

Hackney Council

Cumulative Impact Research Review 2023:

DATA FILE

(Draft for consultation)

November 2023

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1.

Background to cumulative impact

1.1 Purpose of the CIA

1. The London Borough of Hackney commissioned a review to assist its Licensing Committee to consider if there is any evidence to show that the number or density of licensed premises in a specific geographical area is creating a cumulative impact that is undermining any of the four licensing objectives:
 - the prevention of crime and disorder
 - public safety
 - the prevention of public nuisance
 - the protection of children from harm.
2. Hackney previously had two cumulative impact areas in the borough - Shoreditch and Dalston (referred to in Hackney's statement of licensing policy as Special Policy Areas). The report is not confined to those two areas but may provide the Licensing Committee with any evidence of cumulative impact in any area of the borough.
3. If there is any such evidence, it may form the basis of a consultation. Following a consultation, the responses must be considered by the Licensing Committee to decide whether or not to publish any Cumulative Impact Assessment(s).
4. This report does not make any recommendations. The requirement for a licensing authority to consider cumulative impact is not mandatory but is a discretionary decision for the Licensing Committee based on the available evidence.

1.2 What is cumulative impact?

5. Section 5A of the Licensing Act 2003 (the 2003 Act) allows a licensing authority to publish a cumulative impact assessment (CIA) if it considers that the number of premises licences and club premises certificates in a defined area is such that it is likely that granting further relevant authorisations would be inconsistent with its duty to promote the four licensing objectives.
6. A CIA must set out the evidence for the authority's opinion expressed in the assessment.
7. What is meant by "cumulative impact" is explained in the guidance issued under Section 182 of the 2003 Act (the S182 Guidance):

- 14.20 The concept of “Cumulative impact” has been described within this guidance and used by licensing authorities within their statements of licensing policy since the commencement of the 2003 Act. ‘Cumulative impact assessments’ were introduced in the 2003 Act by the Policing and Crime Act 2017, with effect from 6 April 2018. Cumulative impact is the potential impact on the promotion of the licensing objectives of a number of licensed premises concentrated in one area.
- 14.21 In some areas where the number, type or density of licensed premises, such as those selling alcohol or providing late night refreshment, is high or exceptional, serious problems of nuisance and disorder may arise outside or some distance from those premises. Such problems generally occur as a result of large numbers of drinkers being concentrated in an area, for example when leaving premises at peak times or when queuing at fast food outlets or for public transport.
- 14.22 Queuing in itself may lead to conflict, disorder and anti-social behaviour. Moreover, large concentrations of people may also attract criminal activities such as drug dealing, pick pocketing and street robbery. Local services such as public transport, public lavatory provision and street cleaning may not be able to meet the demand posed by such concentrations of drinkers leading to issues such as street fouling, littering, traffic and public nuisance caused by concentrations of people who cannot be effectively dispersed quickly.
- 14.23 Variable licensing hours may facilitate a more gradual dispersal of customers from premises. However, in some cases, the impact on surrounding areas of the behaviour of the customers of all premises taken together will be greater than the impact of customers of individual premises. These conditions are more likely to arise in town and city centres, but may also arise in other urban centres and the suburbs, for example on smaller high streets with high concentrations of licensed premises.

1.3 What is a cumulative impact assessment?

8. Prior to 2018, “cumulative impact” and cumulative impact policies (CIPs) did not have a statutory basis, they were only described in the S182 Guidance.
9. In 2016, the Government published its Modern Crime Prevention Strategy which included a range of measures to prevent alcohol-related crime and disorder. One of these was to put CIPs “on a statutory footing, to strengthen the ability of authorities to control the availability of alcohol and reduce alcohol-related crime and disorder, as well as providing industry with greater clarity about how they can be used”.
10. The CIP scheme previously set out in the S182 Guidance, was replaced by the new statutory scheme for CIAs contained in section 5A of the 2003 Act, which came into force on 6 April 2018.

11. Below is the description of CIAs provided in the S182 Guidance:.

14.24 A cumulative impact assessment (CIA) may be published by a licensing authority to help it to limit the number or types of licence applications granted in areas where there is evidence to show that the number or density of licensed premises in the area is having a cumulative impact and leading to problems which are undermining the licensing objectives. CIAs relate to applications for new premises licences and club premises certificates and applications to vary existing premises licences and club premises certificates in a specified area.

14.25 Section 5A of the 2003 Act sets out what a licensing authority needs to do in order to publish a CIA and review it, including the requirement to consult with the persons listed in section 5(3) of the 2003 Act. The 2003 Act does not stipulate how the CIA should be used once published, because the requirements for determining applications for new licences or variations are the same in areas with a CIA as they are elsewhere, as set out in sections 18, 35, 72 and 85 of the Act. However, any CIA published by a licensing authority must be summarised in its statement of licensing policy. Under section 5(6D) a

licensing authority must also have regard to any CIA it has published when determining or revising its statement of licensing policy.

14.26 The CIA must include a statement saying that the licensing authority considers that the number of premises licences and/or club premises certificates in one or more parts of the area described is such that it is likely that granting further licences would be inconsistent with the authority's duty to promote the licensing objectives. As part of the publication a licensing authority must set out the evidential basis for its opinion.

14.27 CIAs may relate to premises licensed to carry on any licensable activity, including the sale of alcohol for consumption on or off the premises, and the provision of late night refreshment. This includes late night refreshment providers which are not licensed to sell alcohol. A CIA may relate to all premises licences and club premises certificates in the area described in the assessment or parts thereof, or only to premises of a particular kind described in the assessment. For example, it may be appropriate for the licensing authority to only include off-licences or nightclubs within the scope of its assessment. The licensing authority must make clear, when publishing its CIA, which premises types it applies to. CIAs do not apply to TENs; however it is open to the police and environmental health authority (as relevant persons) to refer to evidence published within a CIA when objecting to a TEN.

14.28 While the evidence underpinning the publication of a CIA should generally be suitable as the basis for a decision to refuse an application or impose conditions, it does not change the fundamental way that decisions are made under the 2003 Act. Each decision in an area subject to a CIA therefore still needs to be made on a case-by-case basis and with a view to what is appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives. Importantly, the publication of a CIA would not remove a licensing authority's discretion to grant applications for new licences or applications to vary existing licences, where the authority considers this to be appropriate in the light of the individual circumstances of the case.

12. A CIA is a discretionary means by which a licensing authority may control the number of new licensed premises within a defined geographical area and restrict the alteration of existing premises within the CIP area. It is not a measure that will address relevant issues from existing licensed premises. Those issues would need to be dealt with using other powers, such as an application to review an individual premises licence.
13. The steps to be followed in considering whether to publish a CIA are summarised in the S182 Guidance:
 - Identify concern about crime and disorder; public safety; public nuisance or protection of children from harm in a particular location.
 - Consider whether there is good evidence that crime and disorder or nuisance are occurring, or whether there are activities which pose a threat to public safety or the protection of children from harm.
 - If there is evidence that such problems are occurring, identify whether these problems are being caused by the customers of licensed premises, or that cumulative impact is imminent.
 - Identify the boundaries of the area where problems are occurring (this can involve mapping where the problems occur and identifying specific streets or localities where such problems arise).
 - Consult those specified in section 5(3) of the 2003 Act. As with consultations in respect of the licensing policy statement as a whole, it is for each licensing authority to determine the extent of the consultation it should undertake in respect of a CIA (subject to the statutory requirements).
 - For the purposes of the consultation provide the persons specified in section 5(3) with the following information:
 - the reasons why it is considering publishing a CIA;
 - a general indication of the part or parts of its area which it is considering describing in the assessment;
 - whether it considers that the assessment will relate to all premises licence and club premises certificate applications and variation applications, or only to those of a particular kind described.

- Subject to the outcome of the consultation, include and publish details of the CIA, including the evidence in support of the assessment and the particular kinds of premises the assessment relates to. Licensing authorities are not restricted to using general terms such as on-trade, off-trade and late-night refreshment providers, and can apply their own descriptions such as vertical-drinking bars and nightclubs if appropriate.
 - Summarise the licensing authority's opinion in light of the evidence of cumulative impact (or any revision to an existing opinion) in the licensing policy statement and explain within the policy statement how the authority has had regard to any CIAs it has published under section 5A. The summary within the licensing policy statement should include, but is not limited to: the nature of the problems identified and the evidence for such problems; the geographical extent of the area covered by the assessment; the types of premises described in the assessment; and the types of applications for which it would likely be inconsistent with the licensing authority's duty to promote the licensing objectives to grant.
14. As noted in the S182 Guidance, there must be an evidential basis to publish a CIA. Evidence of cumulative impact on the promotion of the licensing objectives needs to relate to the relevant problems identified in the specific area to be covered by the CIA.
 15. A CIA may relate to all relevant authorisations or only to relevant authorisations of a particular kind, as described in the assessment. As such, it could include all licensed premises or it may only include off-licences, or only the on-trade or specific descriptions of on-licensed premises (for example, nightclubs). When considering the evidence for publishing a CIA, the authority should consider the contribution to cumulative impact made by different types of premises within its area, in order to determine the appropriateness of including different types of premises within the CIA.
 16. A CIA does not change the fundamental way that licensing decisions are made. As with all licensing applications under the 2003 Act, if there are no representations, the licensing authority must grant the application in terms that are consistent with the operating schedule submitted.
 17. The CIA must stress that it does not relieve responsible authorities (or any other persons) of the need to make relevant representations where they consider it

appropriate to do so for the promotion of the licensing objectives. Anyone making a representation may base it on the evidence published in the CIA, or the fact that a CIA has been published. It remains incumbent on all responsible authorities and other persons to ensure that their representations can withstand the scrutiny to which they would be subject at a hearing.

18. When representations are received, there is a fundamental difference between CIPs and CIAs. Under the previous scheme contained in the S182 Guidance, the effect of adopting a special policy created a rebuttable presumption that applications for the grant or variation of premises licences or club premises certificates which were likely to add to the existing cumulative impact would normally be refused or subject to certain limitations, The presumption has not been replicated in the statutory scheme contained in section 5A of the 2003 Act and it does not therefore apply to a CIA.
19. Notwithstanding receipt of any representations, it is possible for the licensing authority to grant an application relating to premises in a CIP area where it considers it is appropriate and where the applicant can demonstrate that they would not be adding to the cumulative impact.
20. A licensing authority must review a CIA within three years to establish if there continues to be evidence to justify the retention of a CIA. The authority must publish a statement on whether it remains or no longer remains of the opinion set out in the CIA.
21. Having published a CIA a licensing authority must have regard to the assessment (provided it is still in existence) when it next reviews its statement of licensing policy.
22. The absence of a CIA does not prevent any responsible authority or other person making representations on an application for the grant or variation of a licence on the grounds that the premises will give rise to a negative cumulative impact on one or more of the licensing objectives, In each case it would be incumbent on the person making the representation to provide relevant evidence of cumulative impact.
23. The researchers remain impartial in the research. It is for the elected members sitting on the Licensing Committee to decide whether or not to publish a cumulative impact assessment after considering the available evidence and consulting those individuals and organisations listed in section 5(3) of the 2003 Act and any others.

2.

Introduction to the research

2.1 Introduction

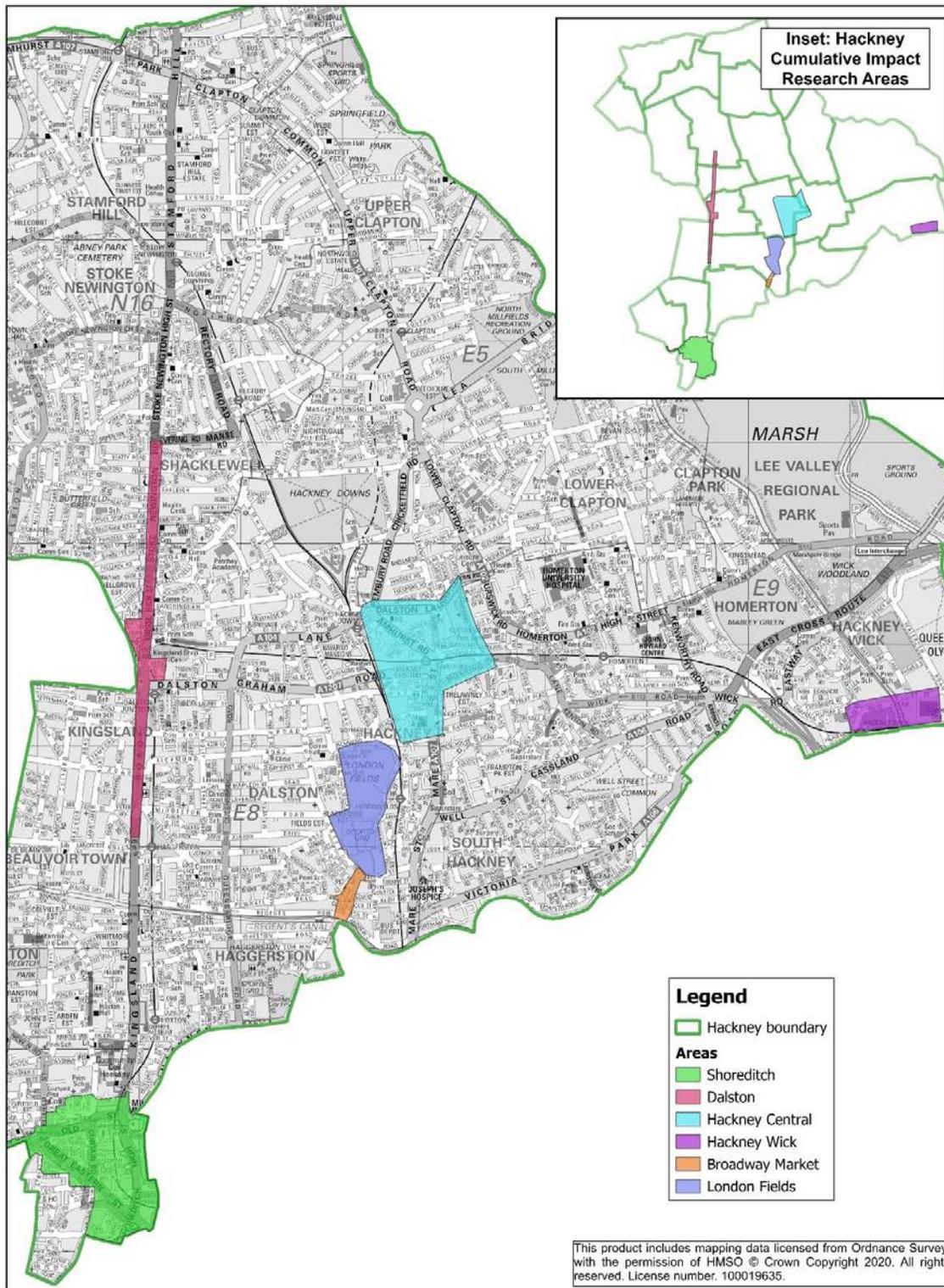
24. The London Borough of Hackney commissioned independent researchers to undertake a review of the two areas in the borough - Shoreditch and Dalston - that were previously included in special policy areas.
25. Hackney Council makes use of the term 'Special Policy Area' in its Statement of Licensing Policy (2023 - 2028). It has used the term to refer to what was known under the Licensing Act 2003 as a cumulative impact policy (CIP) area. Throughout the remainder of this document references will be only made to cumulative impact policy (CIP) areas.
26. The purpose of the review was to collate and examine information that would assist the Licensing Committee to decide whether or not evidence exists to justify the publication of a new Cumulative Impact Assessment in Shoreditch or Dalston in order to promote the four licensing objectives set out in the Licensing Act 2003. These objectives are *the prevention of crime and disorder, public safety, the prevention of public nuisance, and the protection of children from harm*.
27. The research also examined overall levels of crime, disorder and nuisance for the borough for comparative purposes, with a particular focus on three additional areas which may be suffering from cumulative impact: (1) London Fields / Broadway Market, (2) Hackney Central and (3) Hackney Wick. For the purposes of this review these have been termed 'areas of interest' (AoIs). AoIs is a working research term not a legal term.
28. The rationale behind focusing the research on these areas is that they have, over the life of the previous CIPs, been locations that *some* residents and other stakeholders feel have seen some problems as a result of the clustering of licensed premises locally. The review sets out to examine the reported issues and to provide data that will allow the Licensing Committee to decide whether to publish a new CIA in any of these other areas.
29. This review does not make any recommendations as to whether the previous CIPs should be replicated in new CIAs. Nor does this review make recommendations that if they are replicated then to what types of premises they should apply to (councils may apply CIAs to certain premises types only under the new statutory scheme). Nor does the review recommend that any new CIP areas be introduced or not. These are

decisions for the Licensing Committee to make on the information presented in the review, any other relevant evidence and consideration of any responses received should a consultation take place.

30. A final and extremely important point is that there is no legal threshold for cumulative impact. This is relative to the location in which it may occur. What councillors might consider cumulative impact in Clapton or Stoke Newington may not be considered as such in Shoreditch or Dalston.
31. The following chapters highlight the data considered for this review. The detailed methodological approach to each set of data is set out at the start of the relevant section. The data is organised into the following sections:
 - Crime and ASB mapping
 - CCTV data
 - London Ambulance Service data
 - Noise reporting data
 - Licensed premises data
 - Stakeholder interviews
 - Resident and business survey results
 - Observation fieldwork
32. The review draws some overall conclusions based on the research that has been undertaken. It does not make recommendations about whether or not to publish a cumulative impact assessment.

33. The map below shows the two previous cumulative impact policy areas in Hackney and the three areas of interest.

Fig 1. Previous cumulative impact areas and 'areas of interest' area



3.

Findings:

Crime and ASB data and mapping

3.1 Introduction

34. Crime data and its mapping are probably the most important part of any report on potential cumulative impact, albeit this is not explicitly set out in the S182 Guidance. These incidents and offences, collected and provided by the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS), are arguably the most reliable indicators of any cumulative impact from licensed premises. The data is consistently collected over a period of years which allows a temporal and spatial analysis.
35. This is useful and important for elected members when gauging whether they feel cumulative impact exists in an area.
36. However, there are limitations on the data, even if it is of high quality. For example, much crime is not reported (see below) so the impacts will almost certainly be greater than shown, particularly that of low level anti-social behaviour. This phenomenon is likely to affect the crime data by a similar factor across all of the years analysed, however, so comparative analysis between annual crime patterns remains statistically sound.

3.2 Methodology

37. All crime data was prepared by Hackney Council's community safety analyst using data provided by the MPS. It was reduced to the categories of crime that academic research, community safety analysis, police input and previous CIPs have most associated with the cumulative impact of licensed premises.
38. Fixed penalty notice (FPN) data has also been prepared by Hackney Council. This has been reduced to four categories that are typically most associated with licensed premises, their customers either leaving or travelling between licensed premises and thus reasonable potential linkages to cumulative impact.
39. The crime and ASB incident types included violent offences, sexual offences, robbery, theft from the person, criminal damage and drugs offences. These are those crimes that are most associated with the night-time economy, the customers of licensed premises and street drinking. It is important to note that not all crime and ASB incidents within these hotspots will be related to the cumulative impact of users of licensed premises. Individual analysis of each incident and offence to determine if it is related to licensed

premises or patrons of such would be beyond any study due to time and confidentiality constraints. These collective crime types and ASB incident types have been chosen as the best indicator of cumulative impact, as 'proxy' crimes where there is a known link to clusters of licensed premises, alcohol consumption and alcohol-misuse at a general level. For example, violence in the night-time economy is strongly linked to misuse of alcohol. Likewise, ASB in terms of noise, urination, littering and are also strongly linked to alcohol consumption, the NTE and street drinking (both day and night).

40. To this end, whilst crime data is the most useful and accurate data source in assessing whether cumulative impact exists or not in any location, this information should still be used alongside the LAS, CCTV and noise statistics, as well as the observation reports. This will give a more holistic overview of whether cumulative impact remains in the two former CIP areas or has emerged in any of the three areas of interest.
41. It is also important to bear in mind that the data below is *recorded* crime, not all of the crime which takes place. So, while many of the most serious crimes, e.g., murder, attempted murder, GBH, tend to have a high reporting and recording rate, most other crimes have very high levels of under-reporting. Thus, all the figures provided here are likely to be under-reported, often to a considerable extent.
42. The data was requested for four years: 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022. 2019 provides a pre-Covid baseline, 2020 allows analysis of the pandemic year, 2021 partial lockdown and partial recovery and 2022 a year of 'normal'.
43. The data was requested for the whole of Hackney borough and then disaggregated into the two previous CIP areas of Shoreditch and Dalston as well as several other 'areas of interest': (1) London Fields / Broadway Market, (2) Hackney Central and (3) Hackney Wick. These are useful both to understand changes in crime and ASB in these locations and as 'control' comparators for the two previous CIP areas.
44. The addition of FPNs adds a further useful perspective. These are broken down into day and night and they offer a further view of activity that impacts the local community that can be related to users of the NTE or street drinking.
45. For example, public urination is one of the most significant negative activities related to users of the NTE and street drinkers, yet it rarely appears in crime data, despite being a

criminal offence. Despite this, it should be noted that the lack of either temporary or permanent public toilets exacerbates the large number of public urination incidents.

46. The data is broken down by borough-wide hotspot mapping and by each previous CIP area and AoI. Each area is further divided between day and night (07:00 to 18:59 and 19:00 to 06:59 respectively).
47. The recorded data provided is shown by calendar year from 2019 to 2023. A projection has been extrapolated for crime figures for a full year for 2023 in tables. Given that this is a projection, it should be treated with caution
48. Heat maps have been produced to show the spatial distribution of crime within the hours of the night-time economy across the borough. This illustrates the intensity of crime and its location and whether it has changed over time. The maps do not show absolute figures, however. These are represented within the tables provided.
49. The heat maps show crime data between 19:00 and 06:59 for each year (albeit only for January to July 2023, which was the latest data available). This is what Hackney considers to be the main timeframe for its NTE, and this is where most problems linked to licensed premises and the customers of licensed premises traditionally manifest themselves.
50. The heat maps contain crime types traditionally associated with the night-time economy, licensed premises, their customers and alcohol misuse. Those crimes that have only a tangential link to the licensed economy have been excluded.
51. Each map shows the whole of the borough (blue); the boundaries of the two previous CIPs and the three areas of interest (red).

3.3 Findings

3.3.1 Heat maps

Shoreditch

52. The main conclusion that can be drawn from the following heatmaps is the ongoing dominance of Shoreditch in terms of night-time crime in the borough. This is at a significantly greater intensity and spatial scale than the rest of the borough's clusters of night-time economy.
53. Despite the overall number of crimes recorded in Shoreditch's NTE falling in 2022 (and a projected fall further in 2023), the location of negative activity appears to be shifting (see maps 2022 and 2023).
54. In 2019, 2020 and 2021 the most intense part of the Shoreditch previous CIP for crimes was in the heart of the 'Triangle' (see also the Observation section).
55. There was a smaller secondary hotspot during 2019 at the extreme south of the former CIP on the border with the City of London.
56. In 2020 and 2021, whilst overall crimes were down on 2019 in Shoreditch (particularly at night), this secondary hotspot moved slightly northwards towards the corner of Shoreditch High Street and Bethnal Green Road.
57. During this period the most intense loci of crime remained well within the former CIP boundary.
58. By 2022 there has been a significant change in the spatial distribution of crime in Shoreditch. It remained high within the central Triangle and the area around the High Street / Bethnal Green Road junction, but post-pandemic the most intense hotspot had moved to the west, including Paul Street, Leonard Street, Blackall Street and Ravey Street.
59. **A significant part of this new hotspot is not in the previous CIP.**
60. Crucially, there is quite a large amount of displacement / growth of crime in the NTE south-westwards – beyond the previous CIP boundary.

61. This trend appears to have continued into 2023, albeit this new hotspot straddles both the former CIP area and the area directly outside it and it is only based on seven months of data so should be reviewed in 2024.
62. There is no definitive answer from the combined data sources, including the observations, why the main Shoreditch hotspot has moved here (despite an overall fall in crime in the area). The Hackney community safety analyst's experience of granular data analysis and weekly reporting suggests that one factor may be because this south-western part of Shoreditch is now undergoing significant regeneration and that there is more evening and night-time activity here than in the past. And for crime to occur in significant numbers (particularly low level volume crimes such as theft), it is a prerequisite that there is an abundance of potential victims and opportunities for perpetrators. Further analysis of this area will be undertaken going forward.
63. The tables that follow the maps have extracted relevant NTE crime data for the former Shoreditch CIP and as they show, crimes have **fallen** in the former CIP in 2022 (and potentially in 2023 as well).
64. A final observation about Shoreditch is that the section of Hoxton to the north of Old Street continues to have low levels of NTE-related crime relative to the rest of the former CIP – this is steady over the five years examined and is more consistent with large parts of the borough with few licensed venues.

Dalston

65. The central area of the former Dalston CIP has a consistent level of crime, albeit much lower than most of Shoreditch. There appears to have been an increase in intensity around the very heart of Dalston in 2022/23.
66. The north and southern stretches of the former CIP remain consistently low in terms of relevant NTE crimes.
67. Specifically, the lower part of the former Dalston CIP – southwards from the junction of Kingsland Road / Forest Road – has *much* lower levels of crimes than the central part of the former Dalston CIP. This is consistent with the field observations and the stakeholder interviews.

68. The northern stretch of the former Dalston CIP, where the A10 meets Trumans Road upwards, appears to have negligible crime. This is consistent with the field observations and the stakeholder interviews.
69. There is a secondary 'warm spot' in Dalston – around the junction of the Crossway / Shacklewell Lane / A10. However, by Hackney standards, this is a comparatively low NTE crime area, despite how busy it is at night.
70. There are around 12 similar warmspots around the rest of the borough which have a similar level of crime intensity to this Crossway / Shacklewell Lane / A10 part of Dalston. However, none of these are within a former CIP area. These similar areas include the likes of:
- Stoke Newington High Street/Church Street north to Stoke Newington Station
 - Homerton High Street
 - Victoria Park Road / A107 junction
 - Kingsland Road / Grand Union Canal intersection.

Areas of interest

71. The areas of interest remain low in crime compared to both former CIP areas. They are low even compared to the 12 warm spots noted above that are located elsewhere in the borough.

Fig 2. Hackney NTE crime hotspots – 2019

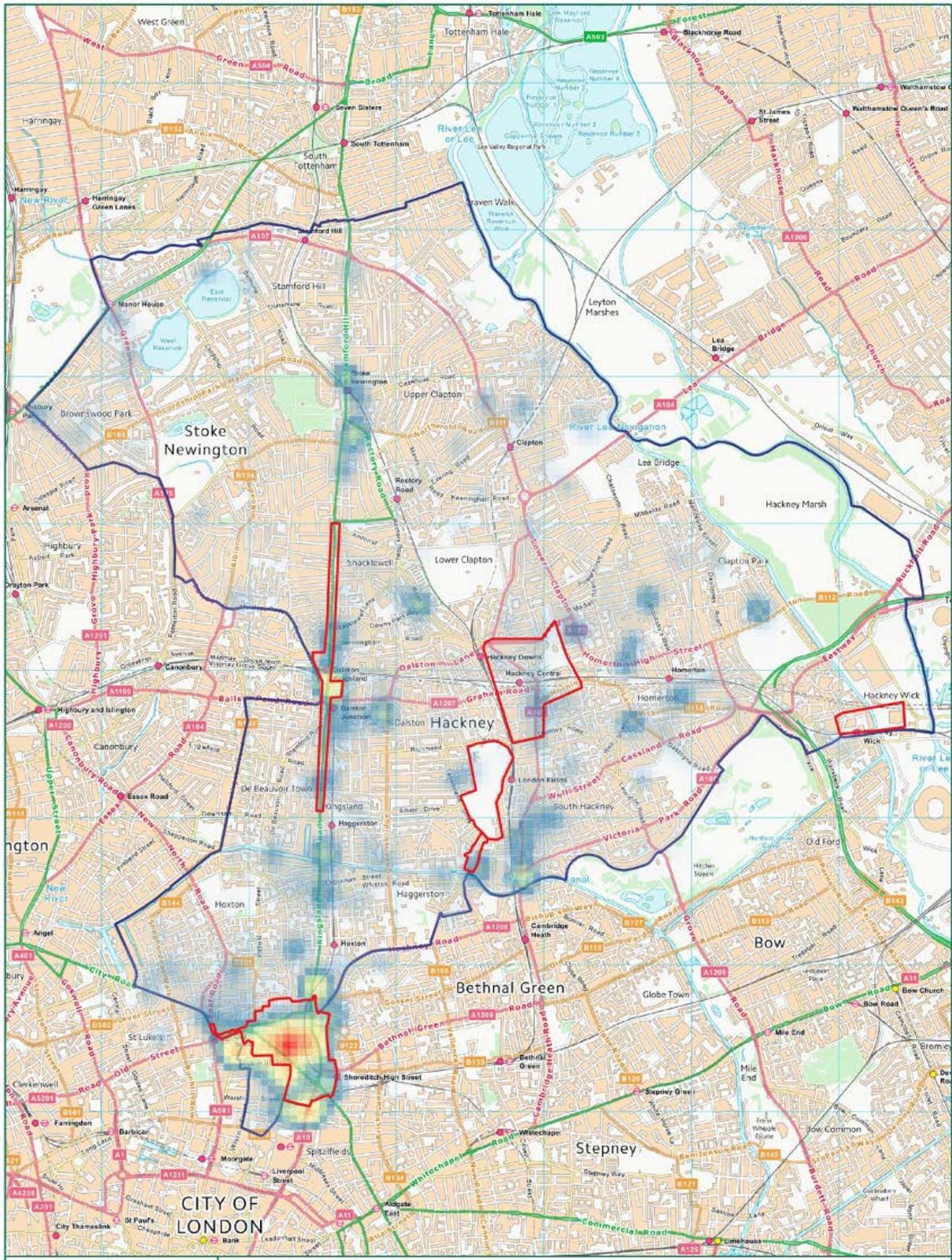


Fig 3. Hackney NTE crime hotspots – 2020

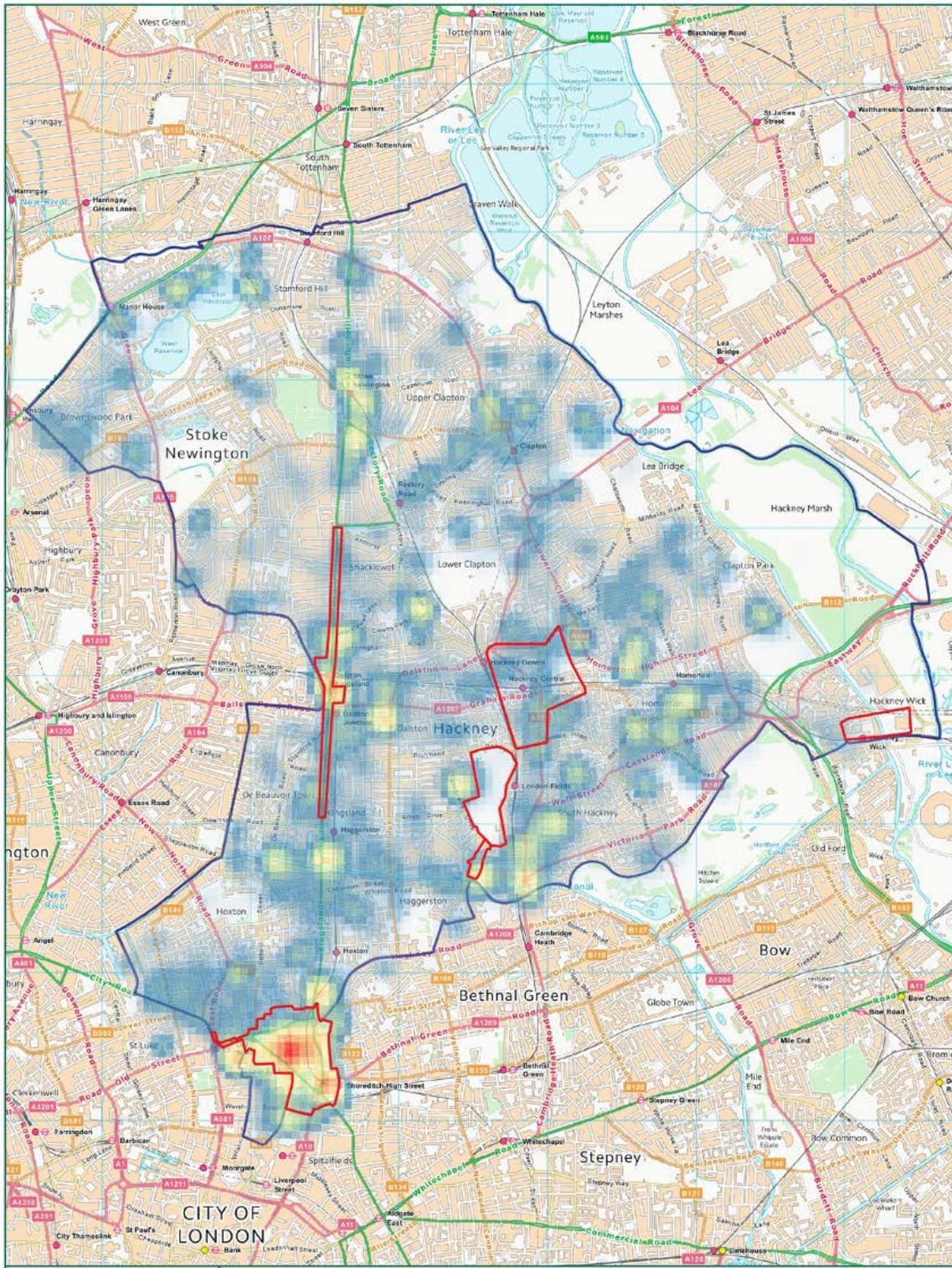


Fig 4. Hackney NTE crime hotspots – 2021

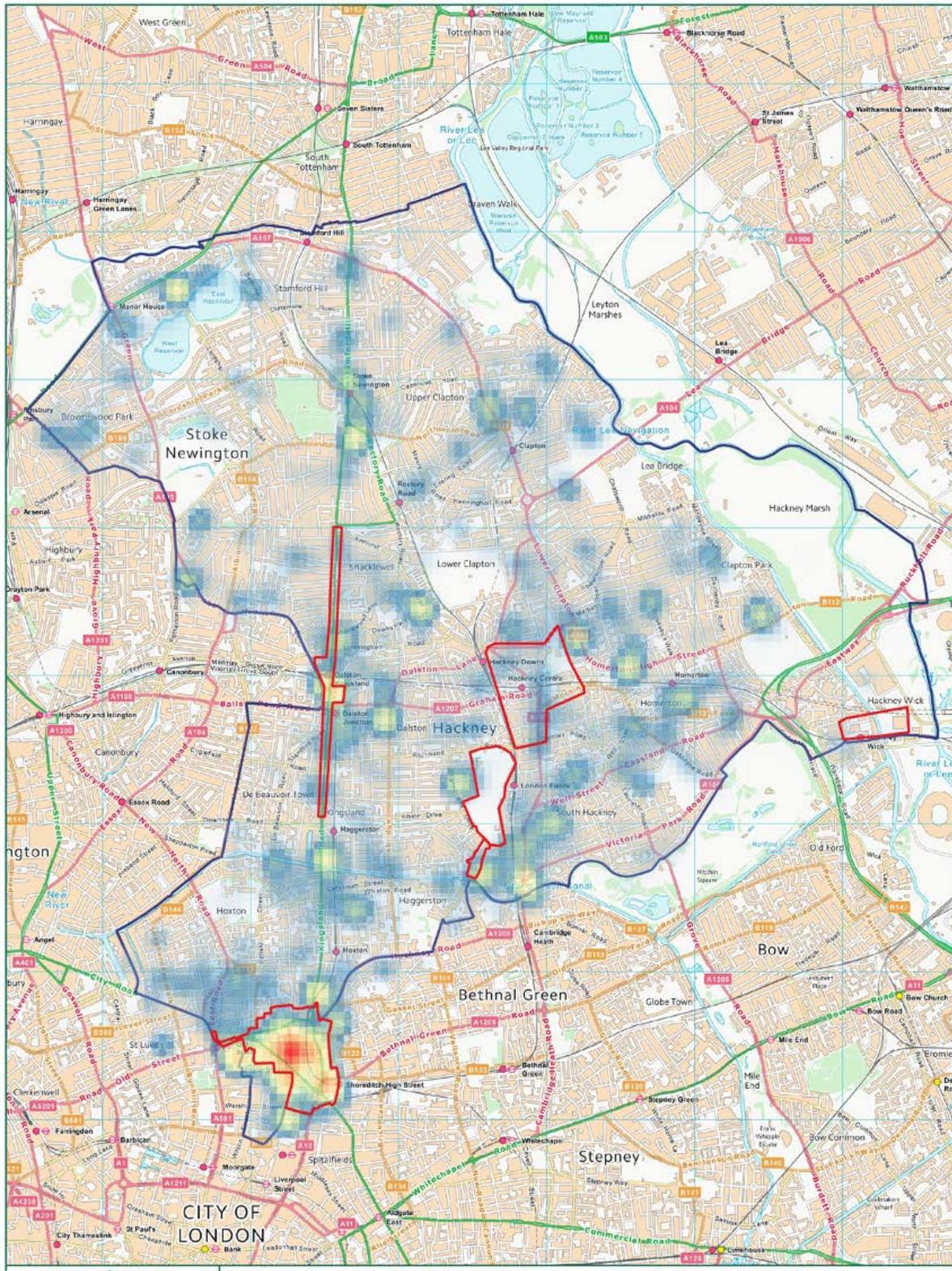
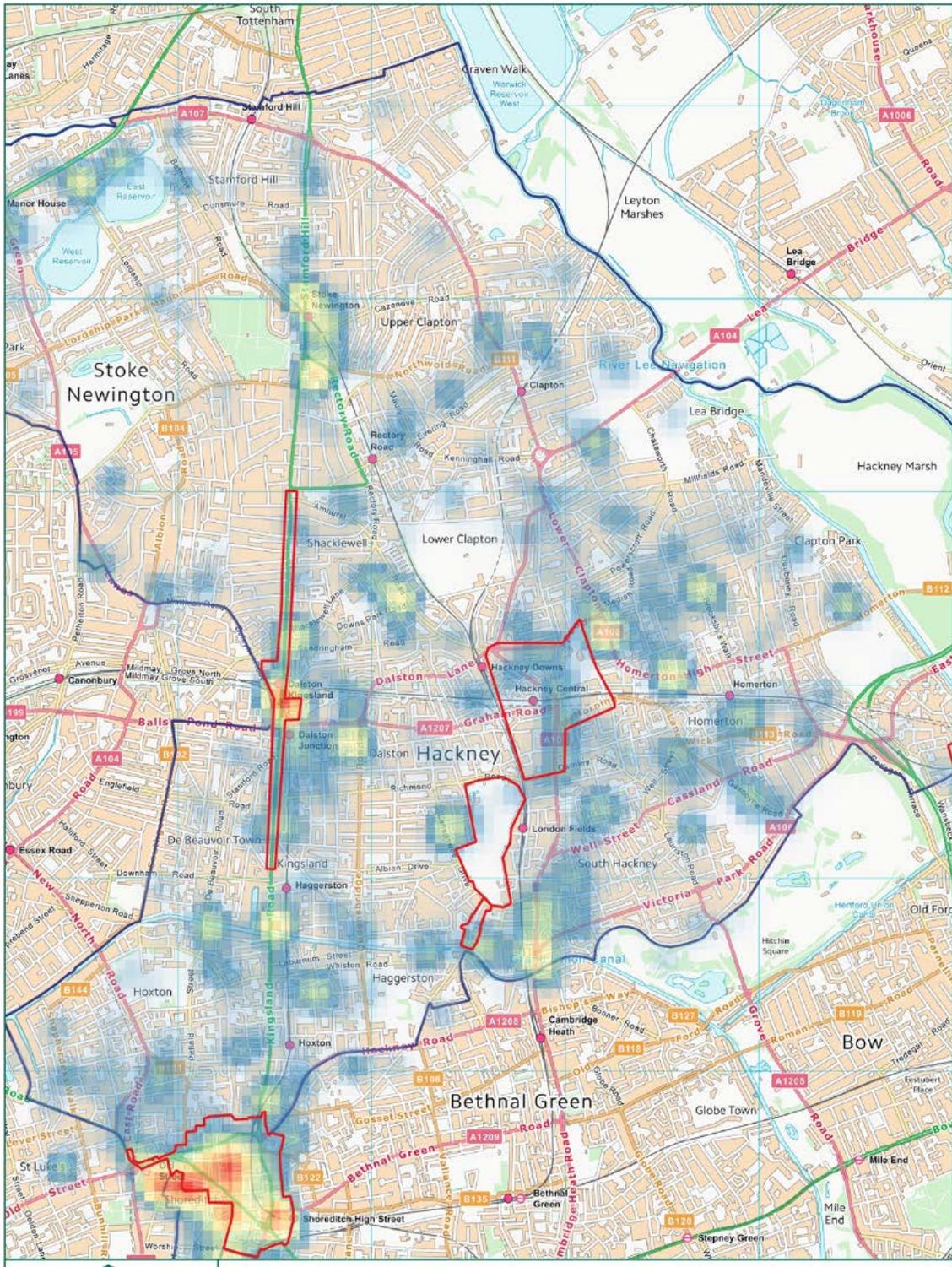


Fig 6. Hackney NTE crime hotspots – 2023 (January to July)



3.4.2 Crime tables

72. The tables below show 2019 as a baseline year of 100%. Each subsequent year is shown as a percentage increase or decrease compared to 2019. For example, 'assault with injury' at night was down 10% in 2021 compared to 2019. In 2022 the same crime at night was down against 2019 by 26% etc.
73. Where there are very low numbers of crimes (ten or under) the table cells are shaded. These percentage changes should be treated with caution, e.g. a fall of two 'assaults with injury' to 'one assault with injury' would be a 50% fall. Whilst one less assault is positive, this fall would not be considered statistically significant. The changes in larger volume crimes are much more reliable.

Shoreditch former cumulative impact policy (CIP) area

74. The table below shows all relevant crime types over the period 2019 to 2023 (forecast). For ease of reading, comparing 2019 to changes in 2022 (the last year of full data) is where the most important trends can be identified.

Fig 7. Shoreditch: Percentage change in crime shown by day and night, 2019 to 2023

Crime type	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023 (forecast)	
	Day	Night	Day	Night	Day	Night	Day	Night	Day	Night
Assault with Injury	100%	100%	-39.1%	-46.0%	-30.4%	-10.0%	-39.1%	-26.0%	-60.9%	-48.0%
Common Assault	100%	100%	-62.9%	-55.0%	-42.9%	-17.1%	-54.3%	-27.0%	20.0%	-42.3%
Drug Trafficking	100%	100%	-100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	66.7%	0.0%	233.3%	100.0%	0.0%
Harassment	100%	100%	-17.6%	-50.0%	-20.6%	-35.0%	20.6%	5.0%	41.2%	-40.0%
Offensive Weapon	100%	100%	0.0%	-13.3%	0.0%	-80.0%	100.0%	-60.0%	-100.0%	-40.0%
Other Sexual	100%	100%	-42.9%	-72.0%	-28.6%	20.0%	-28.6%	40.0%	28.6%	16.0%
Other Theft	100%	100%	-63.9%	-59.1%	-65.5%	-44.5%	-41.3%	-37.2%	-52.8%	-60.9%
Other Theft Person	100%	100%	-19.0%	-64.0%	-19.8%	-56.7%	8.6%	-35.4%	-13.8%	-45.1%
Other Violence	100%	100%	200.0%	69.2%	25.0%	146.2%	-25.0%	161.5%	75.0%	138.5%
Personal Property	100%	100%	-17.2%	-54.5%	-37.9%	-46.0%	-24.1%	-47.3%	-27.6%	-31.3%
Possession Of Drugs	100%	100%	66.7%	-46.0%	77.8%	-44.4%	55.6%	-14.5%	111.1%	-44.4%
Rape	100%	100%	-50.0%	-72.7%	-50.0%	-45.5%	100.0%	-54.5%	0.0%	-72.7%
Serious Wounding	100%	100%	-27.3%	-58.1%	-81.8%	-41.9%	-72.7%	-26.7%	-72.7%	-66.7%
Total relevant crime	100%	100%	-41.7%	-57.5%	-44.2%	-43.7%	-23.6%	-31.6%	-27.4%	-47.9%

75. All categories of crime that can be associated with the users of licensed premises and alcohol are higher at night than during day in the former Shoreditch CIP area.¹

¹ The data used in all the tables in this section are not consistent with Home Office reporting figures that the Metropolitan Police publish. Part of the reason for this is that Home Office figures include historical crimes (that have been reported in the current day) which have been excluded from this analysis. Also, data is only as reliable as the

76. Overall crime was highest in the former Shoreditch CIP area during 2019, the most recent pre-pandemic year.
77. Nearly all crime types generally fall in the former Shoreditch CIP area during the pandemic. However, the falls at night tend to be larger than those during the day. This is likely because Shoreditch has very little daytime public place drinking or individuals with a street-based lifestyle.
78. There is a steady rise in crime to the former Shoreditch CIP after the pandemic. However, for overall crime and for most individual offences, this is still substantially lower than the overall figure for 2019.
79. There are three exceptions to this trend where recorded crimes *at night* are higher in 2022 than 2019: other violence, other sexual crimes (i.e. not rape) and harassment. However, these crime types appear to be declining again in 2023.
80. Whilst exact figures cannot be shown, the three most prevalent crimes in the former Shoreditch CIP area remain consistent from 2019 to 2022: theft, theft from the person and theft of personal property (robbery). But all of these are substantially lower in 2022 when compared with 2019.
81. Possession of drugs offences overall and at night have also fallen between 2019 and 2022.
82. **In summary, the former Shoreditch CIP area has seen significant falls in overall crime from 2019 to 2022 (daytime down 23.6% and night-time down 31.6%).**
83. However, the area is still the main focus of night-time crime in the borough.

geo-reference used to map them to geographical points within each area boundary. Whilst not an official crime count, they do reflect the direction of travel and crime patterns and trends in these areas.

84. The table below shows FPNs issued in the former Shoreditch CIP between 2019 and 2023.

Fig 8. Shoreditch. Fixed penalty notices 2019 to 2023

Fixed Penalty Notice	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023 (Jan-Jun)		Total	
	Day	Night	Day	Night	Day	Night	Day	Night	Day	Night	Day	Night
Abatement notice (Commercial)	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	1	N/A	0	N/A	1
Littering	66	105	42	87	25	140	12	76	4	12	149	420
Littering from Vehicle	0	2	0	2	1	2	0	0	1	0	2	6
Resisting or obstructing authorised officer	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	53	N/A	8	N/A	61
Urination	2	153	2	130	2	196	4	575	3	295	13	1349
Total	68	260	44	219	28	338	16	705	9	315	164	1837

85. FPNs issued in the former Shoreditch CIP area show a consistent rise at night. The only declining year was 2020, which can be reasonably linked to the almost complete closure of the NTE for most of that year.
86. FPNs issued in the day remain significantly lower when compared to the night in the former Shoreditch CIP area.
87. Urination remains the single highest recorded FPN incident in the former Shoreditch CIP area, with increases from 153 in 2019 to 575 in 2022. Only in 2020 did it decline.
88. The total number of FPNs issued at night in the former Shoreditch CIP area for public urination across the four and half years was 1,349. This compares with 13 FPNs issued for the day across the same period. This reflects the observational fieldwork which suggested that public urination is a significant problem in Shoreditch at night.
89. The total figure at night for FPNs issued in the former Shoreditch CIP area is also significantly higher than all the other areas put together, day and night.

Dalston former cumulative impact policy (CIP) area

90. The table below shows all relevant crime types over the period 2019 to 2023.

Fig 9. Dalston: Percentage change in crime shown by day and night, 2019 to 2023

Crime type	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023 (forecast)	
	Day	Night	Day	Night	Day	Night	Day	Night	Day	Night
Assault with Injury	100%	100%	-22.6%	-44.7%	-3.2%	-52.6%	-9.7%	-34.2%	17.2%	-27.2%
Common Assault	100%	100%	-5.5%	-49.0%	-5.5%	-36.7%	41.8%	8.2%	6.9%	-11.7%
Drug Trafficking	100%	100%	-100.0%	0.0%	-33.3%	0.0%	-33.3%	100.0%	-100.0%	700.0%
Harassment	100%	100%	-4.9%	-18.4%	13.1%	31.6%	41.0%	0.0%	39.0%	-13.5%
Offensive Weapon	100%	100%	-33.3%	-20.0%	-83.3%	-100.0%	-50.0%	-60.0%	-42.3%	-65.4%
Other Sexual	100%	100%	0.0%	-36.4%	20.0%	-18.2%	60.0%	-18.2%	73.0%	-52.8%
Other Theft	100%	100%	-32.8%	-62.1%	-37.7%	-59.3%	-17.2%	-32.1%	-17.8%	-29.6%
Other Theft Person	100%	100%	-35.7%	-57.6%	-17.1%	-52.2%	-21.4%	-5.4%	-30.8%	0.0%
Other Violence	100%	100%	0.0%	-20.0%	-40.0%	-20.0%	120.0%	-30.0%	107.6%	-13.5%
Personal Property	100%	100%	-38.7%	-56.8%	-35.5%	-61.4%	-48.4%	-59.1%	-60.9%	-41.0%
Possession Of Drugs	100%	100%	32.0%	33.3%	-4.0%	-14.3%	24.0%	-38.1%	-3.1%	-42.3%
Rape	100%	100%	-66.7%	-75.0%	-100.0%	0.0%	-33.3%	-50.0%	-100.0%	-100.0%
Serious Wounding	100%	100%	-66.7%	-50.0%	-71.4%	-23.1%	-57.1%	-7.7%	-34.1%	-26.8%
Total relevant crime	100%	100%	-23.6%	-47.9%	-21.6%	-42.3%	-2.5%	-21.8%	-8.8%	-21.8%

91. Whilst whole numbers cannot be given here, the analysis showed that most crime types in Dalston are higher in the day than in the night.
92. Very unusually for an area with a significant night-time economy, violence was higher during the day in 2022. This is likely reflective of the high number of people street drinking in the area (particularly Gillett Square) where there is often conflict. It may also be lower at night because the type of people visiting Dalston's ENTE are typically a little older than their Shoreditch counterparts.
93. In 2019 total crime levels in the former Dalston CIP area were similar during the day and at night. **Post-pandemic, in 2022 overall crime is significantly lower at night (down by 21.8%) than during the day (down by 2.5%). This is a positive change in the area's NTE.**
94. Overall, crime was more than four times lower in the former Dalston CIP area at night (2022) than in former Shoreditch CIP area (this is also broadly the trend between 2019 and 2022).
95. Whilst the former Dalston CIP area is a smaller area with fewer licensed premises than the former Shoreditch CIP area, there is strong evidence that Dalston has lower levels of

negative impact than it did when the last cumulative impact research was undertaken. This was also reflected in many of the stakeholder interviews and the fieldwork observations.

96. The key problem offences in the former Dalston CIP area are theft and, to a lesser extent, common assault and harassment. Harassment is particularly significant during the day.
97. The table below shows fixed penalty notices issued.

Fig 10. Dalston: Fixed penalty notices, 2019-23

Fixed Penalty Notice	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023 (Jan-Jun)		Total	
	Day	Night	Day	Night	Day	Night	Day	Night	Day	Night	Day	Night
Abatement notice (Commercial)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Littering	9	6	10	4	54	11	74	37	18	21	165	79
Littering from Vehicle	N/A	0	N/A	1	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	1
Resisting or obstructing authorised officer	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	1	N/A	0	N/A	1
Urination	1	3	1	2	4	3	9	19	8	15	23	42
Total	10	9	11	7	58	14	83	57	26	36	188	123

98. Like crime levels, the number of FPNs issued are higher during the day than at night in the former Dalston CIP area. Littering is the single most issued FPN.
99. The number of FPNs issued in the former Dalston CIP area rose significantly in 2021. This is likely to be the result of the way officers were rostered here rather than a significant increase in the number of offences taking place.

Hackney Central area of interest (Aoi)

100. The table below shows all relevant crime types over the period 2019 to 2023.

Fig 11. Hackney Central: Percentage change in crime shown by day and night, 2019 to 2023

Crime type	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023 (forecast)	
	Day	Night	Day	Night	Day	Night	Day	Night	Day	Night
Assault with Injury	100%	100%	-32.3%	-42.1%	-35.5%	-21.1%	-12.9%	-10.5%	-44.2%	-18.1%
Common Assault	100%	100%	51.0%	-27.0%	-2.0%	-32.4%	4.1%	-32.4%	20.0%	-29.9%
Drug Trafficking	100%	100%	0.0%	0.0%	400.0%	0.0%	0.0%	200.0%	200.0%	200.0%
Harassment	100%	100%	10.8%	-4.2%	-43.4%	-33.3%	-32.5%	0.0%	-35.4%	15.3%
Offensive Weapon	100%	100%	-50.0%	0.0%	-83.3%	200.0%	-100.0%	200.0%	-100.0%	0.0%
Other Sexual	100%	100%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	-50.0%	0.0%	25.0%	-42.3%	-13.5%
Other Theft	100%	100%	-39.3%	-44.4%	-55.0%	-50.8%	-40.7%	-4.8%	-17.2%	15.3%
Other Theft Person	100%	100%	-23.5%	3.0%	7.4%	-27.3%	-1.5%	-21.2%	1.8%	4.8%
Other Violence	100%	100%	-33.3%	-16.7%	33.3%	-16.7%	0.0%	-33.3%	534.3%	-100.0%
Personal Property	100%	100%	-20.0%	-9.5%	-48.0%	-52.4%	-32.0%	-14.3%	-72.3%	-34.1%
Possession Of Drugs	100%	100%	30.0%	-9.1%	-65.0%	-36.4%	-40.0%	-9.1%	-65.4%	-100.0%
Rape	100%	100%	0.0%	33.3%	200.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	73.0%	-100.0%
Serious Wounding	100%	100%	28.6%	-33.3%	-57.1%	-53.3%	-57.1%	-73.3%	-1.1%	-42.3%
Total relevant crime	100%	100%	-10.9%	-21.2%	-33.5%	-37.7%	-25.5%	-15.3%	-17.6%	-13.5%

101. Overall, the total number of crimes (figure not shown) recorded in the Hackney Central Aoi are of a wholly different order of magnitude to those in Shoreditch. They are also around three quarters to a half of those in the former Dalston CIP area at night.
102. In the first seven months of 2023, even the most prevalent crime of “Other Theft” was recorded at less than two a week. The next highest crime type, “Other Theft Person”, was recorded less than once a week.
103. Most crime categories in the Hackney Central Aoi are higher in the day than during the night. This trend is consistent over the course of the five years.
104. Most crime types, day and night, have fallen between 2019 and 2022, suggesting the area has improved modestly post-Covid.
- 105. Between 2019 and 2022 total relevant crime fell during the day by -25.5% and by -15.3% at night.**

106. The table below shows fixed penalty notices issued.

Fig 12. Hackney Central: Fixed penalty notices 2019 -23

Fixed Penalty Notice	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023 (Jan-Jun)		Total	
	Day	Night	Day	Night	Day	Night	Day	Night	Day	Night	Day	Night
Abatement notice (Commercial)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Littering	47	10	30	1	60	19	18	3	8	0	163	33
Littering from Vehicle	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	5	1
Resisting or obstructing authorised officer	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Urination	4	6	8	2	1	11	6	11	2	7	21	37
Total	51	16	40	3	63	31	24	14	11	7	189	71

107. In terms of FPNs, significantly higher numbers are issued during the day than night in the Hackney Central Aol.

108. Overall numbers of FPNs issued are relatively low, and numbers in 2022 were lower than 2019 or 2021.

Hackney Wick area of interest (Aol)

109. The table below shows all relevant crime types over the period 2019 to 2023.

Fig 13. Hackney Wick: Percentage change in crime shown by day and night, 2019 to 2023

Crime type	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023 (forecast)	
	Day	Night	Day	Night	Day	Night	Day	Night	Day	Night
Assault with Injury	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Assault	100%	100%	-	-50.0%	-	0.0%	-	-50.0%	-	0.0%
Drug Trafficking	100%	100%	0.0%	0.0%	400.0%	0.0%	0.0%	200.0%	200.0%	200.0%
Harassment	100%	100%	-66.7%	0.0%	66.7%	-100.0%	166.7%	100.0%	66.7%	-100.0%
Offensive Weapon	100%	100%	-	0.0%	-	200.0%	-	200.0%	-	0.0%
Other Sexual	100%	100%	-	-100.0%	-	100.0%	-	-100.0%	-	200.0%
Other Theft	100%	100%	-83.3%	-80.0%	-33.3%	0.0%	33.3%	40.0%	50.0%	-60.0%
Other Theft Person	100%	100%	-66.7%	100.0%	233.3%	150.0%	-33.3%	200.0%	133.3%	-100.0%
Other Violence	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Personal Property	100%	100%	-100.0%	-	200.0%	-	400.0%	-	100.0%	-
Possession Of Drugs	100%	100%	-	-100.0%	-	-100.0%	-	0.0%	-	-100.0%
Rape	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serious Wounding	100%	100%	-100.0%	-100.0%	0.0%	50.0%	-100.0%	-100.0%	-100.0%	-100.0%
Total relevant crime	100%	100%	-57.1%	-6.7%	78.6%	26.7%	92.9%	26.7%	92.9%	-6.7%

110. The cells above with a dash in them represent where there were zero incidents in 2019 so no comparison can be made year on year. It should be noted that all cells in the table are shaded and thus have ten or less crimes in any one year, and that they should be

treated with caution, e.g. a 400% rise may represent a change from one crime in 2019 to four crimes of that type in 2022.

- 111. Overall, the crime figures for Hackney Wick are *much* lower compared to the figures for the two former CIP areas. They are a fraction even of those in Hackney Central.
- 112. It must be remembered that Hackney Wick Aol is a small area and the majority of its NTE activity is in Tower Hamlets. Also, it is not an area that has a daytime street drinking community or many off licences.
- 113. However, even taking this into account, given how busy Hackney Wick is on weekend nights, this is still a very low overall level of offences. This reflects what was seen during the observations: a crowd attracted to the area that is arty, bohemian and friendly and the resulting atmosphere is relaxed – there appeared to be very little aggression, intimidation or predatory behaviour here.
- 114. The numbers of crimes in Hackney Wick Aol overall are so limited that there is no purpose in further analysing them as the volume is not statistically valid. Thus even though there are increases in 2022 vs 2019, the best way of describing the total number of crimes is that there was ‘a small handful in 2019 and two small handfuls in 2022’.
- 115. The table below shows fixed penalty notices issued.

Fig 14. Hackney Wick Fixed Penalty notices 2019 to 2023

Fixed Penalty Notice	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023 (Jan-Jun)		Total	
	Day	Night	Day	Night	Day	Night	Day	Night	Day	Night	Day	Night
Abatement notice (Commercial)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Littering	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Littering from Vehicle	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Resisting or obstructing authorised officer	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Urination	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	1	N/A	0	N/A	1
Total	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	1	N/A	0	N/A	1

- 116. There was only one FPN issued in Hackney Wick for an offence linked to licensed premises or the night time economy, and this was for public urination in 2022.
- 117. There are several probable reasons for this. First is that there are few enforcement officers in this area and the police are rarely needed, so there are few authority figures to give out FPNs.

118. Secondly, the observations showed that streets here are very clean because there are few people inhaling Nox, there are no late night takeaways and only one or two off-licences so there was virtually no evidence of any pre-loading here (people drinking alcohol before entering a venue). Thirdly there is also a pop-up urinal on the Tower Hamlets side of the area, so the usual public urination problem is currently of little concern in Hackney Wick.

Broadway Market and London Fields areas of interest (Aoi)

Broadway Market

119. For the purposes of the analysis, crime has been disaggregated between Broadway Market and London Fields.

120. The table below shows all relevant crime types over the period 2019 to 2023.

Fig 15 Broadway Market: Percentage change in crime shown by day and night, 2019 to 2023

Crime type	Day	Night	Day	Night	Day	Night	Day	Night	Day	Night
Assault with Injury	100%	100%	-85.7%	-	-71.4%	-	-42.9%	-	-28.6%	-
Common Assault	100%	100%	25.0%	0.0%	-62.5%	-33.3%	-37.5%	-66.7%	-100.0%	-16.7%
Drug Trafficking	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harassment	100%	100%	-47.1%	-50.0%	-76.5%	-33.3%	-23.5%	-66.7%	-41.2%	-66.7%
Offensive Weapon	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Sexual	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Theft	100%	100%	-60.0%	-68.4%	-60.0%	-81.6%	-47.5%	-55.3%	-45.0%	-73.7%
Other Theft Person	100%	100%	20.0%	57.1%	110.0%	157.1%	60.0%	42.9%	110.0%	-28.6%
Other Violence	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Personal Property	100%	100%	50.0%	-33.3%	0.0%	-77.8%	150.0%	-44.4%	150.0%	-100.0%
Possession Of Drugs	100%	100%	-75.0%	-	-100.0%	-	-75.0%	-	-100.0%	-
Rape	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serious Wounding	100%	100%	50.0%	-25.0%	0.0%	-50.0%	0.0%	-25.0%	-100.0%	-25.0%
Total relevant crime	100%	100%	-32.2%	-21.4%	-40.0%	-31.4%	-25.6%	-25.7%	-25.6%	-55.7%

121. The cells above with a dash in them represent where there were zero incidents in 2019 so no legitimate comparison can be made year on year as the overall volumes are so low.
122. It should be noted that nearly all cells in the table are shaded and thus have ten or less crimes in any one year, and that they should be treated with caution, e.g. a 400% rise may represent a change from one crime in 2019 to four crimes of that type in 2022.

123. Overall crime is low in the Broadway Market area of interest. Broadly it's around 3% to 5% of the volume seen in Shoreditch at night, showing how different these areas are.
124. All categories of crime in Broadway Market are higher during the day than at night. Theft is the main issue, although in the first 7 months of 2023, theft at night has been recorded less than once per month.
125. In terms of change over time, recorded crimes were higher in 2019 than all subsequent years and the levels of crime have pleasingly not returned to pre-pandemic levels. In 2022 there has been a 25.6% fall in daytime crimes since 2019 and the figure for night is almost identical at 25.7%.
126. The table below shows fixed penalty notices issued in Broadway Market.

Fig 16. Broadway Market fixed penalty notices, 2019 to 23

Fixed Penalty Notice	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023 (Jan-Jun)		Total	
	Day	Night	Day	Night	Day	Night	Day	Night	Day	Night	Day	Night
Abatement notice (Commercial)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Littering	6	1	18	5	151	64	57	28	12	7	244	105
Littering from Vehicle	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	3	1
Resisting or obstructing authorised officer	2	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	2	N/A
Urination	0	1	0	2	7	2	0	0	0	0	7	5
Total	8	1	18	8	160	67	58	28	7	7	256	111

127. The overall number of FPNs issued remains low, with those issued in the day almost two and a half times higher than those issued at night.
128. However, there remains one anomaly, when 151 FPNs were issued for litter during the day and 64 at night. This is likely due to an increased uniformed presence resulting in additional enforcement of this issue. The previous year, 2020, it had been just 18 in the day and five at night. In the first six months of 2023, there were only 2 per month during the day, and just over one per month at night.

London Fields

129. The table below shows all relevant crime types over the period 2019 to 2023.

Fig 17. London Fields: Percentage change in crime shown by day and night, 2019 to 2023

Crime type	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023 (forecast)	
	Day	Night	Day	Night	Day	Night	Day	Night	Day	Night
Assault with Injury	100%	100%	-16.7%	200.0%	-50.0%	200.0%	33.3%	300.0%	100.0%	200.0%
Common Assault	100%	100%	-16.7%	0.0%	50.0%	-50.0%	33.3%	-50.0%	16.7%	350.0%
Drug Trafficking	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harassment	100%	100%	71.4%	-66.7%	14.3%	133.3%	-57.1%	166.7%	-28.6%	-33.3%
Offensive Weapon	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Sexual	100%	100%	-	-100.0%	-	0.0%	-	100.0%	-	-100.0%
Other Theft	100%	100%	-57.9%	-40.0%	-68.4%	-40.0%	-63.2%	40.0%	-26.3%	40.0%
Other Theft Person	100%	100%	85.7%	-44.4%	100.0%	-33.3%	-28.6%	-22.2%	28.6%	-66.7%
Other Violence	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Personal Property	100%	100%	40.0%	0.0%	-80.0%	0.0%	100.0%	-44.4%	140.0%	-44.4%
Possession Of Drugs	100%	100%	100.0%	100.0%	200.0%	0.0%	50.0%	-100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Rape	100%	100%	-	-100.0%	-	-100.0%	-	-100.0%	-	100.0%
Serious Wounding	100%	100%	33.3%	-50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-66.7%	-50.0%	-100.0%	-100.0%
Total relevant crime	100%	100%	12.7%	-16.7%	-5.5%	5.6%	-10.9%	2.8%	19.5%	10.5%

130. The cells above with a dash in them represent where there were zero incidents in 2019 so no legitimate comparison can be made year on year as the overall volumes are so low.
131. It should be noted that nearly all cells in the table are shaded and thus have ten or less crimes in any one year, and that they should be treated with caution, e.g. a 400% rise may represent a change from one crime in 2019 to four crimes of that type in 2022.
132. Overall, relevant crime was lower in the London Fields Aol than in its 'twin', Broadway Market. Even when combined they remain extremely low.
133. All categories of crime are higher during the day than at night. This has remained consistent across the years.
134. Because London Fields remains open 24 hours, during the pandemic years of 2020 and 2021 it saw a large increase in popularity. Subsequently, the number of recorded incidents of both crime and FPNs issued (see below) are (relatively speaking) high during those years, both during the day and at night.

135. Overall, there was a drop of 10.9% for all relevant crimes between 2019 and 2022 during the day. At night, the fall over the same period was 2.8%. In reality this represents a relatively consistent picture given the low levels of crimes.

136. The table below shows fixed penalty notices issued.

Fig 18. London Fields Fixed Penalty notices

Fixed Penalty Notice	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023 (Jan-Jun)		Total	
	Day	Night	Day	Night	Day	Night	Day	Night	Day	Night	Day	Night
Abatement notice (Commercial)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Littering	1	0	7	0	49	12	3	2	2	0	62	14
Littering from Vehicle	0	N/A		N/A	3	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	3	N/A
Resisting or obstructing authorised officer	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Urination	1	2	137	49	53	30	2	7	0	7	193	95
Total	2	2	144	49	105	42	5	9	2	7	258	105

137. FPNs issued saw a huge increase for public urination during 2020 and 2021, both during the day and the night. This pandemic effect is so great that these two years account for over 90% of all FPNs issued in London Fields over the period 2019-2023.

3.4 Summary

138. In terms of overall recorded crime and FPNs, the former **Shoreditch** CIP area remains by far the most significant hotspot within the borough. Shoreditch is the only location where the majority of all recorded crime and FPNs issued occurs at night. However, crime has fallen in the former Shoreditch CIP area post-pandemic and things have improved.
139. The spatial pattern of crime hotspots has shifted to include areas outside of the previous **Shoreditch** CIP area boundary – to the southwest and into previously less intense parts of the wider Shoreditch area.
140. The number for FPNs issued for public urination in **Shoreditch** at night exceeds all the other areas of the borough combined.
141. **Dalston**, while having an active NTE, has a more even distribution of crime and FPNs across the day and night periods analysed. It has only around a quarter of the number of crimes recorded in Shoreditch.
142. The crime mapping shows that outside of the very heart of former **Dalston** CIP area, crime levels towards Stoke Newington in the north and to the south towards Haggerston are lower than many ordinary neighbourhoods in other parts of the borough. There are very low levels of negative impact in these extremities of the previous Dalston CIP area.
143. Of the other three areas of interest, **Hackney Central** experiences the most crimes, but even here the total number of incidents are a fraction of those even in Dalston, with volumes too low to analyse in a statistically sound way.
144. There are even lower levels of crime and FPNs in **Hackney Wick** and **Broadway Market / London Fields**. There are some anomalies in the latter during the pandemic related to outside drinking in public spaces, but overall there appears to be little to no recorded crime impact of the licenced economy of these areas.

4.

Findings: *CCTV Data*

DRAFT

4.1 Background

145. CCTV data has been used in this review because it gives a much richer understanding of what is going on the ground in a particular area, as opposed to what is 'reported' to and 'recorded' by the police.
146. Both data sets are almost certainly underestimates of incidents but CCTV, whilst capturing most of the most serious incidents, gives a more qualitative and observational element of what is taking place in an area, particularly regarding non-criminal activity which may constitute *public nuisance* or *public safety* issues.

4.2 Methodology

147. CCTV data was mined from five sample periods of eight weeks in June and July 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023 and fully anonymised for research purposes.
148. The data was divided into time periods of daytime 07:00 to 18:59 and night time 19:00 to 06:59, reflecting the periods used for crime and ASB analysis.
149. The data set gives a description of each incident recorded by CCTV operatives. The process of coding each record into an incident type that makes cumulative impact analysis possible is hugely time consuming so analysing a full year was considered impracticable, thus the use of a two month sample for each year. June and July were chosen as these were the latest months for which data was available in 2023.
150. There are approximately 1,998 CCTV camera locations in Hackney managed by the council that cover the public realm as well as social housing and council buildings.
151. Of these, it was found that 188 focused on the locations within this report, i.e. the former Shoreditch and Dalston CIP areas, and the three 'areas of interest': Hackney Central, Hackney Wick and Broadway Market / London Fields.
152. Incidents used may have been logged by a multiple range of cameras due to how incidents are monitored and recorded by CCTV systems. For example, an incident may appear and be logged on many cameras as a perpetrator of theft escapes across the borough with a victim's property. The approach has sought to remove as many

duplicates as possible, but there may still be some incidents that were captured more than once.

153. It should be noted that some cameras outside of the former CIP areas or Aols may still be used within the analysis where they have sight into the areas.
154. These are incidents that have been observed by an operator and are not the totality of incidents taking place within an area. For example, if an operative is monitoring a serious incident, depending on staffing capacity, there may be lower level incidents which are deprioritised and not monitored or recorded. Additionally, CCTV coverage is not exhaustive across all locations studied in this report. The findings herein are a sample, not a census.
155. The incidents recorded are also not necessarily crimes or ASB in action. The CCTV operator may observe an incident that leads to an arrest, but they may also be an observer of issues that are not a crime, or where police or enforcement officers are not able to respond to it.
156. Sometimes licensed venues request CCTV support, other times MPS or LAS request safeguarding observations to be made whilst their officers and paramedics are attending incidents.
157. Over the years some incident descriptions have changed, and new ones are added. An example is that 'public urination' has only been added as an incident category in 2023, until then such incidents may have been logged as 'public disorder' or not at all. Thus, it makes comparing this crime type impossible year on year (until 2024 at the earliest).
158. As with all CCTV data, there is an element of a judgement call in classifying incidents both by the CCTV operators and the research team for this report.
159. As such, a *conservative and defensible* approach has been taken across the whole data set. This means that for the 07:00 to 18:59 (daytime) period the number of incidents is greatly reduced. This is because during the day there are many issues occurring in locations or buildings that are *not* licensed or linked to licensable activities, such as outside Hackney Central overground station or the steps of the Hackney Town Hall, e.g begging.

160. Some 'offensive weapons' and violent 'offence against the person' incidents have not been included if the descriptor field does not allow it to be clearly tied to the night-time economy, alcohol-related activity or to a specific licensed premises. Those incidents excluded may include, for example, gang activity, violence used in daytime robberies or burglaries.
161. A large proportion of the most serious incidents of violence, robbery and disorder will be seen or reported to the CCTV control room by either the police on patrol or the security at licensed premises and retail outlets.
162. It is also worth noting that CCTV cameras may not sometimes be operational or may be obscured due to trees or buildings.
163. It is not possible, without having a team of observers on every street corner, to capture close to the full 100% of incidents (a census). Only if this was possible would it be possible to understand what percentage of *all incidents* the CCTV operators actually record. Experience in this kind of research tells us the real figure will be higher than the number recorded in the CCTV logs. This phenomenon, however, will be uniform across the years included in this research, so comparison between the years remains a statistically sound approach.
164. It is important to note that noise incidents are not captured by CCTV data. Other cumulative impact studies, where street level field observation has taken place, show that noise is often a significant *public nuisance issue* for residents in and around a night-time economy or cluster of licensed premises. As such, this element is missing from the CCTV data. In the future 'noise' cameras will be more commonplace but this technology is very much in its infancy.
165. However, the five annual eight-week sample periods of data collected do give a significant picture of the *type of crime and disorder* and *public nuisance* that is occurring across the former Shoreditch and Dalston CIP areas and the areas of interests of Hackney Wick, Hackney Central and Broadway Market / London Fields.
166. It should be noted that there is a discernible drop in incidents during the pandemic years. A noticeable example is within the former Shoreditch CIP area, which saw a big drop in both day and night incidents, partly due to the lack of a large residential community and the closure of the NTE due to covid lockdown restrictions.

167. In the case of Hackney Wick AoI there are almost no recorded incidents, day or night.
168. This is likely because:
- there are few cameras located here (albeit there are some further units now being installed);
 - the type of customer it attracts is less problematic, and
 - the majority of Hackney Wick – as a night-time destination – is within Tower Hamlets.
169. This exemplifies why strict comparisons cannot be made between each former CIP area or AoI, because CCTV cameras are not distributed evenly and proportionately within all areas of the borough. Greater numbers of cameras are naturally installed in locations most experiencing issues, which in turn results in more incidents being recorded in those locations.
170. To produce the data below, all incidents in the two month sample periods were manually reviewed and included or excluded based on the following criteria:
- a. Was there a mention of somebody entering, leaving a licensed premises (this includes off licences and late-night refreshment places as well as pubs, bars, restaurants etc.)?
 - b. Was somebody demonstrably drunk or exhibiting intoxicated behaviour (alcohol or drunk) in one of the areas?
 - c. Was there a fight, altercation, theft or use of drugs that could be reasonably linked to users of off-licences or the night-time economy?
 - d. Was there begging associated with licensed venues specifically or targeting of the users of the night-time economy / off-licences who would not be there if there were not clusters of licensed premises?
 - e. Any other incident that has a reasonable connection to the customers of the night-time economy and licensed premises, whether as a perpetrator or as a victim of crime.
171. It is important to note that in many instances it is not possible (by the very nature of CCTV data) to prove that each incident is *categorically* linked to a licensed premises or not. The 'balance of probability' has been used based on the fine grain detail of the individual reports. For example, if someone is staggering around in the street, whether day or night, they will likely have been drinking alcohol.

172. It is also worth noting how cumulative impact is to be interpreted. Beyond the broad statement in the *s182 Guidance*, it is not prescribed in detail by law. If a series of actions from the customers of licensed premises create a negative impact of *any* kind on one or more of the four licensing objectives, then it can legitimately be seen as cumulative impact.
173. So, for example, whilst an incident may take place inside a venue and is thus the responsibility of that DPS and licence holder, nearly all these incidents have an impact beyond the venue. As such, a violent incident inside a pub becomes cumulative impact once they are ejected onto the street. If a police vehicle or ambulance is dispatched to bring someone out, simply the presence of these vehicles in the street is likely to have a significant impact on whether residents think their neighbourhood is safe or a place they want to go out into at night (*public safety*).
174. This is also the case with begging. Beggars are primarily begging for money, alcohol, drugs or food, and some are organised gangs, but their presence in town centres has become an increasing presence over the past decade. They are attracted *specifically* by the possibility of money or food from the customers of off-licences, pubs, bars, nightclubs and restaurants, where they often sit outside and beg. Even if they are not aggressively begging, this remains an issue of *public nuisance* and *public safety*.

4.3 Findings

4.3.1 Overall findings

Fig 19. Overall relevant incidents (over two month sample period) by year and by day/night

	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023	
	Day	Night								
Total relevant incidents	163	329	109	125	69	258	104	290	96	333
Total all incidents	632	747	499	402	442	599	409	638	300	510

175. Examining 'all relevant CCTV incidents' in the five areas combined, there are typically two to three times as many incidents recorded at night as there are during the day for most of those five years. The exception to this is in 2020 when day and night incidents are relatively similar (109 day vs 125 night). This has a strong correlative, but not causal, relationship to the closure of the borough's NTE venues for much of that year.

Fig 20. Overall relevant incidents (over two month sample period) by location, year and by day/night

Location	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023	
	Day	Night								
Shoreditch	30	138	5	21	26	153	41	179	25	173
Dalston	74	99	53	62	21	39	39	53	38	107
Hackney Central	41	80	39	25	11	48	18	52	25	41
Hackney Wick	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Broadway Market / LDN Fields	16	12	12	17	11	18	6	6	8	10
Total relevant incidents	163	329	109	125	69	258	104	290	96	333
Total all incidents	632	747	499	402	442	599	409	638	300	510

176. When we break down these headline figures by location, the number of incidents in Shoreditch in particular was impacted by the effect of the pandemic. This is to be expected, as it is the area with the most crime incidents at night by far.
177. In most years there are four to seven times as many recorded CCTV incidents in Shoreditch at night as there are during the day. However, in 2020 – when clubs and late night bars were closed or under heavy restrictions for approximately three-quarters of the year, the number of night-time incidents was 21, compared to an average of 160.7 incidents in the four other years.

178. Dalston generally has a slightly higher number of CCTV recorded incidents at night than during the day, which is also reflected in the crime statistics. This remained the case during the pandemic. In 2023 there was a 101.8% increase in the number of CCTV recorded incidents compared with 2022.
179. In Hackney Central there are around 2 to 4 times as many CCTV recorded incidents at night as during the day, reflecting it does have some NTE issues, but also highlighting that it is notably less intense than Shoreditch, with 76.3% fewer recorded incidents.
180. Hackney Wick's figures are low, with an explanation of this provided in the introduction to this section.
181. The number of incidents captured by CCTV in Broadway Market and London Fields is small.

4.3.2. By Location

182. The overall number of recorded incidents from each two-month sample of CCTV coverage by location is shown in the tables below. It should be noted that in Shoreditch in particular additional cameras have been added over time and in the last three years between 10 and 20 cameras have been added to the area each year. In principle this is likely to increase the volume of incidents recorded.

Shoreditch

Fig 21. Relevant incidents (over two month sample period) in Shoreditch – NIGHT (7pm to 7am)

Shoreditch CIA Incident type	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023	
	Shoreditch	All Areas								
ASB- Drug dealing	14	26	1	10	13	18	12	16	5	19
ASB- Drug taking	20	49	0	10	18	24	15	23	5	14
ASB- Intrusive begging	1	4	0	4	4	4	0	1	2	3
ASB- Intrusive drinking	0	6	1	4	2	7	3	13	1	1
ASB- Passive begging	0	4	0	0	14	18	13	13	2	4
ASB- Passive drinking	0	3	2	2	2	4	1	10	1	2
Criminal damage	1	4	0	0	3	5	4	5	2	6
Cycle snatch	0	4	2	2	1	1	6	8	3	3
Medical	4	14	1	5	0	0	18	21	17	22
Offence (against person)	42	95	11	49	41	73	57	94	45	84
Offensive weapon	9	20	1	6	5	12	1	5	6	17
Public disorder	29	73	4	27	36	70	34	52	15	23
Public urination	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	50
Safeguarding officers	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	47
Welfare	2	8	0	6	14	22	11	22	19	36
Theft scooter snatch	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	6	1	2
Total	138	329	21	125	153	258	179	290	173	333

183. Across the five-year sample, the key issues identified on CCTV in Shoreditch at night are violent offences against the person, public disorder, safeguarding and welfare, drug dealing and, in 2023 (when a specific category was introduced), public urination.
184. The exception to this trend was in 2020, due to the near complete closure of the NTE for much of the year.
185. When compared to the total of all five areas, Shoreditch usually makes up around 50-90% of all those CCTV captured incidents at night. This varies by crime / incident type. This reflects both the high number of cameras here, as well as the larger and denser night time economy.

Fig 22. Relevant incidents (over two month sample period) in Shoreditch – DAY (7am to 7pm)

Shoreditch CIA Incident type	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023	
	Shoreditch	All Areas	Shoreditch	All Areas	Shoreditch	All Areas	Shoreditch	All Areas	Shoreditch	All Areas
ASB- Drug dealing	0	16	1	9	0	3	1	2	0	5
ASB- Drug taking	1	16	0	9	0	7	1	13	1	4
ASB- Intrusive begging	2	4	0	4	1	2	1	2	1	2
ASB- Intrusive drinking	1	5	0	3	0	2	0	1	0	2
ASB- Passive begging	0	2	0	2	0	16	24	24	8	10
ASB- Passive drinking	1	7	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	4
Criminal damage	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	3	0	0
Cycle snatch	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	4	5
Medical	3	15	0	12	0	0	2	4	0	1
Offence (against person)	6	30	1	38	1	20	4	17	0	15
Offensive weapon	2	6	1	2	0	4	2	4	0	3
Public disorder	8	26	1	20	0	9	2	20	0	3
Public urination	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Safeguarding officers	6	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	21
Welfare	0	4	0	4	0	1	2	10	2	10
Theft scooter snatch	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	1	0	1
Total	30	163	5	109	26	69	41	104	25	96

186. The table above shows how little violence against the person offences is being captured in Shoreditch during the day compared with the night. For example, in the two month sample in 2022, 77% more incidents of violence against the person was recorded compared with in the daytime. In 2023 no violence against the person was recorded in the daytime in the two months, with 15 in the night time. This pattern is true for virtually all crimes associated with the presence of a night-time economy.

Dalston

Fig 23. Relevant incidents (over two month sample period) in Dalston – NIGHT (7pm to 7am)

Dalston CIA Incident type	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023	
	Dalston	All Areas	Dalston	All Areas						
ASB- Drug dealing	6	26	7	10	0	18	3	16	11	19
ASB- Drug taking	22	49	10	10	3	24	5	23	9	14
ASB- Intrusive begging	0	4	2	4	0	4	0	1	1	3
ASB- Intrusive drinking	2	6	3	4	0	7	4	13	0	1
ASB- Passive begging	0	4	0	0	0	18	5	10	2	4
ASB- Passive drinking	2	3	1	2	0	4	0	5	1	2
Criminal damage	1	4	0	0	0	5	0	6	3	6
Cycle snatch	0	4	0	2	0	1	0	8	0	3
Medical	7	14	3	5	0	0	1	21	3	22
Offence (against person)	24	95	20	49	11	73	16	94	20	84
Offensive weapon	7	20	1	6	3	12	2	5	1	17
Public disorder	20	73	11	27	21	70	8	52	3	23
Public urination	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	50
Safeguarding officers	5	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	47
Welfare	0	8	4	6	1	22	8	22	11	36
Theft scooter snatch	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	2
Total	99	329	62	125	39	258	53	290	107	333

187. The key incidents captured in Dalston at night are drug taking and (in 2023) public urination. Albeit some way behind Shoreditch, there is also some violence against the person.

Fig 24. Relevant incidents (over two month sample period) in Dalston – DAY (7am to 7pm)

Dalston CIA Incident type	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023	
	Dalston	All Areas	Dalston	All Areas	Dalston	All Areas	Dalston	All Areas	Dalston	All Areas
ASB- Drug dealing	15	16	6	9	2	3	0	2	4	5
ASB- Drug taking	14	16	7	9	5	7	10	13	3	4
ASB- Intrusive begging	1	4	2	4	1	2	1	2	1	2
ASB- Intrusive drinking	2	5	1	3	0	2	0	1	0	2
ASB- Passive begging	2	2	1	2	0	16	0	24	2	10
ASB- Passive drinking	2	7	0	1	0	0	2	2	1	4
Criminal damage	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	0
Cycle snatch	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	5
Medical	9	15	4	12	0	0	1	4	1	1
Offence (against person)	7	30	18	38	8	20	6	17	4	15
Offensive weapon	1	6	0	2	3	4	1	4	1	3
Public disorder	6	26	11	20	1	9	14	20	0	3
Public urination	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10
Safeguarding officers	12	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	21
Welfare	3	4	1	4	0	1	4	10	2	10
Theft scooter snatch	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	1
Total	74	163	53	109	21	69	39	104	38	96

188. Dalston has significant issues linked to those with street-based lifestyles. During the pandemic CCTV continued to capture a steady flow of incidents - day and night - regardless of the impact of lockdown policies.

189. The most frequent incidents captured by CCTV during the day in Dalston were violent offences against the person, drug taking and public disorder.

Hackney Central

Fig 25. Relevant incidents (over two month sample period) in Hackney Central – NIGHT (7pm to 7am)

Hackney Central Aol Incident type	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023	
	H. Central	All Areas								
ASB- Drug dealing	6	26	0	10	4	18	1	16	2	19
ASB- Drug taking	5	49	0	10	2	24	2	23	0	14
ASB- Intrusive begging	3	4	2	4	0	4	1	1	0	3
ASB- Intrusive drinking	2	6	0	4	1	7	5	13	0	1
ASB- Passive begging	1	4	0	0	4	18	0	13	0	4
ASB- Passive drinking	1	3	1	2	1	4	4	10	0	2
Criminal damage	2	4	0	0	2	5	0	5	0	6
Cycle snatch	0	4	0	2	0	1	2	8	0	3
Medical	2	14	0	5	0	0	2	21	2	22
Offence (against person)	25	95	12	49	15	73	18	94	17	84
Offensive weapon	4	20	0	6	4	12	2	5	7	17
Public disorder	22	73	8	27	9	70	10	52	3	23
Public urination	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50
Safeguarding officers	2	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	47
Welfare	5	8	2	6	6	22	3	22	6	36
Theft scooter snatch	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	1	2
Total	80	329	25	125	48	258	52	290	41	333

190. The table above confirms that Hackney Central does have some issues related to the NTE (violence against the person, drug taking and drug dealing). They are similar to Dalston but considerably lower in number when compared to Shoreditch, where total incidents in 2023 are higher by over four times (41 against 173 in 2023).

Fig 26. Relevant incidents (over two month sample period) in Hackney Central – DAY (7am to 7pm)

Hackney Central Aol Incident type	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023	
	H. Central	All Areas	H. Central	All Areas	H. Central	All Areas	H. Central	All Areas	H. Central	All Areas
ASB- Drug dealing	0	16	1	9	0	3	1	2	1	5
ASB- Drug taking	0	16	1	9	2	7	2	13	0	4
ASB- Intrusive begging	1	4	2	4	0	2	0	2	0	2
ASB- Intrusive drinking	1	5	1	3	1	2	0	1	1	2
ASB- Passive begging	0	2	1	2	0	16	0	24	0	10
ASB- Passive drinking	2	7	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	4
Criminal damage	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	3	0	0
Cycle snatch	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	5
Medical	2	15	8	12	0	0	0	4	0	1
Offence (against person)	11	30	11	38	6	20	6	17	10	15
Offensive weapon	1	6	0	2	1	4	1	4	1	3
Public disorder	10	26	8	20	4	9	3	20	2	3
Public urination	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Safeguarding officers	11	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	21
Welfare	1	4	3	4	0	1	2	10	4	10
Theft scooter snatch	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	1
Total	40	163	39	109	11	69	18	104	25	96

191. Examining the split of CCTV incidents by day and night in the table above, the figures show that during the day Hackney Central quite closely mirrors Dalston, with fewer incidents logged during the day compared with the night in 2022 (e.g. around two to three times as many incidents at night). However, this is less stark than the difference between day and night-time incident capture seen in Shoreditch where in 2022 and 2023 there were broadly four and nine times as many incidents at night respectively.

192. The key daytime issue in Hackney Central that can be linked to alcohol and the customers of licensed premises (street drinkers) is violence against the person. Often, the perpetrator and victim are both street drinkers.

Hackney Wick

193. Hackney Wick recorded only four incidents across the whole data set that were considered relevant, so no analysis is presented here. A new CCTV camera has now been placed at the top of Wallis Road, which is the main NTE focus within the Hackney Council area, so the number of incidents recorded is likely to increase going forward.

Broadway Market / London Fields

Fig 27. Relevant incidents (over two month sample period) in Broadway Market and London Fields – NIGHT

Bdway & Ldn Fields Aol Incident type	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023	
	Bdway/Fields	All Areas								
ASB- Drug dealing	0	26	2	10	1	18	0	16	0	19
ASB- Drug taking	1	49	0	10	1	24	1	23	0	14
ASB- Intrusive begging	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	1	0	3
ASB- Intrusive drinking	2	6	0	4	4	7	1	13	0	1
ASB- Passive begging	0	4	0	0	0	18	0	13	0	4
ASB- Passive drinking	0	3	0	2	1	4	0	10	0	2
Criminal damage	0	4	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	6
Cycle snatch	0	4	0	2	0	1	0	8	0	3
Medical	1	14	1	5	0	0	0	21	0	22
Offence (against person)	4	95	6	49	6	73	3	94	1	84
Offensive weapon	0	20	4	6	0	12	0	5	3	17
Public disorder	2	73	4	27	4	70	1	52	1	23
Public urination	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	50
Safeguarding officers	1	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	47
Welfare	1	8	0	6	1	22	0	22	6	36
Theft scooter snatch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	2
Total	12	329	17	125	18	258	6	290	10	333

194. Incidents within Broadway Market/London Fields captured by CCTV are very low when compared to other areas. This is true for both night (above) and day (below).
195. There has been a small amount of violence against the person incidents captured in Broadway Market and London Fields - both day and night. Recently these have been lower but were highest during the two pandemic years of 2020 and 2021. This may reflect the area's attraction as one of London's key destinations for drinking in lockdown relaxations.

Fig 28. Relevant incidents (over two month sample period) in Broadway Market and London Fields – DAY

Bdway & Ldn Fields Aol Incident type	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023	
	Bdway/Fields	All Areas	Bdway/Fields	All Areas	Bdway/Fields	All Areas	Bdway/Fields	All Areas	Bdway/Fields	All Areas
ASB- Drug dealing	1	16	1	9	1	3	0	2	0	5
ASB- Drug taking	1	16	1	9	0	7	0	13	0	4
ASB- Intrusive begging	0	4	0	4	0	2	0	2	0	2
ASB- Intrusive drinking	1	5	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	2
ASB- Passive begging	0	2	0	2	0	16	0	24	0	10
ASB- Passive drinking	2	7	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	4
Criminal damage	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	3	0	0
Cycle snatch	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	5
Medical	1	15	0	12	0	0	1	4	0	1
Offence (against person)	4	30	7	38	5	20	1	17	1	15
Offensive weapon	2	6	2	2	0	4	0	4	1	3
Public disorder	2	26	0	20	4	9	1	20	1	3
Public urination	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Safeguarding officers	2	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
Welfare	0	4	0	4	0	1	1	10	2	10
Theft scooter snatch	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	1	1
Total	16	163	12	109	11	69	6	104	8	96

4.4 Summary

196. Overall, the CCTV data show a general decrease in incidents linked to licensed venues, their customers and the NTE during the pandemic years, particularly 2020. The standout trend is the very large drop in incidents captured at night in the former Shoreditch CIP area during that year.
197. While a drop across these years is also seen in the former Dalston CIP area, this was not as significant as that of Shoreditch CIP. Dalston has a more even split of incidents between day and night than Shoreditch, something that is also reflected in the crime data. This is likely due to a local community (including street drinkers) in Dalston being present around the clock in the area's public spaces.
198. Hackney Central more closely mirrors Dalston and this is also reflected in the Broadway Market / London Fields area although the latter has too few incidents to draw any significant trends.
199. Hackney Wick has such a low level of recorded CCTV incidents at present that it will be impossible to draw any reasonable conclusions until the newly installed cameras start providing data.
200. Public urination has been added as an incident category for the first time in 2023. This does not mean that public urination was not logged in previous years, just that it will have been logged in a different category. Therefore, public urination can only be

examined comparatively going forward but it is a significant contributor to negative impact in many of the locations.

201. It must be reiterated that the number of incidents shown here is not a true reflection of what has occurred within an area, only what was logged by the CCTV operators at the time. However, as a visual snapshot of an area, it is an invaluable reference. For example, the high number of incidents constantly logged within Shoreditch between 7pm and 7am supports the case for the resources the police and council currently invest in it on a Friday or Saturday night.
202. Below is a sample of redacted and anonymised data from CCTV logs. The sample is from the 2023 07:00 pm to 07:00 am data.

DRAFT

Fig 29. Sample of redacted CCTV logs

Date	Time	IncidentType	VideoLocation	Description
16/07/2023	22:56:52	Public Disorder	Hackney wick	Reports of a group of people causing a disturbance 90 bar Wallis road. Pssso scanned area and spotted police at location no trace of any group.
15/07/2023	02:52:00	ASB-Drug Dealing	Hackney Wick	EO01 reported/requested to monitor a group of 1c1 and ic3 males doing balloons at hackney wick station. Monitored cameras closest to location put images through to met control. Briefly monitored individuals using balloons at location. Monitored.
29/07/2023	21:54:06	Public Urination	Dalston	enforcement officers saw an male urinating on the floor they have stopped the male and getting his details pssso is monitoring the enforcement officers the male has been given FPN
29/07/2023	20:13:42	Public Urination	Dalston	enforcement officers saw an male urinating on the floor pssso is doing safe guarding the male is giving his details male has been given FPN
24/07/2023	22:52:30	ASB-Drug Taking	Dalston	pssso monitored two male taking drugs/ smoking cannabis pssso monitored the two males for a short time
23/07/2023	23:14:25	Criminal Damage	Dalston	Reports of a male at the location kicking the pub door CCTV did a search but no trace of the male Images were patched Officers arrived and spoke to the person inside the premises and left No trace
11/07/2023	22:29:15	ASB-Drug Taking	Dalston	CCTV operator was asked to monitor Gillet Square as reports of loud music and drug taking Monitored the group and patched onto police monitor as requested
01/07/2023	22:16:19	Public Urination	Dalston	Pssso monitored male urinating in Gillet square car park we put him up to enforcement officer to issue him FPN
25/07/2023	00:49:23	Safeguarding Officers	Shoreditch	pssso monitored a male being ejected from the //////////////pssso monitored until he left the location
22/07/2023	02:02:27	Off(Against Person)	Shoreditch	reports of a fight from security from ////////////// pssso monitored the male
22/07/2023	23:10:23	Safeguarding Officers	Shoreditch	pssso was monitoring a group of friends trying to pull their friend away from two police officers pssso monitored for officer safety
22/07/2023	01:57:05	Off(Against Person)	Shoreditch	Report from door security for males fighting on the street PSSO made an area search no sign of a fight
22/07/2023	01:26:23	Welfare	Shoreditch	PSSO noticed male on the floor the male was alone and looked intoxicated PSSO requested madic to assist Police units saw the male and went to check on him The male got up but he still has issues staging on his feet EO was requested also to check the male who later left the area with another male
22/07/2023	00:21:49	Safeguarding Officers	Shoreditch	pssso monitoring door staff eject two males from the line to get into the bar pssso monitored for safety reasons all is ok
21/07/2023	02:10:01	Off(Against Person)	Shoreditch	Report for male being verbally aggressive to door security Police units were seen attending and spoke with the male The images were patch
15/07/2023	00:51:30	Medical	Shoreditch	Venue security requested LAS for male with head injuries.
12/07/2023	22:49:00	ASB-Drug Dealing	Hackney Central	Report of a group of persons one with a hockey stick making a drug deal at/near hackney central station. Monitored cameras closest to location put images through to met control. Police attended and stopped three persons by marcon court malpas road.
08/07/2023	03:49:48	ASB-Drug Dealing	Hackney Central	PSSO suspect male in drug selling The male is seen approaching people on the streets and show the something in a bag PSSO monitored the suspect no drug or money exchange were seen
07/07/2023	21:14:46	Off(Against Person)	Hackney Central	Report for two males being aggressive to security at Bohemia Place. PSSO made area search no trace. Image were patched
30/06/2023	02:00:00	Off(Against Person)	Hackney Central	Report of a male assaulting a female around the rear of the ////////////// public house. Monitored cameras around location put images through to met control. Police attended nothing in camera view at time of report.
24/07/2023	01:19:01	Welfare	Hackney Central	report of a drunk woman walking around lost pssso done a area search and found the female and directed a police unit to the female police unit took the female home
20/07/2023	23:55:12	Public Urination	London Fields	Report for a female who is threatening to urinate in front of the police station The image were patch.
07/07/2023	22:06:50	Public Urination	London Fields	PSSO got a request for police assistance for male refusing to give details the male left the area . PSSO made search no trace
20/07/2023	23:38:34	Public Urination	London Fields	PSSO MONITORED A MALE URINATE IN THE BUSH
14/07/2023	00:50:00	Offensive Weapon	London Fields	Report of a male seen with a knife at Broadway market. Monitored cameras around location located male. Put images through and made met control aware. Police attended and stopped male. One ic1 male arrested.

5.

Findings:

***London
Ambulance
Service
data***

5.1 Introduction

203. The purpose of analysing ambulance data is to understand any relationship between clusters of licensed premises and alcohol-related callouts that may suggest cumulative impact.

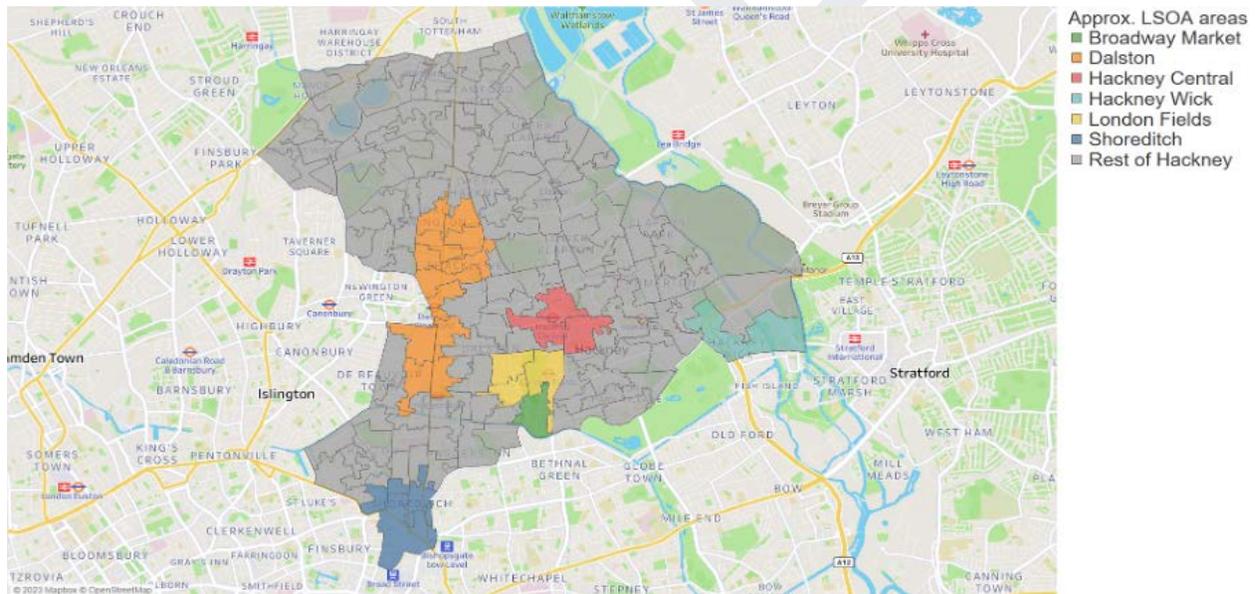
5.2 Methodology

204. Despite the overall reliability of this dataset, ambulance call-out data is provided to only a *moderate* level of granularity by the London Ambulance Service (LAS). This is for reasons of patient confidentiality and the limitations of this are further explained below.
205. In addition to the granularity of the data, there are some other limitations and relevant considerations in relation to the data that the reader should be aware of.
206. An alcohol tag is available to LAS paramedics to use to denote all “attendances to incidents or injuries where alcohol is determined as a factor”. Those incidents that the LAS includes in this data will therefore incorporate those callouts where the patient has themselves become so intoxicated that they required assessment or treatment, or where they have been the victim of crime whilst they or the perpetrator has been intoxicated *in the view of the paramedics performing the recording*.
207. There is a likely under-attribution of alcohol in recording by paramedics nationally when assessing those patients that they are called to attend. This may be due to a number of factors, such as paramedics being new to the job, a lack of appropriate training, a lack of consistency in recording, the discretion to flag alcohol or not to flag and, most importantly, the paramedics’ primary responsibility of focusing on the patient and thus prioritising their welfare, often in difficult situations, over the completion of forms.
208. For example, a recent study by Manca F et al (2021) *Estimating the Burden of Alcohol on Ambulance Callouts through Development and Validation of an Algorithm Using Electronic Patient Records* manually reviewed all ambulance attendance records for a defined period at weekends in a specific location (not London). This found that the number of callouts likely to be alcohol-related at weekends between 6pm and 6am was *at least 27%*. This was a significant increase over previous studies which typically suggested that the figure was around 10%.

209. The study cited above included callouts to domestic locations, as it is impossible to separate them reliably.
210. Whilst this study's results cannot be seamlessly transferred to LAS data recording practices, it is reasonable to suggest that, particularly at weekends, figures for alcohol-related callouts may be higher than those shown in the tables below
211. Secondly, it is important to state that not all LAS alcohol-related callouts are for those patients using licensed premises in the borough (either on or off premises). There are other potential causes. For example, domestic callouts are included in the figures. Additionally, there are those patrons of licensed premises who arrive in Hackney having become intoxicated elsewhere and who may end up in an incident such as a pedestrian-vehicle collision or victim of an assault or robbery.
212. It is impossible to be more precise in this analysis than to say that the LAS attendance has taken place in Hackney and to give its time and approximate location.
213. LAS callout data for Hackney held on the Mopac's SafeStats hub was reviewed for the years 2018 to June 2023, seven days a week and for the hours 00:00hrs to 23:59hrs by the Hackney Council public health team.
214. The data from LAS is consistent over time in terms of how it is recorded so it was possible to show 2018 as well as 2019 which helps understand time-series patterns more fully than some of the other data in this study.
215. With the data provided by LAS to SafeStats, it is not possible to narrow to the exact alcohol-related callout point by easting/northing. This is done to protect patient privacy.
216. As a result, ONS (Office for National Statistics) lower super output areas (LSOAs) have been used as the geographical unit of analysis. LSOAs are the lowest geographical level that the London Ambulance Service publishes data to SafeStats.
217. The LSOAs were chosen to match, as closely as possible, the boundaries of the two previous CIP areas and the three Aols (areas of interest).
218. However, because the research is limited to using data at LSOA level, this means the figures presented also include extremities outside of each previous CIP area and the three areas of interest. Therefore, when considering the data, it is extremely important that the reader is aware that these areas are larger than the previous CIP areas / Aol.

219. Putting this in context: whilst the LAS data will likely under-estimate the number of alcohol related alcohol-related callouts (due to known under-recording of alcohol use by paramedics), at the practical level, the data will likely overestimate the number of alcohol-related callouts for each former CIP area / AoI because the LSOA boundaries are larger (often taking in adjacent residential areas). Thus, while the data presented is *strongly indicative*, readers should be aware of its limitations.
220. The Broadway Market and London Fields AoI has been analysed and presented as two separate areas to identify any trends relevant to either of these two areas.
221. The map below shows the LSOAs chosen from which to draw down the LAS data from 2018 to mid 2023

Fig 30. LSOAs chosen to most closely correspond to the two previous CIP areas and three AoIs



222. Overall, the LSOAs chosen for the previous Shoreditch CIP area are a good match for its boundaries and the greater Shoreditch area.
223. Dalston is a less accurate match, because the previous CIP area is long and narrow, and the LSOAs include a substantial amount of residential side streets.
224. Hackney Central is a closer match to the key parts of the town centre – with some ‘bleed’.

225. The LSOA chosen for Hackney Wick is geographically large but much of it is the Olympic Park where there is little activity related to licences, so it is likely to be a reasonable match.
226. Broadway Market is limited to one LSOA which covers most of the market and the side streets. However, this includes substantial residential areas to the east and west.
227. The three LSOAs chosen for London Fields are the least compatible with this Aol's boundary, with large amounts of residential streets captured within the LSOA margins.

5.3 Findings

5.3.1 Borough patterns

228. The table below highlights the total number of LAS alcohol-related callouts across the two previous CIP areas, the three areas of interest and the 'rest of the borough' over the period 2018 to mid-2023.

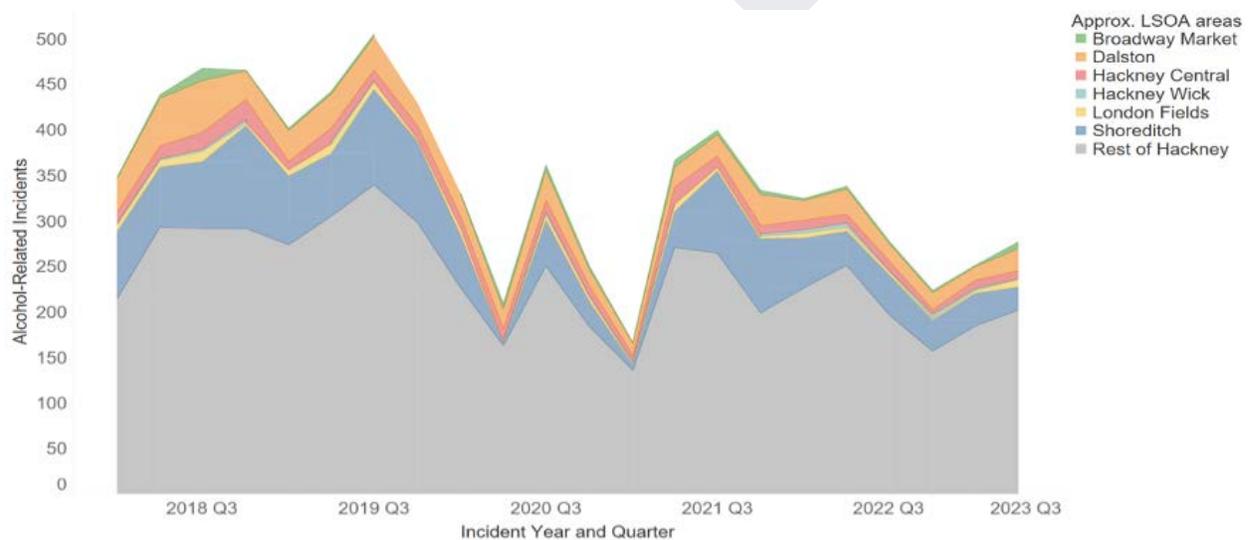
Fig 31. Overall number of LAS call out in 2018 to mid 2023 by area

Approx. LSOA areas	Sum of Count of Incidentid
Rest of Hackney	2887
Shoreditch	1257
Dalston	631
Hackney Central	266
London Fields	122
Broadway Market	77
Hackney Wick	38
Grand Total	5278

229. Even considering the slightly larger nature of the LSOAs chosen to cover the previous Shoreditch CIP area, roughly a quarter (1,257 of 5,278) of all ambulance alcohol-related call-outs in the borough over the past five years are to this area over the period.
230. Over the course of the data period, Dalston has almost exactly half as many alcohol-related call-outs as Shoreditch (631 vs 1,257). Dalston is a key area for the borough's community of street drinking and street-based lifestyles (e.g., Gillett Square).

231. Overall, LAS callouts to the Aols broadly follow the patterns set for crime, fixed penalty notices issued and noise reports. For example, the number of ambulance alcohol-related callouts in Hackney Central are around half of Dalston (266 vs 631). The other two areas of interest are some way behind.
232. There is one exception to the overall trends seen in the other areas examined: Hackney Wick has an incredibly low number of alcohol-related ambulance callouts (38 over more than five and a half years) despite its vibrant NTE. (Note. The majority of Hackney Wick's NTE is in neighbouring Tower Hamlets).
233. The chart below shows the trend in alcohol-related ambulance callouts over the period of 2018 to mid-2023, it is worth noting the decline in the pandemic years.

Fig 32. Hackney LAS alcohol-related callouts in 2018 to mid 2023, by quarter

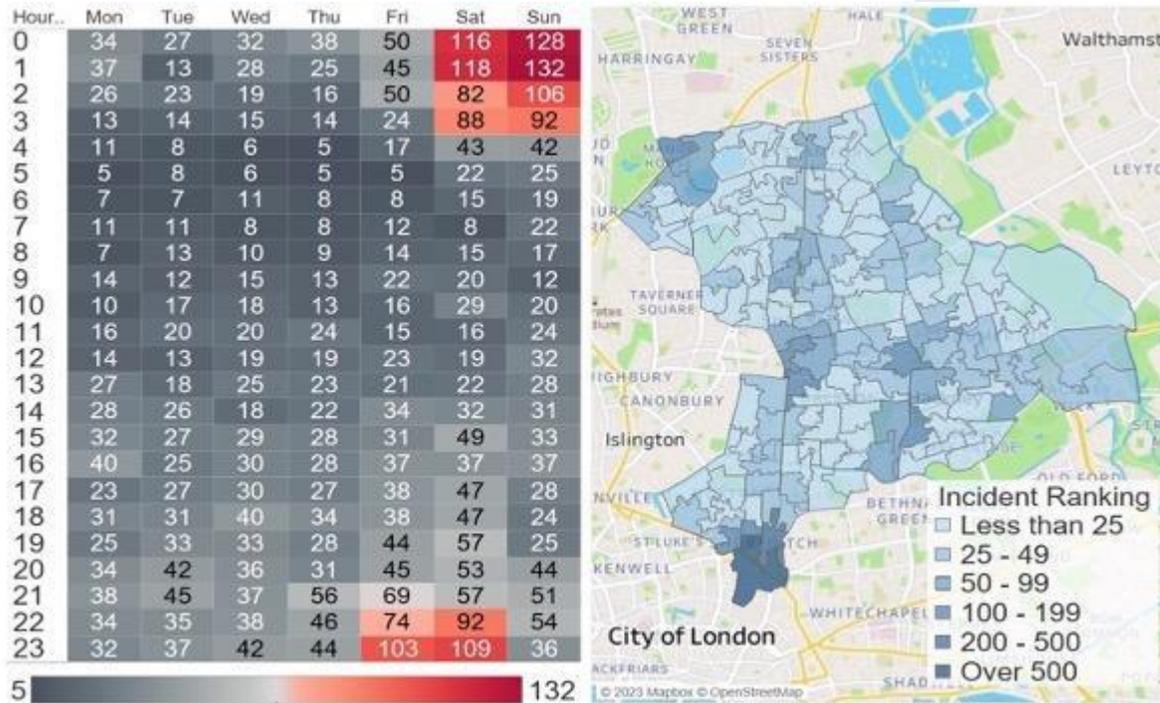


234. Overall, there has been a **significant decrease in LAS callouts due to alcohol related incidents** across the five year period. This has not returned to pre-pandemic levels in 2022/23.
235. During 2018/2019 Shoreditch (blue) is by far the most significant source of LAS alcohol-related callouts, then Dalston.
236. During the pandemic - something which may be associated with the shuttering of the NTE for long periods - overall levels of alcohol-related LAS callouts fell substantially. During this time the emphasis shifts from Shoreditch (albeit there are still callouts here)

to Dalston and Hackney Central where - proportionally - more alcohol-related LAS callouts are attended (albeit of a much smaller overall volume). Post-pandemic, the general trend resumes but with lower volumes generally.

237. The figure below shows the total number of alcohol-related LAS callouts for Hackney by the days of the week and by LSOA heatmap over the analysis period.

Fig 33. Overall LAS alcohol-related callouts in HACKNEY by hour / day of week, 2018 to mid 2023 (by LSOA)



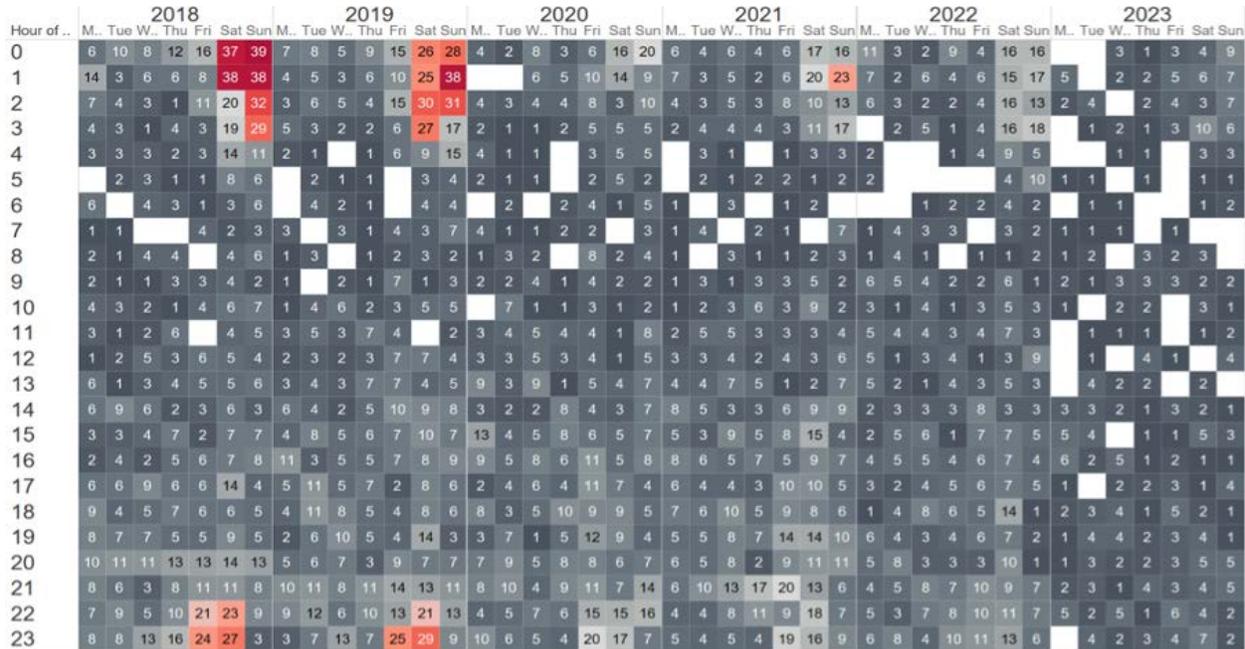
238. The table shows that the peak time for alcohol-related LAS callouts for the borough are from around 9pm on Friday evenings through to around 4am on Sunday mornings (with a temporary lull during Saturday daytime).

239. The map shows that, of the five former CIP areas and Aols, the LSOAs most closely resembling the previous Shoreditch CIP area have the highest levels of callouts over this period. This is followed by Dalston (central rather than extremities) and then Hackney Central. There are much lower call out levels in the other Aols.

240. There are several other locations across the borough (see darker LSOAs) that, whilst not as high as the former CIP areas, do have an above average level of callouts. These include locations such as Manor House and some sections of Stoke Newington and Clapton/Homerton.

241. The figure below shows LAS alcohol-related callouts across the whole borough by hour of day and day of week annually.

Fig 34. Overall LAS alcohol-related callouts in HACKNEY by hour of day and day of week, 2018 to mid 2023

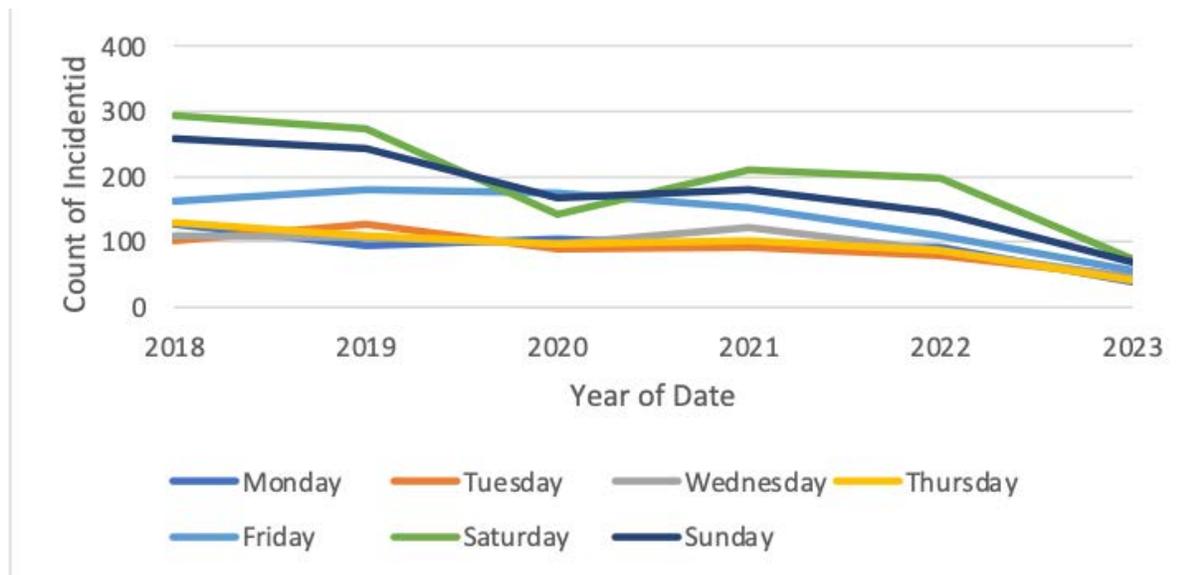


242. The data shows how the trend of Friday evening/Saturday early hours and Saturday evening/Sunday early hours LAS alcohol-related callouts across Hackney identified above is most pronounced pre-Covid in 2018 and 2019, but post-Covid that this trend remains but is less obvious.

243. The chart below shows LAS alcohol-related callouts over the five and a half year analysis period broken down by day of the week.

244. The data for 2023 should be disregarded in this case as it is only partial (to the end of June).

Fig 35. Overall LAS alcohol-related callouts in HACKNEY time-series analysis by day of week, 2018-mid 2023

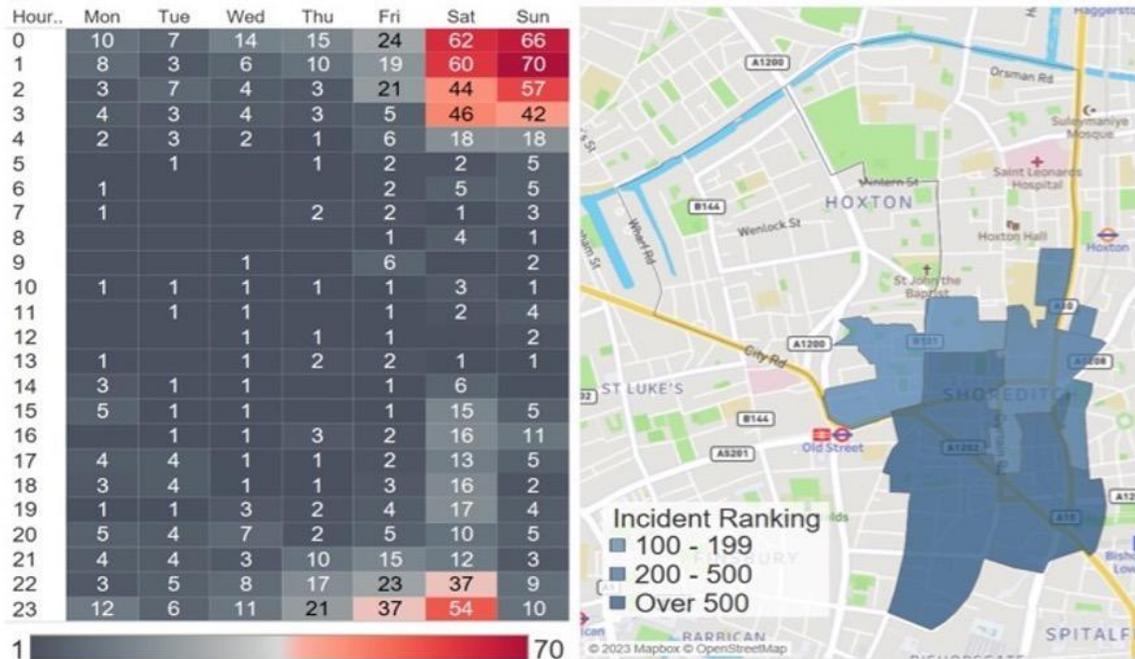


- 245. The trend from 2018 to 2022 shows that LAS alcohol-related callouts are reducing across all days, with Monday to Thursday at similar levels to each other. This then increases on Friday and peaks on Saturday and Sunday (because of the carry-over from Saturday night into Sunday morning of NTE activity).
- 246. The significant fall in Saturday night alcohol-related admissions in 2020 - during the pandemic - may be a significant indicator of how much impact the NTE has on alcohol-related callouts in this area.

5.3.2 Shoreditch

247. Below is the LAS alcohol-related call out data for the former Shoreditch CIP area for the five and a half year period. It is also shown as an LSOA heatmap.

Fig 36. LAS alcohol-related callouts in SHOREDITCH by hour / day of week and LSOA (2018 to mid 2023)



248. The darker, high callout LSOAs, correspond broadly with the previous Shoreditch CIP area.

249. The overall trend continues within this data set of a downward post-pandemic trend for LAS alcohol-related callouts in Shoreditch.

250. As with Dalston (see below), Shoreditch shows a higher proportion of alcohol-related callouts for the Thursday through to Sunday morning period.

Fig 37. LAS alcohol-related callouts in SHOREDITCH by hour / day of week – by year (2018 to mid 2023)

Hour of ..	2018							2019							2020							2021							2022							2023						
	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
0	3	2	2	9	23	24	2	3	5	6	5	18	12	1	2	4	6	10	1	1	3	1	2	9	10	3	1	2	6	4	3	7			2			3	3			
1	4		1	3	4	18	21	2	1	4	3	13	25			1	4	9	5	3	1	1	1	4	9	12	1	3	1	1	9	5				3	2	2				
2	2	2			3	12	19	2	2	1	8	18	20	2	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	4	1	9			1	2	10	4				2	2	2					
3	2			1		11	11	2				2	14	11			2	1	1	2	2			6	10		2	3	9	7			1			5	2					
4	1	1	1		2	4	3		1		2	4	7				1	2	1				2	2	1		1	2	5	3			1			2	1					
5		1		1	1	1											1	1					1	1						1	2											
6	1				1	1	3					3	1				1													1	1											
7				1				1			1	1				1		1			1										1											
8					1	1					1						1														1							1				
9						1					3						1	1									1										1					
10	1					1					1	1			1					1	1		1														1					
11			1			1						1			1			2							1						1											
12			1									1		1																						1						
13					1	1				1	2	1			1																											
14	1	1			2						1			1	1									3				1		1												
15			1		2	1					1	5	3	1			1	2					5	1	1				2	1	1				1	1						
16					3	4				1							1	2			1	1	2	2	4	2		5	1													
17	1	1	1	1	6		2	3			2	1				1	1	1					3	1	1			1	1									1				
18	1	1			3	1					5	1	2	1		1	2			1	1		1	2			1	1	1	4												
19	1				1	1			2		1	7	1			2	1			1	2	1	4	2				3					1				1					
20	1	2	1	2	1	2		1	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	1	1	1		1	1		1	2	2	2	2						1	1								
21	1		1	2			1	2	2	5	3	2	2	1		1	1	1		1	1	3	5	2				3	1	5					1	1	1					
22	1	1	1	4	9	7	2	1	2	3	3	10	3	2	2	6	6	1			3	5	2	7	2		2	4	3	4	1	1		1		3						
23	6	2	3	8	10	15	1	3	3	5	10	16	2	2	1	2	3	8	1	2	1	3	2	8	8	3	2	1	2	3	4	2			2	3	3	1				

251. The table above clearly shows how limited the number of weekday alcohol-related callouts are for Shoreditch and how the focus is on weekends. But it also shows how callouts have fallen significantly post-pandemic.

252. The table below shows the number of LAS alcohol-related callouts for Shoreditch over the analysis period broken down by day of the week and by year.

Fig 38. Total LAS alcohol-related callouts in SHOREDITCH broken down by day of week and by year (2018-23)

Year of Date	Saturday	Sunday	Friday	Thursday	Wednesday	Monday	Tuesday	Grand Total
2018	112	97	46	22	12	27	11	327
2019	125	94	50	24	18	9	19	339
2020	42	33	28	7	8	13	9	140
2021	68	59	32	19	18	10	12	218
2022	73	35	20	19	11	9	4	171
2023	24	13	10	5	5	3	2	62
Grand Total	444	331	186	96	72	71	57	1257

253. Of the 1,257 alcohol-related ambulance callouts to Shoreditch over the five and a half years, Saturday has the highest number, but Sunday is only moderately behind (due to the midnight Saturday to 4am Sunday NTE peak in the area).

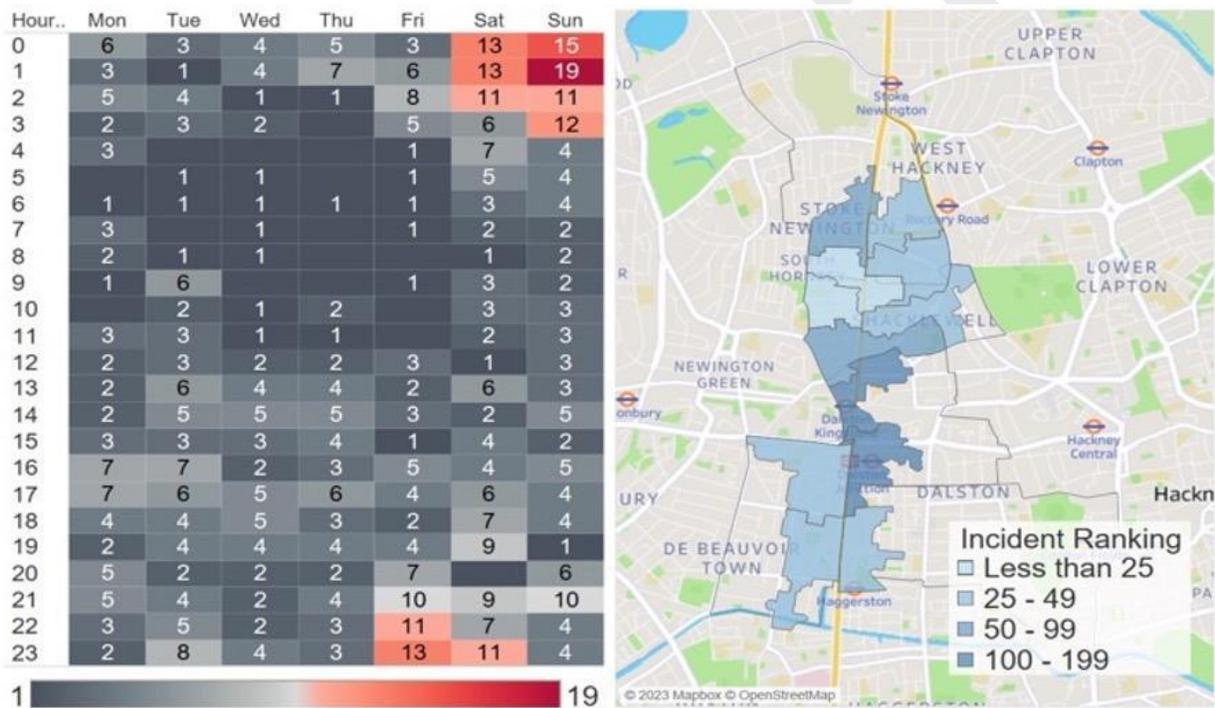
254. Friday alcohol-related ambulance callouts are around a half of those on a Saturday and a third of Sunday.

255. Thursday sits between the weekend and the early week nights, as would be expected, though there are more Monday callouts than on a Tuesday. This may relate to student nights offered in the area on Mondays.

5.3.3. Dalston

256. Below is the LAS alcohol-related call out data for the former Dalston CIP area for the five and a half year period. It is also shown as an LSOA heatmap.

Fig 39. Overall LAS alcohol-related callouts in DALSTON by hour / day of week and LSOA (2018 to mid 2023)



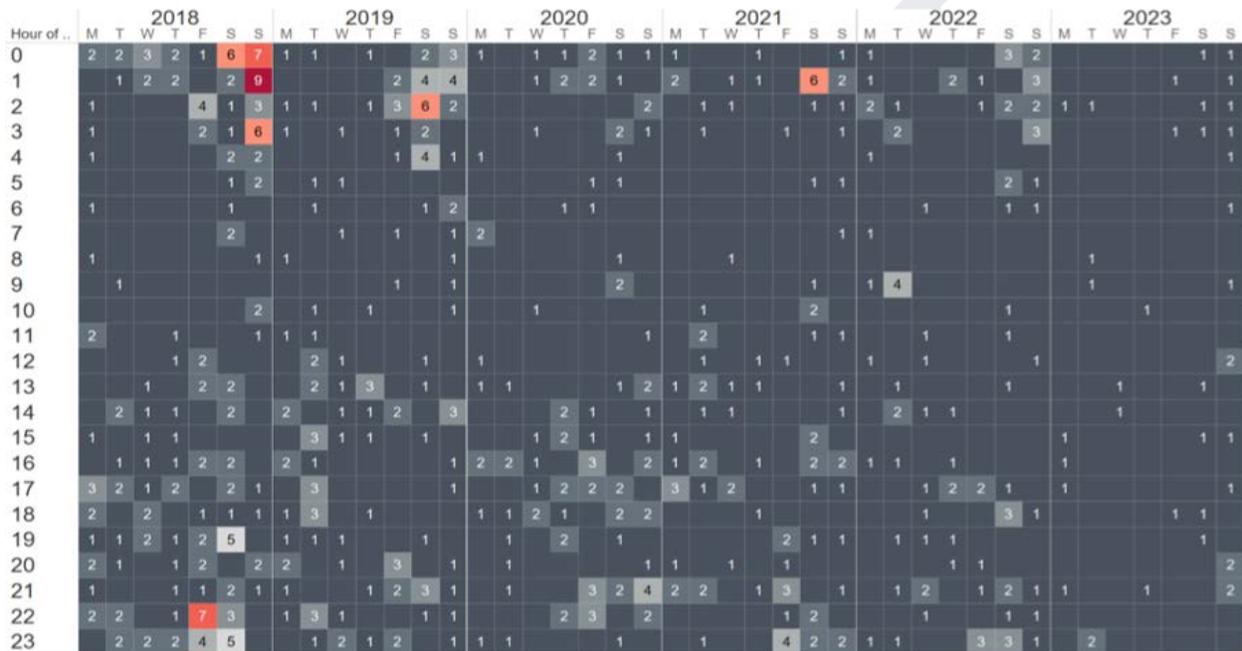
257. There are substantially less LAS alcohol-related callouts in Dalston than Shoreditch but the peak time for them to take place is, as in Shoreditch, from Friday evening to Sunday morning until 4am, with a lull during Saturday daytime..

258. Whilst the LSOA cover of Dalston is wider than the former CIP area boundary, it is noticeable that the darker shaded areas *do* correspond to the area of Dalston that has the most licenced premises (on and off) and the greatest concentrations of NTE activity, as well as known daytime street drinking activity.

259. The central area with the highest density of callouts matches the trend seen in the Dalston crime data and there are far fewer callouts (and are closer to the Borough mean) in the northern and southern LSOAs.

260. The following table shows at a more granular level those LAS alcohol-related callouts for Dalston by day of the week and hour - by year

Fig 40. LAS alcohol-related callouts in DALSTON by hour/day of week – broken down by year (2018- mid 2023)



261. The table above clearly shows the declining trend in LAS alcohol-related callouts in Dalston, to the point in 2022 where they are very few at all (with a small rise on weekend nights).

262. The table below shows the number of LAS alcohol-related callouts for Dalston over the analysis period broken down by day of the week and by year.

Fig 41. Total LAS alcohol-related callouts in DALSTON broken down by day of week and by year (2018-23)

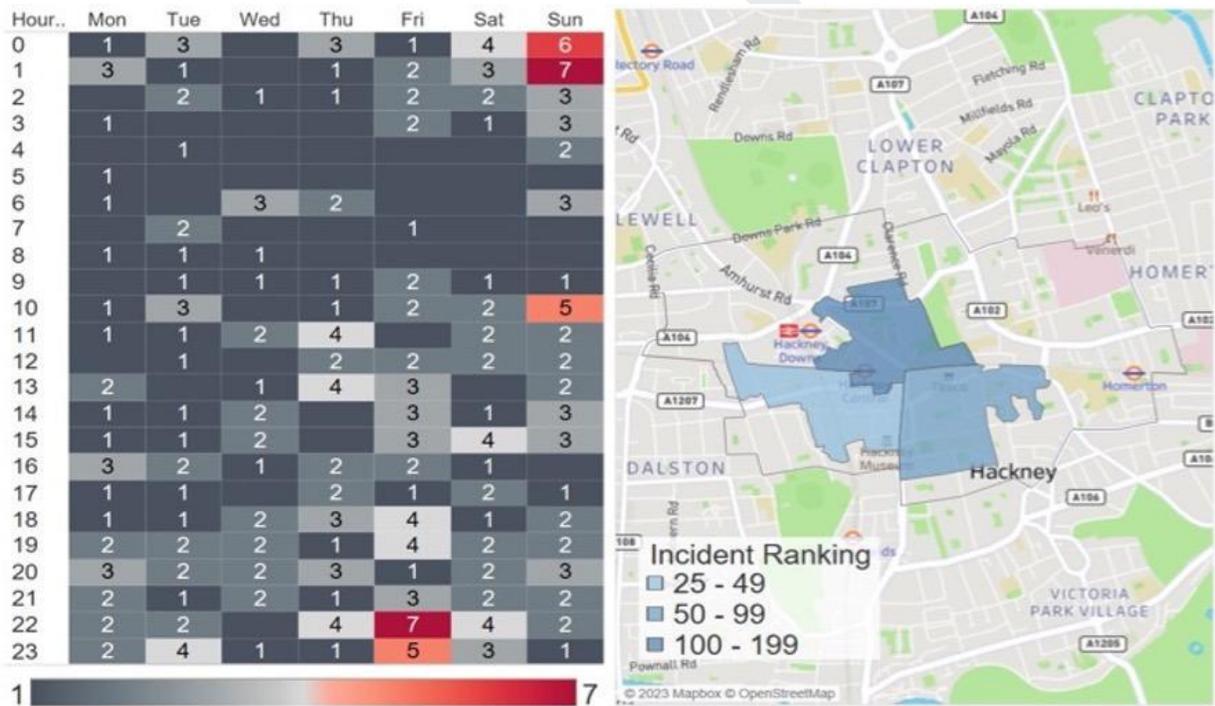
Year of Date	Saturday	Sunday	Friday	Tuesday	Monday	Thursday	Wednesday	Grand Total
2018	40	38	30	15	21	17	16	177
2019	27	25	18	25	15	11	12	133
2020	18	20	19	8	10	15	9	99
2021	22	17	13	15	12	7	8	94
2022	21	17	9	14	10	8	10	89
2023	7	15	3	5	5	2	2	39
Grand Total	135	132	92	82	73	60	57	631

- 263. The table shows the rapid decline in the number of LAS alcohol-related callouts to Dalston from 177 in 2018 to 89 in 2022.
- 264. The day/ night pattern in Dalston is similar to Shoreditch at the weekend, when both have substantially higher callouts. However, Dalston is different during the week, with Thursday having less callouts than Monday and Tuesday. This may reflect the impact of street drinkers on the LAS during this time.

5.3.4 Hackney Central

- 265. Below is the LAS alcohol-related call out data for the Hackney Central AoI for the five and a half year period of analysis. It is also shown as an LSOA heatmap.

Fig 42. Overall LAS alcohol-related callouts in HACKNEY CENTRAL by hour / day of week and LSOA (2018 to mid 2023)



- 266. The table shows that Friday night and Sunday early hours are the peak time for LAS alcohol-related callouts over the analysis period. Saturday night, whilst busy, does not have the same relative intensity as Dalston and Shoreditch.

reflecting Hackney Central’s function as both a location of on-street drinking and a small but developing NTE.

272. The table below shows the number of LAS alcohol-related callouts for Hackney Central over the analysis period broken down by day of the week and annually.

Fig 43. Total LAS alcohol-related callouts in HACKNEY CENTRAL broken down by day and by year (2018-23)

Year of Date	Sunday	Friday	Saturday	Thursday	Tuesday	Monday	Wednesday	Grand Total
2018	13	10	12	11	10	7	5	68
2019	14	9	8	7	2	4	5	49
2020	12	14	6	4	8	4	2	50
2021	5	9	6	5	9	6	6	46
2022	7	5	5	7	3	5	3	35
2023	4	3	2	2	1	4	2	18
Grand Total	55	50	39	36	33	30	23	266

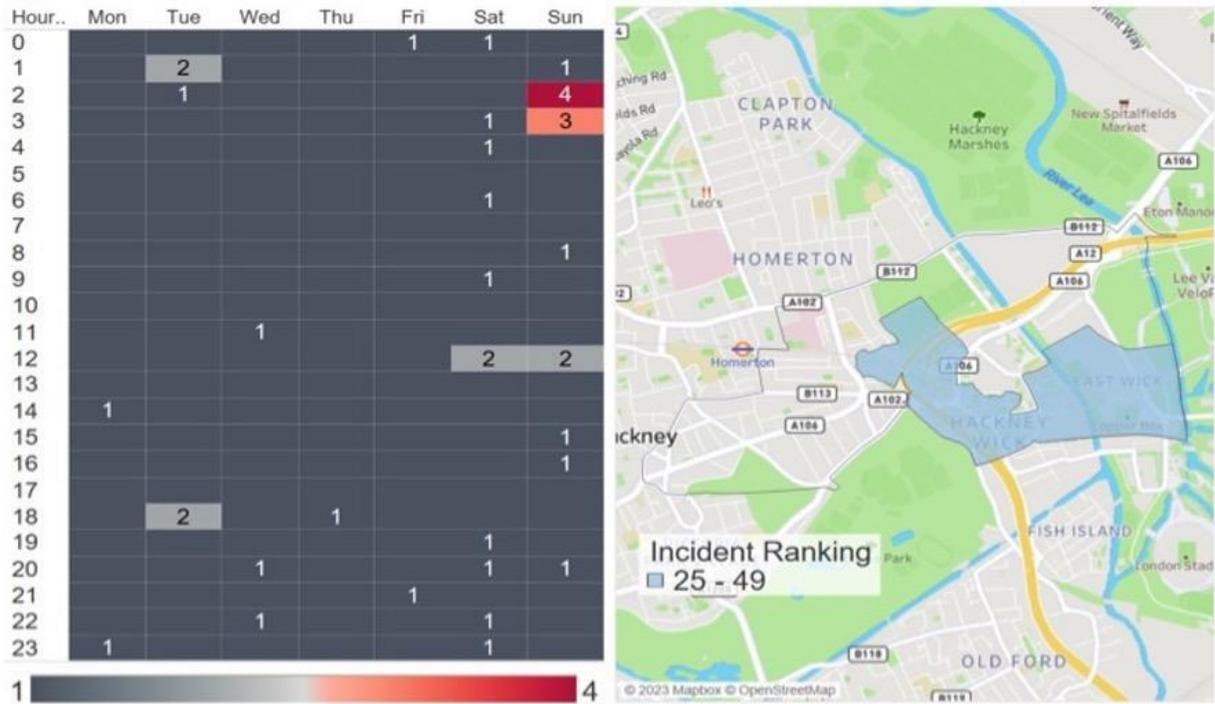
273. The significant divergence from the overall trend shown previously in Shoreditch and - to a lesser extent - in Dalston is that on Saturdays, Hackney Central has around the same number of LAS alcohol-related callouts as it does on many weekdays. Only on Friday and Sunday are there more than 50 callouts over this period.
274. Overall, the number of callouts to the whole area is generally low.

5.3.5 Hackney Wick

275. A single LSOA was chosen to correspond as closely as possible to the area of Hackney Wick that is within Hackney Council’s boundary. However, the boundary does not correspond as precisely to the AoI as those LSOAs chosen for Shoreditch.
276. As a result, there is residential property included here, as well as those premises serving the NTE, so it is not possible to ascertain what proportion of LAS callouts to alcohol-related incidents can be attributed to licensed premises and their customers and what proportion are domestic incidents.
277. What it is reasonable to assume, based on the interviews with stakeholders and the observational evidence, is that there is very limited street drinking here.
278. However, when the figures for LAS alcohol-related callouts to Hackney Wick are examined, the number of incidents is *extremely* low, albeit there was a slight increase in 2022. Those that do take place are most common in the early hours of Sunday morning, which is consistent with the peak of the night-time economy activity here.

279. This can be seen in the table below, which shows the LAS alcohol-related callout data for the Hackney Wick AoI for the five and a half year period. It is also shown as an LSOA heatmap.

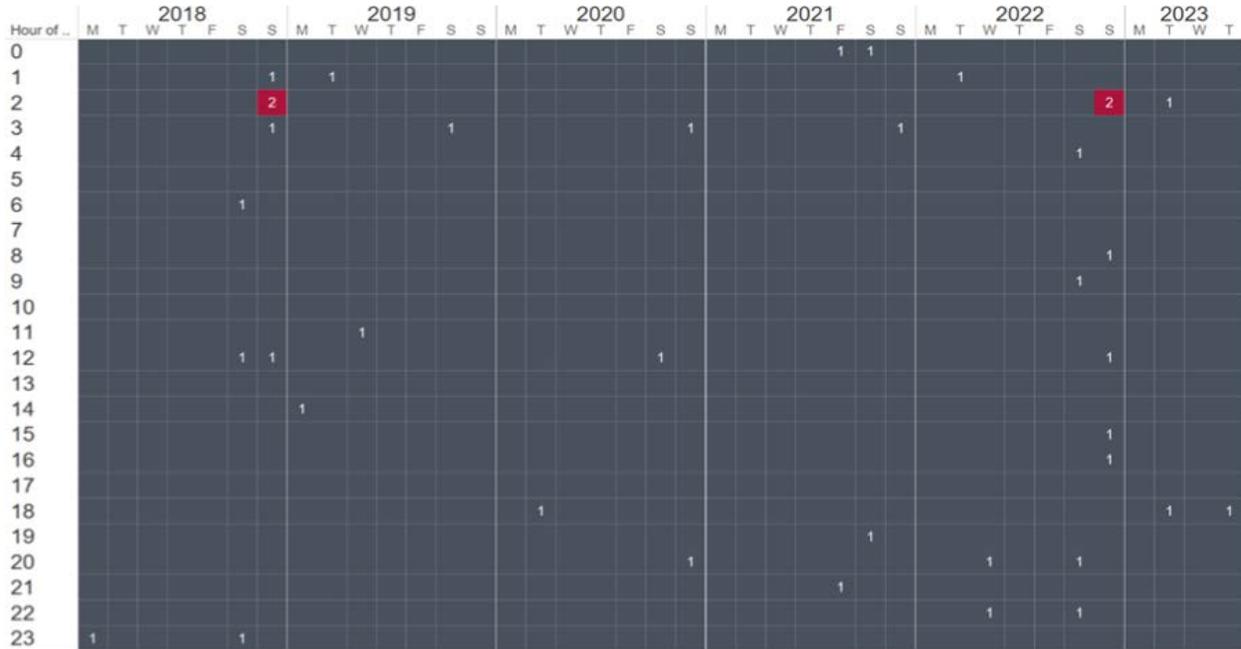
Fig 44. Overall LAS alcohol-related callouts in HACKNEY WICK by hour / day of week and LSOA (2018 to mid 2023)



280. The figures for Hackney Wick, which are almost negligible, suggest that it is possible to operate a night-time economy (albeit a small one) with limited negative impacts (as is also seen in the crime, noise and CCTV figures for Hackney Wick). This data also serves to highlight the contrastingly high number of callouts experienced in Shoreditch over the same period.

281. Below is the LAS alcohol-related callout data for the Hackney Wick AoI for the five and a half year period by time of day and day of week shown annually.

Fig 45. LAS alcohol-related callouts in HACKNEY WICK by hour/day of week – broken down by year (2018-mid 2023)



- 282. The data shows just how few callouts take place outside of the Saturday night / Sunday morning period in Hackney Wick. And even this peak NTE period remains statistically negligible.
- 283. The table below shows the number of LAS alcohol-related callouts for Hackney Wick over the analysis period, broken down by day of the week and by year.

Fig 46. Total LAS alcohol-related callouts in HACKNEY WICK broken down by day and by year (2018-23)

Year of Date	Sunday	Saturday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Monday	Friday	Thursday	Grand Total
2018		5	3			1		9
2019			1	1	1	1		4
2020		2	1	1				4
2021		1	2				2	5
2022		6	4	1	2			13
2023				2				3
Grand Total		14	11	5	3	2	2	38

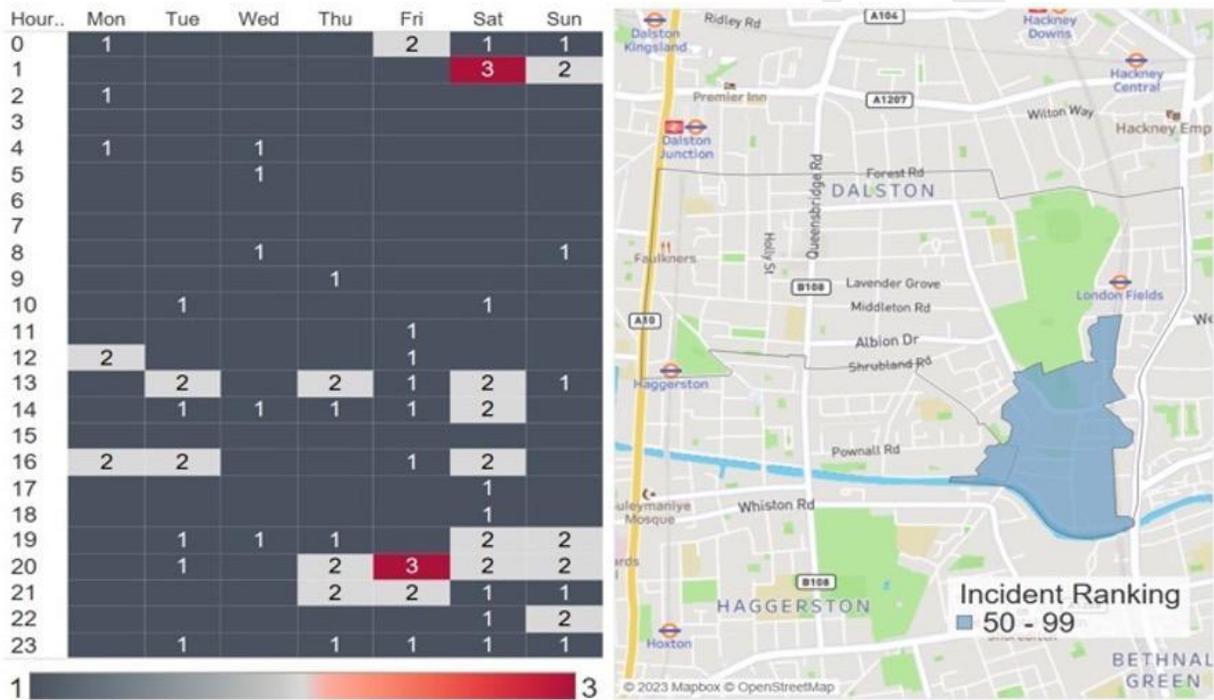
- 284. Because the numbers are so small, there are no firm conclusions that can be drawn, just some inferences about the weekend-focus of the callouts and the slight increase in incidents for 2022 (albeit for the first six months of 2023 this had fallen back to just three callouts).

5.3.6 Broadway Market

285. The LSOAs used for Broadway Market Aol encompass residential areas, including the large housing estate adjacent to Broadway Market. Thus, the resulting LAS alcohol-related callout data cannot be precisely mapped to Broadway Market and will encompass activity outside the market area itself. It should thus be treated with caution.

286. Below is the LAS alcohol-related callout data for Broadway Market Aol for the five and a half year analysis period. It is also shown as an LSOA heatmap.

Fig 47. Overall LAS alcohol-related callouts in BROADWAY MARKET by hour / day of week and LSOA (2018 to mid 2023)



287. Over the research period there have been about twice the number of callouts in the Broadway Market area as there were in the Hackney Wick area.

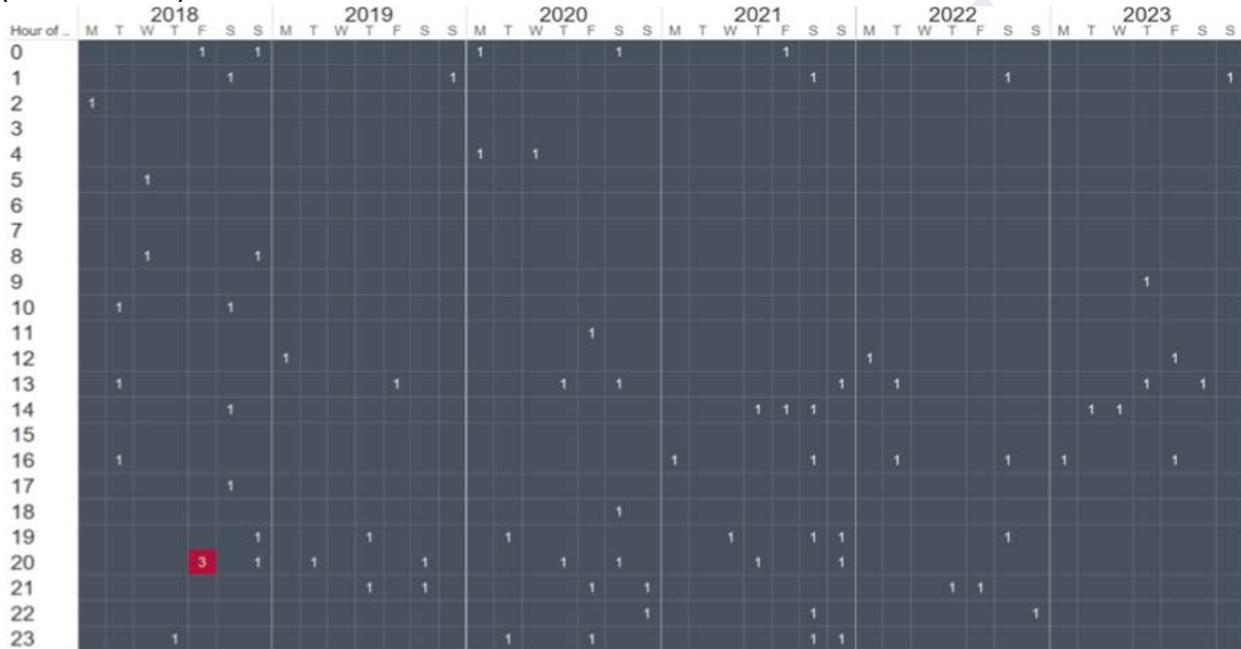
288. These Broadway Market LAS callouts mostly occur on weekend evenings, albeit there is a slight increase on Saturday afternoons, which is also when the market is operational and at its busiest.

289. There is a possible correlation between the latest closing times of the bulk of premises on the Market - around midnight (occasionally 1am), and a corresponding absence of any further callouts between 2am and 5am. This differentiates the area from the trend

seen between these same times in Shoreditch and Dalston where venues stay open much later and callouts take place until 6am.

290. Below is the LAS alcohol-related callout data for the Broadway Market AoI for the five and a half year period by time of day and day of week - shown annually.

Fig 48. LAS alcohol-related callouts in BROADWAY MARKET by hour/day of week – broken down by year (2018- mid 2023)



291. The observation most worthy of note here is the increase in LAS alcohol-related callouts for Broadway Market in the pandemic years of 2020 and 2021. This trend is not seen in other locations, e.g. Shoreditch and Dalston. Albeit the small numbers must be treated with caution.

292. The table below shows the number of LAS alcohol-related callouts for Broadway Market over the analysis period broken down by day of the week and by year

Fig 49. Total LAS alcohol-related callouts in BROADWAY MARKET broken down by day and by year (2018-23)

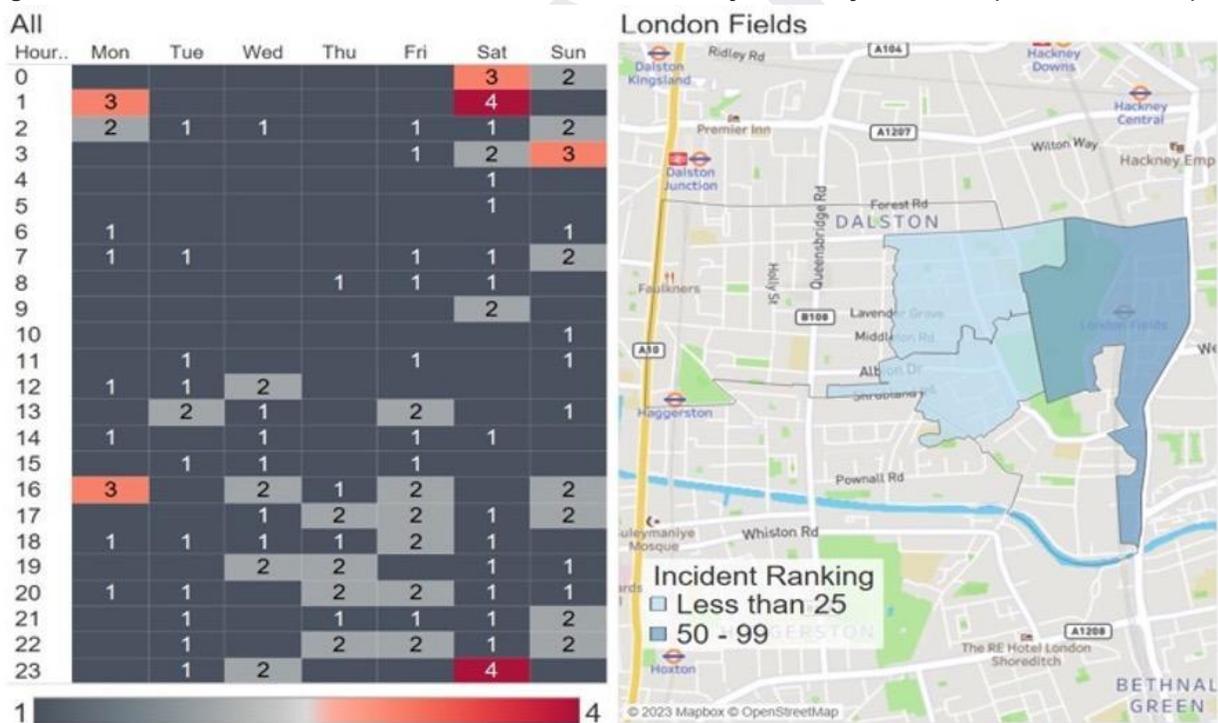
Year of Date	Saturday	Sunday	Friday	Thursday	Tuesday	Monday	Wednesday	Grand Total
2018	4	4	4	4	1	3	1	19
2019	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	8
2020	4	2	2	3	2	2	2	16
2021	6	4	4	2	2		1	16
2022	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	9
2023	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	9
Grand Total	20	13	13	13	10	9	7	77

293. The table shows a fall in LAS callouts in 2022 back to 2019 levels.

5.3.7 London Fields

- 294. The boundary for London Fields Aol was drawn to encompass the park itself and any building fronting on to it. However, to cover this area for LAS callouts, three LSOAs had to be combined (and even these do not cover the southern tip of the Fields). As a result, this presents the same issue of spatial over-reach as Broadway Market and Hackney Wick.
- 295. The three LSOAs also include the developing cluster of licensed premises on the corner of Westgate Street/Mare Street. Thus, the data should be treated with caution as it will include some domestic property as well as LAS callouts to those drinking or the subject of violence in London Fields and in the venues there and on Westgate.
- 296. Below is the LAS alcohol-related call out data for the London Fields Aol for the five and a half year period. It is also shown as an LSOA heatmap.

Fig 50. Overall LAS alcohol-related callouts in LONDON FIELDS by hour / day and LSOA (2018 to mid 2023)



- 297. The number of callouts for this larger composite London Fields is higher than Broadway Market or Hackney Wick Aols.
- 298. The peak times are Saturday early hours (between midnight and 4am), alongside Thursday, Friday and Sunday evenings. The presence of more incidents of any type on a

303. A final observation on this data is to note that London Fields and Broadway Market have been disaggregated to allow a more granular analysis. When combined over the period of analysis they do have around 200 LAS callouts (caution about their 'spatial creep' notwithstanding).

5.4 Summary

304. All LAS callout data should be treated with some caution because it is not possible, for patient privacy reasons, to disaggregate callouts to the easting and northing level and then rebuild it up to match the former CIP area and Aol boundaries. As a result, Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) were used and these often include peripheral areas (e.g. residential) as well as the main clusters of licensed premises / NTEs in the borough.
305. Thus, it is only possible to draw inferences between concentrations of licenced premises and alcohol related callouts by the LAS, albeit the LSOAs chosen to cover the former Shoreditch CIP area are a very close match.
306. However, even at the inferential level, there are observations that can be drawn about the borough, the former CIP areas and the Aols.
307. The theme for the wider borough of Hackney is a decline of callouts for alcohol-related incidents. This was also true across four of the five areas under analysis: Shoreditch, Dalston, Hackney Central and Hackney Wick.
308. Broadway Market and London Fields were separated out for analysis, and this showed that while London Fields followed the declining trend, Broadway Market, unlike the other areas, saw an increase in LAS callouts during the pandemic (albeit overall numbers remain very small).
309. It is not possible to draw firm conclusions why there was a decline of callouts and why incidents have not returned to pre-pandemic levels without further research.
310. Shoreditch still accounts for the highest number of callouts by some margin over Dalston. The Aols take substantially fewer LAS resources, with Hackney Wick in particular having a negligible impact on the LAS.
311. In most locations callouts increase from Thursday evening until the early hours of Sunday morning, replicating trends seen in crime, noise and CCTV data.

6.

Findings:

Noise data

DRAFT

5.1 Introduction

312. Noise pollution, particularly when people are trying to sleep, is a significant health hazard. It has been historically overlooked but is increasingly the attention of communities, policymakers, politicians, urban planners and architects. The World Health Organisation set guidelines for Europe for a maximum of 70 dB (A).
313. However, 70 dB(A) is just a starting point. The physical and mental health harms created by noise are also highly context dependent. Certain frequencies, and the intent behind the noise, are areas less understood but increasingly understood to be critical factors in any health harms. These are all relevant to night-time economies in particular.
314. In cumulative impact policy areas, noise is one of the least considered and most difficult to measure public nuisance issues that may constitute cumulative impact when linked to clusters of licensed premises and their customers. Key noise factors are customers leaving a licensed premises or on moving between premises or to transport hubs. Increasingly this can also include food and drink delivery couriers.

5.2 Methodology

315. Noise data has been used in this review to support a richer understanding of what is happening on the ground in a particular area.
316. However, the datasets for the two former CIP areas and three areas of interest present some uncertainties.
317. Firstly, consequences of the historic data loss means there are only three available data sets for these areas: 2021 and 2022, and up until August 2023.
318. There is also a further issue with the data sets because they are derived from two different systems, FMS for the 2021 data sets and Noiseworks for the 22-23 data. It is worth noting that the 2022 set is combined with the 2023 data set, therefore they are presented concurrently in the same tabulation.
319. 2021 reporting on the FMS system does not record types of noise and cannot be filtered beyond the term 'commercial noise'. Therefore, it is not possible to understand the detailed nature of the noise complaint and what the complaint is in relation to.

320. 2022/23 saw the introduction of Noiseworks. With this system it is now possible to differentiate commercial noise, street noise and it contains further categorisation. This enables filtering to categories such as Music-Bar, Music-Club etc. There is an 'Other' category, which covers a much wider range of sound and noise such as alarms, extractor fans.
321. The FMSsystem states solely commercial noise, therefore, there is a likelihood that it has captured a higher number of reports as it is related to all commercial noise. Consequently, year on year comparisons between each system and data sets across 2021, 2022 and 2023 would not be statistically sound and have not generally been reported on.
322. 2022 and 2023 Noiseworks data runs from January 2022 to August 2023. This gives a greater level of comparable data.
323. However, even with uneven data sets that are not directly comparable the three years do give a picture of noise issues within the five areas. For example, the tables below will highlight that noise issues are more concentrated across the Thursday evening to Sunday morning, with a significant increase across both former CIP areas from 10pm to 3am.
324. The three areas of interest (Aols) do not show a high level of noise incidents recorded and this remains consistent across both data set and years.
325. Therefore, it is possible, even with the above caveats, to conclude that both former CIP areas see an increase in noise related reports during the increased activity in the NTE and that this is consistent across the years. While the Aols, without such concentrated NTEs, do not show the same levels or density of issue
326. Noise data is taken from FMSand Noiseworks data collected from two periods, 2021 and 2022/23. The data has been further divided into day and night.
327. The FMSdata set for 2021 gives a total number of commercial noise reported reports divided into hour and day, however it does not highlight each month. So, it has limitations in analysing and comparing against other data sets such as crime and LAS.
328. FMScannot be precisely geo-located or defined by type, so analysis of the previous CIP areas is not possible, other than an overarching statement that there are noise issues

on, for example a Friday, or that across the year there is an elevated issue with noise between 10pm to 3am. But it cannot be directly tied to either a location or type of commercial business, be that a licensed premise or a fast food takeaway.

329. The data set for 2022-23 Noiseworks, gives a greater level of detail. It is tabulated across months and each table is divided between NTE and daytime and it allows the data sets to be viewed across the months of the year. It is also divided into the following categories.

- Music-Club
- Music-Other
- Music-Pub
- Road
- Shouting
- Other.

5.3 Findings

6.3.1 Noise heat maps

330. Below are the noise heats maps generated from FMSfor 2021 and NoiseWorks for 2022. The maps show the data over the two former CIP areas (red boundaries) and cover the three areas of interest.

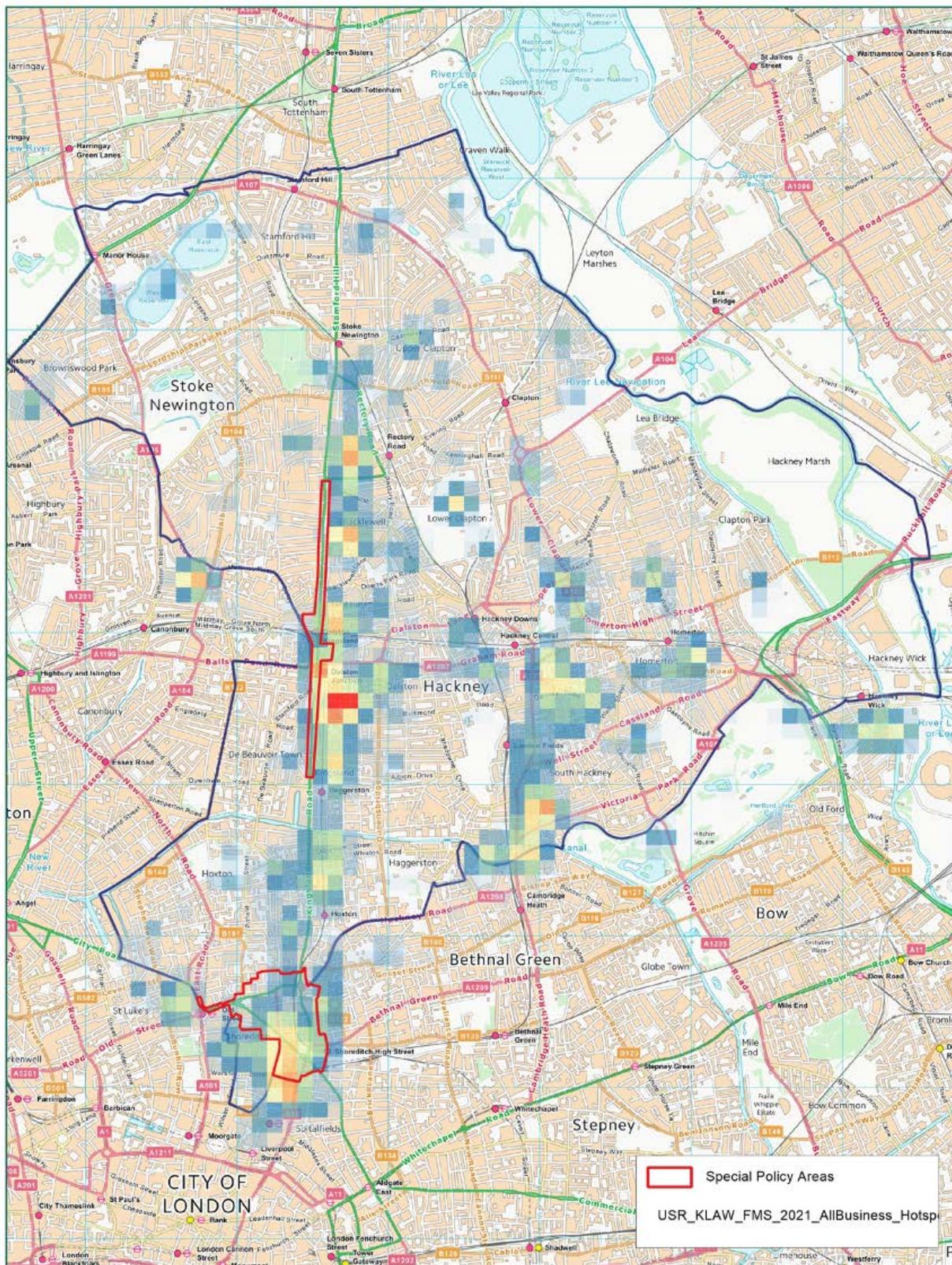
331. With both sources of data there is a consistency in the overarching findings, albeit there are some subtle smaller differences. But overall, Shoreditch and Dalston are the two locations where most noise reports in the night-time economy take place in the borough. It is also where they cover the greatest geographical spread.

332. In terms of micro-geographical distribution, taking Shoreditch first, both data sources show that it is the central south of the former CIP area where most noise reports are received.

333. In Dalston, both data sources show that Dalston has two hotspots that have the most NTE noise reports (in the borough), but these vary by year, and both are some distance to the east outside of the former CIP area boundary.

334. The FMSdata suggested that there were substantially more NTE reports outside the former Dalston CIP area in 2021 (mostly south of Dalston Junction Station). However, the 2022 NoiseWorks data, which more closely matches NTE activities, shows that the former Dalston CIP area and the immediate vicinity does have a significant number of noise reports.
335. The maps in 2022 also show that there are other hotspots of noise in the borough that have a similar intensity to Dalston and Shoreditch, albeit not with the same geographical spread. Examples of these NTE noise locations are in locations such as Lower Clapton, City Road and the junction of Mare Street and Westgate, where there is a cluster of night-time economy businesses.
336. Of the other areas of interest, there is a smaller area of NTE noise reports around Hackney Central. In the other two areas of interest, Hackney Wick and Broadway Market / London Fields, whilst there are some noise reports, they do not show the same intensity as other parts of the borough.
337. The tables following the maps show that, as with LAS and CCTV data, incidents logged increase from Thursday night to Sunday morning (with lulls in the day). This is consistent with NTE activity and the other data sources in this cumulative impact research study.
338. The only outlier to this is Broadway Market, which has a higher level of noise incidents during the day than at night.

Fig 53. Noise hotspots, 2021 (FSM) - previous CIP areas and areas of interest



6.3.2 Former Shoreditch CIP area

339. The table below shows the 2021 FMSdata for Shoreditch inside the former CIP area (rather than Shoreditch in its totality). The table is colour coded purple for 7pm to 6:59am (night) and orange for 7am to 6:59pm (day).

Fig 55. Shoreditch noise reports (FSM) total data 2021, by hour of day/night and day of week

Hour	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Total
0		2		1	1	3	7	14
1	1	1			4	3	1	10
2	1		1			1		3
3	1							1
4		1						1
5								0
6								0
7								0
8	1					1	1	3
9	1	1	3	1	3	1		10
10	3	3	2	1				9
11	1	1				1	1	4
12			1					1
13					1		2	3
14							1	1
15						1	1	2
16		1	1				2	4
17						1		1
18				1		1	2	4
19			1	3			2	6
20			1		1	1	3	6
21			1		4	2	1	8
22		2	2	2	6	5		17
23		1		8	9	1	1	20
Total	9	13	13	17	29	22	25	128

340. The 2021 data above is broadly reflective of the dynamic of the former Shoreditch CIP area's NTE, with a discernible increase of noise reports from Thursday evening to the first hour of Sunday morning.

341. Overall, the peak time in 2021 for reports was between 21:00hrs and 02:00hrs.

342. The table below shows noise reports in 2022-23 (by month and subcategory) in Shoreditch in total. It covers an approximate 20-month period, both day and night, from January 2022 to mid-August 2023.

Fig 56. Noise reports (Noiseworks) 2022-23 Shoreditch, by month and category

Category	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Total
music-club	3	8	11	14	13	6	19	11	10	8	5	4	8	3	5	11	14	19	18	4	194
music-other			7	14	6	1	4	3	1	1	1	2	5	3	2	8	1	6	5		70
music-pub	1		6	1	2		3	2					1	3	3	4	5	2	1		34
other		1	3	4	8	9	7	2	1	2	2		5	6	1	7	16	5	5	1	85
road						1									2			1	2	1	7
shouting			3	1	1	1	1	1		1		2			2			3	1		17
Total	4	9	30	34	30	18	34	19	12	12	8	8	19	15	15	30	36	36	32	6	407

343. Overall, the number of noise reports related to the former Shoreditch CIP area appears to have gone up in any chosen 12 month period in 2022/23 - relative to the FMSdata in 2021. This is likely due to the more accurate categorisation of reports. So, whilst this is not comparable between the two data sources, the new data will provide a baseline for measuring change in future years.
344. The largest number of reports in 2022-23 relate to 'music-club'. However, these might be due to customers either outside the venue or in the vicinity of the venues (which may be cumulative impact), or simply a complaint about the noise from a club sound system (which would make it a venue-specific enforcement issue). As such, it is impossible to say if they constitute something that may be considered public nuisance cumulative impact.
345. In future, if these reports could be tied to the presence of several licensed venues near each other and the number of noise-related issues is seen to be increasing as the number of venues increased / opened later, then this might be considered as having a cumulative impact.
346. The issue of 'shouting in the road' is often given by residents as a key disturbance of their sleep linked to the customers of the NTE. However, residents rarely call in to complain about this as it is so sporadic and they do not feel there is much local authorities can do about it. Thus, 17 reports over the course of more than a year and half probably reflects a certain amount of under-reporting

of the impact of shouting and screaming at night. However, because this has not been reported it is only possible to analyse the figures given.

347. The two tables below show daytime noise and night-time noise reports in Shoreditch. The tables are colour-coded purple for 7pm to 6:59am and orange for 7am to 6:59pm

Fig 57. Daytime noise reports in former Shoreditch CIP area by category / month, Jan 2022 to August 2023

Row Labels	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Total
music-club	1		1	1	6	1	3	2	4				1	1	1	4	2	4	8	2	42
music-other				4	4		2	1			1	1		3	1	2		3	1		23
music-pub				1				1								1	1	2	1		7
other		1	1	4	6	2	4	1	1	1	1			2	1	4	7	2	1	1	40
road																		1	1		2
shouting				1		1		1							1			3			7
Total	1	1	2	11	16	4	9	6	5	1	2	1	1	6	4	11	10	15	12	3	121

Shoreditch Noise Daytime (Thursday to Sunday)

Row Labels	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Total
music-club	1			1	4	1	3	1	4							3	2	4	3	2	29
music-other				3	3		2	1						3	1	2		2			17
music-pub								1								1	1	2	1		6
other			1	4	5		3	1	1	1					1	2	4	2	1	1	27
road																			1		1
shouting								1											1		2
Total	1	0	1	8	12	1	8	5	5	1	0	0	0	3	2	8	7	11	6	3	82

Shoreditch Noise Daytime Monday to Wednesday

Row Labels	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Total
music-club			1		2			1					1	1	1	1				5	13
music-other				1	1						1	1						1	1		6
music-pub				1																	1
other		1			1	2	1				1			2		2	3				13
road																		1			1
shouting				1		1									1				2		5
Total	0	1	1	3	4	3	1	1	0	0	2	1	1	3	2	3	3	4	6	0	39

348. The table above shows daytime noise reports. When contrasted with the night-time reports in the table below, they are substantially lower, particularly the weekend figures.

Fig 58. NTE (7pm to 7am) noise reports in former Shoreditch CIP area by category and month, 2022-23

Shoreditch Noise 7pm to 7am (NTE) Total																					
Category	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Total
music-club	2	8	10	13	7	5	16	9	6	8	5	4	7	2	4	7	12	15	10	2	152
music-other			7	10	2	1	2	2	1	1		1	5		1	6	1	3	4		47
music-pub	1		6		2		3	1					1	3	3	3	4				27
other			2		2	7	3	1		1	1		5	4		3	9	3	4		45
road						1									2				1	1	5
shouting			3		1		1			1		2			1					1	10
Total	3	8	28	23	14	14	25	13	7	11	6	7	18	9	11	19	26	21	20	3	286

Shoreditch Noise 7pm to 7am (NTE) Thursday to Sunday																					
Category	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Total
music-club	1	5	3	10	7	4	10	8	6	7	5	4	6	1	4	7	4	13	10	2	117
music-other			3	6		1	2	1	1	1		1	4			5		3	4		32
music-pub	1		5		2		2	1					1	2	3	2	4				23
other			1		1	3	1			1			5	1		3	6	1	3		26
road															2				1	1	4
shouting			2				1			1		1			1					1	7
Total	2	5	14	16	10	8	16	10	7	10	5	6	16	4	10	17	14	17	19	3	209

Shoreditch Noise 7pm to 7am (NTE) Monday to Wednesday																					
Category	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Total
music-club	1	3	7	3		1	6	1		1			1	1			8	2			35
music-other			4	4	2			1						1	1	1	1				15
music-pub			1				1							1		1					4
other			1		1	4	2	1			1			3			3	2	1		19
road						1															1
shouting			1		1							1									3
Total	1	3	14	7	4	6	9	3	0	1	1	1	2	5	1	2	12	4	1	0	77

349. The NTE table above clearly shows a marked increase in noise reports in the former Shoreditch CIP area from Thursday night to Sunday morning.

6.3.3 Former Dalston CIP area

350. The table below shows the 2021 FMS 'business premises' complaint data for Dalston (i.e., that recorded inside the former CIP area rather than Dalston in its totality).

Fig 59. Dalston noise reports (FSM) total data 2021, by hour of day/night and day of week

Hour	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Total
0			1		1	5	4	11
1						1	3	4
2			1		2	5	4	12
3	1		1		1	5	2	10
4		1			1		3	5
5						1		1
6								0
7								0
8		1	1	1	1			4
9		1			2			3
10	1	1	1		1		1	5
11	2					1		3
12	1		1			1		3
13			1	1	1		1	4
14	1	1				1		3
15					1	2		3
16			1				1	2
17		1		1			1	3
18		1	1				2	4
19	2			1		2		5
20	1	1		3	1	1	4	11
21	4		3	2	3	2	1	15
22		1	2	4	4		1	12
23	3	2	1	7	4	5	2	24
Total	16	11	15	20	23	32	30	147

351. The figures that draw the attention here are from 8pm Thursday until early Sunday morning at 3am, where there is a significant increase. While not all reports of 'commercial noise' can be absolutely related to the NTE, the increase is consistent with the operating hours and intensity of the night-time economy.

352. Likewise, the table shows a decrease in the daytime noise reports related to business premises noise.

353. The table below shows the NoiseWorks noise reports in 2022-23 (by month and subcategory) in Dalston in total.

Fig 60. Noise reports (NoiseWorks) 2022-23 Dalston, by month and category

Category	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Total
music-club		8	13	7	12	6	13		3	5	1	6	10	8	7	6	7	20	22	13	167
music-other		1	1			1	1		2	1	1				3	1	2	7	5	3	29
music-pub				1				2					1	1		4			8	6	23
other		1		3	4	4	2	4		1	3		1		6		5	7	4	1	46
road			2	1	1		1			1	1						1				8
shouting		2	1	1	4	4	2	5	1						1		2				23
Total	0	12	17	13	21	15	19	11	6	8	6	6	12	9	17	11	17	42	37	17	296

354. The table above shows that, like Shoreditch, noise reports in Dalston are most frequently received about music from a nightclub (167 of a total of 296). And, like Shoreditch, reports about shouting are low.

355. Noise reports for both former CIP areas tend to broadly follow the seasons, with more reports at night being received in the late spring and early summer. This may be connected to residents opening windows to aid ventilation as the city warms up, which is a known phenomenon in noise reporting.

356. The tables below show daytime noise vs night-time noise reports in Dalston.

Fig 61. Daytime noise reports in former Dalston CIP area by type and month, 2022-23

Category	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Total
music-club		3	2	3		2			2			1	1		2		2	10	13	6	47
music-other						1									2	1	2	4	3		13
music-pub																2		3			5
other		1		2	2	1		3		1					6		1	2			19
road					1												1				2
shouting																	1				1
Total	0	4	2	5	3	4	0	3	2	1	0	1	1	0	10	3	7	19	16	6	87

Dalston Noise Daytime (Thursday to Sunday)

Category	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Total
music-club			2	3		1			2			1			1		2	9	11	6	38
music-other						1										1	1	3	3		9
music-pub																2		2			4
other					2					1					3		1	1			8
road					1												1				2
Total	0	0	2	3	3	2	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	4	3	5	15	14	6	61

Dalston Noise Daytime Monday to Wednesday

Category	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Total
music-club		3				1							1		1			1	2		9
music-other															2		1	1			4
music-pub																		1			1
other		1		2		1		3							3			1			11
shouting																	1				1
Total	0	4	0	2	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	0	2	4	2	0	26

Fig 62. NTE (7pm to 7am) noise former Dalston CIP area by type and month, 2022-23

Dalston Noise 7pm to 7am (NTE)																					
Category	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Total
music-club		5	11	4	12	4	13		1	5	1	5	9	8	5	6	5	10	9	7	120
music-other		1	1				1		2	1	1				1			3	2	3	16
music-pub				1				2					1	1		2		5	6		18
other				1	2	3	2	1			3		1				4	5	4	1	27
road			2	1			1			1	1										6
shouting		2	1	1	4	4	2	5	1						1		1				22
Total	0	8	15	8	18	11	19	8	4	7	6	5	11	9	7	8	10	23	21	11	209

Dalston Noise 7pm to 7am (NTE) Thursday to Sunday																					
Category	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Total
music-club		3	9	3	8	3	12		1	3	1	4	4	5	4	5	3	9	8	3	88
music-other							1		2	1					1			3	2	2	12
music-pub													1	1		1		5	5		13
other					1	2							1					2	1	1	8
road			1				1														2
shouting		1		1	1	3	1	3	1						1		1				13
Total	0	4	10	4	10	8	15	3	4	4	1	4	6	6	6	6	4	19	16	6	136

Dalston Noise 7pm to 7am (NTE) Monday to Wednesday																					
Category	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Total
music-club		2	2	1	4	1	1			2		1	5	3	1	1	2	1	1	4	32
music-other		1	1								1										4
music-pub				1				2							1				1		5
other				1	1	1	2	1			3						4	3	3		19
road			1	1						1	1										4
shouting		1	1		3	1	1	2													9
Total	0	4	5	4	8	3	4	5	0	3	5	1	5	3	1	2	6	4	5	5	73

357. The key takeaways from these tables follow Shoreditch, i.e., Dalston has more NTE noise reports than daytime, and most are at the weekend. However, there were still 32 noise reports from Monday to Wednesday in Dalston, which likely reflects its popularity across the week as a significant NTE destination.

6.3.4 Hackney Central

358. The table below shows the 2021 FMSdata for Hackney Central area of interest.

Fig 63. Hackney Central noise reports (FSM) total data 2021, by hour of day/night and day of week

Hour	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Total
0	1					4	1	6
1	2			1				3
2	1	1			1	1	1	5
3		2	2	2	2	3	1	12
4	3	5			1	2	2	13
5		2						2
6								0
7								0
8							1	1
9						1	1	2
10				1			1	2
11	1	1						2
12		1	1				2	4
13	1							1
14				2		1	1	4
15	1		1			2		4
16		1				1		2
17	1			1			1	3
18								0
19	1					4	1	6
20	2			1				3
21	1	1			1	1	1	5
22		2	2	2	2	3	1	12
23	3	5			1	2	2	13
Total	11	18	4	7	6	17	13	76

359. In 2021, Hackney Central followed roughly the same trends as both Shoreditch and Dalston, across both the FMS and NoiseWorks data sets: an increase in business noise reports at night relative to the day, but with about half as many incidents as the two former CIP areas.

360. The table below shows NoiseWorks reports in 2022-23 (by month and subcategory) in Hackney Central in total.

Fig 64. Noise reports (NoiseWorks) 2022-23 Hackney Central, by month and category

Category	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Total
music-club	1	2		1		4	11	13	4	3	5	4		1	2	9		2	2		64
music-other		2		1	7	1	1	4	3			1	1					5	2		28
other		1	1	1		3	7		4	4			2	4			4	3	4		39
shouting									1				1								2
Total	1	6	1	3	7	8	19	17	12	7	5	5	4	5	2	9	4	10	8	0	133

- 361. Overall, noise reports were about half of those in Dalston and a third of the numbers in the same period of Shoreditch. However, Hackney Central also contains a condensed and much smaller NTE.
- 362. Music from clubs remains the main complaint type and reports peak in the summer months, as per the general trend across Hackney.
- 363. The tables below show daytime noise vs night-time noise reports in Hackney Central in 2022-23 from the NoiseWorks database.

Fig 65. Daytime noise reports in Hackney Central Aol by type and month, 2022-23

Hackney Central Noise Daytime - All days																					
Category	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Total
music-club						1	3	4								3					11
music-other		1			6			1				1						4			13
other		1	1	1			5		3	2			2	1			2	3	2		23
Total	0	2	1	1	6	1	8	5	3	2	0	1	2	1	0	3	2	7	2	0	47

Hackney Central Noise Daytime (Thursday to Sunday)																					
Category	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Total
music-club						1	3	2								3					9
music-other		1			5			1				1						2			10
other							3			2							1	2	1		9
Total	0	1	0	0	5	1	6	3	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	1	4	1	0	28

Hackney Central Noise Daytime Monday to Wednesday																					
Category	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Total
music-club								2													2
music-other					1														2		3
other		1	1	1			2		3				2	1			1	1	1		14
Total	0	1	1	1	1	0	2	2	3	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	3	1	0	19

Fig 66. NTE noise reports in Hackney Central Aol by type and month, 2022-23

Hackney Central Noise 7pm to 7am (NTE) - All days																					
Category	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Total
music-club	1	2		1		3	8	9	4	3	5	4		1	2	6		2	2		53
music-other		1		1	1	1	1	3	3				1					1	2		15
other		1				3	2		1	2				3				2		2	16
shouting									1				1								2
Total	1	4	0	2	1	7	11	12	9	5	5	4	2	4	2	6	2	3	6	0	86

Hackney Central Noise 7pm to 7am (NTE) Thursday to Sunday																					
Category	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Total
music-club	1	2		1		2	8	8	4	3	3	3		1		6		1	2		45
music-other		1		1		1	1	3	3									1	2		13
other						3	2		1	1				3			2		1		13
shouting									1												1
Total	1	3	0	2	0	6	11	11	9	4	3	3	0	4	0	6	2	2	5	0	72

Hackney Central Noise 7pm to 7am (NTE) Monday to Wednesday																					
Category	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Total
music-club						1						1			2			1			8
music-other					1								1								2
other		1								1									1		3
shouting													1								1
Total	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	2	1	2	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	14

364. The tables show that night-time is the main time for noise reports in Hackney Central, predominantly about clubs at the weekend, as would be expected.
365. But reviewing the 7am to 7pm figures, there are some times at the weekend when reports are also received about clubs during the day. There are events that use temporary event notices (TENs) in Hackney Central to put on all day/night raves, so this may be linked to these premises and / or their customers.
366. Overall, Hackney Central is the third highest of the areas examined for noise reports.

6.3.5 Hackney Wick

367. The table below shows the 2021 FMSdata for Hackney Wick area of interest.

Fig 67. Hackney Wick noise reports (FSM) total data 2021, by hour of day/night and day of week

Hour	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Total
0						2	2	4
1						2		2
2								0
3							2	2
4								0
5								0
6								0
7								0
8					1			1
9		1						1
10								0
11	1	1				1		3
12								0
13								0
14								0
15								0
16								0
17							3	3
18								0
19				1	2		2	5
20	1							1
21	1	1	1		2	1		6
22		1		1	2		1	5
23					1	1		2
Total	3	4	1	2	8	7	10	35

368. The FMSdata for 2021 shows that Hackney Wick AoI follows the trend seen across both former CIP areas and Hackney Central AoI (i.e., weekend nights being the main time that business noise reports are made). However, the volume of incidents is greatly reduced.
369. Hackney Wick is an area that contains many new residential developments, so theoretically it may have been expected to see a larger number of reports given how close some of the venues are to the apartments. There are several reasons why this might not be the case.
370. Firstly, most new apartments here are built with better sound insulation than has historically often been the case (there is a supplementary planning document - SPD - from the local planning authority LLDC that specifically focuses on noise insulation and 'agent of change'). Secondly, the type of people who have moved here, knowing the area to be an NTE hub may be more tolerant of NTE noise. Thirdly, the observation work showed that in many locations, the noise leakage from clubs and sound systems is away from neighbouring blocks (e.g., Number 90 in Wallis Road).
371. It is also the case that most licensed premises within Hackney Wick sit within the Tower Hamlets part of the neighbourhood. As such, it is possible that reports could be from Hackney residents but about noise from people or venues that is hard to pinpoint between Main Yard (Hackney) and Queens Yard (Tower Hamlets). And vice versa.
372. The table below shows NoiseWorks reports in 2022-23 (by month and subcategory) for Hackney Wick in total.

Fig 68 Noise reports (Noiseworks) 2022-23 Hackney Wick, by month and category

Category	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Total
music-club	1		1	1	1	1	2	3			5	3	2	2	2	4	3		6	1	38
music-other			1	1	1				2					1	1	2			5		14
music-pub				1	1																2
other											2		2	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	14
road																		1			1
Grand Total	1	0	2	3	3	1	2	3	2	0	7	3	4	4	4	7	5	2	14	2	69

373. In Hackney Wick the data for the 20 months shows there is less than one noise complaint a week related to NTE and licensed venues. Again, they are mostly related to clubs (which may not be in Hackney but Tower Hamlets). Noise reports have increased in 2023 which is something on which a watching brief should be kept by both Hackney and Tower Hamlets councils.

374. The tables below show daytime noise vs night-time noise reports in Hackney Wick in 2022-23 from the NoiseWorks database.

Fig 69. Daytime noise reports in Hackney Wick Aol by type and month, 2022-23

Wick Noise Daytime - All days																					
Category	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Total
music-club					1		1				1	1					1		1		6
music-other									2					1		1			2		6
music-pub											2		1	1		1	2	1	3	1	12
other																			1		1
road																					1
Total	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	3	1	1	2	0	2	3	2	6	1	25

Wick Noise Daytime (Thursday to Sunday)																					
Category	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Total
music-club					1		1				1	1							1		5
music-other														1		1			2		4
music-pub											1				1	1	1		1	1	6
other																					1
road																					1
Total	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	2	1	1	4	1	16

Wick Noise Daytime Monday to Wednesday																					
Category	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Total
music-club																	1				1
music-other									2												2
music-pub											1		1					1	1	2	6
other																					1
road																					1
Total	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	9							

Fig 70. NTE noise reports in Hackney Wick Aol by type and month, 2022-23

Wick Noise 7pm to 7am (NTE) - all nights																					
Category	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Total
music-club	1			1	1	1	1	3			4	2	2	2	2	4	2		5	1	32
music-other			1	1	1										1	1			3		8
music-pub				1	1																2
other													1		1						2
Total	1	0	2	3	2	1	1	3	0	0	4	2	3	2	4	5	2	0	8	1	44

Wick Noise 7pm to 7am (NTE) Thursday to Sunday																						
Category	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Total	
music-club	1			1	1	1	1	1			4			2	2	2	4	2		4	1	27
music-other			1	1	1											1	1			3	8	
music-pub				1	1																2	
other													1		1						2	
Total	1	0	2	3	2	1	1	1	0	0	4	0	3	2	4	5	2	0	7	1	39	

Wick Noise 7pm to 7am (NTE) Monday to Wednesday																					
kind	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Total
music-club								2				2							1		5
Total	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5						

375. The few noise reports that are received in Hackney Wick, when disaggregated, are for clubs during the night.

6.3.6 Broadway Market

376. As with the crime and LAS data, the noise data has been disaggregated between Broadway Market and London Fields to understand any differences between the two areas.

377. In summary, Broadway Market received the majority of what is a very small number of noise reports over the past two and a half years.

378. The table below shows the 2021 FMSdata for Hackney Wick area of interest.

Fig 71. Hackney Wick noise reports (FSM) total data 2021, by hour of day/night and day of week

Hour	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Total
0				1				1
1								0
2				1				1
3								0
4								0
5								0
6								0
7								0
8		1						1
9								0
10								0
11								0
12								0
13								0
14			1			1		2
15								0
16							1	1
17				1				1
18								0
19								0
20								0
21							1	1
22						1	4	5
23	1		1		1		2	5
Total	1	1	2	3	1	2	8	18

379. The FMSdata for 2021 shows that Broadway Market Aol has about twice as many night-time reports about business noise as during the day. However, they are so small in number they should be treated with considerable caution.

380. The table below shows NoiseWorks reports in 2022-23 (by month and subcategory) in Hackney Wick in total.

Fig 72, Noise reports (Noiseworks) 2022-23 Broadway Market, by month and category

Category	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Total
music-club		2			1		1	1	1												6
music-other				2			5	1	4	1				2	7	1					23
music-pub			1		1	1				1											4
other	2		2	2		2		1		1	1	1					1	2		1	16
Total	2	2	3	4	2	3	6	2	5	4	1	1	0	2	7	1	1	2	0	1	49

381. The key finding from this table is the increased number of reports in early 2022 in Broadway Market, though they are still very low in comparison to the other Aols and former CIP areas.

382. The tables below show daytime noise vs night-time noise reports in Broadway Market in 2022-23 from the NoiseWorks database.

Fig 73. Daytime noise reports in Broadway Market Aol by type and month, 2022-23

Broadway Market Noise Daytime - All days																					
Category	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Total
music-club							1														1
music-other							5	1						2	7	1					16
music-pub			1		1																2
other			1	2		2		1		1	1	1					1	2		1	13
Total	0	0	2	2	1	2	6	2	0	1	1	1	0	2	7	1	1	2	0	1	32

Broadway Market Noise Daytime (Thursday to Sunday)																					
Category	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Total
music-other								1							3						4
music-pub					1																1
other			1			2				1	1	1						1			8
Total	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	1	13

Broadway Market Noise Daytime Monday to Wednesday																					
Category	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Total
music-club							1														1
music-other							5							2	4	1					12
music-pub			1																		1
other				2				1									1	1			5
Total	0	0	1	2	0	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	1	1	1	0	0	19

Fig 74. NTE noise reports in Broadway Market Aol by type and month, 2022-23

Broadway Market Noise 7pm to 7am (NTE) - All nights																					
Category	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Total
music-club		2			1				1	1											5
music-other				2					4	1											7
music-pub						1				1											2
other	2		1																		3
Total	2	2	1	2	1	1	0	0	5	3	0	17									

Broadway Market Noise 7pm to 7am (NTE) Thursday to Sunday																					
Category	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Total
music-club		2							1	1											4
music-other				2					4	1											7
music-pub						1				1											2
Total	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	5	3	0	13									

Broadway Market Noise 7pm to 7am (NTE) Monday to Wednesday																					
Category	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Total
music-club					1																1
other	2		1																		3
Total	2	0	1	0	1	0	4														

383. The NoiseWorks data, which is more accurate in capturing NTE and licensed premises noise (relative to FSM), shows the only distinction from the day (lower), / night (higher) pattern common to all the other former CIP areas and Aols. In Broadway Market in 2022-23 it shows that there are **more** daytime noise reports than at night. This is almost certainly due to the presence of the market at weekends.
384. There are also a considerable proportion of 'other' noise reports, which the other areas do not experience to the same degree. It may be that some of these are related to some of the market stalls and some of their customers' behaviour. This is something that was raised by local stakeholders in the interviews.
385. Most of these noise reports are also related to pubs rather than clubs. There are no true nightclubs in Broadway Market, just later bars and sometimes noisy pubs, so this categorisation may be the result of the way the noise officer recorded them on the database.
386. There were also many fewer reports at the end of 2022 and the start of 2023 (relative to early 2022) at night. This may be because residents have decided to stop complaining or moved away or the issues have been resolved to a significant degree.

6.3.7 London Fields

387. London Fields had only four FMSreports in 2021, despite the intense nature of the park's use during the post pandemic opening-up phase that year. This may be because the area of interest covers only the park itself and residential properties along its edges.
388. The NoiseWorks data also only shows four noise reports in the London Fields Aol area, and this is for the longer period of 01/01/2022 to 13/08/2023. Three of these were in September 2022, all during NTE hours between 2300 and 0159 hours. The last one was on June 23 between 14:00hrs and 14:59 hours. They were all categorised as 'Music Pub'.

6.4 Summary

389. The lack of consistent noise data across the years, due in part from historic data loss, and then the shift from one noise reporting system to another, means that the data from FMSand NoiseWorks are not directly comparable.
390. However, if the Broadway Market area of interest is set aside (where daytime issues prevail), when the SPAs (Shoreditch and Dalston) and Hackney Central and Hackney Wick are compared, they show a trend for increased noise reports between 7pm and 7am, with most of these being at weekends.
391. Shoreditch has had the highest number of noise reports that can be broadly related to the presence of the NTE and licensed premises. This is followed by Dalston. Hackney Central occupies a midpoint of noise reports, sitting between the two former CIP areas and the other areas of interest (where the numbers of reports range from very low to negligible).
392. The majority of reports are made about noise at night; they are made about problems between Thursday to Sunday and the most commonly cited reason for the complaint is 'music - club'.

393. Broadway Market had been flagged in the stakeholder interviews as an area where regular noise reports are received, both about the market stalls and off-licences (and the behaviour of customers of these businesses), as well as some of the pubs and bars here. But the data shows that very few formal noise reports are actually made.
394. Ultimately, whilst the data does show there is a correlation between the operation of the night-time economy in the borough and a rising number of noise reports, it is not possible to directly relate this increase to the dispersal of customers of licensed premises. It is likely a mix of both customers and noise from licensed premises.
395. If future research into cumulative impact is to be commissioned, it should examine how to better disaggregate those incidents that may constitute cumulative impact from those that are linked to individual premises (and which should be dealt with on a case-by-case basis by enforcement officers).

7.

Licensed premises data

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7.1 Background

396. The following section sets out the number of licences currently in operation in the borough and maps them by type and location,

7.2 Methodology

397. The data below comes from the licensing register of Hackney Council. However, due to historic data loss, the original database was damaged and the current data is being rebuilt by the council. This means there are still some records for licences where some details are unavailable. This affects a relatively small number of records and it is for non-essential data, such as the northings and eastings of each premises, some of which are missing. Whilst this does not affect the everyday function of the licensing service it does create some anomalies for the purpose of the research. The researchers have sought to counter this wherever it can be addressed. However, broadly speaking, the statistics presented below remain robust both at borough level and for the purpose of analysing the spatial patterns of licence numbers and of licence types.

398. It is worth noting that a lapsed licence does not mean that a premises is not continuing to operate as a legal but unlicensed venue (e.g., a restaurant that is not now serving alcohol) or seeking to operate again as a licensed venue in the future.

399. This licence total does not include gambling premises (unless they have an alcohol or entertainment licence, e.g., a casino). Likewise, food premises, (unless they have an alcohol or entertainment licence, or serve hot food and drink between 11pm and 5am) are not included, e.g. many cafes. In the case of takeaways, these are only classed as licensed premises if they have a late-night refreshment (LNR) licence for the sale of hot food / hot drinks between 11pm and 5am.

400. It is worth noting that there are many restaurants in Hackney that *do* offer takeaway hot food, but cease trading before 11pm, being either licensed or unlicensed for alcohol and / or entertainment. Whilst these do *not require* a licence for LNR, problems may still occur around their takeaway service and delivery riders and drivers.

401. The total number of licences includes all off-licences but does not duplicate the on-premises licence of, for example, a pub that can offer off-sales.

7.3 Findings

7.3.1 Tables

402. The tables below break down the borough's 1,461 licensed premises by type and then by year in which they were granted licences.

Fig 75. All Hackney licensed premises by type, 2023

Type of operation	Number of live licences	Percentage
Restaurant	381	26.1%
Off licence	276	18.9%
Pub / bar	251	17.2%
Other	179	12.3%
Cafes	120	8.2%
Supermarket	88	6.0%
Takeaways	69	4.7%
Nightclub / live music venue	28	1.9%
Hotel	22	1.5%
Cinema / Theatre	13	0.9%
Parks and open spaces	13	0.9%
Community centre / educational	8	0.5%
Social club	7	0.5%
Beauty and special treatment	6	0.4%
Total	1461	100.0%

403. Restaurants make up a quarter of all the borough's licences.

404. Off-licences and supermarkets combined make up another quarter.

405. Nightclubs and live music venues make up less than 2% of all the borough's licences.

Fig 76. All Hackney licensed premises by year issued

Date issued	Number of licences issued 2005-23	Number of licences 2005-23 (valid in 23)	Licences lost by year issued
2005	386	352	-34
2006	94	83	-11
2007	40	35	-5
2008	52	43	-9
2009	58	49	-9
2010	56	47	-9
2011	70	60	-10
2012	65	57	-8
2013	91	78	-13
2014	66	57	-9
2015	75	61	-14
2016	82	65	-17
2017	82	69	-13
2018	83	77	-6
2019	68	56	-12
2020	74	67	-7
2021	103	96	-7
2022	66	63	-3
2023	22	22	0
No date	25	24	-1
Total	1658	1461	-197

406. The overall number of new licences issued in Hackney in the 18.5 years since the 2003 Licensing Act went live in 2005 has been 1,658. (This includes almost 400 'grandfathered' licences carried over under the enactment of the 2003 Licensing Act in 2005).
407. Of these, 197 have been suspended, handed back or revoked.
408. These figures will have a small margin of error as there were 24 licences in the current database where no year of granting is held. It is assumed these were pre-Licensing Act 2003, but this cannot be confirmed.
409. Up until 2013 there was an increase in licences granted in most years, reaching a then high of 91 in 2013. Only in 2021 has this number been exceeded. This may be as a result of a post-pandemic backlog. In 2022 the number of new licences fell back to 65, more in line with the lower years in the last two decades. The data for 2023 (up to the middle of the year) suggests that there may be a lower number of licences issued again in 2023.
410. In summary it is reasonable to say that over the past decade the trend for licences being issued has stabilised to the rate of just over one a week, whilst between 5 and 10 were lost each year.

7.3.2 Maps

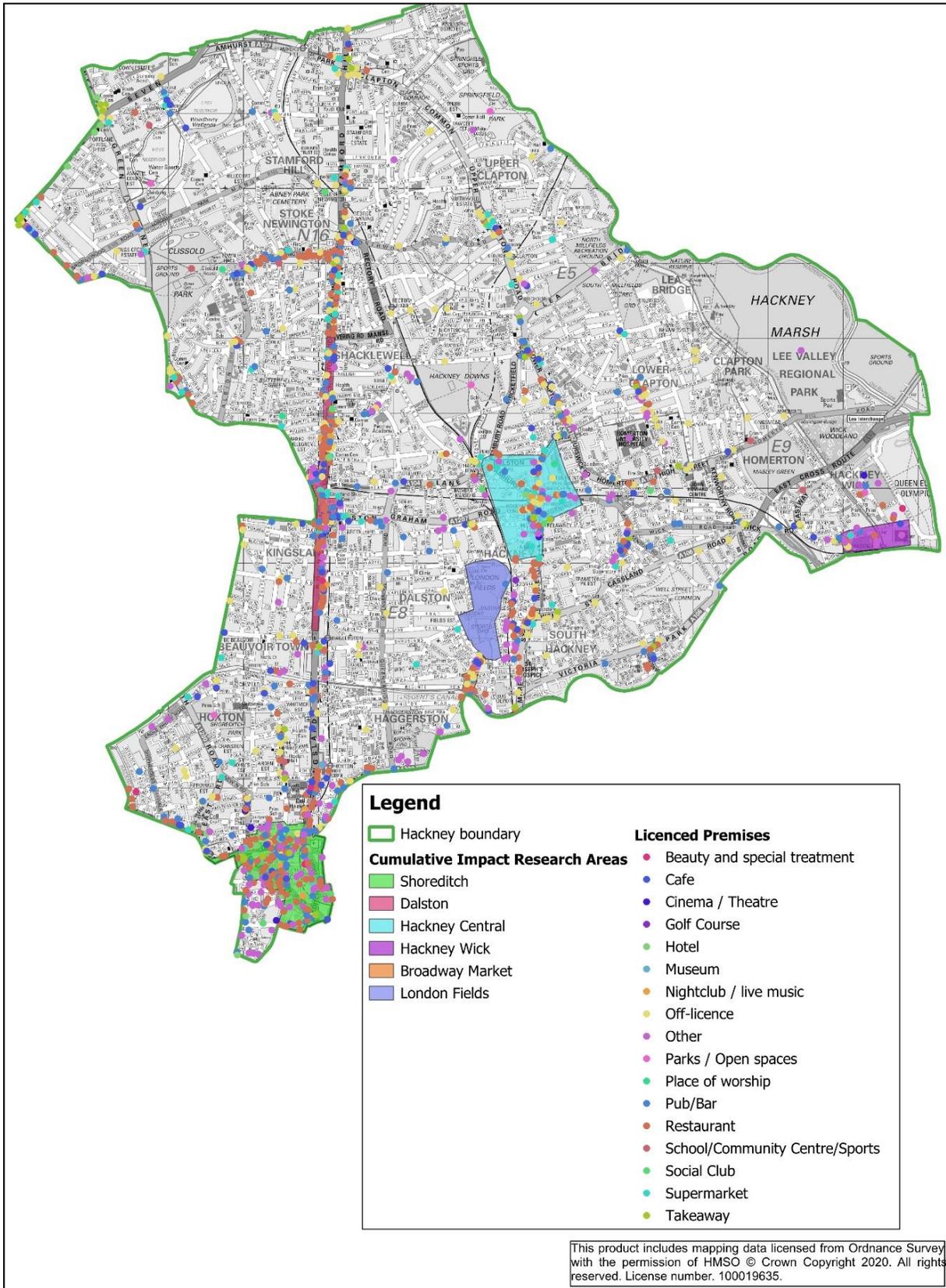
Introduction

411. The following section shows the location and type of the borough's 1,461 licences in map form.
412. It is important to note that, due to the chameleon nature of many modern licensed spaces, there will be later night events and alcohol-led activity taking place at venues in the borough that are not typically classified as 'nightclub' or 'pub/bar'.
413. Likewise, there will be venues that are not shown on the map that may commonly be considered a 'pub' by clientele, but within the council's licensing register it may be classed as 'other'. This could be due to offering a much more diverse range of activities than a traditional pub, or the applicant / licensing officer may have described the application as a 'restaurant' due to its food offer being the key driver of the business. The purpose of the maps are to show in general terms the clustering of licensed activity.
414. It should also be borne in mind that often the mapping points for each individual venue may cover two or even three licences due to the licences being next door to each other or, on occasions, multiple licences existing within the same building.

Overall licensed premises map

415. The map below shows the overall distribution of all 1,461 licences by type across the borough. These have been disaggregated further from the tables in the report, e.g., to show venues that were amalgamated as 'other', in finer detail, such as museums and places of worship.
416. Because of the density of licences in some parts of the borough, this map should be treated as a way of seeing general patterns rather than specific premises (which following maps will examine in more detail).
417. Note: due to the mapping software the premises may appear slightly adjacent to their actual location. Due to data the Council can no longer access, there are also a small proportion of licences where approximate locations have had to be used in the absence of the most accurate 12 digit eastings and northings.

Fig 77. All Hackney licensed premises by type, 2023

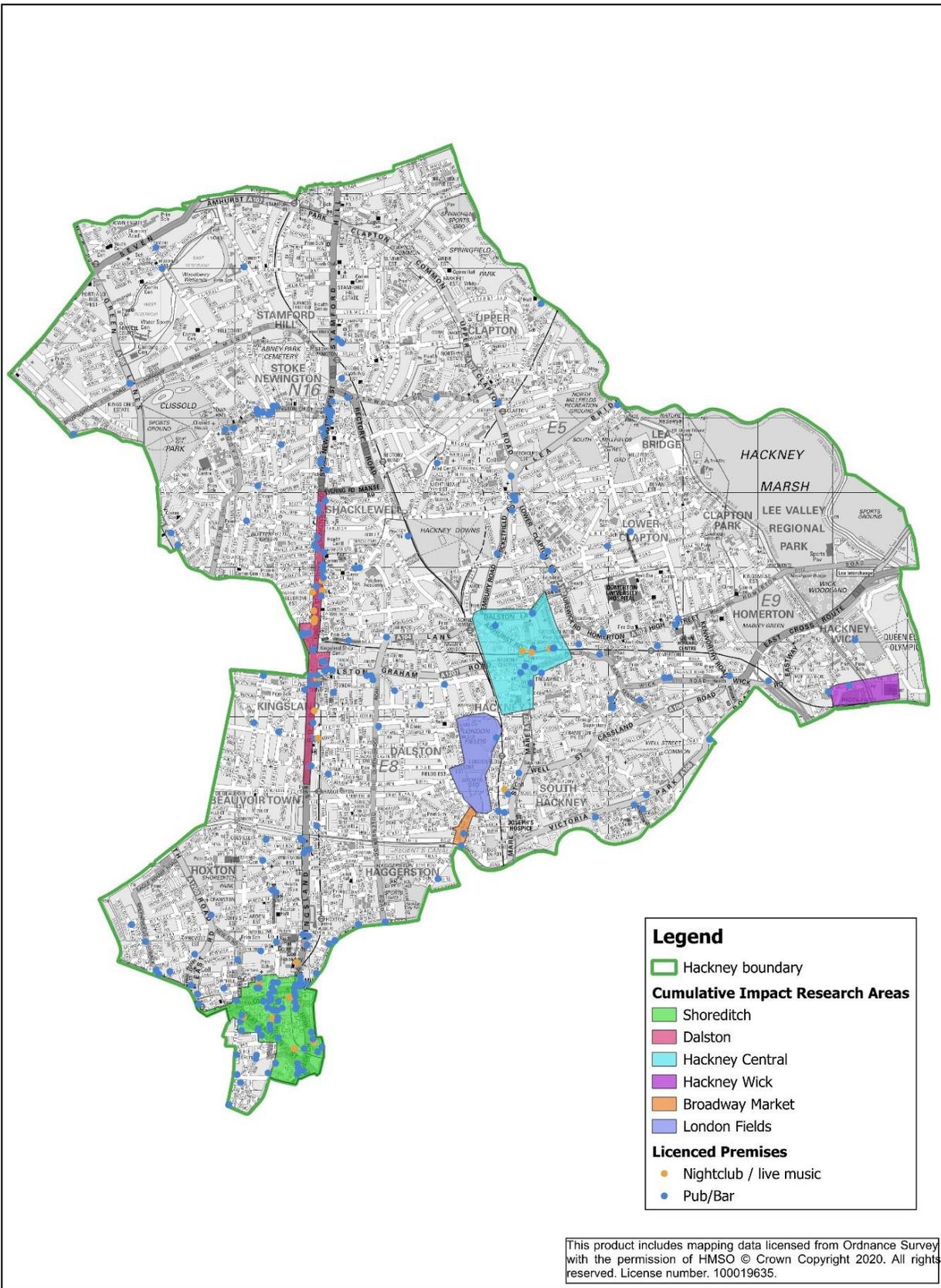


418. The highest density of all the borough's licences are in the previous Shoreditch cumulative impact policy area. The previous Dalston cumulative impact policy area follows closely behind this.
419. The three areas of interest have considerably fewer licences, albeit Broadway Market has a high density of very mixed licence types within a short stretch of road. Likewise, Hackney Central has a substantial number of premises which are located along the radial roads leading out from its centre. Hackney Wick still has very few licences.
420. A significant observation here is the large numbers of 'other' licences across Hackney. These cover very diverse types of venues ranging from event spaces (of which there are a substantial number, and which can host club nights or live music, but which may also be multifunction galleries, dark kitchens, grocery warehouses or co-working spaces, which have seen substantial growth in the borough.
421. In terms of clustering outside of the former CIP areas and Broadway Market and Hackney Central, there are significant licence clusters in Stoke Newington, the southern end of Mare Street, and Clapton and Homerton.
422. As the following map - with alcohol-led and late-night venues - shows, there are areas that have more of these types of venues as a proportion of their overall licence numbers (e.g., Shoreditch) but there are other areas, such as Broadway Market where the licensing picture is much more diverse.

Late night and alcohol-led venues

423. The following map shows the distribution of late-night venues functioning primarily as clubs or live music spaces, alongside those that are alcohol-led i.e., pubs and bars.

Fig 78. Hackney nightclub, live music, pub and bar venues, 2023

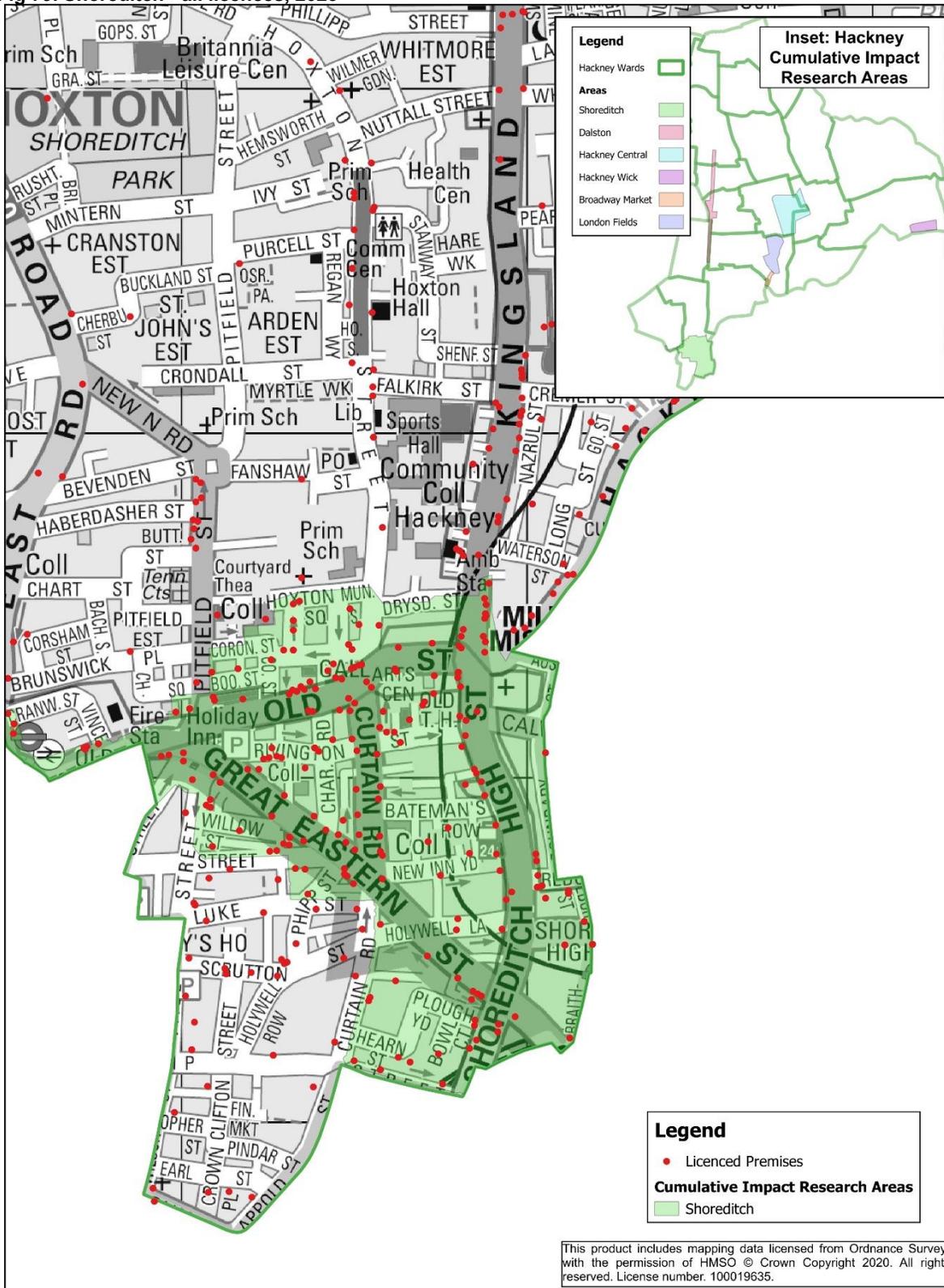


424. The highest density of the borough's late-night and alcohol-led activity venues is in the previous Shoreditch cumulative impact policy area. The previous Dalston cumulative impact policy area follows closely behind this. The Hackney Central area of interest has substantially fewer later / alcohol-led venues.
425. Hackney Wick has negligible late night and alcohol-led venues. This is because the main clustering of this type of licensed operation is within adjacent Tower Hamlets.
426. Hackney Wick will also be affected as there are a number of venues that operate later into the evening, but these have been classified as 'other' within the licensing register due to the complex all day/evening offering that they provide, e.g. Grow.
427. The licences in Broadway Market and London Fields are predominantly restaurant and café-based, as well as off-sales. As the research with stakeholders suggests, any issues here are related - in their view - to the market stalls selling alcohol and off-sales being drunk on the Fields themselves during periods of nice weather.
428. Other locations in the borough where there is above average density of later / alcohol-led types of premises, these include Stoke Newington (both the northern stretch of Stoke Newington High Street and Church Street), Clapton Road, Homerton and the area to the north of the former Shoreditch CIP area that falls within Haggerston / Hoxton.
429. The map below shows off-licences and supermarkets with alcohol licences. Off-the-premises consumption has a strong link to street drinking and pre-loading / side-loading. (Note. Preloading is drinking off-sales alcohol at home *before* a night out or on public transport / in the street before going to a licensed venue. Side-loading is the drinking of alcohol in *between* visiting venues).
430. Shoreditch has a relatively small number of off-premises relative to on-licences. However, some of these are open very late and the observations did show users of the area's night-time economy using one specific off-licence to buy alcohol for 'side-loading'. Shoreditch does suffer from a considerable off-sales detritus left outside bars and clubs.
431. In Hackney the largest concentrations of off-licensed premises are as follows:
- Along the A10 (particularly north of the junction with Dalston Lane).
 - Broadway Market
 - Lower Clapton
 - Hackney Central.

Shoreditch

432. The map below shows in detail the locations of all licence types in Shoreditch.

Fig 79. Shoreditch - all licences, 2023

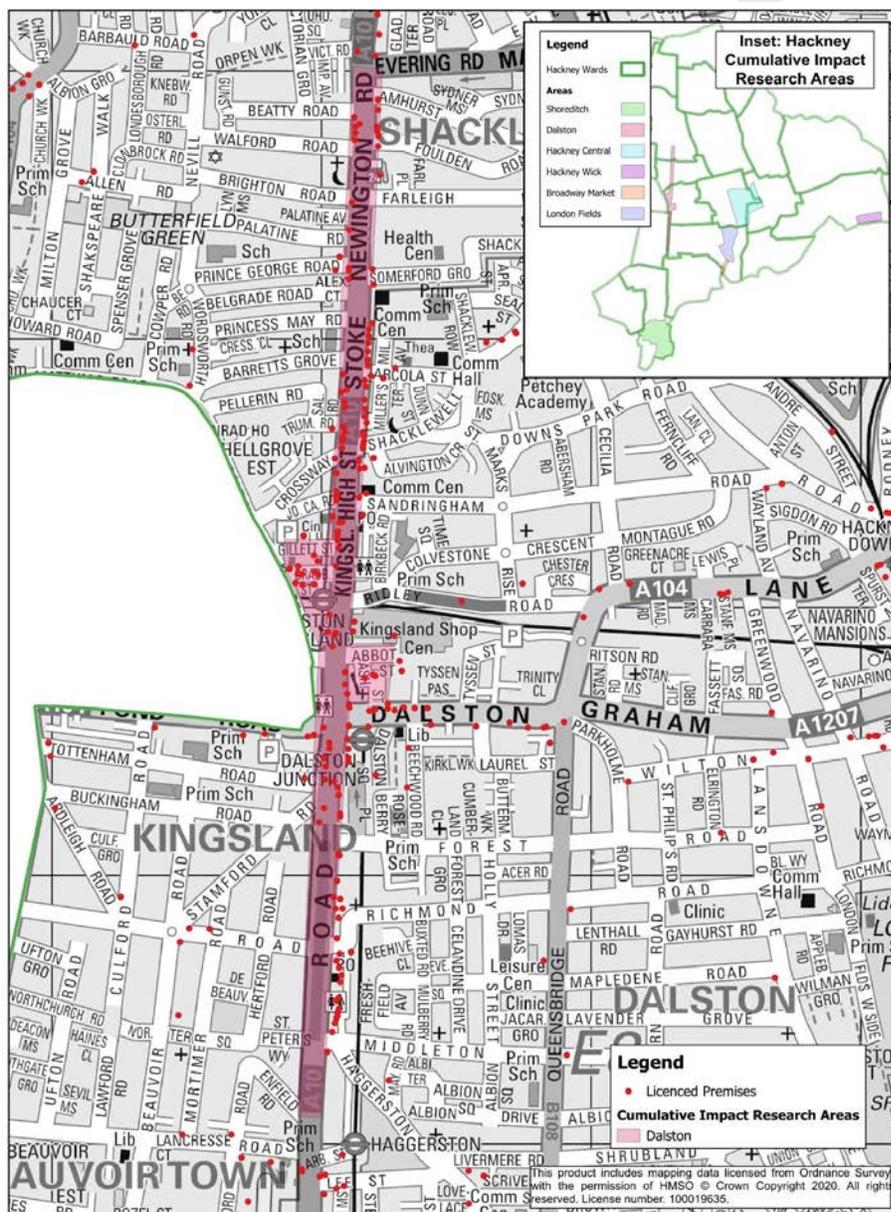


- 433. The greatest density of premises within Shoreditch is the Shoreditch Triangle. In particular, these are found on Shoreditch High Street, Great Eastern Street, Old Street, Curtain Road and Rivington Street. There is a smaller number of premises clustered in the Hoxton Square area.
- 434. Outside of the former Shoreditch CIP area, the density of licences decreases but remains quite high, particularly along Pitfield St, Kingsland Road and Hackney Road.

Dalston

- 435. The map below shows in detail the locations of all licence types in Dalston.

Fig 80. Dalston - all licences, 2023

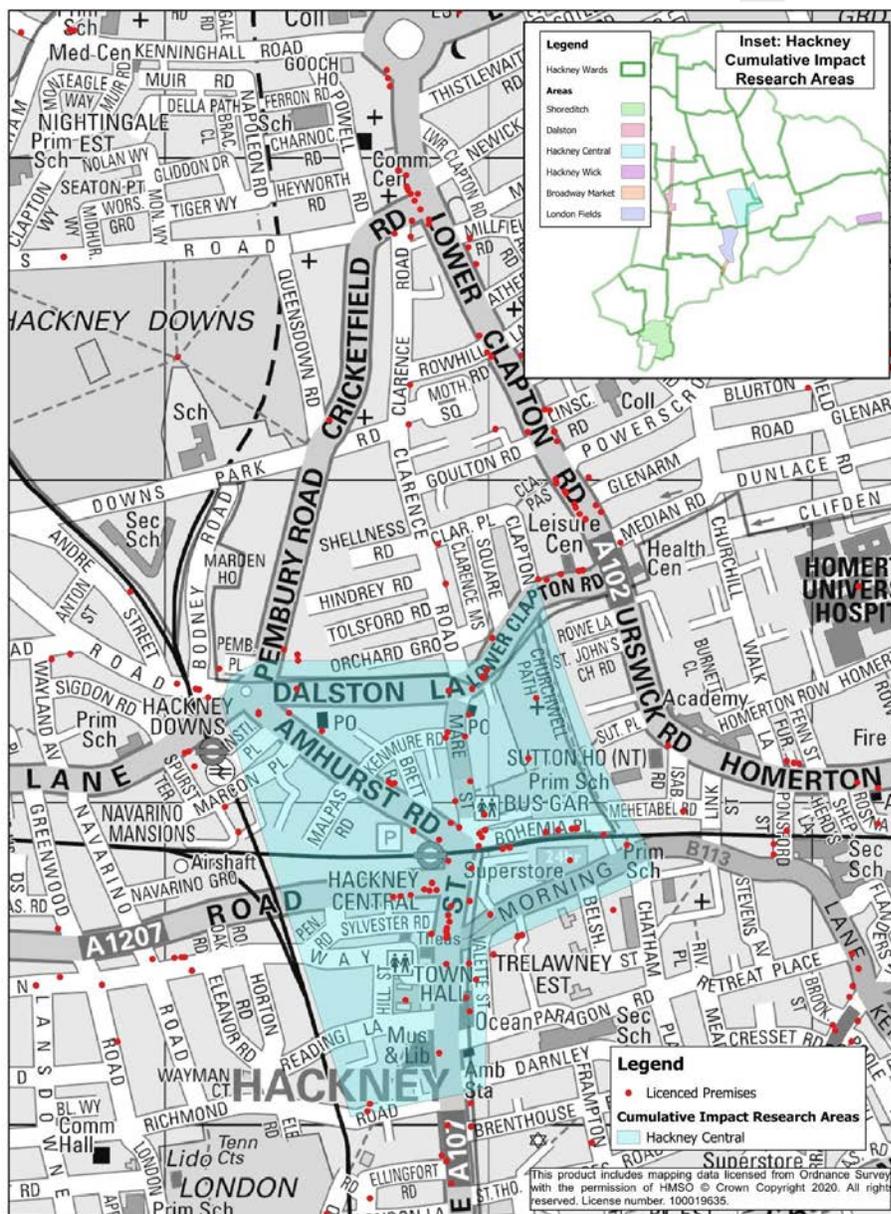


436. The map of Dalston shows how dominant the location of licensed premises is along the A10. However, there are two significant additional clusters outside the former CIP area, one around Bradbury Street (adjacent to the boundary with Islington) and the other along the first 400 metres of Dalston Lane heading east.

Hackney Central

437. The map below shows in detail the locations of all licence types in Dalston.

Fig 81. Hackney Central - all licences, 2023

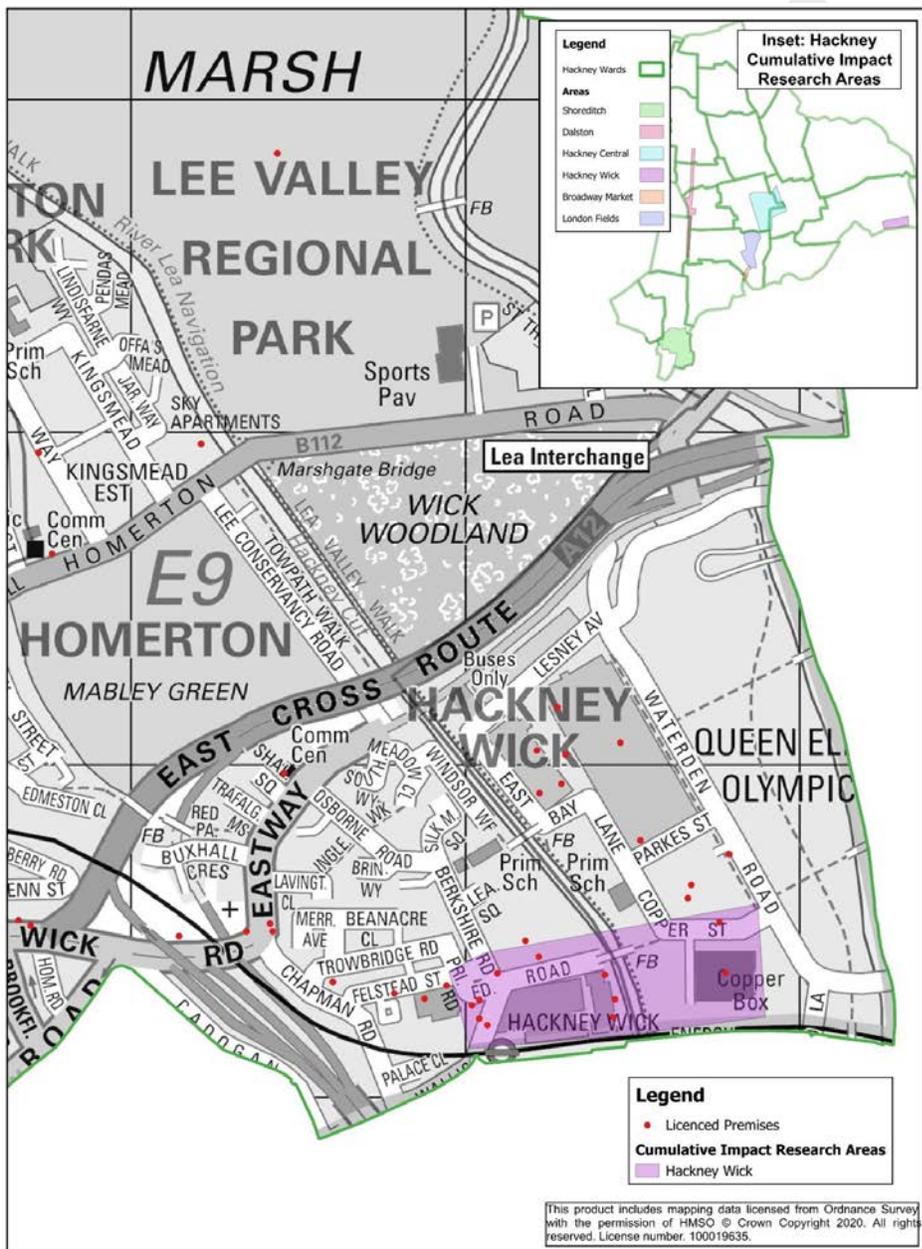


- 438. Overall, most licences in Hackney Central are located around its centre, particularly on Mare Street, south of Hackney Central station and the late night hub of Bohemia Place.
- 439. Morning Lane and Amhurst Road have fewer licences and licence density drops off significantly outside of the area of interest boundary, except for Lower Clapton Road.

Hackney Wick

440. The map below shows in detail the locations of all licence types in Hackney Wick.

Fig 82. Hackney Wick - all licences, 2023



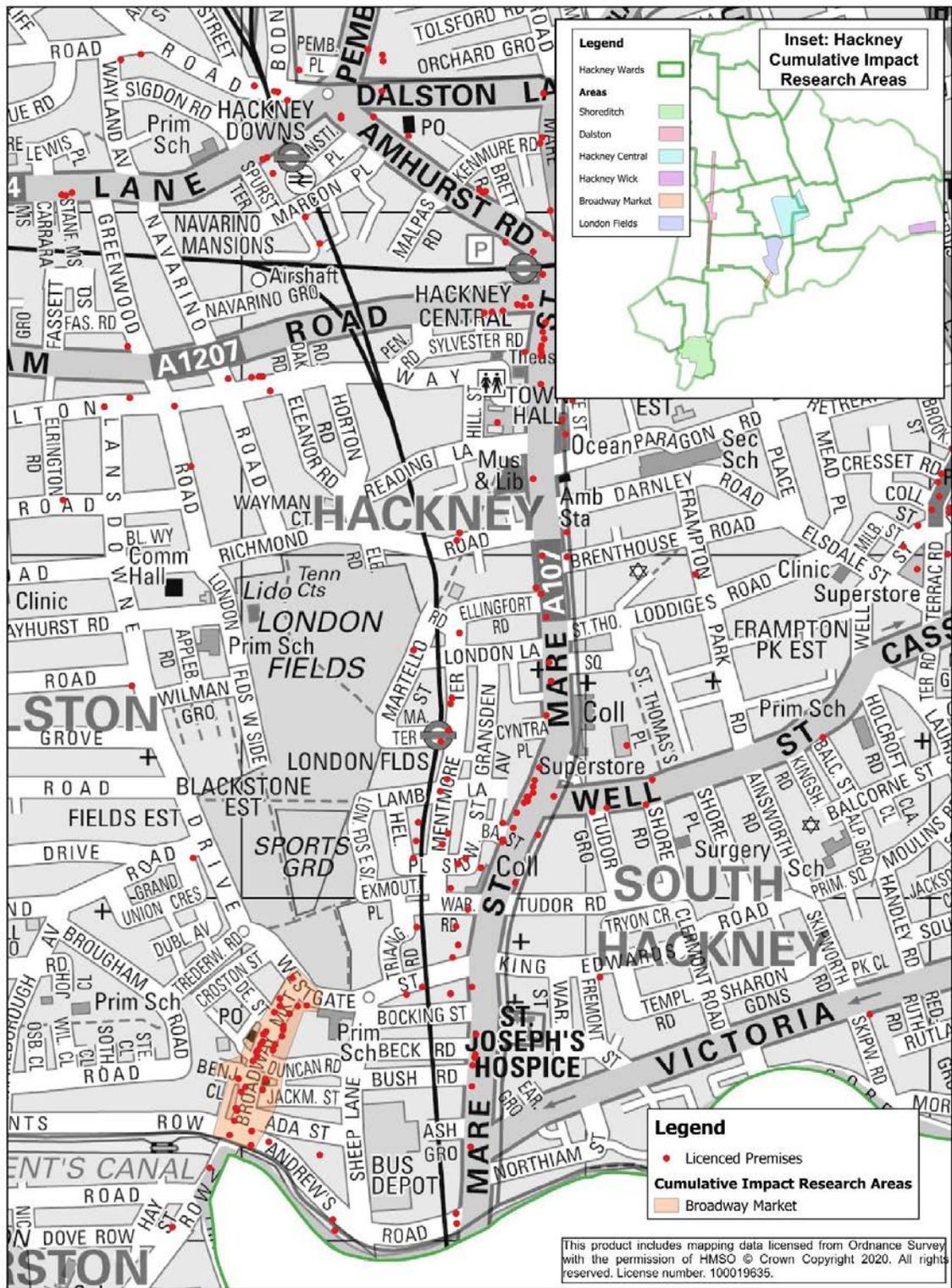
441. The number of licences, as previously noted, is much lower in Hackney Wick than the other areas analysed in this report.
442. The boundaries chosen for the Hackney Wick area of interest cover the location where there are some evening and night-time economy uses (notwithstanding that most of these are in the Tower Hamlet part of Hackney Wick).
443. Inside this area there are 12 premises and whilst their density is slightly higher than outside the area, the difference is marginal.
444. Whilst there have been new licences granted in this area recently, and the combined Hackney Wick now acts as an important ENTE destination, there is no suggestion from the density of premises here that it is becoming the 'new Shoreditch'.

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Broadway Market

445. The map below shows in detail the locations of all licence types in Broadway Market and its vicinity. The London Fields overlay has been left off this as there are virtually no licensed premises on or directly near it (except for the Pub on the Park).

Fig 83. Broadway Market - all licences, 2023



446. The map clearly shows the high density of licences in Broadway Market (which includes the market itself, which is licensed). There is very little licensed activity outside the area of interest, until the southern part of Mare Street.
447. As noted previously, most of the licences on Broadway Market are restaurants, cafes and retail premises. There are few conventional off-licences or any nightclubs / late bars on Broadway Market.
448. There has been a growth in premises to the west of Mare Street / south of London Fields station and around Westgate Street in recent years, which have joined the significant number of other premises on Mare Street itself. However, whilst the density of licences here is nothing like Shoreditch, it will be worth keeping a watching brief on this area for future impacts of any additional licences granted in this area.

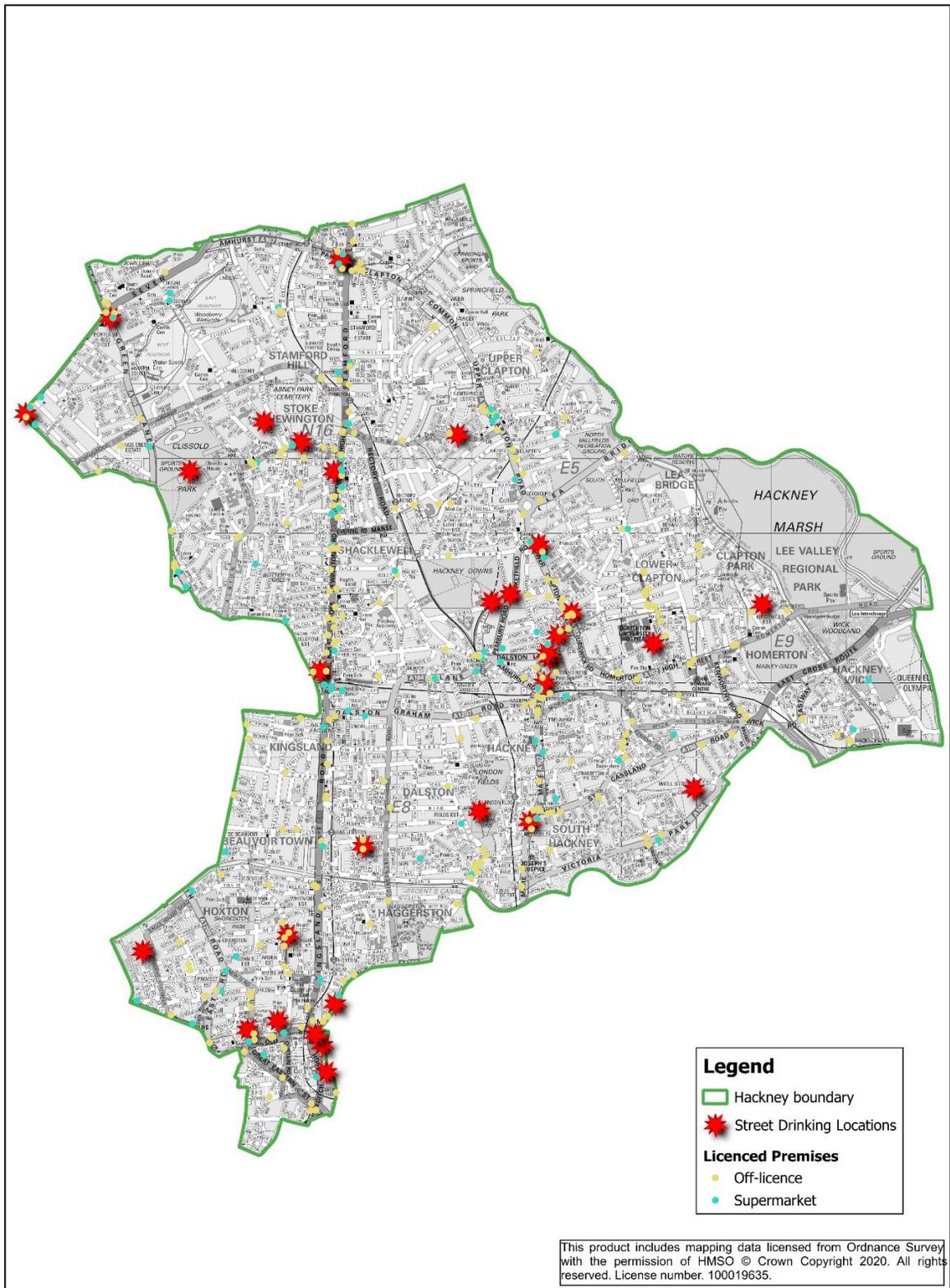
7.3.2 Street drinking

449. A list of street drinking sites across Hackney was compiled from interviews with the police's street population liaison officer, the parks team and the council's own homeless and rough sleeping officer. 33 sites were identified. These were then mapped and an overlay of off-licences and supermarkets was placed over them to examine if any relationship between the presence of street drinking and off-sales premises appeared to exist.
450. The full list is shown overleaf and then in map form on the following page.

Fig 84. Hackney Street drinking hotspots, 2023

No	Location	Area	SPAs?	Description of issue
1	St John's Churchyard	Hackney Central	No	Significant street-based population hotspot for street drinking day and night. More linked to off-licences than NTE.
2	Hackney Central / Mare St Public Square	Hackney Central	No	Range of both daytime street drinkers and users of night-time economy sideloading.
3	Clapton Square	Lower Clapton	No	General street drinking
4	Charles Square	Shoreditch	No	General street drinking
5	Hackney Downs	Lower Clapton	No	General street drinking
6	Well Street	Victoria Park	No	General street drinking
7	Clapton Pond	Lower Clapton	No	Community of street drinkers.
8	Levy Memorial Gardens	Stoke Newington	No	General street drinking
9	London Fields / Broadway Market	London Fields	No	Mixture of street drinkers and public space drinkers. Particularly heightened on hot summer days. Begging from street drinkers. Significant cleansing impact.
10	Near Sainsbury's Stamford Hill	Stoke Newington	No	General street drinking
11	Gillet Square	Dalston	Dalston	Very large street drinking population, day and night. Linked more to alcohol bought from off-licences than NTE users
12	Ridley Road Market	Dalston	No	Mixture of street drinkers and night-time economy users side-loading and urination / drug use.
13	Bentley Road Car Park	Dalston	No	General street drinking
14	Haggerston Road / Scriven Court		No	Street drinkers outside off-licences in this area.
15	Hoxton Square	Hoxton	Shoreditch	Users of NOx and alcohol in cars.
16	Calvert Avenue / Boundary Estate	Shoreditch	Shoreditch	Night-time economy users of alcohol and NOx balloons
17	Boundary Passage	Shoreditch	Shoreditch	Begging and street drinking outside [off licence / supermarket] during day and at night.
18	Mare Street	Hackney Central	No	Street drinking opposite hostel.
19	The Narrow Way	Hackney Central	No	Significant street drinking and detritus, human waste problem and drugs detritus
20	Cricketfield Road	Hackney Downs	No	General street drinking
21	Clapton Road	Clapton	No	Near to [redacted] off licence
22	Northwold Road		No	Community drinkers near to strip of barbers shops
23	Manor House Station Corner	Manor House	No	Community of street drinkers on corner of Manor House tube station (Green Lane / Seven Sisters corner)
24	Corner of Blackstock / Seven Sisters	Finsbury	No	Corner with Harringay and Islington. Street drinkers move between boroughs when enforcement officers attend.
25	Clissold Park	Stoke Newington	No	Mostly impact of groups / families summer public drinking and impact on cleansing team.
26	Kingsmead Estate	Homerton	No	General street drinking
27	Shepherdess Walk Park	Hoxton	No	General street drinking
28	Hoxton Street / Stanway Street	Hoxton	No	In space opposite Howl at the Moon pub
29	Abney Park Cemetery	Stoke Newington	No	General street drinking
30	Kynaston Gardens	Stoke Newington	No	General street drinking
31	Homerton Grove	Homerton	No	General street drinking
32	St Leonard's Church	Shoreditch	Shoreditch	General street drinking
33	Fairchild's Garden	Shoreditch	No	General street drinking

Fig 85. Hackney Street drinking hotspots overlaid with off-sales premises locations, 2023



451. The majority of the 33 street drinking hotspots are located either directly on top of or within a few metres of one or more off licences/supermarkets.
452. The key clusterings for street drinking locations in the borough are around Shoreditch / Hoxton (albeit there are only few hotspots that are within the former CIP area), Hackney Central, Clapton and Stoke Newington. Despite the impact of street drinking on Dalston around Gillett Square, there are only two other locations in what might be considered the wider Dalston area where there are reports of notable street drinking.
453. Due to the very large number of off-sales premises across Hackney, there are also many other locations where there are significant numbers of off-licences and supermarkets where there are no reports of street drinking.
454. Even those public spaces where the hotspot has been geo-located to the centre of a park, e.g. Clissold Park, Well Street Common or London Fields, in all cases there are off-licences at the periphery of the park.
455. In summary, most street drinking hotspots are on top of or adjacent to one or more (and often significant clusters) of off-licences/supermarkets. Even the few hotspots that do exist slightly away from an off-licence are rarely more than 100m from the nearest premises. There does appear to be a strong associative link between the location of street drinking hotspots and the presence of off-sales premises.

8.

Stakeholder interviews

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8.1 Introduction

456. One of the key principles of this review was to ensure that pre-consultation engagement was as broad and in depth as possible with the project team interviewing a wide variety of stakeholders.

8.2 Methodology

457. An initial list of 20 stakeholders was developed between the Council and the researchers. A small number of further interviewees were introduced by these initial 'gatekeepers' as the research process unfolded.

458. A total of 50 stakeholders were contacted. The final number of interviewees was 33. This is a significant number and represents a strong commitment by the council to pre-consultation engagement with those who may be affected by cumulative impact and/or stakeholders in the wider licensed economy.

459. The interviews comprised a mix of the following:

- Residents associations, community associations, user groups
- Nightclubs / live music venues
- Pubs, bars, restaurants and hotels
- Pubwatch schemes
- The Metropolitan Police
- LGBTQIA+ and disabilities representatives
- Licensing solicitors
- Transport for London
- Hackney Council internal stakeholders

460. The interviews were semi-structured, allowing for flexibility in the questioning process to enable the participants to provide detailed and relevant responses.

461. The interviews were all conducted online, and each lasted between 30 and 90 minutes. All the interviews were recorded, where participants were agreeable, and transcribed verbatim for analysis. They remain anonymised for the purposes of the research and only anonymised quotes are used where the person cannot be identified

8.3 Findings

8.3.1 Shoreditch

Crime and ASB

462. The interviews indicate that crime levels in the area peak between midnight and the early hours with theft being the largest volume offence but alongside this lower, but still high by borough levels of more serious violence, sexual assaults, drink spiking, VAWG and knife crime.

463. However, according to a resident:

“Many crimes are undetected and sometimes emergency calls aren’t actioned. High crime and ASB in the area put a lot of pressure on police and council resources.”

464. These high levels of crime and ambulance callouts (see LAS data) have resulted in the funding of a medics team for the NTE (from Late Night Levy) in Shoreditch, and this was acknowledged as being well supported by a successful radio scheme that police are linked to.

Public nuisance

465. Public nuisance is recognised in the area by stakeholders, with the view that post-COVID there has been an increase in behavioural issues and a lack of police presence [this may be more related to the daytime or weekday evenings because on Friday and Saturdays there are up to 30 police officers and eight to ten council enforcement officers in the area].

466. Key forms of public nuisance identified in the interviews were noise, in particular between the hours of 01:00hrs and 4:00hrs, which some interviewees felt may be due to dispersal. Moreover, street urination and defecation were issues frequently cited as being an issue within the area linked to users of the NTE.

Street drinking and drug use

467. Pre-drinking is widely acknowledged and presented as an issue, with some stakeholders of the notion that it has worsened with the cost of living crisis, as people turn to

off-licences. Notable locations identified include “*the lower end of Rivington Street and Shoreditch High St (near the arches)*” according to a resident interviewee.

468. In addition to street drinking, concerns were raised around the sale and use of NOx as well as cocaine, speed and LSD.

Transport, movement and dispersal

469. Stakeholders reported dispersal being an issue, impacting negatively given “*an ever-increasing residential presence in Shoreditch*” according to a resident. There was reference to Old Street roundabout and the ongoing transport works, where concerns have been raised around whether this will help footfall and traffic, or whether it will exacerbate problems.

8.3.2 Dalston

Crime and ASB

470. The findings show common acknowledgement amongst the stakeholders that Dalston does not present the same issues as Shoreditch, where overall there is a lower number and severity of crimes. It was suggested that “*much of the crime and ASB is not linked to the NTE, rather that they are historic and persistent issues*” (council representative). Some stakeholders felt that reduced diversity and a loss of independent venues (due to the cost of pursuing a licence application), serve to increase crime, as corporations are less concerned about welfare or community.

Public nuisance

471. There were minimal findings in relation to public nuisance within the area. Some minor noise reports were noted, which predominantly relate to “*residential, roads and construction [noise], not to licensed premises.*” (Licensee).

Transport, movement and dispersal

472. Enhanced transport provision was identified as a factor that would improve dispersal, with suggestions that a dispersal plan for the area is needed. It was indicated that the reduction of evening timetables (particularly post- Covid) puts “*vulnerable people at risk and improved provision would help with that*” (Licensee).

473. A number of interviewees raised that Dalston is quieter than it used to be, with an overall reduction in footfall, with the busiest area identified as being between Rio Cinema and Kingsland Overground Station, but other areas much quieter, particularly towards Stoke Newington and Haggerson. And some interviewees questioned why the previous CIP areas applied to this.

8.3.3 Hackney Central

Crime and ASB

474. Mare Street was identified both as a positive location for NTE activity (due to *relatively* low numbers of residents) and as an area that is (and could be further) susceptible to problems, should the number of premises continue to increase. The number of betting shops on the Narrow Way was acknowledged as a problem, along with some of their customers. Bohemia Place is also identified as a distinct area within Hackney Central that “*experiences a huge rise in anti-social behaviour and becomes a robbery hotspot on Friday and Saturday nights*” (Police).

Street drinking and drug use

475. One stakeholder raised a concern regarding the off-sales of alcohol to intoxicated people, which they felt was more prevalent than sales to those underage. Overall interviewees made little reference to street drinking and drug use as a key issue in the area, albeit this was a significant finding of the observational fieldwork.

Public nuisance

476. The Narrow Way is identified as demonstrating public nuisance in relation to anti-social behaviours. The stakeholders specifically identified street urination, drug dealing, NOx use, begging and drunk and disorderly behaviours as key forms of nuisance.

Transport, movement and dispersal

477. There was no reference to this across the stakeholder interviews, suggesting that it does not present as an issue or key concern within the area. Again this is contradicted to some extent by the observational fieldwork conducted for this study.

8.3.4 Hackney Wick

Crime and ASB

478. Some residents feel that crime and ASB are becoming an increasing problem in Hackney Wick, but issues are typically still low and occasional rather than intense and persistent.

Public nuisance

479. Stakeholders acknowledge that the area has become very busy and *“the offer there goes much later, so people may have to be more wary [of growing issues, e.g. late night noise, crime and ASB]”* (Venue operator).

Street drinking and drug use

480. There was no reference to this across the stakeholder interviews, suggesting that it does not present as a key concern within the area. This is generally reinforced by the observational fieldwork (with the exception of the occasional NOx sighting) and crime data.

Transport, movement and dispersal

481. There was no reference to this across the stakeholder interviews, suggesting that it does not present as an issue or key concern within the area. This is probably due to the relatively low number of residents in immediate proximity and that customers coming here generally understand they will need to get a ride hailing app vehicle / minicab home in the absence of any Night Underground.

8.3.5 London Fields / Broadway Market

Crime and ASB

482. Stakeholders expressed concerns about crime and ASB around Broadway Market stating they felt that the problems were due to the increased number of premises and off-sales from market stalls. Increased alcohol consumption in London Fields Park has also resulted in an increase in ASB according to some stakeholders (the crime statistics show this was the case during the lifting of the Covid restrictions). This is most apparent

between 02:00hrs and 05:00hrs, and resident stakeholders feel that a higher level of visible uniformed presence (police and enforcement officers) would help in deterring crime and ASB.

Public nuisance

483. Concerns with public nuisance issues of waste and litter were exacerbated by market stalls along with noise pollution generated by music systems and tannoy systems according to some interviewees. Residents have expressed the wish for a consultation to find solutions to further protect them from this.
484. Closure of public toilets is also acknowledged, where the inadequate provision is causing public health issues, with specific reference *“to making it unsafe for children to play ” (Resident)*.
485. The restrictions on BBQs have addressed this to some extent and the *“level of alcohol consumption in the park is not considered as much of an issue as it was in the past.” Disability and LGBTQIA+ representative.*

Street drinking and drug use

486. This area of interest was identified by some as a “pre-drinking” location, before heading to other areas of the borough, which they believe has led to an increase in street-drinking.

“Off-sales are a massive issue that causes street drinking in the parks. The park [London Fields] is used as a key pre-drinking location in the borough. This is particularly true when the weather is good – with people staying and drinking in the park for hours” (Resident).

487. Findings from these interviews indicate that this may be more prevalent during market trading hours, events and during the summer months.

Transport, movement and dispersal

488. Dispersal around Broadway Market and London Fields has been identified as an issue, where a lack of later public transport options results in dispersal on foot through

residential areas in the early hours. According to some interviewees, this results in an increase in noise, nuisance and litter.

8.3.6 General themes

Shoreditch

489. Stakeholders predominantly expressed the need for a new, diverse set of operators who can contribute to the Shoreditch community and bring in the right kind of customers by improving the quality of the offer.
490. It was also commented on by several respondents that it is not the number and density of premises that are not the issue, but the *type*. Some respondents would welcome the opportunity to work with the council to fix the situation as part of a future strategy for the area. Some interviewees considered the *“blanket approach [i.e. CIP area] to have failed to create the Shoreditch that the council, residents and local communities would want”* (Local operator).

Dalston

491. The interviews reflect a general desire for a more relaxed, flexible approach within the area, with a particular focus on nurturing and supporting responsible operators, making reference to the good work of venues in their diverse offerings and their inclusivity.
492. It is acknowledged by some stakeholders that the issues of concern are not necessarily coming from patrons of venues, but rather from the drug market for locals and those with street-based lifestyles. For example, *“A better trading environment would aid Dalston’s longer term future as a night-time destination”* (Local operator).

Hackney Central

493. Hackney Central is considered to have a more diverse offer than Shoreditch. Views are that if a CIP area were introduced then the same limitations as the ones in Shoreditch would prevail, with similar results. The interviews did not highlight a comparative level of issues to that of Shoreditch and were largely confined to Narrow Way and some issues with Bohemia Place.

Hackney Wick

494. Hackney Wick's industrial heritage and subsequent redevelopment to residential and accompanying infrastructure has been acknowledged, now being considered "*a trendy area and has become the new Shoreditch*" *Licensing solicitors*. Findings from the interviews suggest a rise in public nuisance (rather than crime) issues in Hackney Wick due to some of the premises' extended hours. However, much of the latest venue activity is within the Tower Hamlets section of this NTE destination.

London Fields / Broadway Market

495. The key topics highlighted from the interviews were those around public nuisance such as noise and litter exhibited by market stalls, and the lack of access to public facilities within London Fields park. The stakeholders expressed the need for the NTE to mirror the wider community and a cross-borough approach for consistency.

8.4 Summary

496. The stakeholder interviews consistently emphasise the importance of flexibility in licensing through careful curation of areas and a case-by-case approach. There was a view to encourage youth participation in the market, building a culture of innovation and wider considerations and accommodating the needs of responsible, independent operators.
497. Emphasis was placed on the need for accessible facilities, improved transportation, dispersal, waste management and public facilities in addition to proactive communication of anti-crime and vulnerability initiatives.
498. Dealing with drug trade and street drinking is recognised as a critical aspect, and some participants expressed the view that using up-to-date data that demonstrates any linkage between licenced premises and crime would need to be a critical component in any future considerations.
499. Overall, respondents of all types acknowledged that there are significant problems relating to the number of licensed premises, but particularly their type and the customers that some of them attract, in Shoreditch.
500. Most of the respondents either did not express an opinion on renewing the previous CIAs or they felt that they were part of the problem in regenerating Shoreditch

particularly. There was a feeling that the former CIP area was hobbling the sustainable development of Dalston as an NTE destination, and no demand for them from any interviews in the three areas of interest. All of the respondents who expressed an opinion on how to improve these town centres wanted better coordination of resources, as well as better targeting of the problems through the police, council and partnership working.

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9.

Public survey

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9.1 Introduction

501. To further ensure that the review received broad and inclusive pre-consultation engagement, a public survey was produced. The survey followed the narrative of the stakeholder interviews and was adjusted accordingly to improve accessibility and data collection. In total, there were 72 responses to the survey.

9.2 Demographics

502. The demographic profile of the participants in the survey was as follows:

503. **Age:** The age distribution of respondents varied, with the largest group being those aged 45-54 (28.4%, n.19), followed by 35-44 (23.9%, n.16), 25-34 (16.4%, n.11), and 55-64 (14.9%, n.10).

504. **Disability:** Of the participants, 6.1% (n.4) responded affirmatively, 80.3% (n.53) stated they did not have a disability, and 13.6% (n.9) chose not to disclose this information.

505. **Ethnicity:** The distribution of respondents were identified as 74.2% (n.49) White, 7.6% (n.5) as Asian or Asian British, 1.5% (n.1) as Black or Black British, 3.0% (n.2) as Mixed Ethnicity, and 12.1% (n.8) preferred not to specify.

506. **Gender:** Regarding gender, 38.8% (26) identified as female, 50.8% (n.34) as male, 6.0% (n.4) preferred not to specify, and 4.5% (n.3) selected "Other" with additional details. Regarding gender identity, a substantial 89.4% (n.59) reported that their gender identity matched the gender assigned at birth, while 3.0% (n.2) indicated a different gender identity, and 7.6% (n.5) chose not to disclose.

507. **Sexual Orientation:** Of the participants, 62.1% (n.41) identified as heterosexual/straight, 7.6% (n.5) as lesbian/gay, 7.6% (n.5) as bisexual, 19.7% (n.13) preferred not to disclose, and 3.0% (n.2) specified "Other."

9.3 Findings

508. The findings are set out as per the questionnaire. Total percentages may not always equal 100% due to rounding.

Q1: Which of the following best describes you?

Answer choices	Percentage	Number
I am a resident of the borough	76.4%	55
I work in the borough	2.8%	2
I own or manage a licensed premises in the borough	13.9%	10
I spend leisure time in the licensed premises in the borough	1.4%	1
Other (please specify)	5.6%	4
TOTAL	100%	72

509. In response to the question about the participants' affiliation with the borough, the majority (76.4%, n.55) identified themselves as residents. Interestingly, a significant portion (13.9%, n.10) stated that they own or manage licensed premises in the borough, indicating a potential connection to the local hospitality industry.

510. Furthermore, a small percentage (2.8% n.2) mentioned working in the borough, while a few (1.4% n.1) reported spending leisure time in licensed premises within the borough. Additionally, there were respondents (5.6% n.4) who selected "Other" and provided specific details about their relationship with the borough. Two of these "Other" responses were from residents living on the border of the boroughs of Hackney and Tower Hamlets. The remaining "Other" responses were from residents of the borough who also work in or manage licensed premises.

511. It's worth noting that a significant proportion of respondents seem to be residents of Shoreditch and London Fields, the survey data may not fully represent the borough as a whole due to potential limitations stemming from the proportion of residents from these areas that participated in the survey.

Q2: Which areas of the borough where there are licensed premises do you spend time? Please tick all that apply.

Answer choices	Percentage	Number
I don't spend time in any of the areas listed below	1.4%	1
Shoreditch	54.2%	39
Dalston	44.4%	32
Hackney Wick	20.8%	15
Hackney Central	36.1%	26
Broadway Market / Ldn Fields	61.1%	44
Clapton	13.9%	10
Haggerston	25.0%	18
Hoxton	25.0%	18
De Beauvoir	20.8%	15
Stoke Newington / Manor House / Woodberry Down	20.8%	15
Other (please specify)	1.4%	1
TOTAL	N/A	234

512. When asked about the specific areas of the borough where there are licensed premises that they frequent, the majority (54.2% n.39) of respondents mentioned Shoreditch. The other CIP area, Dalston, was also referenced by a large number of respondents (44.4% n.32). Outside of the CIP areas, respondents said they spent time in:

- Broadway Market and London Fields (61.1% n.44)
- Hackney Central (36.1% n.26)
- Haggerston (25.0% n.18)
- Hoxton (25.0% n.18)
- De Beauvoir (20.8%, n.15)
- Stoke Newington/Manor House/Woodberry Down (20.8%, n.15)
- Hackney Wick (20.8%, n.15)
- And Clapton (13.9%, n.10)
- One respondent (1.4%) stated they did not spend time in any of the listed areas.

513. The large proportion of respondents stating that they spend time in Broadway Market and London Fields, more than the numbers of people spending time in Shoreditch and Dalston, can likely be attributed to the relatively large number of residents from this area

that responded to this survey.

Q3: How often do you spend time in areas of the borough where there are licensed premises?

Answer choices	Percentage	Number
More than once a week	39.4%	28
Around once a week	5.6%	4
Around once a fortnight	2.8%	2
Around once a month	0%	0
Less than once a month	1.4%	1
I live in this area (please state area)	50.7%	36
TOTAL	N/A	71

514. The high proportion of residents who responded to the survey is further shown in the frequency of visits to areas with licensed premises within the borough, 50.7% (n.36) of respondents said that they live in this area. This does not necessarily mean that these respondents are spending time in these areas because of the presence of licensed premises.
515. Beyond this, 39.4% (n.28) of respondents said that they visit these areas in Hackney more than once a week, highlighting a strong regular presence in areas in the borough with licensed premises. There were very few responses that said they visited less than this (9.8%, n.7).
516. These findings highlight how different stakeholders are interacting with areas in the borough. The survey results show that there are good levels of frequent engagement with these areas throughout Hackney.

Q4: What times of day do you tend to spend time in areas of the borough where there are licensed premises? Please tick all that apply:

Answer choices	Percentage	Number
Daytime (after 06:00 to 18:00)	47.9%	34
Early evening (18:00 to 21:00)	57.8%	41
Night time (21:00 to 00:00)	45.1%	32
The early hours (00:00 to 06:00)	22.5%	16
I live in this area	66.2%	47
TOTAL	N/A	170

517. When asked about the times of day they tend to spend time in areas of the borough with licensed premises, respondents provided a variety of answers. Notably, a significant majority (66.2%, n.47) again identified as living in the area. Interestingly, this is less than the number of residents who completed the survey (n.55). This question allowed respondents to choose multiple answers. Looking at the 55 residents' responses to this question exclusively, very few (18.8%, n.10) stated that they spend time in the borough in the early hours (00:00-06:00) showing a preference for licensed activity to take place outside of these hours.
518. Looking at the data more generally, early evening 18:00 to 21:00 was the most popular, with (57.8%, n.41) of respondents indicating that they tend to spend time during this period. Following closely behind, daytime, from 06:00 through to 18:00, was favoured by (47.9%, n.34) of respondents. Night time, from 21:00 to 00:00, was another popular choice, with (45.1% n.32) of respondents selecting this option. The early hours, spanning from 0:00 to 06:00, were less frequently chosen, with (22.5%, n.16) of respondents indicating this timeframe.
519. These findings emphasise the importance of understanding the timing of social activities within the borough. The popularity of early evening and the significant number of residents further highlight the relevance of local preferences and behaviours in the context of licensed premises and social interactions within the borough.

Q5: When you have spent time in these areas, have you witnessed or experienced any violence, crime or disorder?

Answer choices	Percentage	Number
No	33.8%	24
Yes (please provide additional information below – what kind of violence/crime/disorder, where exactly – area or premises name, how often have you seen it)	66.2%	47
TOTAL	100%	71

520. Two thirds (66.2%, n.47) of respondents who answered this question stated that they had witnessed or experienced incidents of violence, crime or disorder in areas with licensed premises. From the 47 responses, there are a total of 131 references to different incidents. These incidents have been categorised by type which can be seen below:

Incident Type	References
Antisocial Behaviour (ASB)	23
Theft	22
Drugs	19
Fights	13
Public Urination	12
Assaults	11
Litter	7
Harassment	5
Aggressive Begging	4
Problem Venue	4
Vandalism	3

Sexual Assaults	3
Street Drinking	3
Various	1
Trading Standards Issues	1
Grand Total	131

521. The most common incidents that were referenced by respondents were: ASB, theft and drugs (use and dealing). From the comments made, there appears to be an array of incidents taking place in the borough. Due to the quality of the responses given, it is hard to attribute the occurrence of these incidents to the presence of licensed premises in the borough. For example, many of the references to theft (n.7) are related to bike theft which is not typically associated with the night time economy.

Shoreditch

522. The majority (52.7%, n.69) of the responses stated that the incidents were taking place in Shoreditch. The most common incidents referenced here were: ASB (17.4%, n.12), drugs (15.9%, n.11) and public urination (13.0%, n.9). These incidents tend to be common issues that require management in busy night time economy areas. The results of the survey show that Shoreditch is facing a number of issues that need addressing, this was the feeling of both residents and the licensed trade alike.

Dalston

523. Conversely, the other former CIP area (Dalston) only had 6 (4.6%) references to incidents taking place here. These incidents included: ASB, assault, drugs (two references), fighting and theft. Despite the low number of references to incidents here, Gillett Square was referenced multiple times as an area where these incidents take place. Looking at Dalston in comparison to Shoreditch here, it is apparent that the level of incidents taking place according to the survey is not comparable.

Broadway Market/London Fields

524. There were 38 (29.0%) references to incidents taking place in Broadway Market and London Fields. The high number of references could be due to the large proportion of

respondents who are residents of the area and those who spend time here. The main incidents that were referenced here were: theft (26.3%, n.10), ASB (18.4%, n.7) and assault (10.5%, n.4). The latter two types of incidents referenced are attributed to the increase in off sales of alcohol in this area, particularly ASB. Many respondents referenced antisocial behaviour taking place in London Fields Park and as people disperse through London Fields.

Hackney Central

525. The only other area of the borough where there were specific references to incidents was Hackney Central. Here there were two references, these were aggressive begging and theft.

Conclusions

526. It is apparent from the data that the majority of the incidents taking place in Hackney are in Shoreditch. The stark difference in the number of references to incidents between Shoreditch and Dalston presents an interesting picture given that both are former CIP areas. Across the borough as a whole, it appears that the main issues are theft and ASB.

Q6: When you have spent time in these areas, have you noticed significant noise levels from licensed premises themselves or persons using them?

Answer choices	Percentage	Number
No	46.5%	33
Yes (please provide additional information below – who/what was making the noise, where exactly was it – area or premises name, how often have you seen it)	53.5%	38
TOTAL	100%	71

527. There was a relatively even split between respondents who felt there were no noise

issues in the borough (46.5%, n.33) and those who felt there were issues with noise (53.5%, n.38). That being said, analysis of the qualitative data revealed some incorrect data entry by six respondents who stated that there were no or minimal issues with noise in different areas in the borough. Adjusting for this would mean that 32 respondents (45.1%) felt there were issues with noise in the borough. Of the 49 references to noise issues in the qualitative data, the most commonly stated issue relating to noise in the borough was focused on the noise made by people (46.9%, n.23) either in and around licensed premises or dispersing from them.

Shoreditch

528. The area of Shoreditch received the most references to noise issues in the survey (57.1%, n.28). The issues referenced varied from noise in venues to the noise made by people in and leaving licensed premises.
529. Noise from venues is typically related to sound leakage from the music being played and the crowds of people in the licensed premises. One venue was referenced multiple times as a venue where this was an issue. This was both the volume of the music played here and the levels of noise caused by the crowds in and around the venue. Specific premises were named consistently in the qualitative data.
530. The references to noise from people were extensive and related to different issues causing this. One of the main issues, that is also seen in other night time economy hotspots, was noise caused by crowds dispersing home through Shoreditch. Uniquely, however, there were multiple references to noise being caused by people arriving in Shoreditch by car, parking up and playing amplified music throughout the night. Many noted that a lot of these people are not visiting licensed premises in the area.

Dalston

531. Similarly to the previous question, Dalston received much fewer references compared to Shoreditch. There were only two references to issues with noise in Dalston, one of which related to a single premises. The other reference stated that there were issues with the levels of noise made by people outside licensed premises in Dalston.

Broadway Market/London Fields

532. Excluding the former CIP areas, Broadway Market/London Fields received the highest number of references to noise issues (28.6%, n.14). The majority of these references related to specific venues' noise leakage caused by music and the crowds in and around them. Again the high proportion of respondents who live in and visit London Fields could explain the high number of references in this area. This is particularly prevalent given that other areas in the borough received no more than two references to issues relating to noise.

Conclusions

533. The survey responses highlight that there are some potential issues around noise in the borough. These appear to be predominantly concentrated in high footfall areas with licensed premises and relate to noise from people in and around the premises as well as noise leakage from loud music. Interestingly, a number of the responses related to specific premises as opposed to general areas.

Q7: When you have spent time in these areas, have you noticed any issues with street drinking or begging?

Answer choices	Percentage	Number
No	22.5%	16
Yes (please provide additional information below – what are the issues you have noticed, where exactly were they, how often have you seen it)	77.5%	55
TOTAL	100%	71

534. The majority of respondents (77.5%, n.55) felt that there were issues with street drinking and begging in Hackney. These issues were referenced (n.74) as taking place across most areas in the borough. Looking at the qualitative data provided, the general consensus is that, whilst begging does occur, it is not as disruptive as the high levels of street drinking that are taking place. There were some references to instances of aggressive begging occurring that do cause disruption. Some respondents noted that

the issue of begging in Hackney is not necessarily an issue that can be addressed using licensing measures. The main issue that respondents had with street drinking was the disruption that it causes, including litter, ASB, public nuisance drunkenness and public urination. Across the borough, respondents stated that street drinking was happening in three main ways:

- Street drinking by those with street-based lifestyles
- Street drinking by people dispersing from licensed premises or travelling between premises
- Street drinking in public areas due to increased availability of off-sales.

Shoreditch

535. Shoreditch received the most references to issues around street drinking and begging (36.5%, n27). Ten of these references were in relation to acts of begging. Shoreditch is an outlier when compared to the general view the borough holds on begging as most of these references stated that it was caused by the presence of licensed premises in the area. That being said, a few still noted that it doesn't cause major disruption. The remaining 17 references were about street drinking. In Shoreditch, it appears that the main issue with street drinking is predominantly people drinking as they disperse from or travel to licensed premises in the borough. The negative externalities caused by street drinking were noted as the main reason that this is disruptive and problematic.

Dalston

536. There were no references to incidents of begging in Dalston and only four references to street drinking. These four references provided little context around the issues caused by street drinking, but it was noted that it is common and particularly prevalent around Gillett Square. The contrast in the number of references to incidents in Shoreditch and Dalston again highlights the difference between the two areas.

Broadway Market/London Fields

537. In Broadway Market and London Fields, street drinking and begging appear to be quite prevalent (31.1% n.23). There were 11 references to instances of begging in this area. Respondents had contrasting views on how much of an issue this was with some saying that it isn't particularly disruptive whilst others highlighted that it further contributes to

other problems in the area such as street drinking. Street drinking was referenced 12 times in this area. The main issue with street drinking in Broadway Market and London Fields appears to be predominantly caused by the availability of off-sales of alcohol. According to the respondents, this is causing increased numbers of people to consume alcohol in London Fields Park and around the area more generally.

Hackney Central

538. The only other area of the borough that had a significant number of references to these issues was Hackney Central. There were only four references here, however, they were all related to begging potentially highlighting that this is a particular issue in this part of the borough. One of these references highlighted how begging and street drinking are often interlinked.

Conclusions

539. When it comes to street drinking and begging, it appears that there are a number of issues across the borough. Respondents typically felt that street drinking was causing more disruption than begging, however, it was noted by some that these issues can be interlinked.

Q8: Do you believe there to be a problem with alcohol being sold to individuals under 18 in parts of the borough?

Answer choices	Percentage	Number
No	66.2%	47
Yes (please provide additional information below – what are the issues you have noticed, where exactly were they, how often have you seen it)	33.8%	24
TOTAL	100%	71

540. The quantitative data shows that the majority of respondents (66.2%, n.47) did not feel that underage sales of alcohol were an issue in Hackney. The qualitative data also

showed signs of incorrect data entry where respondents had selected yes but then stated that they did not think or know that it was an issue. There were ten instances of this meaning that in actuality there were only 14 (19.7%) respondents who felt that this issue was present in the borough. Even then, many of the answers stated that they were “unsure” or that people “looked young”, highlighting a potential quality issue in the data.

Shoreditch

541. Regardless, the majority (64.3%, n.9) of respondents that felt there was an issue stated that this was taking place in Shoreditch. There were a mixture of responses with some stating that underage sales were mainly taking place in off licences/supermarkets and others stating this was happening in licensed premises such as bars, pubs and clubs.

Dalston, Broadway Market/London Fields and Stoke Newington

542. The remaining five responses related to these areas of the borough, with Broadway Market receiving three responses for this. Very little additional information was provided about these underage sales in these areas.

Conclusions

543. The majority of respondents felt that there wasn't an issue with underage sales of alcohol in Hackney. The qualitative data for those who felt that it was an issue showed that it is apparently more of an issue in Shoreditch than in other areas of the borough.

Q9: Are there any existing hotspots of concern specifically in relation to any of the four licensing objectives and/or particular areas of concern to be aware of in the borough?

Answer choices	Percentage	Number
No	31.9%	23
Yes (please provide additional information below – what are the issues you have noticed, where exactly are these issues? etc.)	68.1%	49
TOTAL	100%	72

544. Almost 70% (68.1%, n.49) of respondents said that there were hotspots or areas of concern in the borough in relation to the four licensing objectives. Some of the responses (n.9) did not relate to the licensing objectives specifically. These responses however did highlight issues with feelings of safety, particularly in Shoreditch. When looking at issues relating to the licensing objectives, many of the responses related to more than one objective so there is some overlap in the data. Looking at the qualitative data, 68 issues relating to the licensing objectives were found.
545. The majority of issues appear to be with the licensing objectives “prevention of public nuisance” (32.6%, n.22) and “prevention of crime and disorder” (33.8%, n.23). There were some references to issues relating to “public safety” (8.8%, n.6) and “the protection of children from harm” (7.4%, n.5).

Shoreditch

546. Of all the references to hotspots and areas of concern relating to the four licensing objectives, Shoreditch received the highest number of comments (n.26). As is the case with the borough as a whole, the majority of these related to “the prevention of crime and disorder” and “public nuisance”. In terms of the locations of these hotspots, the majority of respondents stated that the Shoreditch Triangle (Old Street, Curtain Road and Great Eastern Street) was the main area of concern. This included some streets within the Triangle including Bateman’s Row and Rivington Street. Some of the respondents listed specific premises and the areas around them that they felt were hotspots rather than general areas.

Dalston

547. Dalston only received three references to areas of concern or hotspots that relate to the four licensing objectives. These all related to “the prevention of crime and disorder” and were mainly localised to Gillett Square.

Broadway Market/London Fields

548. Following the trend across the borough, the majority of the references made in Broadway Market and London Fields also relate to “the prevention of crime and disorder” and “public nuisance”. The majority of the 15 references made for this area relate to Broadway Market and London Fields Park.

Conclusion

549. As seen across the survey, the main issues appear to be focussed on “the prevention of crime and disorder” and “public nuisance”. The responses from Shoreditch and Broadway Market/London Fields potentially highlight that areas with a number of licensed premises and high footfall can become hotspots or areas of concern.

Q10: What action (other than a CIP) would you consider appropriate to deal with any existing issues relating to the licensing objectives?

Answer choices	Percentage	Number
There are no issues in my opinion	24.3%	17
My suggestions are:	75.7%	53
TOTAL	100%	70

550. There were a variety of suggestions made by the respondents. They can broadly be categorised as follows:

Suggestion	References
Different regulatory approaches	28
Increased enforcement	21
Increased uniform presence	17
Miscellaneous	7
Increased cleansing	4
Improving the night time economy offer	3
Improve late night transport	2
Increase CCTV Provision	1

Tackle gang crime	1
Grand Total	84

551. Some of the broader suggestions have been expanded on below.

Different Regulatory Approaches

- Reduce the number of licences in Hackney
- Limit off sales of alcohol
- More joined-up working between planning and licensing
- Better noise management policies and procedures
- Reduce the supply of alcohol in the borough
- Restrict licensing hours
- Restrict the number of pavement licences granted
- Supportive licensing approaches including using the licensing policy as an inward investment tool
- Targeted licensing regulation rather than blanket approaches
- Use best practice from other areas
- Strengthen the licensing policy

Increased enforcement

- General enforcement improvements including:
 - ASB
 - Drug dealing and use
 - Increase resources to conduct more enforcement activities
 - Noise
 - Doorstaff
 - Police being stricter with their enforcement
 - TEN's
 - Targeted enforcement approaches

Increased uniform presence

- Police

- Increase the use of stop and search
- Guardians or enforcement officers.

Miscellaneous

- Allow responses and representations through web forms as well as emails, letters and in-person hearings
- Provide more support for those with complex needs including those with a street-based lifestyle
- Introduce a safety communications campaign around Hackney
- There should be match funding for the late night levy to increase safety provisions
- Improve and encourage partnership working between all relevant stakeholders

Conclusions

552. The majority of these suggestions can be applied across the borough, but it is clear from the survey data that the expectation for any initiatives that could be implemented would focus on areas that have been referenced throughout i.e. Shoreditch etc.

9.4 Summary

553. From the comments and data collected as part of this survey, it appears that the majority of responses, issues and opportunities relate to Shoreditch. There were a number of references to Broadway Market and London Fields; this could be attributed to the large proportion of residents from this area and respondents who spent time here that completed the survey. One of the key takeaways from this survey is that, in terms of numbers, the issues in Dalston are comparatively insignificant compared to those in Shoreditch.

10.

Data file:

***Observation
fieldwork***

10.1 Introduction

554. Fieldwork observation of the licensed economy is a method of triangulating and bringing context to the empirical data and key issues reported by stakeholders that may be related to cumulative impact.
555. The process involves experienced night-time fieldwork researchers observing the behaviour of customers, the operation of licensed premises and their staff, the impact on the public realm, transport hubs and so on.

10.2 Methodology

556. Site visits to the two former CIP areas (CIPs) were undertaken on weekend nights when they would be at their busiest and most stressed. One night was considered sufficient for Dalston, whilst the size of Shoreditch warranted two nights. Night visits were also made to the three areas of interest: Hackney Central, Hackney Wick and Broadway Market/London Fields.
557. The duration of the visits was dependent on the times that each location was predominantly operational until. For example, in Shoreditch this was until 4.30 am. While there is some activity here beyond this time, the majority of premises have concluded by around 4am with limited dispersal continuing afterwards (with the operation of just a few premises and the Night Tube (Liverpool Street) / Night Overground / night buses).
558. In the other locations, activity mostly ceases earlier, with few exceptions. For example Dalston runs later but it is not generally as late as Shoreditch.
559. Photographs of all relevant incidents, user behaviour, flashpoints, good practice and poor practice that took place were taken (where it was safe to do so) and notes were made throughout the observations.
560. The following section summarises what was observed. The full observations can be found in the appendices. It is strongly recommended to also read these accounts as they provide a granular impression of how each location works which cannot be understood from these summaries alone.

10.3 Findings

10.3.1 Shoreditch

561. On both night/early morning audits, the former CIP area was extremely busy, with its core - known as 'the Triangle' - intensely crowded, particularly from 23:00 to 03:30hrs.
562. However, the atmosphere was different on each night, with a more mixed Friday crowd having a less intimidating feel than on the Saturday, when the atmosphere in certain streets could best be described as 'moody' or 'edgy' due to large groups of (apparent) non-NTE users taking NOx and watching customers as they moved around the area.
563. Overall, despite the large-scale negative impacts of the behaviour of a significant minority of those in the former CIP area (e.g., noise, NOX, urination, intimidation etc) very little violence was witnessed. The statistics show that the area does still suffer from significant concentrations of violent and sexual offences, but these were not seen during the fieldwork.
564. During both visits a high number of police and Hackney Enforcement Officers were observed. The former CIP area core of Rivington Street, Shoreditch High Street, Old Street and Curtain Road required a consistent police presence.
565. It is likely that the researchers did not witness more crime and disorder because of the large policing and council enforcement operation across the area (approximately 40 officers from both services). It was felt that this limited incidents of robbery and violence. However, public nuisance and disorder was found everywhere.
566. This problematic public nuisance and low level crime included: car bars, pre- and side-loading, street drinking, urination, shouting and screaming, NOx selling and use, as well as open drug use.
567. The large presence of police and council enforcement officers highlights how the former CIP area absorbs public sector and blue light resources.
568. Further council resources are required for the large-scale street cleaning of broken bottles and glasses, NOx canisters, urination, fast food litter etc., that began at around 3am. This is the only reasonable time that cleaning can take place as traffic and people flow begins to reduce. Until this point the streets are subject to significant environmental grime and degradation.

569. On both nights the area around the junction of Old Street and Curtain Road was the most chaotic part of the former CIP area, with pavements packed and the dispersal of the venues in this area causing people to overflow into oncoming traffic - often with the potential for serious, even fatal, pedestrian/vehicle conflict.
570. The former Shoreditch CIP area has a unique ability amongst all NTEs / CIPs visited by the researchers to retain people after venues have closed. A combination of numerous side streets for car bars and onlooker vehicles, late-night off-licences, fast food (LNR) premises and NOx sellers offer ample opportunity for people to continue to eat, drink and party on the street. This is aided by a mixed quality of dispersal from venues.
571. Another phenomenon that appears unique to the former Shoreditch CIP area is its attraction for those who are *not* customers of NTE. This may include those simply too young or without funds to access the NTE, as well as those who are there to sell NOx and other drugs or predatory offenders.
572. The area is well connected to London's impressive 24-hour weekend public transport network. This means people can leave at a much later time than in NTEs in many parts of London and the surrounding counties. It also likely supports the retention of people in the area as there is no need to rush for the last tube/train/bus.
573. It was observed that some multi-venue owners used rotational TENs to aid the later closing across their estate in the former CIP area. Given there are a number of operators with multiple venues operating on this principle, this can mean certain parts of the Triangle continue longer into the night than would otherwise be the case if the TEN facility was not available.
574. The shift towards a more mainstream 18-30 crowd over the past 15 years, alongside cheaper drinks - due to strong competition, and late opening cocktail bars has continued the homogenisation of the former CIP's NTE offer. There are very few creative and cultural venues left to attract a more bohemian clientele.
575. The existing spatial patterns of the negative activity taking place within the previous Shoreditch CIP area do not appear to have moved significantly beyond its boundaries, although there remain some 'warmspots' (nothing is 'cold' in Shoreditch) rather than 'hotspots' outside of the main streets of the Triangle.

10.3.2 Dalston

576. While the former Dalston CIP area is, in parts, busy, it is also friendly with a mixed crowd. It can be quite loud, with lots of Ubers, buses, socialisers and late-night spots to eat, drink and dance, but the type of noise is very much to be expected with this mix. It is very different to the type of noise and dispersal issues that would be expected in a town with large late-night mainstream bars and nightclubs at closing time.
577. Dalston has a more diverse offer than Shoreditch and contains a good mix of restaurants, bars, pubs and clubs, as well as live music, electronic music and LGBTIQ+ venues. This undoubtedly helps reduce the amount of problems in its NTE.
578. The former CIP area does have issues with street drinking (from those with street-based lifestyles) and public drinking (from those socialisers in-between venues side-loading). The issue with street drinking and drug use within the former Dalston CIP area happens across both the day and night, and the crime statistics show that issues are often worse during the day.
579. The key locations for street drinking are in Gillett Square and to a lesser extent outside the Rio Cinema, but the main off licence within the central part of the former CIP area closed by 1am, after which public drinking here was greatly reduced.
580. The Dalston CIP, while a busy and vibrant area, did not absorb police or council enforcement resources in the same manner as Shoreditch. Understandably, the police have prioritised Shoreditch, but if more officers were to be made available, then a night-long patrol alongside another team of two enforcement officers would be a positive addition to the area.
581. The main issue that would be first on any list to improve the street scene in Dalston would be to address the amount of commercial rubbish, some of which (such as mattresses, household appliances etc.) are not a result of the NTE and could not be considered cumulative impact.
582. More NOx use was anticipated but this was very limited. Public urination was still a problem: some portable toilets would reduce the amount of public urination.
583. While there was a large number of users present in the former Dalston CIP area over the

night, the researchers did not witness a single act of violence or intimidation in the public realm. Lots of intoxicated people were observed, but the behaviour was, mostly, not to an extent it could be considered a public nuisance except in terms of public urination. Noise from users of the NTE, both in the former CIP area and side streets was relatively limited.

584. The fast-food premises were busy, but, by and large, orderly. Certainly, relative to those fast food venues in the NTEs of some parts of London and large other UK cities, Dalston's LNR premises were relatively benign.
585. From a cumulative impact perspective, the intensity of Kingsland High Street may have prompted the licensing authority to introduce a CIP here. However, the **southern** area of Kingsland Road - past Mu - could seem pre-emptive as there is very observable activity taking place here that could be considered a negative impact. (This is reflected in the crime statistics).
586. The same can be said of the **northern** section of the former CIP - past the off-licence on the corner of Princess May Street. The area beyond here does have two late night venues and the Best Kebab house but they serve a local audience having a quiet drink or coming to pick up take away food.
587. Neither of these two extremities of the former CIP area were observed to have any issues relating to negative impact during this visit.
588. Dalston's NTE is substantially different to that of Shoreditch, with a lesser negative impact and may now require a different approach to its regulation and management.

10.3.3 Hackney Central

589. Overall, no violence was witnessed nor any thefts on e-bikes and e-scooters (a known problem here). However, there was considerable public place urination, street drinking and associated detritus, as well as the groups of intimidating young men offering drugs to NTE users.
590. The crowd felt mostly safe, with a broad mix of age ranges and appeared to be made up of those who live within the area and Londoners 'in the know' visiting.
591. The chaotic impact seen around the junction of Mare Street, Bohemia Place and Amhurst Road were not seen around the junction of Morning Lane and Mare Street, even though the latter also has two later-night venues and several off-licences and fast-food restaurants.
592. The high volume of people leaving the night market and Bohemia Place combined with a high flow of cars, buses (from the bus garage), people accessing and egressing from Ubers (due to a lack of 24hr Overground) and cyclists - high speed couriers on - e-bikes is what makes this area problematic. A large proportion of this has nothing to do with the presence of licensed premises, which were mostly very well run and more to do with the public realm and the layout of this junction.

10.3.4 Hackney Wick

593. The main area of activity in the Wick is really to be found in the Tower Hamlets, with the venues on the Hackney side smaller in number and lower in density. The Hackney area of the Wick is considerably less busy. With most of the activity centred around Tower Hamlets' White Post Lane and Queens Yard.
594. Hackney Wick is protected by its geographical isolation from a more mainstream crowd who may well create issues that could constitute cumulative impact (as they have done in Shoreditch). However, it is also impacted by its lack of public transport. Currently users appear to be a mostly local and fashionable crowd visiting for nights out and one-off music, cultural and creative events, but who rely on Ubers and (to a lesser extent) mini cabs and taxis to get home. They can be left waiting for some time which could leave them vulnerable.

595. Connecting Hackney Wick Overground to the wider 24-hour weekend network might well reduce the flow of vehicular traffic and connect the area to the rest of Hackney's night-time economy centres,
596. During the fieldwork, no significant negative impact was observed from the small number of what appeared to be well-run venues in either council area. The off-trade closed at 1am on Wallis Road, there was no street drinking observed here and with no fast-food outlets, the Hackney side of the Wick was quiet and calm when the researchers departed.
597. Reviewing the area against the licensing objectives, no crime and disorder was observed (apart from the selling of NOx balloons), and there were no public safety or public nuisance issues from the area's customers. Hackney Wick felt safe, and the researchers did not observe any predatory behaviour, as they had in some other parts of the borough.

10.3.5 Broadway Market and London Fields

598. On the evening of the observation the area was clean and felt safe. It has a good range of restaurants and pubs and mostly attracts an older crowd, with eating being the primary activity.
599. The Cat and Mutton pub was extremely noisy outside but this abated when the smoking section was closed. The dispersal of its customers did not cause a problem.
600. It was raining and this meant that the observation was not a true reflection of the impact of licensed venues on London Fields during a warm summer night.
601. The later NTE area to the east of London Fields – the junction of Westgate Street and Mare Street - was lively but did not cause any problems.
602. From this visit no significant issues related to the clustering of licenced premises were observed. There were no significant issues noted with any of the area's customers once they had left venues.
603. However, this must be treated with caution given known issues that do manifest in the area when there are hot summer days and public drinking on London Fields takes place at scale.

11.

Appendices

Appendix 1:

Full fieldwork

observation

accounts

12.1 Background

604. Below are the detailed fieldwork observations from which the summaries presented in the main part of the document are drawn.
605. It should be noted that all venues where good practice, e.g. queue management or handling difficult incidents has been acknowledged. Any venues where there were problematic incidents linked to staff or their customers have been redacted. The council has been provided with a full unredacted copy should it wish to consider further action.

12.2 Shoreditch

12.2.1 Introduction

606. The Shoreditch cumulative impact policy area is a large geography that covers the heart of the Shoreditch night-time economy area, which is often referred to as the 'Shoreditch triangle'. The triangle consists of Old Street, Great Eastern Street, the southern end of Kingsland Rd where it joins Shoreditch High St and the length of Shoreditch High Street. It is bisected by other key night-time venue clusters on roads such as Curtain Road and Rivington Street.
607. The wider former CIP area also includes Hoxton Square, which was the initial hub of Shoreditch's NTE in the 90s and early 00s, but the observations showed that it has, in quite stark terms, lost its current late-night appeal.
608. Some key Hoxton venues are long gone, such as the Blue Note (a catalyst for Shoreditch's nightlife in the 90s), and some more recent venues, such as Havana, have now closed. Other important venues such as Zigfrid von Underbelly have changed owners or operational style, in this case to Gigi. The footfall in the Square is now very low, and this is reflected in the quality and uniqueness of the venues.
609. The Hoxton area now feels quite separate from the busy, and at times chaotic scenes, of Old Street. With the 333 now closed and changed to Ball's, the area has continued to shift from its focus of photographers, designers and artists of the 90s and its hipster appeal of the 2000's. It now feels firmly a mainstream 18-30 destination at night.

610. There is a clear split between the area's current day-time atmosphere and customer base - fintech and media employees socialising post-work in venues such as the Bricklayers Arms, the Barley Mo and the Griffin, and the mainstream NTE.
611. In the former CIP area there are very few venues left from Shoreditch's night-time heyday, with examples such as the Troy Bar now rare. Most venues are now mainstream alcohol-focused operations, albeit there has been a significant rise in the number of restaurants. Following the revocation of Cargo's (and its successor's) licence, Village Underground remains the only large late night live music and event space. This feels like the last bastion of the creative night culture that made the area so appealing 20 years ago.
612. Overall, the observations showed that on Friday and Saturday night the former CIP area is extremely busy and at times very chaotic, and the triangle remains the central hub of the CIP's NTE, retaining people drinking and on the street until 4am, with options to eat until 5:30 am.
613. Transport is serviced at weekends via the Night Tube at Liverpool Street Station, where a constant stream of socialisers was seen throughout the night moving towards Shoreditch. Liverpool Street is also where trains arrive from Essex and outer east London, which stakeholders say has been a big part of why the demographic has changed over the past decade in Shoreditch.
614. Shoreditch is also well connected via night bus routes and the night Overground runs through Hoxton and Shoreditch High Street.
615. In terms of the differences between the type of clientele that now visits Shoreditch at night and that which frequents Dalston, the accessibility to the former from well beyond East London is key.
616. The area is well connected to the West End, where closing times of night-time venues are generally much earlier. This makes Shoreditch, with its 3 and 4 am licenced vertical drinking and dancing venues, an attractive destination for those previously socialising more centrally to carry on their night out.
617. Given Shoreditch now has a global reputation for nightlife this means that, in addition to Londoners and those from the Home Counties, the area attracts weekend tourists from the rest of the UK (the researchers observed numerous hen and stag parties in the area and using the now numerous hotels) and young global tourists.

618. 13. The observation nights confirmed that Shoreditch is a mainstream NTE destination – possibly the largest in the UK – there are a similar number of venues to the centre of say Liverpool or Newcastle. It is dominated by an 18–24-year-old crowd, but there are also socialisers from their mid-20s to mid-30s. This older crowd from the City was seen in the after-work venues on the Friday and the area has three prominent late opening table dance clubs (SEVs) attracting an older crowd of mainly male patrons.
619. In London terms, observation of Shoreditch is comparable (in certain ways) to the most intense hot spots of Westminster (Soho) and Camden (Camden Town).
620. The observations also showed that the expansion of the wider NTE across the borough of Hackney has led to a shift towards Dalston, Hackney Central and Hackney Wick of the type of clientele who once frequented Shoreditch. However, currently, those three areas are *not* mainstream NTE loci, and they support slightly older and more bohemian crowds, with more LGBTQI+ venues than the Shoreditch Triangle. With both Hackney Central and Hackney Wick not supported by 24 hour Overground, the current lack of access is likely key to those areas having a more local crowd.
621. Whilst the NTE has expanded in Shoreditch, it has not diversified. Observing the former CIP area over two nights confirms that it has further reduced its diversity of offer in the last decade, due to a more mainstream late opening cocktail offer, aimed at 18–24-year-olds. The proportion of non-alcohol-led venues (e.g., comedy, arts, live music, electronic-music, performance) to those that offer vertical drinking is now tiny.
622. Despite the rise in restaurants over the past decade, dining, table-service drinking and ‘cool’ cocktail bars, have a low presence in Shoreditch, when considered against the total number of licensed premises.
623. Alcohol off-sales (both pre-arrival in Shoreditch) and the access to relatively cheap late-night off-sales from independent shops located in amongst the Triangle’s nightlife appeared to fuel visitor intoxication.
624. A huge number of discarded off-sales alcohol purchases in the former CIP area streets, together with late-night takeaway food detritus, were observed throughout the fieldwork. This creates major waste management challenges (which the observation showed the council’s cleansing service deals remarkably well with).
625. A key theme observed in Shoreditch is the very large number of visitors to the NTE who are not paying customers of the venues but using the public realm of the former CIP

area as an outdoor space to hang out in. Some of these individuals were observed buying alcohol from the off-trade and operating and frequenting the 'car bars' parked in the side streets. Many were observed using NOx (this is returned to in detail later in this section).

626. The fouling of pavements and doorways through urination and vomiting is also commonplace in the former CIP area. Male on-street urination was a common sight, and the observers noted more than 20 men urinating over the course of the observations. One male urinated in a doorway, while a group of police officers stood just a few metres away. The officers obviously did not see the offence taking place (the data in the former CIP shows that people are reported for urination and issued with FPNs by enforcement officers), but it gives a sense of the scale of the problem. The researchers also noted a man urinating on the wall of a venue in full view of customers in the smoking section of the Lighthouse Bar and Club on Rivington Street.
627. A final contextual note is that the former Shoreditch CIP area abuts parts of Islington (the west side of Old Street) and Tower Hamlets (a small part of Shoreditch and most of Spitalfields / Brick Lane), which themselves have substantial NTEs and similar CIP areas. These areas in the eyes of most visitors will be seen as an interchangeable destination on a night out, e.g., perhaps starting in one area and walking to another borough as the night progresses. The authority boundaries (which mean different policing approaches, cleansing regimes and enforcement policies) are essentially meaningless to those visiting this part of East London for a night out.

12.2.2 Observations

Friday 21st July

20:00-22:00 hrs

628. The researchers arrived via Old Street Underground Station. The Old Street roundabout area was already busy. Simmons and NG64 had crowds outside, both smoking and queuing. Rivington Street was active, with the Bricklayer's Arm appearing full, with customers taking up both sides of the street. It was mainly an after-work crowd (observed through forms of dress and the bags being carried). It was also an older crowd than that which dominated late night. Shoreditch High Street was also a mix of the afterwork crowd and those arriving early for a night out. The junction of Redchurch Street and Boundary Road was abuzz, and its restaurants and bars were busy.

629. The key observation throughout these two hours was that at this time of the night, on both evenings, Shoreditch is extremely busy, but the clientele is well-behaved and the infrastructure, for the most part, copes well with the pedestrian numbers. There is also a greater mix of age ranges and types of people at this time of the evening (e.g., post-work drinkers, those patronising restaurants, early clubbers).

22:00-00:00 hrs

630. Walking the outer perimeter of the former CIP area the researchers first visited the area where Principal Place joins the end of Shoreditch High Street, and it becomes Bishopsgate. It was noted that a venue in this vicinity was blasting music out of its open doors (albeit almost empty), and when the researchers reviewed this area later at 10pm, there was a steady stream of 18 to 24-year-olds heading from Liverpool Street Station into Shoreditch. It was noted that the groups were mainly split equally between genders and perhaps already intoxicated, many wandered into and across the busy road with no awareness of the high speed traffic. Sideloadng was noted in large amounts around this area linked to off-licences located in this area.
631. In the wider area people who were clearly intoxicated before arriving continued, and the researchers witnessed many groups over the course of the night who were not frequenting the venues, but spending time in the area, street drinking, using NOx, hanging out in cars and walking in groups around the Triangle. This was a pattern that continued until the researchers left the area at around 3:30am.
632. It was noted during the whole evening that side-loading was popular, with many small bottles of vodka and Hennessy 35cl, as well as an abundance of Jamaica Magnum Tonic (16.5% tonic 'wine') seen discarded across the Triangle.
633. The Queen of Hoxton had a steady queue, with a well-managed and well-staffed door and the Horse and Groom was busy inside with two door staff outside the venue.
634. Old Street (just east of the roundabout) was much busier from 10pm. The researchers stood at the crossing in the centre of the road, and observed numerous groups of young males shouting in an aggressive manner, with one set of males, clearly intoxicated, greeting each other in the middle of the road, with little care for the traffic. A lack of care in and around the busy roads was a common sight as were speeding cars and motorbikes (in excess of the speed limit).

635. Hoxton Square was observed to no longer be a busy area. It was expected by the researchers that they would hear the thrum of voices and music as they approached the square, however it was found to be almost empty at this time. All venues were empty and two lone door staff stood outside an empty Gigi's.
636. Some drug taking activity (not linked to a specific venue) was observed at the junction of Old Street and Hoxton Street at this time.
637. The Troy Bar on Hoxton Street was quiet outside, and the door security ran the door well throughout the night. However, The Troy attracts a different kind of crowd from most of the Triangle.
638. The top of Old Street - at the junction with Curtain Road - was incredibly busy, with people spilling across both sides of the street on the pavement but also into the street, presenting a hazard to themselves and traffic.
639. The north side of the street in front of Trafik, British Express store (off licence) and Cirque was very busy.
640. The researchers note that within the Triangle itself there has been a development of newer style contained areas for smoking - what we have called 'smoking cages'. They differ from the smoking sections traditionally deployed by clubs and bars that use the traditional roped off smoking spaces. The development of these smoking cages is not unique to Shoreditch, but they are found in greater numbers here than anywhere else in London.
641. The negative impact on Old Street is that the pavement now becomes even narrower, at the corners of the road where traffic is turning, thus creating a blind corner. This in turn means that queues of people drift into the road presenting a traffic hazard. They thus became extremely hectic, poorly managed and dangerous in terms of the displacement of pedestrians into a very busy road. For all non-NTE users of the area, the road here becomes extremely hostile and intimidating.
642. The front recess of Busaba (when closed) was used all night as a seating area and a meeting space. After the restaurant was closed the researchers saw drug dealing, side-loading, NOx and eating (and discarding of detritus) in this space from 10am until the researchers vacated the area at 4am. This will create a significant cleansing impact for the restaurant in the morning.

643. Whilst walking along New Inn Yard there were considerable quantities of discarded rubbish; not from the NTE users but non-NTE tipping, including two large broken glass window panels.
644. A [redacted] pub in the south of the former CIP area was busy and many people were using the smoking area. From the way it was managed it was hard for the researchers to know if they were customers or people just hanging out on the street – it felt chaotic. This is a common theme of the fieldwork in Shoreditch: the amount of people wandering, drinking and hanging out as well as taking NOx. The majority appear to be using the area's NTE (for example the observers see them leaving or entering premises), but a notable minority are also simply 'hanging around'.
645. On walking past [a late night venue on Curtain Road] there was an ambulance response car outside it, but it was not clear who the paramedics were dealing with inside the venue. The queue was busy, and its caged smoking area was full and highly compressed with customers.

00:00–02:00 hrs

646. This period is the peak time for socialising inside venues and in smoking areas. The pedestrian volumes on pavements between venues 'circuit drinking' were now at their greatest, albeit not as chaotic as at dispersal time (2am to 3am).
647. There was a large amount of broken glass created by users of the CIP's NTE. These are mostly pre- and side-loaders, but also broken pint glasses from pubs and bars. On Great Eastern Street at this time an Uber was observed pulling up to the curb to pick up two passengers and there was a loud crunch and smash of glass bottles in the carriageway gully, causing the driver to pull back away from the curb in a violent manner.
648. Trapeze was busy, with an orderly queue that was well-staffed.
649. At 12:42 am an altercation was observed between customers and door security at [redacted venue on Great Eastern Street]. One of the customers - who appeared to have left previously - was trying to climb over the barriers into the smoking section. It was defused and handled well by the door staff.
650. As it approached 1am the area had a heightened (and at times 'edgy') vibe. Every street in the Triangle was humming with users and noise levels on the streets were high – with large amounts of shouting between and within groups of socialisers. Considering that

Old Street, Curtain Road, Great Eastern Street and Shoreditch High Street are busy urban red routes, the researchers were surprised they did not witness any road traffic collisions between pedestrians and moving vehicles.

651. The junction of Old Street and Kingsland Road, whilst busy at this time, was not as hectic as Old Street or the top end of Curtain Road at the same time, and the infrastructure copes reasonably with the volumes of NTE users in this area. Rivington Street by this time was extraordinarily busy.
652. By 1am Shoreditch High Street was much busier. Throughout the night there was a police van stationed at the eastern end of Rivington Street (parked on Shoreditch High Street), it stayed there till the venues close in this area. A single officer was on the far side of Shoreditch High Street observing the entrance to Rivington St; two officers were outside a fast food venue here and a further three were patrolling this general area (making the six constables that would form a van-based unit).
653. It was observed at this time that at the other end of Rivington Street - at the junction with Curtain Road, five police officers were fully engaged with two visitors to the area (they appeared to be being searched), while a man publicly urinated less than two metres away into a doorway. The officers were not ignoring this crime, but they were occupied with the two individuals.
654. Rivington Street, which had been quieter on the earlier walk rounds, by 1am was extremely crowded with people on the street and customers packed into the caged smoking sections. Multiple men were publicly urinating outside the closed Cargo entrance. The area smelt strongly of marijuana. There were groups of young men who were intimidating passers-by who were located opposite [a venue on Rivington Street] and creating an unpleasant and edgy atmosphere (they were not customers of this venue). Overall, this part of Rivington Street felt like an unpleasant experience for any resident or indeed many NTE users wishing to walk through or visit the venues.
655. At 1:20am the researchers were observing the queue and vicinity around Village Underground. It was noted that it has a well-run door system and security check, and the smoking section was well contained. The flow of customers was steady, and the vibe was much more friendly and relaxed compared to Rivington Street and the venues and customers there.

656. A large group of 40-50 people on the southern end of Great Eastern Street were seen taking NOx in balloons. This was on an industrial scale with large catering canisters being passed around. Cars with more NOx users / dealers appeared to pull up opposite the 24-Hour American Carwash and unloaded boxes of NOx (6 x canisters in each commercial catering pack, with around 650g of gas in each canister).
657. The group of NOx users was loud and covered the whole pavement. A police van approached and drove past but did not stop (possession of NOx at the time of the research remained lawful, only dealing for misuse was at that time illegal). The approach of the police van cleared around half the crowd, but around 20 or so NOx users remained and continued for around five further minutes. After they had gone, the researchers walked over and, opposite the carwash, saw three empty catering size boxes of NOx gas canisters and a discarded total of nine catering size canisters, lots of Magnum Tonic wine and 35cl brandy bottles.
658. Throughout the night the observers noted over 50 incidents of NTE users and non-users taking NOx from balloons or selling them. The settings where this took place were varied: in cars, doorways, side streets and simply just walking along the Triangle's main streets.
659. The exterior of the Queen of Hoxton at around 1:40am was quiet, with no entry as the venue drew to closing time.
660. Walking along Curtain Road - as the researchers came toward the end of the street at the junction of Great Eastern Street, many cars were observed with music playing loud enough to disturb any nearby residents, doors open and people hanging out, drinking alcohol, smoking and shouting at times.
661. This was another significant theme of the night observations in Shoreditch: people hanging out on side streets in cars, music playing, people watching, NOx-ing, smoking and drinking, yet not appearing to visit or spend money in any of the area's NTE venues.
662. As the researchers moved along Curtain Road, Ballie Ballerson was now closing, with no entry to a group trying to gain access. Simmons' smoking section had been removed and the street cleaned outside, so the main activity was now at the entrance to Rivington Street and the remainder of Curtain Road.
663. As 2am approached, four cars (non-customers) had pulled up to the kerb on the far side of the street (Curtain Road) near [redacted venue] with their windows down, playing loud

music, whilst there was a large number of people (non-customers) standing, smoking, drinking, singing and dancing in the vicinity. [Redacted venue] has one of the latest licences in the former CIP area (4am). It felt like a street party, all the while the traffic continued along Curtain Road, whilst intoxicated people crossed the road, hung out and queued to get into [redacted venue].

664. The Blues Kitchen was still busy (albeit nearer to its closing time), but the main focus of activity was the area outside [redacted venue], at the junction of Old Street and Curtain Road where Old Street Records and Trafik are located.
665. It is important to note that in this area the atmosphere was generally friendly on this night, and it was not a threatening or a moody vibe. This is in contrast to the visit on the 29th/30th July where the atmosphere was noticeably different as was the mix of the crowd (see below).
666. The police presence was high throughout the night, and the researchers observed Hackney Council's enforcement teams patrolling. Over the course of the evening, eight enforcement officers were observed within the area. Shoreditch was by far the most policed and enforced licensed / NTE cluster across the borough observed over the course of the night audits.
667. For example, just one police van was observed for 10 minutes at the Queens Yard in Hackney Wick (albeit this is in the Tower Hamlets part of the Wick). The observers saw no patrols on foot or stationary vans in Hackney Central, only two Hackney enforcement officers in Dalston and no police were seen here in this former CIP area. This is because the authorities have to prioritise scarce resources and they do so primarily in Shoreditch; and even then, just in the Triangle.
668. The level of human NTE activity and movement on the streets in the densest part of the former CIP area was nothing less than the most intense the researchers have observed anywhere in London. From 1am till 2.30am the core area of the Triangle was incredibly packed and busy on the streets.
669. On one occasion, it was so busy that three patrolling police officers - when walking in front of the [redacted venue] - had to walk in the road while cars moved past them because the infrastructure in the area is wholly unsuited to the sheer volumes of NTE users (and non-users). There is a huge impact from the customers of NTE venues on the former CIP area, even if they are not behaving in an antisocial or criminal way (which the

vast majority weren't). The area clearly requires the police to stand on the corner of Old Street and Curtain Road from 10pm and continue walking the area till they return to the station at 4am.

02:00 to departure

670. Dispersal from two key [redacted] venues on Old Street), was extremely chaotic. It was not particularly well managed but there was some element of management, but this is hampered by the physical infrastructure, the public realm design and the sheer volume of customers who leave these two venues at 2am closing.
671. [Redacted venue 1] had a team of two door staff at the entrance, one of whom was observed repeatedly pressing a pedestrian crossing button, to keep the 'green man' returning, as people drifted out into the busy road and were too intoxicated to operate the pedestrian crossing themselves.
672. At this point Trafik remained open, and [redacted off licence] was busy with those buying further alcohol for 'post-loading'.
673. The researchers stood outside Busaba to watch the dispersal from the venues on Old Street. At first, [redacted venue 2] had one door supervisor trying to move the crowd along the road away from the venue, which was wholly ineffective. He was then joined around five minutes later by four more door staff in high-viz and then two Hackney Enforcement Officers. However, when combined with the dispersal from [redacted venue 1] there is nowhere here to disperse the crowd on to – the public realm here is simply not built for this scale of dispersal, and this has a significant negative impact on the pavements and the safety of road users as NTE customers spill into Old Street.
674. This is one of the most poorly managed dispersals the researchers have observed in any study. The area generally is one of the most chaotic in the Triangle and there is large-scale intoxication, littering, shouting, falling in the road and NOx use.
675. With the area outside Busaba also filling beyond capacity, and with the adjacent takeaway exceeding its capacity the area reached peak chaos. A side street - Charlotte Road - attracted non-NTE users in their cars with doors open, playing music loudly and attracting groups of people hanging out with NOx being used.
676. After the [redacted venue 2] staff had moved people away from their venue entrance, customers continued to mill in the area, with many walking east against the flow of other

venues' dispersal and joined large groups queueing outside [redacted venue] on Curtain Road or joined people listening to music and drinking further down Curtain Road. It is clear that many NTE users know the closing times of the venues in this area and seek to extend their night by even an hour or two where possible.

677. The Corner Shop Bar (on the corner of Old Street and Shoreditch High Street) had closed, but [another nearby venue] was operating under a temporary event notice (TEN), remained open and was filling up with customers from venues that had just closed. However, its door was chaotic and not as well managed as the likes of [redacted venue on Curtain Road] or even [redacted venue on Old Street] (which itself has a relatively messy public realm impact). This venue did not appear to have the number of door staff needed to deal with this arrival of (mostly) intoxicated customers.
678. Rivington Street was still busy despite the closure of some of its venues at 2am, with a large presence of police stationed at the Shoreditch High Street end and the lone officer observing across the road.
679. The police van situated on Shoreditch High Street then moved to a position outside a late night refreshment premises to monitor those moving to this extremely chaotic part of the High Street (e.g., people spilling into the road.)
680. Overall, there were four sets of six police constables and a sergeant observed on the night operating in the core streets of the Triangle, as per the policing plan (until 4am). Their presence appears to have a significant effect on limiting public place violence (see historic crime offence statistics) and probably does impact positively on the amount of predatory behaviour, drug dealing and use, urination (albeit this is still widespread) and criminal damage that might otherwise take place here. It should be noted that this is one of the largest NTE police deployments in the UK, on a par with cities like Manchester, Birmingham and Newcastle.
681. The clean down of the Lighthouse Bar on Rivington Street was quick and effective, and the smoking cages were removed quickly. This was the same with the Phoenix Bar and The Shoreditch (both on Shoreditch High Street) also closed and dispersed quickly. However, the pavement area available for dispersal is much wider than key parts of Old Street.
682. The southern end of Kingsland Road, even with the late licences of Rolling Stock and The Bridge, was not overly busy or problematic in terms of public realm. Externally the

Rolling Stock was quiet, and the Basing House had a well-staffed and managed queue and effective door policy, though it did not appear to be busy from outside. This area was quiet most of the night in comparison to Curtain Road or Old Street. It does not seem to appear to suffer the same issues as the rest of the former CIP area.

683. The researchers took a final walk around the area and noted that there were still many people in small groups walking (apparently) aimlessly around, drinking alcohol from off-licences, sitting in doorways smoking and chatting. On Curtain Road people remained around [redacted venue] (mostly non-customers) with groups standing along the wall near the venue, with cars pulled up and drivers and passengers hanging out.
684. It seemed that this venue, despite its own orderly queue, keeps people in the area regardless of whether they are customers or not. There are off-licences that allow people to keep drinking outside when the weather is nice, and the street becomes a 'living place' with plenty of late night refreshment (LNR) places to eat and people watch.
685. Overall, in Shoreditch, dispersal at individual level varies enormously from the good to the poor (something that can be worked on in the upcoming night-time strategy), but overall, as a night-time economy destination, it probably has the greatest current retention of patrons and non-patrons post-closure of venues of any UK NTE the researchers have visited.
686. The researchers returned to Great Eastern Street where a police van was observed outside [redacted venue], with four police officers outside the door speaking with the security. The venue was empty, and it was not clear what the problem was.
687. Nearby to [redacted venue], in the adjacent public area on Old Street, a group of around 15 men (who did not appear to be users of the area's licensed premises) were hanging around on street furniture, but they created a moody vibe and appeared to be surveilling intoxicated customers of the NTE venues in the Triangle who were walking back past this area to nearby bus stops.
688. Across Old Street, near the [redacted venue], a group of men were inhaling from NOx balloons. They did not appear to be users of the venue.
689. There were four police officers outside [redacted venue] on Great Eastern Street standing near the venue's entrance. The venue was still open, but it was not clear what the incident was here as it was clearly inside.

690. Outside the [redacted licensed premises] - at the southern end of City Road – there were three large clear rubbish bags full of large wine and spirit bottles, clearly from a bar. One of the bags had been ripped open and bottles were all over the pavement. The researchers felt that these could be used against a person.
691. While we were waiting for transport home, the rubbish van had taken a lot of the rubbish away, the three large bags of glass bottles were not removed.
692. This end of Old Street, near the boundary of Hackney and Islington, is very quiet at this time of night (3.30am). The venues are closed around here and there is no Night Tube through Old Street station as it runs on the other branch of the Northern Line at weekends.

Saturday/Sunday, 29th/30th July

23:30 hrs

693. The researchers arrived via Old Street underground station later than on the first observation session to observe later into the night and the post-4am dispersal. This was based on the previous observation night that suggested the former CIP area is relatively calm and orderly until around midnight.
694. The walk along Old Street was busy. Simmons had a full smoking section. The queue was longer and the smoking section busier outside NG64 than on the last visit. Both were well managed. While the Star of Shoreditch was at roughly the same level of busyness as the Friday night observation.
695. Most of the venues in this area and Hoxton Square do not have the same numbers of customers (and thus negative public realm impact) of the venues further down Old Street and in the heart of the former CIP area.
696. One exception was [redacted venue on Old Street], which was much busier on this Saturday night than on the Friday observation, with a busy smoking section. There was no negative impact from its clients at this time on the public realm.
697. The atmosphere during the researchers' first walk round was noted as having a slightly different vibe, and the clientele in the area was a different mix. While there was still the London multi-ethnic grouping as the Friday, there appeared to also be an older demographic coming into the area for a 'big Saturday night out on the town', as well as a

younger out of town, possibly Essex crowd (observed moving from Liverpool Street Station), mixing in.

698. While Friday was busy, it was felt that some parts of the former CIP area, such as Shoreditch High Street, were 30-50% busier on this Saturday night. There was a more vocal crowd, with more shouting on the street leading to public nuisance. Whereas the Friday had more car bars and groups on roads such as Curtain Road socialising and partying on the street, the atmosphere did not have the same upbeat feel, the Saturday felt moodier, with numerous large groups of young men standing outside some venues, such as the [redacted venue on Rivington Street]. These (young and probably underage) men did not appear likely to get into the venues and did not seem to try.

00:00 – 02:00 hrs

699. The Book Club queue was noticeably busier than on the Friday night, with a well-run door, visible door staff and a filter system in place. It is one of the better run venues in the former CIP area and appears to have little negative impact on the public realm.
700. The Reliance on Old Street still had outside seating, but with door staff working the area, it was well managed.
701. Old Street, at the junction with Curtain Road, was already extremely hectic, and it was noticed that Busaba, through no fault of its own, was once again a street seating area for people drinking, smoking and inhaling NOx. It was also an eating location for those using a nearby take away. Both are separated by Rufus Street, which leads to Hoxton Square.. It was noted that Cotton's was still open and had a door person working its entry with no visible signs of issues.
702. Hoxton Square was even quieter than the Friday night observation. With Gigi's closed for a private party, the square appeared - through the researchers' visits over the night -to be used primarily as a location for urination and NOx use. The small section of Hoxton Square leading to Hoxton Street was filled by parked cars with drivers and passengers hanging out, drinking and using NOx. This continued through the night.
703. While the Troy Bar closed earlier on this Saturday than the terminal hour in its licence, the section of this street outside [redacted venue] and [redacted venue] was used all night (and until we left post-4am) for the consumption of NOx use and for urination when quieter.

704. It is worth noting that the traffic on Old Street at this time was extremely busy, with a near constant flow of cars and motorbikes, with vehicles frequently driving fast and erratically. The area around Old Street Records, Trafik and Cirque was incredibly busy (even compared to Friday), with the pavement outside some venues in this area impossible to pass, with people spilling onto the road creating a negative impact on the public realm.
705. Cirque had a TEN extension and was open until 3am. It was noted that many operators use TENs to extend the hours of their venues on rotation in the area, as both Trafik and Junction East had TENs on the Friday visit and on the Saturday/Sunday morning visit they were in use at Cirque and The Shoreditch.
706. At 12:59 am an altercation took place in the queuing area outside a venue on Old Street. It appeared to be between two females. The police response was rapid, with eight officers arriving at the incident and one patrol car. However, because of the packed street the police had to move along the busy road amidst the traffic and pedestrian chaos, which substantially impeded their progress. The incident ended quickly, and no arrest was noted.
707. The already high level of traffic on Old Street had increased to a near constant flow, with a large number of motorbikes, often riding at speed well in excess of the limit, though the area, posing a significant risk to pedestrians.
708. Curtain Road was as busy as the Friday observation session, but the area that seemed significantly busier was Shoreditch High Street and Rivington Street. In the latter, there were often apparent non-NTE users standing in front of door staff of both the [redacted venue] and [redacted venue] inhaling NOx.
709. The Phoenix on Shoreditch High Street was busy, but its smoking section and door were well run, with the door team also having to contend with the groups of people standing around the venue entrance and under the bridge, who were not their customers. During the observations, police were stationed at the junction of Rivington Street and Shoreditch High Street on each side of the entrance to Rivington Street. This was the norm until The Phoenix closed.
710. Shoreditch High Street was very busy, with NTE users still arriving post-midnight, walking up the street from the Overground station and heading into Shoreditch. A late night refreshment premises on Shoreditch High Street, which had on the previous Friday

visit (at 1.25am) been observed with only a few people inside, now had a queue emerging outside and along the street, with customers standing around it in the street eating and dropping litter creating a negative impact on the public realm.

711. The queue was very busy for both The Shoreditch and Barrio on Shoreditch High Street, but with The Shoreditch having a TEN till 3:30am its queue maintained a flow of people seeking entrance until at least 2am. The queue was well managed.
712. The researchers observed Shoreditch High Street Station, to gauge the flow of people leaving and arriving. It was steady but not exceptionally busy in either access and egress.
713. Cars were moving at speed along Shoreditch High Street and Bethnal Green Road. At this point, and over the course of the observations in Shoreditch, a driver was observed appearing to inhale NOx from a balloon at the wheel, before driving off at high speed in a highly erratic and aggressive manner. The researchers have observed this phenomenon in other parts of London, and it has a potential catastrophic impact on public safety.

02:00 to departure

714. The researchers reviewed the dispersal of [redacted venue on Curtain Road]. When the researchers arrived, shortly before 2am, an apparent customer was outside the venue being attended to by an ambulance car and two paramedics. They were supported by the venue's staff and had wrapped the patient in a silver blanket. The patient was kept in a seated position but did not seem responsive.
715. A police car arrived, and two police officers went and spoke to the medics and then a venue staff member, assumed to be either a GM or assistant GM. The police officers stayed for less than five minutes then returned to their car and drove away.
716. The dispersal from the venue continued, with the crowd directed away from Curtain Road, and from the person receiving treatment. The door staff spoke with and encouraged people to move away from the area, but for the first part of the dispersal customers just moved across the road and gathered opposite creating a potential nuisance. However, by 02:07 am the door staff had moved over the road to clear the remaining people. The crowd from the queue at the [redacted venue on Curtain Road] was reasonably well behaved with little shouting, aggressive behaviour, urination or vomiting.

717. Despite the time now being well past 2am, groups of young males were still seen arriving from the Liverpool Street Station area and drifting towards central Shoreditch. Many appeared intoxicated and one group was shouting “Shoreditch, Shoreditch, Shoreditch”.
718. The paramedics were still attending to the person outside the [redacted venue on Curtain Road] as the researchers walked away down Curtain Road at 02:10 am.
719. The Old Blue Last had closed, and as the researchers walked toward that area, it was noted that, apart from one car full of NOx users, the street did not have any car bars or the large number of parked cars with music playing and people hanging out, as they had seen on the previous Friday observation. Again, this was part of the small but noticeable difference in the atmosphere of the Triangle observed between the Friday and Saturday observation nights.
720. As the researchers moved back towards central Shoreditch, a group of older (25+) men and women were congregating near the 24-hour car wash. They were shouting in an aggressive manner. Nearby, another group of men were shouting “I want to f*ck you” down an alleyway towards somebody who was out of the researchers’ sightline.
721. The researchers walked past the Village Underground venue on Holywell Lane. The music could be heard from inside but not at a level that could disturb the guests of the triple glazed hotel opposite. The queue management was a model of organisation, with pre-engagement by security staff to ensure patrons had either bought tickets or entry price and music policy was known. The smoking area was well managed and there was limited if any impact on the public realm. In contrast to many venues in Shoreditch (Rivington Street aside), the venue is helped by being on a quiet street with ample area for dispersal. There was no evidence of pre- or side-loading drinks containers here, nor of any NOx use or loitering vehicles on this road.
722. The researchers travelled along Curtain Road where there were significantly more glass bottles on the pavements, walls and in the road. The road also had had small groups of people sat chatting (who did not appear to be users of the NTE). There was one alleyway where a group of four men were observed all urinating at the same time.
723. The atmosphere on returning to this core part of the Triangle was a little heavy and there was more open NOx use. Ballie Ballerson had removed its smoking area, and the doors were now closed, as were those at Simmons, both in line with their licences.

724. The Blues Kitchen and Sunset Bar were still open as was Clique as the researchers walked past to review the southern end of Kingsland Road. All these venues appeared well operated outside at this time.
725. Basing House on Kingsland Road had a small queue. Earlier in the night the researchers had observed two men walking around Shoreditch carrying large rectangle shaped video screens on their backs advertising Basing House. Without entering the premises, it would be hard to tell if this influenced its customer numbers, but from the outside, and considering it was one of the later closing venues in the area, it was not busy outside compared to, say, Sunset Bar or Trapeze. Rolling Stock was quiet outside, and The Bridge was busy with its usual crowd. It is clear that this part of the former CIP area is much quieter than the Triangle.
726. The researchers observed police officers stop and arrest a car driver on Drysdale Street. A person and their car were taken away. There was a police van with several officers in attendance, who were filmed by what appeared to be residents. There was some interaction between these men and the police, but it dissipated.
727. On returning to Shoreditch High Street the number of police at the top of Rivington Street on the corner of Shoreditch High Street had increased to two x seven officers.
728. Old Street was still very busy at 3am. The eastern end of it, outside the [redacted venue] and the [redacted venue], was also very busy. It is worth noting that this area was much busier compared to the previous Friday observation, and until the researchers vacated the area after 4am.
729. Cars were also pulling up outside Shoreditch Church in numbers, creating traffic management issues, and of which some appeared to be illegal minicabs. Overall, the researchers had seen little evidence of illegal minicabs in the Triangle, something that was a common sight in the area's NTE a few years previously. It is likely that the post-pandemic resurgence of Ubers, the restart of the NightTube / Night Overground and other night transport options has made illegal cabs a less attractive option.
730. The area continued to attract non-users in vehicles well past 3am who appear to drive around (often dangerously) as part of a night out. For example, two three-wheel off road trike motorbikes - with no visible registrations - passed the researchers at the corner of Shoreditch High Street and Old Street at great speed with the riders wearing balaclavas

rather than helmets they sped around the area on and off pavements, intimidating pedestrians before disappearing north up Kingsland Road.

731. Throughout the night high-end cars drove repeatedly around the Triangle. As the night progressed the researchers began recognising the same cars. At no point did the owners appear to visit the venues in the former CIP area, but they did seem to be showing off their vehicles. Some of these drivers may also be linked to drug dealing as people off the street would approach some of the vehicles repeatedly and frequently, which appeared to serve no normal apparent purpose. Some of the vehicles were subsequently then seen parked up, often on red routes in contravention of TfL highway regulations, often with the drivers and passengers also inhaling NOx balloons.
732. By 3am Cirque was dispersing, and the police had deployed eight officers in a line outside Shoreditch Balls and Trafik watching Old Street and down into Curtain Road.
733. The [redacted venue on Curtain Road]'s dispersal up to and beyond its 4am closing time was quieter than expected, albeit there were nine police officers standing next to the venue at one point, which ensured individuals who were leaving moved on from this part of Curtain Road. Moving to Trapeze on Great Eastern Street, the queue was orderly.
734. The area around the end of Paul Street and the small square as it meets Old Street was as problematic as the Friday observation had been, with groups of males, some wearing face covering masks, others taking NOx. It was unfriendly and moody in the extreme and made a significant negative impact on public safety. There were also groups loitering near the [late night refreshment premises] and [late night refreshment premises] as well as out the front of an off-licence located here. Some of the men around this area were clearly not users of the area's NTE venues but scoping the crowd for potential victims.
735. The dispersal of the Star of Shoreditch opposite was orderly and well-managed, with people grouping outside and sitting on the public realm furniture, but the dispersal flow of people was much lower from here than that other late-night venues and the crowd was of a broader age range.
736. The researchers left the area at 4.20am. One of the researchers took the night bus from south of City Road. The researcher noted while waiting that the flow of people out of the area moves towards Shoreditch High Street Overground Station and Liverpool Street, as Old Street underground station is not on the night 24 hour tube. While they waited at the bus stop for ten minutes there were only three other people also doing so.

12.3 DALSTON

12.3.1 Introduction

737. The most recent Dalston cumulative impact policy area occupies a long and thin geography. It starts at the junction of Middleton Road, Kingsland Road and St Peter's Way. It then heads northwards along Kingsland Road (the A10) and continues the length of Kingsland High Street, until the start of Stoke Newington High Street.
738. The former CIP area widens during Kingsland High Street to take in Kingsland Green and Boleyn Road and so that it encompasses Bradbury Street and Gillett Square. While the entrance to Ridley Road Market (and various streets along the whole former CIP area) are included, it does not move further into those streets themselves.
739. In the *Hackney Statement of Licensing Policy 2018 to 2023* the section on the Dalston former CIP stated: "*As in Shoreditch, ENTE patrons also have access to relatively cheap alcohol from off- sales outlets, located amongst the entertainment premises.*" This remains the same, however it was only seen as an issue in one location during the field visit to Dalston, which is detailed later.
740. The high prevalence of post-01:00 hrs off-sales are a feature of Hackney nightlife that departs from comparable areas, for example, Camden and Westminster where there are fewer late night off-licences.
741. Dalston has a late-night socialising and dancing culture - to around 4am (with the occasional later exception). This is in line with some venues in Hackney Central and (the Tower Hamlets part of) Hackney Wick, but there are slightly more late night venues in Shoreditch.
742. The Overground route from Dalston Kingsland Station to Hackney Wick is now a line of interconnected NTE areas, each with its own crowd. But all have an overarching atmosphere that is recognisably 'Hackney': mixed, vibrant, and dynamic with local community inclusion.
743. The former Dalston CIP area presented as less mainstream than the NTE of Shoreditch. It is closer to the other areas of interest (Aols) (Hackney Wick and Hackney Central), both of which have a more 'creative' vibe.

744. The former Dalston CIP area has a more diverse offer than the Shoreditch ENTE (e.g., more LGBTQI+ venues) and appears better integrated with the local community.
745. Dalston is undoubtedly a noisy location late at night, with a notable number of noise 'incidents' (see also noise data), as well as a generally high ambient noise level. This has the potential for conflict between residents and NTE businesses and patrons.
746. In the same manner as Hackney Central (along Mare St), there are residents living above the shops. However, moving off the main streets, the side roads did not appear to have much noise intrusion from users of the NTE.
747. Overall, while a visually busy area, the staggered closing of venues from 11pm until the latest at 6am (Village 512) appears to keep the flow of people moving, with Ubers and night buses taking NTE users away from the area.

12.3.2 Observations

21:00-22:00 hrs

748. The researchers arrived at 21:00 hrs. The area was already busy, as was the Overground, with many passengers disembarking at Dalston Kingsland Station.
749. It is worth noting that outside Dalston Kingsland Station, there was already an old mattress and a discarded broken food blender, as well as some bedding. This remained there throughout the night. This contrasted with the excellent large-scale Hackney Council cleansing programme that takes place throughout the night in Shoreditch. The street scene and broken open refuse bags in Dalston had a particularly significant impact on public nuisance and public safety, arguably more than the impact of NTE goers (e.g., bottles, cans, NOx canisters, urination and vomit) on the former CIP area.
750. During research conducted for the CCTV review, it was noted that there is a longer term issue outside of Dalston Kingsland Station, and the location where the mattress was observed is a known rough sleeping location.
751. For the first hour the researchers walked to the northern end of the former CIP area. Kingsland High Street was busy, restaurants operated with tables outside and the atmosphere was friendly and non-threatening.

752. The researchers took the decision to observe beyond the end of the former CIP area and continued to the junction of Stoke Newington High Street and Stoke Newington Church Street to assess the number of venues beyond the most recent former CIP area.
753. There are various restaurants and bars with later opening hours beyond the northern end of the former CIP area, but here it was much quieter in terms of number of people, noise and impact on the street scene. While the restaurants and The Hart pub were busy, footfall was significantly less than within the former CIP area.
754. The researchers then walked the whole length of the area to the southernmost point of the former CIP area – Haggerston, where there is a small cluster of NTE venues. The Haggerston pub was busy as was Three Sheets and Mu, but other venues such as Pamela were quiet at this time.
755. A theme that emerged throughout the night was the amount of rubbish along the whole of the former CIP area, with another old mattress near Burke's Warehouse, with other items of rubbish piled around it. Later in the evening another mattress had been added to the pile. Both remained there after the researchers left.
756. While venues were using designated rubbish bags, these had not been removed during the night by the waste contractors, and users of the area were adding their own rubbish on top of the bags, so there was noticeable build-up of bottles and fast-food containers over the course of the evening, which contractors won't take. These then spill into the road and pavement getting smashed or crushed and also pose a potential assault hazard if used as an improvised weapon.
757. The incomplete removal of rubbish by contractors was commonplace. One example seen by the observers featured bank statements and private letters that had been left on the street rather than been picked up when the rubbish bag that was to be removed had obviously broken open. In another case - in Stoke Newington High Street - rubbish has been scattered across to the middle of the road during removal.
758. The researchers saw many discarded catering size cooking oil tins (oozing oil that stained the pavement), household goods, bottles etc throughout the audit. This is an issue that is to do with individual businesses, waste contractors and the council rather than cumulative impact.

759. It should be noted that the Metropolitan Police often deploy one of its four Hackney units (seven officers) from Shoreditch to Dalston early in the evening to set the tone ('early intervention'), but this is then usually re-deployed to join the other units in Shoreditch as this is where the main NTE issues in the borough take place. On this occasion there were no police visible.

22:00 – 00:00 hrs

760. The researchers visited Gillett Square on numerous occasions throughout the night. It was busy and contained a large number (up to 30) individuals street drinking at any one time. Other than leaving a large amount of street drinking detritus and litter (and urination against walls), this was the only impact noted during the observations, i.e., no violence or harassment.
761. Adjacent Bradbury Street was busy and the Jazz Bar (not the Vortex jazz club) on the corner of Gillett Square featured live music in its outside space. The small bars on this street had no designated smoking areas and this meant there was considerable pedestrian/vehicle conflict. The road is now too busy at weekend nights to safely have both pedestrians and motorised vehicles in such close proximity.
762. The researchers observed that there was an area in central Dalston that was very busy with street drinking. People walked out of off-licences in the area and opened cans and sat down straight away to consume their purchases. As the night continued this was a constant feature. The researchers witnessed a large amount of 'side-loading' from other off-licences and their own cans and bottles before people went to join queues to venues. These drinking vessels then ended up left on the street outside neighbouring businesses. The scale of this is considerable in Dalston and is linked to off-licences rather than on-premises.
763. The area from the Dalston Den up to the Dalston Superstore was very busy at this time, with large queues already forming outside Dalston Superstore. However, the external area and public realm impact of this key Dalston venue was very well managed. A team of at least five visible SIA personnel in clear high-viz jackets ensured the queue, and the smoking section, were well managed and throughout it was possible for other pedestrians to pass by and the pavement was not blocked. This continued over the course of the night and should be considered best practice.

764. The researchers walked to Ashwin Street in which both Club Otto and The Speakeasy bar are located. Both were quiet and there does not appear to be any impact of their presence here.
765. Returning to Kingsland Road, [redacted venue] had placed its crowd barriers across both sides of the pavement, funnelling people through the middle. This took up the whole pavement and created an intimidating and unnecessary pinch point. It was an excessive annexation of the public realm and intimidating for passers-by to walk through.
766. As various bars closed people moved toward the later venues. Pamela became much busier, and people were starting to queue for The Haggerston by midnight. They were well managed.
767. A general observation was that many venues along the whole route don't seem to have clear smoking areas outside the venues and this creates a negative public safety and public nuisance impact along the central spine of the former CIP area. There are some exceptions, but this lack of consistency causes congestion on the pavements.
768. It was also observed that while some venues clearly encourage their door teams to also manage the civic space outside of the venue and have staff maintain a certain level of cleanliness (e.g., Dalston Superstore, EARTH), many did not, with drinkers spreading out into the street mixing with those who were sideloading.

00:00 – 03.00hrs

769. The researchers returned to the northern end of the former CIP area, where Bar to Bar and Fontaine's are the late-night venues closest to this end of the former CIP area. Fontaine's was busy, but the patrons were seated in the smoking section and the door supervisor remained outside the whole time. Bar to Bar had a clear door system and clearly badged SIA operative. It was well managed externally. There was no negative impact here.
770. What was brought starkly to life by the observations were the large gaps in the former CIP area between Corrochio's Cantina and Bar to Bar where there are few customers of venues or any obvious negative impacts of licensed premises on the licensing objectives.
771. The Bonkers Bar was closed on the night, as was The Den, so the researchers were not

able to observe how the venues managed the public realm or what impact, if any, their clientele had on the area. It was noted that there was an off-licence here, but no street drinking or side-loading was seen at this end of the former CIP area.

772. Returning to Gillett Square on several occasions it remained busy through the 12-3am period, with even more uncleansed bottles and rubbish from street drinking observed. While the Jazz Bar had moved people inside, the rest of Bradbury Street remained a busy cluster, albeit the crowd was not behaving in a way which impacted negatively on the licensing objectives.
773. It was from midnight onward that the researchers started to see many more signs of public urination, but it should be noted that there are no permanent toilets or even temporary ones in the area. The provision of these facilities would, as in Hackney Central, make a notable difference to street scene and residents' lives.
774. EArth had set up its barrier system early in the night and while it operated a late licence that evening, its door remained steady, with no great flow of people, it was like Dalston Superstore - well managed with clear SIA badged staff and an effective door system in place.
775. While some bars appeared to be understaffed on their doors, most seemed well prepared. Overall, the outside of the venues in Dalston and their vicinity are better managed than in Shoreditch.
776. The central theme of the observation, however, was rubbish on the street, from street drinking and, increasingly as the night went on, fast food, which then became mixed with the bagged rubbish from licenced premises.
777. During the evening, the researchers observed two Hackney Council Enforcement officers patrolling the area. They were seen speaking with venue door teams and were diligently engaging with venues and customers. However, for the size of the area, there was very little other visible enforcement or 'capable guardianship' on the street.
778. By 1:30am the researchers observed a group of four males with a predatory nature patrolling the street opposite the Rio and Dalston Superstore. They engaged with intoxicated passers-by in what was a clear ruse to work out if, particularly lone users, could be tempted to go off to a neighbouring alley where there would be a strong

possibility of them being robbed and / or assaulted.

779. However, apart from this one group there were no other suspected predatory groups and there was none of the widespread street-based drug taking activity and 'hangers on' seen in Shoreditch.
780. The selling of NOx balloons was observed on a few occasions. However, compared to Shoreditch and even Hackney Wick, this was minimal. The researchers' previous observational experiences of the area and the views of interviewees suggest NOx use and detritus was worse pre-pandemic but that this has now diminished in Dalston. This appears to be the case.
781. Once the off licences in central Dalston closed, the street drinking declined in intensity, however this area remained a location for street drinking and drug use into the night.

03:00 hrs to departure

782. The researchers walked the whole length of the former CIP area one last time to observe how the later venues managed their doors and dispersal. All the venues the researchers observed had effective dispersal policies and understood their responsibilities to ensure that pavements were not blocked and that customers moved on to places where their Ubers could pick them up or to night bus stops / the Night Overground.
783. The NTE users that remained in the area and wanted to continue socialising were seen moving toward the later venues such as the Village 512, which had a well-managed door and a friendly crowd.

12.4 Hackney Central

12.4.1 Introduction

784. Hackney Central as an area of interest is compact. The area of observation centred around the junction of Amhurst Road, Bohemia Place and Mare Street, but the periphery (such as St John's Churchyard, Lower Clapton Road, Dalston Lane, The Narroway, Nursery Road, Paragon Road, Dalston Road, Valette Street and Sylvester Path, Graham Road and Morning Lane) were also visited.
785. Hackney Central has an Overground station and is serviced well by night buses, though as with the rest of the Overground line from Stratford to Richmond, it is not currently part of the 24-hour weekend network.
786. It has a good mix of both community and destination venues and still has the Hackney 'art vibe' and a broad age range of users that has made Hackney so famous and a destination for many.

12.4.2 Observations

20:00-22:00 hrs

787. The researchers took an orientation walk around the area. This started with Bohemia Place, which was holding a night market. The night market is in collaboration with Hackney Social. It is a free event, but if tickets are bought at £6 then a person has access to venues that continue till 2am, with the night market closing its stalls at 10pm.
788. Bohemia Place was busy and vibrant. There were two sets of barriers to prevent cyclists and vehicular traffic from entering the market at the Mare Street end of the otherwise permeable street. The barriers had two SIA team members. Both appeared overly relaxed and were not interacting with the crowd.
789. The further end of Bohemia Place did not have barriers and only one SIA badged security operative, though they were connected to the front gates via radio. Given the volume of patrons and the known issues with e-scooter and e-bike grab theft here this felt under-resourced.

790. The music was loud from the rear of Bohemia Place and opposite here there is a small row of houses which may experience a negative impact from this.
791. There was a busy space outside of the Globe pub on Morning Lane, but this had a friendly and apparently local crowd.
792. The famous MOTH Club had its crowd barriers ready for the night. It is worth noting that later in the night that this was a very well-run door, with a good number of visibly badged SIA personnel who were seen to be managing the crowd in a courteous and effective manner.
793. A key licensed venue on Narrow Way/ Mare Street was extremely busy. The public space around it, to the side and front of the venue was also busy, albeit there appeared to be no door presence at this time and public drinkers mingled with patrons – there was no demarcation or supervision.
794. The lower part of Narrow Way / Mare Street at this time is restricted to vehicles, but it had (and continued to have throughout the night) a very busy flow of cyclists, both for commercial pick up from McDonald's and people coming to venues and travelling though Mare Street. At times many of these cyclists, particularly those on e-bikes and e-scooters (some of which appear to be de-restricted) travel at speeds up to and in excess of 30 mph when moving downhill. This makes the street dangerous as many users of the NTE are increasingly intoxicated in this area as the night progresses.
795. The researchers moved along Mare Street and walked past The Crown Pub on to Lower Clapton Road. There were no issues. A small cocktail bar called Behind the Wall, along with the Crown are amongst the few licensed venues at the top of Mare Street. Lower Clapton road has further licensed premises, but they do not appear to present any collective negative impact.

22:00 – 00:00 hrs

796. The layout of the Hackney Central area of interest meant that for large parts of the evening the researchers remained within two areas that make up the hub of the NTE: the junction of Amhurst Road, Mare Street and Bohemia Place, and within Bohemia Place itself.
797. The researchers repeatedly walked the interlinking streets and lanes, such as around

Morning Lane, the lower part of Mare Street and to the top of Mare Street. This area remained the same level of intensity (low to moderate) throughout the night with no issues relating to crime, public nuisance or public safety.

798. The MOTH continued to have an orderly queue and the outside space around the venue was well managed.
799. The Globe pub remained busy, with some smokers outside, but there was limited noise. The customers remained friendly and well-behaved, and the management began moving people inside around 11pm (there are flats above),
800. Sylvester Path and the area around the Old Ship pub was clear and quiet.
801. The Wetherspoons on Mare Street was nearing closing. It was well managed, with a single SIA member of staff supporting the serving staff by clearing tables. Smokers stood outside quietly chatting. Customers left in small numbers or alone but nothing that would impact on the area or nearby residents.
802. However, the smoking section is not demarcated, so people merged with those waiting at the bus stop. This might be rectified with a smoking section to the side.
803. Amhurst Road - where it joins Dalston Lane is mostly residential in nature and was not busy. The Crown pub at the top of Mare Street / Lower Clapton Road was quiet when it dispersed, with a slow drift of people leaving. The Behind the Wall was very quiet, with only the occasional smoker outside. People left in a quiet manner. It would be easy to miss that it was there.
804. The Hackney Tap remained busy until it closed. However, it is worth noting that they had only one SIA operative, who also cleared the tables and glasses away. He did this on his own, so while engaged in this there was no one at the door and anybody could have walked into the venue, even when strictly speaking it was closed.
805. As such, the venue seems to be understaffed. There was a large amount of glassware to be removed. When the tables had been cleared away, customers moved to join other groups of NTE users, who were sitting on the steps of the square/churchyard. They had either purchased take out drinks from the off-licence opposite or brought their drinks from the Tap in open vessels. It is worth noting that glass was still used for outside drinkers and no plastic glasses were seen.

806. Street drinking in Mare Street / the square continued after the local off-licences had closed, albeit not at the same rate. However, even after the pub here and the off-licences had closed, this area remained a popular location. It is worth noting that one of the issues here that impacts upon the public realm is the sheer amount of people congregating and street drinking alongside cyclists, particularly delivery riders, moving at speed, all trying to occupy the same space.
807. When the Marks & Spencer store turned off its internal and fascia lights, one side of the street became suddenly noticeably darker. While the street lighting project offers attractive fittings with low light pollution, this did plunge one side of the street into darkness. This meant that cyclists moving at speed, weaving in-between the public realm seating - where people are drinking off sales - do so in reduced light, increasing the hostile feel of the area.
808. The lack of public toilets also became noticeable at this time. It was clear that the churchyard was now the place to go. It is notable that there are no portable toilets / pissoirs in the area.
809. Off-licence bags, fast food containers, bottles and glassware were building up over the course of the night and there were now hundreds of empty vessels in this area. The nearest bin is outside the McDonald's rather than next to the steps of the square, so people just left their rubbish behind. At no point did the researchers observe any cleansing service.
810. Considering that this area is next to a cluster of late-night venues there is a possibility that these empty and broken glass vessels could be used in either a fight or by disgruntled people being turned away from a venue.
811. In Bohemia Place the night market had closed at 10pm, so then the stall holders started packing down until around 11pm. The place had by now become very busy with both night market and venue customers and there was a noticeable lack of SIA personnel, with the one on the far end of Bohemia Place brought to the front gates to try to stop or regulate the flow of cars and vans. There was also a lot of broken glass on the floor where the tables had been in front of the Hackney Social and Night Tails.
812. It should be noted that both Night Tails and the Hackney Social ran tight, rapid and well-managed doors. Night Tails have a staggered system. This starts with an ID

scanner check, then a desk for bag check and then a body check, with a floating SIA operative scanning the area. Hackney Social also had ID, bag and body checks.

813. The atmosphere of Bohemia Place noticeably changed within the area when the night market closed. Groups of young men sat or stood against the walls (not appearing to be customers of the venues). Hackney Brew Co remained open, as did the other venues.
814. It was noticeable that once the tables had been removed just how dark the section between Night Tails and Hackney Brew Co is. This now felt a very unsafe and intimidating area and was notably darker than outside the front of Night Tails and Hackney Brew Co. Some form of lighting design to the space would enhance the public safety of the area and give it a more welcoming ambience.
815. Once the night market closed the SIA personnel supporting Bohemia Place simply faded away. When the researchers revisited the area at 11pm, the front gate to Bohemia Place had been closed and only a single door in the larger gate was open. Many young men who had previously been inside but had been moved out onto the street and were now gathered outside Bohemia Place in the public realm, some of whom were intimidating those exiting and entering the space. It felt extremely tense and unpleasant and there was now no visible SIA presence. Some of the men were also offering drugs to those entering Bohemia Place.
816. Once inside the researchers witnessed open urination against the walls and broken glass across much of the area. The queues to the two late venues were still well managed, but there was no effort by the door staff to step outside of their area to manage the people in the wider Bohemia Place, i.e., to stop public urination.
817. By and large the area inside Bohemia Place now felt safe. But if anything happened, or issues became lively away from the two main venues, then there was no visible support – it felt ‘lawless’.

00:00-02:00 hrs

818. The majority of the next two hours were spent by the researchers outside the Hackney Tap, Paper Dress Vintage (a quirky bar and live music venue) and the large Oslo bar and gig venue. The Oslo door was very well managed: queues were quickly dealt with, and the crowd was relaxed.

819. In the square, where the Windrush sculptures are located, the same observations as earlier in the evening still held - there was considerable low level noise with a small amount of screeching, considerable (though slightly less) on-street drinking and incessant high speed cyclists. A few people approached the researchers to ask them if they wanted to buy drugs, but none were threatening. The area contained people eating takeaways and others waiting for Ubers. There were NTE users still being dropped off here well after midnight, who were there to patronise Paper Dress Vintage or the Bohemia Place venues. The atmosphere was peaceful though chaotic.
820. There is a significant challenge around the exterior of Bohemia Place and Mare Street: the chaotic and conflicted public realm. There is a busy bus garage, with double decker buses leaving and returning throughout the night. These are large and heavy vehicles that swing in and out of the garage road with some speed in an area dominated by mostly intoxicated people. Uber drivers continually turn into the bus garage road and then must do a tight U-turn, which also adds to the chaos – a better solution to the now large numbers of Ubers and minicabs is required.
821. In terms of negative impact on the area from the venue, off licence and fast food restaurant customers, there is certainly an issue of public safety in this area, but this is mostly due to the public realm layout and conflict between transit modes. The lack of the 24hr Overground here means there is a very high reliance on Ubers and the public realm with its small junctions and lack of ranks is simply not designed to cope with them.

02:00-departure

822. Nothing observed post-2am was seen as having a significant negative impact on the public realm. The queue at Oslo was busier, but it remained extremely well run. Most street drinkers in the square outside the Hackney Tap had disappeared, though a hardcore remained. The researchers departed at 2:18am.

12.5 Hackney Wick

12.5.1 Introduction

823. Hackney Wick as an area of interest is divided by the boundary of Hackney and Tower Hamlets.
824. It should be noted that a visitor to the area will not make a distinction between the council boundaries. The whole area will be viewed as Hackney Wick, which currently is a destination famous for its tap rooms, daytime clubs, late night dancing, food, and generally hip vibes.
825. An example of how the area will be seen by visitors is The Queens Yard Summer Party <https://queensyardsummer.party/venue/> The list of venues clearly shows that they all work and collaborate for events and their clientele would see this collectively as “The Wick” - as the area is colloquially known.
826. The line dividing the two boroughs runs along the front of the Overground station and divides the two yards: Main Yard in Hackney and Queens Yard in Tower Hamlets.
827. The Tower Hamlets part of Hackney Wick contains The Lord Napier Star as well as most of the area’s late-night venues, the majority of which are to be found within Queens Yard.
828. Across from Queens Yard is the venue All my Friends and then opposite this venue on the River Lee Navigation is Barge East (all in Tower Hamlets).
829. For the purposes of this research, the Hackney Council area of interest in Hackney Wick starts at the Overground station and the new interlinking alley to Wallis Road. It also includes Prince Edward Road, Wallis Road to Main Yard and the footbridge to the Hackney Bridge complex, which in turn leads to the Echo Building in Queen Elizabeth II Olympic Park.
830. The main location of venues within the boundary of Hackney Council are those in Main Yard and Wallis Road. These are Number 90, Studio 9294 and Grow. Both Grow and Number 90 have terraces adjoining River Lea Navigation, with seating running adjacent to water.
831. Across the Hackney Bridge into the QEII Olympic Park is the Hanger Bar, which also

contains a large food hall. There is a large outdoor seating area in front of the building leading to the River Lea Navigation.

832. While the area is busy at night it is not a late operating area such as Shoreditch and, to a lesser extent, Dalston. Number 90 closes at 1am on Saturday/Sunday and Hackney Bridge at midnight. Only Grow opens till 2am on Saturday/Sunday. Studio 9294 operates mainly as a daytime venue, running typically from 2pm until 10pm or midnight. The rest of the venues are restaurants and observe typical restaurant hours.
833. The feel of the Hackney side of Hackney Wick is that it is mainly focused on daytime events and evening restaurants, with the main late-night venues located within Queens Yard (part of Tower Hamlets).

12.5.2 Observations

20:00hrs

834. The researchers arrived at 8pm and undertook a brief reconnaissance of the area. It was already busy.
835. The Overground station delivered a constant stream of people to the area. At this time the flow contained residents going towards the new developments on Fish Island and visitors heading toward Queens Yard and Main Yard. Visitors were seen to go between venues in both yards during the night.
836. The burger stands directly outside the Overground station on White Post Lane traded briskly from when the researchers arrived to when the observation ended at 2:18am.
837. Overall, the demographic was predominantly a hip crowd of millennials and Gen Z who appeared to either live within the area or who had travelled to Hackney Wick as a destination, probably from other parts of East London.
838. Throughout the night very few people were observed smoking cigarettes and discarding cigarette butts which typically degrade the street scene. However, there was a very high percentage of visitors who were vaping, albeit with few discarded disposable vapes seen. This meant that the pavements in the Wick were much cleaner than Shoreditch and Dalston or even Hackney Central, which was generally cleaner than the two former CIP areas.

22:00-00:00hrs

839. Walking up Wallis Road from White Post Lane the researchers passed Prince Edward Road and observed Slice of Pizza. Here people were sat outside, were relaxed and were not making any unreasonable noise. Corner Stone restaurant was closing. A low hub of voices was heard outside.
840. The only other venue that was passed on the route towards the Main Yard was the Beer Merchants Tap. It had a single SIA supervisor on the front gate, and it looked busy inside, but neither researcher could hear music or any conversation from inside the venue. The street was clean.
841. As the researchers passed further along the street - where Wallis Road leads towards the Main Yard - there are buildings set back from the road. Here there are spaces for cars to park in front of the industrial buildings and cars were pulling up disgorging NTE users and NOx balloons were being sold and inhaled. However, this was on a negligible scale compared to Shoreditch.
842. Throughout the night drivers pulled up in cars and small groups of people were hanging out, coming and going with occasional NOx use taking place. But it had very little impact on the public realm, and it did not feel or seem threatening as it can do in Shoreditch.
843. The area near Number 90 and the lift and steps up to Hackney Bridge is a key point for taxi and Uber pick up – there are no congestion issues like Shoreditch or Hackney Central
844. The exit from Number 90 filters people out of a side door, and the venue erects a short walkway out of steel pedestrian barriers so that people walk further away from the exit and bridge. This meant that there weren't groups hanging around and the system moved people very effectively away from the front of the residential building adjacent to Number 90.
845. The researchers walked on to Hackney Bridge and were struck by the sound emanating from the terrace and the barge of Number 90. Whilst it was very loud, the nearest apartments are around 100 metres away.
846. Many of the venues fronting the river in both Hackney and Tower Hamlets have no railings to stop people from falling into the river. One customer was seen sitting on the

very edge of the river wall in one venue, swaying whilst visibly very drunk. This is an issue that Hackney and Tower Hamlets may wish to collaborate with venues on.

847. Walking over the footbridge to the Hackney Bridge complex, the vicinity was much quieter, and the outdoor area was closed.
848. It is worth contrasting the significant noise from the river side of Number 90 and the almost complete lack of sound on the building's other side (inside Main Yard) where it faces apartments - this is an ideal scenario for residents and the operator. This was also true for neighbouring Grow. Both venues operated well-managed door operations, with bag searches and ID checks on everybody attending. The area was clean and quiet.

00:00-02:00hrs

849. The Overground station closed at around 00:00hrs, albeit staff remained on site a little longer. The area outside the station however was busy till the researchers departed at 2:18am. The burger stand was continually busy and the atmosphere in this area was friendly. There was a constant flow of Ubers and other app-based car services.
850. It should be noted that the main flow of people to the Overground for the last trains and also now for taxis and Ubers was from the tap rooms in Queen's Yard (Tower Hamlets) which were starting to close. The main flow of people arriving in the area were those entering into the Queens Yard for the Colour Factory and The Yard.
851. The flow of delivery bike riders was constant, as was the flow of Ubers and ride share schemes, but they do not make a significant negative impact on the public realm, unlike other parts of Hackney at night.
852. With no night Overground operating in Hackney Wick and few night bus routes nearby, then without access to a ride hailing app service, it is extremely difficult to leave the area. The colloquial term for this phenomenon is "trapped in the Wick".
853. Of note was a public portable urinal near the Overground station on the Tower Hamlets side of the Wick, which must be commended, as it was noticeable within the area around Queens Yard and the station itself there was a lack of public urination.
854. The researchers conducted another tour of the area as Number 90 started to disperse. There was a steady flow of customers, not rushed but orderly and very well managed.

People leaving Grow behaved in a similar fashion. This is very different to the dispersal of some venues in Shoreditch.

02:18hrs - Departure

855. The researchers departed at 2:18am. At this time all venues located within the Hackney side of the Wick were closed. The main activity of the night was still happening in Queens Yard at the Colour Factory. This was observed to have a well-managed door, with several visible SIA staff. They operated a clear ID check, body and bag searches in a friendly and hospitable manner. The clientele appeared to be a young mixed; hip and happy crowd. There is clearly a consistent approach across both licensing authorities for what is expected from venues in Hackney Wick.

DRAFT

12.6 Broadway Market and London Fields

12.6.1 Introduction

856. Broadway Market is a well-known London retail market, commercial and residential street. It has held a traditional retail market on Saturdays and Sundays for many years, with Saturday the busiest day. Over recent years the area has become increasingly gentrified, and the market has changed both traders and in its dynamic. This has brought more and different customers to the area.
857. Broadway Market as a street now contains over 20 food and drink premises (excluding the market stalls) – mostly restaurants, but with three pubs and two bars. There are no nightclubs or dedicated live music venues.
858. The pubs and bars are well spaced out. Of the pubs, at the southern end of the market is The Perseverance. In the middle of the street is The Dove and at the northern end is The Cat and Mutton. The latter has a 1am close on Friday and Saturday night. It is a large corner pub, and its entrance faces directly on to London Fields opposite. It has a covered outside seating and smoking area with long trestle seats and tables.
859. Opposite The Cat & Mutton there is an off-licence with 5:30am till 11pm Monday to Thursday and till 12am Friday and Saturday hours.
860. Restaurants are now interspersed along the full length of the Market. Whilst not a late night destination, it is a busy and vibrant area both during the day and until slightly after midnight.
861. There have been ongoing tensions between residents (who live either above the commercial premises on the street itself or who live adjacent to the market) and the presence of licensed premises. This is due to the large numbers of visitors who are now attracted to the market and its licensed premises from all over London (and beyond). It was once a predominantly fruit and vegetable market serving, mostly, local people (indeed when the market was relaunched in 2004 it is believed that there were only two historic stalls still active).
862. Adjacent to Broadway Market is London Fields. This is one of Hackney's (and London's) most popular public spaces. It attracts locals and visitors and is most popular in the

summer months. During the pandemic, when outside gathering was allowed, London Fields became extraordinarily busy as a place to meet and drink and this caused substantial negative impacts on both the council's services (e.g., cleansing, enforcement officers) and on nearby residents (noise and fouling). It should be noted that there is one pub adjacent to this end of the park: the Pub on the Park. This has a licence until 1am on Saturday and Sunday mornings.

863. On 22nd of July the researchers conducted a fieldwork audit from 8pm until after midnight. to review what, if any, impact the customers of licensed premises appeared to have on the surrounding area.
864. Around a five to ten minute walk from Broadway Market and London Fields, there is also a cluster of later-night licensed premises - at the junction of Westgate Street and Mare Street. This area is not directly in the 'area of interest' being examined by this research, but it was observed to understand how its customers may interact with the Broadway Market and London Fields area.

12.6.2 Observations

20:00-22:00hrs

865. The researchers arrived via Mare Street and walked along Westgate Street. The late-night venues such as Night Tales Loft (near the junction onto Mare Street) had a steady flow of traffic and people heading to the tap rooms and bars in this area. Despite the rain, which was intermittent throughout the audit, all these venues were busy during the observation period.
866. The weather meant the issues that had been raised about drinking in London Fields could not be observed on this audit. The area was more subdued than if it had been a hot summer evening.
867. Significant noise could be heard from one [redacted venue]. The crowd was loud, and it was the only real noise heard which may have disturbed residents in this area.
868. The [redacted venue] had two door staff. One was outside the main entrance, and one was standing watching the smoking section. The smoking section was full, as was the interior of the pub. The crowd was young (over 18) and appeared to be mostly locals and

an East London crowd (from style and dress). However, the researchers also noted groups of young men arriving at the [redacted venue], who were more mainstream and more closely reflected those who had been observed in Shoreditch on the night audits there. Despite this, the crowd, despite being very loud both inside and out, were not observed creating any other issues.

22:00-00:00hrs

869. In the centre of Broadway Market is The Dove pub - in the middle of the market - this was busy, with a few patrons outside, but most customers were inside. It was a friendly pub with a broad mix of ages and a diverse range of people. It was much quieter than [redacted venue] in terms of shouting and music. It had a calmer atmosphere, even though in terms of numbers of patrons it was just as busy.
870. There are approximately ten cafes and restaurants on the market, but they and their customers appear to have little impact on the area. For example, the Bella Vita Italian restaurant was busy with customers sat at tables under the awnings. None of the customers on leaving were observed to cause problems in the street.
871. Unlike some areas of Hackney's NTE, there were very few people hanging out on the street, and, post-market, it was extremely clean with no broken rubbish bags or random detritus.
872. The researchers returned to Westgate Street and the small cluster of premises around the junction with Mare Street. Venues such as Night Tales Loft had a well-managed queue and, like its sister venue in Bohemia Place, had an ID scanner and undertook searches.
873. The Forest Road Brewing tap room adjacent was staffed by a friendly door supervisor, and the venue had a relaxed and well-behaved crowd. The other venues in the area were very similar. Throughout the evening, Uber drivers were pulling up and dropping off customers, however the rain kept people inside the venues.
874. It was not felt that this Westgate Street / Mare Street cluster had any impact on Broadway Market or London Fields as there is some, but ultimately limited, foot traffic between the two areas.
875. The researchers walked through London Fields, which was dark by this time and empty

due to the rain. Some people could be observed walking through the park on their way to other destinations. The Pub on the Park had a relatively small crowd inside and a few smokers outside who were well-behaved. There did not appear to be any issues arising from the operation of the pub that could be seen to impact the area.

876. On returning to Broadway Market, [redacted venue] had removed its smoking section by 11pm, however people still stood outside smoking. And, while there was still some chatter to be heard (and music when the door opened), noise breakout and negative impact was not as intense as it had been earlier in the evening.
877. Nothing was noted from the dispersal of any of the other venues on the remainder of Broadway Market.

Post-00:00hrs

878. Post-midnight the researchers walked back along Broadway Market. The [redacted venue] was still busy, smokers outside continued chatting and the music was still playing, but apart from this, there was nothing else happening in the area of note. The researchers departed the area at 12:15am.
879. One of the researchers walked through London Fields to pick up onward transport in Hackney Central. At this point the Pub on the Park was closing and people were leaving, a few people stood outside and chatted. There were no issues.
880. Post-midnight observation by the other researcher of the area around Westgate Street and Mare Street recorded no issues associated with the venues clustered here, despite queues to Late Night Tales Loft and considerable activity around its neighbouring venues.