

City of London
Night-time Economy
Review 2019

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SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this review is to outline the Night Time Economy (NTE) in the City of London and to provide insight into the shape, flow and some specifics of the night-time licensed trade.

The City of London has a growing NTE, and the specific characteristics that define the City of London more widely can be seen in the specific characteristics of the City of London's NTE.

This review of the City of London's Night Time Economy has been conducted using a mix of data analysis of a range of data sets available and observational visits to a selection of licensed venues.

To provide a clearer outline of the NTE areas of the city the wards were combined into six relatively distinct but overlapping NTE hubs within the City. These are: Liverpool Street; Fenchurch; Bridge and Monument; Bank and St Pauls; Farringdon; and, Barbican and Smithfield. Each area has certain distinctions and differing character for their NTE's.

SECTION 2: METHODOLOGY

The review was divided into two sections. Firstly, a desk analysis was made of data that was collected and analysed to provide a clear outline and shape of the Night Time Economy (NTE) in the City of London ("the City"). Secondly, a series of observations of licensed venues was undertaken to provide greater insight and depth of understanding for the actual operation of the NTE in the City.

The data analysis section includes the collation and analysis of the data available and relevant to the NTE in the City. To undertake this analysis we identified two approaches to organising the data, identified the available relevant data sets, analysed these using four themes and identified the sources of the data to be used. These are outlined in the sections below.

Data

The aim of the review is to provide a snapshot understanding of the City of London's Night Time Economy (NTE) for a 1-year period. To understand the City's NTE it is

necessary to understand what is happening that is related to the NTE, where it is happening and when it is happening. To achieve this, we identified data sets that were:

- a) Geographically relevant (i.e. in the City of London) and were organised by ward.
- b) Time relevant covering a 1-year period. Where possible we accessed data that covered the 6 pm to 6 am period, although some data sets were not linked to the time of occurrence of the incident (e.g. Pollution).
- c) Relevant to the activities and impacts of the Night Time Economy.

What is happening

To answer the question of what is happening in the City's NTE we organised the data sources that we had access to into: Crime and Violence; Anti-social behaviour, environment and public nuisance; health impacts; and indicators of cumulative impact. We divided the data into criteria groups for further analysis and insight. These are:

- **Crime and violence:** using data sets for assault, violent and threatening behaviour, sexual assault and racially charged assault.
- **Anti-social behaviour, environment and public nuisance:** using data sets for public nuisance complaints, street cleaning, public order offences, drunken behaviour offences and TFL incidents.
- **Health impacts:** using data from London Ambulance Service on alcohol related call-outs.
- **Cumulative Impact:** using the data across the board to identify saturation issues.

Where it is happening

To answer the question of where this is happening and to understand the implications of the data we divided the data by City level, ward level, groupings of wards, and for three location specific issues. These are outlined as:

- The City level provides a summary of the overall data sets and timings.
- The Ward level identifies the geographical variation across the City in terms of NTE activity and impact.

- We have also grouped wards together to provide a picture for areas that are connected through other aspects, such as activity type and/or geographical proximity.
- Specific issues were identified for Farringdon and Liverpool Street for the arrival of Crossrail and for the Liverpool Street area in terms of the potential impacts of the Shoreditch and Brick Lane Cumulative Impact Zones.

The wards have been grouped into the following areas:

NTE area	Wards included
Bridge/Monument	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bridge and Bridge Without • Candlewick • Vintry • Dowgate • Queenhithe
Bank/St Pauls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Walbrook • Cordwainer • Cheap • Bread Street
Barbican Smithfield	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cripplegate • Bassishaw • Aldersgate
Liverpool Street	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bishopsgate • Broad Street • Cornhill • Lime Street • Coleman Street
Farringdon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farringdon Within • Farringdon Without • Castle Baynard
Fenchurch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aldgate • Tower • Langbourne • Portsoken

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Billingsgate
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Table 1: Ward area groups

When it is happening

To answer the question of when, we have taken a 1-year snapshot for the period between 6 pm and 6 am. The data available varied in how recent it was and so the data sets each cover a 1-year period between August 2017 and July 2018 (with some gaps in the data for these months). As this is a snapshot review, and we are not looking for long-term patterns,

we have used these data sets as a series of snapshots that when put together provide a deeper understanding of the nature of the NTE in the square mile.

The data has also been analysed on a monthly basis to account for any seasonal variations.

Observations

The observation of the venues used different sets of data and were collected by observation. We have used a research study led by the Centre for Public Health at Liverpool John Moores University ([link](#)) that conducted a similar observation study of venues in Liverpool and other European cities to inform our selection of measures. We have developed the process separately as the circumstances and context of the observation differs.

The observations took place on Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights between hours ranging from 8 pm to 2 am. Each observation was recorded during a short visit to the premises. The observations were made over a selection of four nights in November and December 2018. The character of the NTE changes significantly in the City between the three days, and between the early, middle and later parts of the evening.

The observations were conducted in a uniform manner, specific levels and observations being recorded in the same manner and order at each licensed premises. Results of the Observations can be seen as Appendix One.

SECTION 3: SOURCES OF DATA

The data report used data collected from a range of sources, including City of London teams, City of London Police and the Greater London Authority's SafeStats data

warehouse and hub. Much of the data sourced needed to be organised into aligned formats and some work was undertaken to ensure that the different data sets were comparable for analysis.

The data was largely grouped in terms of crime and violence, health impacts and impacts on residents (anti-social behaviour, noise and pollution).

The data sets we used were based on the key data that is of relevance to the NTE and, most importantly, are collected and accessible and are of reasonable quality. There are notable absences of data that would be useful for this type of analysis, but are not collected or available, such as pedestrian flows to and inside the City, and accurate data on consumption levels of alcohol and other substances within the NTE. The data sets we have used include:

- **Licensed premises:** as provided by the City of London Corporation (“the City Corporation”) Licensing Team. We analysed these in terms of location (ward and grouped ward level), membership of the LNL and Safety Thirst.
- **Traffic light scheme:** as provided by the Licensing Team. We analysed these in terms of location (ward and ward grouping), membership of the LNL and Safety Thirst.
- **Ambulance call outs – alcohol related:** as accessed through SafeStats. This data provides ward, and the time and date of incident.
- **Assault:** accessed through SafeStats for British Transport Police (BTP) and directly for City of London Police. This provides ward, date and time.
- **Violent or threatening behaviour:** accessed through SafeStats for BTP and directly for City of London Police. This provides ward, date and time.
- **Sexual Offences:** accessed through SafeStats for BTP and directly for City of London Police. This provides ward, date and time.
- **Racially aggravated assault:** accessed through SafeStats for BTP and directly for City of London Police. This provides ward, date and time.

- **Drunken behaviour:** accessed through Safestats for BTP and directly for City of London Police. This provides ward, date and time.
- **Other public order offences:** accessed through Safestats for BTP and directly for City of London Police. This provides ward, date and time.
- **Public nuisance complaint:** as provided by the City Corporation Pollution Team. This provides ward and date.
- **Street cleaning:** As provided by the City Corporation Cleansing Team. We have used records for vomit and human urine cleaning callouts as these align most to drunken behaviour and have analysed these by area and month.

SECTION 4: DATA ANALYSIS - GENERAL

Data from London Authority's SafeStats community safety data hub, City of London teams and the City of London Police was collected and provided in a range of formats and covered a range of data points. All the data collected covered location, date and almost all data covered time.

The data generally included ward location, although for some of the data the location was translated to ward from a street location or building location provided in the data. The City of London Geocortex interactive mapping web application was used for this.

Ward location was used for the data as this was readily available for the majority of the data sets used and the wards in the City of London are small enough to allow localised analysis and grouping.

Analysis of the data in the form of graphs and tables can be seen as Appendices Two (LAS), Three (BTP) and Four (TFL).

Geographical Analysis

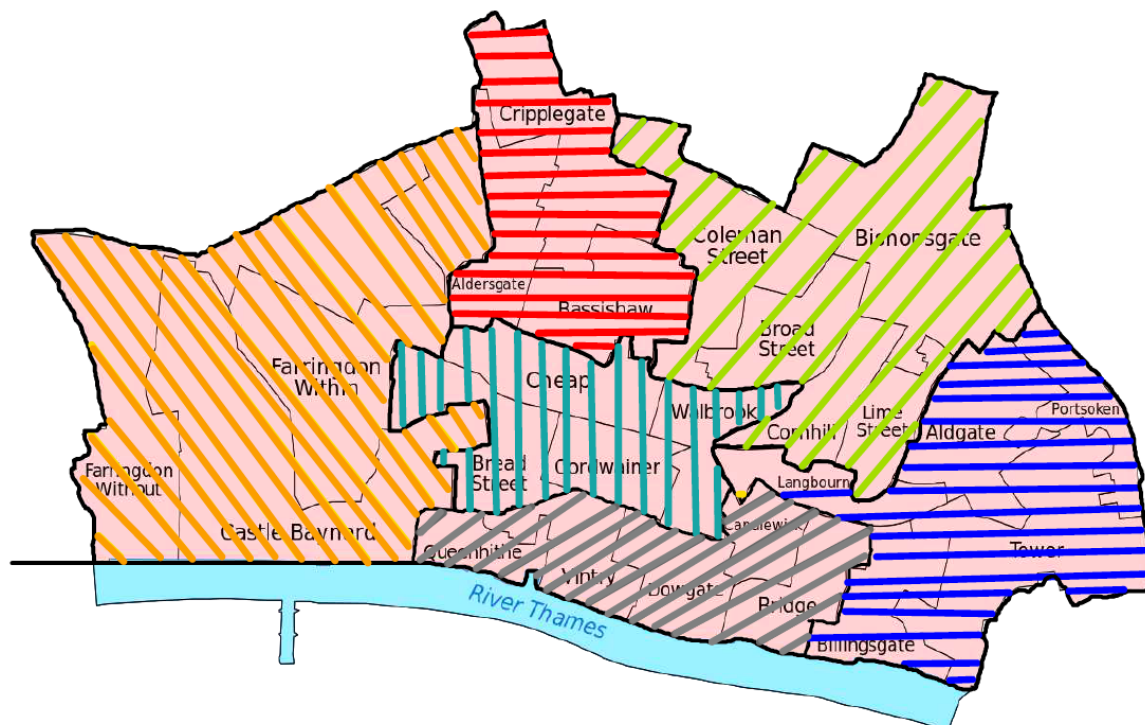
The overview of the data by grouped ward ("area") has been divided below into an overview table to outline the areas by key indicator (*Table 1*), and into a broken-down City of London Police data tables (*Table 2*) to highlight specific details for some offences.

Grouping wards into areas

The groupings have been established based on a number of characteristics. Three of the areas focus on major transport stations, Liverpool Street, Fenchurch, Bank/St Pauls and Bridge/Monument. Farringdon encompasses an area that borders on to Westminster and is focused around Farringdon Road that cuts through the City of London from the Thames to Islington. Smithfield/Barbican covers the key residential estates in the City of London.

An analysis of the area data in the form of point and heat maps can be seen as Appendix Six.

**Map of the City of London showing the
Six Areas used for Data Analysis**



Key

Orange (Diagonal)	Farringdon
Red (Horizontal)	Barbican Smithfield
Green (Diagonal)	Liverpool Street
Blue (Horizontal)	Fenchurch
Blue Grey (Vertical)	Bank/St Pauls
Grey (Diagonal)	Bridge/Monument

Table 2: Overview of incidents per area

Area	Licence s (Public/ Private) ¹	COLP: violence (per 100 licenses)	COLP: Sexual Offence s	British Transport Police (per 100 licenses)	TFL reports	Londo n Ambul ance Servic e (per 100 license s)	Noise compla ints (per 100 license s)	Cleani ng and anti- social behavi our (per 100 license s) ²	LNL Membe r-ship (per 100 license s)	Safety Thirst Membe r-ship (per 100 license s)	Traffic light Schem e by year (Sep 17 – Aug 18) ³
Bridge/ Monument	84 (65/19)	103 (122)	18	58 (69)	19	57 (67.8)	0 (0)	129 (153)	31 (36.9)	5 (5.9)	20
Bank/ St Pauls	130 (111/19)	126 (97)	10	153 (117.7)	41	111 (85.4)	1 (0.76)	128 (101)	49 (37.7)	8 (6.15)	60
Barbican/ Smithfield	43 (22/21)	51 (118)	3	9 (20.9)	5	47 (91.5)	6 (13.9)	65 (151)	11 (25.6)	1 (2.32)	0
Liverpool St	256 (190/66)	350 (136)	31	459 (179.2)	187	258 (100)	2 (0.78)	228 (89)	96 (37.5)	14 (5.4)	161
Farringdo n	210 (187/23)	210 (100)	28	27 (12.8)	73	126 (60)	3 (1.42)	166 (79)	64 (30.5)	3 (1.4)	17
Fenchurc h	198 (161/37)	167 (84)	21	35 (17.6)	114	135 (68.2)	1 (0.5)	177 (89)	84 (42.4)	14 (7.0)	26

¹ The assumption made for the RAG levels for the LNL's is based on the proportion of licensed premises that are open in the late-night economy. The number includes licensed premises that are open to the general public and those that, whilst operating in the NTE are by restricted access based on invitation, membership or employment.

² This data includes both City of London Corporation recorded ASB and City of London Police recorded ASB.

³ For this table we have applied a weighting to the Traffic Light Scheme tables, 3 is applied for a Red level, 2 for an Amber level and 1 for a Green level.

The overview table shows a number of differences between the grouped ward areas. The following analysis is based on the rates of incidents per 100 licensed premises.

Bridge/Monument

This area has the second lowest number of licensed premises with a relatively high number of licensed premises being private access premises.

However, the area has the highest rate of anti-social behaviour and cleaning incidents, and the second highest rate of violent incidents. Along with the Bank/St Pauls area, this area is the only other area where assaults with injury out number assaults without injury, indicating that assaults are of a higher severity in this area than most other areas.

The area is also rated as amber for the number of sexual offences, the number of BTP incidents, and the Traffic Light scheme rating. Approximately one third of all licenced premises in this area are members of the Late-Night Levy (LNL), and the numbers and rate of Safety Thirst membership is low.

Bank/St Pauls

This area has the third lowest number of licensed premises. The area also has the second highest rating overall for the Traffic Light Scheme. Bank/St Pauls also has a high number of BTP recorded incidents – Bank station complex is one of the larger (second highest passenger numbers in the City) which will inflate this compared to other areas, but still indicative of alcohol related crime and disorder. This area is also in the top half of areas in terms of anti-social behaviour and cleaning.

Alcohol-related ambulance call outs and sexual offences are in the middle of the range for the City. However, in terms of recorded violence the area is low compared to the rest of the City of London. The area also has a higher rate of Safety Thirst membership than other areas in the City.

Barbican/Smithfield

This area has the lowest number of licensed premises, and these are almost evenly split between those that are open to public access and those that are restricted access by invitation, membership or employment. Overall the impact of the NTE on this area

is very low, except in three areas. This area had no licensed premises receiving a rating under the Traffic Light Scheme in the period covered.

Noise complaints are relatively high in this area, and the area is almost unique in being subject to noise complaints by residents. Anti-social behaviour and pollution rates are also the second highest rate. This area includes the two major residential estates in the City (the Barbican and the Golden Lane Estate) and so the presence of the largest numbers of residents in the City. This is likely to have an impact on the number of noise, anti-social behaviour and pollution complaints that inflates these compared to the other areas of the City.

Another area that is relatively high is the rate of alcohol-related ambulance callouts. This may relate to the higher number of residents in the area and therefore these callouts are less likely to be related to the NTE.

Liverpool Street

This area is the largest NTE area in the City and the impact is significantly higher in numbers of incidents, but also generally in terms of rates of incidents per licensed premises. Liverpool Street has 256 licensed premises, with approximately 25% accessible by invitation, membership or employment. The majority of licensed premises are located in the Bishopsgate ward close to Liverpool Street Station, and this ward has the highest density of licensed premises out of all the wards in the City of London.

The area has the highest numbers and rates for recorded violent incidents, sexual offences, BTP recorded incidents, TfL recorded incidents and has the highest rating under the Traffic Light Scheme for the period.

Liverpool Street also had the highest number and rate of alcohol-related ambulance callouts. Due to the low residential population in the area it is likely that the majority of these are related to the NTE.

Although Liverpool Street had the highest number of incidents under anti-social behaviour and pollution, the rate per licensed premises was relatively low. This may be related to the density of licensed premises in the area.

Overall the data indicates that this area has high levels of impacts from the NTE and with having many of the highest rates of incidents per licensed premises it is likely that there is a significant element of cumulative impact occurring in this area. Although the cumulative impact is most notable in the Bishopsgate, Cornhill and Coleman Street wards.

Farringdon

Farringdon has the second highest number of licensed premises with these being mostly public premises. This area is the largest of the areas and the high number of licensed premises are spread out with no clear focal point. As such the density of premises is lower than the other areas.

The area is relatively high in the number and rate of sexual offences. The area also has the lowest membership of Safety Thirst members.

Fenchurch

Fenchurch has the third highest number of licensed premises with close to a quarter of these being only accessible by invitation, membership or employment. Overall this area has relatively low rates of incidents, with the lowest rate of recorded violent incidents per licensed premises of any area in the City of London. This area also has the highest rate of membership of the Safety Thirst Scheme.

Fenchurch has the third highest number of sexual offences of the six areas.

Table 3: City of London Police data 1 August 2017 to 30 September 2018

Area/Incident	Other sexual Offences	Rape	Assault with injury	Assault without injury	Public Disorder Offences	Anti-Social Behaviour⁴
Bridge/Monument	16	2	58	45	42	41
Bank/St Pauls	9	1	71	55	43	43
Barbican/Smithfield	3	0	21	30	18	41

⁴ This figure is included under Anti-social Behaviour and Pollution in the overview table and not in the City of London Police figures.

Liverpool St	24	7	171	179	126	69
Fenchurch	18	10	104	106	75	52
Farringdon	19	2	67	95	87	49

Analysis of the City of London Police data also provides further insight into specific aspects of the offences committed and the area in which they were committed. Almost all of the offence data follows the pattern of higher numbers of licensed premises and more activity in the NTE leading to increased numbers of offences being committed. A heat map of the CoLP data can be seen as Appendix Five.

The Liverpool Street area consistently has the highest number of offences being committed across almost all of the categories. This is particularly notable for Public Disorder Offences and Assault (both with and without injury).

However, the Fenchurch area had the highest number of reported rapes, this is the one offence category that does not line up with the trend in the data for the highest numbers of offences occurring in the Liverpool Street area. Fenchurch has a higher concentration of hotels than the other areas and has been the subject of COLP workstreams such as #haveyoutothegreenlight campaign. It is also notable that both Fenchurch and Farringdon areas have high levels of Other Sexual Offences.

Time Analysis

Table 4: City of London data (August 2017 to July 2018) by month

Area	COLP: violence	COLP: Sexual Offences	COLP: Public Disorder	British Transport Police	TFL reports	London Ambulance Service	Cleaning and anti-social behaviour	Traffic light Scheme by month⁵
Aug 17	66	12	18	30	24	48		
Sept 17	70	3	22	28	23	70		3
Oct 17	79	9	21	31	35	68		15
Nov 17	49	7	24	22	21	82	8	14
Dec 17	73	9	17	29	23	100	24	27
Jan 18	71	12	23	37	27	49	21	34
Feb 18	70	11	33	22	12	51	9	33
Mar 18	89	8	46	39	23	47	9	30

⁵ For this table we have applied a weighting to the Traffic Light Scheme tables, 3 is applied for a Red level, 2 for an Amber level and 1 for a Green level.

Apr 18	86	11	36				14	27
May 18	90	7	36				25	33
Jun 18	79	13	35				26	29
Jul 18	105	8	46				22	23

The time analysis provides little insight into patterns over the year. London Ambulance Service alcohol-related callouts appear to have an increasing trend in the run up to the Christmas and New Year's periods, but not significantly so. Likewise, violence and public disorder have slightly higher numbers of incidents apparent in the spring/summer period, but again not significantly so. Previous research by SafeStats (unpublished) has certainly indicated increases in alcohol-related ambulance callouts in the lead up to the Christmas and New Year's period, but this is not significantly borne out in the data for the snapshot period.

SECTION 5: DATA ANALYSIS - WARD BREAKDOWN

The ward breakdown outlines the numbers of licences, City of London Police recorded incidents and London Ambulance Service (LAS) alcohol-related callouts. It is clear that alcohol-related ambulance callouts are grouped to a number of wards in the City of London. There may be further work with SafeStats to identify if this is how the data is reported to them or if it is recorded in this way. Generally, LAS data is based on specific GPS co-ordinates, so it is unlikely that the actual callouts are grouped in this way.

Bridge/Monument

Ward	Licences (Public/Private)	City of London Police Incidents	London Ambulance Service	Incidents/Call Outs per licensed premises
Bridge and Bridge Without	23 (20/3)	44	0	1.9
Candlewick	15 (14/1)	51	0	3.4
Vintry	16 (10/6)	19	0	1.2
Dowgate	25 (18/7)	34	0	1.4
Queenhithe	5 (3/2)	12	57	13.8
Bridge/Monument	84 (65/19)	160	57	2.6

The wards in the Bridge/Monument areas do not vary significantly, although Queenhithe has fewer licensed premises and fewer City of London Police recorded incidents. Candlewick has overall higher levels of public disorder and violence (31.8% of the total for the area) than the other wards despite having only 18% of the licensed premises.

Bank/St Pauls

Ward	Licences (Public/Private)	City of London Police Incidents	London Ambulanc e Service	Incidents/Call Outs per licensed premises
Walbrook	24 (21/3)	45	111	6.5
Cordwainer	44 (42/2)	42	0	1.0
Cheap	23 (13/10)	34	0	1.5
Bread Street	39 (35/4)	58	0	1.5
Bank/St Pauls	130 (111/19)	179	111	2.2

The wards do not vary significantly in this area. Cheap ward has a higher proportion of licensed premises only accessible by invitation, membership or employment.

Barbican/Smithfield

Ward	Licences (Public/Private)	City of London Police Incidents	London Ambulance Service	Incidents/Call Outs per licensed premises
Cripplegate	13 (9/4)	36	36	5.5
Bassishaw	18 (6/12)	12	0	0.7
Aldersgate	12 (7/5)	24	11	2.9
Barbican/Smithfield	43 (22/21)	72	47	2.8

Bassishaw ward stands out as having more licensed premises only accessible by invitation, membership or employment than those that are publicly accessible, although the other wards have a relatively higher rate of these compared to the City of London as a whole. Police incidents are higher for Cripplegate than the other two wards.

Liverpool Street

Ward	Licences (Public/Private)	City of London Police Incidents	London Ambulance Service	Incidents/Call Outs per licensed premises
Bishopsgate	137 (104/33)	346	258	4.4
Broad Street	23 (14/9)	22	0	1.0
Cornhill	29 (23/6)	52	0	1.8
Lime Street	25 (18/7)	20	0	0.8
Coleman Street	42 (31/11)	67	0	1.6
Liverpool Street	256 (190/66)	507	258	3.0

NTE activity and impacts in the Liverpool Street area are significantly skewed to Bishopsgate. Bishopsgate has over three times the number of licensed premises than the other wards and over 5 times the number of police recorded incidents than any of the other wards. However, the Cornhill and Coleman Street wards also have significant rates of police recorded incidents.

Farringdon

Ward	Licences (Public/Private)	City of London Police	London Ambulance Service	Incidents/Call Outs per licensed premises
Farringdon Within	84 (66/18)	83	51	1.6
Farringdon Without	41 (33/8)	69	75	3.5
Castle Baynard	73 (62/11)	118	0	1.6
Farringdon	198 (161/37)	270	126	2.0

Farringdon Within ward has the highest number of licensed premises, however, Farringdon Without and Castle Baynard both have higher numbers of police incidents recorded per licensed premises.

Fenchurch

Ward	Licences (Public/Private)	City of London Police	London Ambulance Service	Incidents/Call Outs per licensed premises
Aldgate	47 (40/7)	58	0	1.2
Tower	84 (75/9)	137	83	2.6
Langbourne	38 (38/0)	35	0	0.9

Portsoken	18 (17/1)	57	52	6.1
Billingsgate	23 (17/6)	26	0	1.1
Fenchurch	210 (187/23)	313	135	2.1

The two wards that stand out are Tower and Portsoken. Tower has the largest number of licensed premises and the highest number of police recorded incidents. Although Portsoken has the fewest licensed premises, it has the highest rate of police recorded incidents per licensed premises.

City of London Overall

Licences (Public/Private)	City of London Police	London Ambulance Service	Incidents/Calls Outs per licensed premises (all)	Incidents/Calls Outs per licensed premises (Public)	Police Incidents per licensed premises (Public)
921 (736/185)	1501	734	2.4	3.0	2.0

SECTION 6: DATA ANALYSIS - COMPARISON WITH OTHER LOCAL AUTHORITIES

To provide a clearer understanding of the level at which negative impacts are felt in the City of London this section provides comparators with neighbouring local authority areas with similar NTE areas. These include Westminster, Hackney, Tower Hamlets and Southwark.

Local Authority area	No. of Licenses	LAS alcohol-related (per 100 licenses)	Police (per 100 licenses)	BTP (per 100 licenses)
City of London	921	676 (73.4)	1,799 (195.3)	881 (95.7)
Hackney	1,200 (approx.)	1,275 (106.2)	7,439 (619.9)	159 (13.25)
Southwark	1,300 (approx.)	1,624 (124.9)	7,241 (557)	705 (54.2)
Tower Hamlets	1,145 (approx.)	1,156 (100)	7,914 (691)	519 (45.3)
City of Westminster	3,100 (approx.)	3,352 (108.1)	10,290 (331.9)	2,334 (75.9)

The City of London has fewer licensed premises than each of these local authority areas. However, these are contained in a significantly smaller area and the density is

likely to be higher. Furthermore, each of these local authority areas have specific NTE areas within their local authority boundaries. These include:

- Hackney – Shoreditch and Dalston.
- Southwark – Borough/London Bridge, Camberwell and Peckham.
- Tower Hamlets – Brick Lane.
- City of Westminster – the West End.

The City of London has Bishopsgate as a significant NTE area, however, over the rest of the City the NTE is fairly evenly spread.

Metropolitan Police Service and City of London Police data

This data has been drawn from two sources, SafeStats Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) borough summaries for 2017/18 and City of London Police data for the same period. This data is not restricted to the NTE hours of 6pm to 6am due to the way the MPS data is provided. The crime classes included for the MPS data are: common assault; harassment (violence or threat of violence related); other violence; and, sexual assault. For the City of London Police data, the crime classes included are other sexual offence, rape, public disorder, violence with injury and violence without injury.

The police data comparisons are more difficult to make due to the different sources and different classes of crimes recorded. A further difficulty is the number of residents in the MPS boroughs compared to the City of London. Although assault without injury is a good proxy for alcohol related violence, the City of London Police data is more likely to be recording incidents that happen in the NTE due to the larger numbers of people in the City NTE compared to the number of residents living in the City.

However, taking these limitations into account the numbers and rates of police recorded incidents are lower in the City of London, and this is likely to be the case for the NTE.

British Transport Police data

This data covers the time period from 10 pm to 4 am for the 2017/18 financial year and is likely to capture the peak travel times relating to the NTE. The City has a significantly higher number and rate of BTP recorded incidents than Hackney, Southwark and Tower Hamlets, and a smaller number, but higher rate per licensed premises than Westminster.

The higher number and rates for the City compared with Hackney, Southwark and Tower Hamlets are likely to be related to the number and passenger numbers travelling through City of London stations. In particular Liverpool Street and Bank are in the top 10 busiest underground stations in London, and Liverpool Street is in the top 10 busiest mainline stations. Westminster also has a large number of underground stations and two of the top 10 busiest underground stations in London.

London Ambulance Service

This data is for the time period 10 pm to 4 am in the 2017/18 financial year. This data shows the City as having fewer alcohol-related ambulance call outs and a lower rate per licensed premises. The City of London alcohol-related ambulance callouts are likely to be more related to the NTE than the other boroughs due to the significant difference in the number of residents.

As such it is likely that the number of alcohol-related ambulance call outs does not indicate a difference between the local authority areas.

SECTION 7: OBSERVATIONAL ANALYSIS

The observation of the venues used different sets of data and were collected by observation alone. As mentioned earlier, we have used a research study led by the Centre for Public Health at Liverpool John Moores University (linked [here](#)) that conducted a similar observation study of venues in Liverpool and other European cities to inform our selection of measures. We have developed the process separately as the circumstances and context of the observation differs.

Table 5: Observation criteria

Area	Observation 1	Observation 2	Observation 3
Clientele	Over $\frac{2}{3}$ male (estimated)	Over $\frac{2}{3}$ single sex groups (estimated)	Over $\frac{2}{3}$ mixed sex groupings (estimated)
Movement of clientele	Significant flow (if more than an estimated 40% of clients are moving around the venue in a 10-minute period)	Medium flow (if this is 20% or less)	Minimal flow (if this is less than 5%)
Music volume	Decibel level – as recorded during observation (above 85 decibels is generally considered to be harmful for extended periods).		
Environment	Presence of tables and chairs (measured in estimated percentage of coverage)	Cleanliness (an assessment of high/Medium/Low)	Lighting levels (as recorded during observation)
Management	Visible staff (yes/no measure)	Door staff (yes/no measure)	Visible clearing activity (yes/no measure)
Activities	Pool tables (yes/no measure)	Dance floor (yes/no measure)	TV screens (yes/no measure, and sport/non sport measure)
Alcohol	Promotions (yes/no measure)	Low price drinks (against average prices)	Multi-buy promotions (yes/no measure)
Entry	Door staff (yes/no measure)		
Food available	Meals (yes/no measure)	Hot bar snack (yes/no measure)	Cold bar snacks (yes/no measure)
General	Crowding (estimated high/medium/low)	Outdoor drinking/smoking area (yes/no measure, seating yes/no, mainly smoking yes/no)	Temperature (as recorded during observation)

These measures provide insight based on research and experience. Each area of observation can provide the following areas of insight:

- Clientele: venues with predominantly male clientele or single sex groups of clientele have been correlated with increased levels of issues and increased drinking levels.
- Movement of clientele: studies have shown that increased movement within venues, particularly crowded ones, leads to increased likelihood of incidents occurring. Crowding adds an additional factor to this.
- Music level: louder music has been shown to be used as a tactic by some venues to increase alcohol consumption by reducing conversation.

- Tables and chairs, temperature and lighting levels: these have a similar role in drinking behaviours in venues as music levels.
- Cleanliness of the venue and clearing activity: these provide an indicator of well managed venues.
- Visible staff and door staff: these are an indicator of preparedness to deal with issues quickly before they become more problematic.
- Activities: these provide alternative activities to drinking in venues.
- Alcohol: promotions, multi-buy promotions and low-priced drinks can encourage excessive drinking and feed into further issues.
- Outdoor areas: the characteristic of an outdoor area can also provide indications of possible issues.
- Food: food being available provides an alternative activity to drinking.

Bridge/Monument

The Hydrant – Candlewick

The Hydrant is a Fullers owned bar/restaurant near London Bridge and Monument tube station. The Hydrant had a mixed clientele with relatively equal numbers of male and female clients. Numbers were low and crowding non-existent. The clientele were generally seated or at the bar and were not moving around frequently. Some of the clientele were talking loudly, but generally the clientele were relatively quiet. There were no door staff visible, inside the premises staff were visible and active. The staff were visibly active between the bar and within the premises, clearing activity was observed. The temperature was relatively warm, lighting was high, and the noise levels were moderate. The outdoor areas contained seating, but these were unused at the time of the observation, although some smoking was taking place near the front door. There were no specific activities available for the clientele. Background music was playing at a relatively low level. There were no television screens. Hot snacks and meals were available and well-advertised. There were no visible drink promotions, multi-buy offers or low-priced drinks on offer.

The Hydrant was clean, well-managed and had a small number of clients at the time of the visit. The overall impression of the premises was of a local bar that was not overly busy. Levels of intoxication were observed in the clientele.

The Folly - Candlewick

The Folly is a pub restaurant just north London Bridge road intersection. The Folly had a mixed clientele with relatively equal numbers of male and female clients. Numbers were high with high levels of crowding across most of the premises and there was a medium level of movement around the premises by clientele at any one moment. The clientele were both standing and seated, with most seats and tables filled, and the bar was relatively crowded. Most of the clientele were talking at moderate volume, but the background noise levels were high as a result. Door staff were present, inside the premises staff were visible and active. The staff were visibly active between the bar and within the premises, clearing activity was observed. At least 50% of the floor area included tables and chairs, the environment was clean, light levels were low, noise levels were high. The temperature was recorded at 18.7c. There were no outdoor areas other than small smoking areas near one of the two doors. There was a small dance floor that was moderately used. There were no television screens. Hot snacks and meals were available and well-advertised. There were no visible drink promotions, multi-buy offers or low-priced drinks on offer.

The Folly appears to be relatively popular with an upmarket, after-work clientele. The impression gained was of a busy, well managed premises.

Pelt Trader – Dowgate

The Pelt Trader is a pub, serving pizza, under the arches of Cannon St station. The Pelt Trader had a mixed clientele, with slightly higher numbers of male than female clients. Numbers were moderate without crowding across most of the premises and there was a low level of movement around the premises by clientele at any one moment. The clientele were largely seated, with most seats and tables filled, and the bar was relatively crowded. Most of the clientele were talking at moderate volume, but the background noise levels were high as a result. Door staff were present, inside the premises staff were visible and active. The staff were visibly active between the bar and within the premises, clearing activity was observed. At least 25% of the floor area included tables and chairs, the environment was moderately clean, light levels were medium, noise levels were high. The temperature was cool. There were no outdoor areas other than small smoking areas near the one door. There were no activities provided for clients. There were no television screens. Hot meals (pizzas) were available and well-advertised. There were no visible drink promotions, multi-buy offers or low-priced drinks on offer.

The Pelt Trader appeared to operate in a traditional pub format, drinking and conversation at tables, with loud background music and food available.

The Steel Yard – Dowgate

The Steel Yard is a night club on the river side of the Albert Embankment at the base of an office building. Saturday nights tend to be private parties or ticketed events. The Steel Yard had a mixed clientele. Numbers were moderate without crowding across most of the premises and there was a low level of movement around the premises by clientele at any one moment. The clientele were largely in groups seated or standing. Most of the clientele were talking at moderate volume. Door staff were present, inside the premises staff were visible and active. The staff were visibly active behind the bar, clearing activity wasn't observed. At least 25% of the floor area included tables and chairs, the environment was very clean, light levels were medium, noise levels (music) were high. The temperature was medium. There was a small smoking area near the one door. Music and a dance floor was provided for clients. There were no television screens. No food options were advertised. There were no visible drink promotions, multi-buy offers or low-priced drinks on offer.

The Steel Yard appeared to be a traditional small night club with a focus on music and alcohol consumption in a low-key social environment. We did not observe high levels of intoxication amongst the clientele.

Oyster Shed – Dowgate

The Oyster Shed is a late-night bar and restaurant by the river near the Albert Embankment at the base of an office building. The Oyster Shed had a mixed clientele. Numbers were moderate without crowding across most of the premises but there was a high level of movement around the premises by clientele at any one moment. The clients were largely in groups seated or standing. Most of the clientele were talking at moderate volume. Door staff were present, inside the premises staff were visible and active. The staff were visibly active behind the bar, clearing activity was observed. At least 60% of the floor area included tables and chairs, the environment was very clean, light levels were medium, noise levels (music and talking) were medium. The temperature was medium. There was a small smoking area near the one door and tables outside. There were no specific activities, there was background music. There were no television screens. Meals were offered and there was a restaurant area of

the floor space. There were no visible drink promotions, multi-buy offers or low-priced drinks on offer.

The Oyster Shed appeared to be a bar and restaurant with relatively well-heeled clientele drinking, eating and socialising.

Bank/St Pauls

The Ned – Walbrook

The Ned is a large open-space bar, restaurant and live music venue. The large internal space has four bar/restaurant areas with tables and chairs and a live band on a raised area in the middle. The Ned had a mixed clientele. Numbers were medium without crowding across most of the premises but there was a high level of movement around the premises by clientele at any one moment. The clients were largely seated. Most of the clientele were talking at moderate volume and there was a live band. Door staff were present, inside the premises staff were visible and active. The staff were visibly active behind the bar, clearing activity wasn't observed. At least 50% of the floor area included tables and chairs, organised in four areas, the environment was moderately clean, light levels were medium, noise levels (music and talking) were high. The temperature was cool. There was a small smoking area near the one door. There were areas used for dancing and a live band. There were no television screens. Meals were offered and there were restaurant areas of the floor space. There were no visible drink promotions, multi-buy offers or low-priced drinks on offer.

The Ned appeared to cater for a well-heeled clientele with a mix of eating, drinking, socialising and dancing.

Forge - Walbrook

Forge is a bar/restaurant. It had a mixed clientele. Numbers were moderate without crowding across most of the premises and medium levels of movement around the premises by clientele at any one moment. The clients were largely in groups seated or standing. Most of the clientele were talking at moderate volume. Door staff were present, inside the premises staff were visible and active. The staff were visibly active behind the bar, clearing activity wasn't observed. At least 50% of the floor area included tables and chairs, the environment was moderately clean, light levels were

medium, noise levels (music and talking) were high. The temperature was medium. There was a small smoking area near the one door. There were no specific activities, there was background music. There were no television screens. Meals were offered and there was a restaurant area of the floor space.

There were no visible drink promotions, multi-buy offers or low-priced drinks on offer.

Forge appeared to be operating largely as a bar at the time of observation, but with a clear area intended for eating.

Popworld – Cordwainer

Popworld is a night club. It had a clientele that was approximately two thirds single sex (female), crowding levels were medium and movement was relatively high. The clients were generally standing in groups or dancing on the dance floor. Staff and management were visible and active. Door staff were visible and checks on entry, including Clubscan, were rigorous. Cleaning activity was observed. Approximately 20% of the floor space was given over to tables and chairs, and more 40% was taken up by a dance floor. Sound levels were high, and temperature was medium. The key activity was the dancefloor, with no screens or other entertainment. There was no food offer, there were drink promotions, multi-buy offers, and low-priced drink offers.

The impression was of a traditional night club playing niche and nostalgia music. The clientele did not appear to be intoxicated and the general feel of the premises was positive.

Dirty Martini Bank – Cheap

Dirty Martini Bank is a lounge bar with music, tables and food. There is restricted entrance at certain times. The clientele was mixed and in small groups and couples. Tables and chairs covered approximately 30% of the venue. Crowding was medium and movement within the premises was high. There were visible door staff and staff inside the premises and cleaning activity was taking place. Sound levels were medium, and the temperature was cool. There was background music but no other activities. There was a small area out the front of the premises, but this included no-smoking signs. Food was offered in the form of snacks and meals. There were no visible drinks promotions.

Dirty Martini Bank gave the impression of a relatively busy relaxed venue, with many of the clientele eating meals and seated with drinks.

Madison – Bread Street

Madison is a roof top, open air bar with seating in covered areas. Entrance was via a lift with door staff at the lift entrance. The clientele was mixed, with low crowding and movement. Most clients seated in covered areas or standing by the barriers looking at the view of St Pauls Cathedral. There were visible staff in the premises, with visible clearing activity occurring. The temperature was low and lighting levels low. Sound levels were low and mainly provided by background music. There was a dancefloor, but this was unused at the time of our visit, possibly due to the cold weather. Food was offered in the form of snacks and meals and there were no visible drinks promotions.

Given the visit took place in winter the impression gained from Madison was of a relatively quiet rooftop bar. The nature of the venue is likely to mean that it would have a different character during summer months.

Barbican/Smithfield

The Shakespeare - Cripplegate

The Shakespeare is a relatively standard estate pub, with an unusual layout and a varied clientele. The clientele was approximately 2/3rds male with medium levels of crowding and low movement around the premises. Tables and chairs comprised approximately 50% of the floor space, part of this was set aside as an eating area with meals being offered. There were visible staff inside the premises, but no visible door staff and no clearing activity. There were no activities and no screens. The temperature was low, and the sound levels were moderate. No drinks promotions were visible.

The overall impression was of a standard neighbourhood pub.

Liverpool Street

Simmons Bar – Bishopsgate

The Simmons Bar was a standard bar in a back street off Bishopsgate. There was a mixed clientele, largely seated at tables, and there was low crowding and movement. There were visible staff and door staff, although no clearing activity was observed,

with cleanliness levels being low to moderate. There were no activities or screens. There was a beer garden, but this was closed after 9pm. There was no offer of food other than cold bar snacks, and the only drinks promotions was for a happy hour that was early in the evening and on Sundays. The sound levels were moderate (background music) and the temperature was cool.

McDonalds – Bishopsgate

The Liverpool Street station McDonalds was overly crowded with significant levels of movement inside. The clientele was predominantly male. There were visible door staff, but the numbers of clients and the crowding levels did not give confidence that door staff would be of much assistance. The system for ordering and receiving food seemed to increase the likelihood of conflict as it appeared to encourage movement inside a crowded area with no clarity for people as to where to move and where to stand.

The Botanist – Bishopsgate

The Botanist had a mixed clientele with high levels of crowding and low movement. In particular the area outside the Botanist was very crowded, had no evidence of clearing and a higher level of intoxication was noted in the outdoor area. Inside staff were visible and there was evidence of clearing activity. Noise levels were moderate, and the temperature was cool. There were no activities or screens visible. Food, in the form of bar snacks and meals was offered. There were no visible drink promotions.

Overall the outdoor area seemed under managed and contained a number of risks, including empty drink bottles and glasses stacking up uncleared, and increased observable levels of intoxication.

Hamilton Hall – Bishopsgate

Hamilton Hall is a bar within the Liverpool Street station. It had a mixed clientele, high levels of crowding and medium levels of movement. There were visible door staff and staff within the premises, and clearing activity was observed. There were screens with train departure and arrival times and a bank of gambling machines within the premises. Hot food was offered and there were no visible drinks promotions. There was no background music, but general background noise was high. There was an outdoor space for drinking and smoking, but it was relatively unused at the time of the visit.

Dirty Dicks – Bishopsgate

Dirty Dicks is a crowded bar near Liverpool Street station. On our first visit we were declined entry due to overcrowding. The clientele was mostly male, and the levels of crowding were very high and movement within the premises was also high. The majority of the crowding was focused on the bar, with clients waiting to order drinks. The sound levels were medium, and the temperature was warm. There were no visible activities.

Dirty Dicks was extremely crowded, and the general feel was of a bar in which conflict between patrons could easily occur.

Dirty Martini Bishopsgate - Bishopsgate

Dirty Martini Bishopsgate had a distinctly different feel to the Dirty Martini in Bank. The premises had high levels of crowding, and moderate levels of movement within the premises. The mixed clients were almost all on a very packed dance floor dancing to music played at a high level. The temperature was warm. There were no other forms of activity, and there were no visible drinks promotions. There were visible door staff and staff throughout the premises. Food was offered, there was a reasonable number of tables and chairs.

The impression was of a nightclub, with the overwhelming focus of the clientele being dancing.

Amber Bar – Coleman Street

IS a nightclub with a door charge and mixed clientele. Door staff and staff were visible through the premises. The premises included two dancefloor focused rooms and one bar area room. The bar area was almost completely empty, one of the dancefloor rooms had very high levels of crowding, and the other was moderately crowded, both had high levels of movement. Music levels were high, temperature was cool. Food was available, and no drinks promotions were visible.

The levels of crowding and movement in the first dancefloor room were of concern, during our observation we were barged into twice in a short period of time.

The Gable – Coleman Street

The Gable is a standard bar with a mostly male clientele at the time of our visit. Crowding levels were high and movement levels were medium. Door staff and bar

staff were visible throughout the premises. A DJ was playing, and the sound levels were high, although there were no other forms of activity visible. The temperature was medium. Food in the form of bar snacks and meals was offered. Initially no drinks promotions were visible, however, staff with trays of 'shots' were circulating through the clientele offering discount drinks.

Overall the Gable was very busy, mostly male, reasonable levels of observed intoxication and with active drink promotions in the form of 'shots' trays.

Revolution Leadenhall – Lime Street

Revolution Leadenhall is a bar/nightclub. Door staff were present and checked identification. Staff inside the premises were located behind the bar. Crowding and movement were both extremely high, as was the sound levels, both music and patrons. No other activities or screens were visible. No drinks promotions were visible. Food was offered in the form of bar snacks and meals.

The premises were at an extremely high level of crowding. Movement into the venue was difficult due to the density of crowding. The majority of clientele were dancing, and levels of intoxication observed were generally high. However, the general mood of the clientele was friendly and helpful.

Fenchurch

37 Jewry – Tower

This was an extremely unusual premises. There were door staff and queuing rails outside. We were initially told it was an invitation only night, but the manager came out and spoke to us briefly before allowing us in. The manager explained that the premises was a late-night lounge and held events. Inside there was a bar, a DJ booth with no DJ and two other people seated. It was unclear if these were clients or staff. Background music volume was low, and temperature was cool. No food offer or drink promotions were visible within the premises. As we left three other women got out of a taxi and approached the door of the premises seeking entry.

Caffe Vergnano – Tower

Caffe Vergnano is a bar/club that had a mixed clientele and high levels of crowding and movement. There were chairs and tables covering approximately 40% of the floor

space. There were no visible door staff, but were staff visible inside the premises, no clearing activity was visible. The sound levels were high with a DJ playing music, a number of the clients were dancing on the dancefloor and in clear areas within the premises. The temperature was cool. Food in the form of bar snacks and meals were offered, and there was a happy hour drinks promotion.

Caffe Vergnano appeared to cater to an after-work clientele, and overall we observed notable levels of intoxication in the premises.

The Crutched Friar – Tower

This was a standard pub with a mixed clientele and relatively low levels of crowding. However, as we arrived for the observation a stag party was in the process of leaving the venue, this group was of about 40 males mostly intoxicated (with a few inflatables) leaving the Crutched Friar and congregating in the entrance way. We observed staff cleaning up part of the bar which had been 'trashed'. No door staff were visible. The remainder of the clientele in the premises were in small groups and couples at tables. There was low sound levels from background music and a number of screens showing news channels. There were multi-buy and low-price drinks promoted.

The overall impression was of both a quiet pub catering to small groups and couples, and of a rowdy party bar. However, we are unable to say which is the more common state for this premises.

Revolution America Square – Tower

Unlike Revolution Leadenhall, Revolution America Square was a bar/club with a mixed clientele and very low levels of crowding and movement. Door staff and staff inside the premises were visible and active, although there was no observed clearing activity and tables remained cluttered with empty bottles and glasses. The premises had approximately 50% of the floor space covered by tables and chairs. Food was offered in the form of bar snacks and meals, and there was a promoted 'happy hour'. There were high levels of sound through background music. There were no screens or other forms of activity. The temperature was warm.

The overall impression we received on during the observation was that the premises had recently been busier as part of a work party that had been taking place in section

of the premises, but that this had wound down for the night. The remaining few clientele gave the impression of being intoxicated.

Brewdog – Billingsgate

This is a brewery owned brewery pub and restaurant. The premises had a mixed clientele and medium levels of crowding and movement. Most of the clientele were seated in groups socialising. Door staff and staff within the premises were visible and active, although clearing activity was not observed. Background music and conversation sound levels were high. The temperature was low. Food was offered in the form of bar snacks and meals. There were no visible drinks promotions.

The overall impression was of a busy, well run establishment. There were few if any observably intoxicated clients.

Proud Cabaret - Billingsgate

We were declined entry to Proud Cabaret on two occasions and were unable to conduct an observation of this premises. The door staff were not welcoming and asked us what we wanted and at no point offered any information to us except to say that we were not able to enter.

Farringdon

Patch – Farringdon Within

Patch is a bar/club with a mixed clientele including many groups of mixed age in work clothing (we inferred that this indicated after-work groups), crowding was medium and movement within the premises high. There were door staff and staff within the premises and clearing activity was visible. The floor space was 50% covered by tables and chairs. There was a dancefloor that was being used, but no other activities visible. Food was offered in the form of bar snacks and meals. Sound levels were high, and the temperature was cool. Discounts were offered on drinks, but no other drinks promotions.

The overall impression of this premises was an after-work bar club with mixed group clientele, and reasonable levels of observed intoxication.

St Barts Brewery – Farringdon Within

St Barts is a brewery pub with a 2/3rds male clientele. Crowding was medium and movement amongst the clientele was low. Staff were visible in the premises, but there were no visible door staff and there was no visible clearing activity. Sound levels were high (conversation and background music) and the temperature was medium. Food was offered as bar snacks and meals. There were no visible drinks promotions.

The overall impression was of a busy brewery pub.

Kanaloa – Castle Baynard

Kanaloa is a night club with a mixed clientele, crowding was medium and movement around the premises was high. There were door staff visible, and on entry we were asked for identification and frisked. Staff were visible inside the premises, but no clearing activity was observed. There was music and a dancefloor and most of the clientele were on the dancefloor. The floor space was at least 50% covered by chairs and tables, although few clientele were seated during the observation. No food offer was visible, and no drinks promotions were visible.

Overall the Kanloa gave the impression of a small nightclub with a focus on drinking and dancing and a relatively high level of intoxication amongst the clientele was observed.

Editor's Tap – Castle Baynard

The Editor's Tap is a standard, large pub, with a mostly male clientele at the time of observation. There were few clients at the time of observation with the pub being largely empty and there was little movement around the premises. There were no door staff visible, although staff inside the premises were visible and cleaning activity was taking place. The sound levels (background music) were medium, temperature was warm, and the light levels were high. Food was offered in the form of bar snacks and meals. There were no visible drinks promotions. There were no activities other than screens showing sports. There was no outdoor space.

Overall the Editor's Tap was relatively empty and gave the impression of a standard pub.

General Observations:

The venues observed covered a wide range of the NTE in the City. The types of venues ranged from a fast food venue to late night lounges and night clubs. The range of clientele varied between the venues, but with some exceptions in Liverpool Street and London Bridge, the clientele appeared to be largely drawn from a post-work population rather than drawn from a population that had travelled to the square mile for their leisure and entertainment.

Most premises had door staff and visible staff within the premises. The numbers varied but many had high volumes of clientele, although movement within the premises varied. Most of the premises offered food, in particular hot bar snacks and meals, only a few offered drinks promotions.

One aspect that clearly stood out was that most of the premises visited were not venues for a quiet night out. Many of the clientele at these venues showed signs of intoxication and were clearly on a 'night out' rather than having a 'quiet drink' with workmates or friends. A handful of the premises visited had a clientele that were almost uniformly showing signs of intoxication and having a 'big night out' (Revolution Leadenhall, Patch, Dirty Martini Bishopsgate). This was apparent for the Thursday and Friday night observations and less so for the Saturday night observation.

For the Thursday and Friday night observations the dress standard was generally work wear than casual. The impression from many of the observations was that this was an after-work drinks clientele – mixed age groups, work wear and high levels of intoxication. This would align with previous research⁶ undertaken in the City of London regarding higher levels of alcohol consumption amongst City workers and a City worker drinking culture.

It was notable that a number of the criteria for the observations, that have been used before in observations to identify environmental factors to encourage increased drinking, such as light levels, temperature and loud music, seemed to be of no significance in these venues. This was partly as noise levels from music were consistently high in the premises observed, light levels consistently low and

⁶ 2016 City of London Health Profile

temperature varied more in relation to the temperature outside and the activity within the premises. However, an overriding impression from all the premises visited was that the clientele in many of the premises needed no environmental ‘nudges’ to increase their consumption of alcoholic drinks. The drinking culture observable in many of the premises visited is noted later in the summary.

Most of the premises appeared well managed and with the type of approaches in place that are often recommended for well-managed premises, such as few drinks promotions being observed, food being offered in most of the premises, door staff and often clearing activity. There were some notable issues for concern in some of the venues, such as crowding levels in Dirty Dicks and Revolution Leadenhall, and some level of lack of suitable plans in place for rowdy groups at the Crutched Friar. But again, the key issue of concern was the widespread intoxication in many of the observed premises.

SECTION 8: ANALYSIS OF DATA - SUMMARY

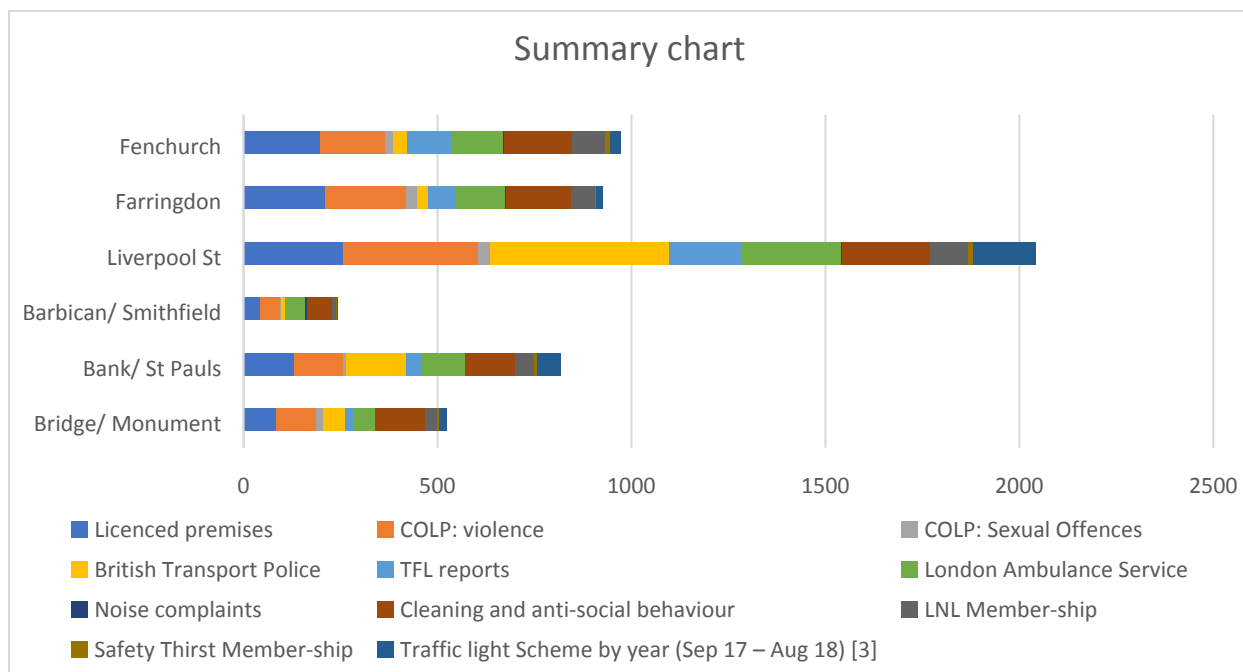
Data

Overall the data showed that areas such as Monument and Bridge, and Bank and St Pauls are showing some signs of concern in relation to the impacts of the NTE. Whilst the Smithfield Barbican area shows impacts of the relatively small NTE likely due to the presence of larger numbers of residents in this area.

However, the Liverpool Street NTE, particularly the Bishopsgate ward, was clearly indicated by the data as the area in the City with the most significant impact from the NTE.

Much of the data used for this review is easily accessible and with some refinement of the recording of data to ensure some level of commonality between the various data sets collected by the City of London and the City of London Police a useful resource for managing and addressing issues in the NTE could be developed.

Summary chart showing data results from all sources for each of the six areas



Observations:

The observations largely showed well-managed premises implementing best practice approaches to promoting the licensing objectives. There were certainly some instances where crowding and movement within the premises may lead to issues, but on the whole there were generally door staff, an offer of food and often other entertainment, and few drinks promotions. However, the levels of consumption and intoxication amongst the clientele were almost uniformly notable.

The observations were undertaken using a criteria based on a methodology developed by a research team at Liverpool John Moores University. In hindsight it is clear that a number of the criteria were based on premises that are trying to ‘nudge’ clientele into increasing their purchasing and consumption of alcohol. The observations undertaken in the City appeared to show that this was not necessary for most of these premises.

Norwegian licensing legislation requires licensees not to serve intoxicated people, and the Oslo City Council’s version of the Traffic Light Scheme allocates penalty points to licensed premises that have obviously intoxicated clientele on the premises. The Oslo City Council licensing team have a checklist for determining if someone is obviously intoxicated and make this checklist public. This may be an approach to consider for inclusion into the Traffic Light Scheme.

Liverpool Street/Bishopsgate area

The data indicates that Liverpool Street area, and in particular the Bishopsgate ward, have overall the highest numbers and rates of NTE impact across crime and violence, health impacts and anti-social behaviour and pollution in the City.

This is clearly exacerbated by the presence of Liverpool Street railway station as the largest transport hub in the City, both as the busiest underground and mainline station in the City, with well over 174,000 people using the station per day. Further risk for this area is added to by the opening of a Crossrail station in Liverpool Street, adding potentially to the numbers of people in the NTE.

Additionally, the Liverpool Street NTE area is surrounded on two sides by the Shoreditch (Hackney) and Brick Lane (Tower Hamlets) NTEs. Both Shoreditch and Brick Lane have Cumulative Impact Zones in place, increasing the likelihood of new and additional NTE activity and possibly license applications being diverted to the Liverpool Street NTE area if new licences and variations prove more difficult to get in Shoreditch and Brick Lane.

In conclusion, the data is available to support consideration of establishing a Cumulative Impact Zone in the Liverpool Street NTE or more specifically, in Bishopsgate ward. Furthermore, the presence of the Shoreditch and Brick Lane Cumulative Impact Zones and the prospect of increased passenger traffic to and from Liverpool Street resulting from Crossrail show compelling reasons to consider establishing a Cumulative Impact Zone.

Bridge and Monument area

The data shows that there are some data sets that are showing issues in this area, particularly in relation to violence and anti-social behaviour and pollution. Despite the relatively low number of licensed premises in this NTE area there are some growing issues in the data that may need to be looked into with additional intelligence. The observations undertaken in this area did not show any matters of concern, and generally the impression was of lower overall levels of intoxication amongst the clientele of these premises. There may be factors such as the violence and anti-social behaviour and pollution data being linked to the area as a 'southern gateway' into the City as opposed to the NTE in and of itself. However, further investigation of the

available intelligence from Licensing, Pollution and Police teams may provide additional insight and allow for issues to be addressed before they increase.

Fenchurch area

Overall impacts from the NTE were relatively low in the Fenchurch NTE. Specific issues with the concentration of hotels is under consideration by COLP and is the subject of action.

Observing intoxication and high levels of alcohol consumption

The observations tended to show well managed licensed premises, with a few notable exceptions. However, even where premises had a food led offer, alcohol consumption was the primary activity in all of the premises. Many of the premises, particularly those with dance floors and loud music had a high proportion of customers who showed some visible signs of alcohol consumption. It may be worth considering working in partnership with other teams in the city, particularly Public Health and Business Healthy, to address the City worker drinking culture and help alleviate the impacts of this on the NTE.

SECTION 9: RECOMMENDATIONS

The key recommendations are:

- **Consider conducting a Cumulative Impact Assessment (CIA) for the Liverpool Street NTE area or the Bishopsgate ward** in order to establish a Cumulative Impact Zone (CIZ). The data available could be used to conduct the CIA in conjunction with the required consultation of key stakeholders. Looking at the establishment of CIZ's in Lambeth, Hackney and Islington would provide examples of good practice approaches to establishing CIZs.
- **Consider preparations for increased passenger flows from Crossrail at the Liverpool Street Station and Farringdon Station into the NTE in these areas.** This may include consideration of identifying these areas as special stress areas in an amendment to the Statement of Licensing Policy or in the next iteration of the Statement of Licensing Policy.

- **Working to address the drinking culture within the NTE.** This may take two particular approaches:
 - a) Working with wider partners (particularly the Public Health Team and the Business Healthy group) to look at how drinking culture within workplaces within the City can be addressed to reduce burden in the NTE.
 - b) Adopting penalty points in the Traffic Light Scheme for observation of obviously intoxicated clientele in premises. The Oslo City Council uses a system of points similar to the Traffic Light Scheme that includes penalty points for observing obviously intoxicated persons in a licensed premises. Examples of this approach and information about the approach was provided by a delegation from the Oslo City Council visiting the City of London hosted by the London Drug and Alcohol Policy Forum.
- **Consider joint approaches to collecting, analysing and utilising data** between teams in the City of London and City of London Police. It would be worth considering having a protocol for how data and records of activity are collected and recorded, how they are kept, shared and utilised. It may also be useful to ensure that SafeStats data is accessed and used regularly, with a strong working relationship being established with the SafeStats team. This may involve sharing data with SafeStats as well as accessing and using the data they collect and analyse on their data hub.