2,060	5th	4.9%	-
Rotherhithe	1,740	6th	1,769	6th	1,925	6th	10.6%	-
Chaucer	1,484	8th	1,731	8th	1,904	7th	28.3%	▲
Camberwell Green	1,612	7th	1,733	7th	1,787	8th	10.9%	▼
North Bermondsey	1,472	10th	1,491	10th	1,773	9th	20.4%	▲
St George's	1,195	14th	1,388	12th	1,644	10th	37.6%	▲
South Bermondsey	1,480	9th	1,461	11th	1,575	11th	6.4%	▼
St Giles	1,398	11th	1,515	9th	1,495	12th	6.9%	▼
Peckham	1,152	15th	1,189	15th	1,375	13th	19.4%	▲
Faraday	1,389	12th	1,243	14th	1,319	14th	-5.0%	▼
Nunhead & Queen's Road	1,276	13th	1,259	13th	1,262	15th	-1.1%	▼
Goose Green	1,049	16th	1,102	16th	1,071	16th	2.1%	-
Newington	913	18th	914	18th	962	17th	5.4%	▲
Surrey Docks	920	17th	967	17th	935	18th	1.6%	▼
Dulwich Village	594	20th	714	19th	742	19th	24.9%	▲
Dulwich Wood	635	19th	612	22nd	661	20th	4.1%	▼
Champion Hill	519	21st	640	20th	643	21st	23.9%	-
Peckham Rye	594	20th	625	21st	515	22	-13.3%	▼
Dulwich Hill	506	22nd	544	23rd	509	23	0.6%	▼

Table 3. Overall offence ward location, ranking and change

Data source : Published MPS Monthly Crime Dashboard Data
Please note: Percentage change can be skewed by the comparative volume of offences

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Hate Crime

The following table contains further information regarding hate crime offences in Southwark and in London, with key points as follows:

- The number of hate crime offences taking place in Southwark has seen little change since 2021/22, similar to that reported for London. In 2023/24 Southwark ranked 8th highest for hate crimes in London, the same ranking placement as 2021/22.

- In 2023/24, North Walworth (11.8%), London Bridge & West Bermondsey (8.9%), Rye Lane (7%) and reported the highest volumes, accounting for 27.6% of the total. All three highest wards also contain busy transport hubs, following the trend with offences being linked to these locations.

- The majority of hate crime flags applied in 2023/24 were related to Racist and Religious Crime (82.6%) and Racist Crime (79.3%). It's important to highlight that Hate crime can be heavily influenced by events covered in the media, with Islamophobic and Antisemitic hate crimes seeing increases locally and across London since 2021/22, potentially a result of the Israel-Gaza conflict which began in October 2023. Low figures for these categories impacts percentage change significantly.

Hate Crime	21/22	22/23	23/24	Southwark Change (since 21/22)	London Change (since 21/22)
Islamophobic Crime	19	23	30	57.9%	50.3%
AntiSemitic Crime	16	7	34	112.5%	130.9%
Homophobic Crime	192	136	176	-8.3%	-2.3%
Racist Crime	748	621	753	0.7%	-1.5%
Transphobic Crime	24	9	20	-16.7%	20.3%
Racist and Religious Crime	768	643	784	2.1%	0.6%
Disability Crime	22	17	10	-54.5%	-2.8%
Total Hate Crime	**943**	**772**	**949**	**0.6%**	**1.2%**

Table 4. Hate crime by category, proportion and change

Data sources: Hate Crime:Published MPS Monthly Crime Dashboard Data Prevent: Gov.uk Prevent Dataset
Please note: One incident of hate crime can have multiple other flags allocated and individual values will not total

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Preventing Radicalisation, Violent Extremism and Terrorism

In response to our obligations under the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act (CTSA), the Prevent team coordinates Southwark's multi-disciplinary partnership work to reduce the risk of individuals becoming susceptible to radicalisation into violent-extremism or support for terrorism.

- The number of Prevent referrals in Southwark during 2023/24 declined very marginally compared to the previous year, but had increased significantly when compared to 2021/22 (which was the lowest year for referrals since the inception of our local programme in 2017.) This broadly mirrors the trend in referrals seen across London as a whole.

- Southwark continues to be more effective at generating proportionate, appropriate referrals, with approximately 31% of Southwark's partnership referrals meeting the threshold for full multi-agency Channel support, compared to only 10.5% London-wide and only 10.3% nationally. This trend has been consistent in the period from 2021/21 to 2023/24.

- During 2023/24, 77% of individuals referred to Prevent in Southwark were male, compared with 84% in London overall. In the same period, 58% of subjects referred in 2023/24 were adults at the point of referral, with a mean age of 24yrs across the cohort as a whole. By comparison, a significant majority of referrals in 2021/22 were of children. In both cases, however, the relatively small cohort sizes overall make these year-to-year fluctuations inevitable.

- To build awareness of radicalisation and violent-extremism risk across the partnership, more than 10,800 frontline professionals have been trained across Southwark, with 93% of participants rating the training as 'good' or 'excellent'.

- To build resilience to extremist ideologies, more than 21,900 Southwark residents have taken part in a positive project, including 19,000 young people who have received support around digital-resilience, critical-thinking, and countering extremist narratives.

Emerging Area of Concern: Theft

The following table provides information on Thefts in Southwark, with comparisons to London, with the key highlights being:

Theft in Southwark has increased by 51.8%, largely driven by an increase in Theft from Person offences, which has more than doubled since 2021/22. Theft from Person offences have increased more in Southwark than reported across London and in 2023/24 Southwark ranked 3rd highest in London.

- The largest increases for theft from person have been reported in the north-west of the borough in Borough and Bankside (224%, +756 additional offences), London Bridge & West Bermondsey (174%, +580) and North Walworth (167%, +336) wards.

- Theft from Person offences peak on Saturdays, during June, July, October and November between 1pm-2pm and 6pm-8pm.

Shoplifting has seen a 62.7% increase in Southwark. Although there is an increase in Southwark, this is lower than reported for London (72.4%). In 2023/24 Southwark ranked 19th highest out of 32 London boroughs.

- London Bridge & West Bermondsey (264%, +199) and Borough and Bankside (252%, +169) in the north-west are the main areas driving shoplifting increases in the borough and overlap with where theft from person and also robberies most often take place.

- Shoplifting most commonly occurs on Wednesdays, during August and September, coinciding with the summer holidays and increased tourist/visitor footfall in the borough and during working hours (9am-5pm) when retail premises are open.

The use of bicycles in committing thefts has increased since 2021/22, from 10.1% of offences to 16.2% in 2023/24. Bicycles are increasingly used in theft snatch and personal robbery offences, particularly around the hotspot areas in the north-west where e-bikes and rental bicycles are easier to access.

Another potential driver for thefts may also be linked to the ongoing cost of living crisis, which would be placing more financial pressures on people, resulting in people turning to theft crimes to make ends meet.

Theft Subcategory	21/22	22/23	23/24	Change (since 21/22)	London Change (since 21/22)
Bicycle Theft	1,600	1,269	1,022	-36.1%	-22.5%
Other Theft	4,700	5,881	6,232	32.6%	29.4%
Shoplifting	1,016	1,167	1,653	62.7%	72.4%
Theft from Person	2,326	3,972	5,731	146.4%	75.7%
Grand Total	9,642	12,289	14,638	51.8%	41.8%

Table 5. Theft by category and change

Emerging Area of Concern: Theft Location

The north-west area of the borough reports a larger volume of theft compared to other areas. These are higher footfall areas and follow a similar pattern to other offence types. Due to many people moving through this part of the borough, there is a greater opportunity for thefts to take place.
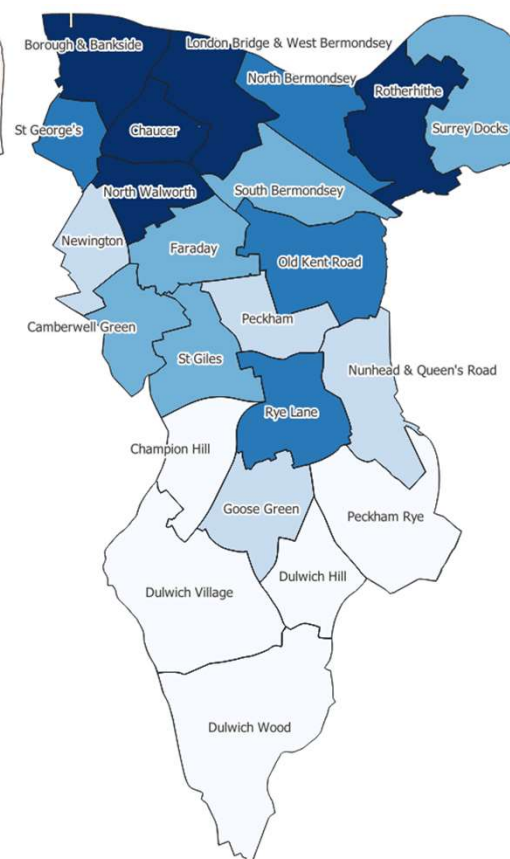
The key hotspot areas also overlap with those identified for all offence types, most notably violence. Rye Lane and Rotherhithe had more prominent hotspots in 2021/22, but these are less concentrated in 2023/24 as a result of London Bridge Station and surrounding areas seeing its hotspot intensify. The main hotspots in 2023/24 for Theft were:

1. London Bridge Station, Tooley Street and Borough High Street in Borough & Bankside/London Bridge & West Bermondsey.

2. Elephant and Castle Station in North Walworth.

3. Peckham Rye Station and Peckham High Street in Rye Lane/Peckham.

Theft offences - 2023/24

Map 4. Theft hotspots 23/24

Map 5. Theft thematic wards 23/24

Data source: Published MPS Monthly Crime Dashboard Data
Hotspot Map Data source: MPS LA Dataset (Box) - an unpublished dataset and not official police figures

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Emerging Area of Concern: Theft Location

The largest increases in Thefts have taken place in the north-west of the borough, with all top 5 wards focussed in this part of the borough and accounting for 54% of all thefts. The top 5 wards also are the main driving areas for the increases in theft.

- Borough & Bankside has seen the greatest increase occur, with offences doubling in volume since 2021/22. London Bridge & West Bermondsey has also seen a significant rise and border one another.

- Old Kent Road and Dulwich Hill are the only wards to have seen little change in thefts occurring.

- Peckham Rye is the only ward to report a decrease in thefts in the borough, reporting a 13.6% reduction.

Ward	21/22	22/23	23/24	% Change (since 21/22)	Offence Change (since 21/22)
Borough & Bankside	1,364	2,302	2,729	100.1%	+1,365
London Bridge & West Bermondsey	1,362	1,837	2,368	73.9%	+1,006
North Walworth	776	868	1,226	58.0%	+450
Chaucer	427	605	834	95.3%	+407
St George's	480	626	795	65.6%	+315
Rotherhithe	557	663	781	40.2%	+224
Rye Lane	532	509	676	27.1%	+144
Old Kent Road	668	770	672	0.6%	+4
North Bermondsey	475	537	645	35.8%	+170
Camberwell Green	372	473	517	39.0%	+145
South Bermondsey	293	343	447	52.6%	+154
St Giles	300	332	375	25.0%	+75
Surrey Docks	287	382	356	24.0%	+69
Faraday	292	255	352	20.5%	+60
Goose Green	297	369	332	11.8%	+35
Peckham	228	281	315	38.2%	+87
Nunhead & Queen's Road	233	255	279	19.7%	+46
Newington	176	188	212	20.5%	+36
Dulwich Village	109	192	162	48.6%	+53
Champion Hill	137	187	157	14.6%	+20
Dulwich Hill	108	100	108	0.0%	0
Dulwich Wood	66	84	96	45.5%	+30
Peckham Rye	103	131	89	-13.6%	-14

Table 6. Theft by ward location and change

Priority Area: Reducing and Preventing Violence and Vulnerability

This section of the Strategic Assessment provides an update on the Reducing and Preventing Violence and Vulnerability priority area in Southwark. This section will consist of analysis covering the following topics:

- Violence Against the Person (including weapon offences and serious violence, excluding Domestic Abuse)
- Health related information surrounding violence (London Ambulance Service and Hospital Presentations to A&E)
- Personal Robbery
- Community Harm and Exploitation Hub: Operational Group (CHEHOG)
- Reducing Reoffending: Integrated Offender Management (IOM)
- Drivers of Violence

For this section serious violence will be detailed for all ages, with further information for young people aged under 25yrs in the most recent Serious Violence Duty Strategic Needs Assessment (January 2024).

Violence Against the Person
(excludes Domestic Abuse)

The following table and chart provides further information on violence in the borough, with the following key points:

- Violence in Southwark has increased by 8.5% since 2021/22, similar to the trend across London which has increased by 8.1%.

- Southwark has seen no change in rankings compared to other London boroughs, placing 8th highest for non-DA violence in 2023/24.

- Offences mostly involve violence without injury, and this has seen the largest increase (9.6%) of all categories since 2021/22.

- Violence with injury has risen by 6.7%, however proportionally has remained similar within overall violence across all reporting years.

- Violence peaks between May-Aug, when there are increased levels of daylight and towards the end of the week (Friday and Saturday).

- Peak times are 12am-1am, 12pm-1pm and 3pm-7pm.
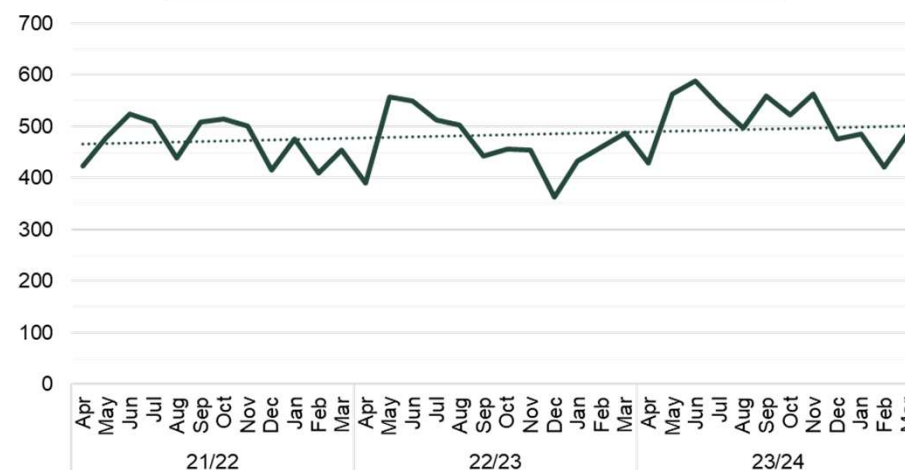
Graph 4. Violence (excl DA) trend

Violence Against the Person	21/22		22/23		23/24		Change (since 21/22)
	Offences	Proportion	Offences	Proportion	Offences	Proportion	
Homicide	2	0.0%	4	0.1%	3	0.0%	50.0%
Violence with Injury	2,051	36.3%	2,026	36.1%	2,188	35.7%	6.7%
Violence without Injury	3,595	63.7%	3,576	63.8%	3,939	64.3%	9.6%
Total Violence	**5,648**	**100.0%**	**5,606**	**100.0%**	**6,130**	**100.0%**	**8.5%**

Table 7. Violence (excl DA) by category, proportion and change

Data source : LA Analyst Dataset (Box) - an unpublished dataset and not official police figures
Data subject to caveats as provided at the beginning of this assessment

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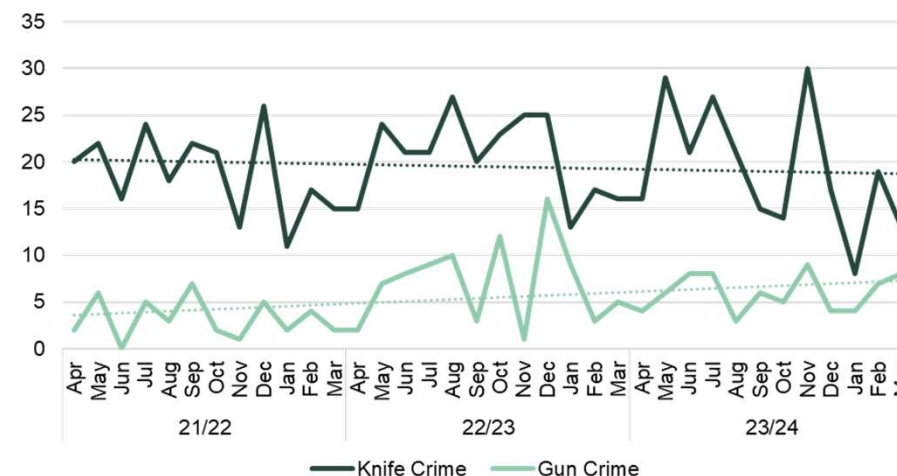
Weapon Offences
(excludes Domestic Abuse)

The following table and chart provides further information on weapon related offences in the borough, with the following key points:

- Knife crime has seen little change since 2021/22, increasing by 2.2%, accounting for 3% of all violence related offences in 2023/24.

- When a knife has been involved in violence, half of these offences involved the use of a knife to inflict injury on the victim.

- Since 2021/22 fewer victims have been threatened with a knife, while more victims report a knife being intimated.

- There is some seasonality with knife crime, occurring more frequently during the summer months, offences occur more later in the evening than overall violence (9pm onwards).

- Gun crime has seen a notable increase since 2021/22, although due to lower figures being present, this can skew effective analysis.

- Gun crime can factor the presence or manufacturing of ammunition, air pistols and imitation firearm possession and does not directly indicate the presence of real firearms in offences.

- Lethal barrel discharges saw an increase in 2022/23 compared to the previous year, however more recently this has returned to previous levels. Overall numbers remain low.

Graph 5. Weapon related offences (excl DA) trend

Weapon Offences	21/22		22/23		23/24		Change (since 21/22)
	Offences	Proportion	Offences	Proportion	Offences	Proportion	
Knife Crime							
Knife Injury	116	51.6%	121	49.0%	121	52.6%	4.3%
Knife Threatened	93	41.3%	107	43.3%	86	37.4%	-7.5%
Knife Intimated	16	7.1%	19	7.7%	23	10.0%	43.8%
Knife Crime Total	**225**	**100%**	**247**	**100%**	**230**	**100%**	**2.2%**
Gun Crime							
Lethal Barrel Discharge	6		16		7		16.7%
Gun Crime Total	**39**		**85**		**72**		**84.6%**

*Table 8. Weapon related offences (excl DA) by category, proportion and change*

Serious Violence
(excludes Domestic Abuse)

Serious Violence is a subset of Violence Against the Person and factors offences of violence where higher degrees of injury are inflicted on victims. The following information and table provides the key points:

- Serious violence has increased by 7.9% since 2021/22, in line with the increase for overall violence in the borough (8.5%).

- The majority of serious violence offences involves the committing of actual bodily harm, which is a less severe form of violence when compared to other categories. Although this has increased by 5.7% since 2021/22, proportionally out of all serious violence there has been little change.

- There has been an increase of threats to kill offences in Southwark since 2021/22 (65.9%).

- There has been little change with the number of attempted murder and homicides since 2021/22, with low figures reported.

- Follows similar peak periods to overall violence, peaking May-Oct, where there are increased levels of daylight and towards the end of the week (Saturday, Sunday). Peak times 12am-1am and 3pm-7pm.

Serious Violence in Southwark
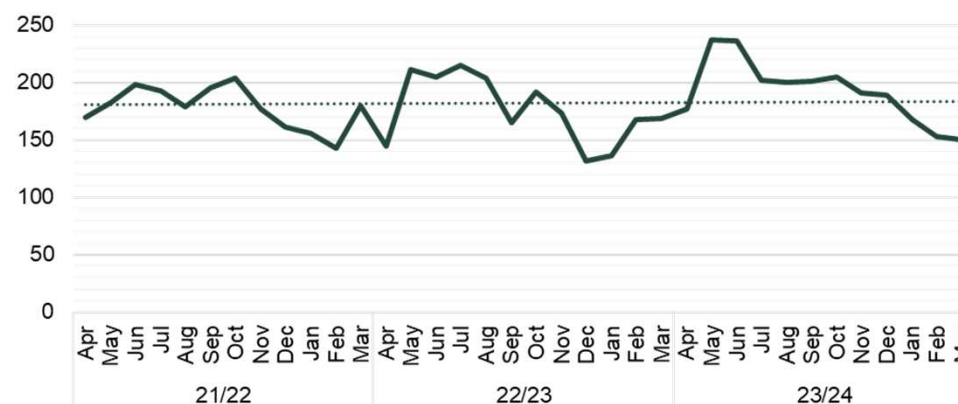
Graph 6. Serious violence (excl DA) trend

Offence Category	21/22		22/23		23/24		Change
	Offences	Proportion	Offences	Proportion	Offences	Proportion	(since 21/22)
Actual Bodily Harm	1,341	62.7%	1,319	62.4%	1,418	61.4%	5.7%
Grievous Bodily Harm	503	23.5%	471	22.3%	533	23.1%	6.0%
Wounding/ Acting to Endanger Life	161	7.5%	157	7.4%	135	5.8%	-16.1%
Threats to Kill	129	6.0%	160	7.6%	214	9.3%	65.9%
Attempted Murder	4	0.2%	4	0.2%	6	0.3%	50.0%
Homicide	2	0.1%	4	0.2%	3	0.1%	50.0%
Grand Total	**2,140**	**100%**	**2,115**	**100%**	**2,309**	**100%**	**7.9%**
% of Overall Violence	**37.9%**		**37.7%**		**34.7%**		

Table 9. Serious violence (excl DA) by category, proportion and change

Data source : LA Analyst Dataset (Box) - an unpublished dataset and not official police figures, excludes DA. Data covers victims and suspects of all ages
Data subject to caveats as provided at the beginning of this assessment

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London Ambulance Service Callouts and Hospital Presentations to A&E for Violence

The following charts and table provides further information on London Ambulance Service (LAS) responses and presentations to A&E for violence and knife related injuries. With the key observations as follow:

- Although violence related offences have increased in the borough by 8.5%, this does not reflect a rise in LAS callouts in the borough, which has seen a reduction of 7% since 2021/22, with the greatest reductions seen in South Bermondsey (-15 callouts) and Goose Green (-14 callouts).

- London Bridge & West Bermondsey (9.8%), North Walworth (8.7%), Borough and Bankside (8%) reported the highest volumes of callouts in 2023/24 accounting for 26.5%.

- Knife injury related ambulance callouts have increased by 21.3%, higher than the increase reported for knife offences (2.2%). Trend data suggests that LAS callouts are higher in the summer months, in line with when weapon violence in the borough tends to be higher.

- Hospital Presentations have seen a significant decrease for both violence and knife injury related presentations and may allude to data quality or recording practice issues. A significant spike occurred in Feb 21/22 which doesn't follow the same pattern for LAS callouts or knife offences.
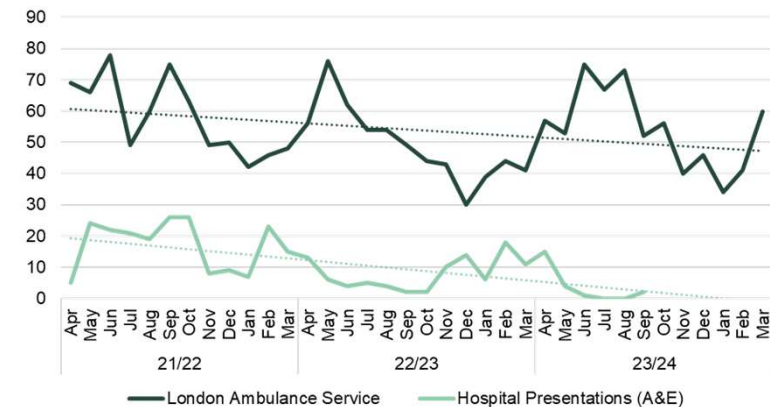

Graph 7. Violence related incidents and health by trend
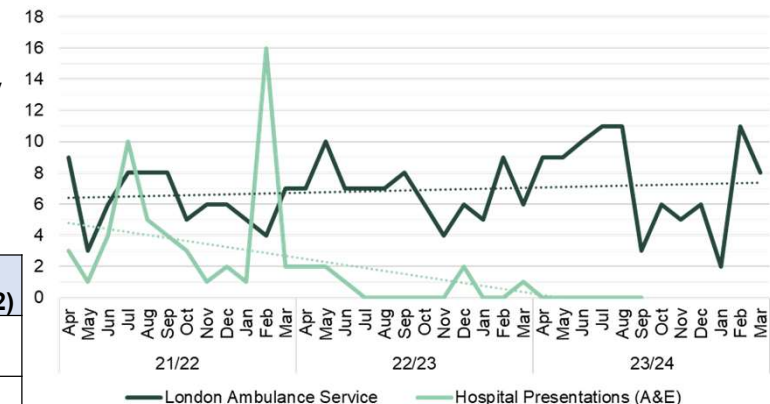
Graph 8. Knife injury related incidents and health by trend

Violence Related	21/22	22/23	23/24	Change (since 21/22)
London Ambulance Callouts	703	603	654	-7.0%
Hospital Presentations	205	95	*	N/A

Table 10. Violence related incidents and health by change

Knife Injury	21/22	22/23	23/24	Change (since 21/22)
London Ambulance Callouts	75	82	91	21.3%
Hospital Presentations	52	8	*	N/A

Table 11. Knife injury related incidents and health by change

Data source : Safestats
*Hospital Presentation data is unavailable for complete 23/24 financial year (available up to Sept 2023)
Ambulance data is based on first callout to an incident to avoid double counting

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# Violence: Victims and Suspects
(excludes Domestic Abuse)

When considering the demographics of people who are victims of violence in 2023/24, there has been little change since 2022/23. With victim characteristics commonly:

- Aged 18-39yrs (50%).
- Male (55.2%), Female (39.7%).
- From White ethnic groups (34.9%), Black (26.6%).
- Serious violence has the same key characteristics as overall violence, with the only difference being that victims are slightly younger (18-29yrs).

When considering the same information for people suspected of committing violence, there has been little change. A greater proportion of suspect ages are unknown compared to victims. Suspect characteristics are commonly:
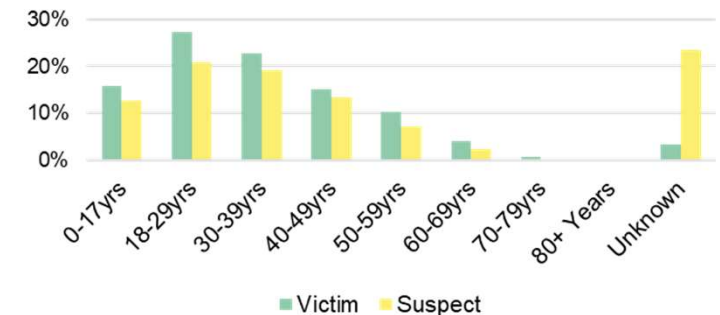
- Aged 18-39yrs (40%).
- Male (58.9%), Female (25.4%).
- From Black ethnic group (34.8%), White (22.3%).
- Serious violence has the same key characteristics, with only slight variations on overall proportions.

Violence Against the Person by Ethnicity 23/24
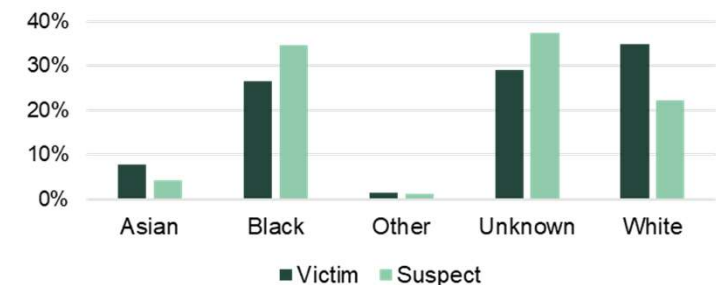
Graph 9. Violence (excl DA) by ethnicity 23/24

Violence Against the Person by Age 23/24

Graph 10. Violence (excl DA) by age 23/24

Data source : LA Analyst Dataset (Box) - an unpublished dataset and not official police figures
Suspect Definition: Suspected of a crime but not formally charged. Information provided by victim description
Data subject to caveats as provided at the beginning of this assessment

Southwark Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment • January 2025 • Page 21
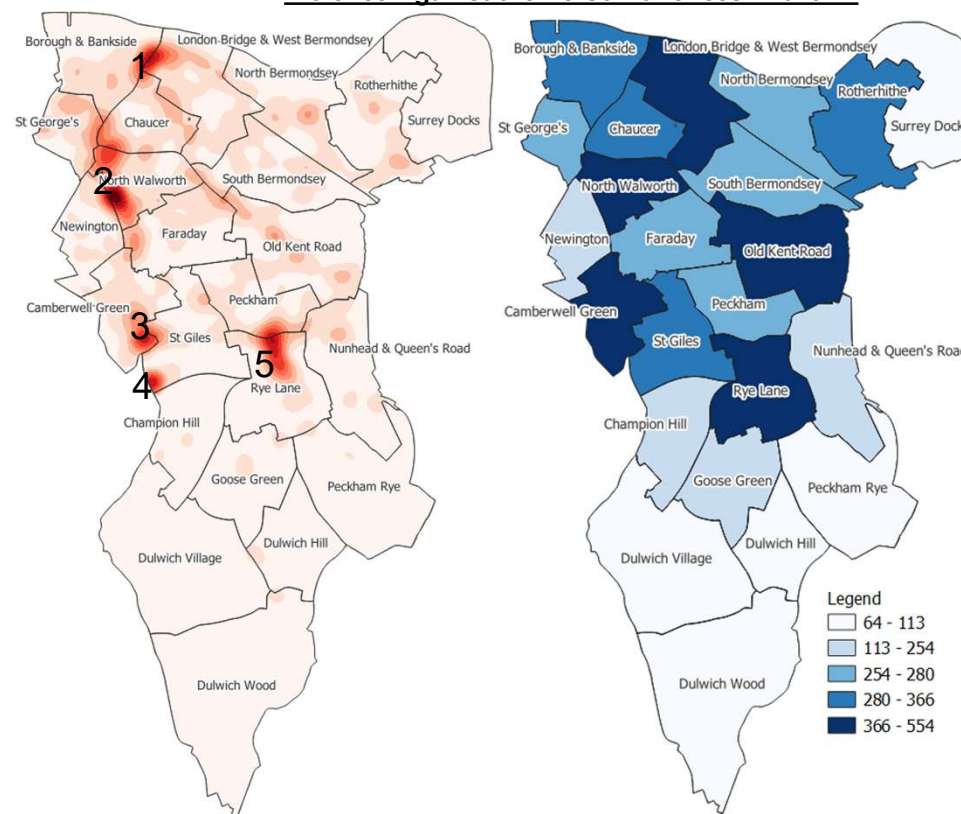
Violence: Location
(excludes Domestic Abuse)

The locations of violence and serious violence both occur in the same hotspot locations, occurring most often in the centre through to north-west of the borough. These are locations where there are higher footfalls of people, transport hubs, retail locations and night-time economy venues.

The hotspot locations for both violence and serious violence have seen little change since 2021/22 and still occur in the same locations in 2023/24, there is also some overlap with violence occurring in the most deprived areas of the borough as identified in the borough profile. These locations are:

1. London Bridge Station in London Bridge and West Bermondsey/Borough & Bankside.

2. Elephant and Castle Station and along Walworth Road in North Walworth.

3. Butterfly Walk Shopping Centre and surrounding areas in Camberwell Green.

4. Denmark Hill and Kings College Hospital in St Giles.

5. Peckham Rye Station and Peckham High Street in Rye Lane/Peckham.

Violence Against the Person offences - 2023/24

Map 6. Violence (excl DA) hotspots 23/24

Map 7. Violence (excl DA) thematic wards 23/24

Legend
- 64 - 113
- 113 - 254
- 254 - 280
- 280 - 366
- 366 - 554

Violence: Location
(excludes Domestic Abuse)

Since 2021/22 there has been little change in the ward rankings for violence. The top 3 highest areas in 2023/24 accounted for 24% of all offences and were:

- North Walworth (560 – 9.2%).
- London Bridge & West Bermondsey (489 - 8%),
- Old Kent Road (421 – 6.9%).

14 of 23 wards have seen increases in violence since 2021/22, with the largest increases taking place in:

- North Walworth (25.% increase, 115 additional offences).
- Camberwell Green (22.7% increase, 72 additional offences).
- North Bermondsey (31.1% increase, 66 additional offences).

Ward	21/22		22/23		23/24		Change (since 21/22)	Ranking Change (since 21/22)
	Offences	Ranking (/23)	Offences	Ranking (/23)	Offences	Ranking (/23)		
North Walworth	445	1st	473	1st	560	1st	25.8%	-
London Bridge & West Bermondsey	443	2nd	438	2nd	489	2nd	10.4%	-
Old Kent Road	381	4th	402	4th	421	3rd	10.5%	▲
Rye Lane	388	3rd	417	3rd	420	4th	8.2%	▼
Camberwell Green	317	6th	357	5th	389	5th	22.7%	▲
St. Giles	308	7th	336	6th	352	6th	14.3%	▲
Borough & Bankside	330	5th	271	9th	317	7th	-3.9%	▼
Rotherhithe	303	9th	272	8th	298	8th	-1.7%	▲
Chaucer	270	11th	265	11th	296	9th	9.6%	▲
Peckham	261	12th	248	12th	279	10th	6.9%	▲
North Bermondsey	212	14th	232	13th	278	11th	31.1%	▲
Faraday	290	10th	266	10th	274	12th	-5.5%	▼
St. George's	207	15th	203	15th	266	13th	28.5%	▲
South Bermondsey	304	8th	283	7th	262	14th	-13.8%	▼
Nunhead & Queen's Road	231	13th	216	14th	245	15th	6.1%	▼
Newington	174	16th	173	16th	202	16th	16.1%	-
Goose Green	143	17th	155	17th	150	17th	4.9%	-
Surrey Docks	139	18th	131	18th	116	18th	-16.5%	-
Champion Hill	104	21st	105	20th	115	19th	10.6%	▲
Dulwich Wood	103	22nd	92	21st	110	20th	6.8%	▲
Peckham Rye	106	20th	106	19th	106	21st	0.0%	▼
Dulwich Hill	109	19th	86	22nd	104	22nd	-4.6%	▼
Dulwich Village	80	23rd	79	23rd	65	23rd	-18.8%	-

Table 12. Violence (excl DA) by ward location, ranking and change

Personal Robbery

The following tables and chart provides further information on Personal Robbery, with the following key points:

- Personal Robbery in Southwark has increased by 69.4% since 2021/22, higher than the 34.2% increase reported for London. The main areas which have driven this increase are London Bridge & West Bermondsey, Borough and Bankside and North Walworth in the north-west, these are the same areas that are also driving theft from person increases. In 2023/24 Southwark ranked 2nd highest for personal robberies in London.

- Local intelligence indicates an increasing use of e-bikes/mopeds/scooters to commit offences, particularly in hotspot areas due to increased availability of rental e-bikes.

- 2021/22 saw the summer months showing higher levels of offences, however in 2023/24 this has changed to winter months, with December and January seeing peak levels. There has been little change in terms of peak days or times since 2021/22, with Friday and Saturday and between 6-7pm remaining peak periods.

- There has been little change in the presence of knives to commit, with 24% of offences in 2023/24 involving the use of a knife to either intimate, threaten, or inflict violence. The increase in the number of knife related offences has risen similar in line with overall increases in personal robberies.

- When knives are present during personal robberies, they are more commonly used to threaten violence. Since 2021/22 out of all knife related robberies, knives are being used less to threaten and increasingly the presence of a knife is intimated, rather than seen. The use of knives to injure during personal robberies accounts for fewer knife offences in 2023/24 than in 2021/22.

Personal Robbery in Southwark
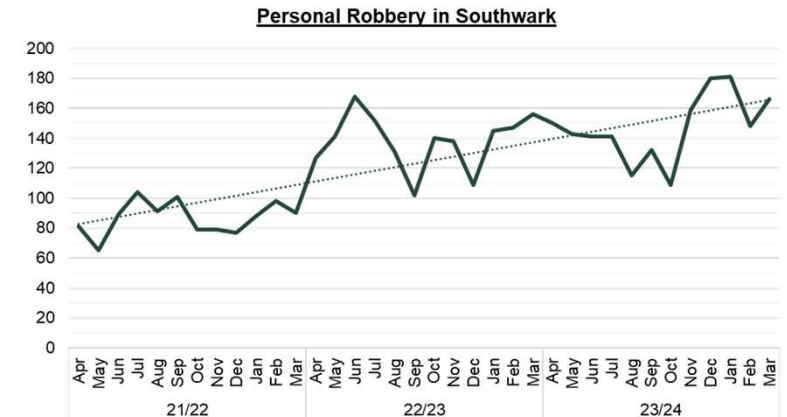
Graph 11. Personal Robbery trend

Offence Category	21/22	22/23	23/24	Change (since 21/22)
Personal Robbery	1,042	1,656	1,765	69.4%

Table 13. Personal Robbery by change

Personal Robbery Knife Related	21/22		22/23		23/24		Change (since 21/22)
	Offences	%	Offences	%	Offences	%	
Knife Used	25	10.2%	23	5.7%	34	7.9%	36.0%
Knife Threatened	161	66.0%	264	65.0%	236	55.1%	46.6%
Knife Intimated	58	23.8%	119	29.3%	158	36.9%	172.4%
Total offences	**244**	**100%**	**406**	**100%**	**428**	**100%**	**75.4%**

Table 14. Personal Robbery (knife related) by category, proportion and change

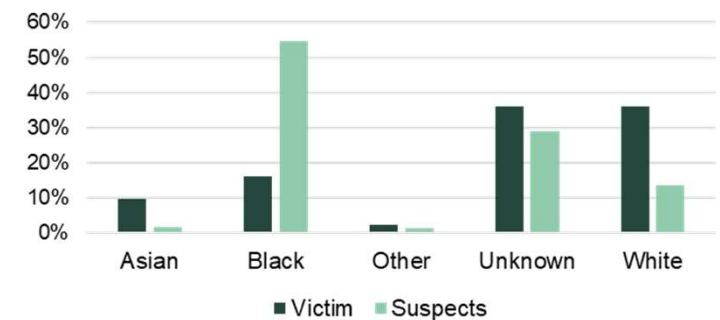# Personal Robbery: Victims and Suspects

When considering the demographics of people who are victims of personal robberies in 2023/24, there has been little change since 2022/23. With victim characteristics commonly:

- Aged 18-29yrs (36.8%).

- Male (70.4%), Female (26.6%).

- From White ethnic groups (36%), Unknown (36%), Black (16.1%).

- These overlap with people with the key characteristics for people who are victims of serious violence.

When considering the same information for people suspected of committing personal robberies, there has also been little change. A greater proportion of suspect ages are unknown compared to victims. Suspect characteristics are commonly:

- Aged 0-17yrs (30.6%).

- Male (83.8%), Unknown (13%), Female (3.2%).

- From Black ethnic group (54.6%), Unknown (29%), White (13.4%).

Graph 12. Personal Robbery by ethnicity 23/24

Graph 13. Personal Robbery by age 23/24

Data source : LA Analyst Dataset (Box) - an unpublished dataset and not official police figures
Suspect Definition: Suspected of a crime but not formally charged. Information provided by victim description
Data subject to caveats as provided at the beginning of this assessment

Southwark Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment • January 2025 • Page 25
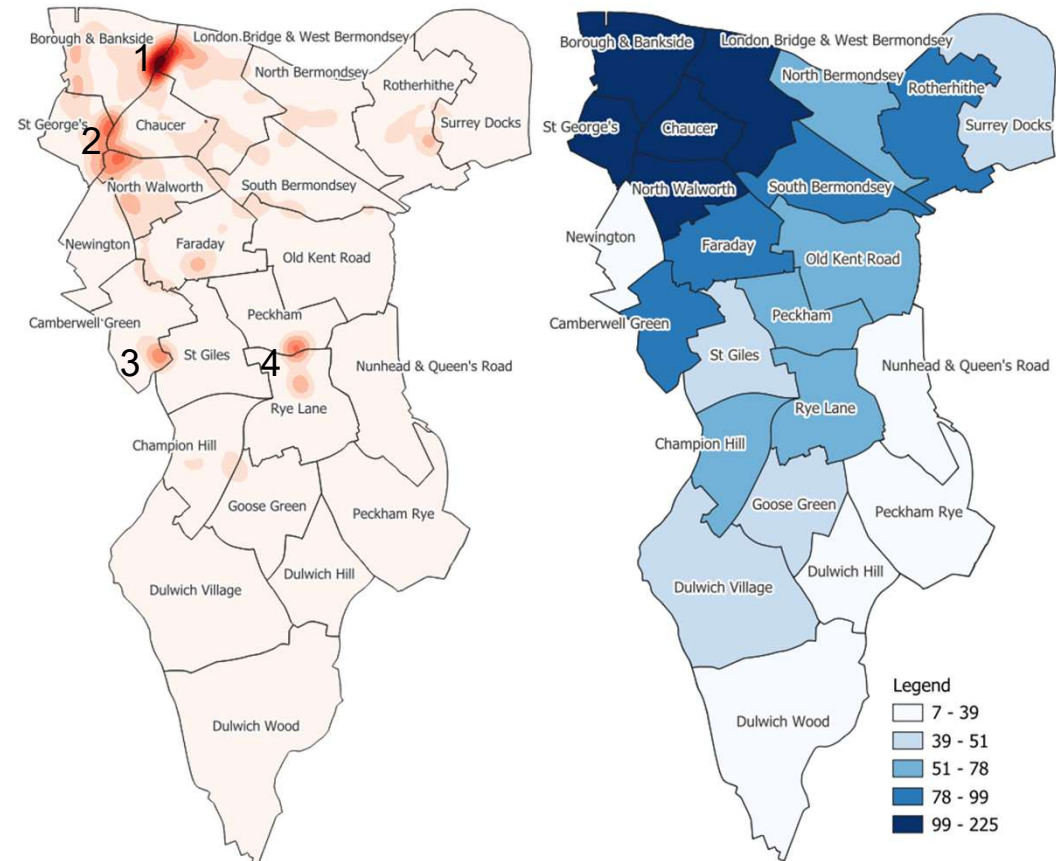
Personal Robbery: Location

The locations of personal robberies overlap with where overall violence occurs in the borough, occurring most often in the north-west of the borough. These are locations where there are higher footfalls of people, transport hubs, retail locations and nighttime economy venues.

The hotspot locations for personal robberies have seen little change since 2021/22 and still occur in the same key locations in 2023/24, these locations are:

1. London Bridge Station in London Bridge and West Bermondsey/Borough & Bankside and Borough High Street

2. Elephant and Castle Station and along Walworth Road in North Walworth

3. Butterfly Walk Shopping Centre and surrounding areas in Camberwell Green

4. Peckham Rye Station and Peckham High Street in Rye Lane/Peckham

Personal Robbery offences - 2023/24

Map 8. Personal Robbery hotspots 23/24

Map 9. Personal Robbery thematic wards 23/24

Legend
- 7 - 39
- 39 - 51
- 51 - 78
- 78 - 99
- 99 - 225

Personal Robbery: Location

Since 2021/22 there have been shifts in the ward rankings for personal robberies, with more details on the following table. The top 3 highest wards for robberies in 2023/24 account for 32.8% of offences and are:

- London Bridge & West Bermondsey (12.9%, 225 offences).

- Borough and Bankside (10.4%, 181 offences).

- North Walworth (9.5%, 167 offences).

18 of 23 wards have seen increases in personal robberies since 2021/22, with the largest increases in volumes taking place in:

- London Bridge & West Bermondsey (92.3% increase, 108 additional offences).

- North Walworth (138.6% increase, 97 additional offences).

- Borough and Bankside (88.5% increase, 85 additional offences).

Ward	21/22		22/23		23/24		Change (since 21/22)	Ranking Change (since 21/22)
	Offences	Ranking (/23)	Offences	Ranking (/23)	Offences	Ranking (/23)		
London Bridge & West Bermondsey	117	1st	153	1st	225	1st	92.3%	-
Borough & Bankside	96	2nd	152	2nd	181	2nd	88.5%	-
North Walworth	70	6th	105	3rd	167	3rd	138.6%	▲
Chaucer	55	7th	82	10th	113	4th	105.5%	▲
St. Georges	47	10th	84	8th	106	5th	125.5%	▲
Camberwell Green	52	8th	91	5th	91	6th	75.0%	▲
Faraday	71	5th	99	4th	87	7th	22.5%	▼
Rotherhithe	45	11th	89	6th	84	8th	86.7%	▲
South Bermondsey	30	14th	57	14th	84	8th	180.0%	▲
Peckham	52	8th	73	13th	77	10th	48.1%	▼
Old Kent Road	75	3rd	84	8th	76	11th	1.3%	▼
North Bermondsey	45	11th	54	15th	66	12th	46.7%	▼
Rye Lane	75	3rd	85	7th	61	13th	-18.7%	▼
Champion Hill	7	22nd	48	17th	52	14th	642.9%	▲
St. Giles	25	17th	79	12th	44	15th	76.0%	▲
Dulwich Village	20	20th	32	20th	42	16th	110.0%	▲
Goose Green	27	16th	51	16th	42	16th	55.6%	-
Surrey Docks	21	19th	46	18th	41	18th	95.2%	▲
Newington	29	15th	34	19th	37	19th	27.6%	▼
Dulwich Wood	19	21st	28	22nd	34	20th	78.9%	▲
Nunhead & Queen's Road	35	13th	81	11th	26	21st	-25.7%	▼
Peckham Rye	22	18th	30	21st	12	22nd	-45.5%	▼
Dulwich Hill	7	22nd	19	23rd	7	23rd	0.0%	▼

Table 15. Personal Robbery by ward location, ranking and change
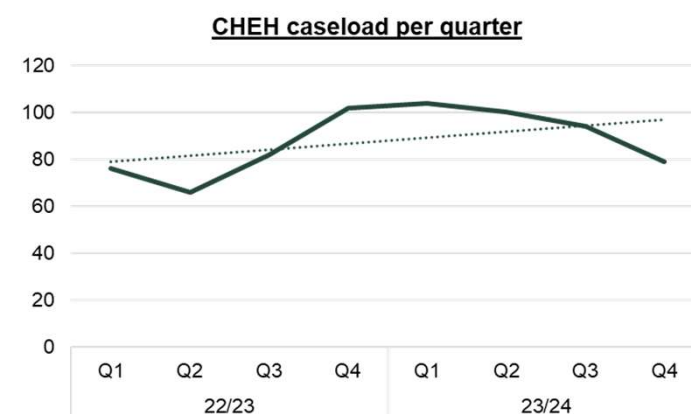
Community Harm and Exploitation Hub (CHEH)

The CHEH is a multi-disciplinary initiative that works with and supports young people aged 16-24 to reduce the risk of serious violence or gang related harm in Southwark.

The interventions can widely range from elements such as employment or training support, housing, rehabilitation in the community from prison, mental and physical health/wellbeing or through support with accessing entitled benefits amongst over key areas of support.

In 2023/24 the key highlights regarding the work of the CHEH operational group are that (on average across all quarters):

- The number of young people in the CHEH caseload averaged at 94 per quarter in 2023/24, up from the average of 83 per quarter the previous financial year, demonstrating the increasing amounts of hard work required by professional agencies to mitigate risks of serious violence in Southwark.

- 98% of young people working with the CHEH had not been convicted of a criminal offence whilst on the caseload.

- 96% of young people in the CHEH caseload engaged well with the service or have positively exited the programme.

- Engagement with education, training or employment opportunities for young people in the caseload is positive, with 2023/24 seeing 83% of cases either working to improve their skills through training or are in employment. This figure will also factor circumstances where young people may not be ready for work as a result of the ongoing effects of physical or psychological trauma.

CHEH caseload per quarter

Graph 14. CHEH caseload by quarter trend

Data source : MOPAC London Crime Prevention Fund Quarterly Monitoring (April 2024)
Partner agencies: Southwark CSP, Housing (Council), St. Giles Trust, Southwark Works, Department for Work and Pensions, Red Thread, Probation, Metropolitan Police, Together for Mental Health, Change Grow Lives, Southwark Community Active Networks, My Endz Programme

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Reducing Reoffending:
Integrated Offender Management (IOM)

Integrated Offender Management (IOM) brings a cross-agency response to the crime and reoffending threats faced by local communities. The most persistent and problematic offenders are identified and managed jointly by partner agencies working together. In line with the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime guidance, core attention is paid to perpetrators of complex, high-harm crimes such as domestic abuse, domestic burglaries and robberies where there is a threat of violence towards an individual.

IOM helps to improve the quality of life in communities by:

- reducing the negative impact of crime and reoffending
- reducing the number of people who become victims of crime
- helping to improve the public's confidence in the criminal justice system"

The IOM risk assess those on the cohort using the following categories:

- Red - Very prolific, chaotic and require a lot of police attention or monitoring required. (Minimum 3 appointments per week)
- Amber - Has stable factors in place. Engaging (Minimum 1 appointment per week).
- Green - Doing well. Stable. Several positive factors in place. Working towards an exit plan
- Blue - Custody cases

The agencies involved in the IOM for Southwark provide support both on a 1:2:1 basis and through a variety of programmes which are designed to support offenders depending on their need and consist of: Probation, Metropolitan Police, Department for Work and Pensions (DWP), Change Grow Lives (CGL – Voluntary Substance Misuse Organisation), Southwark Works (Employment support) and Southwark Council's Housing Solutions Service

Reducing Reoffending:
Integrated Offender Management (IOM)

2023/24 saw a total of 27 new people enter the IOM caseload in Southwark.

Since Q2 23/24 the number of people in the IOM cohort has been steadily decreasing, down from 69. The IOM caseload for Q1 24/25 consisted of 56 people of which:

- 15 had a red rag rating, 5 had an amber rating and 1 had a green rating
- 16 were based in custody
- 2 were AWOL
- 9 were not subject to any sentences but on the cohort to receive ongoing support from IOM partners.

- 8 were allocated for deselection

A breakdown of the primary offences committed by those on the IOM cohort at end June 2024 shows that these have changed significantly in the last 12 months, this is in line with the new focus on violent offences. Burglary and Aggravated Burglary (47%), ABH and Assault (16%), Weapon offences (12%) and Robbery (11%).

- Males make up the vast majority of the cohort (89%) at end June 2024

- Those aged 35-44 are the largest category within the cohort (37.5%), with those aged 25-34 (32.1%), 45+ (23.2%) and 18-24 (7.1%)

- The ethnicity of those on the cohort was predominantly white (50%), with black (41%), and Asian (3.6%)

Southwark's IOM has been seeing positive progress with a reduction in their offending rate observed since January 2018 (24%). The reoffending rate while in the IOM cohort (2023/4 Q1 period) was 14.7%. This also compares positively to the London-wide rate which was 19.4%. Cost of crime data shows the benefits of the IOM programme with the estimated cost of crime per year per case currently standing at £12,925 before IOM and £3,900 after.

Key Drivers of Violence

The following key drivers influence levels of violence in the borough, this has been sourced through findings from the previous strategic assessment from meetings with professionals and through external research:

- Adverse childhood experience/family instability

- Peer pressure – especially in young people.

- Exploitation of people with additional needs.

- Educational Issues (school exclusions/bullying/not in full time education)

- Substance misuse – turning to violence to obtain funds to fuel addiction needs.

- Gangs and County Lines – which ties the supply and demand for drugs, most notably cannabis which is the most prevalent in the borough according to drug possession offences.

- Online Harms/Media – which can glamorise violence, through music and video content which can be widely shared.

- Unemployment - turning to violence as a means of generating income, be it through drug trafficking or through committing robberies and selling stolen goods.

- No Recourse to Public Funds – encouraging people to sell drugs to make money or being exploited by organised crime.

Priority Area: Tackling VAWG and Promoting Women's Safety

This section of the Strategic Assessment provides an update on the Tackling VAWG and Promoting Women's Safety priority area in Southwark. This includes analysis covering the following topics:

- Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) (excluding Domestic Abuse, contains both private and public space offences)
- Domestic Abuse (DA)
- DA MARAC
- DA Services: Southwark Domestic Abuse Service (SDAS) and Refuge Supported Accommodation
- VAWG and DA – National Rail and London Underground (British Transport Police)
- VAWG and DA - Children Social Care
- Key Drivers for VAWG and DA: VAWG Transformation Needs Assessment Community Engagement – June 2024

The definition for VAWG in the following section is defined as any offences consisting of the following offences regardless of the victim gender:

- Assault by Penetration
- Coercive Control
- Exposure and Voyeurism
- Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)
- Harassment
- Harassment – Stalking

- Honour Based Violence (HBV)
- Non-fatal strangulation
- Other Miscellaneous Sexual Offences
- Rape
- Sexual Activity (under 16)

- Sexual Activity without consent
- Sexual Assault
- Sexual Grooming
- Spiking – administering a substance with intent
- Upskirting

Further analysis was undertaken as part of the VAWG Transformation Strategic Needs Assessment in June 2024 by the CSP
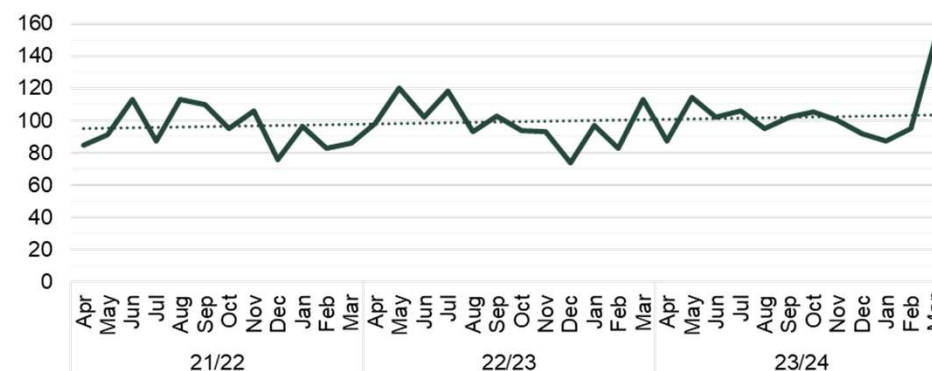
Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG)
(excludes Domestic Abuse, contains Public and Private space offences)

The following chart and table provides information regarding VAWG in Southwark, with the following key observations being:

- VAWG has been steadily increasing in the borough since 2021/22, increasing by 8.2% (+93 offences), similar to the increase in violence in the borough.

- There is a seasonal pattern with VAWG, which tends to generally occur more frequently between May and October, periods with increased daylight hours and the summer period. Most recently in 2023/24 however March reported a significant increase compared to other months, however we believe this to be a false increase linked to the new Police Connect recording system.

- VAWG peak periods have seen little change, with peak times of 12am-1am or 12pm-1pm. Discounting these times the 3pm-5pm and 6pm-7pm times show higher offence levels compared to other periods.

- Peak days have seen change, from Saturday being the peak in 2021/22 changing to Wednesday and Friday in 2023/24 for VAWG offences.

Graph 15. VAWG (excl DA) trend

Category	21/22	22/23	23/24	Change (since 21/22)
VAWG offences (excl DA)	1,141	1,187	1,234	8.2%

Table 16. VAWG (excl DA) change

VAWG
(excludes Domestic Abuse, contains Public and Private space offences)

The following table provides further information on the specific categories of VAWG that take place in Southwark. It is important to highlight that due to low figures, this can impact percentage changes significantly. Some categories such as Coercive Control, Honour based violence and Stalking are higher than shown in the table due to being Domestic Abuse flagged offences and are provided further in this assessment within the DA section.

The key observations identified were as follows:

- Proportionally there has been little change in how each VAWG category accounts for overall VAWG since 2021/22.

- Harassment offences account for the highest amount of VAWG offences; however, this figure factors all harassment (excluding racially or religiously motivated harassment) and does not directly mean sexual harassment due to a lack of detail in the police data.

- Voyeurism and Exposure has seen an increase of 25.6% since 2021/22, with 22 additional offences. The second largest increase in volume after Other Misc. Sexual offences.

- There were no honour-based violence flagged offences for non-DA related VAWG

VAWG Category (excl DA, Public and Private Space)	21/22		22/23		23/24		Change (since 21/22)
	Offences	%	Offences	%	Offences	%	
Assault by Penetration	12	1.1%	16	1.3%	12	1.0%	0.0%
Coercive Control	1	0.1%	4	0.3%	3	0.2%	200.0%
Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	-
Harassment	431	37.8%	431	36.3%	418	33.9%	-3.0%
Harassment - Stalking	39	3.4%	48	4.0%	51	4.1%	30.8%
Non-Fatal Strangulation	0	0.0%	16	1.3%	38	3.1%	-
Other Misc. Sexual offences	45	3.9%	35	2.9%	77	6.2%	71.1%
Rape	181	15.9%	182	15.3%	170	13.8%	-6.1%
Sexual Activity (Under 16)	35	3.1%	35	2.9%	30	2.4%	-14.3%
Sexual Activity without Consent	5	0.4%	6	0.5%	5	0.4%	0.0%
Sexual Assault	292	25.6%	288	24.2%	300	24.3%	2.7%
Sexual Grooming	12	1.1%	14	1.2%	14	1.1%	16.7%
Spiking	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	0.4%	-
Upskirting	2	0.2%	1	0.1%	3	0.2%	50.0%
Voyeurism and Exposure	86	7.5%	111	9.3%	108	8.8%	25.6%
Grand Total	**1,141**	**100.0%**	**1,187**	**100.0%**	**1,234**	**100.0%**	**8.2%**

Table 17. VAWG (excl DA) by category, proportion and change

VAWG: Victims and Suspects
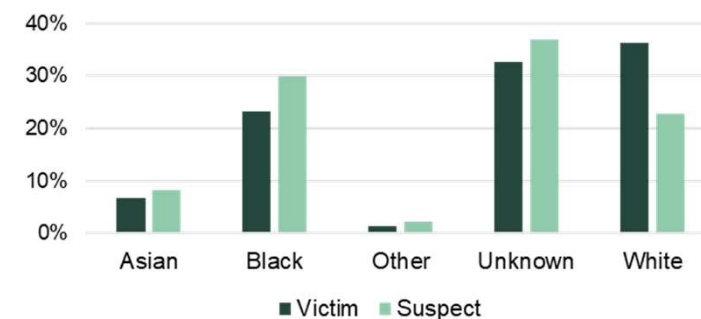## (excludes Domestic Abuse, contains Public and Private space offences)

When considering the demographics of people who are victims of VAWG offences in 2023/24, there has been little change since 2022/23. With victim characteristics commonly:

- Aged 18-29yrs (32.1%).

- Female (72.9%), Male (22.3%).

- From White ethnic groups (36.3%), Unknown (32.6%), Black (23.1%).

- These overlap with the key characteristics for people who are victims of serious violence.

When considering the same information for people suspected of committing VAWG offences, there has also been little change. A greater proportion of suspect ages are unknown compared to victims. Suspect characteristics are commonly:

- Aged 18-39yrs (38.5%).

- Male (66.4%), Unknown (18.5%), Female (15.1%).

- From Unknown ethnic groups (37%), Black (29.8%), White (22.9%).

Graph 16. VAWG (excl DA) by ethnicity 23/24

Graph 17. VAWG (excl DA) by age 23/24

Data source : LA Analyst Dataset (Box) - an unpublished dataset and not official police figures
Suspect Definition: Suspected of a crime but not formally charged. Information provided by victim description
Data subject to caveats as provided at the beginning of this assessment
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VAWG: Location
(excludes Domestic Abuse, contains Public and Private space offences)

Due to a lack of available geographical co-ordinate data within the police dataset for sexual offences, it is not possible to produce an effective hotspot map. This highlights a significant gap in data. Sexual offences are provided at ward level and are included in the following thematic map.

There are more VAWG offences reported in the top half of the borough, where there are larger footfalls of people, transport hubs and nighttime economy hotspots. The main wards where VAWG offences occur follow a similar pattern with overall offences in the borough and for violence related offences.

Since the previous Strategic Assessment North Bermondsey and North Walworth have seen the most changes in the borough with a higher concentration of offences taking place in these areas in 2023/24 than in 2021/22. Both wards appear to be driving the increase in VAWG in the borough, with further details provided in the table on the next slide.

VAWG (excl DA) offences - 2023/24
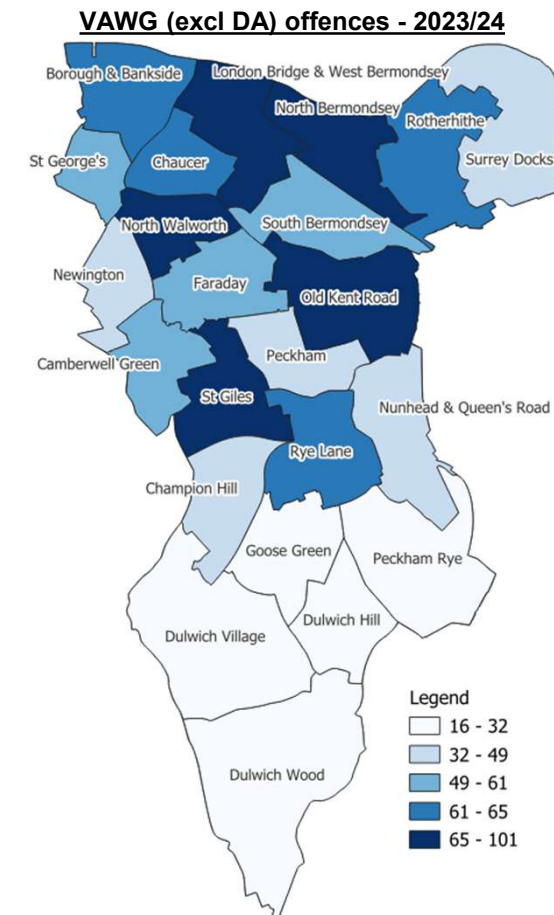
Map 10. VAWG (excl DA) thematic wards 23/24

VAWG: Location
(excludes Domestic Abuse, contains Public and Private space offences)

Since 2021/22 there has been a shift in the ward rankings for VAWG offences. The top 3 highest wards for VAWG in 2023/24 account for 22.6% of offences and are:

- North Walworth (8.2%, 101 offences).

- Old Kent Road (7.3%, 89 offences).

- London Bridge & West Bermondsey (7.1%, 87 offences).

10 of 23 wards have seen increases since 2021/22, with the largest volume increases in:

- North Bermondsey (97.6% increase, 40 additional offences).

- North Walworth (57.8% increase, 37 additional offences).

- Surrey Docks (41.9% increase, 13 additional offences).

- Rotherhithe (26% increase, 13 additional offences).

- Old Kent Road (22.4%% increase, 13 additional offences).

Ward	21/22		22/23		23/24		Change (since 21/22)	Ranking Change (since 21/22)
	Offences	Ranking (/23)	Offences	Ranking (/23)	Offences	Ranking (/23)		
North Walworth	64	4th	76	3rd	101	1st	57.8%	▲
Old Kent Road	76	2nd	65	7th	89	2nd	17.1%	-
London Bridge & West Bermondsey	88	1st	87	1st	87	3rd	-1.1%	▼
North Bermondsey	41	16th	43	15th	81	4th	97.6%	▲
St. Giles	63	6th	78	2nd	65	5th	3.2%	▲
Borough & Bankside	74	3rd	67	6th	64	6th	-13.5%	▼
Chaucer	55	9th	55	10th	63	7th	14.5%	▲
Rotherhithe	50	13th	61	8th	63	7th	26.0%	▲
Rye Lane	59	8th	73	4th	63	7th	6.8%	▲
Camberwell Green	60	7th	68	5th	60	10th	0.0%	▼
South Bermondsey	52	12th	54	11th	57	11th	9.6%	▲
St. Georges	55	9th	41	17th	57	11th	3.6%	▼
Faraday	53	11th	44	14th	52	13th	-1.9%	▼
Newington	49	15th	51	12th	49	14th	0.0%	▲
Peckham	50	13th	48	13th	49	14th	-2.0%	▼
Surrey Docks	31	18th	33	19th	44	16th	41.9%	▲
Nunhead & Queen's Road	64	4th	56	9th	39	17th	-39.1%	▼
Champion Hill	24	20th	42	16th	33	18th	37.5%	▲
Goose Green	38	17th	38	18th	31	19th	-18.4%	▼
Dulwich Wood	23	22nd	29	21st	26	20th	13.0%	▲
Peckham Rye	22	23rd	31	20th	20	21st	-9.1%	▲
Dulwich Village	25	19th	19	23rd	17	22nd	-32.0%	▼
Dulwich Hill	24	20th	29	21st	16	23rd	-33.3%	▼

Table 18. VAWG (excl DA) by ward location, ranking and change

Domestic Abuse (DA)

The following section contains analysis covering Domestic Abuse in Southwark. The Domestic Abuse Act (2021) defines Domestic Abuse as:

'Behaviour of a person (A) towards another person (B), where they are each aged 16 or over and personally connected to each other and the behaviour is abusive.'

Behaviour is "abusive" if it consists of any of the following -
a. Physical or sexual abuse
b. Violent or threatening behaviour
c. Controlling or coercive behaviour
d. Economic abuse
e. Psychological, emotional, or other abuse

Children are recognised as victims of Domestic Abuse - A child who sees or hears, or experiences the effects of domestic abuse, and is related to the victim or perpetrator, is also regarded as a victim of domestic abuse in their own right.

Domestic Abuse

The following chart and table provides information regarding DA in Southwark. It is important to note that the comparisons between overall DA (offence and non-crime) has skewed due to a lack of data available covering non-crimes since migrating to a new data system in February 2024. The 2023/24 figure is missing a month of data (March 2024). The key points for DA in Southwark are as follows:

- DA flagged offences have decreased by 5.5% since 2021/22, with 165 fewer offences occurring.

- DA incidents have also decreased; however, this data is skewed due to data availability reasons.

- A reduction in DA does not necessarily indicate positive progress, as this could infer an increased lack of reporting. It is difficult to establish if DA is truly decreasing as a result. Due to decreasing trust and confidence levels in the police and concerns identified in the Baroness Casey Review, this could be impacting on the willingness for reporting.

- For DA flagged offences, the peak periods have fluctuated across all reporting years, however generally there is an indication of summer months reporting higher levels of DA, with May being a peak period.

- Peak days are Monday, Saturday and Sunday, consistent across all reporting years.

- The peak time of 12am-1am and 12pm-1pm. Excluding these periods, the evenings report higher reported DA (6pm onwards).
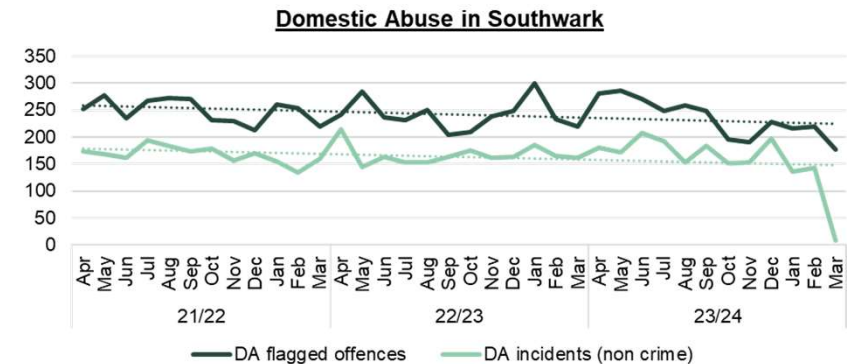
Graph 18. DA offences and incidents trend

Category	21/22	22/23	23/24	Change (since 21/22)
DA flagged offences (TNOs)	2,983	2,901	2,818	-5.5%
DA incidents (non-crime)	2,006	2,003	1,878*	N/A
Total Domestic Abuse	**4,989**	**4,904**	**4,696**	**N/A**

Table 19. DA offences and incidents change

Data source : LA Analyst Dataset (Box) - an unpublished dataset and not official police figures
*There is a lack of data available covering March 2024 for DA Incidents (Non Crime)
Data subject to caveats as provided at the beginning of this assessment

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Domestic Abuse

The following table provides further information regarding the category of DA flagged offences in the borough. It is important to highlight that due to low figures for some categories, this can significantly impact change percentages as a result.

The key observations are as follows:

- Proportionally, the breakdown of offence categories remains mostly unchanged since 2021/22.
- Many reported DA offences are Violence Against the Person offences, accounting for 80.4% in 2023/24.
- For Violence Against the Person DA flagged offences, the majority have been for violence without injury, accounting for 65% of offences in 2023/24 and proportionally has seen no significant change since 2021/22.
- There have been 2 DA flagged homicides that have occurred across each reporting year.
- The only categories to have seen increases in offences are for Possession of Weapons, Public Order and Theft.

Offence Category DA flagged	21/22		22/23		23/24		Change (since 21/22)
	Offences	%	Offences	%	Offences	%	
Arson and Criminal Damage	176	5.9%	191	6.6%	158	5.6%	-10.2%
Burglary	34	1.1%	21	0.7%	20	0.7%	-41.2%
Drug offences	6	0.2%	6	0.2%	6	0.2%	0.0%
Misc. Crimes Against Society	32	1.1%	22	0.8%	19	0.7%	-40.6%
Possession of Weapons	6	0.2%	7	0.2%	7	0.2%	16.7%
Public Order offences	89	3.0%	97	3.3%	96	3.4%	7.9%
Robbery	22	0.7%	19	0.7%	16	0.6%	-27.3%
Sexual offences	107	3.6%	94	3.2%	92	3.3%	-14.0%
Theft	119	4.0%	145	5.0%	131	4.6%	10.1%
Vehicle offences	11	0.4%	14	0.5%	7	0.2%	-36.4%
Violence Against the Person	2,381	79.8%	2,285	78.8%	2,266	80.4%	-4.8%
Grand Total	**2,983**	**100%**	**2,901**	**100%**	**2,818**	**100%**	**-5.5%**

Table 20. DA by category, proportion and change

Violence Against the Person DA flagged	21/22		22/23		23/24		Change (since 21/22)
	Offences	%	Offences	%	Offences	%	
Homicide	2	0.1%	2	0.1%	2	0.1%	0.0%
Violence with Injury	820	34.4%	790	34.6%	790	34.9%	-3.7%
Violence without Injury	1,559	65.5%	1,493	65.3%	1,474	65.0%	-5.5%
Grand Total	**2,381**	**100%**	**2,285**	**100%**	**2,266**	**100%**	**-4.8%**

Table 21. DA by category of violence, proportion and change

Data source : LA Analyst Dataset (Box) - an unpublished dataset and not official police figures
Data covers Total Notifiable Offences only

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Domestic Abuse: VAWG Related
(contains Public and Private space offences)

The following table provides information relating specifically for VAWG offences that were flagged as DA related and is a subset of the offence breakdowns provided in the previous slide.
The key observations are as follows:

- Sexual violence, stalking, harassment and coercive control related DA has increased by 8.1% since 2021/22 and highlights that although overall DA flagged reported offences is decreasing in the borough (-5.5%), gender-based violence is becoming more prevalent.

- VAWG related DA accounted for 26% of all DA offences in 2023/24, up from 22.8% in 2021/22.

- Proportionally, harassment and stalking account for over half of all DA related VAWG offences, however both have seen decreases since 2021/22.

- Non-fatal strangulation has seen a significant increase; however, this may be due to a change in legislation in 2022 for recording of offences.

- Coercive control has increased by 45.1%, with 32 more offences in 2023/24 compared to 2021/22.

- Honour-based violence flagged offences remain low (2021/22 (0), 2022/23 (1), 2023/24 (2) offences).

VAWG related DA flagged	21/22		22/23		23/24		Change (since 21/22)
	Offences	%	Offences	%	Offences	%	
Assault by Penetration	6	0.9%	4	0.5%	5	0.7%	-16.7%
Coercive Control	71	10.5%	61	8.3%	103	14.0%	45.1%
Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	
Harassment	223	32.8%	203	27.6%	196	26.7%	-12.1%
Harassment - Stalking	247	36.4%	265	36.1%	194	26.4%	-21.5%
Non-Fatal Strangulation	6	0.9%	86	11.7%	129	17.6%	2050.0%
Other Misc Sexual offences	26	3.8%	25	3.4%	21	2.9%	-19.2%
Rape	73	10.8%	69	9.4%	61	8.3%	-16.4%
Sexual Activity without Consent	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	3	0.4%	-
Sexual Assault	23	3.4%	16	2.2%	20	2.7%	-13.0%
Sexual Grooming	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	-
Voyeurism and Exposure	4	0.6%	3	0.4%	2	0.3%	-50.0%
Grand Total	**679**	**100%**	**734**	**100%**	**734**	**100%**	**8.1%**

Table 22. VAWG related DA by category, proportion and change

Data source : LA Analyst Dataset (Box) - an unpublished dataset and not official police figures
Data covers Total Notifiable offences only, please note this is a subset of overall flagged DA offences and should not be summed together. Can be totalled with VAWG offence breakdowns in previous section

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# Domestic Abuse: Victims and Suspects

When considering the demographics of people who are victims of DA in 2023/24, there has been little overall change, with victim characteristics commonly:

- Aged 18-39yrs (56.2%).

- Female (71.1%), Male (26.8%).

- From White ethnic groups (39.8%), Black (35%).

- Those from Black ethnic groups are proportionally increasing as victims of DA compared to 2022/23. Those from White ethnic groups are proportionally decreasing.

When considering the same information for people suspected of perpetrating domestic abuse, there has also been little change. Suspect characteristics are commonly:

- Aged 18-39yrs (57.7%).

- Male (67.2%), Female (20.7%).

- From Unknown ethnic groups (35.4%), Black ethnic group (31.8%), White (25.8%).
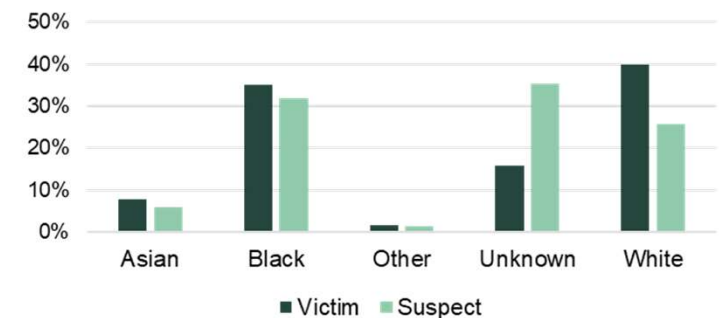
Graph 19. DA by ethnicity 23/24
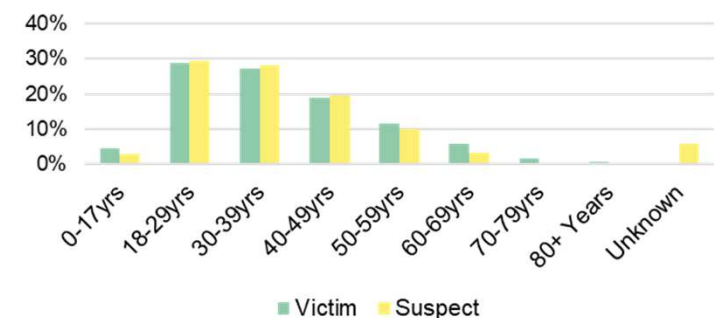
Graph 20. DA by age 23/24

Domestic Abuse: Location

Due to a lack of available geographical co-ordinate data within the police dataset, the following hotspot map does not include sexual offences and highlights a significant gap. Sexual offences are provided at ward level and are included in the following thematic map

The locations of reported DA overlap with the more deprived areas of the borough as identified in the borough profile section of this assessment. These are areas with high population density, where accommodation is more closely situated. DA tends to be reported in the top half of the borough as opposed to more affluent areas in the south.

The hotspot locations for where DA has mainly been reported are scattered across the borough, however the most concentrated areas for DA are:

1. A high-rise block of flats in Rotherhithe ward.

2. Areas in and around the Newington Estate in Newington/St George's/North Walworth wards.

3. Housing areas around Southampton Way and Peckham Grove in Peckham ward.

4. Acorn Estate in Nunhead & Queen's Road ward.

5. East Dulwich Estate in Champion Hill ward.

6. Consort Estate and surrounding areas in Rye Lane ward.

Domestic Abuse flagged offences - 2023/24
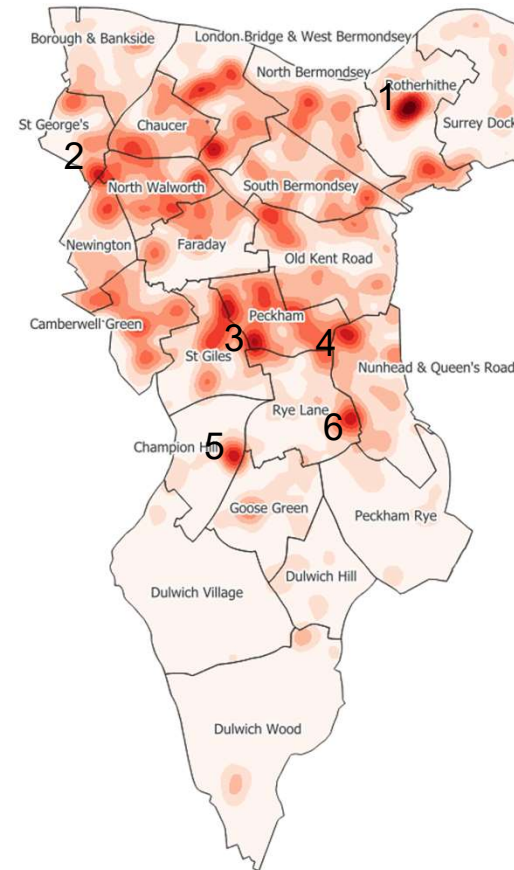
Map 11. DA hotspots 23/24
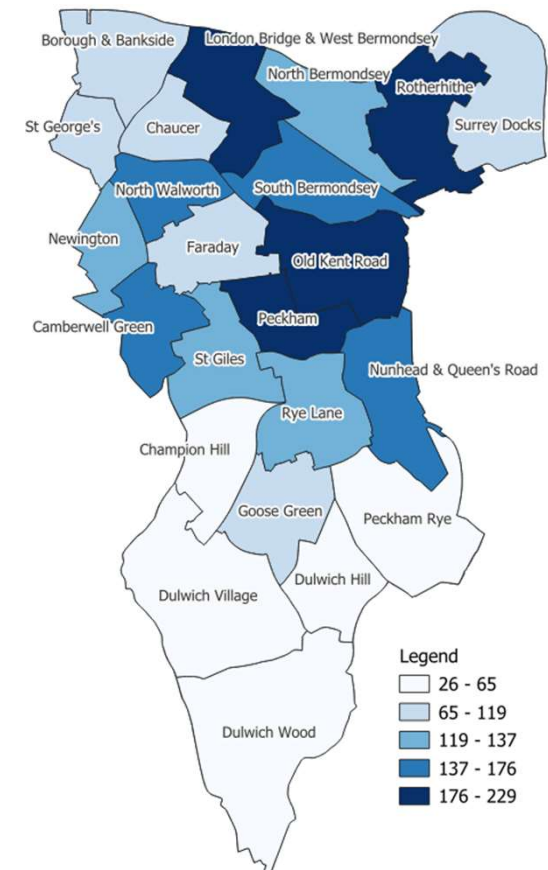
Map 12. DA thematic wards 23/24

Legend
- 26 - 65
- 65 - 119
- 119 - 137
- 137 - 176
- 176 - 229

Data source : LA Analyst Dataset (Box) - an unpublished dataset and not official police figures
Data covers Total Notifiable Offences only and is subject to data caveats mentioned at the start of this assessment

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Domestic Abuse: Location

Since 2021/22 there has been a shift in the ward listings for reported DA offences, with more details in the following table. The top 3 highest wards for reported DA in 2023/24 account for 22.4% of offences and are:

- Old Kent Road (8.1%, 229 offences).
- Peckham (7.6%, 213 offences).
- London Bridge & West Bermondsey (6.7%, 188 offences).

6 of 23 wards have seen increases since 2021/22, with the largest increases in volumes of reported DA taking place in:

- Rotherhithe (36.6% increase, 49 additional offences).
- Old Kent Road (21.2% increase, 40 additional offences).
- Peckham (22.4%% increase, 39 additional offences).

Ward	21/22		22/23		23/24		Change (since 21/22)	Ranking Change (since 21/22)
	Offences	Ranking (/23)	Offences	Ranking (/23)	Offences	Ranking (/23)		
Old Kent Road	189	2nd	266	1st	229	1st	21.2%	▲
Peckham	174	6th	195	2nd	213	2nd	22.4%	▲
London Bridge & West Bermondsey	181	4th	157	7th	188	3rd	3.9%	▲
Rotherhithe	134	13th	144	9th	183	4th	36.6%	▲
North Walworth	230	1st	190	4th	176	5th	-23.5%	▼
Nunhead and Queens Road	180	5th	191	3rd	165	6th	-8.3%	▼
South Bermondsey	183	3rd	180	5th	157	7th	-14.2%	▼
Camberwell Green	167	8th	177	6th	153	8th	-8.4%	-
Rye Lane	168	7th	142	10th	137	9th	-18.5%	▼
Newington	140	12th	121	14th	134	10th	-4.3%	▲
North Bermondsey	121	14th	134	11th	131	11th	8.3%	▲
St. Giles	141	11th	154	8th	130	12th	-7.8%	▼
Chaucer	150	10th	128	13th	119	13th	-20.7%	▼
Faraday	154	9th	134	11th	119	13th	-22.7%	▼
Borough and Bankside	89	16th	66	19th	94	15th	5.6%	▲
St. Georges	72	21st	89	15th	87	16th	20.8%	▲
Surrey Docks	108	15th	79	16th	84	17th	-22.2%	▼
Goose Green	79	19th	78	17th	79	18th	0.0%	▲
Champion Hill	73	20th	75	18th	65	19th	-11.0%	▲
Peckham Rye	84	18th	56	21st	58	20th	-31.0%	▼
Dulwich Wood	86	17th	57	20th	51	21st	-40.7%	▼
Dulwich Hill	45	22nd	46	22nd	37	22nd	-17.8%	-
Dulwich Village	35	23rd	41	23rd	26	23rd	-25.7%	-

Table 23. DA by ward location, ranking and change

# Domestic Abuse Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (DA MARAC)

The number of cases discussed at DA MARAC in Southwark has seen little change since 2022/23 (732 referrals), with 2023/24 seeing a decrease of 3.7% (704 referrals). SafeLives informs that MARACs are to expect a rate of 40 referrals per 10,000k population of females in their area, Southwark reported a higher rate than this in 2023/24 (44).

DA MARAC meetings are usually held twice a month, with an average of 25-30 cases per meeting. There were more cases discussed in May and Nov in 22/23, and in May and Oct for 23/24 due to there being 3 meetings held in those months. In contrast Dec for both years only held one meeting, informing the decrease.

SafeLives informs that Police would be expected to account for and estimation of 60-75% of referrals, however this figure is lower for Southwark, reporting 34.2% of referrals. Victim Support automatically receive Police crime reports, meaning the Police figure could be higher than reported. The top 6 highest referral sources account for 74.9% of referrals in 2023/24.

Out of 704 referrals in 2023/24, there were 572 survivors. Survivors referred to DA MARAC are commonly female (83.6%) and aged between 18-39yrs, accounting for 59.4% in 2023/24. This has seen little change from the previous year. Males accounted for 8.7%, similar to that predicted nationally by SafeLives (10%) with the remainder being other or unknown. Southwark has seen little change in the repeat rate for survivors, with 2023/24 reporting that 17.7% of survivors who were subject to a DA MARAC referral in the financial year had appeared more than once. This compares to an estimate of 28-40% informed by SafeLives.
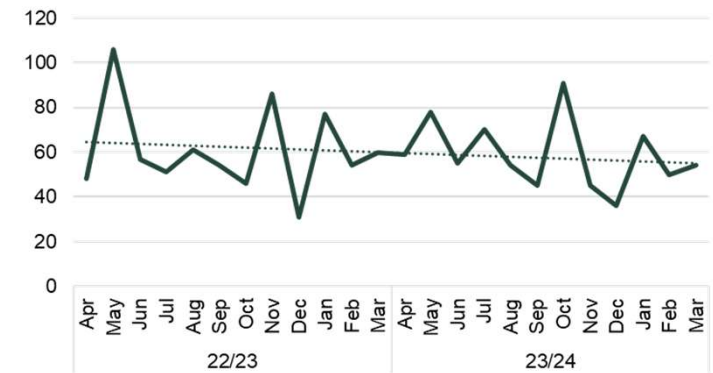
Graph 21. DA MARAC trend

Referral Source (Top 6)	23/24	
	#	%
Police	241	34.2%
Refuge	151	21.4%
Probation	35	5.0%
Victim Support	35	5.0%
Bede House	34	4.8%
SLaM	31	4.4%

Table 24. DA MARAC by referral source add proportion

FY	Number of Repeats per Survivor in FY				Repeat rate
	No Repeats	1-2	3-4	5-6	
22/23	467	104	6	1	19.2%
23/24	471	95	6	0	17.7%

Table 25. DA MARAC repeat survivors by rate

Data sources: Southwark DA MARAC Database, SafeLives.org.uk - Reviewing your Marac data
Population rate figures are calculated using the ONS Census 2021

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Local Services: Southwark Domestic Abuse Service (SDAS) and Refuge Supported Accommodation
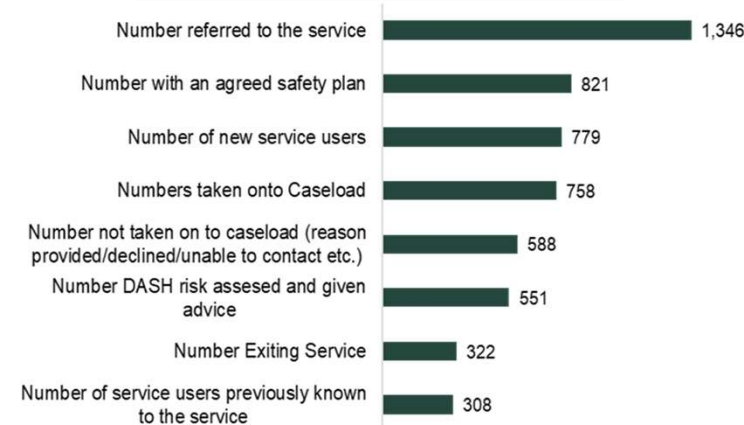
SDAS received 1,346 referrals in 2023/24, with The Police – Community Safety Unit (17%), Southwark Housing (10%) and Southwark Children's Services (9%) accounting for the highest referral sources in borough. Where referrals were deemed to be self-referred, this was most often as a result of professionals signposting to the service, accounting for 60% (69 of 119 self-referrals).

- Survivors were commonly found to have been subjected to psychological and physical types of abuse, accounting for 36% of identified factors.

- Survivors of DA working with SDAS in 2023/24 are most commonly female (92%) and aged 25-44yrs (60%).

Refuge Supported Accommodation received 202 referrals in 2023/24, of which 47% were self-referrals, followed by Other Agency 47% and internet 14%. Similarly to that reported for SDAS, where self-referrals were made, it was as a result signposting by professionals, accounting for 51.6% (48 of 93 self-referrals). From these referrals, 43 survivors commenced residence, our Refuge accommodation in Southwark has capacity for 31 spaces and on average stay for 6 months.

- Survivors accessing Refuge Supported Accommodation were commonly found to have been subjected to psychological and physical types of abuse, accounting for 61.5% of identified factors.

- Survivors in 2023/24 are most commonly female (99%) and aged 25-34yrs (32%).

Survivor Advocacy and Support 2023/24

Category	Value
Number referred to the service	1,346
Number with an agreed safety plan	821
Number of new service users	779
Numbers taken onto Caseload	758
Number not taken on to caseload (reason provided/declined/unable to contact etc.)	588
Number DASH risk assesed and given advice	551
Number Exiting Service	322
Number of service users previously known to the service	308

Graph 22. SDAS Overview 23/24

VAWG and Domestic Abuse: National Rail & London Underground (British Transport Police)

The following chart and table details sexual offences that have taken place on a train or at a train station in Southwark, with the following key observations:

- Sexual offences have decreased by 17.9% since 2021/22.

- Most offences are relating to sexual assaults, accounting for 82.8% of offences in 2023/24, higher than the 41 reported for 2021/22.

- Generally, offences occur evenly on either a train or at a station, with 2023/24 reporting 54.7% on a train.

- London Bridge station reports the most offences, expected due to the size of the station and the footfall passing through.

- In 2023/24, 59.5% of offences occurred on National Rail, compared to 40.5% on the London Underground

- Peak periods are Feb-May and Sep, on Thursdays and between 8am-9am and 5pm-7pm, when busy commuting periods are taking place

Graph 23. BTP sexual offences trend

Sexual offences	21/22		22/23		23/24		Change (since 21/22)
	Offences	%	Offences	%	Offences	%	
Assault by penetration	0	0.0%	1	1.2%	0	0.0%	-
Rape	1	1.3%	1	1.2%	0	0.0%	-100%
Sexual Assault	41	52.6%	61	73.5%	53	82.8%	29.3%
Other Sexual offences	36	46.2%	20	24.1%	11	17.2%	-69.4%
Grand Total	78	100%	83	100%	64	100%	-17.9%

Table 26. BTP sexual offences by category, proportion and change

Station	21/22		22/23		23/24		Change (since 21/22)
	Offences	%	Offences	%	Offences	%	
Bermondsey	3	3.8%	5	6.0%	2	3.1%	-33.3%
Canada Water	8	10.3%	13	15.7%	13	20.3%	62.5%
Denmark Hill	4	5.1%	2	2.4%	0	0.0%	-100.0%
Elephant & Castle	8	10.3%	3	3.6%	4	6.3%	-50.0%
London Bridge	46	59.0%	53	63.9%	39	60.9%	-15.2%
Peckham Rye	4	5.1%	1	1.2%	3	4.7%	-25.0%
Queens Road Peckham	1	1.3%	1	1.2%	1	1.6%	0.0%
Southwark	4	5.1%	5	6.0%	2	3.1%	-50.0%
Grand Total	78	100%	83	100%	64	100%	-17.9%

Table 27. BTP sexual offences by location, proportion and change

VAWG and Domestic Abuse: Children Social Care

Southwark Children's Social Care has seen more contacts received for Domestic Abuse related concerns year on year, with 2023/24 reporting an increase of 17% compared to the previous year. Contact increases are not in line with referrals which rose 2% by comparison. As a result, the conversion rate for contacts into referrals has been decreasing, from 32% in 2021/22, to 26% in 2023/24. Domestic Abuse and VAWG accounted for approximately 17% of all contacts and referrals in 2023/24. Children's Social Care categorise VAWG as Domestic Abuse, Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), Forced Marriage and Honour Based Violence. There are no additional VAWG indicators aligned with the Metropolitan Police VAWG offence types.

There were 2,393 contacts made to Children's Social Care related to Domestic Abuse and 635 actual referrals. FGM increased in 2023/24, however, there were fewer contacts converted into referrals. Domestic Abuse was an assessment factor in 848 of the 3,072 children assessed during 2023/24 suggesting that Domestic Abuse is present in 28% of children assessed by Children's Social Care.

Area of Concern	Contacts			Referrals		
	21/22	22/23	23/24	21/22	22/23	23/24
Domestic Abuse & witness of abuse	2,008	2,059	2,393	647	627	635
FGM	15	16	25			2
Forced Marriage	7	1	5	2	1	4
Honour based violence (HBV)	5	1	3	2		
Total VAWG	**2,035**	**2,077**	**2,426**	**651**	**628**	**641**
Total (All Categories)	**13,096**	**13,952**	**13,828**	**3,902**	**3,680**	**3,397**

Table 28. Children Social Care contacts and referrals by VAWG category
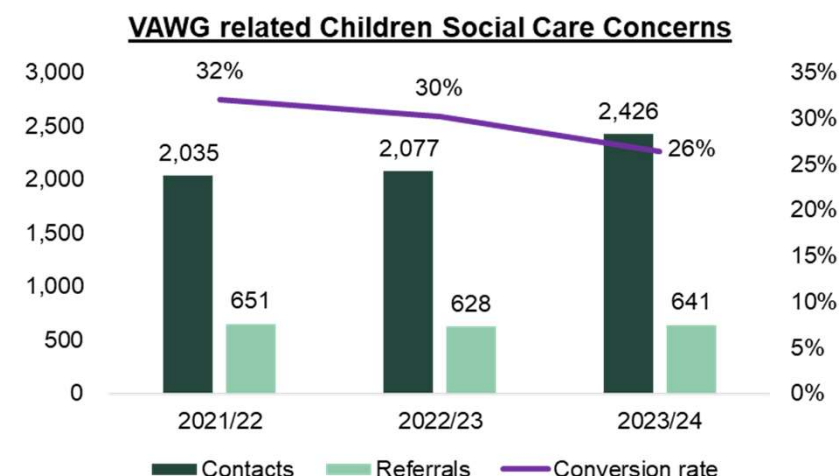
Graph 24. Children Social Care contacts, referrals and conversion rate for VAWG

Data sourced from Southwark Children Social Care. Based on child level reporting and not household. As such figures may appear higher than they are, and this is to be used to show the effect on children within the borough.

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Key Drivers for VAWG and Domestic Abuse

As part of the VAWG Transformation Strategic Needs Assessment (June 2024), 195 people from several local organisations, networks and groups were invited to take part in either an online or in person stakeholder engagement event. The aim of these sessions was to hear from partners to be better informed about current issues and service needs in Southwark. The main areas of feedback surrounding public perception and the barriers to reporting Domestic Abuse and VAWG to professionals are detailed below:

- Fear related to immigration status, tenancy and mistrust of authorities.

- Fear, shame and honour – attitudes to divorce.

- "Snitching" – speaking to authorities can lead to danger, higher anxiety and

  stress.

- Gendered Stereotypes – anyone can be a victim of Domestic Abuse.

- Some abusers use sexual identity against victims to control.

- Fear of children being removed by children's social care.

- Men often do not want to access services mainly aimed at women.

- Managing expectations.

- More and wide range of service adverts needed.

Priority Area: Reducing Drug Related Harm

This section of the Strategic Assessment provides an update on the Reducing Drug Related Harm priority area in Southwark. This consists of analysis covering the following topics:

- Drug Offences

- London Ambulance Service: Drug Related Callouts

- Substance Misuse Treatment

- Key drivers of drug harm in Southwark

The information in the section will be expanded upon further in the 'Drugs Problem Profile' report, which is currently in production and is due for completion in January 2025.

Drug Offences

The following chart and table provides information regarding drug offences in Southwark. When looking at offence volumes it can peak depending on police activity or if any operations are in place in the borough. Drugs may be found by police when other items are being searched for, such as knives. The key points for drug offences in Southwark are as follows:

- Most offences relate to the possession of drugs, accounting for 74.1% of offences in 2023/24. Of this 84.2% relate to possession of cannabis. Drug possession has reduced by 47% since 2021/22.

- Drug trafficking has increased by 73.3% since 2021/22, with 137 more offences in 2023/24. Drug trafficking is a key driver for violence, with organised crime and county lines resulting in further exploitation and harm taking place in the borough.

- Peak months for drug offences tend to fluctuate across all years, however, in 2023/24 July and August saw the most offences occur. Peak days have seen little change since 2021/22, generally occurring more between Weds and Fri. Peak times are 12am-1am and from 3pm-6pm.
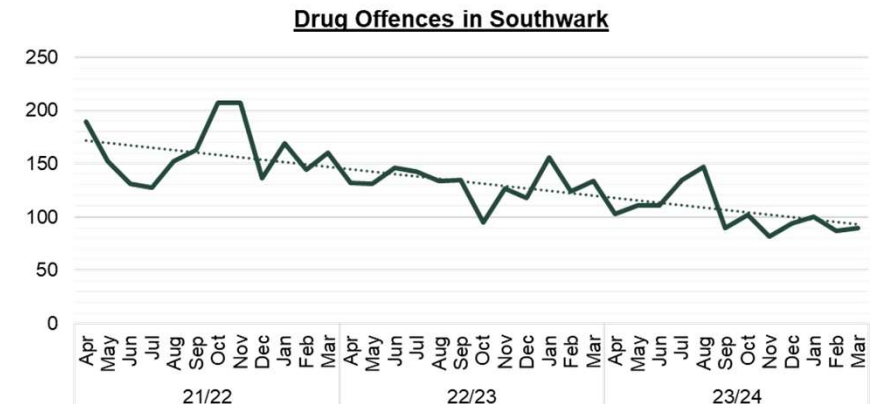
Graph 25. Drug offence trend

Offence Category	21/22	22/23	23/24	Change (since 21/22)
Drug Possession	1751	1228	928	-47.0%
Drug Trafficking	187	346	324	73.3%
Total Drug offences	1,938	1,575	1,252	-35.4%

Table 29. Drug offences by category and change

Data source : LA Analyst Dataset (Box) - an unpublished dataset and not official police figures
Data subject to caveats as provided at the beginning of this assessment

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Drug Offences: Suspects

When considering the key characteristics for people suspected of drug offences, there has also been little change since 2022/23. Suspect characteristics are commonly:

- Aged 18-29yrs (45.3%).
- Male (69.5%), Female (5.6%).
- From Unknown ethnic groups (37%), Black ethnic group (29.8%), White (22.9%).

Graph 26. Drug offences by ethnicity 23/24

Graph 27. Drug offences by age 23/24

Data source : LA Analyst Dataset (Box) - an unpublished dataset and not official police figures
Data subject to caveats as provided at the beginning of this assessment

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Drug Offences: Location

The following maps provide a breakdown of drug offences in Southwark. It is important to highlight that these maps may demonstrate where there is police operational activity which will impact the figures.

The main locations where drugs are searched for and found are focused in the north-west of the borough, where there are higher footfalls of people accessing or travelling through the borough.

The following areas are highlighted as main hotspot areas for drug finds:

1. London Bridge Station in London Bridge & West Bermondsey ward.

2. Newington Causeway bordering Chaucer/St George's and Borough & Bankside wards.

3. Elephant and Castle Station in North Walworth ward.

4. North Walworth Police Station, indicating where custody searches may result in drug finds.

5. Sacred Heart Catholic Secondary School and surrounding areas in North Walworth ward.

Drug offences - 2023/24
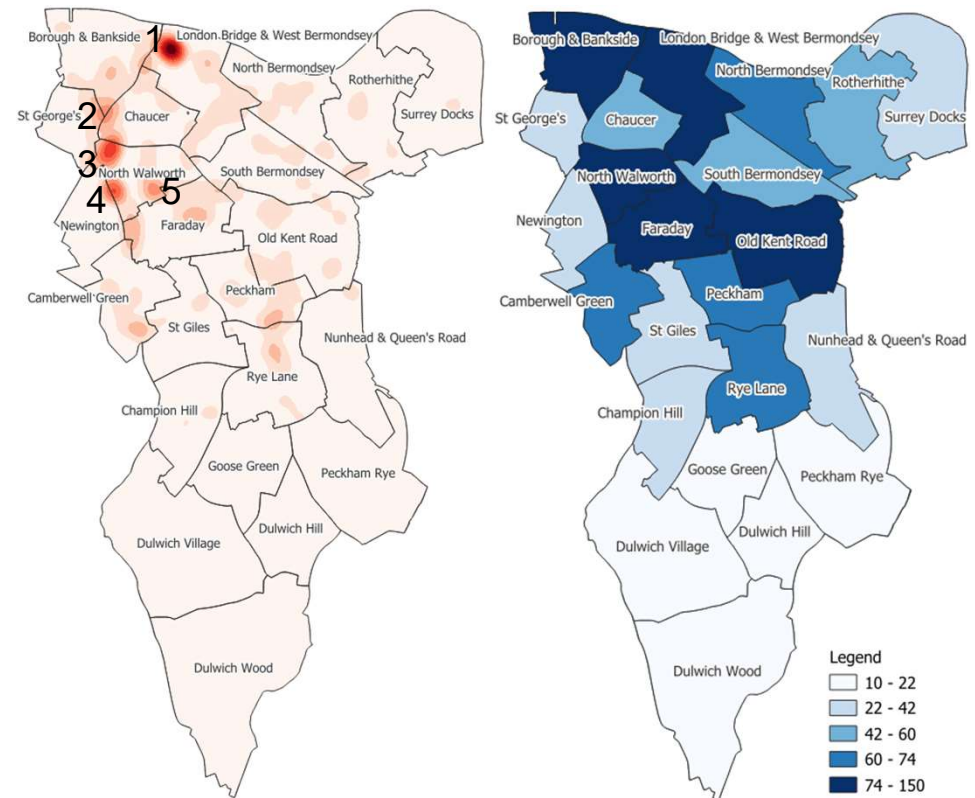
Map 13. Drug offence hotspots 23/24

Map 14. Drug offence thematic wards

Legend
- 10 - 22
- 22 - 42
- 42 - 60
- 60 - 74
- 74 - 150

Drug Offences: Location

Since 2021/22 there has been a shift in the ward rankings for drug offences, with more details on the following table. The top 3 highest wards for drug finds in 2023/24 account for 30.1% of drug offences and are:

- London Bridge & West Bermondsey (12%, 150 offences).

- North Walworth (10.1%, 127 offences).

- Old Kent Road (8%, 100 offences).

3 of 23 wards have seen percentage increases since 2021/22, however not by significant volumes, meaning even small changes impact percentages. These increases occurred in:

- Champion Hill (76.9% increase, 10 additional offences).

- Old Kent Road (16.7% increase, 3 additional offences).

- Peckham (58.3% increase, 7 additional offences).

Ward	21/22		22/23		23/24		Change (since 21/22)	Ranking Change (since 21/22)
	Offences	Ranking (/23)	Offences	Ranking (/23)	Offences	Ranking (/23)		
London Bridge & West Bermondsey	226	1st	191	1st	150	1st	-33.6%	-
North Walworth	198	2nd	150	2nd	127	2nd	-35.9%	-
Old Kent Road	144	4th	111	3rd	100	3rd	-30.6%	▲
Borough and Bankside	148	3rd	104	5th	86	4th	-41.9%	▼
Faraday	132	6th	85	8th	79	5th	-40.2%	▲
Peckham	90	9th	65	12th	67	6th	-25.6%	▲
Camberwell Green	79	13th	78	10th	64	7th	-19.0%	▲
North Bermondsey	100	8th	81	9th	62	8th	-38.0%	-
Rye Lane	82	11th	78	10th	62	8th	-24.4%	▲
Chaucer	135	5th	104	5th	59	10th	-56.3%	▼
South Bermondsey	81	12th	86	7th	59	10th	-27.2%	▲
Rotherhithe	102	7th	51	14th	53	12th	-48.0%	▼
Nunhead & Queen's Road	69	14th	64	13th	42	13th	-39.1%	▲
St. George's	87	10th	42	15th	42	13th	-51.7%	▼
St. Giles	65	15th	106	4th	42	13th	-35.4%	▲
Surrey Docks	46	17th	32	16th	31	16th	-32.6%	▲
Newington	47	16th	30	17th	27	17th	-42.6%	▼
Champion Hill	13	22nd	15	21st	23	18th	76.9%	▲
Goose Green	18	20th	21	20th	21	19th	16.7%	▲
Dulwich Village	12	23rd	11	23rd	19	20th	58.3%	▲
Dulwich Wood	24	19th	26	19th	14	21st	-41.7%	▼
Peckham Rye	26	18th	30	17th	13	22nd	-50.0%	▼
Dulwich Hill	14	21st	14	22nd	10	23rd	-28.6%	▼

Table 30. Drug offence by ward location, ranking and change

London Ambulance Service: Drug Overdose Callouts

The following chart and table provide information regarding ambulance callouts relating to drug overdoses in Southwark, with the following key observations:

- LAS callouts for overdoses has decreased by 4.7% since 2021/22, with 2023/24 reporting 612 callouts.

- Drug overdose callouts in 2023/24 were most commonly for males (60%) and for people aged 18-39yrs (53.8%). Since 2021/22 people aged 18-29yrs are seeing a reduction in LAS callouts proportionally, whilst people aged 30-49yrs are seeing higher representation than reported previously.

- Although overall callouts have decreased, the number of callouts involving males has seen an increase of 17.6% since 2021/22 compared to a decrease of 32.5% for females.

- Generally there is a seasonal pattern for callouts, which tend to be higher in the spring and summer months as opposed to winter.

- The locations for most callouts have seen little change since 2021/22, with London Bridge & West Bermondsey, North Walworth and Borough & Bankside reporting the most callouts in 2023/24, accounting for 26%.

Graph 28. LAS callouts for drug overdoses trend

Graph 29. LAS callouts for drug overdoses by age

Gender	21/22	22/23	23/24	Change (since 21/22)
Female	317	255	214	-32.5%
Male	312	282	367	17.6%
Unknown	13	21	31	138.5%
Total Drug overdose callouts	**642**	**558**	**612**	**-4.7%**

Table 31. LAS callouts for drug overdoses by gender and change

Substance Misuse: Treatment Services

• Numbers of adults in treatment increased by 2% to 1725, higher than reported in 2022/23 (1690).

• Adults in the opiate cohort decreased by 2%, which can also be seen nationally.

• The non-opiate/alcohol cohort decreased by 5%, The alcohol cohort has seen a 10% increase as well as the non-opiate cohort (20%)

• Club drugs such as ecstasy, new psychoactive substances (NPS) and GHB/GBL are emerging concerns, with all increasing from 2022/23.

• Adults aged 18-29 in treatment has increased by 3% to 200, higher than reported in 2021/22 (165).

• Compared to 2021/22, increases can be seen for adults aged over 30 - especially in the 50+ cohort

• Males accounted for 70% of all adults in treatment

• 70% of adults in treatment were recorded as White.

• Since 2021, there has been a significant increase in additional central government funding into treatment and recovery which, as at the 12 months rolling period up to October 2024, evidences an upward trajectory of the number of adults and children and young people in treatment to the highest levels since before the COVID-19 pandemic

Numbers in treatment

Graph 30. Substance misuse treatment volume

Club drugs and NPS

Graph 31. Substance misuse treatment breakdown by club drug and NPS

	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Female	510	490	520
Male	1200	1195	1210

Table 32. Substance misuse treatment by gender

Substance groups

Graph 32. Substance misuse treatment by category

Age groups (all in treatment)
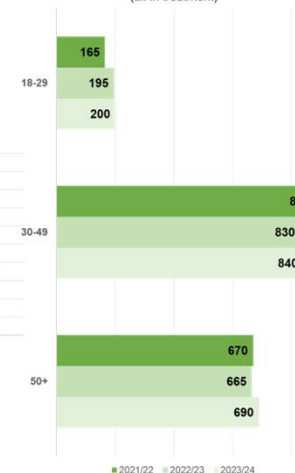
Graph 33. Substance misuse treatment by age

Ethnicity (all in treatment)
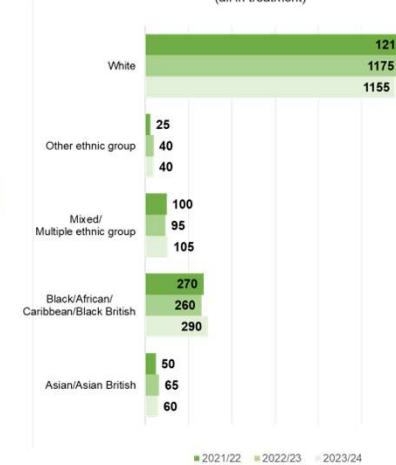
Graph 34. Substance misuse treatment by ethnicity

Substance Misuse: Drug Misuse Deaths

- For the 3-year period 2020-22, there was a total of 40 deaths compared to 38 between 2019-21

- Southwark had a higher rate of deaths per 100k with 4.8 in 2020-22 compared to 4.2 for 2019-21, higher than the London rate

- Males were more likely to die from drugs misuse although there has been an increase of females when compared to the previous 3-year period. This pattern can be seeing nationally and locally.

- The national mortality rates from drug misuse continues to increase from 5.1 in 2019-21 to 5.2 in 2020-22

- Mortality rates for London and also Inner London have increased

Number of deaths related to drug misuse deaths

2019	2020	2021	2022
18	13	7	20
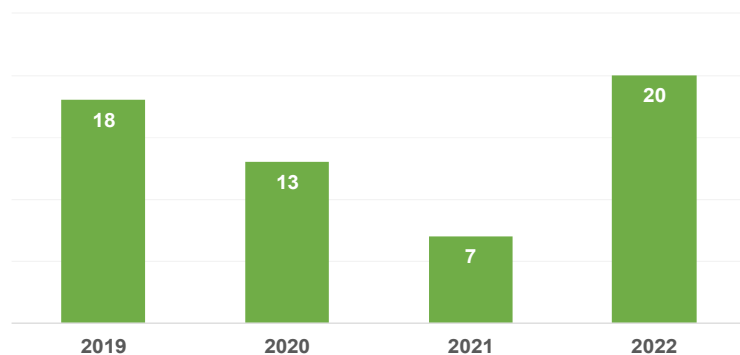
Graph 35. Drug misuse deaths trend

	2019-21		2020–22	
	Deaths	**Rate** per 100k population	**Deaths**	**Rate** per 100k population
Southwark	**38**	**4.2**	**40**	**4.8**
England	8361	5.1	8582	5.2
London	928	3.5	926	3.6
Inner London	469	4.8	464	4.9

Table 33. Drug misuse deaths comparison

	2019-21		2020–22	
	Male Rate per 100k population	**Female** Rate per 100k population	**Male** Rate per 100k population	**Female** Rate per 100k population
Southwark	**6.4**	**-**	**7.2**	**2.5**
England	7.5	2.7	7.6	2.9
London	5.2	1.9	5.2	2
Inner London	7.2	2.5	7.0	2.8

Table 34. drug misuse deaths by gender comparison

Key Drivers of Drug Harm

The following key drivers influence levels of drug related harm in the borough, this information has been sourced from professionals as part of the previous strategic assessment and through external research:

- Adverse childhood experience.
- Peer pressure – especially in young people.
- Mental health – dual diagnosis (substance misuse and mental health).
- Learning Difficulties – as an exploitation factor when it comes to trafficking drugs or being coerced into use.
- Lack of coping strategies.
- Gangs and County Lines – which tie closely the use and distribution of drugs together with serious violence and gang activity.
- Enjoyment.
- Online Harms/Media – which can glamorise drug use and trafficking.
- Unemployment.
- Rough sleeping.
- No Recourse to Public Funds – encouraging people to sell drugs to make money or being in deprivation due to a lack of opportunity fuelling drug use.
- "Chemsex" and club drugs such as ketamine, GHB/GBL and mephedrone have increased in recent years.

- The emergence of synthetic opioids, and risk of widespread availability is of notable concern, fueling spikes in drug related deaths in England in 2017, 2021 and 2023.

Priority Area: Safe and Sociable Estates and Neighbourhoods

This section of the Strategic Assessment provides an update on the Safe and Sociable Estates priority area in Southwark. This consists of analysis covering Anti-Social behavior.

Anti-social behaviour (ASB) is defined as 'behaviour by a person which causes, or is likely to cause, harassment, alarm or distress to persons not of the same household as the person. The definition of ASB is intentionally flexible as it covers a broad range of undesirable behaviours where illegality is uncertain. Terms such as 'likely to cause' and 'nuisance or annoyance' means that interpretation by both the public and authorities can be subjective. By its nature, the behaviours that can constitute ASB can vary across areas and demographics as the definition allows for perception and tolerance variations.

This section involves analysis using a mixture of Metropolitan Police data sourced directly from MPS system DARIS in the years 2014/15 to 2021/22 and the LA Analyst dataset available via Box from 2022/23 onwards. The LA Analyst dataset is an unpublished dataset provided by the Metropolitan Police and does not reflect official police figures; this may produce different results when comparing both systems.

Anti-social Behaviour:
Police ASB Trend

Police record ASB in three categories depending on who is affected; Personal (to the individual), Nuisance (to a community) and Environmental (to public space) and sub-categories which sit within one of more of these broad categories, such as trespass, noise, street drinking. If there is no specific sub-category of ASB type, the overarching ASB category is used.

Police received 9,011 complaints concerning ASB in Southwark in 2023/24, a 20.0% decrease from the 11,267 incidents in 2021/22 but an increase of 9.9% compared with 2022/23. The decrease from 2023/24 compared with 2021/22 was slightly higher across London (21.9%).

Southwark ranks 8th highest of the London boroughs (also 8th in 2021/22 and 10th in 2022/23) and equates to 3.9% of all ASB reports to the MPS across London. Police ASB was at its highest in 2020/21, a result of the Covid 19 measures that were imposed.

Area	21/22	22/23	23/24	Change (since 21/22)
Southwark	11,267	8,202	9,011	-20.0%
London	293,378	214,144	229,185	-21.9%

Table 35. Police ASB change and comparison
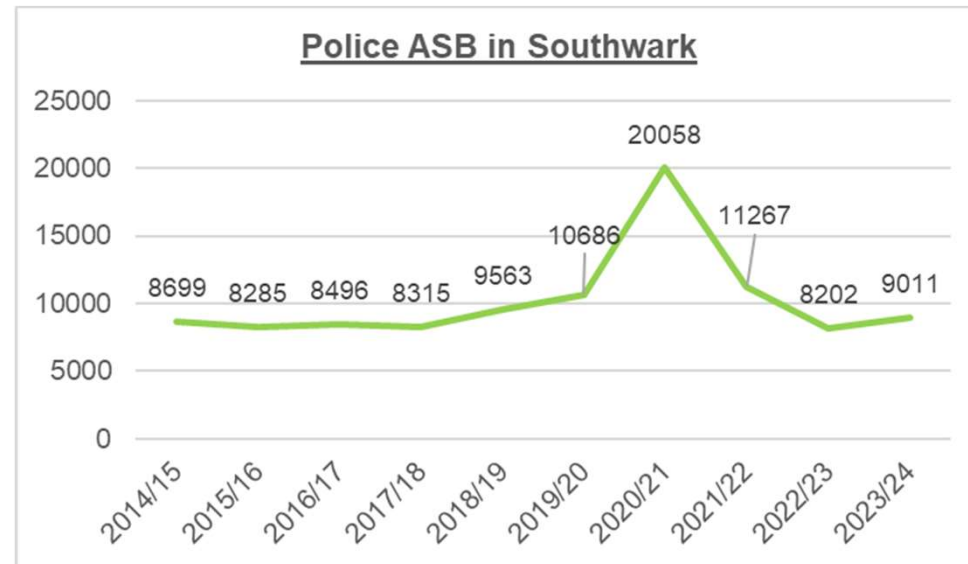
Graph 36. Police ASB trend

Anti-social Behaviour:
Police ASB - Type

Just over half of all reports (52.6%, 4,740) are of Rowdy or Inconsiderate Behaviour. This is consistently the most common complaint across the 3 years, and the proportion it represents of the total is broadly similar (+/- 2%). In 2021/22, the proportion was 51.4%.

12.5% (1,123) are complaints of Rowdy/ Nuisance Neighbours, the second highest report type across the 3 years. In 2021/22, the proportion was 12.9% and in 2022/23, it was 12.0%.

8.7% (782) of complaints concern noise, by volume this is a 42.7% decrease on 2021/22 (1,365) and a decrease from 12.1% of total reports to police in 2021/22.

The proportion of ASB reports that were flagged as drug-related has increased significantly from 12.8% in 2021/22 to 19.1% in 2023/24 whereas the proportion of reports flagged as 'alcohol' incidents has remained very similar in each of the last 3 years.

Police ASB Type	Financial Year			% Change (since 21/22)	Reports Change (since 21/22)
	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24		
Animal problems	57	72	110	93.0%	53
ASB Environmental	59	50	45	-23.7%	-14
ASB Nuisance	850	562	518	-39.1%	-332
ASB Personal	167	120	116	-30.5%	-51
Begging / Vagrancy	431	328	394	-8.6%	-37
Fireworks	191	172	222	16.2%	31
Littering / drug paraphernalia	72	67	67	-6.9%	-5
Noise	1,365	815	782	-42.7%	-583
Prostitution related activity	32	12	15	-53.1%	-17
Rowdy / Nuisance Neighbours	1,454	986	1,123	-22.8%	-331
Rowdy or Inconsiderate Behaviour	5,790	4,394	4,740	-18.1%	-1,050
Street Drinking	30	7	21	-30.0%	-9
Trespass	286	266	458	60.1%	172
Veh- Abandoned Not Stolen	124	59	91	-26.6%	-33
Veh Nuisance / Inappropriate Use	349	288	306	-12.3%	-43
Nuisance Calls	10	4	3	-70.0%	-7
Total	**11,267**	**8,202**	**9,011**	**-20.0%**	**-2,256**
Flagged - Drugs	1,439 (12.8%)	1,433 (17.5%)	1,720 (19.1%)		
Flagged - Alcohol	506 (4.5%)	358 (4.4%)	408 (4.5%)		

Table 36. Police ASB by category and change

Anti-social Behaviour:
Police ASB - Location

The top 3 wards for police ASB in 2023/24 were:
- North Walworth (7.8%, 771)
- London Bridge and West Bermondsey (7.3%, 720)
- Old Kent Road (6.4%, 632).

These 3 wards account for 27.4% of the total ASB reports to police.

In 2021/22, the top 3 wards were
- London Bridge and West Bermondsey (7.7%, 868)
- North Walworth (7.3%, 817)
- Borough and Bankside (7.0%, 868).

Borough and Bankside was ranked 4th highest in 2023/24.

Hotspots are generally generated by localised issues such as neighbour disputes or ASB which affects a specific housing estate. Areas of high footfall such as Rye Lane and transport hubs such as Elephant and Castle are also drivers of ASB reporting.
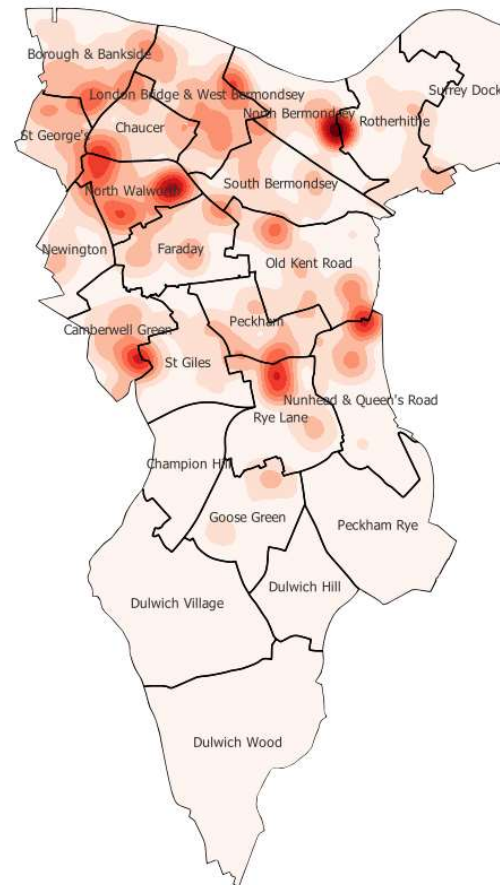
Map 15. Police ASB hotspots 23/24
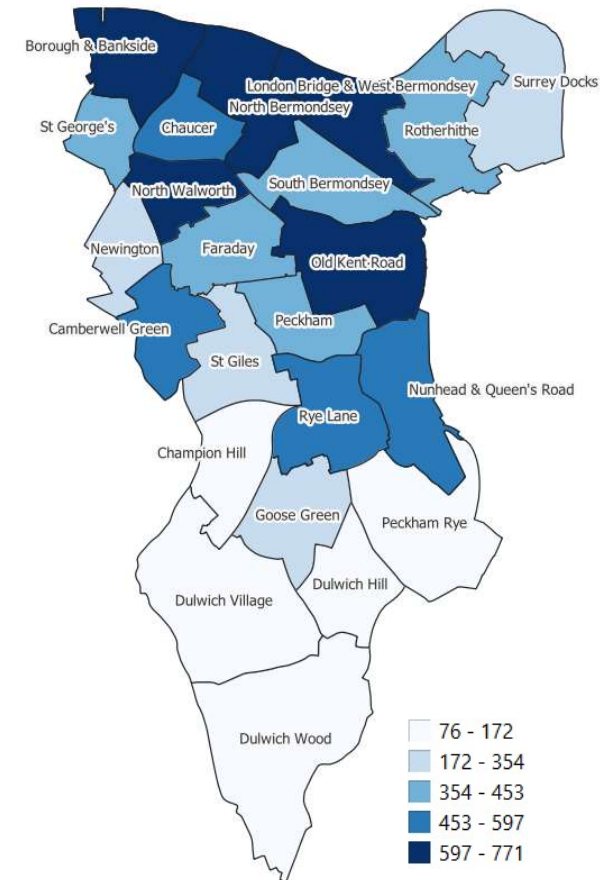
Map 16. Police ASB thematic wards 23/24

	76 - 172
	172 - 354
	354 - 453
	453 - 597
	597 - 771

Anti-social Behaviour Southwark: Council ASB Trend

The Council received 2,835 reports concerning ASB in Southwark 2023/24, a 15.7% increase from the 2,451 incidents in 2021/22 and an increase of 3.0% compared with 2022/23.

In the last 10 years ASB reports to the council peaked in 2020/21 (3,396), a result of the Covid 19 measures that were imposed during that year. 2023/24 saw the second highest number of reports (2,835).

Comparisons with other London boroughs are not possible as there is no consistent approach to recording ASB across London.
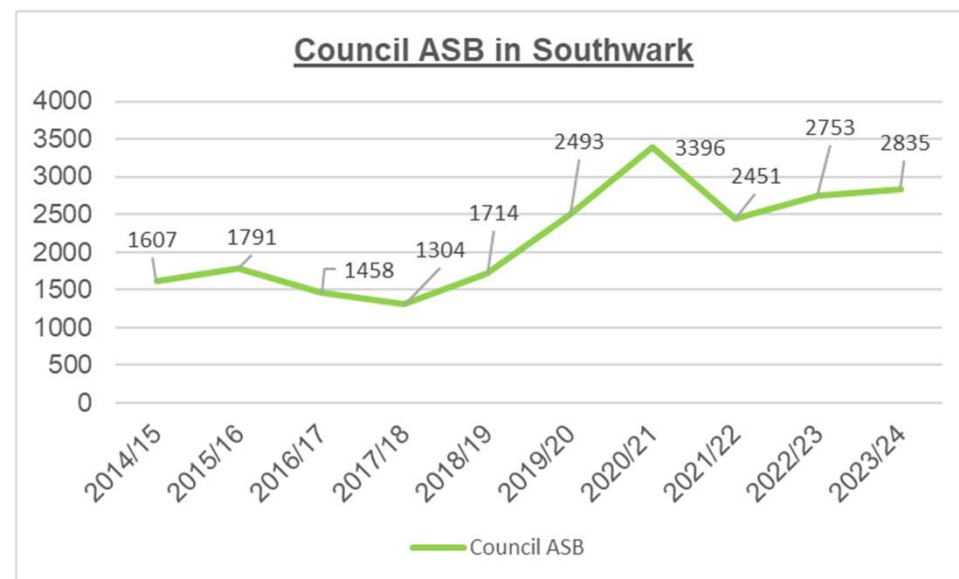
Graph 37. Council ASB trend

Anti-social Behaviour: Council ASB - Type

An overall increase in total ASB reports to the council of 15.7% (+384) has been seen when comparing 2023/24 to 2021/22. There was a much smaller increase in reports between 2022/23 and 2023/24 (+3%).

In all 3 years, neighbour disputes are the most common ASB reports to the council, although there was a reduction of 18.2% (-94) from 2021/22 to 2023/24. The proportion of those reports of the overall total each year has declined from 27.9% in 2021/22 to 19.7% in 2023/24.

Comparing 2023/24 with 2021/22, large increases have been seen in trespass (+176.5%, +30) and harassment (+120.4%, +118). The large increase in harassment can be explained by one repeat caller who made 255 ASB reports, 97 of which were categorised as harassment.

As with police ASB, a significant increase in drug-related reports has been seen with an increase of 36.8%

A decrease of reports of vehicle-related ASB (-73.8%, -31) and urinating in public (-65.5%, - 19) have been noted between 2021/22 and 2023/24.

Council ASB Type	Financial Year			% Change (since 21/22)	Reports Change (since 21/22)
	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24		
Alcohol (Street Drinking / Drunken behaviour)	29	28	38	31.0%	9
Animal Issues	79	123	138	74.7%	59
Begging / rough sleeping / campsites	82	96	98	19.5%	16
Bonfires / Arson	18	29	9	-50.0%	-9
Covid-19	5	0	0	-100.0%	-5
Damage to property / Graffiti	52	13	10	-80.8%	-42
Drug related	353	378	483	36.8%	130
Harassment	98	101	216	120.4%	118
Hate Crime	53	39	36	-32.1%	-17
Hooliganism / loutish / abusive behaviour / loitering	261	350	363	39.1%	102
Litter / Rubbish	151	134	117	-22.5%	-34
Misuse of fireworks	25	7	13	-48.0%	-12
Multiple Issues	98	145	161	64.3%	63
Neighbour dispute / Noisy Neighbours	683	813	559	-18.2%	-124
Noise / Loud music	34	35	46	35.3%	12
Other	252	271	353	40.1%	101
Prostitution	3	1	4	33.3%	1
Trespass	17	39	47	176.5%	30
UMEs	6	3	3	-50.0%	-3
Urinating in public	29	5	10	-65.5%	-19
Vehicle related	42	13	11	-73.8%	-31
Youth disorder	81	130	120	48.1%	39
Total	**2451**	**2753**	**2835**	**15.7%**	**384**

Table 37. Council ASB by category and change

Anti-social Behaviour: Council ASB - Location

The top 3 wards for council ASB in 2023/24, accounting for 27.4% of all council ASB reports in the borough were:
- Old Kent Road (13.5%, 384)
- Newington (7.1%, 202)
- South Bermondsey (6.7%, 190)

In 2021/22, the top 3 wards were
- Newington (9.7%, 237),
- Faraday (8.0%, 196)
- North Bermondsey (8.0%, 196)

Hotspots are affected by repeat callers to the council. For example, in Old Kent Road ward, 255 ASB reports to the council were made by repeat callers. These reports made up 66% of the total reports in the ward.

A further 37 residents made 5 or more reports, and of these 10 reported ASB to the council on 10 or more occasions. In 2021/22, there were fewer residents who reported ASB on 5 or more occasions (20) with 5 of these reporting ASB on 10 or more occasions. The council records noise reports separately from ASB, and those reports are not included in this report. However, there were 10,135 noise reports to the council in 2023/24 compared with 13,707 in 2021/22, a 26% decrease.
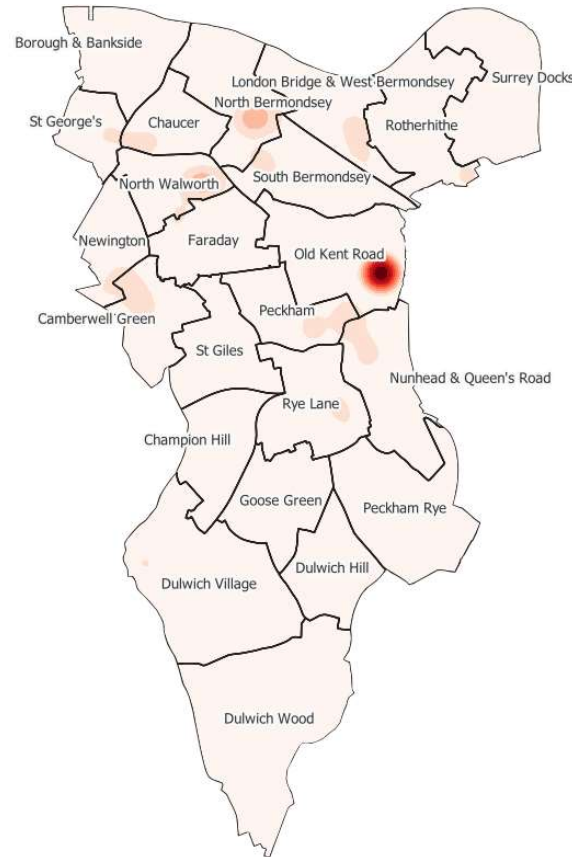
Map 17. Council ASB hotspot areas 23/24

Map 18. Council ASB hotspot areas 23/24

Legend:
- 23 - 53
- 53 - 102
- 102 - 138
- 138 - 159
- 159 - 384
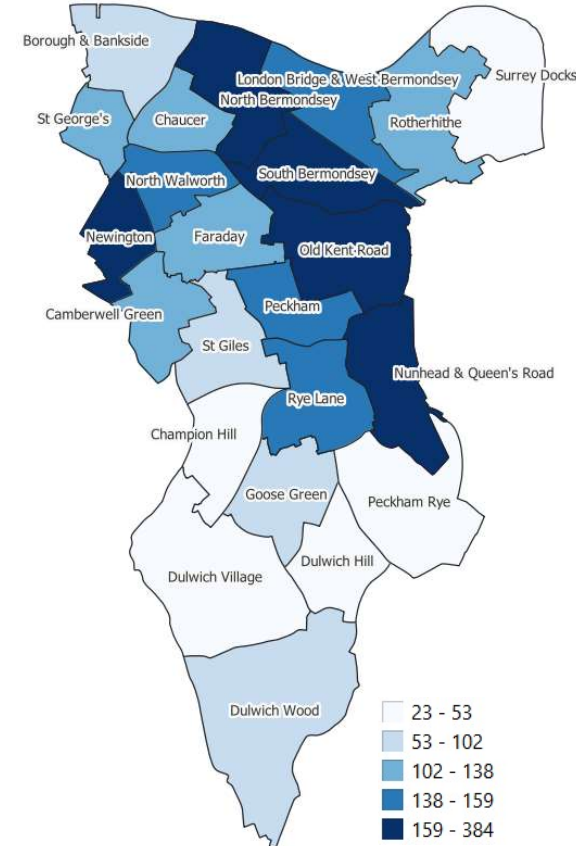
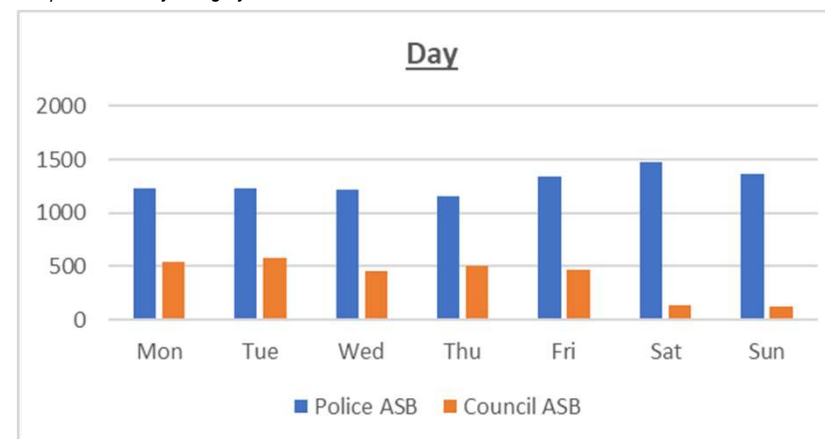# Anti-social Behaviour: Temporal Analysis

Peak Months

The peak months for ASB reports to the police were September (898) and October (885). November (634) and April (636) saw the fewest police ASB reports. Reports to the council peaked in June (314). December was the month with fewest reports (171). ASB generally peaks in the summer months due to better weather and longer hours of daylight.

Peak Days

Police ASB reports peak at the weekends with Saturday (1,474) and Sunday (1,359) seeing the most reports. Reports are spread throughout the week, but Thursday saw the fewest (1,159). For reports of ASB to the council, the peak day was Tuesday (585). Fewer reports were received at the weekends. Residents know the police to be a 24-hour service and report ASB at the time of the incident. In comparison, complaints to the council are often made during standard office hours rather than at the time of incident. Where the time of the incident is often not specified, then the time of call is recorded instead.
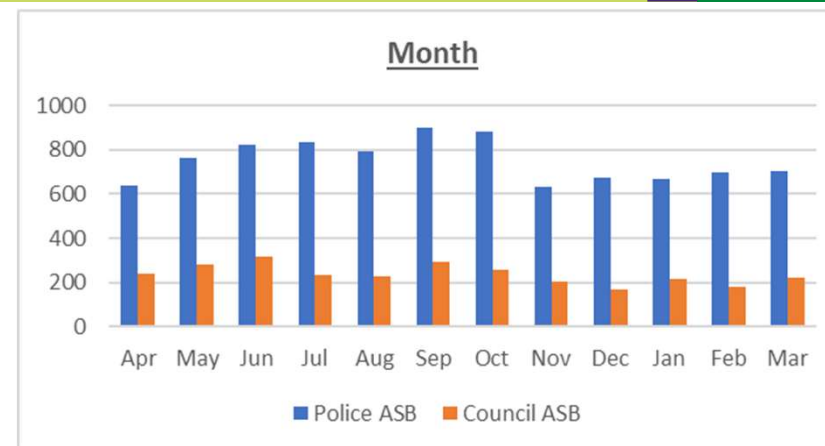
Graph 38. ASB by category and month 23/24

Graph 39. ASB by category and day 23/24

Data sources: Civica APP
Data source: Data source : LA Analyst Dataset (Box) - an unpublished dataset and not official police figures

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Anti-social Behaviour: Temporal Analysis

Peak Times

The peak time for ASB reports to the police is between 17:00 and 19:59 with 20% (1,839) of reports being made between these times. Throughout the week, the peak two-hour periods for ASB reports to the police are Friday 18:00 to 19:59 (201 reports) and Saturday 22:00 to 23:59 (193 reports).

For the council, reports peak between 09:00 and 11:00 but this is reflection of the time reports are made rather than necessarily being the time of the ASB incident, so temporal analysis is not included here.

Hour	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Total
00:00 to 00:59	53	35	33	36	37	63	74	331
01:00 to 01:59	33	43	32	23	34	55	54	274
02:00 to 02:59	31	31	29	22	29	52	42	236
03:00 to 03:59	28	22	13	27	21	20	39	170
04:00 to 04:59	26	13	10	9	23	22	50	153
05:00 to 05:59	13	7	9	14	15	34	34	126
06:00 to 06:59	19	12	15	14	13	26	12	111
07:00 to 07:59	27	29	31	29	28	31	34	209
08:00 to 08:59	26	55	48	46	47	55	43	320
09:00 to 09:59	46	45	44	46	42	50	47	320
10:00 to 10:59	42	53	45	41	40	44	33	298
11:00 to 11:59	55	51	58	43	47	49	55	358
12:00 to 12:59	48	63	77	70	56	61	51	426
13:00 to 13:59	60	58	62	58	65	67	43	413
14:00 to 14:59	64	56	59	60	78	62	67	446
15:00 to 15:59	72	63	70	62	65	62	70	464
16:00 to 16:59	84	91	77	52	83	83	69	539
17:00 to 17:59	89	98	77	65	94	92	78	593
18:00 to 18:59	77	74	80	76	106	90	86	589
19:00 to 19:59	101	88	95	88	95	94	96	657
20:00 to 20:59	78	78	69	89	78	93	73	558
21:00 to 21:59	58	69	69	67	83	76	80	502
22:00 to 22:59	64	58	64	77	89	99	73	524
23:00 to 23:59	41	36	53	45	69	94	56	394
Total	1235	1228	1219	1159	1337	1474	1359	9011

Table 38. ASB by hour banding 23/24

Anti-social Behaviour:
Victims

<u>Victims</u>

Police ASB data does not contain information about the victims of ASB. Council ASB data does not contain demographic data such as age and ethnicity but repeat callers can be identified.

Repeat callers to both agencies (police and Southwark council- ASB and noise team) are discussed at the Partnership Tasking Group each month with appropriate action taken to address the issue(s) raised. Repeat callers in this context are defined as having contacted both agencies on more than 3 occasions during the month, and on more than one date.

In 2023/24 there was an average of 18 repeat callers per Partnership Tasking Group meeting cycle. 33 (21.3%) were repeat callers in more than 1 meeting in the 12-month period. A similar proportion were repeat callers in more than 1 month in 2021/22 (51, 20%) but there were more repeat callers per month with an average of 27 per meeting.

Anti-social Behaviour:
Actions to Tackle ASB

Southwark Council launched a £2 million anti-social behaviour task force to provide a highly visible presence to tackle crime and anti-social behaviour hotspots, with more community safety wardens. A new town centre-based team was established in 2022 prioritising the town centres of Peckham, Camberwell, Walworth Road, Elephant & Castle and Canada Water. Comprehensive crime and ASB surveys were completed showing levels of crime and ASB in each town centre area in 2021/22 and 2022/23. Hotspots of crime and ASB were highlighted to enable resources to be allocated to the areas of greatest need.

From 2024/25, a Southwark ASB dashboard with a set of metrics has been established to capture the work of the partnership.

Neighbourhood policing is a key priority in the MPS's Turnaround Plan for 2023-25 published in 2023 and this commitment to improve trust and confidence in the MPS may help reduce some of the heightened sensitivities around ASB on the borough's estates.

The new Labour government elected in July 2024 has pledged to introduce a new Neighbourhood Policing Guarantee, increasing patrols in town centres by recruiting new police officers, police and community support officers, and special constables and putting extra neighbourhood police and PCSOs on the beat. Every community and resident will have a named officer to contact when required.

Enhanced CCTV patrols cover town centre areas to identify ASB and crime and operators make proactive CCTV reports to the Metropolitan Police Control and Wardens in real time. This has led to increased numbers of targeted and focused patrols and improved intelligence gathering and sharing across the partnership to identify areas of emerging crime and ASB. This supports the allocation of resources and the increased investment in CCTV (£3 million capital) will sustain and improve these outcomes.

In February 2024, the Government announced the merging of previous GRIP funding (tackling serious violence) into the Hotspot Response Fund. This fund aims to reduce both ASB and serious violence (SV) in hotspot areas.   The fund is to increase uniform patrolled presence in hotspot areas during peak times of increased ASB and SV. Camberwell Green ward has benefitted from this funding stream.

Priority Area: Increasing Trust and Confidence

This section of the Strategic Assessment provides an update on the Increasing Trust and Confidence priority area in Southwark. Trust and Confidence underpins all priority areas in Southwark.

Since 2021/22 trust and confidence in the Metropolitan Police has continued to decline in Southwark and across London. In March 2023, the [Baroness Casey Review](#) was completed as an independent review of the culture and standards of behavior in the Metropolitan Police following the kidnap, rape and murder of Sarah Everard by a serving Met officer. Following the review, significant shortcomings in standards and internal culture were identified. In response to the Baroness Casey Review, three Community Conversations were held in Bermondsey, Walworth, and Dulwich between October and December 2023.

To help build trust and public confidence in local policing, Southwark has developed a local **Trust and Confidence Plan** and established a Policing Oversight Board. The Policing Oversight Board in Southwark will operate independently of the police and will provide oversight and guidance on the implementation of the local Trust and Confidence Plan, which is aligned with the Casey report recommendations and the Mayor's Police and Crime Plan,

MOPAC Public Attitude Survey

This section will consist of analysis covering the MOPAC Public Attitude Survey (PAS), which surveys 19,200 London residents per year. MOPAC have not published borough-level figures from the PAS in relation to ASB so have not been included. This will be included in future data releases. In summary, since 2021/22 Southwark residents feel:
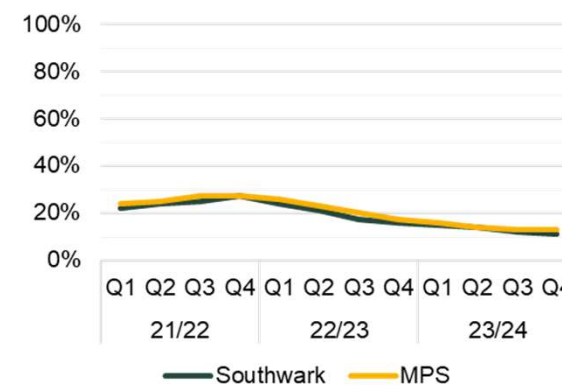
- Less confident in the ability of the MPS to do a "good job", with 42% feeling confident in Q4 2023/24, lower than London (47%) and down from 54% in Q1 2021/22.

- Less able to contact their ward officer, with 11% feeling confident in Q4 2023/24, similar to London (13%) and down from 22% in Q1 2021/22.

- Less informed by the MPS, with 30% feeling informed in Q4 2023/24, similar to London (29%) and down from 37% in Q1 2021/22.

- The MPS listen to their concerns less, with 56% feeling listened to in Q4 2023/24, similar to London (56%) and down from 62% in Q1 2021/22.

Graph 40. PAS - MPS do a "Good job" locally trend

Graph 41. PAS – Able to contact ward officer trend

*Graph 42. PAS - Feel informed by the MPS trend*
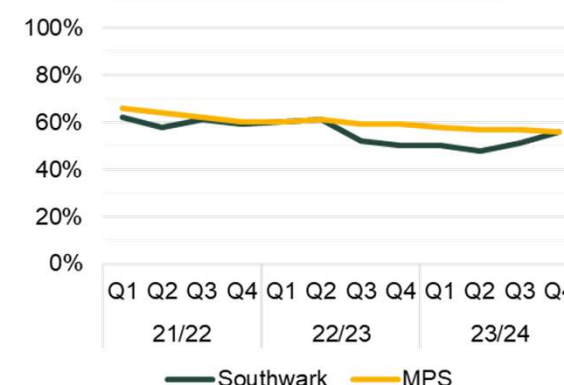
Graph 43. PAS – MPS listen to their concerns trend
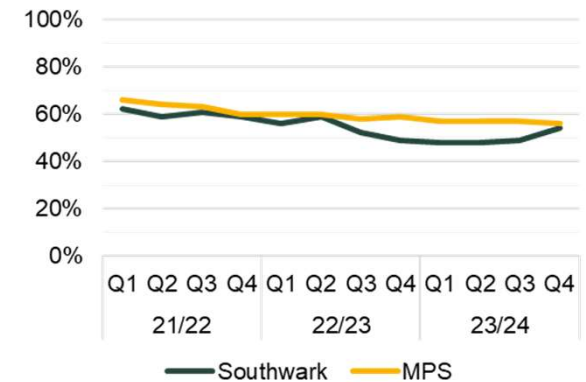
MOPAC Public Attitude Survey

- Less trust in the MPS overall, with 65% feeling confident in Q4 2023/24, lower than London (69%) and down from 77% in Q1 2021/22.

- Less confident in the MPS understanding their issues, with 54% feeling confident in Q4 2023/24, similar to London (56%) and down from 62% in Q1 2021/22.

- Less confident in the MPS treating everyone fairly, with 53% feeling informed in Q4 2023/24, lower than London (61%) and down from 58% in Q1 2021/22.

- Little change in relying on the MPS to be there, with 57% feeling listened to in Q4 2023/24, similar to London (59%) and slightly down from 59% in Q1 2021/22.
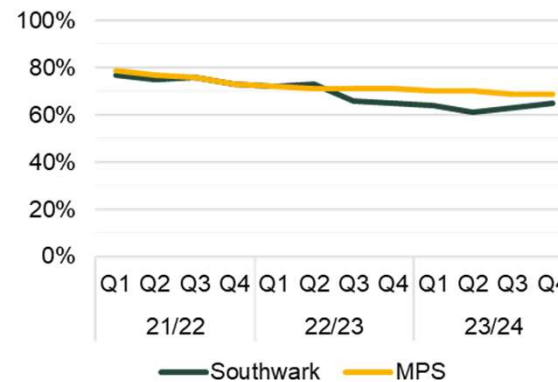
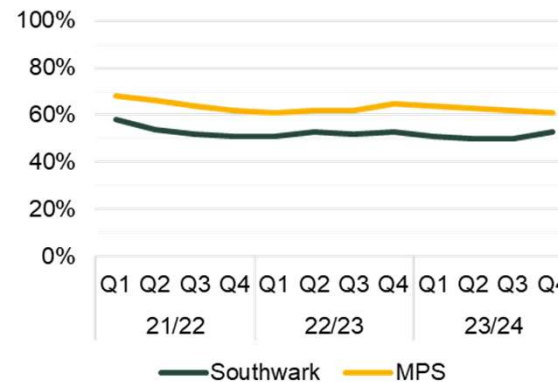*Graph 44. PAS - Trust the MPS trend*

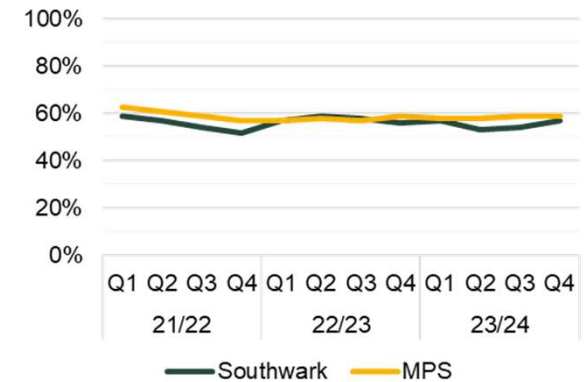*Graph 45. PAS - MPS understand issues trend*

Graph 46. PAS - MPS treat everyone fairly trend

Graph 47. PAS - MPS can be relied on to be there trend

Political, Economic, Social, Technological, Environmental, Legal, Organisational Analysis (PESTELO)

PESTELO stands for **P**olitical, **E**conomic, **S**ocial, **T**echnological, **E**nvironmental, **L**egal and **O**rganisational Analysis and is used to determine which wider issues may be present which can influence crime and disorder on a short, medium or long-term basis in the borough.

PESTELO	Issue	Description	Potential Impact to CSP/Borough
Political	Changes in legislation to clamp down on Antisocial Behaviour	Introduction of Respect Orders and stronger powers given to Police and local councils to clamp down on Antisocial Behaviour. Gov.uk - New powers to clamp down on anti-social behaviour	Introduction of Respect Orders and strong powers could result in increases to drug treatment service numbers (where applicable), offence levels for breaches and accompanying criminal offences.
	General Election 2024	A change in Government took place in 2024 General Election.	Changes in legislation due to manifest priorities and may impact from reporting of offences through to local government funding
	Changes in legislation regarding Stalking	Victims to be given more protection, with it easier to obtain Stalking Protection Orders. Gov.uk - Stalking measures to be introduced	This could see in increase in stalking related VAWG offences, with increased availability in protection orders potentially resulting in more breach offences.
	Early release from prison changes	Some people from prison may be released earlier in their sentence from 50%, down to 40% to ease prison overcrowding Gov.uk - New Change to some offenders automatic release dates	This could result in some repeat offenders being out in the community earlier, resulting in potential increases for some crimes such as theft, vehicle and street crime
	Government pledge to halve knife crime	Government sets target of reducing knife crime by half. Gov.uk - Government to launch new coalition to tackle knife crime	This could result in further changes in legislation and measures to reduce levels of knife crime.
	Government pledge to halve VAWG	New measures to combat VAWG Gov.uk - New measures to combat VAWG	This could result in changes to reduce levels of VAWG due to increased measures being established
Economic	Cost of Living Crisis	Refers to the fall in 'real' disposable incomes (that is, adjusted for inflation and after taxes and benefits) that the UK has experienced since late 2021. It is being caused predominantly by high inflation outstripping wage and benefit increases.	Increases to household finance burdens could well provide high-pressure environments that may fuel increases in domestic abuse and VAWG and referrals to children services. It may drive further offending where financial gain is achieved e.g. Theft, Burglary, Drug Markets.
	Reforms to council funding	Gov.uk - Council funding to be overhauled to deliver better outcomes	Changes in resource allocation has the potential to impact service delivery and resources at an organisational level across Southwark Council

Table 39. PESTELO – Political and Economic

Political, Economic, Social, Technological, Environmental, Legal, Organisational Analysis (PESTELO)

PESTELO	Issue	Description	Potential Impact to CSP/Borough
Social	Trust and Confidence in the Police	Londoners' concerns around police misconduct and accountability – issues which have been very prominent in the public eye for several years. More recently because of the Baroness Casey Review.	Impacts on residents feeling comfortable reporting and engaging with the Police in general. Further work being achieved through the Southwark Policing Oversight Board, starting in October 2024.
Social	Rise in rough sleeping in London	BBC.co.uk - Rise in rough sleeping in London 'shameful'	Could impact vulnerable people in Southwark, driving increases in poverty and deprivation. Has the potential to increase street-based offending
Technological	Increasing use of Artificial Intelligence in society	Further embedding of artificial intelligence in society, with more devices having enhance use of AI technology, from smartphones through to computers and tablets.	Potential usage of AI to commit criminal offences, such as revenge porn and inappropriate sexual images, deep fakes and through AI chatbots to create harmful content.
Technological	Changes to Police systems	Changing of Police data systems over to Connect which took place in February 2024. Potential replacement of other systems i.e. CAD and DARIS	Changes in system can result in data quality and consistency issues and may impact in reported crime and ASB figures as a result
Technological	Changes to Council ASB systems	Changes of ASB reporting systems within the Council (APP System)	Changes in system can result in data quality and consistency issues and may impact in reported council ASB figures as a result
Technological	Increasing presence and use of e-bikes	Cycle Association.uk - Number of e-bike thefts in UK doubles in a year but decreases for bikes overall BBC News - E-bike numbers to increase in London by more than 200%	Increased availability of e-bikes may result in increases in e-bike thefts and the use of e-bikes being used to commit offences, particularly regarding robbery and theft snatches.
Technological	Releases of new technology	Frequent releases of new technology, most notably smart phones from high profile companies such as Apple, Samsung and Google etc.	Drives spikes in theft snatches, with more desirable items in the community.
Environment	Redevelopment of the Aylesbury Estate	Renewable of the Aylesbury Estate and the delivery of high-quality homes for residents	Demolition of some blocks may push offending that is often under reported in the mostly decanted blocks out on to the street, creating a reporting spike.

Table 40. PESTELO – Social, Technological and Environment

Political, Economic, Social, Technological, Environmental, Legal, Organisational Analysis (PESTELO)

Legal	Domestic Abuse Act 2021	Further improves the effectiveness of the justice system in providing protection for victims of domestic abuse and bringing perpetrators to justice. Creating a statutory definition of domestic abuse Gov.uk - Domestic Abuse Act 2021	May result in further increases for some offence categories, such as non-fatal strangulation and other VAWG related offences due to newly created offences.
	Online Safety Act 2023	Places a strong emphasis on social media organisations to tackle online harms, with new offences created Gov.uk – Online Safety Act 2023	New created offences may result in increased offence numbers, for offences relating to Domestic Abuse and VAWG in particular.
	Serious Violence Duty	The Serious Violence Duty, which is encompassed in the Police Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2022 is part of the Government's broad approach to prevent and reduce serious violence. Gov.uk – Serious Violence Duty	Serious violence has a devastating impact on lives of victims, families, and instils fear within communities and is extremely costly to society.
	Government 10 year Drug Strategy: From Harm to Hope	Continued implementation of the From Harm to Hope Drug Strategy Gov.uk - From Harm to Hope Drug Strategy	Drives further embedding of drug treatment services and the ability to combat drugs in the borough. This could result in organisational changes and funding at a local and national level
	Legislation to ban synthetic opioids	More than 20 dangerous substances have been banned by the government as efforts stepped up to combat the increasing drug threat Gov.uk - Changes to laws to include synthetic opioids	Highlights an emerged risk of drug related deaths locally and nationally and may result in higher possession and trafficking offence levels in future
	Proposed changes to Spiking offence laws	Gov.uk - PM pledges joint action to keep women and girls safe at night	Creation of spiking offences may result in VAWG offence increases, with increased reporting anticipated
	Offensive Weapons Act (Amendment 2023)	The most recent changes, introduced in 2023, focus on "zombie knives" and certain types of machetes. These amendments target bladed weapons with a threatening design, often linked to violent offences	This could result in more knife finds taking place in the borough and a potential change in knife crime levels, with less availability having the potential to see knife crime decrease.
Organisa tional	Southwark 2030	The Southwark 2030 strategy set outs how the council will lead local partners to tackle future challenges facing our borough and build on the incredible work that we are already doing in our communities, schools, businesses and organisations. With a key element involving "A safer Southwark"	Potential restructuring and realigning of existing services to embed Community Safety deeper within the Council organisational structure, changes in performance reporting and outcome frameworks to inform key metrics. With a review for Community Safety and Partnerships to commence in January 2025

Table 41. PESTELO – Legal and Organisational