# Final Report

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Executive summary

Background

Licensing is a key framework for local governance of the Evening and Night-time Economy (ENTE). This research complements a sister economic ‘Cost v Benefit Analysis’ (CBA) report by approaching similar subject matter from a perspective that brings evidence-based decision-making to the fore, in accordance with national Guidance.

This report offers external independent assessment of the licensing landscape in Hackney to the 2016-17 Borough-Wide Evidence Review that Council Officers will draw together from a number of sources ahead of the 2017 Licensing Policy Consultation. Its findings will form part of the ‘local conversation’ on the ENTE that can then proceed around a freshly-updated evidence base.

The London Borough of Hackney (the Council) in its Statement of Licensing Policy adopts the term ‘Special Policy Area’ (SPA) to refer to what the Guidance accompanying the Licensing Act 2003 calls a ‘Cumulative Impact Area’ (CIA), regulated in accordance with a ‘Cumulative Impact Policy’ (CIP). CIPs apply where a Licensing Authority has identified that there is a consistently high incidence of crime, disorder and public nuisance over time, related to the sale and consumption of alcohol, and relative to other areas within the Authority’s jurisdiction. There are currently two SPAs within Hackney: the Shoreditch SPA and the Dalston SPA. It has recently been announced that CIPs are to be placed on a full statutory footing within the Licensing Act (2003, as updated) and that the local evidence base underpinning them must, in future, be reviewed at least every three years.

The Council has the complex task of drawing together diverse sets of evidence and opinion and instilling these into a vision and regulatory / enabling framework for the ENTE. This requires suitably informed and balanced policies, together with on-going practical management of the public realm to support ENTE activity and allow the ENTE to co-exist sustainably, alongside residential amenities and other daily uses and functions.

The purpose of this research is to provide a unique and valuable source of evidence to inform the drafting of the Council’s Statement of Licensing Policy, which is to be revised in 2017. The evidence is presented as an independent assessment of the licensing landscape in Hackney, intended to supplement and inform the evidence base for licensing in the Borough, when read alongside other sources of data and local opinion.

The origins of this research lie in the mapping of police-recorded crime and disorder and ambulance call-out statistics for five areas of Hackney. In these areas there appeared to be either continuing or emergent problems of alcohol-related crime, disorder and emergency health services demand at night, as tracked since the last major Borough-wide evidence review in 2010.
Following an updated Evidence Base Review and a Public / Stakeholder Consultation on the ENTE in Hackney in 2015, this research was commissioned as an independent view, to look in detail at public usage of five areas of the Borough identified in the licensing, crime and emergency health statistics: Shoreditch; Dalston; Broadway Market; Stoke Newington and Hackney Central. These areas were defined on boundary maps included in the Brief for this research.

**Research design**

This Full Technical Report provides intelligence, derived from close observation of the five areas over a six-month period, as to why these concentrations of alcohol-related harms are occurring in the places and times they are. This examination of the public functions of the areas is set against descriptions of the licensing landscape, the built environment, utilities and services, and pipeline developments in each area. A separate Summary Report has been produced which focuses on the key findings.

The researcher spent 20 nights across the five areas, over six weekends, spread over six months between May and November 2016. Weekends were defined as Thursday evenings through to the early hours of Sunday mornings. The times of day researched on each occasion were 18:00-04:00. There was an additional sample of two Sunday evenings-Monday mornings. Visits were scheduled at monthly intervals. Bank Holidays and other ‘event dates’, such as Halloween, were avoided so that the findings were not skewed by non-typical public activities; however, the research encompassed a broad range of weather conditions.

Three types of data were collected ‘on the streets’: Systematically collected observation notes; hourly 15-minute pedestrian footfall counts; and a photographic record of key themes and recorded ‘incidents’.

The research also involved a detailed auditing of the licensed premises populating each area. The auditing sought to assess the nature of the ENTE in each of the five areas based upon the advertised uses and functions of each of the businesses involved, as well as their advertised hours of trading. This information was checked against the project observation notes and in ambiguous cases against the Council’s licensing register to obtain an accurate picture.

In Shoreditch, the research focussed most attention on the areas defined on the map accompanying the Brief for this research as the ‘Shoreditch Buffer’; these streets being located outside of the Shoreditch SPA.

The project research design is described in more detail in the main body of this report.
Shoreditch

Key themes:

*Cumulative Impacts – Flux – Jurisdiction – Night Tube*

**Key Licensing Objectives:**

*Primary: Crime and Disorder, Public Safety*

*Secondary: Public Nuisance, Protection of Children from Harm.*

In the Shoreditch Buffer there are 29 licensed premises with closing times of 01.00, or later. This figure does not include off-licences. These later-hours premises include: 1 adult entertainment venue, 5 nightclubs, 11 late-night bars, 10 late-night refreshment premises, 1 hotel bar with advertised public access and 1 public house.

The ‘cocktail bar’ offering music and events is the currently fashionable format for post-midnight trading in Shoreditch and several bar premises outside the SPA operate as de facto nightclubs / event spaces. There are three ‘restaurants’ offering beers and cocktails into the late-night period with no, or minimal, food provision beyond 23:00 and these premises are included as ‘late-night bars’.

Throughout Shoreditch, the number of table-service restaurants, as a proportion of the total number of licensed premises, is unusually low. The typical Shoreditch food offering is ‘street food’ served from a pop-up, fast food from a takeaway-style outlet, and casual dining in pizza or burger restaurants, which also operate as bars. Apart from fast food there are very limited food options beyond 23:00 hrs.

There are 8 small convenience stores with off licences open to 01:00 or later. It was hard to assess when the sales of alcohol ceased in these premises, as such information was not advertised and upon visiting the premises the situation often appeared ambiguous. Unlike other types of licensed premises, convenience stores often continue to trade for several hours beyond the termination of their alcohol sales conditions.

The author checked the relevant premises’ details with the client to ascertain the permitted hours for alcohol sales on the Premises Licence of the stores. It was confirmed that all 8 stores had alcohol sales permits until 01:00 or later. This was point a difference noted by the author in comparison with nightlife areas in Camden and Westminster, for example, which have very few off-sales permits running after 01:00 hrs. There was observational evidence, in at least one of these premises, of alcohol service beyond the hours permitted by the Premises’ Licence. Intelligence to inform licensing enforcement was not, however, a stated aim of this research, so there was no systematic exploration of such issues.
In LB of Tower Hamlets there are 9 premises within the Shoreditch ENTE area with closing times of 01:00 or later. These comprise: 6 bars/cocktail bars, 1 hotel bar, 1 restaurant/bar, and 1 late-night refreshment outlet.

In LB of Islington there are 5 premises in the Shoreditch ENTE area with closing times of 01:00 or later. These comprise: 3 bars/cocktail bars, 1 adult entertainment premises and 1 nightclub.

There are no licensed premises in the City of London forming part of the Shoreditch ENTE area with closing times of 01:00 or later.

Two footfall count locations were used in the Shoreditch Buffer to measure the volume of pedestrian traffic: 1a - the junction of Shoreditch High Street and Great Eastern Street, and 1b - the north pavement of Old Street at Shoreditch Fire Station.

Footfalls of up to approximately 1100 people were recorded between 23:00-23:15 on Friday nights at Location 1a and up to around 900 at Location 1b; with around 250 persons still recorded at 1a at 03:00-03:15 hours and around 200 at 1b.

The flows of pedestrian traffic increased at 1a following introduction of Night Tube services at Liverpool Street in August 2016. Although the study schedule afforded only limited opportunity to measure footfall pre-Night Tube, which would have helped establish a clearer pattern, what was very plainly observed was a change in the direction-of-flow from August onwards in the post-01:00 period, with ENTE patrons moving north-to-south from Shoreditch High Street and Great Eastern Street into Bishopgate in much higher numbers.

**Primary Impacts: Crime and Disorder, Public Safety**

Four incidents of violence and disorder (brawls) were observed, including two involving police response and one intervention by street wardens.

Incidents of physical incapacitation and illness through drink were observed on all seven visits. On three occasions, these incidents were seen to involve attendance by the London Ambulance Service.

The prevalence of intoxication, high footfalls and density of attractions was seen to create road traffic and glass safety issues on busy pavements and vehicular thoroughfares.

Patron intoxication was partly fuelled by the availability of relatively cheap alcohol from off-sales outlets, located in amongst the entertainment premises. Nonetheless, there was no evidence to suggest that visitors were only accessing their alcohol from off-sales premises; those making off-sales purchases were clearly involved in ‘nights out’ and were dressed accordingly.
There are notably few restaurants providing seated dining and many late-night takeaway food outlets. This is a factor in delayed pedestrian dispersals from the area, as well as adding to the significant challenge of on-street waste management.

**Secondary Impacts – Public Nuisance, Protection of Children from Harm**

The potential for public nuisance impacts is a by-product of the sheer numbers of pedestrians attracted to a small geographical area and their levels of intoxication.

Discarded off-sales alcohol purchases, together with late-night takeaway food detritus, create major waste management challenges for Hackney if the streets are to be cleansed before daylight. Male on-street urination and the fouling of pavements and doorways through vomiting were recorded behaviours on a number of occasions, on all seven visits to the area, requiring the flushing of surfaces. This was despite the provision of plastic ‘Kros’ urinal installations in two locations.

Shoreditch was unique in this research in appearing to have an attraction value for the very young; some groups of ENTE patrons appeared ambiguously close to the legal drinking age. A subset of these groups were involved in on-street consumption of off-sales supplied alcohol.

**Shoreditch Overview**

Shoreditch is now a mainstream nightlife attraction, due in part, to media and social media exposure. It is a late-night activity draw for young adults from across London and the South East; as well as to young foreign visitors to London.

There is an intensity to Shoreditch, due to the size of the crowds and the focus of licensed premises on ‘wet-sales’ (alcohol) and competitive drinks price promotions, that makes it more ‘stressed’ than other areas of Hackney. In London, Shoreditch was found comparable only to the most intense hot-spots of Westminster and Camden, as recorded by the author, in recent years. This intense atmosphere contrasts notably with Shoreditch by day. In the day, the area is generally tranquil with comparatively low pavement footfall.

Shoreditch continues to be an area in flux, undergoing substantial and rapid re-development; both commercial and residential. There have been important changes since LB Hackney last adapted its Statement of Licensing Policy to reflect the situation ‘on-the-ground’ and there are significant further developments in the pipeline likely to fuel demand for further Licensable Activities. Major residential / leisure developments and hotels, for example, are re-shaping the built environment, filling-in ‘brown field’ spaces, transforming the remaining post-industrial buildings and structures, and in some cases, moving towards a ‘City-style’ high-rise streetscape.

Whilst the ENTE has expanded, it has not diversified. Street food markets are a notable local feature, however, these strongly incorporate the sale of alcohol, particularly cocktails. ‘Slower’ seated table-service dining has a remarkably -
perhaps uniquely - low presence in Shoreditch, when one considers the numbers of licensed premises.

As noted, alcohol off-sales are another feature which fuel visitor intoxication: access to relatively cheap late-night off-sales from independent shops located in amongst the nightlife allows large additional quantities of alcohol (eg. bottles of spirits / wine) to be consumed before, during and after visits – or attempted visits – to entertainment venues. This is a factor more apparent in East London than Central London due, probably in large part, to the lower levels of rent paid by businesses, at least historically; this has allowed more ‘corner shops’ to survive, whilst at the same time, the major supermarket ‘convenience store’ formats have yet to emerge in numbers.

The project had a particular focus on the ‘Shoreditch Buffer’ areas, as defined in the client's Brief and associated mappings. The ‘Buffer’ zones are areas within which recent ENTE expansion has occurred. This focus on the Buffers differentiates the work from previous research and helps update the evidence base in light of the continued geographical spread of the Shoreditch ENTE in recent years.

The Shoreditch Buffer presents as an area in which Hackney Council’s governance of the ENTE abuts that of other London Boroughs. Islington and Tower Hamlets, in particular, have jurisdiction over substantial neighbouring ENTEs that merge with the Shoreditch Buffer.

The two footfall count points were identified as key entry and exit points to Shoreditch at night from nearby public transport hubs. Both count points lie within the Shoreditch Buffer.

Old Street was an observed site of Nitrous Oxide Gas and other recreational drug sales by local youth, who were approaching and supplying ENTE patrons, particularly in the post 01.00 period.

**Future trajectory of Shoreditch**

The eventual introduction of Night Tube services on the Northern Line at Old Street is certain to further fuel the popularity of Shoreditch as a nightlife destination.

There are pipeline developments known to be increasing the full-time and short-term residential presence in Shoreditch; both in terms of homes and hotel beds.

New apartments blocks are being constructed in close proximity to licensed premises with high standards of sound insulation and a buyer profile that understands and seeks what lifestyle options the area currently affords. Given the property prices involved and the nature of the area’s ‘lifestyle offer’ the typical buyer of a Shoreditch apartment (assuming they are not an absent foreign investor) is likely to be a young, wealthy professional who wants to be closely connected geographically to their work, peer networks and social life.

As to the future of Shoreditch, much depends on whether these new arrivals chose to stay and for how long of their life course. Many will leave, but some may stay, as has occurred in other post-industrial urban re-developments, such as Central
Manchester. One issue for the ‘liveability’ of Shoreditch is the current lack of green space, which is restricted only to the small area of Hoxton Square.

**Whether the longer-term future of Shoreditch is as a ‘nightlife resort’, or a consolidated partly-residential area, with improved community facilities and a more ‘mature’ ENTE offer, there is a clear and immediate need to maintain and enhance the level of supervision of the ENTE and its expansion.** This is due to the drink-led profile of the licensed premises in and around the SPA and the culture of recreational poly-substance use amongst the large young adult customer base currently attracted.

**Recommendations**

The author is of the opinion that the Shoreditch SPA should be retained and that there is clear observational evidence to support expansion of the SPA boundaries to include parts of the ‘Shoreditch Buffer’.

In the author’s opinion, any extension to the Shoreditch Buffer should be incremental and justified by reference to proven (retrospective) patterns of ENTE development, rather than including areas into which further expansion of the ENTE is anticipated.

On the basis of the premises’ audit and footfalls conducted as part of this research it can be seen that there has not been ‘displacement’ of ENTE activity into areas of Shoreditch that were formerly un-connected to the SPA and spatially distinct from it; rather, new development has occurred along the major pedestrian corridors (the thoroughfares) that ENTE patrons use to access and leave the SPA.

The results of this research provide a component of the evidence-base for extending the Shoreditch SPA, as follows:

**Shoreditch High Street:** south as far as the Borough Boundary.

**Boundary Street/Redchurch Street/Bethnal Green Road:** all east to the Borough Boundary.

**Great Eastern Street:** all of the western pavement; plus the eastern pavement south of Curtain Road.

**Old Street:** all of the north pavement, as far as the Old Street Roundabout; plus the south pavement as far as the Borough Boundary.

**Leonard Street:** as far as junction with Mark Square.

**City Road:** north from Old Street Roundabout, as far as junction with East Road.
Terminal Hours in Shoreditch

The Council may consider amendments to ‘Policy LP13 - Special Policy Area - Shoreditch SPA’, with regard to the hours of operation of licensed premises, as follows:

**Restaurants**

Permitted: Sun-Thurs up to midnight and Fri and Sat to 01:00.
Policy requirements:
Must be bona fide restaurants with seated table-service-only, where alcohol is served only to tables by waiter/waitress and served only as ancillary to a full table meal.
Operating Schedules would need to indicate a suitably large proportion of floor space dedicated to kitchens/food preparation.
No serving of alcohol to customers over the bar, or to ‘holding’ areas for customers waiting for tables, or having departed tables.

**Cafés / coffee shops / restaurants, with no alcohol sales**

Permitted: Sun-Thurs up to 01:00 and Fri and Sat to 03:00.
Policy requirements:
Must serve seated customers by waiter/waitress service only.
No hot food or drink to takeaway beyond 23:00 hrs.

**Live Music Venues and Theatres**

Permitted: Sun-Thurs up to 00:00 and Friday and Sat to 01:00
Policy requirements: sale of alcohol must be ancillary to the entertainment / performance.
Disc Jockey performances fall outwith the definition of ‘live’ music/performance.
Events than run beyond 23:00 to admit pre-booked customers only.

**Cinemas**

© Phil Hadfield
Permitted: Sun-Thurs up to 00:00 and Friday and Sat to 01:00

Policy requirements: sale of alcohol must be ancillary to the film screening / performance.

Must serve seated customers by waiter/waitress service only.

**Hotels**

Permitted: No set hours for room service and bars serving the hotel’s overnight guests-only.

Private event spaces / function rooms / public bars / hotel residents’ guest list. Proposed facilities and arrangements to be justified by the Applicant with reference to Policy LP13 and attached to the Premises Licence as enforceable Conditions.

**Dalston**

Key themes:

*Late-night culture of music venues and dining at Turkish Restaurants*

*Night v day social disparity / gentrification*

*Transition through property development / enhanced transport links*

*Key Licensing Objective: Public Nuisance*

In Dalston, in comparison to Shoreditch, it was found that a more limited number of licensed premises exerted the most influence over the social and environmental conditions observed; the researcher did not conduct a full audit of licensed premises in Dalston, but audited all the post-01:00 operating premises, plus all others found to have a significant footprint in the area.

Limited evidence was found to suggest geographical spread of the Dalston ENTE beyond the boundaries of the current SPA. Dalston Lane and Ashwin Street were the only locations outside of the SPA containing ENTE premises and these premises were included in the project audit. The author is of the opinion that the current SPA boundary remains an appropriate mapping of the Dalston nightlife activity zone at the time of writing.
In Haggerston, there is a further cluster of 10 licensed premises situated near to the Regent’s Canal Bridge on the A10. Six of these premises operate to 02:00 or later at the weekends; this is an unusually high proportion.

The Dalston ENTE does not overlap LB boundaries, being fully contained within Hackney; this makes the situation less complex than in Shoreditch.

In Dalston, there are 39 licensed premises in or directly around the SPA which have closing times of 01.00, or later. This figure does not include off-licences. These later-hours premises include: 7 nightclubs, 18 late-night bars, 5 late-night refreshment premises, 2 public houses, 5 seated restaurants, 1 events hall and 1 snooker club/bar. There are 7 small convenience stores with off licence alcohol sales to 01:00 or later.

As is often the case in Hackney, but in Dalston especially, many of the licensed premises are hybrid spaces, used in various ways throughout their operating hours, from use as a bar/cocktail bar, event space, casual dining restaurant and de facto nightclub. Such hybrid premises are allocated above to the categories deemed most appropriate, based upon observation, social media feeds and marketing.

The Dalston ENTE has more diversity of offer than the Shoreditch ENTE and appears more integrated with the local residential community, serving their entertainment needs, as well as those of the area’s many visitors (although issues of gentrification arise). Unlike in Shoreditch (or in the other locations for this research) there is a late-night dining scene at seated-service, mostly Turkish, restaurants. Dalston also has a more ‘alternative’ and diverse club scene; with LGBT venues, jazz venues and ‘underground’ electronic dance music clubs. These types of venue offer an alternative to mainstream and/or gentrified nightlife and allow the area to retain its ‘edge’ ie., its character and reputation for cultural activity.

Opportunities for measurement of footfall were limited given the scope and resources of this project, but gave tentative indications of a strong evening economy (approx. 500 persons passing the count point at the epicentre of the Dalston ENTE on Kingsland High Street in the 21:00-21:15 period), with roughly comparable footfall to the Shoreditch Buffer at 03:00-03.15 on weekends.

Dalston was found to have a later-night culture than all the other areas, with the exception of Shoreditch. This was due mainly to the presence of nightclubs - often in basements - and the many Turkish Restaurants operating into the early hours of the morning. There is more focus on seated dining and on higher quality food take-outs at the Turkish Restaurants than in typical LNR takeaway outlets (the Turkish restaurants are the only table service restaurants open beyond 01:00).

As in Shoreditch, ENTE patrons have access to relatively cheap alcohol from off-sales outlets, located in amongst the entertainment premises. The high prevalence of post-01:00 off-sales outlets are a feature of Hackney nightlife that departs from comparable areas in, for example, Camden and Westminster.

By retaining diversity and offering late-night dining Dalston escapes the worst excesses of an alcohol-focused nightlife, as seen in Shoreditch. In comparison to Shoreditch, the dress of Dalston ENTE patrons is more casual and their street
behaviour generally more relaxed; in and around licensed premises there is less focus on drinks promotions and drinking to intoxication.

No incidents of physical violence, robbery, or incapacitation through intoxication were observed in Dalston. Male on-street urination and vomiting was observed. Noise incidents - such as shouting and screaming during customer movements and dispersals - appeared to be the most prominent negative impacts in terms of the Licensing Objectives (constituting likely Public Nuisance for nearby residents).

There is an informal economy of Nitrous Oxide Gas sales on Kingsland Road / Kingsland High Street supplied to patrons who are leaving venues, especially in the early morning, 03.00-04.30 period.

In Dalston, as in Shoreditch, there is an extra tier of community protection in the form of weekend night-time Street Wardens (part-funded through a voluntary levy contribution by local licensed businesses). The Wardens were a visible presence during the research in the heart of both SPAs.

**Dalston is undoubtedly a noisy location late at night, with many noise ‘incidents’, as well as a generally high ambient noise level, especially along the pavements of the A10.** Potential conflicts of interest between local residents and ENTE businesses and patrons were more immediately apparent than in Shoreditch. Dalston is a District Town Centre - a lively community, with many amenities and a high day-time footfall. There is a substantial residential presence in long-established flats and apartments to the upper floors of properties on Kingsland Road / Kingsland High Street / Stoke Newington Road and in low-rise terraced housing directly to each side of this arterial route. There are also major new residential apartment blocks, particularly in the vicinity of the Dalston Kingsland and Dalston Junction stations, although these recent developments will no doubt have advanced levels of sound-proofing and may house residents who may have actively chosen Dalston, at least in-part, for its night-time ‘vibrancy’.

There is certainly a feel of gentrification and rapid change to the area, with a number of more upmarket restaurants and health food shops emerging amongst the stores selling ‘everyday items’. This shift is likely to accelerate, alongside the ‘luxury’ residential developments, in anticipation of Dalston’s connection to Crossrail 2, which will, for the first time, open the possibilities of rapid transport links to Central London.

Dalston has a large number of licensed premises, many of which have little potential impact on the Licensing Objectives. The approach adopted in terms of auditing premises for this research was to assess and list only those premises with a ‘foot print’ in the late-night, post-00.30 hrs period and/or those of particular significance. Late-hours trading is generally accepted, in both licensing practice and research literatures, to have the most potential to impact on residents in terms of public nuisance and on other statutory licensing concerns, such as crime and disorder.

**Future trajectory of Dalston**

Dalston has seen some of the highest increases in property values in London over the past decade, due to the area’s improved and improving transport links to Central London.
London, its proximity to The City, fashionable reputation and local amenities (including its nightlife). This has caught the attention of property developers and attracted an influx of relatively affluent incomers, including, new residents, investors and entrepreneurs. Managing these transitions to produce outcomes that are fair and equitable to longer-standing residents is no doubt a major challenge for the Council, of which licensing will play no small part.

Community consultation on licensing seems especially important in Dalston; however, it is essential that a robust methodology is used which can ensure that such exercises are not ‘highjacked’ by groups who have a particular financial or lifestyle interest in producing a de-regulated zone. De-regulation, however this manifests in licensing and planning terms, is likely to open the door to the major corporate leisure chains, more so than to preserve and enhance Dalston’s existing appeal, as established by local independent businesses.

**Recommendations**

**Dalston SPA Boundaries**

The author is of the opinion that the Dalston SPA boundaries remain justified and appropriate and that the licensing landscape does not currently justify any extension to the Dalston SPA.

**Terminal Hours in Dalston**

The Council may consider amendments to ‘Policy LP14 - Special Policy Area - Dalston SPA’ to include new permitted hours for clearly-defined types of Licensable Activity, which mirror the proposed approach in respect of Shoreditch, as set out above.

**Broadway Market / London Fields**

**Key themes:**

*Expansion - evening trade - non-traditional venues - outdoor drinking*

**Key Licensing Objectives: Public Nuisance, Public Safety**

In this dynamic, rapidly re-developing area, the ENTE was found to operate beyond the geography indicated on the mapping provided in the Council's Brief, which showed only the strip of Broadway Market. In particular, it was apparent
that there were a number of important night-time entertainment venues in those streets located between London Fields (park) and Mare Street. In addition, the supply of alcohol from off-sales premises to persons then consuming alcohol on London Fields (park) was identified as a necessary component of the research.

In the Broadway Market / London Fields ENTE cluster there are 8 licensed premises which have regular closing times of 01.00 hrs, or later. This figure does not include off-licences. These later-hours premises comprise: 1 nightclub, 3 late-night bars, 1 late-night refreshment premises and 3 public houses. There are 3 convenience stores with alcohol off licences permits to 01:00 or later.

The London Fields area has a fashionable bar and events-space scene that is developing around the London Overground rail line in formerly light-industrial-use spaces such as the railway arches, yards and warehouses. Premises in these streets are trading to later hours than premises on Broadway Market and there is a greater focus on drinks and dance-space; with Broadway Market being largely food-led at table service restaurants.

Thursday evenings (‘after work’) and Sunday evenings were especially important in this location and particularly so during periods of warmer weather. This was due to the number of alfresco dining opportunities in a pleasant, largely traffic-free, environment and the proximity of London Fields (park) and the Regent’s Canal towpath, both of which are popular for picnics and other gatherings during leisure-time.

Footfalls were recorded at the junction of Broadway Market and Dericote Street. Large footfalls of up to approx. 700 people were recorded over 15-minutes in the evening and night-time period, falling to very small numbers in the late-night, post-01:00, hours.

The area was found to have an alfresco night culture, encouraged by the green spaces of London Fields and the Regent’s Canal, and the opportunities to purchase off-sales alcohol at a number of prominent (large) neighbourhood stores.

The area does not generally have a late-night-early morning public drinking culture, or many large-capacity venues (there is one dedicated nightclub space). There is only one late-night hot food takeaway. On Broadway Market few premises open beyond 01.00, even at the weekend. The current primary licensed function of the area is seated dining; although there appears to be an emerging bar and temporary events scene to the east of London Fields. The Mentmore Terrace and Westgate Street areas were observed to have lower footfalls than Broadway Market in the earlier time periods and higher footfalls between 01:00 and 03:15 (although precise measurements were not recorded).

As with many areas, a small number of venues are busiest and most impactful with regard to activity after 23:00 hours. In Broadway Market these are: Edgars, Off Broadway and The Cat and Mutton Pub, with late opening off licences at the top and middle of Broadway Market also attracting late-night street presence.

As in Shoreditch, there is a propensity for licensed businesses to colonise former light-industrial units, for example, the railway arches of Mentmore Terrace and Helmsley Place. In this area, to the east of the rail line, a late-drinking and club scene has developed with the most significant venues being the very popular Night Tales cocktail bar (NT’s, Netil Place/Westgate Street) and rooftop terrace at NT 360,
whilst the Mangle nightclub (Warburton Road) is very busy through until 03:00-03:30 at the weekend. Bordering London Fields, The Pub on the Park was extremely popular, with events at Proof also impactful in this area.

Two minor altercations were observed on Westgate Street involving the customers of the bars around Netil Place. These incidents did not give rise to a police response and there appeared to be no physical injuries. The incidents were of a nature, however, to have possibly disturbed local residents and/or caused alarm and distress to passers-by. The incidents also gave rise to shouting and blockage of the road.

Generally it was the case that in comparison to Shoreditch and Dalston, street behaviour by the patrons of licensed premises was quiet and relaxed. Exceptions to this occurred occasionally in the case of outdoor drinking on London Fields, which in warm weather can involve ‘mass gatherings’ and is notably supplied by the local stores who provide off-sales. These gatherings are often accompanied by the lighting of disposable barbeque pans, which scorch and litter the park, thereby degrading the environment for other users. London Fields is an attraction for alcohol-dependent ‘street drinkers’, as well as for informal gatherings by young adults seated on the grass and on benches. The use of Nitrous Oxide Gas (NoS), alongside drinking alcohol, was notable in the park. In other parts of the Borough NoS consumption was found to be associated with the Hackney ‘club scene’.

The potential for anti-social behaviour, public nuisance and large-scale littering relating to outdoor drinking is particularly important in this area in the warmer months. The issue cross-cuts matters as diverse as the degradation and accessibility of the park and canal towpath and noise escape from licensed premises and Temporary Events.

London Fields is also popular with families with young children during daylight hours and community conflicts over use of the park for ‘drunken gatherings’ during hot weather was a feature of media reporting by the London Evening Standard in 2016. The Council had responded to these concerns by introducing a number of security and waste management interventions over the summer months.

There are further potential conflicts of interest between local residents and ENTE businesses. The area has a substantial residential community, present in flats and apartments to the upper floors of properties on Broadway Market, in blocks of flats and terraced housing to the west of Broadway Market and London Fields and in new residential developments to the east of the park, in proximity to London Fields Station. The latter developments are likely to have advanced levels of sound-proofing and house residents who may have actively chosen the area, at least partly, for its ‘vibrancy’.

The area has a ‘gentrifying’ feel, notable due to the types of products and services to be found and their relatively high price-points. Development pressure is no doubt fuelled by the desirability of the green space, including access to the Regent’s Canal, the characterful built environment, and excellent transport links to The City, Shoreditch and Liverpool Street.
Broadway Market / London Fields has a large number of licensed premises, but most currently have little routine impact on the Licensing Objectives. The early-morning trading period is generally accepted to have the most potential to impact on residents and on statutory licensing concerns and there is little activity in this time period, currently.

**Future trajectory of Broadway Market / London Fields**

In Broadway Market, a general shift by licensed premises to later trading hours, or more ‘wet-led’ trading formats, might change the relaxed ambience of the area, extending dispersal times and negatively impacting on residential amenity. Events with pop-up bars and sound systems held in ‘non-traditional licensed spaces’ (often partly open-air) are a fashionable feature of the local social scene and therefore the relative tranquillity of the area could be notably affected by large volumes of TENs.

**Recommendations**

It is recommended that the Council watch closely the number and nature of licensing applications received for the Mentmore Terrace, Helmsley Place and Westgate Street areas, as a larger bar/club scene may be emerging in these locations, just at a time when the number of local residents is also increasing due to new housing developments.

The author is of the opinion that the licensing landscape does not currently justify the creation of a SPA.

One approach that may be helpful is to enhance enforcement and training activity in relation to the off-sales stores around Broadway Market who supply much of the alcohol consumed in the public realm, including supply to the alcohol-dependant street drinkers regularly seen at the south entrance to the park. This may be in the form of multi-agency visits, which provide a supportive and advisory function to the premises in the first instance.

**Stoke Newington**

**Key Themes**

*Evening and day-time trade – seated restaurants and traditional pubs – large numbers of premises*
Key Licensing Objective: (Potential) Public Nuisance

The research found the ENTE of this location to be spread across a wider area than that indicated on the boundary map included in the Brief for this project, which showed the strip of Stoke Newington High Street and part of Stamford Hill on the A10, plus a small section of Stoke Newington Church Street, leading west from the A10, as far as Kersley Road. On visiting the area at night it was apparent that there were also a number of ENTE venues, forming part of the ‘village’ cluster of licensed premises, further west along Stoke Newington Church Street, as far as the roundabout at the junction with Albion Road.

There are 19 licensed premises within the Stoke Newington ENTE area with closing times of 01.00, or later. This figure does not include off-licences. These later-hours premises comprise: 1 restaurant, 2 nightclubs, 4 late-night bars (one of which is an ‘events space’ open only sporadically), 4 late-night refreshment premises, 1 private members’ club and 7 public houses.

There are 6 premises serving alcohol, with advertising opening hours later than 01:00. These premises are dispersed spatially throughout the area, rather than forming a tight cluster. There are 6 convenience stores with off licence alcohol sales permits to 01:00 or later.

Licensed premises were more ‘conventional’ than those found in other areas (apart from Hackney Central) in that they all inhabited buildings that formed part of the High Street frontage. A further conventional element is the high proportion of restaurants with more formal seated dining and waitress/waiter service (only one of which remained open as late as 01:00). Stoke Newington also had the highest proportion of traditional public houses open in the late-night period in comparison to the other 4 areas. The bar/club scene here is relatively un-developed.

Stoke Newington generally has a different, more sedate, nightlife culture than the other areas researched in this project; it does not typically form part of the Hackney bar/club scene popular with young adult residents and visitors in the southern areas of the Borough.

A further contrasting feature with Shoreditch, for example, is that Stoke Newington is active, as a High Street, during the day. Most licensed premises trade during the day-time and there is less focus on the night-trade exclusively.

Footfalls were recorded at the junction of Stoke Newington Church Street and Stoke Newington High Street. The results illustrate the importance of evening-night hours’ trading in this location (approx. 400 persons recorded at 21:00-21:15), with the movements recorded being mostly those of the customers of restaurants and pubs; chiefly, restaurant premises closed by 00:30, at the latest.
Future trajectory of Stoke Newington

Stoke Newington has a developed ENTE which has been in place for many years, having expanded gradually as the area’s reputation as a ‘dining destination’ has grown. With over 100 licensed premises offering food and/or drink, it seems unlikely that the ‘village’ can accommodate many more premises than it already has without losing other local high street day-time amenities, thereby detracting from its overall appeal as a balanced urban centre. This is an issue for consideration by Hackney’s Planning Department, more so than in terms of licensing policy, as on the basis of this research, little impact on the Licensing Objectives was recorded.

Whilst the size of the licensed estate and the high residential presence make Stoke Newington a prima facie candidate for designation as a SPA, this research found no evidence of routine negative cumulative impacts on the Licensing Objectives. The most likely reasons for this are the high proportion of food-led businesses and the relatively early closing times of the majority of venues. Stoke Newington has a more relaxed night-time culture than the other areas covered by this research, with less focus on the bar and club scene and on patrons drinking to intoxication.

Given the size of the licensed estate, any general shift in the night-time culture of the area, wherein licensed premises moved any from seated dining toward a more alcohol-led trading format, could give rise to negative cumulative impacts upon the Licensing Objectives.

Recommendations

Evidence was not found to justify the creation of a SPA, currently.

Licensing enforcement action can be taken against individual licensed premises on a case-by-case basis, should the need arise.

Temporary Events Notices (TENs) may be an issue requiring particularly careful deliberation in Stoke Newington. Increased early-morning footfalls and any associated public nuisance incidents are likely to be more noticeably impactful for residents in the typically-quiet streets of Stoke Newington than in other areas where a late-night bar / club scene is in regular operation.
Hackney Central

Key Themes:

A few key late-night venues – a high proportion of Late-Night Refreshment (takeaway) premises – venues and patrons are spatially dispersed.

Key Licensing Objectives: (Potential) Public Nuisance

In Hackney Central there are approximately 80 licensed premises in the ENTE area, 22 of which have closing times of 01.00, or later. This figure does not include off-licences. These later-hours premises include: 2 nightclubs, 3 late-night bars, 9 late-night refreshment premises, 7 public houses and 1 members’ club. There are 3 convenience stores / supermarkets with off licence permits for alcohol sales to 01:00 or later.

Licensed premises in Hackney Central (and in Stoke Newington) are more ‘conventional’ than those found in the other three areas for this research, in that they almost all inhabit buildings that form part of the High Street frontage. A further conventional element is the high proportion of traditional public houses.

Late-night refreshment premises form a higher proportion of licensed businesses in the area, compared to the other four areas. These premises are mostly on or around Mare Street.

Hackney Central’s ENTE was generally more dispersed than other areas, such as Dalston and Stoke Newington. A few significant venues dominated the weekend late-night (after midnight) scene. Hackney Central had fewer bar/nightclub-style late-hours trading venues than the other areas included in this research (with the exception of Stoke Newington).

Footfalls were recorded outside the Hackney Empire on Mare Street, which was identified as the epicentre of the ENTE. Numbers of pedestrians were generally lower, though more consistent, throughout the counting-period, than those recorded at other count points for this project. Numbers did not exceed 475 persons during any 15-minute period.

The Hackney Central ENTE has three distinct sub-areas:

The central/northern section of Mare Street, Morning Lane, Graham Road and Amhurst Road constitute one area. It is here that the larger bars/clubs and pubs are located, together with a number of eateries and key landmark entertainment venues, the Hackney Empire and the Hackney Picturehouse.

Richmond Road is a further distinct sub-area, with a quieter, more ‘up market’ cluster of eateries and wine bars that correspond with the bohemian Broadway Market area, that they border.
Lower Clapton Road, to the north of Mare Street, has a slightly darker, more ‘edgy’ feel than the other areas. This feel is accentuated by lower-level illumination from street lighting and a higher proportion of boarded or grated frontages to shops and other day-time business premises.

As a result of the above, Hackney Central has a more dispersed nightlife culture than the other areas researched in this project; as such, whilst individual licensed premises and events may attract large numbers of patrons, the area as a whole has not developed as a major ENTE ‘destination’ within the Borough.

There are a high proportion of Late-Night Refreshment premises - located in the Mare Street area - offering hot takeaway food in the late-night hours and these premises are associated with delayed dispersals of ‘clubbers’ from the area, as well as some problems with littering.

No incidents of physical violence were observed in Hackney Central.

There is a notable presence of homeless people begging in the Mare Street area and in and around St. John’s/St. Augustine’s Church Yard and Gardens. More aggressive begging is evident on Lower Clapton Road.

Future trajectory of Hackney Central

Whilst the total size of the licensed estate makes Hackney Central a prima facie candidate for designation as a SPA, this research found no evidence of routine negative cumulative impacts on the Licensing Objectives. The most likely reasons for this are the dispersed nature of the licensed entertainment premises, the fact that late-trading premises are relatively few in number and the generally lower footfalls recorded in comparison with the other areas visited in this research (with the exception of Stoke Newington).

A slower pace of gentrification and less developed transport links suggest that new licensed developments do not have the potential to emerge quite as rapidly in Hackney Central as in the other areas for this study.

Recommendations

No evidence was found to justify the creation of a SPA, currently.

Licensing enforcement action can be taken against individual licensed premises on a case-by-case basis, should the need arise.
Issues which cross-cut the five areas

1. Off-Licences: operating hours and locations

A general issue in Hackney that emerges from the licensed premises’ audits in the five areas is that the Borough appears to have a large number of convenience stores / supermarkets which trade late that are also licensed to continue selling alcohol into the early hours of the morning. A further general feature is that many of these stores are located in and amongst the licensed entertainment / food and drink premises. These hours were not found by the author in his recent work in comparable areas of London, such as Westminster and Camden, where off-sales tend to cease in areas with ‘nightlife’, mostly by 23:00 and typically, entirely, by 01:00.

National and more local evidence suggests that, on-average, unit consumption of alcohol amongst those ENTE visitors that remain in-situ, increases hour-by-hour up until 03.00 and beyond. In Hackney, those ENTE patrons who are so-minded have access to relatively cheap off-sales alcohol from local stores to supplement that purchased and consumed in the ‘on-trade’. The author provides an account of just such activities in this report, as observed in the Shoreditch SPA.

It is not possible, nor would it be necessarily justified, for the Borough to retrospectively cut-back the hours held by off-sales premises in nightlife hubs, across the board. However, it is recommended that off-sales premises be included in any assessments involving the development of new SPA and ‘Special Hours’ Policies.

2. Off-Licences: licensing compliance

It was not part of the Brief for this research to examine issues of compliance in respect of the Premises Licences of particular licensed premises. Nonetheless, when the author compared his notes with the information on the premises’ audits it became clear that in some instances breaches of relevant licensing conditions may have been observed, including instances of selling alcohol beyond permitted hours. These observations were reported to the client and suitable checks conducted.

The alcohol availability issue has greatest resonance for the most committed of drinkers; those ENTE patrons who seek out off-sales sources before and after leaving on-trade premises and alcohol-dependant street drinkers from the homeless population. Non-compliance with licensing hours by off-sales outlets provides access to additional consumption opportunities for these ‘hard-drinking’ subgroups; potentially fuelling public drunkenness on public transport and pedestrian journeys in the course of exits from central locations.

It is important that a general culture of compliance with permitted trading hours and other issues concerning licensing law and server responsibilities is
achieved. Multi-agency compliance visits, test purchases and additional server training may be considered in order to support premises in achieving compliance with their licences and in some cases further action may be needed, involving formal enforcement.

Despite the general points raised above, the author notes that none of the incidents of crime, disorder and public nuisance observed during the course of this research appeared to involve persons who were the customers of off-sales premises-only. All instances involved persons who appeared to be in the locations with the primary purpose of visiting on-trade premises.

3. Late-Night Levy (LNL) and its suitability for Hackney

The Council consulted on the suitability of adopting a LNL in Hackney in 2016. The findings of the LNL consultation were not available at the time of writing and have not informed this report. The author did not have access to consultation responses, nor did this research influence the drafting of the LNL consultation in any way. The author is of the opinion that the local consultations provide the most appropriate weighing of considerations in relation to LNL. This research was conducted wholly independently of the LNL consultation and the author does not seek to offer recommendations specific to this particular place management mechanism, based on the findings of this study alone.

4. Temporary Event Notices: suitability to particular locations and non-standard partly-‘open-air’ venues

One aspect that emerged from the research was that Broadway Market (the street and immediate area) and Stoke Newington were heavily residential areas, with closing times of licensed premises that were generally comparatively early. Furthermore, the ENTE of these locations was primarily food-based at seated restaurants, giving rise to fewer instances of noise nuisance associated with intoxicated persons departing. These factors are of note in that when late-night drink/entertainment events are inserted into these areas it is likely to be more noticeable to residents than would be the case in other areas of the Borough in which residents live permanently in close proximity to a late-night bar/club scene and/or in which ambient noise levels are generally high. This is a factor the Council may wish to consider in relation to TENs applications and repeated TENs applications, in particular.

In Shoreditch, Dalston and London Fields there has been a clear shift toward the utilization of former light-industrial plots, such as goods yards, warehouses and railway arches as licensed premises, operating either permanently, or semi-permanently, as part of the ENTE. Many of these premises house patrons in partly-open-air spaces, or within temporary structures which offer weather protection, but which are not conventional buildings that benefit from sound proofing. The operation of these types of premises is very likely to involve higher levels of ‘noise escape’ than would be the case were the same activities to be housed in a conventional building structure; whilst, in some cases, offering slight acoustic control benefits in comparison to the fully open air ‘beer garden’. It may be useful for the Council to
keep a register of these types of premises, one which creates an alert whenever a TENs application is made. TENs applications from such premises may require additional levels of scrutiny to avoid giving rise to late-night public nuisance noise impacts resulting from amplified music and other sounds being very audible in the vicinity.

5. Rapid development: tracking Borough trends in the growth of new ENTE hubs and expansion of existing hubs

It is recommended that the Council, with the findings of this report and other evidence in mind, monitor the number and location of new Premises Licence applications and licence variation applications for late-night drink-led uses and for LNR in key areas of the Borough. This research has identified emergent clusters of ENTE activity in Haggerston, London Fields and on Kingsland Road in Hoxton. The report also highlights further development along pedestrian corridors into and out of the Shoreditch SPA.

The author would suggest that all new applications / variations for post-midnight Sales-of-Alcohol (on-trade and off-trade) and LNR are flagged, recorded by post code, and the resulting statistics reviewed, on a six-monthly basis. This will enable LBH to identify and track ENTE development trends that are not always apparent when processing large numbers of applications from locations Borough-wide.

6. Cross-borough place management

Whilst the majority of licensed premises in Shoreditch are licensed by Hackney, the nightlife of the area is a partly cross-borough phenomenon and the contribution of premises and activity in Islington and Tower Hamlets should not be underestimated. The ENTE of the area is developing strongly along access corridors and this sense of Shoreditch (Hackney) merging with other Borough jurisdictions is likely to accelerate with the embedding of Night Tube, new hotels in the Buffer zone, and other developments that are ‘filling the gaps of activity’ between licensed premises’ clusters.

From the point of view of the consumer the integrated nature of the area, when viewed in terms of attraction value, involves making use of premises and services in ways that crisscross borough boundaries. As a result, any hot-spot mapping of alcohol-related incidents occurring within Hackney boundaries-only will not show the full picture. There will often be elements of cross-borough spatial merging involved in any true assessment of the ENTE and its social impacts.

It is important for the LBH to view these cross-border influences in terms of the limits of Hackney’s jurisdiction and to consider how the Licensing Policies and general place management approaches of adjoining Authorities may be impacting on Hackney. These factors require an insight into how different parts of the Borough function as ‘places’, rather than as abstract spaces on a map.
observational research reported here provides some insight into these underlying qualitative factors and indicates potential parameters for cross-borough mapping and collaboration on ENTE themes; particularly in key areas such as Bethnal Green Road, Redchurch Street, Old Street (West) and Shoreditch High Street / Bishopsgate.

Night Tube services from Liverpool Street are becoming embedded in visitor behaviour changes and it is suggested that this factor, together with the possibility of new night services from Old Street, is referred to in the drafting of the 2017 Statement of Licensing Policy. It should be emphasised that the Council’s Licensing Policies were devised on the basis of recent historical evidence, mostly collected prior to introduction of the TfL night service.

7. Private Sector income streams for integrated place management

Notwithstanding the outcome of the LNL consultation there may be opportunities for LBH to encourage and support the business community in making voluntary contributions to partnership measures and initiatives to be applied to the public streets and other shared spaces. There is already a privately-funded street warden scheme, which provides a high visibility patrolling presence in Shoreditch and Dalston on weekend nights. This patrol were regularly observed during the research, including on occasions in which they were engaged in dealing with the public in incidents of disorder and physical incapacitation - in collaboration with the MPS and London Ambulance Service - as well as when simply offering guidance and advice to visitors.

Business Improvement Districts (BIDs) may be another avenue worth exploring. A BID is a defined geographical area within which local businesses have voted to invest collectively to improve their trading environment. BIDs operate usually for periods of five years, which can run successively. BIDs provide additional or improved services as identified and requested by local businesses. Services often include additional safety and cleansing and broader environmental measures. BIDs are business-led organisations, funded by members, who pay an agreed levy previously approved by ballot.

There are several BIDs currently operating in London that encompass main ENTE areas and which draw members that include bar/pub/restaurant operators. Amongst the most prominent of these are ‘Heart of London’ in Westminster (Leicester Square) and ‘Camden Town Unlimited’ (CTU). Established in April 2006 and now in its third term, CTU has taken an active interest in ENTE issues within central areas of Camden Town; these being of key concern to many of its members. CTU part-funded projects have so far included time-limited commitments to provide street marshal patrols at night (the ‘Quiet Streets’ initiative) and improvements to the streetscape of Camden High Street (the ‘Naked High Street’ initiative). The latter initiative helped introduce wider footways, narrower carriageways, level loading bays, new tree plantings and a public art installation.

There is an opportunity for Hackney Council to provide leadership to the private sector on issues of place management. The business community
should be encouraged to adopt Hackney’s vision for the ENTE, as informed by the Council’s investment in public and stakeholder consultation, data analysis and research. In the case of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) schemes devised and directed by the ENTE business community, the Council’s role may be more limited, but should seek to ensure public accountability and high standards of project evaluation.

8. Specific aspects of Licensing Policy

a) Policy ‘LP 4 Crime and Disorder’ sections (e) and (f) p.31

The Council may wish to consider that recent research has questioned the effectiveness of ‘point-of-sale’ safer drinking message material in bar-type environments.

The author suggests that current policy wording be replaced with a reminder to licence holders that Home Office Guidance concerning the Mandatory Conditions, as applied to free-poured (non-pre-packaged) drinks, currently advises that customers should be made aware of the availability of smaller measures of wine and spirits at ‘point-of-sale’ (eg., at the bar and on menus) in order to make informed choices as to the alcohol content of their drinks.

Compliance with the Mandatory Conditions is likely to help promote safer drinking through informed choices, together with helping reduce the need to enforce other aspects of the Licensing Act, such as the hard-to-deal-with Sections 141 and 142 (sale of alcohol to a person who is drunk and proxy purchase of alcohol for a person who is drunk, respectively).

b) Prevention of Public Nuisance requirements

Para 26.3 (p.33)

The author would suggest re-drafting of the second sentence, as follows:

“…it is important that applicants can demonstrate how they will effectively manage the exit and dispersal of their patrons through the use of an appropriate Dispersal Policy and Transport Policy which seeks to minimise public nuisance”.

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Introduction and background to the research

The Evening and Night-time Economy (ENTE) is an increasingly important subject of interest to local government, private businesses, lobby groups and public agencies, as well as to the media and to wider communities. Hackney is well known within London and also nationally and internationally for the size and vibrancy of its ENTE. This economy is most heavily concentrated in Shoreditch to the south of the Borough and in Dalston and Stoke Newington alongside the A10. Other areas of Hackney have their own centres of night-time leisure activity, which are growing in importance along with general expansion of the Hospitality sector in East London.

For definition of the ENTE as an economic entity with certain constituents, readers of this report are referred to the Final Report of the ENTE ‘Cost v Benefit Analysis’ (CBA) study, conducted by TBR; a sister project, which ran alongside this study. Licensing is a key framework for local governance of the ENTE and this research differs from (and complements) the CBA by approaching similar subject matter from a perspective that brings issues of relevance in licensing decision-making to the fore.

The London Borough of Hackney (the Council) in its Statement of Licensing Policy adopts the term ‘Special Policy Area’ (SPA) to refer to what the Guidance accompanying the Licensing Act 2003 calls a ‘Cumulative Impact Area’ (CIA), regulated in accordance with a ‘Cumulative Impact Policy’ (CIP). CIPs apply where a Licensing Authority has identified that there is a consistently high incidence of crime, disorder and public nuisance over time, related to the sale and consumption of alcohol, and relative to other areas within the Authority’s jurisdiction. There are currently two SPAs within Hackney: the Shoreditch SPA and the Dalston SPA. It has recently been announced that CIPs are to be placed on a full statutory footing within the Licensing Act (2003, as updated) and that the local evidence base underpinning them is to be reviewed at least every three years.

Both SPAs apply only to a very small geographical area, as a proportion of total land use within the Borough. These areas, together with Hackney’s other nightlife areas, contain richly attractive and creative aspects of the Borough’s leisure industry. They form the economic heart of licensed entertainment business within Hackney (as the CBA demonstrates). The strength of the Borough’s night-time offer undoubtedly helps shape Hackney’s reputation and visitor appeal, both across London, and more broadly. It may also be an indicator and harbinger of social changes within the Borough’s population mix, accompanying parts of Hackney having reportedly the steepest increase in residential property prices in London over the last 20 years.

Nonetheless, in the UK, SPAs and other nightlife areas almost invariably become ‘victims of their own success’. The relatively high crime, disorder and nuisance levels recorded relate directly to the outstanding success of particular locations as localised leisure economies, rather than being a reflection of poor standards of management amongst particular clusters of licensed premises. The high numbers of visitors attracted and the subsequent intensity of human activity, when combined with alcohol consumption, have the almost inevitable effect of increasing raw numbers of crime, disorder and nuisance incidents (although the crime ‘rate’, when viewed in terms of total visitor footfall, may, in fact, be low). These incidents occur often
alongside the more desirable aspects of social behaviour and city life, with most visitors enjoying their nights out unhindered and with no negative consequences².

Study rationale

The purpose of this research is to provide a unique and valuable source of evidence to inform the drafting of the Council’s Statement of Licensing Policy, which is to be revised in 2017. The evidence presented is intended to supplement and inform the evidence base for licensing in the Borough, when read alongside other sources of data and local opinion. Local government Licensing Policies (in general) are amended every five years, following a period of consultation, research and data analysis; in Hackney, the latest phase of which has occurred in 2015-2017.

The Hackney Licensing Authority has a duty to promote the four national statutory Licensing Objectives:

- The prevention of crime and disorder;
- Public safety;
- The prevention of public nuisance;
- The protection of children from harm

In order to do so, the Licensing Authority is required by Central Government to obtain a detailed understanding of the local evidence concerning these issues and objectives. The gathering of evidence ‘on-the-ground’ concerning the impacts of Licensable Activities forms an essential component of this exercise. The analysis of local evidence allows the development of licensing policies that are nuanced, targeted and justified, in the manner required by the Home Office³. Carefully-targeted and proportionate licensing initiatives also represent value-for-money: resources are expended in the most efficient and effective ways and costs are reduced in related areas, such as in enforcement, policing and litigation.

The origins of this research lie in the mapping of police-recorded crime and disorder and ambulance call-out statistics for five areas of Hackney. In these areas there appeared to be either continuing or emergent problems of alcohol-related crime, disorder and emergency health services demand at night as tracked since the last major Borough-wide evidence review in 2010. For the two existing SPAs, the Council and its partner agencies had found a continuation of established patterns of crime and disorder; together, in the case of Shoreditch, with some indications of geographical spread. The data also indicated three further locations, outside of the two existing SPAs, where crime and disorder or public nuisance at night appeared to have increased. Readers are referred to data


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mappings within the ‘Evidence-Base Review’ document produced by the Council in 2015⁴: these mappings provide an overview of licensing trends, recorded crime and ambulance data hot-spot analyses between the beginning of 2011 and the end of 2014.

Following this Evidence Base Review and a Public / Stakeholder Consultation on the ENTE in Hackney in 2015, this research was commissioned as an independent view, to look in detail at public usage of the five areas identified in the licensing, crime and emergency health statistics. Using the statistical mappings as an initial reference point, the project provides further insight into localised issues within the Hackney ENTE. Specifically, it provides intelligence, derived from close observation of the five areas over a six-month period, as to why these concentrations of alcohol-related harms are occurring in the places and times they are. This examination of the public functions of the areas is set against descriptions of the licensing landscape, the built environment, utilities and services, and pipeline developments in each area.

The ENTE in Hackney

Hackney is well-established as one of London’s leading and fastest growing evening and night-time destinations. The continued growth and success of this important evening and night-time activity is supported by the statutory licensing function of the the Council, together with the local functions of its partner agencies, including the NHS, London Ambulance Service, and the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS). A responsive approach to the views and preferences of local residents and businesses across Hackney’s various Wards is regarded as essential in shaping a ENTE that reflects the Borough’s diverse and changing character. These stakeholders include those property owners, business people and entrepreneurs who invest-in, produce and shape the cultural and economic activities central to the ENTE. The complex matter of drawing together diverse sets of evidence and opinion and instilling these into a vision and regulatory / enabling framework for the ENTE requires that the Council devise suitably informed and balanced policies, together with on-going practical management of the public realm to support ENTE activity and allow the ENTE to co-exist sustainably, alongside other uses and functions.

Since 2011, when the Council’s current Statement of Licensing Policy was first published, Hackney has experienced many profound changes. For example, the total number of alcohol and entertainment licences has risen by over 25%. Over the past few years the changing nature of the hospitality industry, coupled with the rise or consistently high cost of land and property, reflected in commercial rents, has resulted in a more fluid hospitality offer with more businesses setting up in different, less conventional, types of premises and also expanding out of the traditional centres, thus creating new hubs of activity.

The Shoreditch area, in particular, has experienced a consolidation of its status as a ‘lifestyle destination’, with the opening of large hotels (previously absent), new residential apartment blocks, and multi-venue complexes for leisure and fashion

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business start-ups. Dalston is also experiencing rapid change, with an influx of new residential apartment blocks, the opening of Dalston Kingsland London Overground Station, the announcement that Dalston will be a stop on Crossrail 2, a new Premier Inn Hotel, and promotion of the area as a ‘cool’ destination in the national and international media. Similarly, Broadway Market and Stoke Newington have experienced a consolidation of their restaurant and dining offer with new premises openings, whilst Hackney Central continues to offer a range of leisure opportunities, supported by the recent opening of a Travelodge Hotel.

The Hospitality sector is by nature linked to licensing. Hackney licensing statistics show that the number of licences for alcohol-related activity and late-night entertainment has increased consistently since the commencement of the Licensing Act (2003) in 2005. These changes and increased demands are reflected in the development of Licensing Policies in the Borough. Between 1 January 2011 and 31 December 2014 the Council granted 342 licences under the Act. The current number of licences for alcohol, late-night refreshment and entertainment is estimated at around 1200, so the pace of change has been dramatic. The majority of licenses in the Borough (around 87%) include permission for the sale of alcohol.

The ENTE in Hackney is rapidly evolving and dynamic. Its growth and relationship to the statutory Licensing Objectives has required considerable investment by the Council in data gathering, analysis and monitoring. This has involved working with a range of public sector partners to triangulate data sets and in sourcing new forms of data and analysis from independent experts in order to validate anecdotal intelligence and make ‘sense’ of statistical indicators. Information gathering exercises have included public and stakeholder consultations, objective noise measurement surveys, and qualitative research to examine footfall patterns, security and compliance issues, and the causes of crime, disorder and public nuisance if and when incidents are concentrated around clusters of licensed premises.

The following timeline outlines the major milestones in evidence-gathering that have informed the evolution of Licensing Policy in Hackney:
Timeline of evidence gathering in relation to recent ENTE expansion in Hackney

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2004: Night-time Economy (NTE) Study conducted (by 'Urban Practitioners').


2007: NTE Study (Second ‘Urban Practitioners’ report)

2008: Statement of Licensing Policy published

2010: Borough-Wide Evidence Review; Licensing Consultation.

2011: Statement of Licensing Policy published and evidenced by the 2010 activities above.

2012: Evening and Night-time Economy (ENTE) Monitor Report

2013: Dalston Evidence Review; Licensing Consultation regarding a new Dalston SPA (Special Policy Area).


*Tower Hamlets introduce a ‘Special Cumulative Impact Policy for the Brick Lane Area’ in their Statement of Licensing Policy 2013-18. The area designated by Tower Hamlets partly abuts the Hackney Borough boundary in South Shoreditch.*

*Islington introduce a ‘Bunhill Cumulative Impact Area’ (in their Statement of Licensing Policy 2013-17), the boundaries of which closely abut Hackney’s Shoreditch SPA; encompassing the west pavement of Old Street roundabout,*
sections of City Road and parts the south pavement of Old Street.

2015: Evidence-Base Review;

Licensing Consultations May to August and September to October;
Update on Managing the Night-time Economy presented to Licensing Committee
Revised Draft Statement of Licensing Policy re-adopted.

2016: Licensing Consultation;

Evidence-Base Review extended to include specially commissioned ENTE Behaviour Study and ENTE Cost v Benefit Analysis (CBA);

‘Soft’ Public Consultation on ‘Hackney’s Evening and Night-time Evening Economy’
April to July 2016

Late-Night Levy (LNL) Consultation (preceded by an evidence-based report prepared for Full Council deliberation on 20 July 2016)

2017: Licensing Consultation;

Publication of New and Revised Statement of Licensing Policy (forthcoming)

Considerable progress has been made in updating the evidence-base for Licensing Policy in Hackney and in seeking the views of local people and businesses. However, the current Statement of Licensing Policy – as it applies to the Borough as a whole (apart from Dalston) - remains informed by the previous Borough-Wide Evidence Review (save for some amendments approved in November 2015 that did not change the overall effect of the Policy). This situation will pertain until a new Policy is adopted in 2017, once the results of the 2016 consultations and the 2016 Borough-Wide Evidence Review have been considered. The Council will consult widely in 2017 regarding the outcomes and implications of the 2016 Evidence-Review and the Home Office Guidance and seek the views of local residents and other stakeholders on a number of proposed courses of action. This report forms part of the 2016 Borough-Wide Evidence Review that Council Officers will draw
together from a number of sources ahead of the 2017 Consultation; as such its findings and that of the concurrent CBA, will form part of the ‘local conversation’ on the ENTE that can then proceed in 2017 on a more informed and updated basis.

Recent consultations on Licensing Policies for Hackney

On 25 March 2015, the Council’s Licensing Committee approved a new draft Statement of Licensing Policy. The intention was that this Policy would become effective in January 2016. A public consultation on the draft Policy commenced on 25 May 2015 and concluded on 14 August 2015. In this consultation the Council outlined its proposals for how the growth of licensed premises in the Borough would be managed and what principles the Council would apply in deliberating further licensing applications. During the consultation period, Council Officers became aware of an error in the consultation material whereby the times stated in the proposed “Borough-wide Hours” table for music/dance venues, theatres and cinemas, takeaways/fast-food premises, other indoor entertainment venues and qualifying clubs in the consultation summary did not accord with those proposed in the draft Policy approved by the Licensing Committee.

In response, and following a further period of public consultation, the Licensing Committee decided to re-adopt the 2011 Statement of Licensing Policy (as amended) as a ‘Revised Draft’ to stand as an interim measure until such time as new consultations could take place, along with further engagement with residents and businesses. Revisions to the text of the Policy were included to reflect current legislation and remove some of the wording that had dated the 2011 document. For example, references to “interested parties” and “entertainment facilities” were removed, along with a Chapter referring to the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games as a future event. The 2015 amendments did not amount to any substantive changes to the overall effect of the Policy and its bases in evidence gathering and consultations conducted prior to 2015.

Consultation responses for the period May to August 2015 were assessed and a findings report presented to the Licensing Committee in November 2015. A second substantive consultation, informed by the findings of the first exercise, ran from 25 April to 17 July 2016. A report assessing the findings of the 2016 consultation was presented to the Licensing Committee on 29 September 2016.

In response to evidence gathered from the MPS, London Ambulance Service and the Environmental Health Service as to the location and timings of crime and disorder, public nuisance and emergency health demands associated with the ENTE (specifically the late-night economy), Hackney’s Full Council decided in July 2016 to approve a further consultation for September to December 2016 as to whether the Borough should introduce a Late-Night Levy (LNL).

The LNL consultation sought local opinion as to whether a financial Levy should be applied to premises authorised to sell alcohol at any time between midnight and 06:00, with possible exemptions for:

- Premises with overnight accommodation
- Theatres, Cinemas and Bingo Halls
Community Amateur Sports Clubs and Community Premises
Premises participating in a Business Improvement District

In addition, 30% reductions to the Levy would be possible for premises in receipt of Small Business Rate Relief, having a rateable value of less than £12,000, and for those premises holding membership of a suitable Best Practice Scheme.

Should the Council decide to introduce a Levy following this consultation, it is proposed that this would come into effect in 2017.

Headline themes from the 2015-16 Licensing Consultations

In the 2015 licensing consultation it was proposed to extend the boundary of the Shoreditch SPA south to the Borough boundaries with the City, Islington and Tower Hamlets and west to the Islington boundaries at Old Street Roundabout.

Other issues consulted-on included: a Borough-wide hours policy with different opening hours for the District Town Centres and residential areas; a part-relaxation of the Dalston SPA; and new acceptable hours for restaurants, theatres and cinemas in District Town Centres.

The 2016 Consultation did not repeat these specific questions, seeking more general views as to people’s preferences and ambitions for the ENTE, as well as inviting them to report any issues of negativity, challenge, or change.

Key to the consultation process were a series of supporting maps showing the location of District Town Centres, Local Centres, and the two existing (and proposed and / or amended) Special Policy Areas (SPAs) in delineated parts of Shoreditch / Hoxton and Dalston. The maps highlighted, in general terms, the areas of the Borough in which licensed premises were concentrated most densely.

Many respondents were critical of the Council’s proposals to restrict ‘nightclub’ opening hours in the case of new licensing proposals, arguing that Hackney’s nightlife had become world famous and was a valuable asset which brought significant investment and employment to the Borough. Licensing hours restrictions, in particular, were regarded by some respondents as an attempt to place the brake and unjustified restrictions on this distinctly vibrant ‘club culture’. Although the Council had justified their proposals in terms of the need to support the Licensing Objectives, some respondents were of the opinion that regulations on the ENTE had a ‘moral dimension’; with the Council wishing to intervene in the market to support some types of ‘cultural activity’ at the expense of others, of which they (supposedly) ‘disapproved’.

Nonetheless, views were mixed and respondents to the Consultations were not representative of the Borough population has a whole (there was a significant over-representation of young white males from the E8, N16 and N1 postcodes). Balancing the needs of the ENTE and the desires of its patrons with the rights of all residents to live in a peaceful and safe environment emerged from the Consultations as one of the biggest challenges facing licensing policy and practice in the Borough.
Furthermore, it became apparent that the most potent challenges would be for the Council and its partner agencies to undertake their statutory duties to promote the Licensing Objectives - thereby devising policies and practices that protect the safety, health, quality of life and quality of experience of all Hackney’s citizens and visitors - alongside a desire to support the best of the energetic, distinctive and youthful cultural activity occurring within Hackney’s licensed premises in the evening and at night.

Pipeline challenges and opportunities for Hackney and its ENTE

Whilst focusing very much upon the situation ‘on the ground’ it was important for this study to have an awareness of the social and economic changes that are reshaping the Borough, especially in relation to how these issues may effect the future direction of the ENTE and its relationship with other aspects of community and economic life in Hackney. As part of the dynamic success of London as a Global City, Hackney and its citizens must respond to the rapid pace of re-development, infrastructure improvements and social and economic change that now affect almost all parts of the UK Capital. Hackney is, in fact, one of the forerunners of these changes in comparison with other Boroughs. One of most notable changes in Central and Inner London has been the ‘gentrification’ of key areas – typically, those which feature certain elements: District Town Centres / Local Centres, good transport links to highly-paid employment centres, such as the West End and the City, access to green space, period housing stock and distinctive post-industrial buildings. Gentrification involves the arrival of new affluent populations, and the businesses that serve them, increasing in numbers and gradually (sometimes rapidly) displacing existing facilities for long-standing residents, whilst reducing the affordability of housing and business rentals. Gentrification changes the social mix of areas – making then less diverse (particularly, increasing the number of young professionals at the expense of other groups) and more divided in terms of disparities of wealth and opportunity. Gentrification often acts, in the longer term, to the detriment of smaller independent businesses. Start-ups and local independents that had previously helped generate the unique flavour and appeal of urban neighbourhoods can find themselves ‘priced out’ as the cost of property and rentals increase to prohibitive levels. These independents are often usurped by the larger ‘high street’ brands, who, through economies of scale, can afford the higher operating costs.

Issues of gentrification and rapid economic re-structuring are far from simply theoretical for Hackney and its future identity, lifestyle and purpose. It is a currently notable theme of local debate amongst Hackney residents - as reflected in the Licensing Consultations and in local print and on-line social media - that the ‘East End’ should not ‘go the way’ of other areas of London, such as Soho and Brixton; areas formerly noted for their diversity, creativity and ‘urban grit’, but now subject to an invasive and homogenizing gentrification almost certain to change the character of such areas for good. There are quite specific and known pipeline developments in transport, housing and the commercial built environment likely to bring important and rapid change to Hackney, including to its life in the evening and after dark. The Council is performing key roles in helping to steer and manage these transitions.
1. Aims and objectives of the research

In March 2016, The London Borough of Hackney (the Council) sought to commission a suitably qualified consultant to conduct a ‘behavioural study’ of ENTE patron activities in and around five key locations in Hackney (the five areas where the highest concentrations of licensed premises are currently to be found). This information gathering was required to complement the quantitative data, such as noise, crime, anti-social behaviour (ASB), licensing and waste statistics, collated by the Council and its partner agencies. The intention of the exercise was to help answer the ‘why?-questions’ as to what might lie behind the known statistical patterns that were emerging; thereby helping to achieve more valid interpretations of the local evidence base concerning Hackney at night and any negative or positive impacts of the ENTE on the four statutory Licensing Objectives: ‘the prevention of crime and disorder’, ‘prevention of public nuisance’, ‘public safety’, and ‘the protection of children from harm’.

The work was commissioned from Dr Phil Hadfield, the author of this report, whose approach to such tasks is shaped by over 15 years’ experience in the developing field of licensing intelligence-gathering, cultural industries innovation and compliance studies, both in the UK and internationally (see Appendix 7).

This report relates the findings of the research by the author, which concluded in November 2016. It describes how the project was devised and implemented so that the Council and its partner agencies might further understand:

- the behavioural impacts of the Hackney ENTE and how they are manifested;
- what drives these impacts;
- what factors need to be considered for the development of future Licensing Policy in Hackney;
- what measures may assist in mitigating any negative impacts; including (based on current evidence) the possible establishment of new or amended Special Policy Areas (SPA) in Hackney relating to the cumulative impact of licensed premises.

The study employs structured and pre-tested qualitative research methods, developed through previous projects in London, such as the ‘Westminster Evening and Night-time Economy (ENTE) Behaviour Audit 2013-14’ which focused on the West End and similar exercises in Camden (2010 and 2015), The City (2012), and Mayfair (2016). A ‘Research Instrument’ developed in this previous work was used in this project as a guide and prompt to accurate data collection (see Appendix 8). The author adopts a licensing-specific approach to gather local intelligence which helps explain the causes / contributory factors that lie behind the concentration of environmental impacts recorded by the Council and its partner agencies around five identified clusters of licensed premises in Hackney:

- Area 1: The Shoreditch SPA and surrounds, including:
  - Bethnal Green Road
  - City Road
  - Curtain Road
  - Great Eastern Street
- Leonard Street
- Old Street
- Shoreditch High Street
- Rivington Street

• Area 2: Dalston SPA and surrounds, including:
  - Gillette Square
  - Kingsland High Street
  - Kingsland Road
  - Stoke Newington Road

• Area 3: Broadway Market / London Fields, including:
  - Broadway Market
  - Westgate Street
  - Mentmore Terrace
  - Helmsley Place

• Area 4: Stoke Newington, including:
  - Stoke Newington Church Street
  - Stoke Newington High Street
  - Stoke Newington Road

• Area 5: Hackney Central, including:
  - Amhurst Road
  - Mare Street
  - Lower Clapton Road

Appendix 1 to this report contains Locations Maps for the five areas. These maps were attached to the Brief for this research, forming the initial basis for the evidence-gathering.

**Structure of this report**

The following paragraphs describe the design and timescale of the study, followed by detailed ENTE area profiles, including comprehensive audits of the licensed premises to be found in each of the non-SPA locations and targeted audits of licensed premises within the two SPAs. This exercise provides an overview of similarities and differences between the types, uses and functions of the businesses that currently operate in Hackney’s five major nightlife areas. This analysis is followed by presentation of the footfall data recorded at key points throughout the night and a commentary on each area based upon the structured observational work conducted. The report concludes with a discussion of the policy options open to the Council and its partners and an assessment of what may be considered justified and proportionate responses in licensing terms, based upon current social impact assessments, as presented in this research.
2. Research design

Total: 20 nights of data collection across six weekends / six months, May-November 2016

Project Stage 1: Rapid Appraisal of all areas: May 2016

Night 1: Thursday 12 May
Night 2: Friday 13 May
Night 3: Saturday 14 May

On the first weekend of the project in May 2016, a Rapid Appraisal was conducted in which all five areas were visited and all licensed premises mapped against the project boundary maps provided in the Council’s Brief. Where it was apparent that the geographical area containing ENTE premises was broader or narrower than that indicated by the maps this was noted. This initial mapping exercise formed the basis for the auditing of licensed premises in this report, which lists the location and trading profile of each business (subsequently updated during the lifetime of the project). The mapping exercise also allowed the researcher to understand the location of ‘pinch points’, key facilities, travel and service hubs and the residential and commercial mix of each location.

How the Rapid Appraisal influenced the sampling of areas and resource allocation:

The Rapid Appraisal in May 2016 (Stage 1 of the project) and further on-going adjustments, allowed the researcher to assess how to most effectively deploy available time resources based upon increasing knowledge of the areas; most particularly, the amount of time to be spent in each area across the lifetime of the project, the locations at which to take footfall counts and the scheduling of the visits across the six months of data collection.

It was judged necessary to ‘over-sample’ Shoreditch and ‘under-sample’ Stoke Newington and Hackney Central. This was because of the very different profile of each area in terms of the uses and functions of licensed premises and their closing times, the comparative numbers of visitors, the extent of vehicular traffic and general levels of intensity of use late at night. The precise sampling approach adopted for each area is outlined below and then explained in more detail in Section 3.

Project Stage 2: Core data collection (July-November 2016, Nights 4-20)

Research Schedule Overview

The core data collection was conducted in five blocks of three consecutive ‘weekend-period’ nights 18:00-04:00 (Thursday evening-Sunday early morning).
There were no research visits in June due to completion of administrative matters.

Visits were then scheduled at approximately monthly intervals as follows:

July: Stage 2(1)

Night 4. Thursday 14 July: Broadway Market / London Fields
Night 5. Friday 15 July: Shoreditch, Location 1
Night 6. Saturday 16 July: Shoreditch, Location 2

August: Stage 2(2)

Night 7: Thursday 18 August: Stoke Newington
Night 8: Friday 19 August: Shoreditch, Location 1 (Night Tube Launch day)
Night 9: Saturday 20 August: Dalston Central
Night 10: Sunday 21 August: Broadway Market / London Fields

September: Stage 2(3)

Night 11: Thursday 15 September: Broadway Market / London Fields
Night 12: Friday 16 September: Shoreditch, Location 1
Night 13: Saturday 17 September: Hackney Central

October: Stage 2(4)

Night 14: Thursday 13 October: Dalston Central
Night 15: Friday 14 October: Shoreditch, Location 1
Night 16: Saturday 15 October: Stoke Newington
Night 17: Sunday 16 October: Dalston Central
November: Stage 2(5)

Night 18: Thursday 10 November: Shoreditch, Location 2
Night 19: Friday 11 November: Hackney Central
Night 20: Saturday 12 November: Broadway Market / London Fields

Longitudinal approach

The author strongly supports the view, on the basis of previous experience, that longer periods of study are likely to capture important shifts in public behaviour associated with weather conditions / seasonality and public events. The approach adopted in this study encompassed summer, autumn and winter months within the sample. Predictably ‘atypical’ time-periods such as Bank Holidays, ‘Halloween’ etc. were not included. However, unseasonably warm periods of weather did occur on the (pre-planned) September weekend. It was appropriate and justified to include non-typical weather events in a project of this size and ambition, which seeks to understand the ‘life of an area’ across a six-month period. The sampling of areas involved a balance that had to be struck between the limited resources available and the need to provide accounts that were representative of everyday life. In this regard, it should be noted that there were no periods of sustained heavy rain during the research period. The weather was generally mild and rain-free on the nights of the study, although, of course, temperatures had dropped substantially by October and November.

The author did not seek access to individual licensed premises to assess their operational standards. The observable impacts of Licensable Activities as recorded in the public realm were his sole focus, rather than investigating the precise modes of trading in each instance (as might be the case were he to be commissioned to investigate licensing matters at particular premises, for example, during evidence-gathering related to the Review of an individual Premises Licence).

Pedestrian footfall counts (21:00 – 03.15 hours)

Count locations

1a. Shoreditch, Location 1: Shoreditch High Street / Great Eastern Street junction) (west pavement and junction)

1b. Shoreditch, Location 2: Old Street Fire Station (north pavement)
Footfall as a measure: a realistic assessment

The measurement of pedestrian footfall is imperfect as stand-alone evidence to inform licensing policy. This is because simple indicators of ‘busyness’ or ‘vibrancy’ do not relate directly to the statutory Licensing Objectives, which are concerned with harmful acts or omissions that relate to Licensable Activities. Footfalls are simply indicative of the intensity of human activity in certain locations at certain times, in comparison to other locations and/or times.

Footfall counts are also imperfect indicators as there is no opportunity to qualify the intentions behind pedestrian movements. More specifically, pedestrians included in the counts may not all be patrons of the ENTE; some may be, for example, night workers, the staff of licensed premises, homeless people, or local residents going about their business.

The approach adopted in this project was to count all pedestrians passing a certain specified point during a fifteen-minute period each hour.

Despite the above qualifications there are important contextual reasons for conducting footfall counts as part of the evidence-base to inform licensing policy, at least in the UK.

These contextual reasons are partly cultural - that is they relate to the typical night-time habits of British citizens (and visitors) in comparison with the citizens of (some) other countries - and partly economic, in that UK cities almost invariably offer increasingly limited consumer options and experiences as evening passes into night and then into the early morning.

These cultural and economic factors produce a context in British cities at night whereby an increasing retraction of retail and other business activity produces a street environment in which the vast majority of pedestrian movements are those of ENTE patrons.

The reduction in alternatives to licensed premises in the night-time and into the early hours allows footfall counts to become an increasingly accurate measure of ENTE-specific footfall as nights progress; that is to say, the later counts will have
‘less sampling’ error than those of the evening (they will be more accurately measuring the movements of the ‘target population’).

It is simply common sense to note the comparison between the footfall of nightlife hubs with that of empty residential and day-time commercial streets, located just meters away. Whilst it is true to say that commercial centres such as Dalston serve a wide range of functions for a range of people in the day-time, this is less true in the evening and not at all true of the late-night. Furthermore, footfall within the night-time hubs eventually subsides and these falls correspond directly with the graduated closure of licensed premises. These contextual factors are true of almost all nightlife areas in the UK. They were certainly true of the five locations in Hackney that form the subject of this study.
3. Hackney ENTE area profiles

3.1 Background to the audits of licensed premises

In order to understand how Hackney ‘works’ at night in human behavioural terms it was necessary to differentiate the uses and functions of the licensed premises that populated each area in the evening/night-time (18:00 hours - 00:59 hrs) and late-night (01:00 - 04:00 hrs) periods. This exercise began, within the relevant areas, with a comprehensive audit of licensed premises at a street-by-street-level, together with a record of their operating hours as advertised / operationalized (as opposed to those hours permitted by their Premises Licences, as recorded on the Council’s licensing database). These premises’ audits are provided below, together with a brief summary of the advertised / observed functions of each business within the ENTE, as recorded during the research period (up until 12 November 2016).

In the case of Shoreditch, the premises’ audit covers that area defined on the Council’s mapping as the ‘Shoreditch Buffer’, combined with the author’s analysis of the key ENTE locations within the Buffer (and Borough boundaries), based on the findings of the Stage 1 Rapid Appraisal. The Shoreditch SPA was not included in the premises’ audit due to resource limitations and prioritisation (it was considered unlikely that there would be a change in designation of this area in Licensing Policy terms, given the very obvious concentration of premises, late-night activity and long-standing evidence of impacts).

The Shoreditch audit also lists premises in adjoining Boroughs that form part of the ‘natural area’ of the ENTE, in which patrons move freely and without distinction as part of their nights out. This research sees the ‘lived experience’ of nightlife as highly relevant in terms of understanding the impact of Licensable Activities on the Licensing Objectives in Hackney; as such, the author avoids making artificial assessments of the Shoreditch ENTE, restrained by Borough boundaries, which do not take account of cross-Borough activity and sources of attraction and dispersal.

The Dalston SPA premises’ audit was also non-comprehensive in not including the whole ENTE of the area, but rather listing only those premises operating beyond 00.30 hours. Again, this approach involved drawing a balance between the resource limitations of the project and prioritisation of the most apparent potential issues that might arise in relation to the Licensing Objectives (such as public nuisance affecting local residents).

In the case of Hackney Central the premises’ audit includes all streets shown on the Council’s mapping.

The Stoke Newington and Broadway Market / London Fields premises’ audits include all streets indicated on the Council’s mapping, plus additional adjoining streets / extended areas, containing licensed premises observed to form part of the ENTE cluster of these areas.
3.2 Location 1: Shoreditch SPA / Shoreditch Buffer area

3.2.1 Shoreditch ENTE non-SPA licensed premises’ audit

Premises’ audit (as at 12 November 2016); premises licensed by other Boroughs are indicated by italics.

Great Eastern Street:

1. Floripa; 91-93 Great Eastern St, London EC2A 3HZ. Fusion Brazilian food and Tropical cocktail bar and club. Open until 03:00 Friday and Saturday. Event bookings.
2. Trapeze; 89 Great Eastern St, London EC2A 3HX. Modern British circus-inspired, restaurant, performance venue, nightclub and cocktail bar. Live bands and DJ’s, as well as a trapeze. Large main bar and basement. Tues-Thurs 17:00-02:30, Fri-Sat 17:00-03:30, Sunday events.
3. Hoxton Hotel; 81 Great Eastern St, London EC2A 3HU. Hoxton Grill, Lounge and ‘buzzing’ lobby bar, all located in the Hoxton hotel are open 07:00 – 02:00 daily. The ground floor entry lounge and bar are large and visible and very much a part of the Shoreditch nightlife circuit.
4. Shoreditch Stop; 53 Great Eastern St, London EC2A 3HP. Shoreditch Stop operates as a convenience store, off licence, delicatessen, and home cooked Indian food takeaway outlet, as well as offering bottled craft beers. There are ATMs to the shop frontage. Opening hours: Mon-Fri 07:00-23:00, Sat 07:00-22:00, and Sunday 07:00-16:00.
5. Dinerama; 19 Great Eastern St, London EC2A 3EJ. A very popular, global street food market housing a number of hot refreshment stalls and bars in a lively environment, with shared table and seating areas. The space is accessed via a gated entrance, with pay-in admission and door supervision. Thurs-Sat. 17:00-00:00.

Leonard Street/Ravey Street:

6. The Book Club; 100-106 Leonard St, London EC2A 4RH. Bar-Restaurant offering cultural events, music, poetry and table tennis. 08:00-00:00 Mon-Weds, 08:00-02:00 Thurs-Fri, 10:00-02:00 Sat, 10:00-00:00 Sun.
7. The Griffin; 93 Leonard St, London EC2A 4RD. Classic pub serving food. 11:00-00:00 daily.
8. Found; 5 Ravey St, London EC2A 4QW. Small basement cocktail bar, just off Leonard Street and opposite The Griffin. Opening times: Tues-Weds 16:00-23:00, Thurs 16:00-01:00, Fri 16:00-01:00, Sat 18:00-01:00, and Sunday 18:00-22:30.

Great Eastern St. continued:

9. Jaiamibika News; 3 Great Eastern St, London EC2A 3EJ. This is a small newsagents, convenience store and off licence with an external cash point, observed to be active at the weekend significantly later than its advertised hours of 08:00-23:00 Mon-Sat, and 08:00-20:00 Sunday.
10. Corner Savoy; 1 Great Eastern St, London EC2A 3EJ. Well situated and busy ‘all night’ kebab and wraps, restaurant/take away. Indoor and pavement seating. Just around the corner from the ‘Drunken Monkey’. Mon-Thurs 09:00-02:00, Fri 09:00-04:00, Sat 10:00-04:00, Sun 10:00-02:00.

Curtain Road (south):


Holywell Lane:

12. London Village Underground; 54 Holywell Lane, Shoreditch, London EC2A 3PQ. Arts events space in an old warehouse with storage containers and tube carriages on the roof. Events, live music and DJ’s, and nightclub. 1000 capacity. Popular all night events/club Thurs-Sun. Various events run right through the night from Fri-Sat and Sat-Sun. Advertised openings for lunch and evenings until 00:00 Mon-Thurs, 04:00 Fri-Sat, and 02:00 Sunday. This is variable, as noted, with some events running 24 hours.

Shoreditch High Street:

13. Damascu Bite; 21 Shoreditch High St, London E1 6PG. ‘All night’ Syrian/Middle Eastern restaurant, kebabs and fast food options, eat in and takeaway. One shop front south of ‘Momento’ on the east side of the A10. 11:00-04:30 Daily.

14. Cost to Cost Food and Wine; 227 Shoreditch High St, Shadwell, London E1 6PJ. A convenience store with off licence and a cash point to its pavement frontage. Next to the Crown and Shuttle Pub, on the west side of the A10. Opening hours: 08:00-02:00 Mon-Thurs; 08:00-04:00 Fridays; 10:00-04:00 Saturdays; 10:00-00:00 Sundays. Alcohol service hours on Premises Licence: Mon-Weds 09:00-02:00; Thu-Fri 09:00-04:00; Sat - 11:00-04:00; Sun 10:00-02:00.

15. Crown and Shuttle; 226 Shoreditch High St, London E1 6PJ. Large, popular craft beer pub, on the west side of the A10 opposite ‘Momento’, with a stripped-out industrial look interior and a large beer garden. The garden has a ‘food bus’ in place and food is also available in the Bar. Upstairs used to house ‘Filthy Fannies’ cocktail bar, which has now moved to dedicated premises elsewhere in the East End. Mon-Weds 11:00-23:00, Thurs 11:00-00:00, Fri 11:00-01:00, Sat 12:00-01:00, 12:00-22:30 Sunday.

16. Momento Lounge and Bar; 23-24 Shoreditch High St, London E1 6PG. Large cocktail bar and lounge, with a heated and covered garden at the rear. Bar snacks/small plates are also available and the venue advertises early evening ‘happy hour’ price incentives for cocktails and spirits. Sun-Thurs 12:00-00:00, Fri-Sat 12:00-01:00.

17. Bacchus Wine Cellar; 25 Shoreditch High St, London E1 6PG. Off licence and convenience store/tobacconist, with an ATM to its pavement frontage. Situated next to and immediately north of ‘Momento’. Opening hours: Sun-Weds 09:00-01:00; Thurs 09:00-02:00; Fri-Sat 09:00-04:00. Alcohol service hours on the Premises Licence: daily - 09:00-04:00.
18. Drunken Monkey; 222 Shoreditch High St, London E1 6PJ. Chinese-themed (‘New York vibe and Kung Fu kitsch’), popular, award winning bar/cocktail bar, with lanterns, DJs and Dim Sum. There is a main bar, dining area, two private areas and a basement bar available for event hire. The premises are located on the western pavement of the A10, at its junction with Great Eastern Street. Sister establishment ‘Bull in a China Shop’ lies beyond the bridge to the north on Shoreditch High Street. Afternoon/early evening ‘happy hour’ offers. Opening hours: 12:00-00:00 Mon-Sat, 12:00-23:00 Sunday. There were advertised special events at the premises during the months of the research, such as a 03:00 hrs-finish ‘Halloween’ Party (observational / footfall research was not conducted over the Halloween period, or Bank Holidays, see Section 2, above).

19. Majestic Wine; 201-207 Shoreditch High St, London E1 6LG. A large wine warehouse and off licence, offering bulk purchase, as well as individual sales, with a tasting counter. Latest opening 19:00. Located just before the railway bridge, and on the corner of Fairchild Street.

20. Box Park: 2-10 Bethnal Green Road, London E1 6GY. Shipping containers housing pop-up retail outlets and cafes. 11:00-23:00 Mon-Sat, 12:00-22:00 Sundays.

21. Voodoo Rays: 1-3 Boxpark, Bethnal Green Road, London E1 6GY. Housed in the westward edge of ‘Box Park’, with its entry/frontage onto the Shoreditch High Street pavement at its junction with Bethnal Green Road. This hip, popular, pizza-by-the-slice outlet, also offers beers, Pimms and Margheritas, along with other beverages. Eat-in or take-away. Sun-Tues 12:00-22:00, Weds-Sat 12:00-23:00.

22. Bull in a China Shop; 196 Shoreditch High St, London E1 6LG. Lively and popular British-Asian influenced whisky bar and eatery. Situated on the western side of the A10, just north of the railway bridge, opposite the Bethnal Green Road junction. Offering a range of whiskies, cocktails and foods ranging from rotisserie chicken to Bao buns. Open for breakfast, lunch, dinner and cocktails in a contemporary bar setting. Mon-Fri 09:30-23:30, Sat-Sun 10:00-23:30.

23. Concrete; Lower Ground Floor, 56 Shoreditch High St, London E1 6JJ. Dance club, nightclub and performance venue on the northern corner of the Bethnal Green Road and Shoreditch High Street junction. Occupying the basement of the ‘Tea Building’, a large converted industrial building/tea warehouse. Opening times vary with events, with occasional Thursday and some weekend afternoon and evening openings in addition to their normal club times: Fri-Sat 21:00-02:00, occasional Sundays until 00:00, and until 03:00 New Years Eve. The top two floors of the Tea Building are ‘Shoreditch House’ a private members’ club, with bedrooms, bar, dining and lounge areas, a rooftop terrace with heated swimming pool and a gym – owned and run by the Soho House Group.

24. Block (Block bars); 186 - 187 Shoreditch High St, London EC2A 3ET. Mon-Thurs 12:00-23:00, Fri–Sun 12:00-00:00. Describing itself as the ‘Shoreditch food village’ and located in a covered vacant industrial plot, Block offers pop-up street food vendors and bars, with tables and sofa seating, and various food and drink options, including cocktails; this popular venue is guarded by a door supervisor to the street entrance, but does not charge for admission.

25. Andina; 1 Redchurch Street, Shoreditch, London E2 7DJ. A Peruvian/South American influenced cocktail bar and restaurant. Situated and accessed at the corner of Redchurch Street and Shoreditch High Street, with frontage along
both roads. Weekdays 08:00-23:00, Weekends 10:00-23:00. There is a sister restaurant in Soho.

26. Tesco Express; 179 Shoreditch High St, Shadwell, London E1 6HP. Opposite Dishoom on the corner of New Inn Yard and Shoreditch High Street. This ‘express’ outlet of the supermarket chain has an off licence and pavement ATM. 06:00-23:00 daily.

27. Dishoom; 7 Boundary St, Hackney, London E2 7JE. Plush, Bombay-style eatery and Indian-inspired cocktail bar. Pavement access from Shoreditch High Street and from Boundary Street. The main entrance is on Boundary Street, where there is a large covered terrace/garden seating area. Trading times: 08:00-23:00 Mon-Weds, 08:00-00:00 Thurs-Fri, 09:00-00:00 Sat, and 09:00-23:00 on Sundays.

28. Rainbow Sports Bar; 72 Shoreditch High St, Shoreditch, London E1 6JJ. An adult entertainment club/bar, with pole dancing and strippers. Situated next to Dishoom on Shoreditch High Street, with Boundary Passage running alongside, connecting the High Street to Boundary Street behind. Weds-Sat 12:30-03:00, Sun 15:00-00:00, Mon 12:30-01:00, Tues 12:30-02:00.

29. Pump street food market; 168 Shoreditch High St, London E1 6HU. Also on the western side of Shoreditch High Street, Pump offers a larger pop up food and drinks market. The premises are housed under the forecourt roof of a disused petrol station. The numerous food and drink outlets are of rough timber construction, with bench tables and seating. Pump is very busy and a little more frantic than the comparatively comfortable and seating/table dominated ‘Block’. Mon-Sun: 11:00-23:00.

30. Ace Hotel / Miranda; 100 Shoreditch High St, London E1 6JQ. Large, trendy, hotel with minimalist design rooms, a busy lobby bar and gallery cocktail bar, a café and brasserie. There is also a popular late-hours nightclub in the basement, marketed as ‘Miranda’, which features dance music nights, live music and other events across a busy monthly schedule. Activity, queues and smokers on the pavement outside the hotel were a constant late-night feature associated with the popularity of the bars and nightclub. Ace Hotels group is an American hotel chain, with this hotel being their only premises outside the US. Listed opening times for the ‘Hoi Polloi’ Brasserie are: 07:00-23:30 daily. Miranda is typically open from 22:00-03:00 Weds-Sat, occasional Monday, Tuesday and Sunday nights too. Lobby bar and gallery cocktail bar times are not advertised.

31. Forge and Co.; 154-158 Shoreditch High St, London E1 6HU. Contemporary, industrial chic, modern British brasserie and lounge bar. 08:00-23:00 Mon-Fri, 10:00-23:00 Sat-Sun.

32. SNV Food and Wine; 150 Shoreditch High St, London E1 6JE. All day and late-night convenience store and off-licence. The premises are situated on the west side of the High Street at the corner of French Place. Trading times: 07:00-04:00 daily. These premises were seen to be a key venue for ENTE patrons to purchase off-sales alcohol late at night for consumption alongside, or after, their visits to entertainment premises in the area. Alcohol service hours on Premises Licence: Sun to Thu 07:00-00:00; Fri-Sat - 07:00-01:00.

33. Pera Restaurant; 148 Shoreditch High St, London E1 6JE. Contemporary and stylish, licensed Turkish restaurant. Eat-in and takeaway options. Pera is on the northern corner of French Place and Shoreditch High Street, with an ATM to its French Place frontage. Advertised hours: 12:00-23:00 daily.

The SPA Boundary begins at French Place
Kingsland Road (South):

The ‘natural area’ of the Shoreditch ENTE also includes a cluster of venues just north of the railway bridge on Kingsland Road and just outside (north) of the current SPA boundary.

34. Rolling Stock, 48 Kingsland Road. These premises operate as a bar, basement nightclub and an open-air ‘garden’ / bar and events space. The business operates Weds-Sun-only: 16:00-02:00 Thurs-Sat; 16:00-00:00 Weds and Sundays.

35. Basing House; a dance music nightclub at 25 Kingsland Rd, London E2 8AA. It operates Fridays and Saturdays 22:00-04:00. The premises are buzzing, popular and hip, operating at weekends-only as a nightclub and with a further events booking option. There is capacity for 300 people and a roof terrace.

36. The Grocery, 52-56 Kingsland Road. A high quality convenience store and café; includes a wine shop which opens daily up to 22:00.

Bethnal Green Road:

37. Pizza East; 56A Shoreditch High St, London E1 6PQ. Large Industrial-look, Italian restaurant, serving pizza, pasta, antipasti and roasts, desserts, beers, wines, cocktails and more. On the groundfloor of the Tea building, at the corner of Shoreditch High Street and Bethnal Green Road. Mon-Weds 12:00-00:00, Thurs 12:00-01:00, Fri 12:00-02:00, Sat 09:00-02:00, Sun 09:00-00:00.

38. Lyles; Tea Building, 56 Shoreditch High St, London E1 6JJ. A la carte British dining in an industrial-look restaurant, accessed from Bethnal Green Road. 08:00-23:00 Mon-Fri; 12:00-23:00 Saturdays.

39. Dirty Burger; 13 Bethnal Green Rd, London E1 6LA. Bustling American-style diner, offering deluxe burgers, beers and shakes. Mon-Thurs 12:00-23:00, Fri-Sat 12:00-01:00, Sun 12:00-22:00.

40. Box Park; A collection of pop up container retail units on two levels, located at

5 There is also a strip of Vietnamese restaurants and cafes, which continues north on Kingsland Road in Hoxton, as far as the Geffrye Museum Gardens. Most close at 23:00, with a few remaining open until 23:30 Thurs-Sat.

- Viet Grill; 58 Kingsland Rd, London E2 8DP. Mon-Thurs 11:00-23:00, Fri-Sat 11:00-01:00, and Sunday 11:00-22:30.
- Tay Do; 64 Kingsland Road, Shoreditch E2 8AG. Larger restaurant with closing times of 23:30 Sun-Thurs, and 00:00 Fri-Sat.
- Viet Hoa Café; 70-72 Kingsland Rd, London E2 8DP. This Vietnamese restaurant has a make your own barbeque in the basement. Closing at 23:30 daily.
- Aobaba; 57 Kingsland Rd, London E2 8AG.
- Tay Do Café; 65 Kingsland Rd, Bethnal Green, London E2 8AG.
- Hanoi Café; 98 Kingsland Rd, London E2 8DP.
- Mien Tay; 106-108 Kingsland Rd, London E2 8DP.
- Mien Tay Restaurant; 122 Kingsland Rd, Shoreditch, London E2 8DP.
- Green Papaya; 97 Kingsland Rd, London E2 8AG.
- Song Que Café; 134 Kingsland Rd, London E2 8DY.
- Nieu; 134A Kingsland Rd, London E2 8DY.
- BunBunBun; 134B Kingsland Rd, London E2 8DY.
- Loong Kee; 134G Kingsland Rd, Bethnal Green, London E2 8DY.
the far western end of Bethnal Green Road. Box Park contains numerous eateries, a Rum shop and small retail outlets. Most of the eateries serve alcohol, with service ceasing at 23:00 hours. Some of the businesses offer decked outdoor seating areas for customers, which are very popular in the evenings during spells of warm weather. There is no alcohol allowed on the decking after 23:00 hrs. Food and drink businesses in Box Park, as of 12 Nov 2016, were as follows:

- Arni’s
- The Athenian
- Bukowski
- The Chicken Box
- Cook Daily
- Cottons Rhum Shack
- The Duck Truck
- Dum Dums Donutterie
- Falafelicious
- Home
- Hopt
- Milk Tea and Pearl
- Porky’s BBQ
- Soft Serve Society
- Sushilicious
- Tiny TY
- Voodoo Rays

**Bethnal Green Road; Tower Hamlets venues**

Listed west-east, as far as the junction with Brick Lane:

42. Beach Blanket Babylon Shoreditch; 19-23 Bethnal Green Rd, Shoreditch, London E1 6LA. Large and lavishly-fitted nightclub, cocktail lounge and restaurant. Midnight closing Sun-Fri, 01:00 Saturday.
43. Dirty Bones Shoreditch; 1 Club Row, Shoreditch, London E1 6JX. Restaurant (Ribs) and cocktail bar, with live bands and DJs. Closing time: Sun-Weds 23:00, Thurs-Sat 00:00.
44. Byron; 34 Bethnal Green Rd, Shoreditch, London E1 6HT. American-style diner for deluxe burgers, with a bar serving beer, wine, spirits and cocktails. Closing times: Mon-Sat 23:00, Sun 22:30.
46. Tapas Revolution; 58 Bethnal Green Rd, London E1 6JW. Spanish café, bar and restaurant. Closing times: Mon-Thurs 23:00, Fri-Sat 00:00, Sun 22:00.
47. Indigo Shoreditch; 35-47 Bethnal Green Rd, London E1 6LA. Indian Street food restaurant, also in Box Park. Closing times: 23:30 daily.
49. Brewdog Shoreditch (corner of Redchurch St.); 51-55 Bethnal Green Rd, London E1 6LA. Large glass fronted bar, serving food and craft beers. Closing times: Sun-Thurs 00:00, Fri-Sat 01:00.

50. The Verge Bar (west corner of Brick Lane); Unit A, 114-118 Bethnal Green Rd, London E2 6DG. Cocktail Bar. Closing times: Mon-Thurs 00:00, Fri-Sat 01:00, Sun 23:00.

51. Casa Blue (eastern corner of Brick Lane); 120 Bethnal Green Rd, London E2 6DG. Cocktail Bar. Mon-Thurs 00:00, Fri-Sun 01:00.

Redchurch Street; Tower Hamlets venues

Redchurch Street: Lies within Tower Hamlets from Boundary Street East and the East side of Ebor Street, the boundary then goes back east on Bethnal Green Road and south along Braithwaite/Wheler Streets and Passage, past Shoreditch High Street Overground Station.

Listed west-to-east as far as the junction with Bethnal Green Road:

52. The Owl and the Pussycat; 34 Redchurch St, London E2 7DP. Large lounge-style gastro pub, which is very popular in the evenings for after-work drinks. Mon-Sat 12:00-00:00, Sunday 12:00-22:30.

53. Boundary Hotel restaurant and roof top bar; 2-4 Boundary St, London E2 7DD. Features an a la Carte restaurant and rooftop cocktail bar, open to non-residents. Bar opening times are: 18:00-00:00 Tues-Weds; 18:00-01:00 Thurs-Sat.

54. Albion; 2-4 Boundary St, London E2 7DD. This is an upmarket British café, restaurant and bakery with an attached delicatessen/wine shop, selling wines and craft beers for consumption in the restaurant or to take away. Sun-Weds 08:00-23:00, Thurs-Sat 08:00-01:00.

55. Square Bar; Shoreditch House, Ebor Street, Shoreditch, London, E1 6AW, London E1. Rooftop bar and restaurant in the Shoreditch House Hotel and members’ club. Late-night until 03:00 Mon-Sat and 00:00 on Sundays.

56. Walluc; 40 Redchurch St, Bethnal Green, London E2 7DP. Small alpine-style bistro and wine bar. Tues-Sun 18:00-00:00.

57. Franze & Evans; 101 Redchurch St, London E2 7DL. Italian café, restaurant and wine bar. Mon-Weds 08:00-19:00, Thurs-Fri 08:00-23:00, Sat 09:00-23:00, Sun 09:30-19:00.

58. The Redchurch Bar; 107 Redchurch St, London E2 7DL. Trendy, late closing, night-scene cocktail and craft/specialty beer bar. Closing times: Mon-Thurs 01:30, Fri-Sat 03:30, Sundays 01:30.

Bishopsgate, City of London:

56. The Rocket; Broadgate, 201 Bishopsgate, London EC2M 3AB. Pizza restaurant. Mon-Fri 10:00-23:30, Sat 11:00-00:00, closed Sundays.

Bishopsgate, Tower Hamlets:

57. Savoy Café; 20 Norton Folgate, Shadwell, London E1 6DB. A late-night refreshment premises serving hot food to eat-in or takeaway. Popular with a
post-clubbing crowd walking south from Shoreditch High Street towards Liverpool Street. Latest opening 02:00 Fridays and Saturdays.

Pitfield Street (south-to-north):

58. City Best Kebab; 10 Pitfield St, Shoreditch, London N1 6HA. A busy late-night Turkish restaurant/fast food restaurant, eat-in or takeaway. Mon-Sat 11:00-04:00, Sun 15:00-02:00.
59. City Best Wine; 8 Pitfield St, London N1 6HA. Late opening, off licence, grocers and convenience store. Advertised opening hours: Mon-Sun 09:00-01:00. Alcohol service hours on Premises Licence: Sun to Weds 08:00-01:00; Thu to Sat - 08:00-02:00.
60. Ned’s Noodle Bar; 21 Pitfield St, London N1 6HB. Shoreditch outlet of the expanding Noodle bar chain. Eat-in or takeaway, wine and beer. Simple no frills healthy noodle-based oriental food. 12:00-23:30 Mon-Sat, 12:00-22:15 Sundays.
61. Best American Pizza; 16 Pitfield St, London N1 6EY. Late-opening, Italian takeaway offering a range of pizzas, pasta and other fast-food options including desserts, beer, wine and champagne. Collection or delivery. Mon-Thurs 11:00-03:00, Fri-Sat 12:00-04:00, Sun 12:00-02:00.
62. Taste of Tennessee; 29 Pitfield St, Shoreditch, London N1 6HB. Tennessee’- style fried chicken takeaway. 11:00-23:00 daily.

Old Street northern pavement, west-to-east:

63. Slice and More; 223 Old St, London EC1V 9HE. Sicilian street food, ice cream and hot drinks. Eat-in at bar or takeaway. Popular, smaller, late night slice/snack eatery. Web advertised hours: 09:00-23:00 Mon-Fri, 12:00-23:00 Sat-Sun. Actual closing is 01:00 at the weekends (Thurs-Sun).
64. Quick City Food and Wine; 229 Old St, London EC1V 9HE. Late opening / 24- hour off licence and convenience store. Advertised opening times: Mon-Thurs 06:00-02:00; Fri-Sat: 06:00; 02:00 on Sundays. Alcohol service hours on Premises Licence: Sun to Thu - 08:00-01:00; Fri-Sat 08:00-02:00.
65. The Best Super Kebab; 231 Old St, London N16 7XB. Fast food takeaway, kebabs, chicken, fish and chips. Sun-Thurs 10:30-03:00, Fri-Sat 10:30-05:00.
66. The Best Kebab/Best Turkish Kebab; 233 Old St, London EC1V 9HE. Turkish restaurant and takeaway, fast food, kebabs, chips and Turkish staple dishes to eat in or takeaway. Sun-Thurs 11:00-03:00, Fri-Sat 11:00-05:00.
67. Canvas Bar; 235 Old St, London EC1V 9HE. Popular club/cocktail bar, with weekend DJs and events. Exposed brick, Industrial décor, modern art canvasses on the walls. Busy pavement smoking area/cordon in the evenings at the front. Tues-Weds 16:00-00:00, Thurs 16:00-01:00, Fri-Sat 16:00-02:00. Closed Sun-Mon.
68. Bounce Ping Pong; 241 Old Street, London EC1V 9EY. Bar, cocktail bar, restaurant and ping-pong leisure space. Large open leisure space/bar/restaurant, offering pizza and a bar menu, cocktails, beers, wines and table tennis! Mon-Weds 16:00-00:00, Thurs 16:00-01:00, Fri-Sat 12:00-01:00, Sun 12:00-23:00.
69. Roadtrip and the Workshop; 243 Old St, London EC1V 9EY. A rock ‘n’ roll bar, with alternative rock DJs and live music. A large low lit bar and diner with
an enclosed terrace across the full length of its frontage. Offers a selection of cocktails, beers, ciders, wines and champagne, as well as a range of food offerings from pizza to hot dogs, roasts and snacks. Sun-Mon 12:00-01:00, Tues-Weds 12:00-02:00, Thurs 12:00-03:00, Fri-Sat 12:00-05:00.

70. Sainsbury’s Local; 245 Old St, London EC1V 9EY. A larger Sainsbury’s Local outlet, with a cash point and off licence. Located next to ‘Roadtrip’ on the junction with Pitfield Street. Open: 07:00-23:00 daily.

Old Street south pavement (from Gt. Eastern Street junction, east-to-west as far as Singer Street):

71. Last Days of Shoreditch; 288 Old St, London EC1V 9LA. This is a large enclosed weekend street food market/entertainment space, occupying a vacant plot between Old Street and Gt Eastern Street. The space has several timber and canvass constructed spaces, booths and interlinked temporary structures on more than one level, as well as covered and heated open space and seating areas. A number of food outlets and bar spaces occupy the site, as well as entertainment in the form of DJs and art installations. Entry is controlled by door supervisors; Thurs 17:00-23:30, Fri 17:00-00:00, Sat 18:00-00:00.

72. Eighty Four; 84-86 Great Eastern St, London EC2A 3JL. Contemporary restaurant, bar and event space. Modern Mediterranean – African influenced a la carte menu, as well as bar food, including Nachos and Burgers, and a brunch menu. Cocktails, beers and wines. Opening hours are: Tues-Weds 12:00-22:30, Thurs-Fri 12:00-23:30, Sat 10:00-23:30, and Sun 10:00-21:00. Closed on Mondays. Regular weekend and some weekday events, however, run as late as 04:00, whilst some run right through Friday or Saturday nights.

73. Hunger Cure Fish and Chip Kebab; 95 Tabernacle St, London EC2A. Late-night fast food eatery, to eat in or takeaway, Kebabs, burgers, chicken, fish and chips. Located on the busy southern pavement of Old Street and the top end of Tabernacle Street. Operates: 11:00-02:30 Sun to Weds and to 04:30 Thurs to Sat.

74. Hari off licence/J & J News/Atlantic Sandwich Bar; 101 Great Eastern St, London EC2A 3JD. Off licence and convenience store, with ATM. Trades: 08:00-02:00 Mon-Thurs; 08:00-04:00 Fri, 09:00-04:00 Sat, and 10:00-02:00 Sun. Alcohol service hours on Premises Licence: Sun to Thu 11:00-02:00; Fri-Sat 11:00-04:00.

75. Food World; 105 Great Eastern St, London EC2A 3JD. Late-night off licence and convenience store, with ATM. Trades: 08:00-02:00 Mon-Thurs; 08:00-04:00 Fri, 09:00-04:00 Sat, and 10:00-02:00 Sun. Alcohol service hours on Premises Licence: Sun to Thu 11:00-02:00; Fri-Sat 11:00-04:00.

76. Best Mangal bar and restaurant; 107-109 Great Eastern St, London EC2A 3JD. Turkish Ocakbasi restaurant and bar. Popular, larger, late-night, traditional Turkish charcoal grill restaurant and bar. Mon-Tues 10:00-02:00, Weds-Thurs 10:00-03:30, 10:00-06:00 Fri-Sat, 10:00-03:30 Sunday.
Old Street, south pavement: London Borough of Islington

Old Street’s south pavement, west of Gt. Eastern Street, lies within the LB of Islington from Singer St. westwards. Venues are listed here east-to-west as far as the Old Street roundabout:

77. Golden Bee; Singer St, London EC1V 9DD. Mirror ceilinged DJ Bar and rooftop/terrace cocktail bar. Tues 17:00-00:00, Weds 17:00-01:00, Thurs 17:00-02:00, Fri-Sat 17:00-03:00.
78. The Horns; 262-264 Old St, Shoreditch, London EC1V 9DD. Adult entertainment club. 12:00-01:00 Mon-Weds, 12:00-02:00 Thurs, 12:00-03:00 Fri-Sat.
79. Club Aquarium; 256-260 Old St, London EC1V 9DD. Large, weekend only, late hours nightclub, featuring top DJs, live bands and an indoor pool. Open Thursday to Saturday nights. Thurs 23:00-06:00, Fri 23:00-07:00, Sat 23:00-07:00. The Skull Bar is open Weds-Sat from 17:00 until late.

City Road premises (east pavement)

Premises north of Old Street, as far as East Road

80. Sun Star Express at 135-137 City Rd, London EC1V 1JB is a 24/7 opening off licence and convenience store. Alcohol service hours on Premises Licence: daily- 08:00-02:00.
81. Kafeteria; 129 City Rd, London EC1V 1JB. A Mediterranean-influenced café/restaurant. Open to midnight Mon-Thurs; 01:00 on Fri-Sat; closed Sundays.
82. Chicken Cottage; 125 City Rd, London EC1V 1JB. Counter service, KFC-style, fast food chicken and chips restaurant. Eat in (stools and a bar) or take away. Mon-Sat 11:00-00:00, Sundays: 12:00-22:30.

City Road west pavement; London Borough of Islington

Premises west of Old Street roundabout, from the roundabout north as far as Baldwin Street:

83. Shoreditch Grind; 213 Old St, London EC1V 9NR. Coffee, food and cocktails on offer at this popular café/bar on the Old Street roundabout at the bottom of City Road. Mon-Thurs 07:00-23:00, Fri 07:00-01:00, Sat 08:00-01:00, Sun 09:00-19:00.
84. Loves Company; 104-122 City Rd, Shoreditch, London EC1V 2NR. Cocktail bar with toasties and a garden. Operates: 17:00-23:00 Sun-Weds, 17:00-00:00 Thurs, 17:00-02:00 Fri-Sat.
85. The Bower Old Street; Old St, London EC1V 9NR. Behind Shoreditch Grind and Loves Company, the development/construction of The Tower, The Warehouse and The Studio includes indoor and outdoor retail space for a range of food and drink outlets including: Honest Burgers, Enoteca da Luca, Good & Proper Tea Co., The Draft House, Bone Daddies, and The Bower.
Closing times: 23:30.

Commercial Street

86. Real Hellenic Taste; a small Greek kebab shop and deli located just inside the Borough boundary at 167 Commercial Street. These premises serve hot food to eat-in or takeaway. They have advertised closing times of 02:00, although were found to trade later than this; certainly up until 03:30 hours.

Shoreditch ENTE non-SPA licensed premises’ audit summary:

In Shoreditch, there are 29 licensed premises on or around the streets, or sections-of-streets, indicated above which have closing times of 01.00 hrs, or later. This figure does not include off-licences (see below). The locations on the audit include all areas that currently comprise the Shoreditch ENTE, whilst being located outside of the Shoreditch SPA.

These later-hours premises include: 1 adult entertainment venue, 5 nightclubs, 11 late-night bars, 10 late-night refreshment premises, 1 hotel bar with advertised public access and 1 public house.

The ‘cocktail bar’ offering music and events is the currently fashionable format for post-midnight trading in Shoreditch and several bar premises outside the SPA operate as de facto nightclubs / event spaces. There are three restaurants offering beers and cocktails into the late-night period with no, or minimal, food provision beyond 23:00 hrs and these premises are included as ‘late-night bars’.

Throughout Shoreditch, the number of table-service restaurants, as a proportion of the total number of licensed premises, is unusually low. The typical Shoreditch food offering is ‘street food’ served from a pop-up, fast food from a takeaway-style outlet, and casual dining in pizza or burger restaurants, which also operate as bars. Apart from fast food there are very limited food options beyond 23:00 hrs.

There are 8 small convenience stores with off licences open to 01:00 and later. It was hard to assess when the sales of alcohol ceased in these premises, as such information was not advertised and upon visiting the premises the situation often appeared ambiguous. Unlike other types of licensed premises, convenience stores often continue to trade for several hours beyond the termination of their alcohol sales conditions.

The author checked the relevant premises’ details with the client to ascertain the permitted hours for alcohol sales on the Premises Licence of the stores. It was confirmed that all 8 stores had alcohol sales permits until 01:00 or later. This was point a difference noted by the author in comparison with nightlife areas in Camden and Westminster, which have very few off-sales permits running after 01:00 hrs. There was observational evidence, in at least one of these premises, of alcohol service beyond the hours permitted by the
Premises’ Licence. Intelligence to inform licensing enforcement was not, however, a stated aim of this research, so there was no systematic exploration of such issues.

In LB of Tower Hamlets there are 9 premises in the Shoreditch ENTE with closing times of 01:00 or later. These comprise: 6 bars/cocktail bars, 1 hotel bar, 1 restaurant/bar, and 1 late-night refreshment outlet.

In LB of Islington there are 5 premises in the Shoreditch ENTE with closing times of 01:00 or later. These comprise: 3 bars/cocktail bars, 1 adult entertainment premises and 1 nightclub.

There are no licensed premises in the City of London forming part of the Shoreditch ENTE with closing times of 01:00 or later.

3.2.2 Shoreditch Buffer: pedestrian footfalls

This section presents the footfall data recorded, together with an interpretation of its meaning, when combined with observational experience.

**Location 1a: Shoreditch High Street / Great Eastern Street junction**

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<td>Fri 14 Oct</td>
<td>737</td>
<td>623</td>
<td>1165</td>
<td>776</td>
<td>628</td>
<td>453</td>
<td>254</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Night Tube launches on the Central Line, offering services from Liverpool Street on Fridays and Saturdays.

The footfalls indicate that this part of the Shoreditch Buffer remains very busy with pedestrian traffic until the early hours.

It was found that the flow of pedestrian traffic increased in this location following the introduction of Night Tube services at Liverpool Street (although the study schedule
afforded only limited opportunity to measure footfall pre-Night Tube, which would have helped to establish a clearer pattern).

It can be confirmed from observation that the increases in pedestrian flows measured from August onwards were moving north-to-south in the direction of Liverpool Street.

**Location 1b: Old Street Fire Station**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>21.00-21.15</th>
<th>22.00-22.15</th>
<th>23.00-23.15</th>
<th>00.00-00.15</th>
<th>01.00-01.15</th>
<th>02.00-02.15</th>
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<td>688</td>
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<td>383</td>
<td>212</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thurs Nov 10</td>
<td>574</td>
<td>636</td>
<td>624</td>
<td>613</td>
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<td>241</td>
<td>189</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Old Street is a further important location within the Shoreditch Buffer and a key entry and exit point for ENTE patrons visiting the area.

The footfall figures are indicative of how busy the Shoreditch Buffer remains into the early hours of the morning.

There were insufficient opportunities to measure footfall in this location, thereby establishing clearer patterns. Observationally, it was recorded that there may have been a shift towards Shoreditch High Street as the more popular point of departure from August onwards, following the introduction of Night Tube.

Of course, any future extension to the Northern Line services at night to cover Old Street would be likely to have a major impact; making Shoreditch very easily accessible from Central London and thereby connecting the area to nightlife hubs in other Boroughs.

**3.2.3 Shoreditch SPA and Buffer: key observational findings**

*Seven visits:*

**May Rapid Appraisal and Premises' Audit**

**Friday 15 July: Shoreditch, Location 1**
Saturday 16 July: Shoreditch, Location 2
Friday 19 August: Shoreditch, Location 1 (Night Tube launch day)
Friday 16 September: Shoreditch, Location 1
Friday 14 October: Shoreditch, Location 1
Thursday 10 November: Shoreditch, Location 2

Approach adopted:

Key focus on the Shoreditch ‘Buffer Zone’

Measurement of the effects of Night Tube on footfall in the Shoreditch Buffer (South East area) during the first three months of all-night weekend London Underground services from Liverpool Street.

Frequent patrols of the whole Shoreditch SPA conducted on each visit.

Data collected:
Footfall counts
Observation notes
Photo diary

Key Themes

Cumulative Impacts – Flux – Jurisdiction – Night Tube

Key Licensing Objectives:

Primary: Crime and Disorder, Public Safety

Secondary: Public Nuisance, Protection of Children from Harm.
Shoreditch was over-sampled due to the premier size and importance of its ENTE within Hackney. ENTE patron activities recorded were seen to impact cumulatively upon all four of the Statutory Licensing Objectives. Shoreditch was unique amongst the five areas of Hackney in presenting in ways that affected all four Licensing Objectives.

**Primary Impacts: Crime and Disorder, Public Safety**

Four incidents of violence and disorder were observed, including two involving police response.

Incidents of physical incapacitation and illness through drink were observed on all seven visits. On three occasions, these incidents were seen to involve attendance by the London Ambulance Service.

The prevalence of intoxication, high footfalls and density of attractions was seen to create road traffic and glass safety issues on busy vehicular thoroughfares.

Patron intoxication was partly fuelled by the availability of relatively cheap alcohol from off-sales outlets, located in amongst the entertainment premises.

There are notably few restaurants providing seated dining and many late-night takeaway food outlets. This is a factor in delayed pedestrian dispersals from the area, as well as adding to the significant challenge of on-street waste management.

**Secondary Impacts – Public Nuisance, Protection of Children from Harm**

The potential for public nuisance impacts is a by-product of the sheer numbers of pedestrians attracted to a small geographical area and their levels of intoxication.

This said, the number of residential units in the area appears to be proportionately low in comparison to the other four areas surveyed for this research. Much of the residential occupancy is in recently constructed blocks of flats and apartments, which are likely to benefit from contemporary standards of sound-proofing. It is of note that in Shoreditch (but not in the other four areas) it is largely the case that, ‘the bars came first’, rather than growing in number amongst a mixed-use residential area. A large proportion of current Shoreditch residents will have chosen to be ‘at the centre of things’.
Shoreditch was unique in this research in appearing to have an attraction value for the very young; some groups of ENTE patrons appeared ambiguously close to the legal drinking age. A subset of these groups were involved in on-street consumption of off-sales supplied alcohol.

**Shoreditch Overview**

Shoreditch is now a mainstream nightlife attraction, due in part, to media and social media exposure. It is a late-night activity draw for young adults from across London and the South East; as well as to young foreign visitors to London. There is an intensity to Shoreditch, due to the size of the crowds and the focus of licensed premises on ‘wet-sales’ (alcohol) and competitive drinks price promotions, that makes it more 'stressed' than other areas of Hackney. In London, Shoreditch was found comparable only to the most intense hot-spots of Westminster and Camden, as recorded by the author, in recent years. This intense atmosphere contrasts notably with Shoreditch by day. In the day, the area is generally tranquil with comparatively low pavement footfall.

Shoreditch continues to be an area in flux, undergoing substantial and rapid re-development; both commercial and residential. There have been important changes since LB Hackney last adapted its Statement of Licensing Policy to reflect the situation on-the-ground and there are significant further developments in the pipeline likely to fuel demand for further Licensable Activities. Major residential / leisure developments and hotels, for example, are reshaping the built environment, filling-in ‘brown field’ spaces, transforming the remaining post-industrial buildings and structures, and in some cases, moving towards a ‘City-style’ high-rise streetscape.

Whilst the ENTE has expanded, it has not diversified. Street food markets are a notable local feature, however, these strongly incorporate the sale of alcohol, particularly cocktails. ‘Slower’ seated table-service dining has a remarkably - perhaps uniquely - low presence in Shoreditch, when one considers the numbers of licensed premises.

As noted, alcohol off-sales are another feature which fuel visitor intoxication: access to relatively cheap late-night off-sales from independent shops located in amongst the nightlife allows large additional quantities of alcohol (eg. bottles of spirits / wine) to be consumed before, during and after visits – or attempted visits – to entertainment venues. This is a factor more apparent in East London than Central London due, probably in large part, to the lower levels of rent paid by businesses, at least historically; this has allowed more ‘corner shops’ to survive, whilst at the same time, the major supermarket ‘convenience store’ formats have yet to emerge.

Discarded off-sales alcohol purchases, together with late-night takeaway food detritus, create major waste management challenges for Hackney if the streets are to be cleansed before daylight. Male on-street urination and the fouling of pavements and doorways through vomiting is also commonplace and requires the flushing of surfaces.
The project had a particular focus on the ‘Shoreditch Buffer’ areas, as defined in the client’s brief and associated mappings. The ‘Buffer’ zones are areas within which recent ENTE expansion has occurred. This focus on the Buffers differentiates the work from previous research and helps up-date the evidence base in light of the continued geographical spread of the Shoreditch ENTE in recent years.

The Shoreditch Buffer presents as an area in which Hackney Council’s governance of the ENTE abuts that of other London Boroughs. Islington and Tower Hamlets, in particular, have jurisdiction over substantial neighbouring ENTEs that merge with the Shoreditch Buffer.

Two footfall count points were identified in the Rapid Appraisal as key entry and exit points to Shoreditch at night from nearby public transport hubs. Both count points lie within the Shoreditch Buffer.

**Location 1a:** Shoreditch High Street and Great Eastern Street are major thoroughfares framing the eastern and southern boundaries of the Shoreditch SPA. The pavements of the two streets are lined with the frontages of licensed premises, pop-up street food markets and access points to other streets with ENTE venues; they encompass important additions to the Shoreditch ENTE to have emerged in recent years, spreading activity over a wider geographical area. Shoreditch High Street provides an accessible pedestrian route to the Tower Hamlets Cumulative Impact Area, via Redchurch Street and Bethnal Green Road and to The City of London and Central Line London Underground services from Liverpool Street, via Bishopsgate / Norton Folgate. Our footfall counts, conducted in this key location over a four-month period, indicate that following the introduction of Central Line Night Tube services on Fri 19 August 2016, the southern section of Shoreditch High Street may have become busier generally and busier, more particularly, in the early hours of the morning.

Nonetheless, Liverpool Street may be deemed ‘too far away’ by some ENTE patrons - perhaps by some female visitors in high heels! - and the Central Line offers only limited options without travel west to join the Central London connections, thus creating extended journey times. Although good indications of changing habits relating to Night Tube were recorded at Location 1a, mini-cab and Night Bus exits remained the most popular method of exiting Shoreditch late at night.

**Location 1b:** The section of Old Street from Old Street Station east to the junction with Great Eastern Street forms an equally important part of the Shoreditch Buffer. Part of the south pavement here falls within Islington, as do areas to the west of the Old Street roundabout. The location contains a number of licensed premises, including late-night bars and takeaways and a nightclub on the south pavement, licensed by Islington. Old Street is a key access point to Shoreditch for ENTE patron arrivals. It provides a bridge between the ENTE of Hackney and Islington. Footfall is very high up until the termination of tube services at around 00.30hrs, tailing-off - with the exception of dispersals from nearby licensed premises - in the early hours. This pattern will almost certainly change once Night Tube Northern Line services link to Old Street, as this will provide rapid linkage to the Central and North London underground network, allowing rapid and affordable homeward journeys.
Old Street was an observed site of Nitrous Oxide Gas and other recreational drug sales by local youth, who were approaching and supplying ENTE patrons in the post 01.00hrs period.

**Future trajectory of Shoreditch**

The eventual introduction of Night Tube services on the Northern Line at Old Street is certain to further fuel the popularity of Shoreditch as a nightlife destination.

There are pipeline developments known to be increasing the full-time and short-term residential presence in Shoreditch; both in terms of homes and hotel beds.

New apartments blocks are being constructed in close proximity to licensed premises with high standards of sound insulation and a buyer profile that understands and seeks what lifestyle options the area currently affords. Given the property prices involved and the nature of the area’s ‘lifestyle offer’ the typical buyer of a Shoreditch apartment (assuming they are not an absent foreign investor) is likely to be a young, wealthy professional who wants to be closely connected geographically to their work, peer networks and social life.

As to the future of Shoreditch, much depends on whether these new arrivals chose to stay and for how long of their life course. Many will leave, but some may stay, as has occurred in other post-industrial urban re-developments, such as Central Manchester. One issue for the ‘liveability’ of Shoreditch is the current lack of green space, which is restricted only to the small area of Hoxton Square.

**Whether the longer-term future of Shoreditch is as a ‘nightlife resort’, or a consolidated partly-residential area, with improved community facilities and a more ‘mature’ ENTE offer, there is a clear and immediate need to maintain and enhance the level of supervision of the ENTE and its expansion.** This is due to the drink-led profile of the licensed premises in and around the SPA and the culture of recreational poly-substance use amongst the large, young customer base currently attracted.

The author is of the opinion that the Shoreditch SPA should be retained and that there is clear observational evidence to support expansion of the SPA boundaries to include parts of the ‘Shoreditch Buffer’.

In the author’s opinion, any extension to the Shoreditch Buffer should be incremental and justified by reference to proven (retrospective) patterns of ENTE development, rather than including areas into which further expansion of the ENTE is anticipated.

On the basis of the premises’ audit and footfalls conducted as part of this research it can be seen that there has not been ‘displacement’ of ENTE activity into areas of Shoreditch that were formerly un-connected to the SPA and spatially distinct from it; rather, new development has occurred along the major pedestrian corridors (the thoroughfares) that ENTE patrons use to access the SPA.

The results of this research provide a useful component of the evidence-base necessary for extending the Shoreditch SPA, as follows:
Shoreditch High Street: south as far as the Borough Boundary.

Boundary Street/Redchurch Street/Bethnal Green Road: all east to the Borough Boundary.

Great Eastern Street: all of the western pavement; plus the eastern pavement south of Curtain Road.

Old Street: all of the north pavement, as far as the Old Street Roundabout; plus the south pavement as far as the Borough Boundary.

Leonard Street: as far as junction with Mark Square.

City Road: north from Old Street Roundabout, as far as junction with East Road.

Terminal Hours in Shoreditch

The Council may consider amendments to ‘Policy LP13 - Special Policy Area - Shoreditch SPA’, with regard to the hours of operation of licensed premises, as follows:

**Restaurants**

Permitted: Sun-Thurs up to midnight and Fri and Sat to 01:00.

Policy requirements:

Must be bona fide restaurants with seated table-service-only, where alcohol is served only to tables by waiter/waitress and served only as ancillary to a full table meal.

Operating Schedules would need to indicate a suitably large proportion of floor space dedicated to kitchens/food preparation.

No serving of alcohol to customers over the bar, or to ‘holding’ areas for customers waiting for tables, or having departed tables.

**Cafés / coffee shops / restaurants, with no alcohol sales**

Permitted: Sun-Thurs up to 01:00 and Fri and Sat to 03:00.

Policy requirements:

Must serve seated customers by waiter/waitress service only.

No hot food or drink to takeaway beyond 23:00 hrs.
Live Music Venues and Theatres

Permitted: Sun-Thurs up to 00:00 and Friday and Sat to 01:00

Policy requirements: sale of alcohol must be ancillary to the entertainment / performance.

Disc Jockey performances fall outwith the definition of ‘live’ music/performance.

Events than run beyond 23:00 to admit pre-booked customers only.

Cinemas

Permitted: Sun-Thurs up to 00:00 and Friday and Sat to 01:00

Policy requirements: sale of alcohol must be ancillary to the film screening / performance.

Must serve seated customers by waiter/waitress service only.

Hotels

Permitted: No set hours for room service and bars serving the hotel’s overnight guests-only.

Private event spaces / function rooms / public bars / hotel residents’ guest list. Proposed facilities and arrangements to be justified by the Applicant with reference to Policy LP13 and attached to the Premises Licence as enforceable Conditions.

Justification for recommended hours

A pre-SPA phase of ‘market-led’ clustered development in Shoreditch, combined with the market-positioning of licensed premises, has produced a micro-climate of ‘wet-sales-driven’ licensed offers which are heavily concentrated in one small area of the Borough. The area has become a ‘party’ destination with a largely homogenous / mono-cultural night-time offer, focused around drinking by thousands of young adult visitors.

It is unlikely that the existing licensed premises will reduce in number, or change their modes of operation to any significant extent.

Despite the large number of licensed premises, Shoreditch has markedly few bona fide restaurants and very limited diversity of offer.
There are therefore two alternatives for the LBH in formulating its next Statement of Licensing Policy in response to the current and future situation in Shoreditch:

1. **Do Nothing.** LP13 wording remains as it is (but with the suggested boundary extensions added). New entrants to the area remain restricted to those applicants who can successfully make the case for being a genuine exception to the SPA policy. The current ENTE will require an on-going commitment of disproportionate public resources to manage negative impacts on the Licensing Objectives within a small area of the Borough. Standards of operation of current premises may be gradually improved through advisory and enforcement action and through co-operation with industry actors such as the ‘Pub Watch’ group. This approach will require an on-going commitment of resources to sustain ‘pressure’ on less responsible operators and maintain the day-time amenity value of the area through additional night-time cleaning etc.

2. **Facilitate a change of ENTE culture within Shoreditch.** Introduce the SPA boundary extension. Permit new licensed premises if they offer alternatives and do not conform to the current pre-dominant ‘wet-led’ profile / functionality. The aim is here to introduce ‘balance’ and choice, thus tapping the potentially broader customer base. There are established urban planning concepts to be drawn upon underpinned by research to indicate that mixed-use, cosmopolitan spaces are safer and more welcoming and feature protective, ‘self-policing’, aspects introduced by improving and broadening access and attraction opportunities. Shoreditch will continue to require disproportionate support from public services in the short to medium-term, but these demands may ease over time as the culture of the area’s nightlife changes.

**Possible Objections to Option 2**

Pedestrian footfall in the area may further increase. The total amount of alcohol sold and consumed in the area may increase (even though consumed as ancillary to food, or attending a performance). The total number of licensed premises may increase.

The council is promoting gentrification (by wanting to attract ‘older’, ‘more mature’ audiences etc.).

LBH should not be promoting one form of ‘night culture’ in preference to another.

**Possible responses**

Current policy and practice is not addressing the causes of the Shoreditch ENTE management challenge. Existing licensed premises are unlikely to close or change their modus operandi. The pattern of negative impacts is well-established and self-
regulatory and policing approaches have not been able to bring about sustained change. The potential to ‘dilute’ the drinking culture by introducing alternative attractions and audiences is a positive aspect that is likely to outweigh potential negatives. Soho is a good example of how an Hours Policy, applied over the long-term within an SPA, may have helped facilitate a culture change away from the bar and club scene and toward a more mixed ENTE, with a higher proportion of food-led offers and a broader appeal.

The LBH does not promote gentrification through its licensing policies. The nature and price-point of any new offers will be determined by the proposals put forward by applicants. The current Shoreditch ENTE is highly gentrified and socially exclusive; it targets affluent young adult professionals with disposable income, including City workers and IT technicians. Many of the food businesses to have emerged in Dalston, for example, have offers that are affordable by London-standards and are used extensively by a broader range of local residents.

There is no particular reason why the LBH should support the bar/club scene (the status quo) in preference to facilitating other night-time uses/functions/cultures which offer the possibility of broadening the area’s appeal. The night scene, as it is, is highly socially selective and provides only a limited range of attractions for a limited number of Hackney residents; many users are not Hackney residents and many Hackney residents do not drink alcohol. The Council’s responsibility is to promote the Licensing Objectives and to ensure that local night-time businesses and business developments also support these Objectives.

Shoreditch ENTE Image Gallery May-Nov 2016 (see Appendix 2)

The observational findings summarised above are supported by a gallery of 42 images captured during the fieldwork; these images help illustrate a number of the themes discussed. The image gallery is presented in Appendix 2, as follows:

Inside the SPA

1. Congestion on Rivington Street, 19-20 Aug early morning
2. Rivington Street looking east. Friday 16 Sept
3. Ace Hotel, Shoreditch High Street Fri 15-16 July early morning
5. Blues Kitchen, Curtain Road, dispersal Fri 16 Sept
6. Cargo, Rivington Street queue Fri 15-16 July early morning
7. Catch, Kingsland Road, pavement activity
8. Dream Bags / Jaguar Shoes, Kingsland Road, pavement activity
**Observed behaviour in the SPA**

9. Potentially under-18s ‘post-loading’ on Curtain Road, Fri 16 Sept

10. Incapacitated persons outside the Holiday Inn Express, Old Street. Fri-Sat 20 Aug early morning

11. Incapacitated person on Curtain Road, Fri 14 Oct

12. Police and Ambulance attend two cases of incapacitation. Curtain Road. Fri – Sat 14 October, early morning

13. Street Wardens give directions. Old Street, Friday 14 October


15. Altercation escalates on Old Street, 15 October, 03.12 hrs.

**The SPA Buffer**

16. Night bus queues Shoreditch High Street (South) early morning 16-17 Sept

17. Concrete customers disperse, Shoreditch High Street 19-20 Aug early morning

18. Book Club, Leonard Street. Queue and smoking area on 19-20 Aug, early morning

19. Dinerama queue, Great Eastern Street, Fri 19 August

20. Dinerama Drinks Menu, Thurs 10 November

21. ‘Noir’ event at Howard Griffin Gallery, Shoreditch High Street, Fri 16 Sept

22. The Drunken Monkey, Shoreditch High Street (South), Halloween Event. TENs extend the hours of licensed premises significantly on festival days.

23. Village Underground, Holywell Lane

24. Village Underground queue, Holywell Lane, Sat 17 Sept early morning

25. Citizen M Hotel, Holywell Lane, Fri 16 Sept

26. Holywell Lane, looking east. Citizen M Hotel and Village Underground queue on Fri 16 Sept

27. Basing House nightclub, Kingsland Road

28. Rolling Stock queue and smoking area, Kingsland Road

**Observed Behaviour in the SPA Buffer**

29. Incapacitated person on Leonard Street. Fri 16 Sept
30. Incapacitated person on Boot Street (behind Holiday Inn Express). Fri 19 Aug
31. Incapacitated person outside The Corner Savoy late-night refreshment premises, Great Eastern Street. Fri 15 July
32. Takeaway food consumption: The Corner Savoy, Great Eastern Street. Friday 14 October
33. Street cleaners clear glass bottles from the pavement along Great Eastern Street. Fri 16 Sept
34. Street cleaning on Great Eastern Street. Fri 16 Sept
35. Kros Urinal on Old Street. Friday 19 August
36. Street cleaning on Kingsland Road. Fri 16 September
37. Street cleaning on Kingsland Road. Friday 16 Sept

**Borough boundaries**

38. The Owl and the Pussycat, Redchurch Street, Tower Hamlets, Thurs evening 14 July
39 / 40 ‘...Loves Company’ and Shoreditch Grind, City Road, Islington
41. Hot Dog seller: Shoreditch High Street meets Bishopsgate (City of London), 19-20 Aug early morning
42. Principal Tower development hoarding: Shoreditch High Street meets Bishopsgate (City of London)
3.3 Location 2: Dalston SPA

3.3.1 Dalston SPA late-night-only licensed premises’ audit

In Dalston, in comparison to Shoreditch, it was found that a more limited number of licensed premises exerted the most influence over the social and environmental conditions observed. These premises are listed below (audit updated, as of 12 November 2016). This is not a full audit of licensed premises in Dalston, but rather a list of all the post-01:00 operating premises, plus all others found to have a significant footprint in the area.

Limited evidence was found to suggest further geographical spread of the Dalston ENTE beyond the boundaries of the current SPA. Dalston Lane and Ashwin Street were the only locations outside of the SPA containing ENTE premises and these premises were included in the project audit. The author is of the opinion that the current SPA boundary remains an appropriate mapping of the Dalston nightlife activity zone at the time of writing.

A further distinct cluster of licensed premises was noted on that section of the A10 that runs between the Dalston SPA and the Shoreditch SPA. This cluster occurs at Haggerston, near the bridge over the Regent’s Canal. This premises’ cluster is also listed below (in its entirety).

The Dalston ENTE does not overlap LB boundaries, being fully contained within Hackney; this makes the situation less complex than in Shoreditch.

Stoke Newington Road (A10) north-to-south:

1. Ruby’s Bar and Lounge; 76 Stoke Newington Rd, London N16 7XB. An intimate basement cocktail bar and lounge serving craft beers and cocktails. Tues-Thurs 18:30-00:00; Fri-Sat 18:30-02:00.
2. Basak Food and Wine; 70-74 Stoke Newington Rd, Stoke Newington, London N16 7XB. Off licence and Supermarket/Grocers. Open 24 hours daily. Alcohol sales: 08:00-04:30 seven-days-a-week.
3. VFD club; 66 Stoke Newington Rd, London N16 7XB. Established LBGT nightclub (in the basement of Vogue Fabrics, Dalston). Offers performance, DJs and a bar space. Popular, with queues for entry and pavement activity. Operations are ticketed events-based (advertised via social media), usually running on Fridays nights 21:00/22:00 until 03:00/04:00 depending on the event, with occasional Thurs, Sat and Sun events, these also closing late.
4. The Moustache Bar; 58 Stoke Newington Rd, London N16 7XB. Thurs 19:30-01:00; Fri-Sat 19:30-03:00. Small, but popular, basement bar, hosting DJs, live music and other performances.
5. Super Kebab/Kasap; 54 Stoke Newington Rd, London N16 7XB. Turkish takeaway restaurant/fast food outlet. Kebabs, burgers and other takeaway options. Advertised opening hours are 11:00-23:30 daily, however observed to be operational much later. Licensed hours: Sun-Thurs 23:00-03:00; Fri-Sat 23:00-05:00.
6. Marquis of Lansdowne; 48 Stoke Newington Rd, London N16 7XJ. Large traditional pub, with a beer garden and pavement seating. Music/DJs at the weekend. Open late. Opening times: 11:00-01:00 Mon-Thu; 11:00-02:00 Fri-Sat; 11:00-01:00 Sundays.

7. Birthdays; 33-35 Stoke Newington Rd, Stoke Newington, London N16 8BJ. Larger (3 shop fronts) cocktail bar and basement music venue, also serving burgers and other food. Popular bar and party/dance venue, with DJs and live music. Mon-Thurs 17:00-00:00; Fri 17:00-03:00; Sat 12:00-03:00; Sun 12:00-00:00.

8. The Nest; 36 Stoke Newington Rd, Dalston, London N16 7XJ. A very popular, intimate basement, nightclub. DJ sets and live sounds, electro dance music. Open late, with event nights from Weds-Sat. Opening times vary with events, but typically: Weds 21:00-02:00; Thurs 21:30-03:00; Fri 22:00-04:00; Sat 21:00-04:00. Queues and pavement activity were very significant.

9. Dalston Food and Wine; 28 Stoke Newington Rd, Stoke Newington, London N16 7XJ. All night off licence and convenience store. Open 24-hours. Alcohol sales: Sun-Thurs 09:00-04:00; Fri-Sat 09:00-05:00.

10. High Water; 23 Stoke Newington Rd, N16 8BJ. A narrow bar with high stools, banquettes and bare brick walls, serving a menu of seasonal cocktails. Sunday to Thursday: 17:00 – 00:30; Fri-Sat 17:00-01.30.

11. Escudo De Cuba/Cuba Libre; 20 Stoke Newington Road, London N16 7XN. Cuban cuisine, tapas and cocktail bar, with a sister restaurant in Islington. Late opening basement club below, see next entry. Opening hours are: Mon-Fri 16:00-00:00; Sat-Sun 12:00-00:00.

12. Tipsy basement bar; (under Escudo De Cuba restaurant) 20 Stoke Newington Road, London N16 7XN. Midweek to weekend basement club and cocktail bar. Featuring standup comedy, live gigs and club nights with guest DJs. Weds-Thurs 19:00-00:00; Fri-Sat 21:00-03:00. Available for private hire events.

13. Tava Ocakbasi Restaurant; 17 Stoke Newington Rd, Stoke Newington, London N16 8BH. Large traditional charcoal grill, late-opening, Turkish restaurant, part of the late-night eating scene in Dalston. Sun-Weds 12:00-02:00, Thurs-Sat 12:00-05:00.

14. Epic Dalston Events Hall; 13-15 Stoke Newington Road, London N16 8BH. Large capacity events hall (600 capacity) hosting a range of events, ranging from formal dinners, dances, ceilidhs, concerts and parties to pro-wrestling! Opening times vary with event, with some weekend events running as late as 04:00.

15. Efes Snooker and Bar; 17B Stoke Newington Rd, Stoke Newington, London N16 8BH. A large, open access, snooker club and bar alongside and above the Epic events hall; a popular late-night ‘hang out’ in Dalston. The club hosts ticketed events in addition to its normal snooker club and bar operation, though nothing has been advertised recently. Usual opening hours are Mon-Weds 12:00-03:00, Thurs-Sat 12:00-04:00.

16. Istanbul Restaurant; 9 Stoke Newington Rd, Stoke Newington, London N16 8BH. Late opening, traditional Turkish restaurant, that is also a part of the Dalston late night eating scene. Open 11:00-02:00 daily.

17. Dalston Social; 8 Stoke Newington Rd, London N16 7XN. Bar, pool club and music venue. Late opening and popular club, hosting DJs and live music until late, and free pizza with drinks before 23:00. Hours are advertised as Sun-Thurs 11:00-00:00, Fri-Sat 11:00-02:00. However weekend event listings,
reviews and observation indicate frequent weekend opening (Fri, Sat) until 05:00/06:00 in the morning.

18. Viva Cocktails and Tapas: 2 Stoke Newington Rd, London N16 7XN. Evening opening rustic Mexican café and cocktail bar with an outdoor patio. Sun-Thurs 17:00-23:00, Fri-Sat 17:00-00:00.

Shacklewell Lane:

19. Akin Supermarket; 2 Shacklewell Lane, Dalston, London E8 2EZ. Off licence, grocers and convenience store situated 30m from the Stoke Newington Road/Kingsland High Street and Crossways/Shacklewell Lane crossroads, on the corner of Alvington Crescent. Advertised opening hours: Sun-Weds 06:00-00:00, Thurs-Sat 06:00-01:00. Alcohol sales: Sun-Wed 08:00-00:00; Thu-Sat 08:00-01:00.

Kingsland High Street (A10) north-to-south:

20. Somine Restaurant; 131 Kingsland High St, London E8 2PB. A highly visible traditional Turkish restaurant, situated on the junction of Crossways and Kingsland High Street at the crossroads. Open 24-hours daily and a significant part of the Dalston late-night eating scene.

21. Ali Baba Kebab House; 144 Kingsland High St, London E8 2NS. Late opening and very popular (especially at High Street club closing times) Turkish fast food shop with some indoor seating and tables. Mon-Thurs 11:00-03:00, Fri-Sat 11:00-05:00, Sun 11:30-00:00.

22. Ivy’s Mess Hall; 129 Kingsland High St, London E8 2PB. Café, restaurant and bar. Open all day until 22:00 Mon-Thurs, until 16:00 on Sunday, and until 00:00 Fri-Sat.

23. Mezcal Cantina; 127 Kingsland High St, Dalston, London E8 2PB. Mexican bar and restaurant. Mexican cuisine, beers, wines, cocktails, mezcal, mojitos. 17:00-23:00 daily.

24. Dalston Superstore; 117 Kingsland High St, London E8 2PB. Very popular late night venue. Gay club, bar, café, performance art, music and dance venue. Opening Mon-Thurs 12:00-02:30, Fri-Sat 12:00-03:00, Sun 10:00-02:30. There is a significant pavement presence outside this club late at night and at closing times.

25. Stone Cave restaurant; 111 Kingsland High St, London E8 2PB. Cave-like décor for this traditional Turkish restaurant and bar, with belly dancers at the weekend. Sun-Thurs 10:00-00:00, Fri-Sat 10:00-01:00.

26. Ray’s Bar / Little Man’s Rio bar; 95 Kingsland High St, London E8 2PB. Described as a ‘hybrid venue’; New York-style basement bar, café, club and arts venue. This was previously the popular late-night Dance Tunnel basement club run by Dan Beaumont of Dalston Superstore, which recently closed, citing: Hackneys “licensing climate” as its reason for closure. Sun-Weds: 18:00 - 01:00, Thurs: 18:00 - 02:00, Fri - Sat: 18:00 - 03:00.

27. Voodoo Rays; 95 Kingsland High St, London E8 2PB. Very popular evening and late night, pizza restaurant and bar, serving fresh pizza by the large slice,
craft beers, wine and cocktails. Mon-Thurs 17:00-00:00, Fri-Sat 12:00-03:00, Sun 12:00-00:00.
28. The Alibi club; 91 Kingsland High St, Dalston, London E8 2PB. Hip and very popular, late night basement club and bar with a dance floor. Parties, guest DJ sets, Karaoke and film screenings. Sun-Weds 20:00-02:00, Thurs-Sat 20:00-03:00. There is a significant pavement presence outside this club during opening hours and especially at and after closing time.
29. McDonalds; 36/42 Kingsland High St, London E8 2JP. Dalston outlet of the international fast food chain. Open 05:00-02:15 daily.
30. Dixy Chicken; 8 Kingsland High St, London E8 2JP. Fast food, southern fried chicken shop, eat-in, or takeaway. Sun-Thurs 12:00-23:00, Fri-Sat 12:00-00:00.

Gillett Square/Bradbury Street:

31. Morna Lounge; 79 Kingsland High St, London E8 2PB. Late opening Caribbean Wine Bar and club. Accessed from Gillett Square. Featuring Caribbean sounds, Soca and Reggae, and catering to the Dalston Caribbean community. The venue is popular and open late: Weds-Thurs 18:00-00:00, Fri 17:00-02:00, Saturday 23:00-05:00. Available for event bookings, also hosting special event nights with some Fridays running until 05:00 hours.
32. Vortex Jazz Bar; 11 Gillett Square, London N16 8AZ. A popular established bar and live music venue with ground floor and basement bars, and a basement performance space for live music. Regular live sessions and jam sessions with cocktails and other bar fare available. The original Stoke Newington venue relocated to Gillett Square in 2006. Opening 20:00-00:00 hours daily.
33. SJQ – Servant Jazz Quarters; 10A Bradbury Street, Dalston, London N16 8JN. Small, art deco bar and basement live music venue, serving wines, beers and cocktails, with regular ticketed and free live music performances. Opening: Mon-Weds 19:00-23:00, Thurs 19:00-00:00, Fri-Sat 18:00-02:00.
34. Tuck Inn Canteen; 13 Bradbury St, London N16 8JN. Popular neighborhood restaurant, café and bar. Opening Tues-Sun 09:00-23:00.
35. Jazz Bar Dalston; 4 Bradbury St, London N16 8JN. A busy weekend restaurant, bar and performance space, featuring exotic cuisine, cocktails and live jazz. There is a fenced/cordoned and covered area at the front of the venue that is very busy at night. Opening Thursday 18:00-01:00, Fri-Sat 18:00-03:00.

Ashwin Street:

36. Arcola Bar; 24 Ashwin Street, Dalston, London E8 3DL. The Arcola Theatre Bar operates as a daytime café and is open as a bar in the evenings 17:00 until 00:00 Mon-Thurs, 17:00-02:00 Friday and 14:00-03:00 Saturday. Serving quality food, a selection of craft and draft beers, with regular DJs and live music sessions. Available for event hire and open until 03:00 on other nights for special events.
37. Café OTO; 18-22 Ashwin Street, Dalston, London E8 3DL. Daytime café and night time bar / avant garde performance space, featuring non-mainstream music acts, both free and ticketed events. Busy and open in the evenings as a bar and performance venue from 20:00 until as late as 03:00 at the weekends.

Dalston Lane:

38. Farris Dalston (Farris School of Dancing) 17-19 Dalston Lane, London E8 3DF. Featuring an unusual décor, this is an evening opening real ale bar, with a basement and serving food. Mon-Tues 16:00-23:00, Weds 16:00-00:00, Thurs-Fri 16:00-01:00, Sat 12:00-01:00, Sunday 12:00-23:00.
39. BBQ Express; 21 Dalston Lane, Dalston, London E8 3DF. Fast food takeaway, serving chicken, burgers and similar until late. Mon-Thurs 12:00-00:00, Fri-Sat 12:00-04:00; Sundays 13:00-23:00.
40. The Passage; 27A Dalston Lane, London E8 3DF. Late opening cocktail bar, Tues-Thurs 17:00-23:30; Fridays 17:00-03:00; and Saturdays: 11:00-03:00.

Kingsland Road (A10) north-to-south:

41. The Diner; 600 Kingsland Rd, London E8 4AH. Large American-style diner on the corner of Dalston Lane. Offering an extensive menu, with everything from breakfast pancakes, through to gourmet burgers, hot dogs, chicken and Mexican meals, desserts, shakes, and an array of other drinks, including cocktails, wines, beers and spirits. Mon-Thurs 09:00-23:30, Fri-Sat 09:00-00:00, Sun 09:00-23:00.
42. Visions Video Bar; 588A Kingsland Rd, London E8 4AH. Open 22:00-06:00 Thurs – Sun. Popular, established, late-night basement bar and club, featuring Hip Hop and Disco classic DJs and music. A busy late-night scene, with queues and a managed smoking zone on the pavement outside during opening hours. Entry by pre-arrangement on social media membership and events lists.
43. Cifci Supermarket; 588 Kingsland Rd, London E8 4AH. Late-opening supermarket and off licence. Advertised Opening Hours: Mon-Thurs 07:00-01:00, Fri 07:00-03:00, Sat 08:00-03:00, and Sundays 08:00-00:00. Alcohol sales: Mon-Thurs 08:00-01:00; Sun 08:00-00:00; Fri-Sat 08:00-03:00.
44. Junction House bar and club; 578 Kingsland Rd, London E8 4AH. A busy low-lit bar and basement club. Previously the ‘Hysteria’ nightclub. This is a redeveloped multi-level bar and nightclub, with a pavement smoking zone and cordoned entry area. There were online reports of the premises being closed, however, it was observed to be active until 03:00, possibly operating as ‘Club Dust’ on Fri-Sat.
45. Lift 574; 574 Kingsland Rd, London E8 4AR. This is a fairly large, ground floor bar and restaurant with a beer garden. Serving food, beers, wines and
cocktails, with live music, DJs, film screenings and standup comedy events. Sun-Thurs 12:00-00:00, Fri-Sat 12:00-01:00.

46. Bar 512; 512 Kingsland Rd, London E8 4AE. A busy bar/nightclub on the corner of Forest Road. Observed to be popular and active with a very busy cordoned pavement area observed at 02:30 on a Sunday morning. Opening hours: Mon-Thurs 18:00-02:00, Fri-Sun 21:00-06:00.

47. Topaloglu Food and Wine; 478 Kingsland Rd, Dalston, London E8 4AE. Late opening off licence and grocers/convenience store, with an ATM. Open 24-hours. Alcohol sales: 24 hours / seven-days-a-week.

48. Brilliant Corners; 470 Kingsland Rd, London E8 4AE. A low lit restaurant and bar. Serving Japanese food, a wide range of drinks including cocktails and spirits, as well as DJ sessions. Tues-Thurs 17:30-00:00, Fri-Sat 17:30-01:30, Sunday 16:00-00:00.

49. The Haggerston; 438 Kingsland Rd, London E8 4AA. This is a popular, late opening independent pub, with DJ nights and Sunday Jazz sessions. Situated on the corner of Richmond Road. Opening hours: Mon-Thurs 16:00-01:00, Fri-Sun 12:00-03:00.

50. Pamela's Bar; 428 Kingsland Rd, Haggerston, London E8 4AA. A hipster cocktail bar and restaurant, serving beers, wines, cocktails and more, with a southern states/New Orleans-influenced menu. Opening Tues-Thurs 18:00-00:00, Fri-Sat 18:00-02:00, Sun 11:00-16:00.

51. Rotorino; 434 Kingsland Rd, London E8 4AA. This is a Southern Italian bar and restaurant. There is a separate bar area, allowing both restaurant and bar operation. Opening hours are: Mon-Fri 18:00-00:00, Sat 17:00-00:00, and Sunday 12:00-00:00.

52. New Capital Kebab; 418 Kingsland Road, London E8 4AA. Fast food takeaway; kebabs, chicken, burgers and pizza. Advertised opening hours: Sun-Thurs 16:00-00:30, Fri-Sat 16:00-01:00. Observed to be operational later than 01:00 on a Saturday/Sunday.

53. Uludag Food and Wine; 396 Kingsland Rd, London E8 4AA. 24 hour off licence and convenience store. Alcohol sales: 24 hours / seven-days-a-week.

54. Yours Locally Food and Wine; 384-386 Kingsland Road, London E8 4AA. E8 Grocery Ltd/Silver Food and Wine. Off licence, grocers and convenience store. Late closing, with an internal ATM. No advertised Opening Hours, but possibly 24-hours. Observed to be operational post 02:00 at the weekend. Alcohol sales: Sun-Thurs 08:00-01:00; Fri-Sat 08:00-02:00.

55. The Fox; 372 Kingsland Rd, London E8 4DA. A classic pub on the corner of Middleton Road, serving pub meals and specializing in local and international real ales, craft beers and ciders. Opening hours: Mon-Fri 16:00-00:00, Sat 12:00-00:00, and Sundays 12:00-23:30.

Richmond Road:

56. Passing Clouds; 1 Richmond Road. A well-known club and live music venue / cultural / community arts centre, recently awarded Asset of Community Value (ACV) status. In 2016, the current location was earmarked for re-development and so the operators began seeking a new home for the club in the locality. Social media posts from January 2017 suggest the position is now more positive, with a deal being struck with the landlords for the venue to remain in-situ. Previous operating times were up to 03:30 on Fri-Sat, with 00:30
closures on all other nights, apart from in the case of special events.

Between Dalston and Shoreditch

Between the Dalston SPA and the Shoreditch SPA there is a clear break, but with a distinct cluster of premises and late-night activity in Haggerston, around the Regent’s Canal.

Haggerston – Kingsland Basin/Regent’s Canal area:

1. Trip Kitchen Bar/Soundcrash/Trip event space; Railway Arch 339, 340 Acton Mews, Haggerston, London E8 4EA. Situated off Dunston Road, on the north side of the Regent’s Canal and a couple of minutes walk from the Kingsland Road canal bridge. This kitchen and bar, serves Internationally influenced healthy eating options, wines, beers and cocktails. The Trip arches and Soundcrash also host gigs, music and performance events. Opening: Mon 09:00-18:00, Tues-Thurs 09:00-23:00, Fri 09:00-00:00, Sat 11:00-00:00, and Sunday 11:00-20:00.

2. Curio Cabal/Tata Eatery; 258 Kingsland Rd, London E8 4DG. Coffee shop, eatery and event space, serving cocktails, prosecco and lager at the weekends. There is a large covered outdoor patio space with seating at the front of this venue. Opening: Mon-Weds 08:00-18:00, Thurs 08:00-23:00, Fri 08:00-00:00, Sat 09:00-00:00, and Sunday 10:00-17:00.

3. By the Bridge; 283 Kingsland Rd, Bethnal Green, London E2 8AS. Café/restaurant. These premises are included for information, but are not open beyond 19:00 hrs.

4. The Glory; 281 Kingsland Rd, London E2 8AS. The Glory (previously The Oarsman) is a very popular multi-functioning gay and alternative scene pub/bar, performance and cabaret venue, and late-night dance spot. There is also a current planning application for a mansard roof extension, roof terrace and basement extension and refurbishment works. Opening hours are: Mon-Thurs 17:00-00:00, Fri-Sat 17:00-02:00, and Sunday 13:00-23:00.

5. Kingsland Local; 277 Kingsland Road, London, E2 8AS. Late opening off licence, grocers and convenience store on the corner of Mill Row. Advertised opening hours: Sun-Thurs 07:00-01:00, Fri-Sat 07:00-02:00. Alcohol sales: Mon-Thurs 08:00-01:30; Sun 10:00-01:30; Fri-Sat 08:00-02:00.

6. Sinthu News Food and Wine; 271 Kingsland Road, London E2 8AS. Another late opening off licence and newsagent/convenience store a few shops south of the above. Advertised opening: Sun-Weds 07:00-23:30, Thurs-Sat 07:00-01:30. Alcohol sales: 07:00-01:30 seven-days-a-week.

7. Shelter Club; King Alfred, 267 Kingsland Rd, London E2 8AS. Small (200 capacity) techno and house music focused bar and nightclub. Low lit and unpretentious spread over two floors, in what was the site of the King Alfred Pub. Popular late nightclub, especially from 01:00. Shelter nightclubs can be found in major cities throughout the world. Tues-Weds 22:00-03:00, Thurs-Sat 21:00-05:00, Sundays 22:00-00:00.

8. Ali’s Floria; 232 Kingsland Rd, London E2 8AX. Small, late opening traditional Turkish restaurant, bar and takeaway, with La Cabina nightclub alongside/below. Sun-Thurs 10:00-02:00, Fri-Sat 10:00-05:00.
9. La Cabina; 232 Kingsland Rd, London E2 8AX. Situated below Ali’s Floria, this is a small, popular late night, basement, cocktail and tapas bar and club with music. Opening hours: Tues-Weds 20:00-03:00, Thurs-Sat 20:00-05:00, and Sunday 20:00-03:00.

10. Kings Head; 257 Kingsland Rd, London E2 8AS. The Kings Head, previously a traditional (Irish) East End pub, following a conversion, now operates as a trendy private members’ nightclub. Serving food with a lounge bar and a downstairs club area, opulent décor and DJs. Opening times are: Mon 12:00-00:00, Tues-Weds 12:00-01:00, Thurs 12:00-03:00, Fri-Sat 12:00-05:00, and Sunday 12:00-01:00.

Hoxton

There is also a cluster of Vietnamese Restaurants on the A10 in Hoxton, just north of the Shoreditch SPA boundary. These premises are listed in a footnote to Paragraph 3.2.1 above, in the section headed ‘Kingsland Road (South)’.

Dalston licensed premises’ audit summary:

In Dalston, there are 39 licensed premises on or around the streets, or sections-of-streets, indicated above which have closing times of 01.00 hrs, or later. This figure does not include off-licences (see below). The locations on the audit include all areas that currently comprise the Dalston ENTE, which comprises the Dalston SPA, plus Dalston Lane and Ashwin Street.

These later-hours premises include: 7 nightclubs, 18 late-night bars, 5 late-night refreshment premises, 2 public houses, 5 seated restaurants, 1 events hall and 1 snooker club/bar.

As is often the case in Hackney, but in Dalston especially, many of the licensed premises are hybrid spaces, used in various ways throughout their operating hours, from use as a bar/cocktail bar, event space, casual dining restaurant and de facto nightclub. Such hybrid premises are allocated above to the categories deemed most appropriate, based upon observation, social media feeds and marketing.

The Dalston ENTE has more diversity of offer than the Shoreditch ENTE and appears more integrated with the local residential community, serving their entertainment needs, as well as those of the area’s many visitors (although issues of gentrification arise, see below). Unlike in Shoreditch (or in the other locations for this research) there is a late-night dining scene at seated-service, mostly Turkish, restaurants. Dalston also has a more ‘alternative’ and diverse club scene; with LGBT venues, jazz venues and ‘underground’ electronic dance music clubs. These types of venue offer an alternative to mainstream and/or gentrified nightlife and allow the area to retain its ‘edge’ ie., its character and reputation for cultural activity.
There are 7 small convenience stores with off licences open to 01:00 and later. It was hard to assess when the sales of alcohol ceased in these premises, as such information was not advertised and upon visiting the premises the situation often appeared ambiguous. Unlike other types of licensed premises, convenience stores often continue to trade for several hours beyond the termination of their alcohol sales conditions. The author checked the relevant premises’ details with the client to ascertain the permitted hours for alcohol sales on the Premises Licence of the stores. It was confirmed that all 7 stores had alcohol sales permits until 01:00 or later.

In Haggerston, there is a further cluster of 10 licensed premises situated near to the Regent’s Canal Bridge on the A10. Six of these premises operate to 02:00 or later at the weekends; this is an unusually high proportion and a pattern of development that may relate to their location on the A10, but outside of the SPAs.

### 3.3.2 Dalston SPA: pedestrian footfalls

This section presents the footfall data recorded, together with an interpretation of its meaning, when combined with observational experience.

Dalston was slightly under-sampled, due to lower overall pedestrian activity levels in comparison with Shoreditch. This permitted an hourly count of pedestrians on both pavements (an approach adopted in all areas apart from Shoreditch).

#### Location 2: Dalston Superstore, Kingsland High Street (both pavements)

<table>
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<th>Date</th>
<th>21.00-21.15</th>
<th>22.00-22.15</th>
<th>23.00-23.15</th>
<th>00.00-00.15</th>
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<td>296</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>303</td>
<td>356</td>
<td>256</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thurs Oct 13</td>
<td>538</td>
<td>562</td>
<td>506</td>
<td>427</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>193</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sun Oct 16</td>
<td>416</td>
<td>438</td>
<td>387</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Opportunities for measurement of footfall were limited given the scope and resources of this project, but gave tentative indications of a strong evening economy, with roughly comparable footfall to Shoreditch in the late-night period, at weekends.
3.3.3 Dalston SPA: key observational findings

Five visits:

May Rapid Appraisal and Premises' Audit
Saturday 20 August
Thursday 13 October
Sunday 16 October
Saturday / Sunday 12-13 November (03.30-04.30 hrs only)

Approach adopted:

The Rapid Appraisal identified the epicentre of the Dalston ENTE to be the section of Kingsland High Street that lies between the junctions with Sandringham Road / John Campbell Road and Shaklewell Lane / Crossway. This section, just above the Dalston Superstore venue, was therefore selected as the location for footfall counts.

Frequent patrols of the entire Dalston SPA, plus Dalston Lane and Ashwin Street, were conducted on each visit, thereby covering the entire Dalston ENTE area. This allowed coverage as far north as the area mapped for research in Stoke Newington. To the south of the SPA, there was a clear break of ENTE activity until the Regent’s Canal in Haggerston.

Data collected:

Footfall counts
Observation notes
Photo diary

Key Themes

Late-night culture of music venues and dining at Turkish Restaurants
Night v day social disparity / gentrification
Transition through property development / enhanced transport links

Key Licensing Objective: Public Nuisance

© Phil Hadfield
Dalston was found to have a later-night culture than all the other areas, with the exception of Shoreditch. This was due mainly to the presence of nightclubs - often in basements - offering Electronic Dance Music (EDM) and the many Turkish Restaurants operating into the early hours of the morning.

The Dalston ENTE presented as more bohemian and less mainstream than the ENTE of Shoreditch; being perhaps in an earlier stage of development. There is more focus on alternative / underground music, night-time seated dining and on higher quality food take-outs from Turkish Restaurants (although there were no other seated restaurant-types open after 01:00).

As noted, the Dalston ENTE has more diversity of offer than the Shoreditch ENTE and appears more integrated with the local residential community, serving their entertainment needs, as well as those of the area's many visitors. The late-night dining scene makes the area distinct from the other locations for this research. Dalston has a diverse club scene; with LGBT venues, jazz venues and ‘underground’ electronic dance music clubs. These types of venue offer an alternative to mainstream and/or gentrified nightlife and allow the area to retain its ‘edge’ ie., its character and reputation for cultural activity.

As in Shoreditch, ENTE patrons also have access to relatively cheap alcohol from off-sales outlets, located in amongst the entertainment premises. The high prevalence of post-01:00 off-sales are a feature of Hackney nightlife that departs from comparable areas in, for example, Camden and Westminster.

By retaining diversity and offering late-night dining Dalston escapes the worst excesses of an alcohol-focused nightlife, as seen in Shoreditch. In comparison to Shoreditch, the dress of Dalston ENTE patrons is more casual and their street behaviour generally more relaxed; in and around licensed premises there is less focus on drinks promotions and drinking to intoxication.

No incidents of physical violence, robbery, or incapacitation through intoxication were observed in Dalston.

There is an informal economy of Nitrous Oxide Gas sales on Kingsland Road / Kingsland High Street supplied to patrons who are leaving venues, especially in the early morning, 03.00-04.30 period.

In Dalston, as in Shoreditch, there is an extra tier of community protection in the form of weekend night-time Street Wardens (part-funded through a voluntary levy contribution by local licensed businesses). The Wardens were a visible presence during the research in the heart of both SPAs.

There was no evidence of spatial expansion of the Dalston ENTE along the A10, beyond the SPA boundaries indicated on the Council's mapping. Nonetheless, there is a small ‘Dalston Buffer’, in licensing terms, in the vicinity of Dalston Lane and Ashwin Street, where several venues lie outside of the current SPA boundary. In terms of that section of the Kingsland Road which separates the two SPAs, we found evidence of an emerging cluster of licensed premises in Haggerston, centered around the bridge over the Regent’s Canal and a further grouping in Hoxton, just north of the London Overground rail bridge and the Shoreditch SPA.

Dalston is undoubtedly a noisy location late at night, with many noise ‘incidents’, as well as a generally high ambient noise level, especially along
the pavements of the A10. Potential conflicts of interest between local residents and ENTE businesses and patrons were more immediately apparent than in Shoreditch. Dalston is a District Town Centre - a lively community, with many amenities and a high day-time footfall. There is a substantial residential community, present in long-established flats and apartments to the upper floors of properties on Kingsland Road / Kingsland High Street / Stoke Newington Road and in low-rise terraced housing directly to each side of this arterial route. There are also major new residential apartment blocks, particularly in the vicinity of the Dalston Kingsland and Dalston Junction stations, although these recent developments will no doubt have advanced levels of sound-proofing and may house residents who may have actively chosen Dalston, at least in-part, for its night-time ‘vibrancy’.

There is certainly a feel of gentrification and rapid change to the area, with a number of more upmarket restaurants and health food shops emerging amongst the stores selling ‘everyday items’. This shift is likely to accelerate, alongside the ‘luxury’ residential developments, in anticipation of Dalston’s connection to Crossrail 2, which will, for the first time, open the possibilities of rapid transport links to Central London.

Dalston has a large number of licensed premises, many of which have little potential impact on the Licensing Objectives. The approach adopted in terms of auditing premises for this research was to assess and list only those premises with a ‘foot print’ in the late-night, post-00.30 hrs period and/or those of particular significance. Late-hours trading is generally accepted, in both licensing practice and research literatures, to have the most potential to impact on residents in terms of public nuisance and on other statutory licensing concerns, such as crime and disorder.

Notwithstanding the comments above, one striking and concerning feature of the social environment of Dalston was the difference in the social and cultural mix of the day-time, in comparison with at night. Dalston is clearly a centre of shopping and leisure for the BME community and for all ages in the day-time; many users being local residents. By comparison, Dalston’s night-time venues and night-time streets are overwhelmingly populated by young white people. Of the areas visited in this project, a similar night v day split was found only in Hackney Central.

Future trajectory of Dalston

Dalston has seen some of the highest increases in property values in London over the past decade, due to the area’s improved and improving transport links to Central London, its proximity to The City, fashionable reputation and local amenities (including its nightlife). This has caught the attention of property developers and attracted an influx of relatively affluent incomers, including, new residents, investors and entrepreneurs. Managing these transitions to produce outcomes that are fair and equitable to longer-standing residents is no doubt a major challenge for the Council, of which licensing will play no small part.

Community consultation on licensing seems especially important in Dalston; however, it is essential that a robust methodology is used which can ensure that such exercises are not ‘highjacked’ by groups who have a particular financial or lifestyle interest in producing a de-regulated zone. De-regulation, however this
manifests in licensing and planning terms, is likely to open the door to the major corporate leisure chains, more so than to preserve and enhance Dalston’s existing appeal, as established by local independent businesses.

Recommendations

Dalston SPA Boundaries

The author is of the opinion that the Dalston SPA boundaries remain justified and appropriate and that the licensing landscape does not currently justify any extension to the Dalston SPA.

Terminal Hours in Dalston

The Council may consider amendments to ‘Policy LP14 - Special Policy Area - Dalston SPA’ to include new permitted hours for clearly-defined types of Licensable Activity, which mirror the proposed approach in respect of Shoreditch, as set out above.

Justification for recommended hours

In our research, Dalston was observed to have a vibrant dining scene which operated contemporaneously with the bar and club scene, up until around 01:00 hours.

This ‘food scene’ was not seen to impact negatively on the Licensing Objectives. The author regards the dining scene as an asset to Dalston; which likely helps moderate social behaviour on the streets at night, as appears to be the case in Stoke Newington (an adjoining area with many food-led licensed premises and relatively lower recorded night-time crime and disorder).

Customers of the restaurants and of the club/bar scene in Dalston were found to be, for the most part, mutually exclusive.

It is important that the LBH is supportive of the ENTE, whilst at the same time performing its statutory duties with regard to the Licensing Objectives. Supporting more diversity of businesses and audiences for night-time entertainment that are not impactful on the Licensing Objectives would be a progressive approach, which may also help reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime through ‘natural surveillance’ and guardianship (established principles in urban place management).

Although the number and density of licensed premises can impact the Licensing Objectives, it is important to also weigh considerations of the functionality of the premises that constitute the cluster. Alcohol-related harms tend to rise in areas where alcohol-led businesses dominate and especially when combined with late-hours trading, wherein the Blood Alcohol Concentrations of those patrons who do not choose to moderate their drinking continues to rise alongside continued alcohol availability.
It seems likely that there is further unmet demand for non-alcohol-led night-time entertainment in Dalston; an area which retains a feel of diversity and creativity and which has a high proportion of young, economically active, residents from a range of backgrounds and different cultural heritages who seek access to nightlife.

Central Policy Aim: Dalston does not become the ‘next Shoreditch’. Further licensed development pressure in this location is inevitable, however, LBH has the opportunity, via its SPA Policies, to shape the next stages of such development in order to retain and enhance less well known aspects of the location’s current appeal.

Engineering / directing change is not a case of making ‘moral assessments’ as to more or less desirable cultural activities at night, it is simply a case of pursuing an evidence-led and risk-based approach to promotion of the national Licensing Objectives, based upon local level assessments, as commended in statutory guidance.

Licensing Policy should serve the interests of the whole local community and it is imperative that Licensing Consultation exercises for Dalston be designed and implemented so as to gain feedback from a sample of respondents that is representative of the relevant Borough postcodes in demographic terms.

Dalston ENTE Image Gallery May-Nov 2016 (see Appendix 3)

The observational findings summarised above are supported by a gallery of 13 images captured during the fieldwork; these images help illustrate a number of the themes discussed. The image gallery is presented in Appendix 3, as follows:

1. The Alibi Bar smoking area on Kingsland High Street: Thurs 14-15 July early morning
2. Red Art Café Bar closure, Kingsland High Street, Thursday 13 October.
3. Arcola Theatre and Café Oto, Ashwin Street. Sat 15 October at 20.45 hrs. These venues are important in the evening economy.
4. Visions Video Bar, Kingsland Road at 03.26hrs on Thurs-Fri 14 October. These premises are a basement venue, invisible by day.
5. The Nest, queue and smoking area: Sat 20-21 August, early morning. Note residential flats to upper floors of the block.
8. Street Wardens on Kingsland High Street: Sat 20-21 August, early morning
9. Nitrous Oxide gas purchased from a street seller on dispersal from licensed premises, Kingsland High Street, Friday 14 October, 03.22 hrs; numerous sales and sellers seen in November outside venues on Kingsland Road in the 03.20-03.40 hrs period.
10. Flats above commercial units on Kingsland High Street

11. Bar 152, Kingsland Road on Sunday 13 November at 03.30hrs. This venue has some of the longest weekend operating hours in Dalston.

12. The Haggerston Public House, Kingsland Road. Just after closure on Sunday 13 November at 03.22 hrs

13. Arcola Bar, Ashwin Street. Late-night event.

3.4 Location 3: Broadway Market / London Fields

The Rapid Appraisal indicated that the ENTE of this location was spread across a wider area than that indicated on the boundary map included in the Brief, which showed only the strip of Broadway Market itself. In particular, it was apparent that there were a number of important night-time entertainment venues in nearby streets, especially those streets located between London Fields (park) and Mare Street. In addition, the supply of alcohol from off-sales premises to persons then consuming alcohol on London Fields (park) was identified as a necessary component of the research.

The following licensed premises’ audit lists all those premises observed to form part of the night-time scene in the vicinity of Broadway Market and London Fields.

3.4.1 Broadway Market / London Fields licensed premises’ audit

Audit runs south-to-north, as follows:

Goldsmiths Row:

1. Selin Food and Wine; 149 Goldsmiths Row, London E2 8QR. An off licence, grocers and convenience store, with an external ATM. On the western side of Goldsmiths Row. Opening times: 08:00-23:00 Sun-Fri; 08:00-00:00 Saturdays.

Pritchard’s Road:

2. The Perseverance; This Pub is situated on the east side Pritchard’s Road and the corner of Wharf Place, just south of the canal (30m or so) and canal bridge leading onto the start of Broadway Market. The pub has a large heated beer garden at the rear, and bench with table seating on the
pavement to its frontage. Opening times: 09:30-02:00 Mon-Sun. Friday night cocktails are advertised as a future offering.

3. Poco; 129 Pritchard’s Rd, London E2 9AP. Cocktails and Tapas restaurant, café and bar. Open 08:00-22:00 Mon-Fri; 10:00-22:00 Sat-Sun. These premises are situated south of the Regent’s canal and bridge onto Broadway Market, to the east side of Pritchard’s Road. There is a sister restaurant/bar/café in Bristol, with the Broadway Market outlet opening in late-2015. The Poco venture began catering to the UK Festival circuit and continues to provide events catering. Sustainable locally (UK-) sourced food and drink.

Broadway Market:

Even street numbers are on the east side of Broadway Market, odd numbers are on the west side:

4. Market Café; Previously the Sir Walter Scott Pub, 2 Broadway Market, London E8 4QJ. Bar/restaurant/café. At the bottom end of Broadway Market and corner of Andrews Road, overlooking the Regent’s Canal. This bar/restaurant, has indoor and outdoor (pavement, with an awning) seating, offering brunch and dinner menus (rustic Italian/European), a full bar and cocktails. Opening hours: 11:00-23:00 Mon-Fri; 10:00-00:00 Sat; 10:00-22:00 Sundays.

5. Solche Cafe Beerhouse (Solche Cilian); 1 Broadway Market, London E8 4PH. Opposite the Market Café, at the bottom of Broadway Market and corner of Regent’s Row, this bar/restaurant café, also overlooks the Regent’s Canal side. It has inside and outside (pavement) seating and offers coffee, a bar and cocktails and a Mediterranean/Turkish food menu. Occasional live music (Jazz). Opening hours: 11:00-23:00 Mon-Sun. Appeared to be closed for refurbishment in November 2016.

6. Broadway Fish Bar; 8 Broadway Market, London E8 4QJ. A traditional fish and chips, pies and pasties, restaurant, with indoor and pavement seating (with an awning). Opening times: 11:30-22:00 Mon-Weds; 11:30-23:00 Thurs; 11:30-00:00 Fri-Sat and 12:00-22:00 Sundays.

7. Villa D’Aversa, Coffee and Wine; 15 Broadway Market, London E8 4PH. A café/wine bar with indoor and pavement seating. Advertised as closing at 20:00 Sat-Sun and 18:00 on other nights. This venue was advertised as up for rent and not in operation, as of November.


9. Off Licence; 29 Broadway Market, London E8 4PH. An off licence/convenience store. Opening hours: 09:00-23:00 Mon-Thurs; 09:00-23:30 Fri-Sat; and 09:00-22:30 on Sundays.

10. The Dove Free House and Kitchen; 24-28 Broadway Market, London E8 4QJ. A community pub/restaurant featuring a wide range of Belgian beers and a brunch and dinner menu, with a sister pub, the Dovetail, in Clerkenwell. It is situated on the corner of Broadway Market and Jackman Street, and has
indoor and pavement seating. Opening hours are: 12:00-23:00 Sun-Fri; 11:00-23:00 Saturdays.

11. Edgar's Bar; 30-32 Broadway Market, Hackney E8 4QJ. A winebar/bar/café/restaurant with indoor and pavement seating. Opening hours: 08:30-00:00 Sun-Thurs; 08:30-01:00 Fri-Sat. Edgars was observed to be a popular and busy late-night venue on Broadway Market. On a Friday night observation in November, Edgars was still operational after 02:00, with clientele still evident in the bar, this being the latest operational venue on the street.

12. L’eau à La Bouche; 35-37 Broadway Market, London E8 4PH. A café/deli/restaurant with service of bottled wine to indoor and pavement seating. Situated on Broadway Market and the corner of Welshpool Street. Latest advertised closing time: 19:00 hrs.

13. Ephesus; 41 Broadway Market, London E8 4PH. A Turkish-Mediterranean café and restaurant. Additional pavement tables in good weather. Distressed arty décor. Open 08:00-00:00 Mon-Sat; 08:00-23:30 on Sundays. This venue is currently closed.

14. Costcutter off licence; 43-45 Broadway Market, London E8 4PH. Off licence/supermarket/convenience store. Open 06:30-00:00 daily.

15. Londis off licence; 46-48 Broadway Market, London E8 4QJ. Off licence/supermarket/convenience store. Late closing, cashpoint inside. Opening hours: 07:00-01:00 Sun-Thurs; 07:00-02:00 Fri-Sat. Alcohol sales: 07:00-02:00 seven-days-a-week. This was the latest operational outlet observed on Broadway Market, along with Edgars.

16. Okko Bar and Kitchen; 49 Broadway Market, London E8 4PH. This is a relaxed but busy licensed Japanese restaurant, with lunch and dinner menus. Ramen, Sushi and mains. Takeaway available and also serving beers, wines, spirits and cocktails, including Japanese specialties. Hours: 12:30-22:30 Mon-Thurs; 12:30-23:00 Fri; 10:00-23:00 Sat; and 12:30-21:30 Sundays.

17. Broadway BBQ; 51 Broadway Market, London E8 4PH. Takeaway kebabs. Hours: 11:00-01:00 daily.

18. Bella Vita; 53-57 Broadway Market, London E8 4PH. A large and popular Italian Trattoria/Pizzeria, with interior and covered pavement seating. Open to the pavement along its full length in warm weather. Hours: 11:30-23:00 daily.

19. El Ganso; 59 Broadway Market, London E8. Popular and lively Spanish Tapas bar/restaurant on the corner with Dericote Street. Intimate indoor seating and bar as well as covered pavement seating, with patio doors that can be fully opened to the pavement along the premises’ frontage. Live flamenco once a month. Hours: Sunday-Thursday 8:30-23:00; Fri-Sat 8:30-23:30.

20. Buen Ayre; 50 Broadway Market, London E8 4QJ. This is a popular Argentinian charcoal grill ‘steak and wine’ restaurant. Hours: 12:00-15:00 and 18:00-22:00 Mon-Thurs; 12:00-15:00 and 18:00-22:30 Fri; 12:00-22:30 Sat, and 12:00-22:00 on Sundays.

21. Franco Manca; 52 Broadway Market, London E8 4QJ. Broadway Market outlet of the popular and rapidly expanding Sourdough Pizza restaurant chain (originating from Brixton Market). Eat in and takeaway also available. Open frontage and covered pavement seating. Hours: 12:00-23:00 Mon-Sat; 12:00-22:30 Sundays.

22. Broadway Wines; 56 Broadway Market, London E8 4QJ. Off licence. Hours: 10:00-23:00 Sun-Thurs; 10:00-02:00 Fri-Sat. Alcohol sales: Sun-Thurs 08:00-23:00; Fri-Sat 08:00-02:00.
23. Hill and Szrok; Free range and organic meat restaurant/cookshop and master butchers. Meat dishes and wine menu, Hill and Szrok also have a pub in Islington. Hours: Monday: 07:00-23:00; Tuesday-Saturday: 19:00-23:00; and Sundays: 13:00-21:00.

24. Off Broadway; 63-65 Broadway Market, London E8 4PH. New York-style bar with Mexican street food, burgers (provided by Yeah! Burger), American beers and cocktails. Open mike sessions on Monday evenings. Popular and friendly vibe, with a pavement cordon, some external seating and a doorman at the weekend. Online advertised hours of: 16:00-00:00 Mon-Fri and 12:00-00:00 Sat-Sun. The Premises Licence permits alcohol sales: 10:00-00:00 seven-days-a-week. Observationally, however, along with Edgar’s, and The Cat and Mutton, Off Broadway was one of Broadway Market’s latest opening premises. Upon checking with the client it was noted that there was a TEN in effect from 00:00-03:00 on Sat-Sun 13 November.

25. Cat and Mutton; 76 Broadway Market, London E8 4QJ. Large and very popular gastropub, with an upstairs cocktail bar, ground floor open bar and eating areas, pavement seating also. Situated on the corner of Broadway Mkt. and Westgate St. overlooking London Fields. Hours: 12:00-23:00 Mon; 12:00-00:00 Tues-Thurs; 12:00-01:00 Fri; 10:00-01:00 Sat and 12:00-23:30 Sundays.

26. Sultan Food and Wine; 83-85 Broadway Market, London E8 4PH. An off-licence, grocers and convenience store on the corner of Broadway Market and Lansdowne Drive, opposite the Cat and Mutton and London Fields. Advertised opening hours: 07:00-23:00 daily, but opening observed until 01:00 at weekends.

Westgate Street:

An important thoroughfare in the area, Westgate Street links the north of Broadway Market and the south tip of London Fields (park) to Mare Street.

27. UMUT Supermarket and off licence; 61-63 Westgate St, London E8 3RL. Neighbouring premises to the Cat and Mutton and overlooking London Fields. Advertised hours: 07:00-23:00 Mon-Sun. Observed at weekends until 01:00, in line with other venues in the area. Alcohol sales permitted: 08:00-02:00 seven-days-a-week.

28. Il Cudega; Railway Arch 358, Westgate St, London E8 3RN. An Italian/Lombardy Deli, winebar and restaurant. Open daily 09:00-18:00, with occasional weekend evening ‘supper club’ openings.

Mentmore Terrace:

Mentmore Terrace runs north to south along the east side of the Overground railway line and rail arches close to London Fields. It is the site of London Fields Station and may be accessed from the Park and from Mare Street by various adjoining roads.
29. Patty and Bun; 397 Mentmore Terrace, London E8 3PH. Burgers, fries and ‘vibes’, to eat-in or takeaway. Other outlets in the West End and event catering. Hours: 12:00-21:30 daily.

30. E5 Bake House; 395, Mentmore Terrace, London E8 3PH. Sourdough bakery and café near London Fields Station. Not open later than 19:00, apart from hosting private functions.

31. Wringer and Mangle (Sidworth Street); 13-18 Sidworth St, London E8 3SD. A restaurant, bar and cocktail bar, with associated basement nightclub (see Mangle, below). Situated on the corner of Sidmouth Street and Mentmore Terrace in the old laundry building. This large venue has several areas, including a heated terrace/courtyard, indoor bars, dining room and a bookable party/event-space. Restaurant / bar hours: 11:00-18:00 Mon; 11:00-23:30 Tues-Thurs; 11:00-00:30 Fri-Sat; and 12:00-22:30 on Sundays.

32. Mangle E8; 13-18 Sidworth St, London E8 3SD. Nightclub/event-space in a basement below Wringer & Mangle. Primarily a late-night DJ and dance-led, music venue. Popular, with pavement queues observed after midnight at weekends. Hours: 21:00-00:00 Sun-Thurs; 21:00-03:00 Fri-Sat.

33. Street Kitchen Café; 381 Mentmore Terrace, London E8 3PH. Restaurant / café with sister outlet in The City. Alcohol sales permit recently obtained: Sun-Thurs 10:00-22:00; Fri-Sat 10:00-22:30.

Warburton Road:

34. London Fields Brewery Tap Room; 365-366 Warburton St, London E8 3RR. A popular bar and café. Craft beers, bar food and music, with live music (jazz) on Sunday nights. Open daily until midnight daily, from 17:00 Mon-Thurs, 15:00 Fridays and 12:00 Saturday and Sundays.

Helmsley Place:

35. The Brewhouse; 369-370 Helmsley Place, London E8 3SB. This is an events-space with a gated entrance leading to outdoor seating areas and a converted railway arch; operated by London Fields Brewery, and hosting parties and ‘club’ nights until late. A busy and lively London Fields Brewery 4th birthday party/event was observed in operation until late on a Friday night/Saturday morning, in early November, with DJs, dancing and a bar.

36. Climpsons Arch; Arch 374, Helmsley Place, Hackney, London E8 3SB. Outdoor restaurant residencies at Climpson and Sons coffee roasters, hours unknown, or event-specific. The most recent ended in September 2016: “Following their critically acclaimed residency at Climpson’s Arch, it is with mixed emotions we announce that Leo, Cam and the LC crew will be finishing up at the Arch at the end of September. After their year-long residency, they are now in the planning stages of opening their own restaurant. This also marks a break for our calendar of restaurant residencies and the Roastery Cafe for the year and into 2017, as we focus our attention on all things coffee.” http://www.climpsonandsons.com/climpsons-arch-alumni/
Private functions/events however were observed to be continuing and busy at this venue at weekends.

37. Dandy; 9-15 Helmsley Place, London, E8 3SB. Restaurant, café and wine shop. Hours: 16:00-23:00 Weds-Fri; 10:00-23:00 Sat; and 10:00-18:00 Sundays.

38. Institute of Light; 376 Helmsley Pl, London E8 3SB. Cultural/Art centre, film showings, restaurant and bar. The venue is also bookable for events. The cinema operates Weds-Sun. The IOL is advertised as open Weds-Sun 11:00-23:00 hrs; however, it was observed to remain active at weekends significantly later than this. This venue is a popular hangout for a bohemian, arty crowd, utilizing indoor and outdoor seating space.

Westgate Street/Netil Lane:

39. Ellory; 1 Westgate Street, Hackney, London E8 3RL. A British/European brasserie and wine bar, which forms part of the ‘Netil House community’ of bars and eateries. Ellory is located to the east side of the Netil House main building and is accessed from its Westgate Street frontage. The premises has an industrial chic look and a separate bar area that offers wines, beers and cocktails until late at the weekend. Opening hours: Tues-Sat 18:00-00:00; Fri-Sat bar closure is at 03:00, and on Sundays the hours are 12:00-16:00.

40. NT’s bar (Night Tales)/Netil 360; Netil House, 1 Westgate St, Hackney, London E8 3RL. This is a very popular cocktail bar, club and music venue with DJs and several upstairs areas, including a main bar and music area, restaurant and a roof terrace overlooking the railway line; all accessed via a stairway from Netil Lane. There is a further rooftop cocktail bar NT 360, which was closed early-November, but reopening late-Nov, Dec, Feb, March 2016/2017. Opening hours: Fridays and Saturdays 17:00-23:00, but available for private/event hire any day. NT’s Bar hours: 9:00-17:00 Mon-Tues; 9:00-00:00 Weds-Thurs; 9:00-01:30 Fri; 17:00-01:30 Saturdays. NT 360 occupies the entire rooftop of the building (or nearly) and events can be very busy when active. Netil House is a large commercial building, housing numerous business, arts, and creative workshop spaces, as well as a day-time eatery (Morty and Bob’s).

41. Forest Road Brewing Co. Taproom; Railway Arch, 355 Westgate Street, London E8 3RL. Small bar offering Craft Ales: Thurs-Fri 15:00-23:00 and Saturdays 12:00-23:00.

Martello Street:

42. Pub on the Park; 19 Martello St, London E8 3PE. Hours: Sun-Thurs 12:00-00:00, Fri-Sat 12:00-01:00. This is a very popular pub with comedy nights and live sports, restaurant/dining areas, a large beer garden and a covered outdoor terrace on London Fields. There are also 2 bookable function rooms.

43. Proof Rooftop Bar (Saturday event-space); Field Works, Martello St, London E8 3QW. A rooftop cocktail bar overlooking London Fields. Field Works
address is actually Richmond Road E8. Proof opening hours are: Thurs-Fri 18:00-23:00, Sat-Sun 12:00-23:00. With occasional longer-hours event nights.

Broadway Market / London Fields licensed premises’ audit summary:

In Broadway Market / London Fields, there are 8 licensed premises on or around the streets, or sections-of-streets, indicated above which have regular closing times of 01.00 hrs, or later. This figure does not include off-licences (see below). The locations on the audit include Broadway Market, as indicated on the Project Brief, plus all other elements of the ENTE in this locality, as discovered through observation.

These later-hours premises include: 1 nightclub, 3 late-night bars, 1 late-night refreshment premises and 3 public houses.

The London Fields area has a fashionable bar and events-space scene that is developing around the London Overground line in formerly light-industrial-use spaces such as the railway arches, yards and warehouses. Premises in these streets are trading to later hours than premises on Broadway Market and there is a greater focus on drinks and dance-space; with Broadway Market being largely food-led at table service restaurants.

There are 3 convenience stores with off licences open to 01:00 and later. It was hard to assess when the sales of alcohol ceased in these premises, as such information was not advertised and upon visiting the premises the situation often appeared ambiguous. Unlike other types of licensed premises, convenience stores often continue to trade for several hours beyond the termination of their alcohol sales conditions. The author checked the relevant premises’ details with the client to ascertain the permitted hours for alcohol sales on the Premises Licence of the stores. It was confirmed that all 3 stores had alcohol sales permits until 01:00 or later.

3.4.2 Broadway Market / London Fields: pedestrian footfalls

It became apparent from the Rapid Appraisal that Thursday evenings (‘after work’) and Sunday evenings were especially important in this location and particularly so during periods of warmer weather. This was due to the number of alfresco dining opportunities in a pleasant, largely traffic-free, environment and the proximity of London Fields (park) and the Regent’s Canal towpath, both of which are popular for picnics and other gatherings during leisure-time.

Location 3: Broadway Market: Broadway Market junction with Dericote Street (both pavements)
The Rapid Appraisal identified the epicentre of the Broadway Market ENTE to be the section of Broadway Market that lies between the junctions with Duncan Road and Westgate Street. This section, at the junction with Dericote Street, was therefore selected as the location for the footfall counts.

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<td>246</td>
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The above footfall counts indicate that Broadway Market’s premises are largely evening and night-time focused, with only a limited footprint in the late-night post-01:00 period.

Footfall counts in Mentmore Terrace and Westgate Street would likely have produced patterns that were the reverse of this, with lower footfalls in the earlier periods and higher footfalls between 01:00 and 03:15 hrs.

3.4.3 Broadway Market / London Fields: key observational findings

Project Activity:

One footfall count point:

Broadway Market junction with Dericote Street (both pavements)

Five visits:

May Rapid Appraisal and Premises’ Audit

© Phil Hadfield
Thursday 14 July

Sunday 21 August

Thursday 15 September

Saturday 12 November

Approach adopted:

Frequent patrols of the entire Broadway Market and London Fields area on each visit; work encompassed the park and surrounding streets, north as far as Richmond Road; south as far as Pritchard’s Road / Whiston Road; east as far as Mare Street; and west as far as Landsdowne Drive.

Data collected:

Footfall counts

Observation notes

Photo diary

Key Themes

Expansion - evening trade - non-traditional venues - outdoor drinking

Key Licensing Objectives: Public Nuisance, Public Safety

Broadway Market / London Fields was slightly over-sampled in comparison to the other non-SPA areas, due to high levels of pedestrian movement and outdoor activity. A dynamic, rapidly re-developing area, the ENTE was found to operate beyond the geography indicated on the mapping provided in the Council’s Brief for this work. It was most apparent that the ENTE was expanding into the streets around the London Overground Rail Line to the east of London Fields (park) and west of Mare Street.

The area was found to have an alfresco night culture, encouraged by the green spaces of London Fields and the Regent’s Canal, the low levels of vehicular traffic on Broadway Market supporting a pleasant experience of outdoor dining
to the frontage of restaurants, and the opportunities to purchase off-sales alcohol at a number of prominent (large) neighbourhood stores.

This relaxed ambience contributed to the area’s popularity on Thursday and Sunday evenings for dining and drinks, particularly in the warmer months. Drinking occasions were not confined to licensed premises and also included informal gatherings on London Fields (park) and along the Regent’s Canal towpath.

The area does not generally have a late-night-early morning drinking culture, or many large-capacity venues (there is one dedicated nightclub space). There is only one late-night hot food takeaway. On Broadway Market we recorded few premises open beyond 01.00, even at the weekend. The current primary licensed function of the area is seated dining; although there appears to be an emerging bar and temporary events scene to the east of London Fields.

As with many areas, a small number of venues are busiest and most impactful with regard to area activity after 23:00 hours. In Broadway Market these are: Edgars, Off Broadway and The Cat and Mutton Pub, with late opening off licences at the top and middle of Broadway Market also affecting late-night street presence.

As in Shoreditch, there is a propensity for licensed businesses to colonise former light-industrial units, for example, the railway arches of Mentmore Terrace and Helmsley Place. In this area to the east of the Railway line a late-drinking and club scene has developed with the most significant venues being the very popular Night Tales cocktail bar (NT’s, Netil Place/Westgate Street) and rooftop terrace at NT 360, whilst the Mangle nightclub (Warburton Road) is a very busy through until 03:00-03:30 hrs at the weekend. Bordering London Fields, The Pub on the Park was extremely popular, with events at Proof also impactful in this area.

Over the course of the research two minor altercations were observed on Westgate Street involving the customers of the bars around Netil Place. These incidents did not give rise to a police response and there appeared to be no physical injuries. The incidents were of a nature, however, to have possibly disturbed local residents and/or caused alarm and distress to passers-by.

Nonetheless, in comparison to Shoreditch and Dalston, street behaviour by the patrons of licensed premises was generally quiet and relaxed. Exceptions to this occurred occasionally in the case of outdoor drinking on London Fields, which in warm weather can involve ‘mass gatherings’ and is notably supplied by the local stores who provide off-sales. These gatherings are often accompanied by the lighting of disposable barbeque pans, which scorch and litter the park, thereby degrading the environment for other users. London Fields is an attraction for alcohol-dependent ‘street drinkers’, as well as for informal gatherings by young adults seated on the grass and on benches. The use of Nitrous Oxide Gas (NoS), alongside drinking alcohol, was notable in the park. In other parts of the Borough NoS consumption was found to be associated with the Hackney ‘club scene’.

The potential for anti-social behaviour, public nuisance and large-scale littering relating to outdoor drinking is particularly important in this area in the warmer months. The issue cross-cuts matters as diverse as the degradation and accessibility of the park and canal towpath and noise escape from licensed premises and Temporary Events.
London Fields is also popular with families with young children during daylight hours and community conflicts over use of the park for ‘drunken gatherings’ during hot weather was a feature of media reporting by the London Evening Standard in 2016. The Council had responded to these concerns by introducing a number of security and waste management interventions over the summer months (as illustrated in the Photo Gallery at Appendix 3).

There are further potential conflicts of interest between local residents and ENTE businesses. The area has a substantial residential community, present in flats and apartments to the upper floors of properties on Broadway Market, in blocks of flats and terraced housing to the west of Broadway Market and London Fields and in new residential developments to the east of the park, in proximity to London Fields Station. The latter developments are likely to have advanced levels of sound-proofing and house residents who may have actively chosen the area, at least partly, for its ‘vibrancy’.

The area has a ‘gentrifying’ feel, notable due to the types of products and services to be found and their relatively high price-points. Development pressure is no doubt fuelled by the desirability of the green space, including access to the Regent’s Canal, the characterful built environment, and excellent transport links to The City, Shoreditch and Liverpool Street.

Broadway Market / London Fields has a large number of licensed premises, but most currently have little routine impact on the Licensing Objectives. The early-morning trading period is generally accepted to have the most potential to impact on residents and on statutory licensing concerns and there is little activity in this time period, currently.

**Future trajectory of Broadway Market / London Fields**

In Broadway Market, a general shift by licensed premises to later trading hours, or more ‘wet-led’ trading formats, might change the relaxed ambience of the area, extending dispersal times and negatively impacting on residential amenity. **Events with pop-up bars and sound systems held in ‘non-traditional licensed spaces’ (often partly open-air) are a fashionable feature of the local social scene and therefore the relative tranquillity of the area could be notably affected by large volumes of TENs.**

It is recommended that the Council watch closely the number and nature of licensing applications received for the Mentmore Terrace, Helmsley Place and Westgate Street areas, as a larger bar/club scene may be emerging in these locations, just at a time when the number of local residents is also increasing due to new housing developments.

**The author is of the opinion that the licensing landscape does not currently justify the creation of a SPA.**

One approach that may be helpful is to enhance enforcement and training activity in relation to the off-sales stores around Broadway Market who supply much of the alcohol consumed in the public realm, including supply to the alcohol-dependant street drinkers regularly seen at the south entrance to the park. This may be in the
form of multi-agency visits, which provide a supportive and advisory function to the premises in the first instance.

**Broadway Market / London Fields ENTE Image Gallery May-Nov 2016 (see Appendix 4)**

The observational findings summarised above are supported by a gallery of 23 images captured during the fieldwork; these images help illustrate a number of the themes discussed. The image gallery is presented in Appendix 4, as follows:

**Broadway Market**

3. Alfresco dining, Broadway Market: Thurs 15 September

**Streets surrounding Broadway Market / London Fields**

4. Patrons of Night Tales and Netil 360 (rooftop) Bar on Netil Place: Thurs 15 September
5. Il Cudega on Westgate Street: an Italian restaurant located under the railway arches.
6. Proof Rooftop Bar: Martello Street
7. Climpson’s Arch, Helmsley Place: restaurant, bar, events space
8. Dandy Café and Restaurant, Helmsley Place
9. Institute of Light, Helmsley Place: Restaurant, Bar and Cinema
10. Pub On The Park: Advertised night-time entertainment facilities (September)
11. The Brewhouse Venue, Helmsley Place (November)
12. The Mangle Club, Mentmore Terrace (November)
13. The Tap Room London Fields Brewery, Warburton Rd. (November)
14. Night Tales Cocktail Bar, Westgate St / Netil Place (November)
15. Pub on the Park, Martello Street (November)
16. Altercation on Westgate Street involving patrons of licensed premises around Netil Place: Thurs 15 Sept, 23.48 hrs.
London Fields

21. Night-time groups, London Fields: Thurs 15 September
22. Drinks detritus, London Fields: Thurs 15 September
23. Nitrous Oxide gas activity, London Fields: Thurs 15 September
3.5 Location 4: Stoke Newington

The Rapid Appraisal and premises’ audit indicated that the ENTE of this location was spread across a wider area than that indicated on the boundary map included in the Brief for this project, which showed the strip of Stoke Newington High Street and part of Stamford Hill on the A10, plus a small section of Stoke Newington Church Street, leading west from the A10, as far a Kersley Road. On visiting the area at night it was apparent that there were also a number of ENTE venues, forming part of the ‘village’ cluster of licensed premises, further west along Stoke Newington Church Street, as far as the roundabout at the junction with Albion Road.

The following licensed premises’ audit lists all those premises observed to form part of the ENTE in Stoke Newington. The audit runs north-to-south on Stamford Hill/Stoke Newington High Street and east-to-west on Stoke Newington Church Street, as far as Albion Road.

3.5.1 Stoke Newington licensed premises’ audit

Stoke Newington High Street / Stamford Hill:

Even number addresses are on the east side of Stamford Hill/Stoke Newington High Street and odd numbers indicate position on the west side of the street.

1. UKT Minimarket; 90 Stamford Hill, London N16 6XS. Corner shop and off licence located just north of Stoke Newington train station, on Stamford Hill and the corner of Lampard Street N16. Opening hours: Mon-Sun 09:00-23:00.
2. Mascarabar; 72 Stamford Hill, London N16 6XS. This venue is an afternoon, evening, and late-night bar, arts and music venue putting on a range of performance and music events especially live jazz. There are late-night gigs and other events advertised via social media and the club website for various Saturday and Sunday evenings, starting as late as 23:30. The bar and lounge are open daily from 12:00 until 03:00 throughout the week. These premises were found to be the most significant late-opening venue in the project area north of The Three Crowns at the junction with Stoke Newington Church Street.
3. Morrisons; 47-49 Stamford Hill, Stoke Newington, London N16 5SR. Large supermarket selling wines, beer and spirits. Opening hours Mon-Sat. 07:00-23:00, Sundays 11:00-17:00.
4. Stamford Hill Off Licence; 68 Stamford Hill, London N16 6XS. Small off licence and convenience store. Opening hours: Sun-Thurs 09:00-23:30, Fri-Sat 09:00-01:00. Permitted alcohol sales hours: Mon-Sat: 08:00-23:00; Sundays: 10:00-22:30
5. The Birdcage bar and kitchen; 58 Stamford Hill, London N16 6XS. A large spacious pub extending round the corner onto Windus Road, with outside seating on Stamford Hill. Part of the ground floor is given over to the 'kitchen' area, operating as a restaurant. There is an extensive wine list and cocktails, in addition to food, beers and spirits. The premises have an events room upstairs. Opening hours: 09:00-00:00.

6. Londis 24-hour off licence and convenience store; BP Garage; 43 Stamford Hill, London N16 5SR. The BP Garage is open 24-hours-a-day throughout the week and includes a licensed Londis Express (previously Costcutter) store that is also open 24/7. Permitted alcohol sales hours: 24 hours daily.

Windus Road:

7. The Wheatsheaf Pub; 6 Windus Road, London N16 6UP. A small, quiet, traditional Freehouse pub. Opening hours: Mon-Sat 11:00-23:00, Sundays 12:00-22:30.

8. Hillside Restaurant and Wine Bar; 11-13 Windus Rd, London N16 6UT. Caribbean restaurant and wine bar. Opening hours: Mon-Sat 12.00-00.00.


Stamford Hill continued:

10. Eren Food Centre; 52 Stamford Hill, London, N16 6XT. Late opening, popular, smaller 'supermarket'/convenience store and off licence. Sells specialty foods catering to the local ethnic communities. Advertised opening hours: Mon-Sun. 07:00-01:00 hours. Permitted alcohol sales hours: Mon-Sat: 08:00-01:30; Sundays: 10:00-01:30.

11. Popeye's Chicken and Pizza; 50B Stamford Hill Road, London, N16 6XT. Collection-only Halal Chicken and Pizza takeaway. Opening hours: Mon-Sun 11:00-23:00.

12. Best Kebab in Town; 48 Stamford Hill, London N16 6XT. Fully licensed Turkish restaurant, eat-in or takeaway. Opening hours: Mon-Sun 10:00-00:00 hours.

13. Elbistan Social Club/Elbistan Sporting Club (Afsin Elbistan Spor Kulubu); 46b Stamford Hill, London N16 6XT. Turkish social club/private members’ club, with event advertisements in the window. Opening times not advertised. Observed to be active with gaming, pool, food and drinks. These premises were not licensed for the sale of alcohol.

14. Stoke Food and Wine; 1 Station Approach, Stoke Newington, London, N16 6YA. This is a small convenience store and off licence, located in the row of shops immediately outside the entrance to Stoke Newington Station. It is open 11:00-20:00 hours Monday-to-Thursday and 11:00-22:00 Friday and Saturday, closed on Sundays.

15. Roti Stop; 36B Stamford Hill, Stoke Newington, London N16 6XZ. A Caribbean takeaway on the corner of Stamford Hill and Willow Cottages,
immediately south of Stoke Newington Station. Opening hours: Mon. 10:00-21:00, Tues-Sat. 11:00-22:00.

16. Station Food and Wine; 36 Stamford Hill, London N16 6XZ. Newsagent, convenience store and off-licence. Opening hours: Mon.-Sun 08:00-23:00 hours.

17. New China House; 20 Stamford Hill, London N16 6XZ. A small Chinese/Thai takeaway, opening hours for seven-days-a-week are: 17:00-23:30 hours.

18. King's Chicken; 14 Stamford Hill, Stoke Newington, London, N16 6XZ. A fast food, chicken takeaway shop open seven-days-a-week from 12:00-00:00 hours.

Cazenove Road:

19. The Lacy Nook; 8 Cazenove Road, Stoke Newington, London N16 6BD. This venue operates as a restaurant, cafe and bar and has a beer garden. It offers an extensive wine list and cocktails, in addition to its restaurant menu and bar. The venue accepts party bookings. Hours of operation are: Mon 09:00-17:00, Tues-Weds 09:00-23:00, Thurs-Sat 09:00-midnight, Sundays 11:00-21:00 hours.

20. Tiffin Box; 9 Cazenove Rd, London, Stoke Newington N16 6PA. An Indian takeaway offering collection or delivery and on-line, phone and over the counter ordering options. Open seven-days-a-week from 17:00-23:15 hours.

Stoke Newington High Street:

21. Luks Supermarket and Continental Food at 230-240 Stoke Newington High Street London, N16 7HU is actually located on the pavement leading into Cazenove Road (southside). In addition to selling groceries and Halal meat products, it also sells tobacco and operates as an off licence. This business is open 24 hours, seven-days-a-week. Permitted alcohol sales hours: 07:00-02:00 daily.

22. Pizza Hut delivery at: Unit D, Abney Park Terrace, 230-240 Stoke Newington High St, Stoke Newington N16 7HU. A takeaway-only outlet of the national Pizza Hut chain. Offering collection or delivery it is open Sunday-Wednesday 11:30-23:00, Thursdays 11:30-23:30 and Friday-Saturday 11:30-Midnight.

Northwold Road:

23. Thai Café; 3 Northwold Rd, London N16 7HL. This is a small, popular, established, licensed Thai Restaurant on the northern side of Northwold Road. It is open 12:00-23:00 hours seven-days-a-week. Offering a-bring-your-own-alcohol option, or a choice of Thai beers, served to the table.

24. PFC; 7 Northwold Road, Stoke Newington, London N16 7HL. A small primarily-takeaway restaurant alongside the Thai Café on the northern side of Northwold Road. It offers a range of takeaway options including pizza,
chicken, kebabs and burgers. Its opening hours are 12:00-23:00 daily, seven-days-a-week. Alcohol is not sold.

This point marks the start of the busy central area of Stoke Newington (including adjoining Stoke Newington Church Street), with Stoke Newington High Street (A10) extending south until it becomes Stoke Newington Road. Stoke Newington High Street (A10) is one-way northbound up until the junction with Northwold Road. The A10 southbound is also one way turning into Northwold Road, veering south down Rectory Road, and then turning right (west) and re-joining Stoke Newington Road via Manse/Evering Road, at the southernmost end of Stoke Newington High Street. The A10 from this point southwards is again a two-way street as it enters Dalston.

**Stoke Newington High Street continued:**

25. Freshbake Bagel, 228 Stoke Newington High Street, Stoke Newington, London, N16 7HU. Café and bagel bar on the corner of Stoke Newington High Street and Northwold Road; it does not sell alcohol. Opening times are 07:00-19:00 Mon-Thurs, and 07:00-23:00 Fri-Sun.

26. Salt and Vinegar; 215 Stoke Newington High Street, N16 0LH London. A modern, luxury fish and chip restaurant on the west side of the High Street. Open daily: 12:00-23:00 hours.

27. City Kebab House; 226A Stoke Newington High St, London N16 7HU. A fast food takeaway, with advertised closing times of 02:00 daily, apart from Fri-Sat, when the premises closes at 04:00 hrs.

28. Itto; 226 Stoke Newington High St, London N16 7HU. Comfortable, Pan Asian fusion licensed restaurant. Opening hours: Mon-Fri: 12:00-15:00 and 17:00-23:00; Sat-Sun: 12:00-23:00 hrs.

29. Intercontinental Wines and Foods (supermarket); 209-211 Stoke Newington High St, London N16 0LH. No advertised opening times, but ‘off licence open till late’ sign outside. Staff reported opening from 08:30-01:30 daily. There is an ATM to the supermarket frontage and the premises operate as an off licence and convenience store/grocers. Permitted alcohol sales hours: 08:00-02:00 daily.

30. Vang Thong Thai restaurant; 214 Stoke Newington High Street, London N16 7HU. A small, licensed, traditional Thai restaurant situated on the east side of the High Street. Trades: Mon-Sat 17.30-23:00, Sun 17:00-22:30 hours.

31. Massala Indian takeaway; 208 Stoke Newington High St, London N16 7HU. Opens: 17:00-23:30 for seven-days-a-week.

32. The Jolly Butchers; 204 Stoke Newington High St, London N16 7HU. A popular pub serving real ale and cider. On the east side of Stoke Newington High Street and around the corner onto Garnham Street, with exterior pavement seating on the Garnham Street pavement. One of the ‘Guardian’s’ top-10 British pubs, with an equally popular sister pub in Brixton (Crown & Anchor). Opening times are: Mon-Thurs 16:00-00.00, Fridays 16:00-01:00, Saturdays 12:00-01:00, Sundays 12:00-23:00. This venue is popular and rated by both Time Out and the Guardian, described as “one of the first of the new wave of London craft beer bars”, it is also apparently ‘London’s most beard-friendly’ venue (London24.com).
33. Yum Yum Thai restaurant; 187 Stoke Newington High St, London N16 0LH. On the west side of Stoke Newington High Street, 50-100m north of the junction with Stoke Newington Church Street. This is a large, spacious, modern Thai restaurant housed in a Georgian building set back from the road. The restaurant has a sister venue in Walthamstow. The Stoke Newington Branch features several spacious seating/dining areas, including a Garden. Fully stocked bars provide extensive wines, beers, spirits and cocktail choices (with a resident ‘mixologist’). It is able to accommodate large group bookings, has six different seating areas that can accommodate up to 310 people, and provides takeaway and delivery options. All spaces are bookable for events, Yum Yum also provide event catering and the ‘Orchid Lounge’ area periodically operates as an event venue; eg., on Thursday nights for live jazz. The restaurant is open Monday-Thursday: 12:00-15:00, and 18:00-23:00. Fridays: 13:00-15:00 and 18:00-00:00; Saturdays: 12:00-00:00 and Sundays 12:00-23:00.

34. 19 Numara Bos Cirrik II; 194 Stoke Newington High St, London N16 7JD. A lively, reasonably priced and rated, licensed Turkish charcoal grill restaurant. This is a branch of Dalston’s original Ocakbasi restaurant ‘Cirrick’. On the east side of Stoke Newington High Street. Opening hours are 12:00 to midnight throughout the week.

35. KFC; 192 Stoke Newington High St, London N16 7JD. This is a larger branch of the well-known fast food chain, with indoor seating and tables. It is next door to and immediately south of the previous entry. Opening hours for this restaurant are 11:00-23:00 daily.

36. Loaded Gourmet Burgers and Fries; 179 Stoke Newington High St, London N16 0LH. Sun-Thurs 12:00-22:30, Friday 14:00-23:00, Sat 12:00-23:00. With branches in Stoke Newington and Ilford, Loaded offer an American-style gourmet burger experience (chicken wings and ‘fries’ too), with non-alcoholic cocktails and bench and table seating.

37. The Three Crowns; 175 Stoke Newington High St, London N16 0LH. Also see listing and description below in the Stoke Newington Church Street premises’ listings. Situated on the northern corner of Stoke Newington Church Street and the High Street, The Three Crowns and its associated nightclub/music venue; The Waiting Room, is the most significant late-night venue at the northern end of Stoke Newington High Street and eastern end of Stoke Newington Church Street. The main entrance to both the pub and club is actually on Stoke Newington Church Street (see below). There are also double doors on the Stoke Newington High Street pavement at the corner of Church Street allowing emergency exit from the ground floor bar. More information can be found below relating to this venue in the Stoke Newington Church Street listings. Opening hours for the pub are: Mon-Weds 16:00-23:00, Thurs 16:00-00:00, Fri 16:00-02:00, Sat 12:00-02:00, Sunday 12:00-23:00. The restaurant typically stops serving at 22:00 (21:00 on Sundays). The Waiting Room Club/Venue curfew times are: Mon-Wed 23:00, Thurs 01:00, Friday and Saturday 04:00.

38. Asina Pizza Restaurant; 188 Stoke Newington High St, London N16. Newly-opened in August 2016 as a pizza restaurant (previously Asina Meze Bar). Very little custom observed at this newly opened/reopened pizza restaurant, situated opposite the Three Crowns, and next to Partner’s Fishbar. Opening hours: 11:00-00:00 Tues-Sun, closed on Mondays.

39. Partner’s Fishbar; 186 Stoke Newington High St, London N16 7JD. Partner’s is an eat-in or takeaway Fish and Chip restaurant (unlicensed), with good
seating/table space and located close to the busy Stoke Newington Church Street junction on the east side of the High Street. Open from 11:00 until midnight Monday to Saturday, and 15:00-23:30 on Sundays.

40. Coach and Horses; 178 Stoke Newington High St, London N16 7JL. Mon-Weds 14:00-00:00, Thurs 13:00-00:00, Fri-Sat 12:00-01:00, Sun 12:00-00:00. The Coach and Horses is accurately described as “a low lit pub with a bohemian vibe”. It is situated on the east side of Stoke Newington High Street, across from and just south of the junction with Stoke Newington Church Street. The pub is semi-detached from the block, with an alley running along its northern side joining Stoke Newington High Street to Garnham Close. The pub has a ‘sister’ establishment in Tufnell Park (The Oak and Pastor), serves traditional cask and bottled beers, spirits, a wine and champagne list and food (Thai and traditional British – last orders 22:00). Sports events are shown via wide screen TV and there is occasional live music on offer.

41. Franco Manca; 176 Stoke Newington High St, London N16 7JL. Mon-Sat 12:00-23:00 and Sundays: 12:00-22:30. This sourdough pizza restaurant is part of an expanding chain of the popular Brixton-based pizza restaurants, now in evidence across much of London. Situated on the east side of the High Street, beside the Coach and Horses. It offers fresh sourdough pizza, wines, beers and coffee and is a popular restaurant in the area.

42. Dixy Chicken; 163 Stoke Newington High St, London N16 0NY. Dixys is a fast food fried chicken and burgers outlet. Part of a larger franchised chain. There is no seating and offers over the counter takeaway-only. On the west side of the High Street, its opening hours are 12:00 to midnight Sunday to Thursday and 12:00 to 01:00 on Friday and Saturday.

43. Harvest N16 (grocery with off licence); 172-174 Stoke Newington High St, London N16 7JL. ‘East London’s largest organic and sustainable food store’. Open daily 07:00-22:00. Harvest is an organic supermarket and off licence, also selling organic takeaway food, with a café in the front of the shop.

44. Apollo Pizzeria; Stoke Newington-based sourdough pizza independent (non chain). Minimalist/rustic/industrial décor, 3 years old, good reviews and busy. Offers cocktails as well as wine and craft beers with meals. Open 17:00-23:00 daily, except Sundays.

45. Iceland supermarket; 142/146 Stoke Newington High St, Stoke Newington N16 7JL. The Stoke Newington branch of the supermarket chain. Food/household items and off licence. Opening hours: Mon-Sat 08:00-21:00, Sundays 11:00-17:00.

46. The Rochester Castle; 145 Stoke Newington High St, London N16 0NY. To the west side of the High Street, opposite Iceland. This is a JD Wetherspoon’s pub, with original features and affordable pub food and drink: advertised as “one of the cheapest pubs in London”. Opening times are Mon-Thurs 08:00-00:00, Fri-Sat 08:00-01:00, Sun 08:00-23:00. This venue focuses on low prices, and food and drink offers to attract custom (e.g. Craft Beer Festival, Sunday brunch deal) and is often popular.

Brooke Road:

47. Kaiser (bar); 4 Brooke Rd, London N16 7LS. A minimalist bar conversion (previously a classic English café). Selling wines/Prosecco, beers/craft beers,
spirits and ‘Kaiser Cocktails’. Spartan furnishings, wide-screen sports, it is described on social media as catering to the ‘Hipster’ community. Opening times: 15:00-23:00 Mon-Fri, and 12:00-23:00 Sat and Sun.

Stoke Newington High Street continued:

48. Yogi News and Wine; 128 Stoke Newington High St, London N16 7NY. Open 06:30-10:30 Mon-Thurs, 06:30-23:55 Fri-Sat and 07:00-22:00 Sunday, this newsagent, convenience store and off licence is centrally located on the east side of Stoke Newington High Street.

49. Stokey Bears/Original Sin; 129 Stoke Newington High St, London N16 0PH. Bear-themed American-style bar and gourmet burger outlet, which also becomes a cocktail bar, especially in later hours trading. Chicken, fries and various gourmet burger options. The premises emphasize their late licence in advertising, selling specialty beers, ciders, wines, spirits and cocktails in their late-night guise as ‘Original Sin’. Open: Mon-Sun: 18:00-23:00; Tues-Weds: 18:00-00:00; Thurs-Sat: 18:00-01:30.

50. Wolf; 110 Stoke Newington High St, London, N16 7NY. A recently-opened (August 2016) contemporary Italian restaurant, serving wines and cocktails. Already popular, with patrons still in evidence at midnight. Advertised opening hours: 10:00-23:00 Mon-Sun.

51. Perfect Fried Chicken; 114 Stoke Newington High St, London N16 7NY. Halal takeaway chicken shop on the east side of Stoke Newington High Street. Open 11:00-23:00 seven-days-a-week.

52. Sainsbury’s Local; 100-104 Stoke Newington High St, London N16 7NY. Supermarket with external ATM, open daily from 07:00-23:00, on the east side of the High Street.

53. Zaza Express; 99 Stoke Newington High St, London N16 8EL. Situated on the corner of Dynever Road and Stoke Newington High Street (west side). Zaza is a popular, reasonably priced, licensed Italian restaurant, offering a wider range of Italian food, wines and beer. They also offer takeaway and delivery options. Opening times: Mon-Fri 12:00-23:00, Sat 12:00-23:30, Sun 12:00-22:30.

54. Shaheen Supermarket; 98 Stoke Newington High Street, Stoke Newington, London, N16 7NY. Late-opening supermarket opposite Zaza, on the east side of the High Street: off licence, groceries, fresh fruit and vegetables. Open 7 days; Sun-Thurs 07:00-01:00, Friday and Saturday 07:00-03:00. Permitted alcohol sales hours: 06:30-03:00 daily.

55. Sutton and Sons fish and chip licensed bar/restaurant; 90 Stoke Newington High St, London N16 7NY. This is a popular, established, licensed fish and chip restaurant, also offering takeaway and delivery, on the east side of the high street. Sutton and Sons also operate fishmongers on the other side of the street, with additional restaurant outlets in Hackney Central and Islington.

56. MostArt Centre (bar); 86 Stoke Newington High St, London N16 7PA. Previously Etcetera, Most-Art Centre is a bar/café/art centre and performance venue. Operating as a bar/café and music/art venue (basement performance space), and emphasizing cross-cultural performance, the bar’s Facebook profile indicates 24-hour opening. Live music, cinema and other ticketed events occur regularly, with event curfews between 22:00 and 01:00. The
ground floor is a bar with seating and tables both inside and on the pavement of Stoke Newington High Street and Tyssen Road. The basement is also advertised as a performance/party venue for hire. Actual opening hours/bar operation appears to match that of Etcetera (the previous incarnation) which were 09:00-00:00, except Tuesdays which was a later start 11:00-00:00. Most-Art Centre also features Poetry, Film and Theatre clubs. Permitted alcohol sales hours: Sun-Wed: 08:00-23:00; Thu-Sat: 08:00-23:30.

57. Lee How Chinese takeaway; 77 Stoke Newington High St, London N16 8EL. Open 17:00-23:00 Weds-Mon. Closed on Tuesdays.

58. The White Hart pub; 69 Stoke Newington High St, London N16 8EL. Mon-Weds 12:00-23:00, Thurs 12:00-00:00, Fri Sat 12:00-01:00. This is a large pub on the west side of the High Street. It features a split-level leafy beer garden. Dogs and children allowed (until 20:00), DJs and open desk sessions, ping pong and bar games, Sunday roasts, barbeques and a quality food menu. The bar serves the usual pub fare, plus a cocktail menu. There is a function room upstairs with a bar and seating for up to 40 (70 standing) people.

59. Make Hai restaurant; 84 Stoke Newington High Street, London N16 7PA. A Southern Italian ‘Tapas’ Bar, on the east of the High Street opposite the White Hart. This small restaurant/bar offers food, wines, bottled beers and cocktails. Opening hours: 12:00-23:00 throughout the week.

60. Black Pig with White Pearls; 61 Stoke Newington High St, London N16 8EL. Mon-Thurs 18:00-23:00, Fri 18:00-00:00, Sat 17:00-00:00, Sun 13:00-22:30. Spanish tapas, beers, wines, liqueurs, sherries in a low-lit cosy venue on the west side of the High Street, with flamenco music and funky decor. Separate private dining room available for hire/events.

61. Akdeniz Giza Pasari; 62-64 Stoke Newington High St, London N16 7PB. Off licence, groceries, fruit, veg and butchers. Open 24-hours-a-day throughout the week. On the east side of the High Street at the corner of Hollar Road. Permitted alcohol sales hours: 08:00-02:00 daily.

62. Café Z Bar; 58 Stoke Newington High St, London N16 7PB. A Turkish restaurant/café/bar with additional pavement seating. Opening hours: 07:00-20:00 Mon-Sun.

63. Tesco Express; 39 Stoke Newington High St, London N16 8DR. A larger outlet of the supermarket convenience store model, with an external ATM. Opening hours: 07:00-23:00 throughout the week.

64. Testi restaurant; 38 Stoke Newington High St, London N16 7PL. Established licensed traditional Turkish ‘Ocakbasi’ restaurant, on the east side of the High Street and corner of Batley Road, opposite Tesco Express. Opening from 12:00-01:00 hrs throughout the week.

65. AJ Food and Wine; 32 Stoke Newington High Street, London N16 7PL. An off licence, newsagent and convenience store. Open 7-days-a-week: 06:30-23:00 hours.

66. Victory Mansion; 18 Stoke Newington High St, London N16 7PL. “World-class cocktails and eclectic British Food…Hand-built neighbourhood bar/restaurant.” Food, ‘Fizz’, Wines and Cocktails. Opening hours for this year-old, well-reviewed and busy bar are: Tues-Thurs 17:00-01:00, Fri 17:00-02:00, Sat-Sun 11:00-02:00.

67. The Bagel House; 2 Stoke Newington High St, London N16 7PL. Bagels, pastries, hot and cold drinks 24-hours-a-day. An unusual premises that sells typically ‘day-time’ fare throughout the night, offering space to stand and eat.
inside. Located on the south east corner of the block that forms the Stoke Newington High Street/A10 one-way (northbound) section.

68. La Casa Del Burrito; 173B Stoke Newington Rd, London N16 8BP. Mexican Burritos, Tequila and Beer. Opening hours: Mon-Tues 17:00-23:00, Weds-Sat 12:00-23:00, Sun 12:00-21:00.

69. Niyazi Usta (coffee and baklava); 169 Stoke Newington Road, Stoke Newington, London, N16 8BP. On the west side of the street, two shops south of La Casa Del Burrito. This coffee and baklava outlet is at the southernmost tip of the Stoke Newington Central ENTE zone. Open 07:30-22:00 hours daily.

Just to the south:

70. Bar a Bar; 133-135 Stoke Newington Rd, Stoke Newington, London N16 8BT. An over-21’s-only basement nightclub situated on the corner of Beatty Road. Open Friday and Saturday nights for late dance events until late. Local and nationally known DJs; Hip Hop, House, Dancehall, Techno and Disco. 250-capacity. Website down, information hard to find, but definitely active. Regular Fri-Sat club events listed on-line each weekend for February-March 2017, with advertised hours of 22:00-04:00. Permitted alcohol sales hours: Sun-Thurs: 12:00-23:30; Fri-Sat: 12:00-03:00.

The Stoke Newington Church Street (east-to-west):

Generally quieter in terms of vehicular and pedestrian traffic, this section of the Stoke Newington ENTE is dominated by bar/restaurant-type premises, apart from at the junction with Stoke Newington High Street.

71. The Three Crowns/Waiting Room Club; 175 Stoke Newington High St, London N16 0LH (also see Stoke Newington High Street listing at No. 37. above). Opening hours for the pub are: Mon-Weds 16:00-23:00, Thurs 16:00-00:00, Fri 16:00-02:00, Sat 12:00-02:00, Sunday 12:00-23:00. The restaurant typically stops serving at 22:00 (21:00 on Sundays). The Waiting Room club/cenue curfew times are: Mon-Wed 23:00, Thurs 01:00, Friday and Saturday 04:00. As noted, this is a significant late-night venue with ticketed Waiting Room weekend (Friday, Saturday) events appear popular (8.8K likes and nearly 4k attendances recorded on their Facebook page). There are smokers and other attendees outside throughout their late-night opening hours, advertised and observed as running from 22.00-04.00hrs, featuring both live bands and DJ sessions.

72. Church Street Off Licence; 12 Stoke Newington Church St, London N16 0LU. Advertised opening hours are 08.00-00.00 Monday-Sunday. This a late-opening off licence and convenience store, located on the north side of Stoke Newington Church Street, adjacent to The Three Crowns/Waiting Room. Waiting Room participants were observed to be also using this off licence to buy additional alcohol.

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73. **Assos Grill;** 16 Stoke Newington Church St, London N16 0LU. Fast food takeaway open until midnight daily, apart from Fri-Sat when the premises close at 04:00.

74. **Fuji Japanese;** 15 Stoke Newington Church Street, N16 0NX. Popular, licensed Japanese restaurant, serving authentic Japanese cuisine, on the south side of Stoke Newington Church Street. Opening hours are: 17.00-22.45 Mon-Thur; 17.00-23.00 Fri, 12.00-23.00 Sat and 12.00-22.00 on Sundays.

75. **Karnaphuli Restaurant;** 20 Stoke Newington Church St, London N16 0LU. Long-established (1980s), relaxed, local Indian restaurant, serving classic and modern North Indian food. Open throughout the week: Sat-Thurs 12.00-14.00, 17.30-00.00. Fri 11.00-13.00, 17.00-00.00. Situated on the north side of Stoke Newington Church Street.

76. **El Olivo;** 24-26 Stoke Newington Church Street, N16 0LU, London. Also on the north side of the street, this café, bar, tapas bar and restaurant serves coffee, beers, wines, cocktails, sangria and spirits. The atmosphere is relaxed and intimate, with additional pavement seating. Open seven-days-a-week, 08.00-00.00.

77. **Rubedo Restaurant;** 35 Stoke Newington Church St, London N16 0NX. Mediterranean-influenced (Spanish) restaurant, on the south side of Church Street, offering ‘natural wines and a seasonal food menu’. Opening hours: 18:30-22:00 Tues-Thurs, 18:30-22:30 Friday, 12:00-22:30 Saturday, and 12:00-15:00 Sunday, closed on Mondays.

78. **Abi Ruchi Restaurant;** 42 Stoke Newington Church St, London N16 0LU. This is a bright, South Indian (Keralan) restaurant on the north side of Church Street. One of several South Indian restaurants on Church Street. Open 12.00-15:00 and 18:00-23:00 Mon-Thurs, 12:00-15:00 and 18:00-23:30 Fri-Sat, with 13:00-22:00 hours on Sunday.

79. **Royal India restaurant;** 47 Stoke Newington Church St, London N16 0NX. Indian restaurant serving classic and modern (North) Indian cuisine on the south side of Church Street. Lower priced, with various special offers, this restaurant opens Monday-Saturday: 17.30-midnight; Sundays: midday-midnight.

80. **Rasa Travancore Restaurant;** 56 Stoke Newington Church St, London N16 0NB. This South Indian restaurant on the north side of Church Street is a sister restaurant to the original Rasa across the road. Rasa have 6 London outlets, including a West End restaurant, two express outlets, a hotel-based restaurant in Kings Cross and Rasa and the Church Street venues Rasa and Rasa Travancore in Stoke Newington. Rasa Travancore, features a Syrian – Christian (Keralan) menu, originating from the Keralan trading coast and featuring more meat, fish and seafood than Rasa which is predominantly vegetarian. Opening hours for this Rasa are: Monday-to-Thursday 18:00-22:45, Friday and Saturday 18:00-23:30, Sundays 18:00-22:45.

81. **Anglo Spice Grill;** 60-62 Church Street, London N16 0NB. This is a larger Tandoori restaurant on the north side of Stoke Newington Church Street and the corner of Fleetwood Street. Open: 17:30-23:00 Mon-Thurs, 17:30-00.00 Fri, 12:00-00:00 Sat and 12:00-23:00 on Sundays. Offering a North Indian classic menu.

82. **Rasa;** 55 Stoke Newington Church St, London N16 0AR. This award winning and popular, small, intimate South Indian vegetarian restaurant was the first of the Rasa restaurants to open in 1997. Now one of 6 restaurants in London in the Rasa chain (see Rasa Travancore above). It specializes in Keralan
vegetarian food and is open Monday to Thursday 18:00-22:45, Friday 18:00-
23:30, Saturday 12:00-15:00 and 18:00-23:30, Sundays 12:00-14:45 and
18:00-22:45.
83. Il Bacio Pizzeria; 61 Stoke Newington Church St, London N16 0AR. Small,
rustic Italian Trattoria on the south side of Stoke Newington Church Street.
Classic Italian menu, wines and Prosecco. Open until 23.00 Mon-Sat, Sundays until 22:00 hours.
84. Escocesa; 67 Stoke Newington Church St, London N16 0AR. Spanish / Catalan restaurant. Seafood from Western Highlands, Scotland. Spanish specialities, wines, beers and sherrys. With a “local and relaxed atmosphere”, this restaurant is open daily from 12:00-23:00 hours.

The Stoke Newington Church Street (west of the map in the Project Brief):

85. Foxlow restaurant and bar; 71-73 Stoke Newington Church St, London N16 0AS. On the south side of Church Street and the corner of Kersley Road, opposite the Fire Station. This is one of the Foxlow chain of restaurants, with outlets now in Stoke Newington, Clerkenwell, Chiswick and Balham (which features the Owl – a cocktail bar). Foxlow, in turn, is part of the expanding Hawksmoor chain of Steakhouses and cocktail bars. Foxlow features a meaty menu, and a bar/cocktail bar. Focussing on UK-sourced sustainable foods, wines and beers. Opening hours are neighbour-friendly: Mon-Thurs 12:00-15:00 and 17:30-22:00, Fri-Sat 12:00-15:00 and 17:30-22:30 and Sundays 10:00-21:00.
86. Il Bacio Express; 90 Stoke Newington Church St, London N16 0AP. Italian/Sardinian café, restaurant and takeaway, serving Antipasti, pizza, pasta with Italian beers and wines. Open 12:00-22:30 Mon-Thurs, 12:00-23:00 Fri-Sun.
87. Mother Kelly’s Bottle Shop; 92 Stoke Newington Church Street, London N16 0AP. This is the third and most recent addition to Mother Kelly’s East London outlets. The Bottle shop is a small bar, selling UK craft beers and speciality beers from small independent brewers – “New York inspired, tap rooms and bottle shops”. The Stoke Newington branch is early closing and only sells beers. Opening hours: Monday-Wednesday: 11:00-19:00, Thursday-Friday: 11:00-20:00, Saturday: 10:00-20:00 and Sundays: 12:00-19:00.
88. Trattoria da Luigi; 98-100 Stoke Newington Church St, London N16 0AP. Another rustic Sardinian restaurant only a few doors down from Il Baccio, also on the northern side of Stoke Newington Church Street. Luigis has a more extensive Sardinian/Italian food menu, with a drinks menu offering predominantly Italian, wines, beers, liqueurs and spirits. Opening: Mon-Fri 17:00-23:00, Sat 12:00-23:00, Sun 12:00-22:00.
89. Stokey’s Record Bar; 98-100 Stoke Newington Church St, London N16 0AP. This is the basement of Luigis, bookable for private parties and potentially open until 03.00 hours. This is occasionally active, featuring a periodic late-Jazz night, and other club events, including DJs. It has a bar and dancing/seating areas. Social media profiles indicate less activity involving this space since summer 2015. Permitted alcohol sales hours: Mon-Thurs: 11:00-01:30; Fri-Sat 11:00-03:00; Sundays: 11:00-01:00.
90. Stoke Newington Tea House and Bouverie Road Wine Bar; 102 Stoke Newington Church St, London N16 0LA. This large family-friendly pub (formerly; Daniel Defoe, Steptoe's, Clarence Tavern) occupying the north pavement of Stoke Newington Church Street and the corner of Bouverie Road, features several bar and eating areas, a downstairs, intimate, wine and cheese bar and a relaxed roof terrace. It operates as a café/bar, pub, restaurant and wine bar. Opening hours are: Mon-Thurs 10:00-23:00, Fri-Sat 10:00-00:00, Sun 10:00-10:30.

91. The Good Egg restaurant; 93 Stoke Newington Church St, London N16 0AS. South side of the road opposite the Tea Rooms (pub). A café/restaurant serving local sustainable foods and an a la carte menu with a Jewish/Israeli/middle eastern bias, plus coffee, small producer natural wines, cocktails. Periodic special events and dinners. Opening hours: Mon 09:00-16:00, Tues-Fri 09:00-23:00, Sat-Sun 10:00-23:00.

92. Clicia café restaurant; 97 Stoke Newington Church St, London N16 0UD. On the south side of Church Street at the corner of Defoe Road. This is a popular café/restaurant/bar, serving breakfast and coffees, and a lunch and dinner menu with a Turkish/Mediterranean bent. There is additional outdoor seating on Church Street and Defoe Road. Opening 08:30-22:30 hours daily.

93. The Blue Legume restaurant; 101 Stoke Newington Church St, London N16 0UD. One of four ‘Blue Legumes’ in North London (Muswell Hill, Islington, Crouch Hill and Stoke Newington), the Blue Legume operates as a café/restaurant and juice bar. Family-friendly, offering day and evening menus, coffee, freshly squeezed juices, and an extensive wine and drinks menu. Open all day until 23:00 hours.

94. Clissold Wines; 103 Stoke Newington Church St, London N16 0UD. Local wine shop with a wide range of wines. Open 10:30-23:00 Mon-Sat, 10:30-22:00 Sunday.

95. Auld Shillagh Irish pub; 105 Stoke Newington Church St, London N16 0UD. This is a small traditional Irish pub, with an alley alongside and one table on the street outside. Themed music nights with live bands (Fridays- trad Irish), Guinness on tap, live sports etc. Busy and lively. Opening hours: Mon-Fri 11:00-23:00, Sat-Sun 11:00-00:00.

96. Church Street Food and Wine; 107-109 Stoke Newington Church Street, N16 0UD. Late-opening grocers, convenience store, fresh fruit and veg and off-licence. Hours: 06:00-00:00 Mon-Sat, 10:00-16:00 Sundays.

97. The Red Lion pub; 132 Stoke Newington Church St, London N16 0JX. Large ‘Trumans & Co.’ pub occupying the north side of Stoke Newington Church Street on the corner with Lordship Road. The pub has a heated beer garden, downstairs bars and a games room upstairs and features live music/gigs. Burgers are also available at the Red Lion via the ‘Bun and Bar’. Opening hours are: Mon-Thurs 16:00-00:00, Fri 16:00-02:00, Sat 12:00-02:00, Sun 12:00-23:00.

98. Lydia Café-Bistro; 123 Stoke Newington Church Street, London N16 0UH. Opposite the Red Lion, on the south side of the street is this café/bar/bistro. Offering a breakfast, lunch and dinner menu, café, bar and cocktails. Mon-Sat 08:00-00:00, Sun 08:00-23:30.

99. Nandos; 139-141 Stoke Newington Church St, London N16 0UH. Afro-Portuguese chain restaurant serving flame-grilled chicken in spicy chili sauce. 11:30-22:30 Sun-Thurs, Fri-Sat 11:30-23:00.

100. Pronto Pizza; 156 Stoke Newington Church St, London N16 0JU. Takeaway and delivery pizza and pasta (and other fast food options) on the
north side of Stoke Newington Church Street. Mon-Weds 13:30-22:15, Thurs 13:30-23:15, Fri-Sat 12:00-00:15, Sun 12:00-23:15.

101. (Le Bara) UK Supermarket and Off Licence; 159 Stoke Newington Church St, London N16 0UH. Grocery, convenience store and off licence to the south side of Stoke Newington Church Street. Opens: Mon-Sun 07:00-00:00.

102. Fox and Pie bar; 176 Stoke Newington Church St, London N16 0JL. Pies and pints on the north side of Church Street, plus wines, spirits, craft beer, cask ales, lagers, stout, homemade pies and other food, with a small beer garden to the back. Monday closed, Tues-Weds 17:30-23:00, Thurs-Sat 12:00-23:30, Sundays: 12:00-22:00.

103. UKT Minimarket; 180 Stoke Newington Church St, London N16 0JL. A convenience store, grocers and off licence on the north side of Church Street. Opening: Mon-Sun 08:00-22:00.

104. Ryan's N16; 181 Stoke Newington Church St, London N16 0UL. A wood-paneled bar with a basement performance venue offering; “live music, local and world beer, food menu and a beer garden.” Food offered includes Thai curries and other Asian food, burgers, chicken and more. Mon-Thurs 15:00-00:00, Fri-Sun 12:00-00:00.

105. The Rose and Crown Pub; 199 Stoke Newington Church St, London N16 9ES. A large landmark pub/gastropub and guesthouse on the south side of Stoke Newington Church Street at the junction with Albion Road. The pub offers traditional pub fare, a bar and buffet menu and Sunday roasts. Oak-paneled, with fires, real ales and ciders and an extensive wine list. The upper floors operate as a boutique guesthouse, with a private roof terrace. Mon-Fri 12:00-00:30, Sat-Sun 12:00-01:00 hrs.

Licensed premises’ audit stops at junction with Albion Road.

Stoke Newington licensed premises’ audit summary:

In Stoke Newington, there are 19 licensed premises on or around the streets, or sections-of-streets, indicated above which have closing times of 01.00 hrs, or later. This figure does not include off-licences (see below). The locations on the audit include Stoke Newington Church Street, as indicated on the Project Brief, plus all other elements of the ENTE in this locality further west on Church Street, as discovered through observation.

The Stoke Newington later-hours premises comprise: 1 restaurant, 2 nightclubs, 4 late-night bars (one of which is an ‘events space’ open only sporadically), 4 late-night refreshment premises, 1 private members’ club and 7 public houses.

Of these premises types, there are 6 premises serving alcohol, with advertising opening hours later than 01:00. These premises are dispersed spatially throughout the area, rather than forming a cluster.

Licensed premises in Stoke Newington are more ‘conventional’ than those found in our other areas (apart from Hackney Central) in that they all inhabit
buildings that form part of the traditional High Street frontage. A further conventional element is the high proportion of restaurants with more formal seated dining and waitress/waiter service (only one of which remains open as late as 01:00). Stoke Newington also has the highest proportion of traditional public houses open in the late-night period in comparison to the other 4 areas. The bar/club scene here is relatively un-developed.

Stoke Newington generally has a different, more sedate, nightlife culture than the other areas researched in this project; it does not typically form part of the Hackney bar/club scene popular with young adult residents and visitors in the southern areas of the Borough.

A further contrasting feature with Shoreditch, for example, is that Stoke Newington is active, as a High Street, during the day. Most of the licensed premises listed for Stoke Newington trade during the day-time and there is less focus on the night-trade exclusively.

There are 7 convenience stores with off licences open to 01:00 and later. It was hard to assess when the sales of alcohol ceased in these premises, as such information was not advertised and upon visiting the premises the situation often appeared ambiguous. Unlike other types of licensed premises, convenience stores often continue to trade for several hours beyond the termination of their alcohol sales conditions. The author checked the relevant premises’ details with the client to ascertain the permitted hours for alcohol sales on the Premises Licence of the stores. It was confirmed that all but one of the stores open beyond 01:00, also had alcohol sales permits until 01:00 or later (although not necessarily running up until their closing times).

3.5.2 Stoke Newington: pedestrian footfalls

Stoke Newington was under-sampled in the research. This was because the Rapid Appraisal and premises’ audit indicated relatively earlier closing times for the area and lower pedestrian footfalls. These impressions were confirmed in the subsequent footfall measurements and observations. Pedestrian footfalls were recorded on two occasions and these provide some indication of usage patterns for comparison with the other four areas.

Location 4: Stoke Newington Church Street / Stoke Newington High Street (both pavements and junction)

The Rapid Appraisal identified the epicentre of the Stoke Newington ENTE to be around the junction of Stoke Newington Church Street and Stoke Newington High Street. This junction was therefore selected as the location for the footfall counts.
The footfall counts illustrate the importance of evening-night hours’ trading in this location, with the movements recorded being mostly those of the customers of restaurants and pubs; chiefly, restaurant premises closed by 00:30 hrs, at the latest.

The footfall figures for the Saturday remain higher-for-longer than the Thursday. This was due to the count location point being adjacent to the area’s main nightclub. To this extent, the Saturday footfalls do not provide an accurate account of general levels of activity in Stoke Newington post-01:00. From observational experience, the author is able to confirm that the count point was the only location in Stoke Newington that would have recorded footfalls of this size after 01:00 hrs on the night in question. The closing times for the area - as listed on the premises’ audit - suggest that the Saturday night in question would not be-untypical.

3.5.3 Stoke Newington: key observational findings

Project Activity:

One footfall count point:

Stoke Newington Church Street / Stoke Newington High Street (both pavements and junction)

Three visits:

May Rapid Appraisal and Premises’ Audit

Thursday 18 August

Saturday 15 October
Approach adopted:

Frequent patrols of the entire Stoke Newington ENTE area on each visit; this work encompassed the entire length of Stoke Newington Church Street and Stoke Newington High Street, south as far as the junction with Manse Road and north as far as the junction with Lynmouth Road. Patrols and premises’ auditing also covered the immediately adjoining streets to each side of Stoke Newington High Street / Stamford Hill.

Data collected:

Footfall counts

Observation notes

Photo diary

Key Themes

Evening and day-time trade – seated restaurants and traditional pubs – large numbers of premises

Key Licensing Objective: (Potential) Public Nuisance

Increased early-morning footfalls and any associated public nuisance incidents are likely to be more noticeably impactful for residents in the typically-quiet streets of Stoke Newington than in other areas where a late-night bar / club scene is in regular operation.

Future trajectory of Stoke Newington

Stoke Newington has a developed ENTE which has been in place for many years, having expanded gradually as the area’s reputation as a ‘dining destination’ has grown. With over 100 licensed premises offering food and/or drink, it seems unlikely that the ‘village’ can accommodate many more premises than it already has without losing other local high street day-time amenities, thereby detracting from its overall appeal as a balanced urban centre. This is an issue for consideration by Hackney’s Planning Department, more so than in terms of licensing policy, as on the basis of this research, little impact on the Licensing Objectives was recorded.
Whilst the size of the licensed estate and the high residential presence make Stoke Newington a prima facie candidate for designation as a SPA, this research found no evidence of routine negative cumulative impacts on the Licensing Objectives. The most likely reasons for this are the high proportion of food-led businesses and the relatively early closing times of the majority of venues. Stoke Newington has a more relaxed night-time culture than the other areas covered by this research, with less focus on the bar and club scene and on drinking to intoxication. Licensing enforcement action can be taken on a case-by-case basis, should the need arise.

Temporary Events Notices (TENs) may be an issue requiring particularly careful deliberation in Stoke Newington. Increased early-morning footfalls and any associated public nuisance incidents are likely to be more noticeably impactful for residents in the typically-quiet streets of Stoke Newington than in other areas where a late-night bar / club scene is in regular operation.

Stoke Newington ENTE Image Gallery May-Nov 2016 (see Appendix 5)

The observational findings summarised above are supported by a gallery of three images captured during the fieldwork; these images help illustrate the themes discussed. The image gallery is presented in Appendix 5, as follows:

1. The Haberdashery restaurant / private hire space, Stoke Newington High Street; Residential flats directly above.

2. The Waiting Room, basement nightclub at The Three Crowns public house, Stoke Newington Church Street: August listings.

3. The Waiting Room, Stoke Newington Church Street: ‘Muster’ late-night event on Thurs 18-Fri 19 August.
3.6 Location 5: Hackney Central

The Rapid Appraisal and licensed premises’ audit in this area indicated that the boundary map included in the Brief for this project was an accurate reflection of the geographical location of the Hackney Central ENTE, in its entirety.

The following licensed premises’ audit lists all those premises observed to form part of the ENTE of Hackney Central. The audit runs south-to-north from Martello Street to Lower Clapton Road.

3.6.1 Hackney Central licensed premises’ audit

Martello Street:

1. Proof Rooftop Bar; Field Works, Martello St, London E8 3QW (see Broadway Market section of the report).

Richmond Road:

2. Raw Duck; 197 Richmond Rd, London E8 3NJ. A restaurant/bar, offering fermented products, wines and cocktails. Hours: 10:00-22:30 Weds-Sat, 10:00-21:30 Sun, 18:00-22:00 Mon, 10:00-22:00 Tues.
3. Lobster Bar; 2 Arthaus Building, 205 Richmond Rd, Hackney E8 3NJ. Seafood restaurant and cocktail bar. Hours: 17:00-23:00 Tues-Fri, 11:00-23:00 Sat-Sun. Closed on Mondays.
5. Cheat; Arthaus, 199-205 Richmond Rd, London E8 3NJ. A TV, film and advertising production company - occasional promotional events contribute to ENTE activity in the building and associated bars/restaurants listed above.

Mare Street:

Even numbers are on the right hand side of the street, odd numbers on the left.
6. Sawasdee; 239-243 Mare St, London E8 3NS. A large Thai restaurant open 12:00-23:00 daily.
7. Tre Viet; 245-249 Mare St, London E8 3NS. Vietnamese restaurant. Hours: 12:00-23:00 daily.
8. Anatolia Ocakbasi and Restaurant; 253 Mare St, London E8 3NS. Turkish charcoal grill and meze restaurant, some pavement seating. Open 11:00-00:00 daily.
9. V Bar Club; 255 Mare Street E83NS. Nightclub: “every Friday at the V Bar from 6.00 till 3.00am, playing a mix of soulful house, jazz funk and classic disco anthems to an up for it mixed crowd”. Little evidence of events online. Appears to be active and available for club nights and event bookings. Listed as open 17:00-03:00 throughout the week. Observed as active.
10. Heart of Hackney (formerly Maddigan’s); 255 Mare Street, Hackney, London E8 3NS. Pub/restaurant with Turkish/Mediterranean food. Opening Sunday-Thursday 12:00-00:00, Fri-Sat 12:00-02:00.
11. Hai Ha; 206 Mare St, London E8 3RD. Simple Vietnamese café/restaurant and takeaway. Indoor and pavement seating, situated on the corner of Brethhouse Street. Opening times: 12:00-23:00 Sun-Thurs, 12:00-23:30 Fri-Sat.
12. Tad Ocakbasi Meze Bar; 261 Mare St, London E8 3NS. Turkish restaurant, bar and takeaway. Kebabs, Turkish and Middle Eastern classics. Additional pavement seating. Open 09:00-00:00 daily.
13. Mega Food and Wine; 208A Mare St, London E8 3RD. Off licence, grocers and convenience store, with an internal cash point. Open 07:00-00:00 daily.
14. Grains and Green; 214 Mare St, London E8 3RD. Whole food supermarket open until 21:00 daily.
15. Dominos; 222 Mare St, London E8 3RD. Deliver/carryout outlet of the national pizza restaurant chain. Open 11:00-23:00 throughout the week.
16. Sainsbury’s Local; 277-279 Mare St, London E8 1GR. Opening 07:00-23:00 daily.
17. Hackney Picturehouse Bar and Kitchen; 270 Mare St, London E8 1HE. Large, airy, pavement-level bar and restaurant. Sun-Thurs 10:30-23:00, Fri-Sat 10:30-00:00.
18. Hackney Attic Events Bar (at the Picturehouse); Address as above. Attic cinema and events space. Various ticketed events and occasional free entry events, Art- Film- Music- Dance- Spoken Word- Comedy- Quiz, typically running 19:30-22:00 Sun-Thurs, and until 01:00 Friday and Saturday.
19. Stage-3; 291 Mare St, London E8 1EJ. Bar-kitchen-music-events. Situated on the corner of Hackney Town Hall square (Wilton Way) and Mare Street, occupying the corner of the Hackney Empire building. It offers food, cocktails and craft beers, but primarily operates as a bar/club/music venue, with live acts, DJs and admission charges in the evenings Thursday-Saturday. Popular, with a seating/smoking area on the Wilton Way pavement. Opening times: 08:00-17:00 Mon-Weds, 08:00-01:00 Thurs, 08:00-02:00 Friday, 17:00-02:00 Saturday, closed on Sundays.
20. Hackney Empire/Harold Pinter Room; 291 Mare St, London E8 1EJ. Iconic East London venue with a restored frontage on Mare Street, but main entrance on Wilton Way. Pantomime, theatre, community events and available for event hire; licensed, with one bar at the back of the theatre (Passa Parola Bar), the other being Stage-3 listed above. Both bars offer cocktails and the usual bar fare. Passa Parola offers free aperitifs with drinks. Opening times vary with events. During observation periods there were no indications of late-night activity originating from the theatre itself. Both bars are operated by ‘Passa
Parola LDN’ who also host use of the theatre for occasional events / functions, held in the Theatre Bar.

21. Old Ship Inn (also on Sylvester Path); 2 Sylvester Path, London E8 1EN. Bar, restaurant and 4-star boutique hotel. Thursday nights are two-for-one cocktail nights, Monday and Tuesday two-for-one Burger nights! Craft beers and cocktails, grills and other food choices. There is an entrance on Mare Street and an entrance on Sylvester Path at the rear of the Inn, with outdoor seating here too. Advertised opening times: Mon-Fri 12:00-23:00, Sat 11:00-23:30, Sun 11:00-22:00. Observation indicated that weekend bar closure could be as late as 01:00. Permitted hours for the Sale of Alcohol: Sun-Weds 10:00-23:40; Thu 10:00-00:00; Fri-Sat 10:00-01:00.

22. Britannia Restaurant; 299 Mare St, London E8 1EJ. Fast food to eat-in and takeaway: kebabs, fish and chips, chicken and burgers. Open 11:00-06:00 daily. The Britannia, Empire Express and the BBQ Express are the central hub of activity for those arriving, leaving or travelling between late-night venues. The pavement outside these premises on the central section of Hackney High Street (Mare Street) is constantly busy.

23. Baxter’s Court (J.D. Wetherspoon’s); 282–284 Mare St, London E8 1HE. A spacious and popular Wetherspoon’s pub, with a courtyard, budget pub food and a children’s menu. Open 08:00-00:00 daily.

24. Empire Express; 301 Mare Street, Hackney, London E8 1EJ. Off licence, grocers and convenience store, with a cash point on the pavement frontage. Open 24-hours daily. Permitted hours for the Sale of Alcohol: 08:00-03:00 daily.

25. BBQ Xpress (Ocakbasi Restaurant); 303 Mare St, London E8 1EJ. 24-hour opening, fully licensed, Turkish Restaurant. Eat-in or takeaway.

26. Subway; 305 Mare St, London, Hackney E8 1EJ. Outlet of the sandwich chain. Latest closing time: 21:00 hours.

27. Ash News Off Licence; 309 Mare St, London E8 1EJ. A newsagent, convenience store and off licence. Opening 07:00-20.00 Mon-Fri, 08:00-20:00 Sat and 09:00-15:00 on Sundays.

28. KFC; 311 Mare St, London E8 1EJ. Eat-in and take away outlet of the fried chicken fast food chain. Open 24-hours daily.

29. Cock Tavern; 315 Mare St, London E8 1EJ. Pub and micro brewery (Howling Hops) situated on the junction with Sylvester Road. Craft beers, bar snacks. Open 12:00-23:00 Mon-Thurs, 12:00-01:00 Fri-Sat, 12:00-22:30 Sunday.

30. Hana Yuki restaurant; 320 Mare St, London E8 1HA. Sushi, Japanese and Vietnamese cuisine. Not open after 22:00.

31. Iceland Supermarket Off Licence; 333-337 Mare St, Hackney E8 1HY. Hackney branch of the supermarket chain, latest opening 21:00 through the week; 17:00 on Sundays.

32. Central Express off licence; 343 Mare St, London E8 1HY. Supermarket, grocer and off licence. Opening times: 06:00-00:00 daily.

33. Perfect Chicken; 352a Mare St, London E8 1HR. Fast food eat-in and takeaway; chicken, burgers and wraps. On the corner of Bohemia Place north of the railway. Hours: 11:00-03:00 daily. One of a small number of eateries that are open very late; the others are clustered centrally on Mare Street opposite Morning Lane.

34. Paper Dress Vintage; 352 Mare St, London E8 1HR. Boutique vintage women’s fashion shop, but also operating as a popular, bohemian, evening bar with live music and events. Hours: 10:00-23:00 Mon-Thurs, 10:00-01:00 Fri-Sat, 11:00-23:00 Sunday. Regular, popular, events nights occur with later openings.
impacting general late-night activity at this point on Mare Street (along with Oslo and Perfect Chicken).

35. Marks and Spencer's; 351 Mare St, United Kingdom E8 1JB. Latest opening hours: 20:00 Thurs-Fri; 17:00 Sundays and 19:00 on all other days.

36. McDonald's; 359-363 Mare St, Hackney, London E8 1HY. Opening 05:00-00:00 Sun-Thurs, 05:00-02:00 Fri-Sat. Outlet of the fast food chain. Eat-in and takeaway.

37. Tonkotsu; 382 Mare St, London E8 1HR. Ramen bar and Japanese diner with a bar serving cocktails. Opening until 23:00 Friday and Saturday and to 22:30 for the rest of the week.

38. Jeyda Market off licence; 389 Mare Street, Kingsland London, E8 1HY. Supermarket, grocer and off licence. Opening times: 06:00-23:00 Mon-Sat and 08:00-22:30 on Sundays.

39. Behind this Wall; Basement, 411 Mare Street, London, E8 1HY. Basement cocktail and oyster bar. Hours: Tues-Sun 17:00-23:00. Listed by ‘Time Out’ at no. 17 in their ‘London’s 50 best cocktail bars’ listing.

40. Golden News and Gifts off licence; 410 Mare St, London E8 1HP. Newsagents, convenience store and off licence at the top of Mare Street and its junction with Dalston Lane. Open 07:00-21:00 daily.

Morning Lane and Valette Street:

Valette Street adjoins Morning Lane on its south-side a very short distance (20m or so) from its junction with Mare Street. The two venues listed first below are just within Valette Street and due to their popularity, are significant venues affecting activity observed on both Morning Lane and Mare Street.

41. General Browning Club; Old Trades Hall, Valette St, London E9 6NU. Also see the Moth Club listing below. The General Browning is an ex-servicemen’s club, which is also open to membership from the wider local community. Featuring darts nights, bingo and similar, karaoke and British Legion meetings, as well as a bar. Normal closing times: 23:00 Sunday-Thursday, 00:00 on Fridays, and 01:00 on Saturdays. The Moth Club below operates out of part of the General Browning Club (presumably contributing to resolution of financial difficulties experienced by the GB Club and reported by various sources from 2012). It is unclear how active the club remains, independent of the M.O.T.H (memorable order of tin hats) Club, now operating as a separate entertainment venue.

42. Moth Club; Old Trades Hall, Valette St, London E9 6NU. Opening hours: 17:00-01:00 daily (see further info. below). Entertainment venue/club, popular and part of the fashionable ‘underground’ club scene, various performances including Dance/DJs, Live gigs (recently hosted a ‘secret’ Lady GaGa gig), ‘Cult Film’ showings etc. This venue opened in late-2015 as an annex/attachment of the General Browning Club – opened by ‘the team behind The Shacklewell Arms, The Lock Tavern and The Waiting Room’... Activity appearing to originate from the Moth Club/General Browning Club was observed to occur and impact footfall entering and leaving Mare Street from Morning Lane into the early hours on all evenings of observation. Opening times are variously reported across social media, the venue itself, official website and ‘Google’ sources. Some
indicate day-time opening over the weekend from 12:00, individual gigs and events have various end-times listed ranging from 23:00/23:30/04:00 for different events.

43. Good Earth; 5 Morning Lane, London E9 6ND. Chinese takeaway on the north side of Morning Lane. Opening 17:00-23:00; Mon-Sat 18:00-23:00 Sundays.

44. New Noodle Bar; 9 Morning Lane, London E9 6ND. Open 11:30-23:00 daily (16:00-23:00 Sun, 12:00-23:00 Sat). Small, affordable, oriental restaurant and takeaway.

45. Curry Empire; 10 Morning Lane, London E9 6NA. Indian takeaway restaurant, on the south side of Morning Lane. Opening: 17:00-23:00 Mon-Thurs, 16:30-23:00 Fri, 11:30-23:00 Sat-Sun.

46. Pizza Go Go; 18 Morning Ln, London E9 6RQ. Pizza takeaway/delivery outlet of the pizza delivery chain. Situated on the south side of Morning Lane. Opening hours are: 11:00-00:00 Sun-Thurs, 11:00-01:00 Fri-Sat.

47. The Globe in Morning Lane; 20 Morning Lane, London E9 6NA. Spacious traditional pub, flying numerous St. George’s Cross flags, on the south side of Morning Lane and the junction of a side road (also Morning Lane). The pub has outdoor seating/tables on the pavement. Live music, food, live sports screenings, karaoke and open mike sessions. Opening hours are: 12:00-00:00 Sun-Thurs, 12:00-02:00 Fri-Sat.

48. Tesco 24-hour; a large superstore occupying the site between the north side of Morning Lane and the railway. Open 24-hours: Mon-Fri, 12:00-22:00 on a Saturday and 11:00-17:00 on Sundays. It has a large car park, 4 external cash points and is accessible via an alley (Laneway) from the top of Mare Street, as well as from Morning Lane. Permitted hours for the Sale of Alcohol: Mon 04:00-00:00; Tue-Sat 00:00-23:59; Sun 11:00-00:00, with the following seasonal variation: Seven days leading up to Christmas Day: 24 hours; defined as the period commencing 06.00 on 18 December up to 00.00 midnight on 24 December, each year.

49. Star Express Food and Wine; 70 Morning Lane, London E9 6NA. On the south side of Morning Lane and corner of Belsham Street. Opens: 10:00-23:00 daily.

50. Legs Restaurant; 120 Morning Lane, London E9 6LH. Restaurant offering ‘lunch and wine-focused dining in the evening’. Lunch from 10:00 Tues-Sun, dinner 18:00-23:00 Weds-Sat. Closed on Mondays.

**Graham Road:**

51. Suttons and Sons fish and chips; 240 Graham Road, London E8 1BP. Mon-Thurs 12:00-10:00, Fri-Sat 12:00-22:30, closed on Sunday. One of three outlets of the Stoke Newington-based, popular, fish and chip restaurant business.

52. Dammy African Store (including off-sales); 236 Graham Road, London, E8 1BP. Specialist convenience store stocking a range of African products, as well as regular convenience store fare. Wines and spirits on display. Opening hours unavailable, though Dammy was observed to be operational post-23:00. Permitted hours for the Sale of Alcohol: 11:00-23:00 daily.


54. London Food Centre; 214 Graham Rd, London E8 1BP. Off licence and grocers (Eastern European, English and Turkish foods) on the corner of Marvin Street. Open: Sun-Thurs 07:00-23:00, Fri-Sat 07:00-00:00.
Amhurst Road:

55. Oslo; 1A Amhurst Rd, London E8 1LL. Highly significant and very busy late-night venue. Bar, restaurant, club and live music venue. Opening times reported by Oslo itself are: 12:00-late Sun-Thurs, 12:00-04:00 Friday-Saturday. Listings elsewhere suggest opening until 02:00 Mon-Weds, 02:30/03:00 on Thursdays, and possibly midnight on Sundays. Oslo was observed to have doormen controlling queues for entry to the side entrance, with significant numbers also in the outdoor seating/standing/smoking space adjacent to the Amhurst Road pavement and corner of Mare Street. The observations found Oslo to be the most popular late-night premises in Hackney Central; operating consistently so, week-in-week-out.

56. Star Nergiz; 26 Amhurst Rd, London E8 1JN. Café. Mon-Fri 06:00-18:00, Sat 06:00-19:00. Closed on Sundays.

57. Cesur off licence; 32 Amhurst Rd, London E8 1JN. Off licence and grocers/convenience store, on the north side of Amhurst Road. Open 06:00-midnight daily.

Bohemia Place:

58. Bohemia; Unit 2 Bohemia Place, Mare St, London E8 1DU. Bar/café/restaurant. Open daily for food 09:00-18:00, live music most Friday and Saturday nights to late (typically 23:00, according to event advertising). This venue is a bookable space for events – not observed to be a significant late-night venue in the observation periods.

Lower Clapton Road:

59. Tommy Flynn's; 418 Mare St, London E8 1HP. This pub has a Mare Street address, but is situated on the junction with Lower Clapton Road and effectively occupies the pavement space on the south side of Lower Clapton Road where Mare Street runs onto it. A late-opening ‘traditional’ pub, describing itself as a ‘sports bar’, with a beer garden, live sports screening, karaoke and ‘disco’ nights. Opening times are: 11:00-00:00 Sun-Thurs, 10:00-01.30 Fri-Sat.

60. Sainsbury’s Local; 13 Lower Clapton Rd, London E5 0NS. This ‘local’ outlet of the supermarket chain is on the north side of the road, opposite St. John at Hackney Church and grounds. Off licence and supermarket. Opening 07:00-23:00 Mon-Sat and 11:00-17:00 on Sundays.

61. Dallas Chicken and Pizza; 33 Lower Clapton Rd, London E5 0NS. Takeaway and eat-in, fast food, part of a national franchising chain. Chicken, pizza, burgers and ribs. Opening times are 11:00-01:00 throughout the week.

62. Bonneville Tavern; 43 Lower Clapton Rd, London E5 0NS. Bar, brasserie, cocktail bar. Situated next to the King's Hall Leisure Centre (sports facility) on the north side of Lower Clapton Road. A French/Belgian menu, craft beers, wine.
and cocktails. Opening hours: 17:00-00:00 Mon-Weds, 17:00-01:00 Thurs-Fri, 11:00-01:00 Sat, 11:00-12:00 on Sundays.

63. Star Food Centre; 45-47 Lower Clapton Rd, London, E5 0NS. Off licence, grocers/convenience store, butchers and bakery. Open 24-hours, 7-days-a-week. Permitted hours for the Sale of Alcohol: Sun-Thurs: 08:00-02:00; Fri-Sat: 08:00-02:30.

64. Golden States; 67 Lower Clapton Rd, London E5 0NP. Chinese takeaway open: 17:00-23:00 daily.

65. The Pizza Man; 71 Lower Clapton Rd, London E5 0NP. Takeaway pizza, pasta, and other takeaway staples including chicken, ribs and chili con carne. Opening hours: 11:30-00:00.

66. Klub Trop; 87 Lower Clapton Rd, London E5 0NP. Bar-restaurant, club and cocktail bar. Speciality hot dogs and other French and International food offerings, beers, craft beers, wine, cocktails, DJs and music. Open: Tues-Sat 18:00-23:00.

67. Clapton Show Supermarket; 91 Lower Clapton Road, Lower Clapton London, E5 0NP. Off licence, grocers and convenience store. Open 08:00-23:30 daily.

68. Just Drinks; 58 Lower Clapton Rd, London E5 0RN. Off licence. Opening hours: 10:30-23:30 Mon-Thurs, 10:30-00:30 Fri-Sat, 11:30-23:30 on Sundays.

69. Mavish Mangal; 95 Lower Clapton Road, Clapton, London E5 0NP. Late-opening Turkish takeaway restaurant, kebabs, and also serving fish and chips. Sun-Thurs 11:00-00:00, Fri-Sat 11:00-03:00.

70. Round Chapel Events Hire; 1D Glenarm Rd, London E5 0LY. Frontage on Lower Clapton Road. Large capacity period chapel, various music and performance events, also available for event hire. Licensed venue closing times unavailable and event-specific.

71. Yard Sale Pizza; 105 Lower Clapton Rd, London E5 0NP. Sourdough pizza restaurant, dine in, takeaway and delivery. Opening 17:00-23:00 Mon-Thurs, 12:00-23:00 Fri-Sat, 12:00-22:00 on Sundays.

72. P x Franco; 107 Lower Clapton Rd, London E5 0NP. Wine shop, bar, restaurant. Primarily a wine bar with ‘light bites’, wine tasting events and similar. Sister to Broadway Market’s ‘Noble Fine Liquor’. Opening 16:00-21:00 Tues-Thurs, 16:00-23:00 Fri, 14:00-23:00 Sat, 14:00-21:00 Sundays.

73. Local Supermarket (Polish); 115 Lower Clapton Rd, London E5 0NP. Supermarket, off licence and grocers. Open 24-hours throughout the week. Permitted hours for the Sale of Alcohol: 07:00-02:00 daily.

74. Squid Kitchen Pop Up; 119 Lower Clapton Road, London E5 0NP. A pop-up feature on Lower Clapton Road in 2016. Spanish Tapas - Madrid Market-style - wines, beers and cocktails in a well-lit simple art space. The Squid Kitchen has become a popular pop up venture, operational since 2014, across a number of different locations. Operational here on Thursday-Saturday evenings 19:00-23:00 hours until the 26th of November 2016.

75. Spice and Grill; 68 Lower Clapton Rd, London E5 0RN. Indian restaurant, eat-in and takeaway. Open: 12:00-23:00 Mon-Thurs, 12:00-00:00 Fri-Sat, 14:00-23:00 Sundays.

76. Fulljoy Sea Food Restaurant; 80 Lower Clapton Road, London E5 0RN. Caribbean seafood restaurant and juice bar. Open: 09:00-23:00 Mon-Thurs and 09:00-00:00 Fri-Sat.

77. Windsor Castle; 135 Lower Clapton Rd, London E5 8EQ. A large Victorian pub with a dining area and two courtyard gardens. Wines and craft beers. Mon-Thurs 16:00-00:00, Fri-Sat 12:00-01:00, Sun 12:00-00:00.
78. Biddle Bros; 88 Lower Clapton Rd, London E5 0QR. Bar with sofas, table football, live music (blues) and DJs. Bookable in the rear area, for parties. Opening times: 18:00-23:00 Mon-Fri, 13:00-23:00 Sat-Sun. Event listings and observations indicate a ‘late bar’ operation for regular event listings Thursday-Sunday. Permitted hours for the Sale of Alcohol: Mon-Thurs 11:00-00:00; Fri-Sat 11:00-00:30; Sun 11:00-23:00.

79. Il Guscio; Ristorante and Pizzeria. Italian restaurant. 17:00-23:00 Tues-Fri, 12:00-23:00 Sat-Sun.

80. Jet Garage off licence; 137-141 Lower Clapton Road, Lower Clapton, London, E5 8EQ. Off licence, convenience store and petrol station open 24-hours. Permitted hours for the Sale of Alcohol: 07:00-23:00 daily.

Hackney Central licensed premises’ audit summary:

In Hackney Central, there are 22 licensed premises on or around the streets, or sections-of-streets, indicated above which have closing times of 01.00 hrs, or later. This figure does not include off-licences (see below). The locations on the audit conform to those indicated on the map attached to the Project Brief; which was found to be accurate in this location, by generally covering all geographical elements of the Hackney Central ENTE, as discovered through observation.

These later-hours premises include: 2 nightclubs, 3 late-night bars, 9 late-night refreshment premises, 7 public houses and 1 members’ club.

Licensed premises in Hackney Central (and in Stoke Newington) are more ‘conventional’ than those found in the other three areas for this research, in that they almost all inhabit buildings that form part of the traditional High Street frontage. A further conventional element is the high proportion of traditional public houses.

Late-night refreshment premises form a higher proportion of the late-night businesses in the area, compared to the other four areas. These premises are mostly on or around Mare Street.

There are 5 convenience stores / supermarkets with off licences open to 01:00 and later. It was hard to assess when the sales of alcohol ceased in these premises, as such information was not advertised and upon visiting the premises the situation often appeared ambiguous. Unlike other types of licensed premises, convenience stores and supermarkets often continue to trade for several hours beyond the termination of their alcohol sales permissions. The author checked the permitted hours for alcohol sales on the Premises Licences of the stores with the client. It was confirmed that all but 2 of the stores had alcohol sales permits until 01:00 or later.

Hackney Central’s ENTE was generally more dispersed than other areas, such as Dalston and Stoke Newington. A few significant venues dominated the weekend late-night (after midnight) scene.

Around Mare Street these were: V Bar, Heart of Hackney and Mega Food and Wine at the southern end of the Mare Street strip. Centrally, the Moth Club (Morning
Lane), Oslo (Amhurst Road) and Stage-3 Bar (Mare Street) were the most significant clubs and bars after 01:00, with The Old Ship (Baxter's Court), The Picturehouse Bar and Paper Dress Vintage also significant earlier (23:00-01:00). This area also has much late-night activity associated with the Britannia and BBQ Express fast food restaurants, together with the Empire Express off licence and Perfect Chicken, a takeaway located close to Oslo and Paper Dress Vintage.

On Lower Clapton Road, the most significant late-night venues were: Tommy Flynn’s pub, The Bonneville Tavern, Star Food off-licence, Mavish Mangal (a late-opening (03:00) Turkish restaurant), Local Supermarket (Polish) off licence, The Windsor Castle pub and Biddle Brothers bar, which hosts regular weekly events.

### 3.6.2 Hackney Central: pedestrian footfalls

It became apparent from the Rapid Appraisal and licensed premises’ audit that Hackney Central had fewer bar/nightclub-style late-hours trading venues, more dispersed licensed premises, and generally lower night-time pedestrian footfalls than the other areas included in this research (with the exception of Stoke Newington). For these reasons, the area was under-sampled in order to make best use of the project resources in other, more ‘active’ areas. Nonetheless, pedestrian footfalls were recorded on two occasions and these provide some indication of usage patterns for comparison with the other four areas.

**Location 5: Hackney Empire, Mare Street (both pavements)**

The Rapid Appraisal identified the epicentre of the Hackney Central ENTE to be on Mare Street, at the location of the Hackney Empire. This position was therefore selected for the footfall counts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>21.00-21.15</th>
<th>22.00-22.15</th>
<th>23.00-23.15</th>
<th>00.00-00.15</th>
<th>01.00-01.15</th>
<th>02.00-02.15</th>
<th>03.00-03.15</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sat Sept</td>
<td>382</td>
<td>305</td>
<td>312</td>
<td>304</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fri Nov</td>
<td>395</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>474</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>214</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mare Street around the Hackney Empire had more consistent pedestrian flows throughout the counting-period than those recorded at other count points for this project. A likely reason for this is that Hackney Central is less affected by large numbers of licensed premises bunched together, closing in 'waves' throughout the night.
A second reason for the relatively ‘flat’ pattern was the presence of late-night refreshment premises on Mare Street, which were popular places for ENTE patrons to attend after leaving entertainment venues. This pattern of activity helped retain the customers of pubs, bars and clubs within Mare Street longer than would have otherwise been the case and longer than might be suggested by the general pattern of closing times in the area.

Thirdly, bus passengers alighting at the Hackney Empire stop were included in the count; many of whom were coming into the area to attend licensed premises, leaving to attend premises elsewhere, or leaving to go home or to private parties etc. This factor helped maintain a more consistent level of activity than would otherwise have been the case. Nonetheless, the author remains of the opinion that this was best location at which to conduct the counts: if the cumulative impact of licensed premises was to be recorded - as opposed to the movements of patrons associated with individual, or small clusters, of premises - in Hackney Central, then this was the best place to conduct footfall measurements associated with such assessments.

### 3.6.3 Hackney Central: key observational findings

**Project Activity:**

*One footfall count point:*

Mare Street (both pavements) outside the Hackney Empire

*Three visits:*

**May Rapid Appraisal**

**Saturday 17 September**

**Friday 11 November**

*Approach adopted:*

Frequent patrols of the entire Hackney Central ENTE area on each visit; streets as indicated on the above licensed premises’ audit.
Data collected:

Footfall counts

Observation notes

Photo diary

Key Themes

A few key late-night venues – a high proportion of Late-Night Refreshment (takeaway) premises – venues and patrons are spatially dispersed.

Key Licensing Objectives: (Potential) Public Nuisance

Hackney Central was under-sampled in the research. This was because the Rapid Appraisal and premises’ audit indicated relatively few large capacity entertainment premises for the area and lower pedestrian footfalls. These impressions were confirmed in the subsequent footfall measurements.

The Hackney Central ENTE has three distinct sub-areas:

The central/northern section of Mare Street, Morning Lane, Graham Road and Amhurst Road constitute one area. It is here that the larger bar/club and pubs are located, together with a number of eateries and key landmark entertainment venues, the Hackney Empire and the Hackney Picturehouse.

Richmond Road is a further distinct sub-area, with a quieter, more ‘up market’ cluster of eateries and wine bars that correspond with the bohemian Broadway Market feel, that they border.

Lower Clapton Road, to the north of Mare Street, has a slightly darker, more ‘edgy’ feel than the other areas. This feel is accentuated by lower-level illumination from street lighting and a higher proportion of boarded or grated frontages to shops and other day-time business premises.

Therefore, Hackney Central has a more dispersed nightlife culture than the other areas researched in this project; as such, whilst individual licensed premises and events may attract large numbers of patrons, the area as a whole has not developed as a major ENTE ‘destination’ within the Borough.

There are a high proportion of Late-Night Refreshment premises - located in the Mare Street area - offering hot takeaway food in the late-night hours and
these premises are associated with delayed dispersals of ‘clubbers’ from the area, as well as some problems with littering.

No incidents of physical violence were observed in Hackney Central.

There is a notable presence of homeless people begging in the Mare Street area and in and around St. John’s/St. Augustine’s Church Yard and Gardens. More aggressive begging is evident on Lower Clapton Road.

**Future trajectory of Hackney Central**

Whilst the total size of the licensed estate makes Hackney Central a prima facie candidate for designation as a SPA, this research found no evidence of routine negative cumulative impacts on the Licensing Objectives. The most likely reasons for this are the dispersed nature of the late-night entertainment premises, the fact that they are relatively few in number and the generally lower footfalls recorded in comparison with the other areas visited in this research (with the exception of Stoke Newington).

A slower pace of gentrification and less developed transport links suggest that new licensed developments do not have the potential to emerge quite as rapidly in Hackney Central as in the other areas for this study. Problems relating to the Licensing Objectives, in and around licensed premises, are best addressed on a case-by-case basis, should the need arise.

**Hackney Central ENTE Image Gallery May-Nov 2016 (see Appendix 6)**

The observational findings summarised above are supported by a gallery of 11 images captured during the fieldwork; these images help illustrate the themes discussed. The image gallery is presented in Appendix 6, as follows:

1. Oslo Hackney Restaurant and Nightclub, Amhurst Road: Queue for ‘Locomotive Disco’ event, Sat 17 September
2. Oslo, Amhurst Road: ‘Locomotive Disco’ event Sat 17 September
3. Paper Dress Vintage, Mare Street: Event on Sat 17 Sept
4. The Round Chapel Event Space, Lower Clapton Road
5. Attic Events Bar listings for September at the Hackney Picturehouse, Mare Street
6. Heart of Hackney public house, Mare Street: Live football screenings
7. Private parties on roof terraces, Lower Clapton Road. Sat 17 September
8. Residential flats on upper floors, Mare Street
9. Street cleaning on Amhurst Rd. Saturday 12 November 01.00 hrs
10. Late-night refreshment crowds on Mare Street. Saturday 12 November 02.33 hrs
11. The Moth Club, Valette Street. Friday 11 November 23.55 hrs

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4. Licensing issues which cross-cut the five areas

1. Off-Licences: operating hours and locations

A general issue in Hackney that emerges from the licensed premises’ audits in the five areas is that the Borough appears to have a large number of convenience stores / supermarkets which trade late that are also licensed to continue selling alcohol into the early hours of the morning. A further general feature is that many of these stores are located in and amongst the licensed entertainment / food and drink premises. These hours were not found by the author in his recent work in comparable areas of London, such as Westminster and Camden, where off-sales tend to cease in areas with ‘nightlife’, mostly by 23:00 and typically, entirely, by 01:00.

Sales-of-alcohol time restrictions are, of course, a long-standing mechanism to control the availability of alcohol at key hours and locations where public drunkenness (as measured by volume of alcohol consumed) is at its highest levels. National evidence and more local evidence - for example, the on-street visitor drinking surveys conducted by the author in Seven Dials (Covent Garden) and Camden Town in 2010⁶ – suggests that, on-average, unit consumption of alcohol amongst those ENTE visitors that remain in-situ, increases hour-by-hour up until 03.00 and beyond. In Hackney, those ENTE patrons who are so-minded have access to relatively cheap off-sales alcohol from local stores to supplement that purchased and consumed in the ‘on-trade’. The author provides an account of just such activities in this report, as observed in the Shoreditch SPA.

It is not possible, nor would it be necessarily justified, for the Borough to retrospectively cut-back the hours held by off-sales premises in nightlife hubs, across the board. However, it is recommended that off-sales premises be included in any assessments involving the development of new SPA and ‘Special Hours’ Policies.

2. Off-Licences: licensing compliance

It was not part of the Brief for this research to examine issues of compliance in respect of the Premises Licences of particular licensed premises. Nonetheless, when the author compared his notes with the information on the premises’ audits it became clear that in some instances breaches of relevant licensing conditions may have been observed, including instances of selling alcohol beyond permitted hours. These observations were reported to the client and suitable checks conducted.

The alcohol availability issue has greatest resonance for the most committed of drinkers; those ENTE patrons who seek out off-sales sources before and after

leaving on-trade premises and alcohol-dependant street drinkers from the homeless population. Non-compliance with licensing hours by off-sales outlets provides access to additional consumption opportunities for these ‘hard-drinking’ subgroups; fuelling public drunkenness on public transport and pedestrian journeys in the course of exits from central locations7.

It is important that a general culture of compliance with permitted trading hours and other issues concerning licensing law and server responsibilities is achieved. Multi-agency compliance visits, test purchases and additional server training may be considered in order to support premises in achieving compliance with their licences and in some cases further action may be needed, involving formal enforcement.

Despite the general points raised above, the author notes that none of the incidents of crime, disorder and public nuisance observed during the course of this research involved persons who were the customers of off-sales premises-only. All incidents involved persons who had attended on-trade premises.

3. Late-Night Levy and its suitability for Hackney

The Late-Night Levy (LNL) provides a framework to derive private sector financial contributions to the costs of policing and other crime prevention interventions in the ENTE, as directed by councils and local police forces. The levy is set out in Chapter 2 of Part 2 of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 (the 2011 Act) and can be applied only to those premises trading later than midnight. In March 2016, the Home Office ‘Modern Crime Prevention Strategy’ announced plans to amend the law concerning LNLs in order to make the power “more flexible for local areas”. This followed a nationwide survey to obtain the views of Licensing Authorities on the “use and reform of the late-night levy” in 2015.

The LBH consulted on the suitability of adopting a LNL in Hackney in 2016. The findings of the LNL consultation were not available at the time of writing and have not informed this report. The author did not have access to consultation responses, nor did this research influence the drafting of the LNL consultation in any way. The author is of the opinion that the local consultations provide the most appropriate weighing of considerations in relation to LNL. This research was conducted wholly independently of the LNL consultation and the author does not seek to offer recommendations specific to this particular place management mechanism, based on the findings of this study alone.

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4. Temporary Event Notices: suitability to particular locations and non-standard partly-'open-air' venues

One aspect that emerged from the research was that Broadway Market (the street and immediate area) and Stoke Newington were heavily residential areas, with closing times of licensed premises that were generally comparatively early. Furthermore, the ENTE of these locations was primarily food-based at seated restaurants, giving rise to fewer instances of noise nuisance associated with intoxicated persons departing. These factors are of note in that when late-night drink/entertainment events are inserted into these areas it is likely to be more noticeable to residents than would be the case in other areas of the Borough in which residents live permanently in close proximity to a late-night bar/club scene and/or in which ambient noise levels are generally high. This is a factor the Council may wish to consider in relation to TENs applications and repeated TENs applications, in particular.

In Shoreditch, Dalston and London Fields there has been a clear shift toward the utilization of former light-industrial plots, such as goods yards, warehouses and railway arches as licensed premises, operating either permanently, or semi-permanently, as part of the ENTE. Many of these premises house patrons in partly-open-air spaces, or within temporary structures which offer weather protection, but which are not conventional buildings that benefit from sound proofing. The operation of these types of premises is very likely to involve higher levels of ‘noise escape’ than would be the case were the same activities to be housed in a conventional building structure; whilst, in some cases, offering slight acoustic control benefits in comparison to the traditional open air ‘beer garden’. It may be useful for the Council to keep a register of these types of premises, one which creates an alert whenever a TENs application is made. TENs applications from such premises may require additional levels of scrutiny to avoid giving rise to late-night public nuisance noise impacts resulting from amplified music and other sounds being audible in the vicinity.

5. Rapid development: tracking Borough trends in the growth of new ENTE hubs and expansion of existing hubs

It is recommended that the Council, with the findings of this report and other evidence in mind, monitor the number and location of new Premises Licence applications and licence variation applications for late-night drink-led uses and for LNR in key areas of the Borough. This research has identified emergent clusters of ENTE activity in Haggerston, London Fields and on Kingsland Road in Hoxton. The report has also highlighted further development along pedestrian corridors into and out of the Shoreditch SPA.

We would suggest that all new applications / variations for post-midnight Sales-of-Alcohol (on-trade and off-trade) and LNR are flagged, recorded, and the resulting statistics reviewed, on a six-monthly basis. This will enable LBH to identify and track ENTE development trends that are not always apparent when processing large numbers of applications from locations Borough-wide.
6. Cross-borough place management

Whilst the majority of licensed premises in Shoreditch are licensed by Hackney the nightlife of the area is a partly cross-borough phenomenon and the contribution of premises and activity in Islington and Tower Hamlets should not be underestimated. The ENTE of the area is developing strongly along access corridors and this sense of Shoreditch (Hackney) merging with other Borough jurisdictions is likely to accelerate with the embedding of Night Tube, new hotels in the Buffer zone and other developments that are ‘filling the gaps of activity’ between licensed premises clusters.

From the point of view of the consumer the integrated nature of the area, when viewed in terms of attraction value, involves making use of premises and services in ways that crisscross borough boundaries. As a result, any hot-spot mapping of alcohol-related incidents occurring within Hackney boundaries-only will not show the full picture. There will often be elements of cross-borough spatial merging involved in any true assessment of the ENTE and its social impacts.

It is important for the LBH to view these cross-border influences in terms of the limits of Hackney’s jurisdiction and to consider how the Licensing Policies and general place management approaches of adjoining Authorities may be impacting on Hackney. These factors require an insight into how different parts of the Borough function as ‘places’, rather than as abstract spaces on a map. The observational research reported here provides some insight into these underlying qualitative factors and indicates potential parameters for cross-borough mapping and collaboration on ENTE themes; particularly in key areas such as Bethnal Green Road, Redchurch Street, Old Street (West) and Shoreditch High Street / Bishopgate.

Night Tube services from Liverpool Street are becoming embedded in visitor behaviour changes and it is suggested that this factor, together with the possibility of new night services from Old Street, is referred to in the drafting of the 2017 Statement of Licensing Policy. It should be emphasised that the Council’s Licensing Policies were devised on the basis of recent historical evidence, mostly collected prior to introduction of the TfL night service.

7. Private Sector income streams for integrated place management

Notwithstanding the outcome of the LNL consultation there may be opportunities for LBH to encourage and support the business community in making voluntary contributions to partnership measures and initiatives to be applied to the public streets and other shared spaces. There is already a privately-funded street warden scheme, which provides a high visibility patrolling presence in Shoreditch and Dalston on weekend nights. This patrol were regularly observed during the research, including on occasions in which they were engaged in dealing with the public in incidents of disorder and physical incapacitation - in
collaboration with the MPS and London Ambulance Service - as well as when simply offering guidance and advice to visitors.

Business Improvement Districts (BIDs) may be another avenue worth exploring. A BID is a defined geographical area within which local businesses have voted to invest collectively to improve their trading environment. BIDs operate usually for periods of five years, which can run successively. BIDs provide additional or improved services as identified and requested by local businesses. Services often include additional safety and cleansing and broader environmental measures. BIDs are business-led organisations, funded by members, who pay an agreed levy previously approved by ballot.

There are several BIDs currently operating in London that encompass main ENTE areas and which draw members that include bar/pub/restaurant operators. The most prominent of these are ‘Heart of London’ in Westminster (Leicester Square) and ‘Camden Town Unlimited’ (CTU). Established in April 2006 and now in its third term, CTU has taken an active interest in ENTE issues within central areas of Camden Town; these being of key concern to many of its members. CTU part-funded projects have so far included time-limited commitments to provide street marshal patrols at night (the ‘Quiet Streets’ initiative) and improvements to the streetscape of Camden High Street (the ‘Naked High Street’ initiative). The latter initiative helped introduce wider footways, narrower carriageways, level loading bays, new tree plantings and a public art installation.

There is an opportunity for Hackney Council to provide leadership to the private sector on issues of place management. The business community should be encouraged to adopt Hackney’s vision for the ENTE, as informed by the Council’s investment in public and stakeholder consultation, data analysis and research. In the case of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) schemes devised and directed by the ENTE business community, the Council’s role may be more limited, but should seek to ensure public accountability and high standards of project evaluation.

8. Specific aspects of Licensing Policy

a) Policy ‘LP 4 Crime and Disorder’ sections (e) and (f) p.31

Section (e): LBH may wish to consider that recent research by London South Bank University has questioned the effectiveness of ‘point-of-sale’ safer drinking material in bar-type environments, thereby replicating the wider evidence-base.

The author suggests that current policy wording be replaced with a reminder to licence holders that Home Office Guidance concerning the mandatory conditions, as

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applied to free-poured (non-pre-packaged) drinks, currently advises that, at point-of-sale:

“10.51

The responsible person (see paragraph 10.39) shall ensure that the following drinks, if sold or supplied on the premises, are available in the following measures:

- Beer or cider: 1/2 pint
- Gin, rum, vodka or whisky: 25ml or 35ml
- Still wine in a glass: 125ml

10.52

As well as making the drinks available in the above measures, the responsible person must also make customers aware of the availability of these measures by displaying them on printed materials available to customers on the premises. This can include making their availability clear on menus and price lists, and ensuring that these are displayed in a prominent and conspicuous place in the relevant premises (for example, at the bar). Moreover, staff must make customers aware of the availability of small measures when customers do not request that they be sold alcohol in a particular measure. (author’s emphasis)

10.53

This condition does not apply if the drinks in question are sold or supplied having been made up in advance ready for sale or supply in a securely closed container. For example, if beer is only available in pre-sealed bottles the requirement to make it available in 1/2 pints does not apply.

10.54

The premises licence holder or club premises certificate holder must ensure that staff are made aware of the application of this condition.”

**Justification:** The purpose of the Mandatory Conditions is to ensure that consumers can make informed choices as to the strength of the alcoholic beverages they purchase and consume. Clear information as to available measures on menus and at the bar is the best way to ensure that customers are made aware of their choices. I would suggest that wording to this effect is included within the Licensing Policy.

Compliance with the Mandatory Conditions is likely to help promote safer drinking through informed choices, together with helping reduce the need to enforce other aspects of the Licensing Act, such as the hard-to-deal-with Sections 141 and 142 (sale of alcohol to a person who is drunk and proxy purchase of alcohol for a person who is drunk, respectively).

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b) Prevention of Public Nuisance requirements

Para 26.3 (p.33)
I would suggest re-drafting of the second sentence, as follows:

“…it is important that applicants can demonstrate how they will effectively manage the exit and dispersal of their patrons through the use of an appropriate Dispersal Policy and Transport Policy which seeks to minimise public nuisance”.

5. Appendices

See documents attached to this report.

Appendix 1: Project Locations Maps
Appendix 2: Shoreditch ENTE Image Gallery May-Nov 2016 (separate document)
Appendix 3: Dalston ENTE SPA Image Gallery May-Nov 2016 (separate document)
Appendix 4: Broadway Market / London Fields ENTE Image Gallery May-Nov 2016 (separate document)
Appendix 5: Stoke Newington ENTE Image Gallery May-Nov 2016 (separate document)
Appendix 6: Hackney Central ENTE Image Gallery May-Nov 2016 (separate document)
Appendix 7: About the Author

Dr Phil Hadfield is a Senior Research Associate of the Centre for Criminal Justice Studies, School of Law, at the University of Leeds, UK and is a Senior Consultant to three research companies working in the field of urban development intelligence and evidence-gathering for senior policy strategists: TBR, M.E.L. and Arcola Research. He has previously held posts as a Senior Research Fellow at the University of Leeds, a Research Officer at the University of Durham and a Lecturer in Criminology at the University of York.

Dr Hadfield’s consultancy interests focus upon crime prevention, policing and regulatory matters, with special reference to the ‘evening and night-time economy’ (ENTE). Working both nationally and internationally, he has managed and worked on research projects on these topics since 1998 and has authored or co-authored several of the leading books, reports and articles in this field; alongside contributing to the national and international ‘conversation’ on the ENTE at conferences, networking events and in written submissions. In recent years, Phil’s work has focused, in particular, on improving the methodology and conceptual bases for ENTE studies, ensuring they better match client requirements; providing evidence that supports complex problem-solving and pragmatic decision-making. Further details of his professional activities may be found at www.philhadfield.co.uk.

Author’s approach to licensing matters

In licensing consultancy matters, Dr Hadfield’s approach is premised upon an independent assessment of operating standards, public policy and regulatory issues, which take the reduction of harm as their key goal11 and are led first-and-foremost by the ‘best’ evidence; that established by a body of literature that is peer-reviewed12. This involves assessing each set of circumstances as they relate to the statutory Licensing Objectives and associated legislation, Home Office guidance and best practice. Phil has lengthy experience of assessing licensed premises whose Premises Licences are under Review and in making assessments of cumulative impact, helping councils weigh the evidence that might underpin such area designations (or alternative interventions). He has worked in such capacities since first implementation of the Licensing Act in 2005 and previously under the Licensing Act 1964 regime, bringing broad insight into the recent development of licensing policy and practice.

The author did not approach this Brief with pre-conceptions as to the outcome of the work; nor, did he consider himself to be working ‘for’ the Council in defence of any particular stance adopted by the Council, or in support of any stance adopted by other interested parties, or stakeholders. The author was not aware that the Council had, in fact, formed any particular view or stance regarding Licensing Policy as it applies to Hackney, other than forming the view that there was a need, prima facie, to improve the evidence-base as to localised licensing impacts. The author’s

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objective in this matter has been to help enhance the information upon which the Council and its partner agencies may form a view as to licensing matters in Hackney.

The author’s research and consultancy occurs in the following areas of work:

- Independent evidence-gathering and policy development advice for LAs in relation to their Statements of Licensing Policy, most notably in respect of Cumulative Impact Policies.
- Assistance for LAs with public and stakeholder consultation exercises on licensing issues.
- Evidence-gathering and expert witness consultancy in cases of licensing litigation: contested variations, new premises’ applications, licence reviews etc., commissioned by both ‘applicants’ and ‘responsible authorities’.
- Development of international comparative perspectives on alcohol and licensing matters / exchange of ‘best practice’ / urban governance and development, mostly through involvement in the EC – funded European Forum for Urban Security, but also through direct commissioning, eg. by the City of Sydney.
- Work on Research Council-funded academic projects, eg., ESRC, Alcohol Research UK, as well as Home Office projects.
- Academic publishing in peer reviewed journals and books.
- Desktop and empirical research commissioned by NGOs (IAS, Alcohol Concern).
- Empirical research commissioned by private sector CSR bodies (Community Alcohol Partnerships, Portman Group).
- Contribution to media and professional publications / public seminars in the UK and internationally.
- Contributions to the planning and execution of innovative evening and night-time economy ‘Cost v Benefit’ analyses.
- Programme evaluation.
Appendix 8: Research instrument

Systematic Social Observation (SSO) is an influential approach to recording observational research data in a structured way, which makes it amenable to statistical data analysis, replication and testing. In 2014, a research instrument was developed by www.philhadfield.co.uk to record incidents and phenomena in public places that are of direct relevance to the Licensing Objectives and therefore most suited to the measurement of evidence underpinning Cumulative Impact Policies. The SSO instrument we developed comprised of a ‘check sheet’ of categories which researchers use to record what they see at pre-defined locations and at pre-set times, each time they visit the research site/s.

The SSO instrument was developed initially for use in a quantitative survey of public behaviour. However, its use in mixed-method, mostly qualitative studies such as this, also allows the research team to record their observations more consistently. In this research, adoption of the SSO instrument provided a guide and prompt to the author. The focus on ‘what is relevant’ (ie. on the sheet) then allowed the data collection to proceed according to explicit rules, reducing researcher bias and improving the consistency of data collection.

The author has trained in the assessment of drunkenness, following established guidance and has successfully completed a SIA-recognised registered Door Supervisors course. In support of the Responsible Alcohol Sales Campaign (RASC), the Home Office provided national briefing notes to police officers on how to identify a person who is drunk, through aspects of their comportment and appearance, including: “rambling conversation”, “an unkempt appearance”, “being careless with money”, “spilling drinks”, “fumbling for cigarettes” and “bumping into furniture”. In addition, epidemiological research has found a high degree of correspondence between Blood Alcohol Concentration, as an objective measure of intoxication, and subjective ratings of its physical manifestations (slurred speech, staggering gait and glazed eyes) when conducted by trained researchers in naturally-occurring nightlife settings.

The research instrument, which was drafted with reference to the training and experience listed above, together with previous field-testing of over 100 hours, is reproduced below:

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location no:</th>
<th>Observer:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day:</td>
<td>Hour:</td>
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</tbody>
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**ANTI-SOCIAL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>physical assault</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>property theft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>robbery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drug dealing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sexual harassment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vandalism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>urination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other bodily soiling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trespass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>littering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>begging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>street drinking (group)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>street drinking (individual)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drunkenness (action)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drunkenness (sound)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sound (amplified)</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>police arrest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>police interception</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>police argument</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>warden argument</td>
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<tr>
<td>cleansing team argument</td>
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<tr>
<td>emergency siren</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Premises**

| noise outbreak |  |
| licensed premises |  |
| noise outbreak (LNR) |  |
| glass safety |  |
| staff-public argument |  |
| staff-public physical |  |
| touting (premises) |  |

**Vehicular**

| pedi-cab (sound) |  |
| pedi-cab (obstruction) |  |
| pedi-cab (touting) |  |
| mini-cab (touting) |  |
| mini-cab (sound) |  |
| mini-cab (obstruction) |  |
| black-cab (sound) |  |
| black-cab (obstruction) |  |
| private vehicle (sound) |  |
| private vehicle (obstruction) |  |
| jay-walking incident |  |
**fare argument**

**PRO-SOCIAL**

<table>
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<td>drunkenness (action)</td>
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<tr>
<td>drunkenness (sound)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conviviality (group)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conviviality (inter-group)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>help request response</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bystander intervention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>busking</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Groups</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>busking (group)</td>
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<tr>
<td>street entertainment</td>
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<tr>
<td>cultural / art activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>educational activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>faith group activities</td>
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<tr>
<td>foreign tourist activities</td>
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<tr>
<td>sporting activities</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>police (visible)</td>
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<tr>
<td>wardens (visible)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cleansing (visible)</td>
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<tr>
<td>ambulance (attending)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Premises</td>
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<td>-------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>+ Staff Intervention</td>
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Appendix 9: Strengths and limitations of the research design

Strengths

+ A focus upon the ‘why?’ questions; through gaining in-depth understanding of how each area functions to provide insights into the reasons that criminal and disorderly behaviours are recorded as clustered in particular locations at certain times.

+ A look at a variety of locations and what makes them different; this allows recommendations to be drawn that are appropriate to each area, rather than proposing broad-brush, off-the-shelf measures.

+ Over a period of six months, the researcher examined a variety of hours of the day, days of the week, and seasons of the year and what makes them different.

+ the researcher is trained to spot behaviours and issues relevant to licensing and place management and to apply categories consistently.

+ the research method provides a unique source of data on the ‘dark figure’ of unrecorded public nuisance and disorder, as well as pro-social behaviours.

+ the method could be used again to assess the impact of certain interventions by recording the full range of activity before and after initiatives have been implemented, therefore also capturing any unintended consequences.

+ The research was conducted independently and unannounced. This allowed the author to obtain a view of the ‘natural setting’ as it would appear to the everyday visitor, rather than obtaining an impression that was in any way ‘stage managed’ by interested parties.
Limitations

As with all research designs, limitations were set by the available financial resources and timescale of the project:

- The researcher was unable to systematically ‘count’ incidents of certain behaviours, thereby producing a new set of quantitative data (although footfalls were recorded).

- The researcher could not control for, or count, the number of people present within the five locations on each night (measures of whole ‘population’ sizes are the ideal, which allows ‘rates’ of certain behaviours to be calculated).

- The researcher did not have the benefit of a full 12-month timescale to study the annual calendar of events and seasonal conditions in their entirety.

- Ideally, there would have been comparable ‘control locations’ within other areas of Hackney, other London boroughs, UK cities, and internationally.

- Interviews / survey work / focus groups / electronic media debate with stakeholders in each area and with samples of ENTE patrons would have added further depth to the findings. This, however, would have had the draw-back of loss of researcher anonymity (see ‘strengths’) unless additional interviewers were employed.
Appendix 10: Glossary of terms

BID (Business Improvement District)

A Business Improvement District (BID) is a geographical area within which local businesses have voted to invest collectively to improve their environment. BIDs provide additional or improved services as identified and requested by local businesses. Services often include extra safety, cleaning or environmental measures. BIDs are business-led organisations, funded by a mandatory levy on all eligible businesses following a successful ballot.

CIP (Cumulative Impact Policy)

In Guidance to the Licensing Act 2003 (soon to be in the re-worded statute), “Cumulative impact” refers to the potential impact on the promotion of the four Licensing Objectives (1. prevention of crime and disorder, 2. prevention of public nuisance, 3. public safety and 4. the protection of children from harm) of a significant number of licensed premises concentrated in one area. Cumulative impact is the concept used to reflect how in some areas, alcohol-related social harms arise, not because of the activities of individual businesses, but because there are a large number of licensed premises within a small area.

Where local evidence exists to suggest that the number of licensed premises in an area is a problem, the Council can decide to control the numbers of new venues and variations to the licensing of existing venues in that area. This is known as a Cumulative Impact Policy (CIP) as set out in the Guidance accompanying Section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003, issued by the Home Office (soon to be placed on a full statutory footing).

Before a Council can introduce a CIP policy it must undertake a consultation with local businesses and residents.

Once a CIP is in place, new licensing applications pertaining to areas within the boundaries of the CIP will need to provide evidence that they will not add to the problems that already exist in that area. The evidence base underpinning CIPs will soon need to be refreshed every three years (currently, it is five years).

CIA / CIZ (Cumulative Impact Area / Cumulative Impact Zone)

CIA or CIZ are terms used (interchangeably) to describe the geographical area/s to which a CIP refers. Some Licensing Authorities, including Hackney, employ the terms SPA (Special Policy Area) to denote the same.
ENTE (Evening and Night-time Economy)

Most academic and policy research and related discussion around economic activity in towns and cities beyond 'normal office hours' has focused on the night-time and late-night periods, starting from around 21.00 onwards, up until when licensed premises close. This research has an expanded focus and sample periods of the evening-time are employed to record public behaviours and the social and economic profile of Hackney from 18.00 onwards. The subject of study is therefore referred to as the ‘evening and night-time economy’ (ENTE) in order to more accurately reflect the scope of the enquiries.

Licence Review

Licence Review is the mechanism under licensing law (the Licensing Act 2003) whereby a licensed premises may have its Premises Licence reviewed by the council's Licensing Authority if the authority receives a formal request for this (a Relevant Representation) from the Police (or other public agency on the list of Responsible Authorities), or from an Interested Party (such as a local resident or business owner).

Reviews can only be made in the case of a representation that the premises in question has breached the conditions of its licence and/or has operated in a way which resulted in crime and disorder, or otherwise acted against the Licensing Objectives (see CIP policy).

Licensable Activities

Under the Licensing Act 2003, certain activities, such as the Sale of Alcohol and Provision of Entertainment, cannot take place lawfully without authorisation from a Council Licensing Authority. Licensable Activities are permitted on a case-by-case basis, as listed with various conditions attached, on certain forms of licence, or notice (Premises Licences, Late-night Refreshment licences, Temporary Events Notices etc.).

Licensing Objectives

The Hackney Licensing Authority has a duty to promote the four national statutory Licensing Objectives, which are central to the purposes of the Licensing Act 2003:

- The prevention of crime and disorder;
- Public safety;
- The prevention of public nuisance;
- The protection of children from harm
LNL (Late-Night Levy)

The Late-Night Levy (LNL) provides a framework to derive private sector financial contributions to the costs of policing and other crime prevention interventions, as directed by councils and local police forces. The levy is set out in Chapter 2 of Part 2 of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011. Charges in respect of the LNL can be applied to those licensed premises operating between the hours of midnight and 06.00, subject to exceptions determined locally with reference to the national statutory guidance.

LNR (Late-Night Refreshment) Licence

Late-Night Refreshment (LNR) licences are required under the Licensing Act 2003 by premises serving hot food and drink to the public between 23.00 and 05.00, for consumption on or off premises to which the public has access.

MPS (The Metropolitan Police Service)

The Metropolitan Police Service (abbreviated to MPS and widely known informally as "the Met") is the territorial police force responsible for law enforcement in Greater London, excluding the "square mile" of the City of London, which is the responsibility of the City of London Police.

Night Tube

Night Tube is the colloquial term for Transport for London’s Friday and Saturday all-night services on the London Underground transport network. Services operate currently only on a limited number of lines and connection routes, although the ambition is to expand coverage significantly. The night service includes the Central Line from Liverpool Street, which is currently the closest connection for ENTE patrons in Hackney. A Northern Line connection at Old Street would likely be of major implications in driving ENTE patron behaviour change in Shoreditch, based upon the findings of this research.

NTE (Night-time Economy)

The term typically applied in recent years to the study and discussion of post-21.00 social and economic activity in towns and cities.
PCSO (Police Community Support Officer)

A Police Community Support Officer (PCSO) is a uniformed civilian member of police support staff in England and Wales involved primarily in street-level patrolling work. PCSOs cannot make arrests, but exercise a variety of other police powers, as authorised by one of the 43 police forces in England and Wales, or by the British Transport Police.

PSPO (Public Spaces Protection Order)

The Public Spaces Protection Order (PSPO), introduced under the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014, is a power allowing Police and local authorities to identify certain defined public places as areas in which specified activities are prohibited. PSPO powers have replaced those of ‘controlled drinking zones’ (Designated Public Place Orders). Camden PSPO powers include the prohibition against drinking alcohol in a public place across the whole Borough, including the two SPAs, and can be enforced at the discretion of a Police Officer or PCSO.

SIA (Security Industry Authority)

The SIA (Security Industry Authority) is the body which licences, accredits and regulates the door supervisors employed at many licensed premises and also any companies and other organisations that supply them.

SPA (Special Policy Area)

Special Policy Area is the term used by the London Borough of Hackney to refer to those parts of the Borough that are designated under the Council’s Cumulative Impact Policy. There are currently two areas, which are known as the Shoreditch SPA and the Dalston SPA. Maps showing the boundaries of these two SPAs are included in Hackney’s Statement of Licensing Policy.

TEN (Temporary Event Notice)

A Temporary Event Notice (TEN) can be used to temporarily extend the hours or activities permitted by a Premises Licence or Club Premises certificate. Individual licensed premises may obtain a TEN up to 15 times per calendar year. TENs can also be used to hold one-off licensable events at unlicensed premises without the need for a Premises Licence, Club Premises Certificate or the presence of a Personal Licence holder, provided certain criteria are met.

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TfL (Transport for London)

Transport for London (TfL) is a local government body responsible for most aspects of the transport system in Greater London. Its role is to implement London’s transport strategy and to manage transport services across London.