
Cumulative Impact Assessment Review of Statement of Licensing Policy – 2017

Licensing and Technical Support Service
2017

Part 1 – Crime and Disorder

Part 2 – Public Health

Part 3 – Waste Strategy

Protective Marking	OFFICIAL
Title & Version	Alcohol / NTE Related Crime and Disorder FY2011/12 to FY2015/16
Relevant to	Licensing Policy Review CSP – Strategic Assessment Priority MPS – NTE and Licensing Teams LBH - Town Centre Managers
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Introduction

The aim of this analysis is to assess what impact (if any) the growth in Hackney's night time economy (NTE) and number of licensed premises have had on crime and anti-social behaviour between April 2011 and March 2016 (the last five financial years). It will also highlight areas of concern in terms of emerging patterns, trends and associated problems, plus identify the key times, venues and locations where resources and action should be focused. In doing so it will also flag areas (established and emerging) that are adversely susceptible to associated crime and disorder, and where necessary propose options to minimise and manage associated harms. Where there is supporting evidence, these proposals will also include suggestions for licensing policy, such as limitations (or otherwise) in the type, number, proximity and suitable operating hours of licensed premises.

Methodology

Data have been downloaded from the following databases and sources, and separated into the following criteria:

1) Licensed Premise related Crimes:

- a. Crimes reported to the Metropolitan Police that have been linked to a named licensed premise¹. Mappable to exact location where available.
- b. A&E² attendances for alcohol related violence – where location is shown as a bar, pub or club. Full unmappable data for analysis, but also mappable subset.

2) Alcohol Related Crimes:

- a. Crimes reported to the Metropolitan Police that have been flagged as alcohol related, or have alcohol/drink³ references within the text of the DETS (details of investigation) pages of the crime report. Mappable to exact location where available.
- b. All Homerton A&E attendances for alcohol related violence. Not Mapped

¹ See appendix 1 for list of relevant licensed premise types. Only crimes associated with this list were extracted from the data. Please note that this does not mean that each crime occurred within the named premise, as it is not always clear from the quality of data provided.

² Homerton A&E data combined with wider ISTV Pan London data. Combination of mappable and unmappable extracted.

³ Crimes with a flag for alcohol, suspect or offender drinking, and key word search of DETS (Details of Investigation) pages for any reference to "Dr?nk" or "Alcohol".

- c. London Ambulance Service call outs to alcohol related incidents (duplicate calls extracted)⁴. Mapped to Postcode level of precision (ambulance attendance location).
- 3) All Crime (including violence subset) and LAS call outs occurring between the hours of 1800 hours and 0559 hours:
- a. Crimes⁵ reported to the Metropolitan Police between the hours of 1800 and 1559 hours. Mappable to exact location where available.
 - b. Crimes⁶ reported to British Transport Police between the hours of 1800 and 1559 hours. Mappable to tube / overground / rail location.
 - c. Crimes⁷ reported by Transport for London on London buses between the hours of 1800 and 1559 hours. Mappable to exact location where available.
 - d. All ambulance attendances⁸ to incidents between the hours of 1800 and 1559 hours. Mappable to Census Output Area (COA) level of precision only.
- 4) Anti-Social Behaviour incidents occurring between the hours of 1800 hours and 0559 hours:
- a. MPS (DARIS) Anti-Social Behaviour⁹ Incidents between 1800 hours and 0559 hours. Mappable to exact location where available.
 - b. Anti-Social Behaviour incidents¹⁰ reported to British Transport Police between the hours of 1800 and 1559 hours. Mappable to tube / overground / rail location.
 - c. Anti-Social Behaviour incidents¹¹ that occurred on London buses, and recorded by Transport for London. Mappable to exact location.
 - d. Commercial Noise incidents¹² reported to the London Borough of Hackney between the hours of 1800 hours and 1559 hours. Mappable to exact location where available.
- 5) List of Licensed Premises.
- a. Full listing of licensed premises from LBH Hackney for each year from 2012 to 2016. For the purposes of this analysis a subset of “issued” licenses were extracted from each year for mapping and analysis.

⁴ This data set is derived from a combination of data recorded as an alcohol related illness as well as data where a reference to alcohol has been found in a search of the various free-text fields recorded by the ambulance service.

⁵ See appendix 2 for full list of relevant crime types extracted for the purpose of this analysis.

⁶ Crimes extracted for any incident that did not occur on a train, in order to focus on those occurring within Hackney and not in transit between stations or other areas. All crimes excluding burglary and fraud which were omitted from the analysis.

⁷ Any incident with a Met Police reference was extracted from the dataset prior to analysis to minimise duplication with Met Police crime data. Fraud offences were also omitted from the analysis.

⁸ This includes all incidents attended by the London Ambulance Service between 1800 hours and 0559 hours. Many of these are likely to relate to illnesses and injuries with no connection to licensing / NTE related activity.

⁹ See appendix 3 for full list of incident types.

¹⁰ All incidents listed under the “disorder” category.

¹¹ All incidents listed under Disturbance / Disorder (including youth disorder), but excluding any incidents with a Met Police CAD reference to minimise duplication with the MPS DARIS dataset.

¹² Refer to list from Bob...

b. Issued licences were further sub divided into two categories; Pub, Club, Bar; and Other Licensed premises¹³, and matched to postcode and COA centroids to determine number of premises per postcode / COA area. These were in turn used to calculate rates of crime / disorder per licensed premise for each postcode / COA.

6) Other Data - In addition to above all London Ambulance Service (LAS), TfL and BTP assaults were downloaded, but will only be referenced where relevant as the main focus was on NTE related violent crime (1800 hours to 0559 hours), other than for alcohol and licensed premise related violence (see 1 and 2 above).

Limitations

Location accuracy – MPS data in particular. Manually went through LP's by name, but didn't change geocodes, except for when I looked at prem location and mapped those, so other thematic maps might be inaccurate as there were some whoppers in there.

Executive Summary

¹³ Premise type classifications might be subject to some margin of error due to differing interpretations of processing officers in licensing team.

Analysis

1 – Licensed Premises

The following table illustrates the change in number of “issued” licensed premises between 2012 and 2016.

Table 1 – Count of Issued Licensed Premise Types 2012 to 2016¹⁴

Premise Type	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Cafe	0	0	4	13	27
Church/Religious Centre	1	1	1	2	3
Cinema / Theatre	7	7	8	8	8
Hotel	8	10	11	11	14
Night club	12	13	17	17	17
Off-licence	222	232	234	241	250
Other	50	67	134	153	173
Parks / Open spaces	5	5	5	5	6
Pub/Bar	191	198	209	216	234
Restaurant	198	228	245	280	324
School/Community Cent/Sports	5	7	7	8	8
Sex Establishment	2	2	2	2	2
Social Club	6	6	7	8	9
Supermarket	72	80	81	86	88
Takeaway	50	51	51	53	55
Grand Total	829	907	1016	1103	1218

It is clear to see that restaurants, off-licences and bars account for a sizeable chunk of licensed premises in total, and all have grown consecutively in number between 2012 and 2016; Off-licensed premises have increased by 13%, restaurants by 63% and pubs and bars by 23%. Taken together, these premise types accounted for 66% of all licensed premises in Hackney at the end of 2016, which is lower than in 2012 when they accounted for 74%. This is because other types of licensed premises have also grown in number and at higher rates. In total the number of licensed premises in Hackney has risen by almost half since 2012 (+47%).

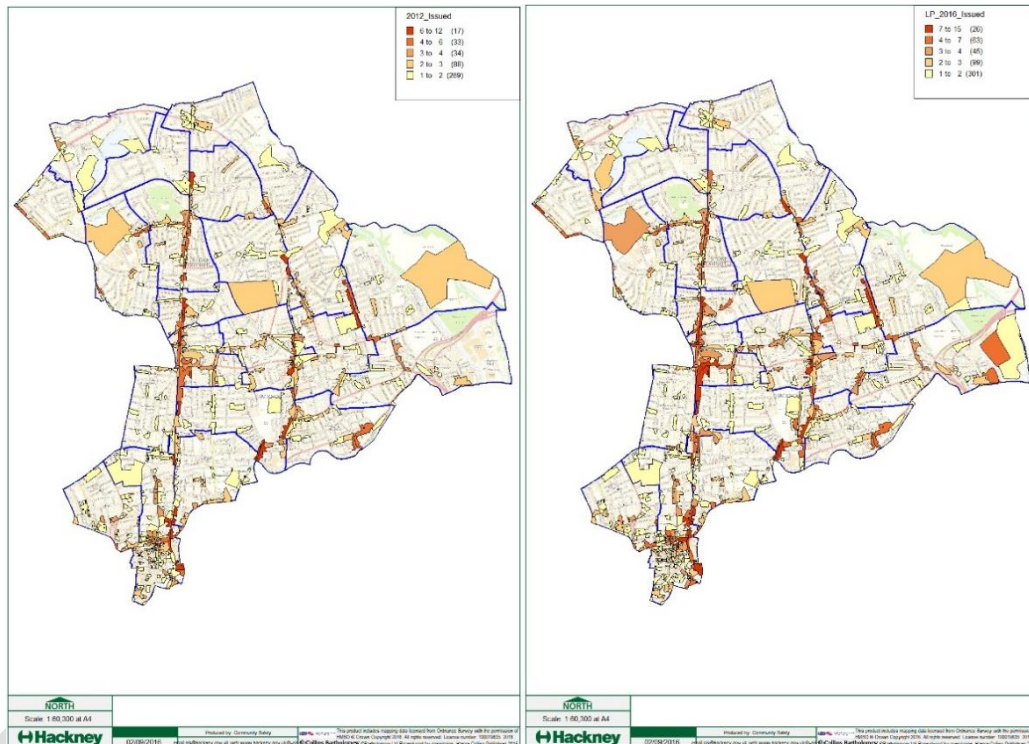
Although still the largest group, the growth in off-licences was not as acute as other types of licensed venue; in 2012 off-licences accounted for 27% of all licensed premises, but this fell to 21% by 2016. The growth in restaurants appears to have been the most prevalent; just 23.9% of the total in 2012, but rising to 27% in 2016. Whilst the number of bars and pubs grew in number between 2012 and 2016 they fell as a proportion of total licensed premises; 23% of the total in 2012 but down to 19% in 2016. There have not been any changes in the number of night clubs since 2014 (most likely as a consequence of licensing management policies in cumulative impact areas), and they only account for 1.4% of the total. This does suggest that the proliferation of bars, pubs and clubs in recent years

¹⁴ See also footnote 13

has not been as severe as has been suggested. With more growth in a variety of licensed premise types (particularly restaurants), and the non-proliferation of night club venues any adverse effects could well have been minimised. Crime / ASB volumes and rates will be compared to these figures to establish what (if any) impact this has had on crime and anti-social behaviour.

The following maps illustrate the geographic spread of licensed premises in Hackney:

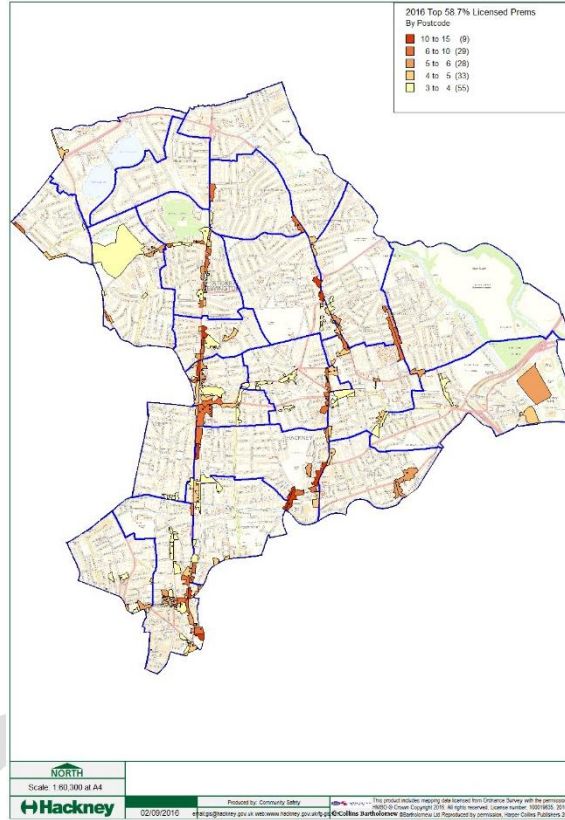
Maps 1 & 2: Location by Postcode of all licensed premises in Hackney 2011 and 2016



The darker red areas on the maps represent postcodes with a higher concentration of licensed premises. Overall there doesn't appear to have been much spatial change between 2012 and 2016, although some areas do appear to have witnessed an increase in intensity over the years. It seems apparent that licensed premises largely follow the line of arterial roads (mostly the A10 and A107), with clusters focused in town centre's; Shoreditch, Dalston, Hackney Central, and London Fields / Broadway Market. There also appears to have been an emergence of premises in the east of the borough close to the Olympic park (Wick ward), particularly during 2016. Four of these premises appear to be bars in the vicinity of the Olympic Park, plus the broadcast centre, some other businesses, and a restaurant. This might be an area still under development in terms of the hospitality and commercial (tech) industries, and with West Ham football club taking up residence at the Olympic stadium this is something worth monitoring and managing sooner rather than later.

The following map illustrates the postcode areas containing the top 59% of licensed premises in Hackney by the end of 2016:

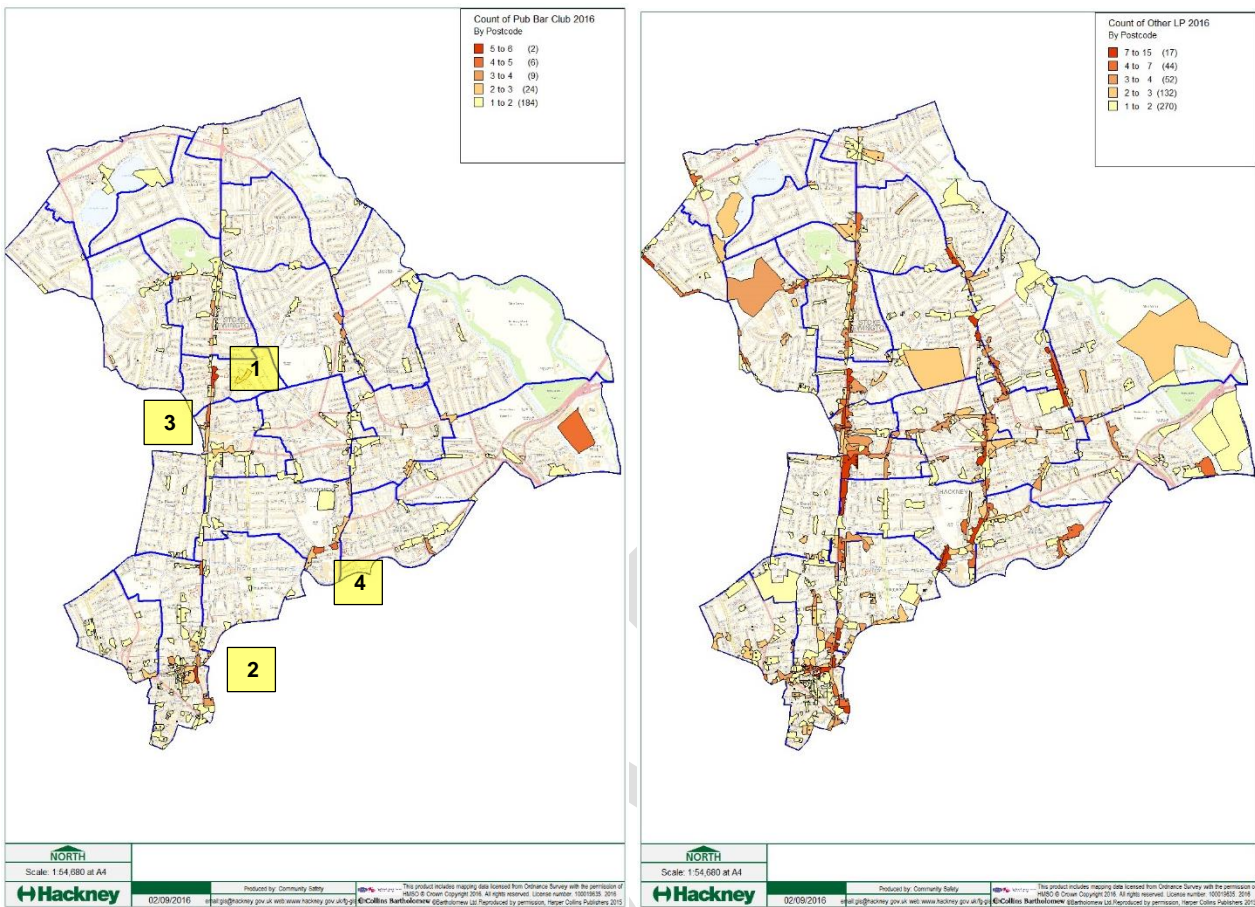
Map 3: Postcodes containing top 58.7% of Licensed Premises 2016



This map is largely consistent with the two above, although it provides a bit more focus in terms of the key locations. Again arterial routes and town centre's dominate.

Looking at the distribution of bars, pubs and clubs versus other licensed premises, the following maps show the volume of premises per postcode area.

Maps 4 & 5: Count of bars, pubs & clubs, and other licensed premises by postcode (2016).



The map on the left illustrates the count of all bars, pubs and clubs per postcode during 2016, and the map on the right the count of other licensed premises. Other than there being a large difference in volume, by and large there is consistency in terms of where both premise types are situated across Hackney.

In terms of pubs, bars and clubs the postcode with the highest count overall is in N16 (No1 on Map; Stoke Newington Road, junction with Arcola Street and Barrett's Grove), with the second highest postcode in E1 (No2 on map above; Junction with Old Street and the A10). The surrounding area of Shoreditch (E1 area) also contains a higher concentration of bars, pubs and clubs than elsewhere, and the area around the Rio Cinema in Dalston also features (No 3 on map). Broadway Market / London Fields area is also prominent with two distinctive areas with higher concentrations of bars, pubs and clubs (No4 on map).

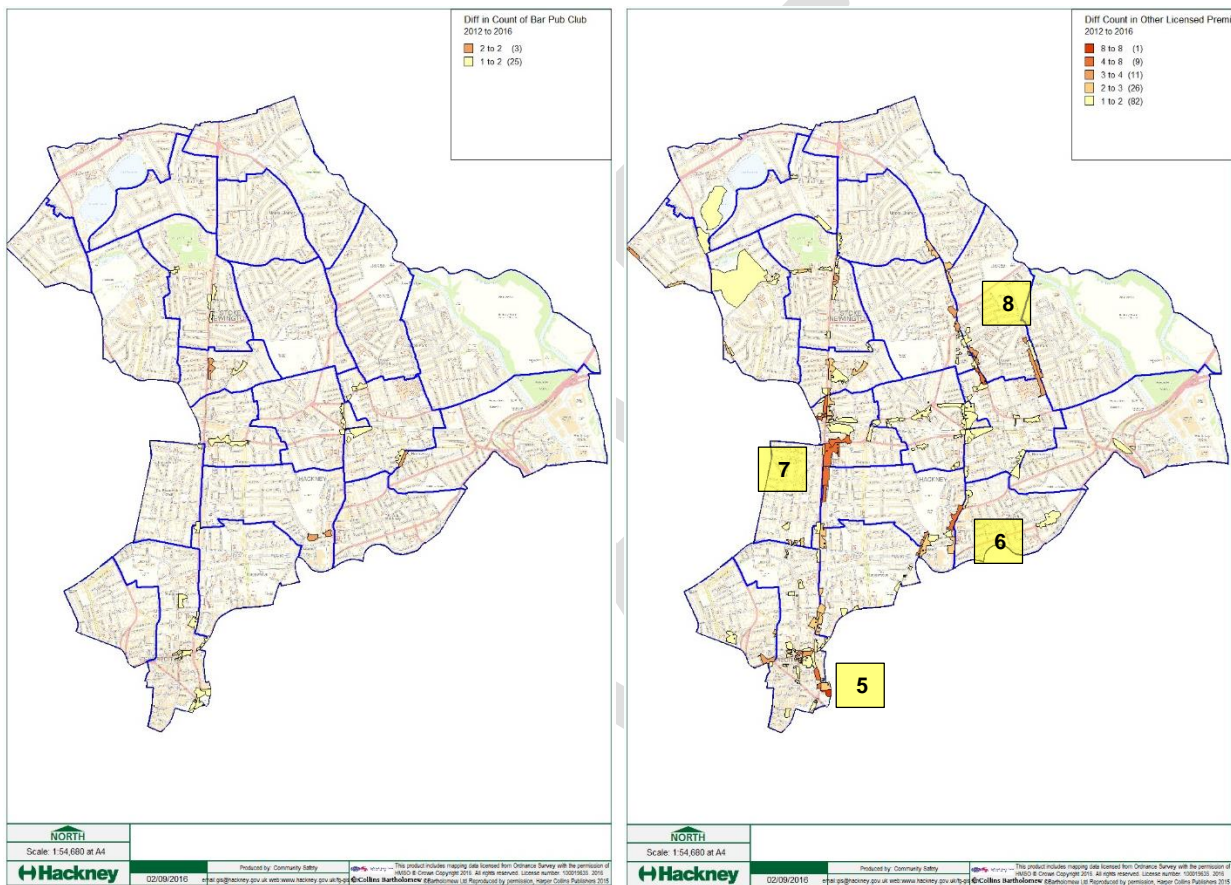
In terms of other¹⁵ licensed premises the postcode with the highest number of premises is actually located in the Broadway Market area, and there are at least 3 other high concentration postcodes

¹⁵ Not a bar, pub or club

within close proximity. Again there are several postcodes with high concentrations of premises in the E8 (Dalston), Stoke Newington (N16), and Shoreditch (E1) areas. What is evident from this map is that there are also a number of locations with high numbers of premises running the length of the A107 from Cazenove / Springfield to Mare Street, and into Broadway Market, with a scattering of premises across the borough, but since this relates to all other types of licensed premises this is not unexpected.

Maps 6 and 7 illustrate the areas where licensed premises have grown in number between 2012 and 2016.

Maps 6 & 7: Difference in the Count of Licensed Premise types per Postcode 2012 to 2016



The map on the left illustrates the wards that experienced changes in the number of bars, pubs and clubs between 2012 and 2016, and the map on the right represents the postcodes that experienced changes in the number of other licensed premises between the same years.

Overall there wasn't much change in the number of bars, pubs and clubs and this is clearly evident from a visual observation of the map. This also reinforces the point made above, in that there hasn't been an acute growth of bars, pubs and clubs in Hackney over the last five years. The areas that experienced some growth were in Shoreditch, Dalston, Stoke Newington, Hackney Central, and

London Fields / Broadway Market, but no single postcode experienced a net increase of more than 2 new premises.

The rise in other types of licensed premises is more clearly evident. The Boxpark area of Shoreditch experienced the largest increase in other premise types (No5 on map), and there was also growth in other postcode areas close by; at this location premises are mostly restaurants. The area of Mare Street near London Fields, plus Broadway Market also experienced more growth than elsewhere (No6 on the map); at this location premises are split between restaurants, takeaways and off-licences. The area from Dalston Kingsland, down Kingsland Road (border of De Beauvoir) also experienced more growth in other licensed premises than elsewhere (No7 on the map); this area is mostly made up of restaurants, off-licences and café's. The other place that saw a lot of change was on the A107 in Clapton (No8 on the map); this area consists largely of café's, supermarkets and restaurants. There was also a growth cluster in Hackney Central where several postcodes experienced a small rise (1 to 2 more).

2 – Licensed Premise Crime

Met Police – Licensed Premise Crime

There was not an exact match between licensed premise types recorded by the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) and London Borough of Hackney (LBH) licensing, so MPS types were matched as closely as possible to LBH categories¹⁶ and a count of crime calculated for each year (table 2).

Overall crimes linked to licensed premises fell between FY2011/12 and FY2015/16 (-27%), with year on year reductions observed after FY2012/13. It should be noted that this is based on crimes reported to the Metropolitan Police where the venue has been linked to a crime in one way or another (inside, outside, opposite, or staff involvement). The judgement to link to a licensed premise is made by the first investigating officer in the case, so any fluctuation in trends or performance based on this information could be biased (based on the perception of the officer making the judgement). As such there will be some further comparison with other data sources prior to making an informed decision on the direction of travel in crime performance. However, this does give us the best possible indication of licensed premise related crimes.

From the table (2) below it is clear that most crime (all years) is linked to clubs, pubs / bars, and supermarkets; over 80% of all crime is linked to these premise types, with 66% in bars, pubs and clubs alone. In FY2011/12 some 88% of crimes were related to bars, pubs, clubs and supermarkets,

¹⁶ See appendix 4

but this fell to 81% by FY2015/16 even though these premise types all increased in volume during the same time period.

Table 2: Count of Crimes per licensed premise type FY2011/12 to FY2015/16

	FY2011/12	FY2012/13	FY2013/14	FY2014/15	FY2015/16
LBH type matched to police					
Cafe	88	104	119	71	116
Cinema / Theatre	29	50	34	20	25
Pub/Bar/Club	2605	2755	2036	1747	1529
Off-licence	22	11	10	15	8
Other + Hotel + church + Park + sex estab + social club	43	67	61	49	50
Restaurant	181	215	214	154	234
School/Community Cent/Sports	6	13	8	11	5
Supermarket	614	593	657	653	651
Takeaway	73	58	57	60	58
	3661	3866	3196	2780	2676

The following premise types experienced a reduction in crime levels between FY2011/12 and FY2015/16: cinemas, off licences, pubs / bars / clubs, schools (although some annual fluctuations, and based on low numbers), and takeaways. However, there was a rise in crime connected to café's, other premises (although not much annual variation), restaurants and supermarkets. Restaurants and other premise types expanded the most during this time period. Café's also increased in number, although according to LBH data there were no café's at all until 2014¹⁷, so this may have also had an adverse impact on crime figures.

In order to gauge the impact of crime based on the numbers of licensed premises (do more popular premise types just have more crime because there are more of them?), a crime rate per licensed premise type was calculated (see table 3).

Taking into account the premise type volume, the crime picture changes somewhat. The rate of crime per pub / club / bar was higher than any other venue type until FY2013/14, and there was a marked decrease between FY2011/12 and FY2015/16. Previous research has found that nightclubs and bars pose a higher crime risk than other types of licensed premise, and these figures appear to confirm previous findings.

¹⁷ this may be misleading if they were previously recorded under another category

Table 3: Rate of crime per licensed premise type FY2011/12 to FY2015/16

LBH type matched to police	Rate 11/12 (Per LP)	Rate 12/13 (Per LP)	Rate 13/14 (Per LP)	Rate 14/15 (Per LP)	Rate 15/16 (Per LP)
Cafe	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	29.75	5.46	4.30
Cinema / Theatre	4.14	7.14	4.25	2.50	3.13
Pub/Bar/Club	12.83	13.06	9.01	7.50	6.09
Off-licence	0.10	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.03
Other + Hotel + church + Park + sex estab + social club	0.60	0.74	0.38	0.27	0.24
Restaurant	0.91	0.94	0.87	0.55	0.72
School/Community Cent/Sports	1.20	1.86	1.14	1.38	0.63
Supermarket	8.53	7.41	8.11	7.59	7.40
Takeaway	1.46	1.14	1.12	1.13	1.05

The rate of crime per café was higher in FY2013/14 than at any other time, but this might be down to the change in the number of recorded café's at the time. The rate of crime recorded at supermarkets was higher than that of bars / pubs / clubs from FY2014/15, and although the rate reduced between FY2011/12 and FY2015/16 the reduction was less than other premise types. Despite the growth in restaurants over the last 5 years (and the rise in crime linked to them), the crime rate (per premise) dropped and is still relatively low compared to other premise types. Off licenced premises also record a very low rate of crimes per premise overall.

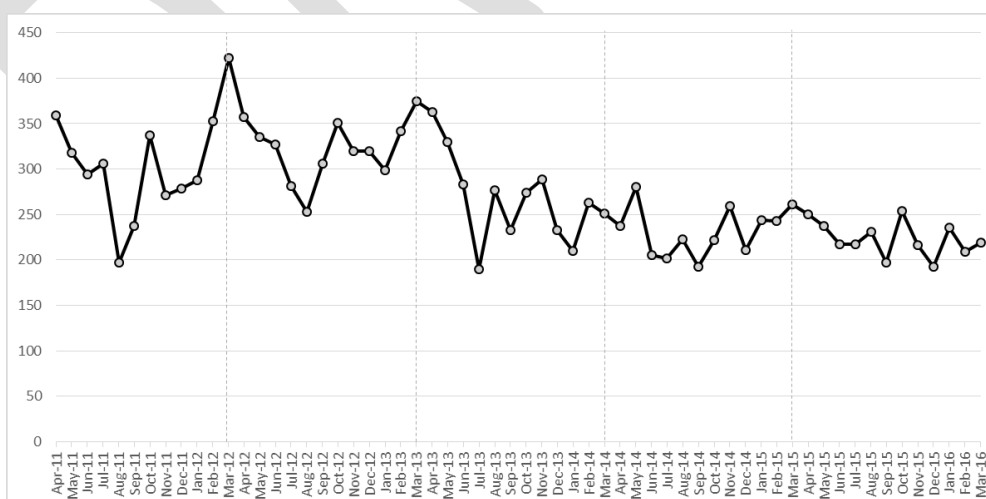
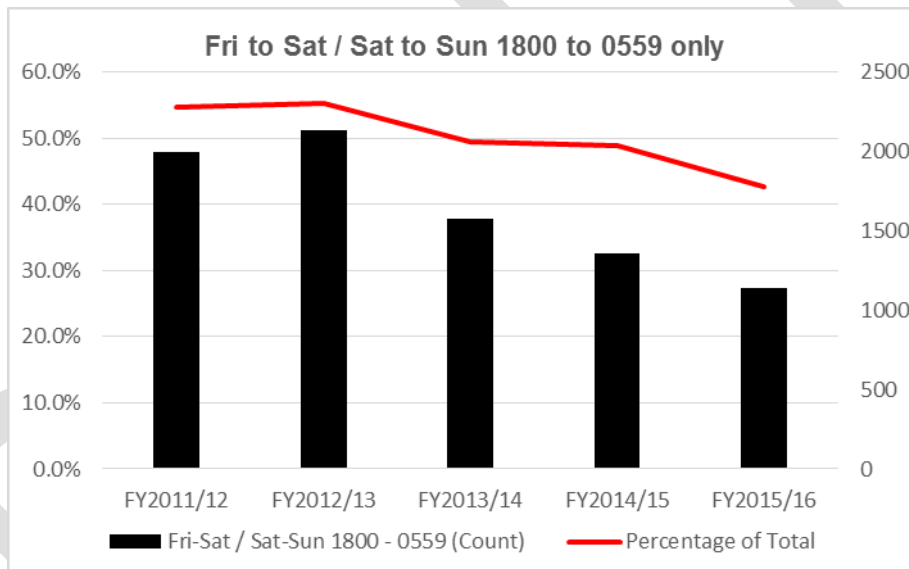
Chart 1 – LP Crimes per month FY2011/12 to FY2015/16

Chart 1 illustrates the number of crimes associated with licensed premises each month for the last five years. It is clear from this that crime levels were higher in FY2011/12 and FY2012/13. Incident levels dropped at the beginning of FY2013/14, and have remained lower since. It is not clear why this happened, but it could have resulted from a change in recording procedures about what

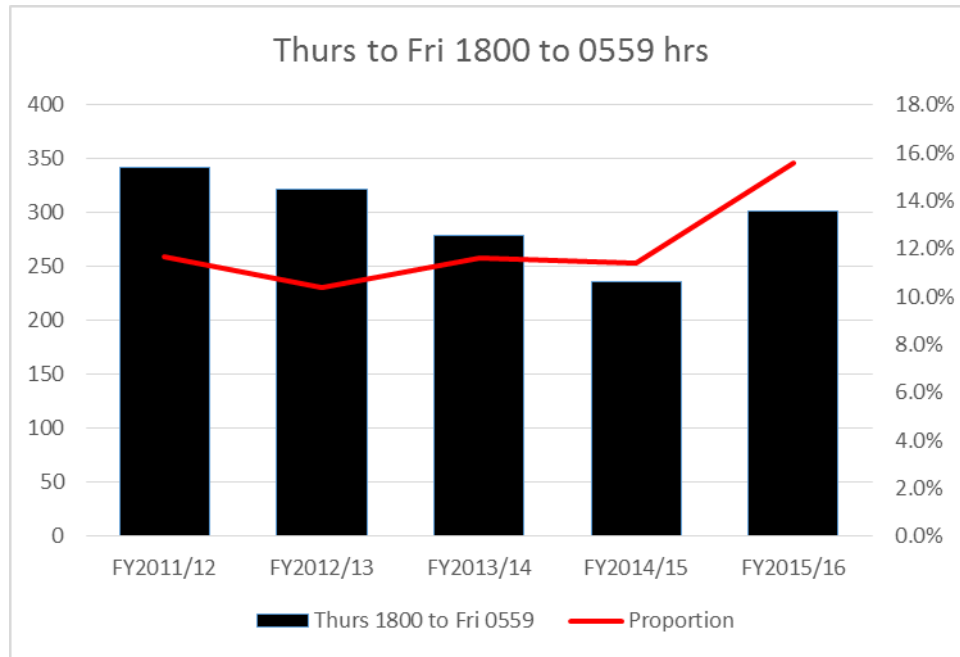
constitutes licensed premise crime, but it is also feasible that it does represent an actual reduction in offence levels.

In the last five years approximately 50% of all crimes took place between the hours of 2200 and 0259 hours (a small five hour timeframe). This shows that most crimes associated with licensed premises occur at night. Overall more crimes were committed between Friday's and Sunday's (69% over the five years), but this has dropped off a bit since FY2013/14, and by FY2015/16 Friday's to Sunday's accounted for 62% of the total. This might imply that overnight crime is spreading to other days of the week, and may indicate some expansion in markets. This appears to be confirmed by further examination of crime data specifically Friday to Sunday, between 1800 and 0059 hours only; crimes reported on these days and at these times fell each year after FY2012/13, both in terms of volume and as a proportion of all crime at those times (see chart 4).

Chart 4: Friday to Saturday and Saturday to Sunday 1800 to 0559 hours only



A more detailed examination of the data revealed three particular timeframes of interest; Thursday evenings to Friday mornings, Friday evenings to Saturday mornings, and Saturday evenings to Sunday mornings (1900 hours to 0459 hours) accounting for some 58% of licensed premise crime overall over the five years. In fact whilst crimes Friday to Saturday have reduced, the count and proportion of incidents between Thursday evenings and Friday mornings show a slightly different pattern; volume dropped between FY2011/12 and FY2014/15 but rose again FY2015/16, and crime also increased proportionally in FY2015/16 (see chart 5). This all appears to point towards activities connected to the night time economy and hospitality industries (and perhaps pubs, bars and clubs), and a small shift of the core NTE hours in to Thursday evenings and Friday mornings.

Chart 5: Thursday to Friday 1800 to 0559 hours only

LP Crime – Premise Type

The way that the police categorise premise type evidently varies from that of the local authority, so it is difficult to generate exact matches because of the random way that premises are categorised by both organisations; in particular there are no standardised way that bars and clubs are classified by either agency, or indeed by individuals within both agencies. For this reason bars, pubs and clubs were aggregated into a single category for the purpose of comparison above. This section focuses on crimes that have been linked to licensed premises by the police. It should also be noted that there is likely to be within variation because of individual biases; what is classified as a bar by one officer might be classified as a club or a pub by another.

As stated previously crimes within the locality of pubs, clubs, bars and supermarkets were the most prevalent, accounting for 84% of all licensed premise crime over the five years. There is some variation from this when the NTE core hours of Friday to Saturday and Saturday to Sunday (1800 to 0559 hours) are considered in isolation. During these core hours, almost half of all licensed premise related crimes (total) were located within the proximity of bars, pubs, clubs and restaurants. 73% of all crimes associated with licensed clubs occurred specifically between Friday evening to Saturday morning and Saturday evening to Sunday morning. 50% of all pub related crimes also occurred during these hours, but only 7% of crime associated with wine bars and bistro's, and only 2% for restaurants and supermarkets indicating that most crimes at these venues occur outside of NTE core hours.

The following tables visually illustrate the concentration of crime associated with these premise types by day of week (DOW) and hour of day (HOD).

Table 4: Lcensed Club DOW & HOD

Hour	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
0						39	36
1						46	49
2						34	37
3						4	2
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							
16							
17							
18							
19							
20							
21							
22					1	1	
23					2	3	

Table 5: Public House DOW & HOD

Hour	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
0						22	21
1						21	26
2						1	1
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10						4	4
11							
12						6	
13						4	
14							
15							
16							
17							
18							
19						50	
20						85	29
21						1	5
22						17	18
23						26	25

Table 6: Wine Bar Bistro DOW & HOD

Hour	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
0						3	2
1						3	3
2						1	2
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							
16							
17							
18							
19							
20							
21							
22						2	
23						4	4

Table 7: Supermarket DOW & HOD

Hour	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
0							
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							
16							
17							
18							
19							
20							
21							
22							
23							

Table 8: Restaurant DOW & HOD

Hour	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
0						2	1
1						2	1
2						5	7
3						4	7
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							
16							
17							
18							
19							
20							
21							
22							
23							

Table 9: Caf  DOW & HOD

Hour	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
0							
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							
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14							
15							
16							
17							
18							
19							
20							
21							
22							
23							

There is a clear demarcation between the day of week (DOW) and hour of day (HOD) that crime was most concentrated at different premise types. It is clear to see that most crimes occurring within the vicinity of supermarkets tend to occur daily; predominantly daytime hours, with very little during the early hours of Friday's, Saturday's or Sundays. Crimes linked to restaurants tend to occur at various

times throughout the week, with higher concentrations each day between the hours of 1900 and 2359 hours, plus additional peaks on Saturday and Sunday mornings. This is probably what would be expected based on operating hours, and the peaks on Saturday and Sunday mornings indicate some connection to the NTE. Crimes occurring within the proximity of café’s also tend to occur predominantly during daytime hours throughout the week. This is in contrast to bars, pubs and clubs where crimes were more highly concentrated during core NTE hours. Based on crime volumes, rates and proportions it might be argued that clubs, bars and pubs pose the greatest crime risk overall. That said, the growth in clubs, bars and pubs appears to be negatively correlated to crime volume and rate; the number of premises has grown, whilst the crimes associated with them have fallen.

Interestingly takeaways (although contributing much less to crime volume or proportion) also appeared to exhibit higher concentrations of crime during NTE core hours, particularly between 0200 and 0259 hours on Saturday and Sunday mornings (table 10), most likely as revellers left other licensed premises and commenced their journeys home. Research has found that when venues close at similar times, large numbers of people head in the same direction, to the same places (taxi ranks, transport hubs and fast food outlets), at the same time, and this can be a catalyst for crime (Graham & Hommel, 2008¹⁸). Many crimes at takeaways were personal thefts or pickpocketing (45%). Violence accounted for almost a third (30%) although more of these involved either no or less serious injuries (harassment and common assault).

Table 10: Takeaways DOW & HOD

Hour	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
0							
1							
2						1	20
3						1	1
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							
16							
17							
18							
19							
20							
21							
22							
23							

¹⁸ Graham, K. and Homel, R. (2008) 'Raising the Bar', 2008, Willan Publishing, p173.

Licensed Premise – Crime Types

Looking at the type of crimes associated with licensed premises in Hackney, theft is the most prevalent across the board (83% of the total), followed by violence (12% of the total), but as theft offences have reduced in the last 5 years (down 39%), violent offences have increased (up 63%); In FY2011/12 theft accounted for 87% of all licensed premise crimes dropping to 73% by the end of FY2015/16, whilst violence rose from 9% to 20% over the same period of time. Despite the reduction, theft offences are still much more prevalent (7 times more) than violence.

In terms of licensed premise type (5 year period total crime):

- Theft and handling at licensed clubs = 29.4% of total licensed premise crime
- Violence at licensed clubs = 3% of total licensed premise crime
- Theft and handling at pubs = 25.1% of total licensed premise crime
- Violence at pubs = 3% of total licensed premise crime
- Theft and handling at supermarkets = 14% of total licensed premise crime
- Violence at supermarkets = 3% of total licensed premise crime

75% of violence was concentrated in the proximity of licensed clubs, pubs and supermarkets overall, and over the 5 year period violent crimes increased at: café's (+4; 40%), licensed clubs (+64; 79%), pubs (+44; 56%), restaurants (+36; 240%), supermarkets (+42; 48%), and takeaways (+5; 25%). Even though crimes overall fell at these establishments, the rise in violence might warrant further investigation.

Incidents of serious wounding increased the most over the 5 year period (+105; 618%), harassment offences rose 106% (+69), and common assault by 65% (+57). Assault with injury was the only type of violence that reduced (-36; 25%) between FY2011/12 and FY2015/16, although crime levels started to rise again during FY2014/15 (see chart 6). Much of the rise in Harassment was most likely due to the introduction of new classifications in 2015, and this can be seen from the chart (9) below. Robbery also increased by 132% (+25), and sex offences by 111% (+10).

Chart 6: Assault with Injury – Licensed Premises Apr11 to Mar16

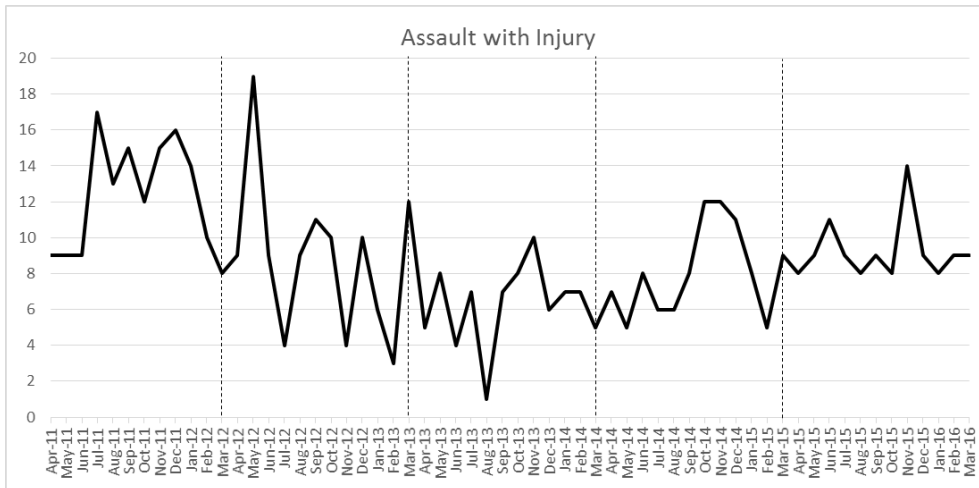


Chart 7: Common Assault – Licensed Premises Apr11 to Mar16

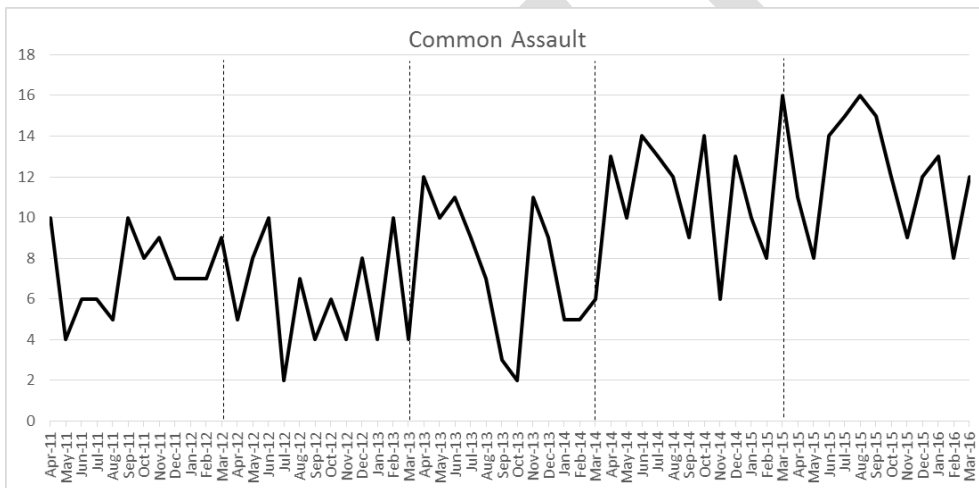


Chart 8: Serious Wounding – Licensed Premises Apr11 to Mar16

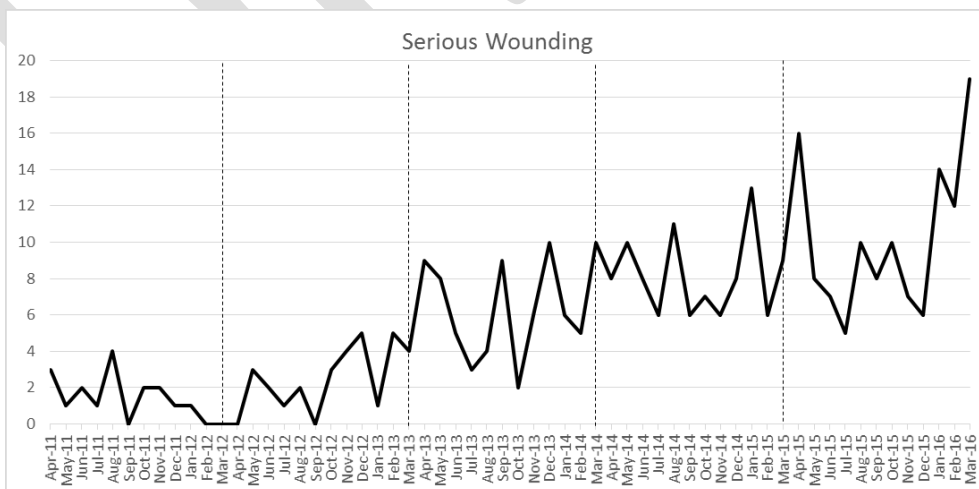


Chart 9: Harassment – Licensed Premises Apr11 to Mar16

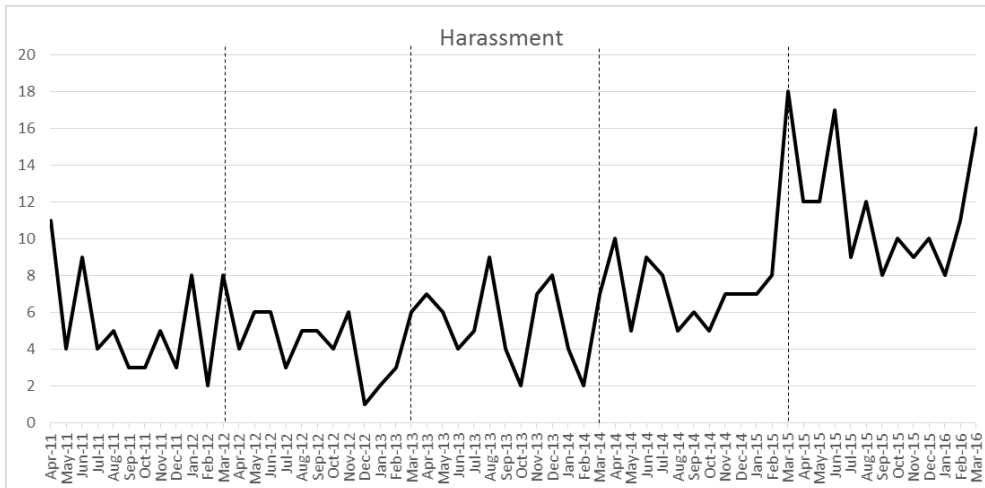
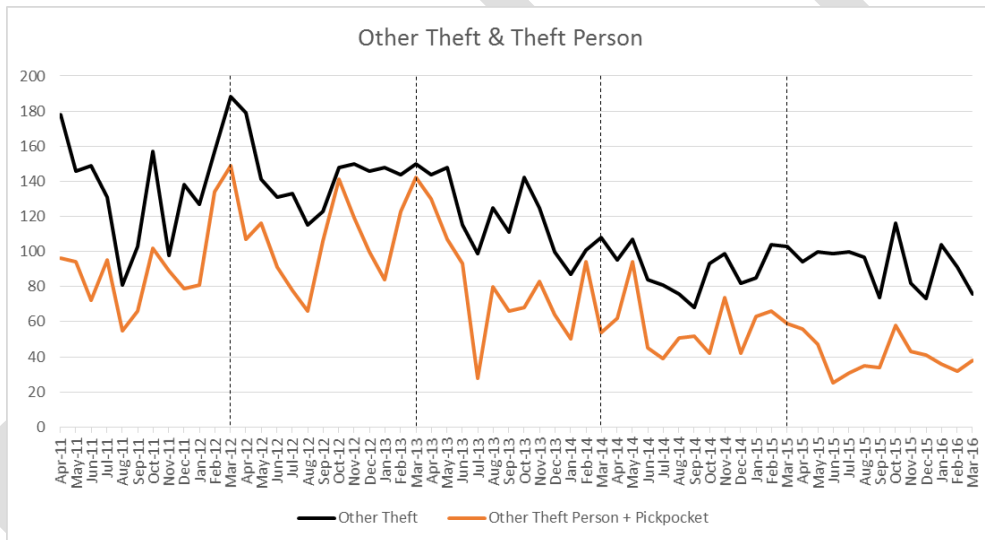


Chart 10: Theft Person and Other Theft – Licensed Premises Apr11 to Mar16



Where sex offences occurred within the proximity of licensed premises, 65% were linked to licensed clubs and pubs, and licensed clubs saw the largest increase. There was a rise in sexual offences linked to pubs in FY2012/13, but offence levels fell and subsequently stabilised after FY2013/14. Rapes have a tendency to cluster between the hours of midnight and 0449 hours, whilst other sexual offences were a little more spread out between 1500 hours and 0559 hours; peak hours between midnight and 0359 hours.

Robberies mostly occurred within the proximity of licensed clubs, pubs and supermarkets. Robberies occurred throughout the day (most likely the supermarket effect), but increased in volume between 1900 hours and 0559 hours; peak hours of midnight to 0459 hours again suggesting a connection with the broader NTE.

Assaults with injury and serious woundings were more prevalent at licensed clubs and pubs, and to a slightly lesser extent at supermarkets, whilst less serious violence (harassment and common assault) was more common in and around supermarkets, then pubs and clubs. Subsequently serious woundings were more concentrated between the hours of 2200 and 0359 hours, and assaults with injury between the hours of 2100 hours and 0459 hours, although assaults with injury also occurred to a lesser extent throughout daytime hours because of the supermarket connection. Harassment offences tended to be more evenly spread throughout the day and night because of the dual association with supermarkets, plus pubs and clubs. Common assaults occurred any time between midday and 0359 hours, but reached a peak between 2300 and 0259 hours, which is interesting because pubs and clubs had lower levels of offending than supermarkets overall.

Convenience stores and supermarkets were mostly affected by shoplifting offences which took place during daytime hours; peak 1300 to 1659 hours.

LP Type – Street Locations

Overall 18% of crime connected to licensed premises occurred on Kingsland Road and Shoreditch High Street. Kingsland Road forms part the A10 south of Dalston Lane and Balls Pond Road ([see...](#)), and it runs into Shoreditch High Street where the A10 continues south towards the City ([see...](#)).

27% of licensed premise crimes occurred in the proximity of Shoreditch: Old Street, Curtain Road, Rivington Street, Hoxton Street / Square, Holywell Lane, Leonard Street and Great Eastern Street ([see...](#)). Old Street, Great Eastern Street and Holywell Lane also all connect with Shoreditch High Street and the bottom end of Kingsland Road.

Kingsland High Street, Stoke Newington Road and Stoke Newington High Street form the A10 North of Dalston Junction ([see...](#)) and these three roads accounted for 14% of licensed premise crime overall.

6% of licensed premise crime occurred on Mare Street that runs south on the A107 from the Narrow Way in Hackney Central, passing London Fields into Tower Hamlets ([see...](#)).

The same roads also appear to contain higher concentrations of licensed premises, but that might be not be unexpected considering this analysis focuses on crimes that occurred in and around licensed premises.

The following table identifies the roads where crimes were most associated with particular types of licensed premises.

Map..Top 65% LP Crime by street

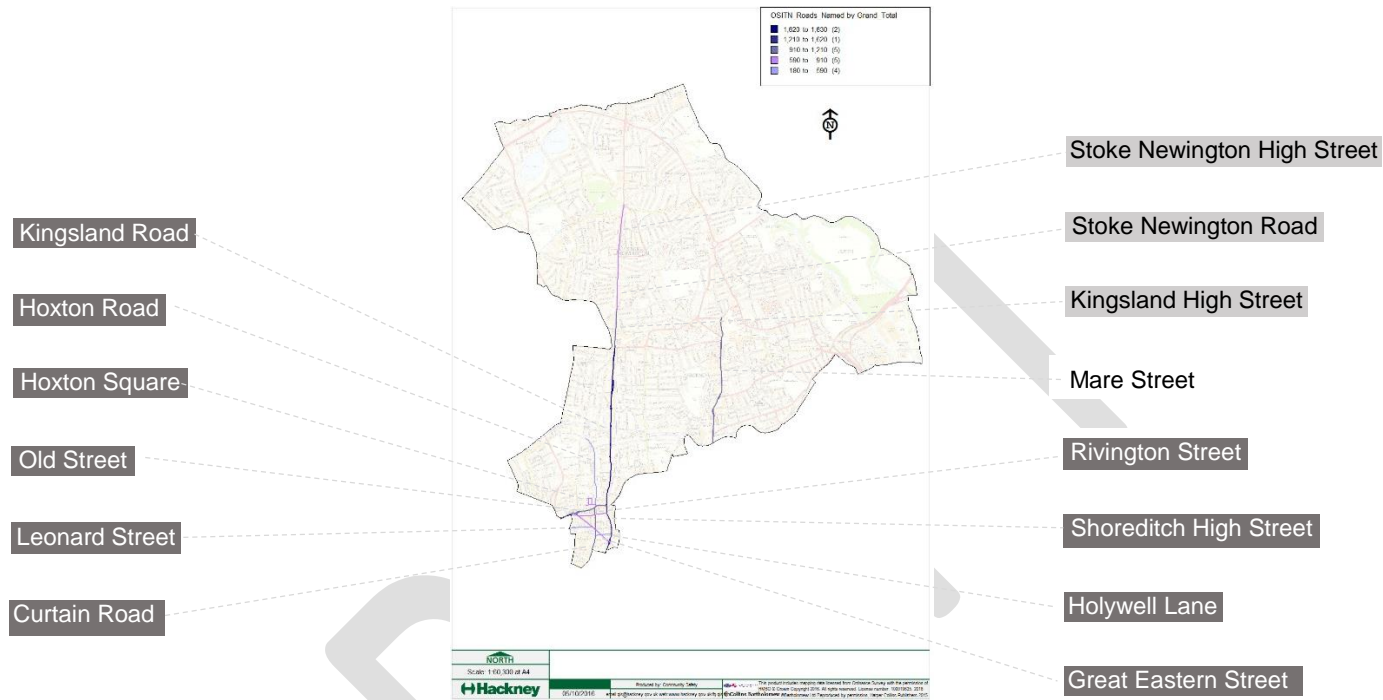


Table:...Main Location of Crime (Road) by Premise type FY2011/12 to FY2015/16

Licensed Clubs	Pubs	Supermarkets	Restaurants	Cafés	Takeaways
Kingsland Road	Kingsland Road	Morning Lane	Mare Street	Kingsland Road	Mare Street
Old Street	Curtain Road	Mare Street	Kingsland Road	Broadway Market	Kingsland High Street
Rivington Street	Shoreditch High Street	Stamford Hill	Kingsland High Street	Ashwin Street	Kingsland Road
Shoreditch High Street	Mare Street	Dalston Cross Shopping Centre	Shoreditch High Street	Dalston Cross Shopping Centre	Great Eastern Street
Kingsland High Street	Stoke Newington High Street	Well Street	Great Eastern Street	Mare Street	Old Street
Stoke Newington Road	Old Street	Amhurst Park	Hoxton Square	Kingsland High Street	Shoreditch High Street
Curtain Road	Great Eastern Street	Stoke Newington High Street	Stoke Newington High Street	Stoke Newington Church Street	Stamford Hill
Hoxton Square	Broadway Market	Kingsland Road	Stoke Newington Road	Stoke Newington High Street	
Great Eastern Street	Hoxton Square	Dalston Square	Broadway Market	Stoke Newington Road	
Holywell Lane	Kingsland High Street	Blackstock Road	Stoke Newington Church Street	Chatsworth Road	
Leonard Street	Hoxton Street	Clapton Common	Curtain Road	Great Eastern Street	
Richmond Road	Stoke Newington Church Street		City Road	Dalston Lane	
Stoke Newington High Street	Rivington Street		Old Street	Shoreditch High Street	
n = 4639 crimes	n = 3390 crimes	n = 2040 crimes	n = 739 crimes	n = 307 crimes	n = 181 crimes
= 29% all LP crimes	= 21% all LP crimes	= 13% all LP crimes	= 5% all LP crimes	= 2% all LP crimes	= 1% all LP crimes
= 85% of all licensed club crimes	= 72% all pub crimes	= 69% all supermarket crimes	= 74% all restaurant crimes	= 62% all café crimes	= 59% all takeaway crimes

Crimes occurring in the streets on table xxx accounted for 71% of all crimes at licensed premises. Looking at the distribution of crimes by premise type, crime locations for clubs and pubs overlap, particularly in the South of the borough (the Shoreditch area), and in Dalston / Stoke Newington. A more in depth look at the data found that in many instances some premises had been cross categorised as a club on one occasion and a pub on another occasion, and for this reason both were merged before any further analysis was undertaken. The location of most restaurant related crimes were also relatively consistent with those occurring in pubs and clubs, whilst café crimes were more concentrated in the Dalston / Stoke Newington area, and takeaways more focused in the Shoreditch area. The main exception was in crimes occurring in the vicinity of supermarkets, and other than Dalston, Shoreditch and Stoke Newington High Street locations were more dispersed.

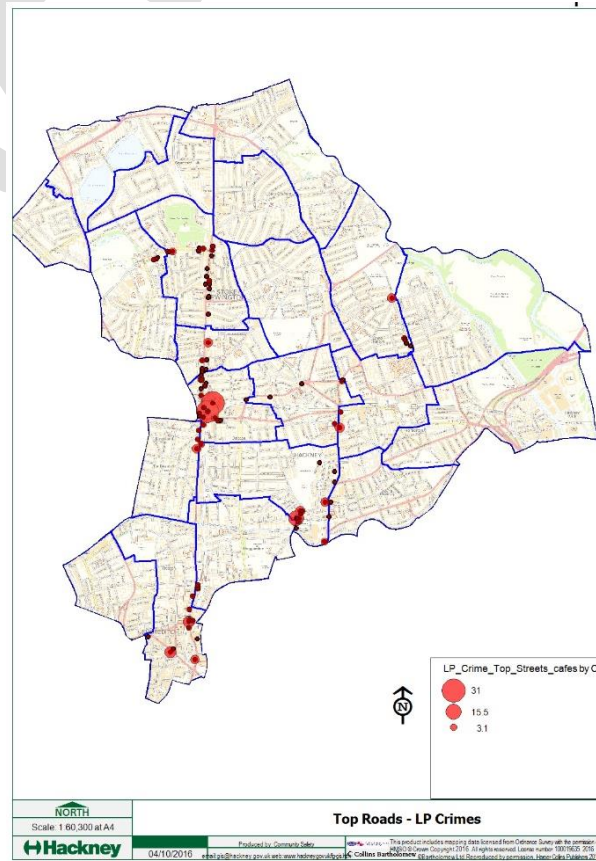
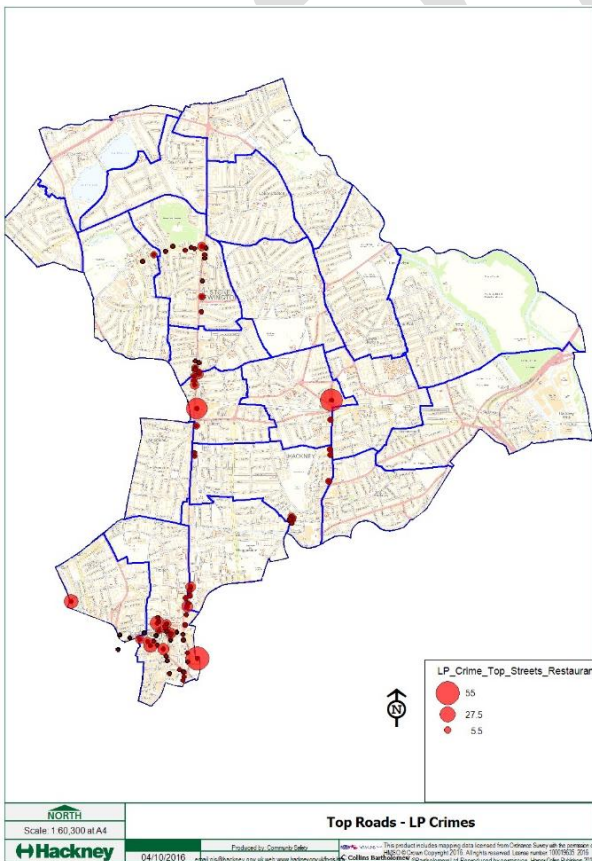
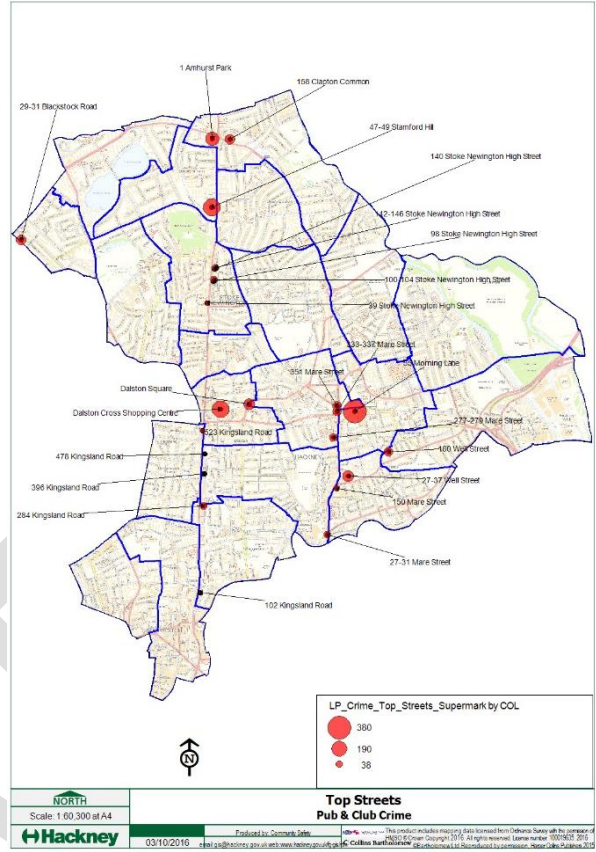
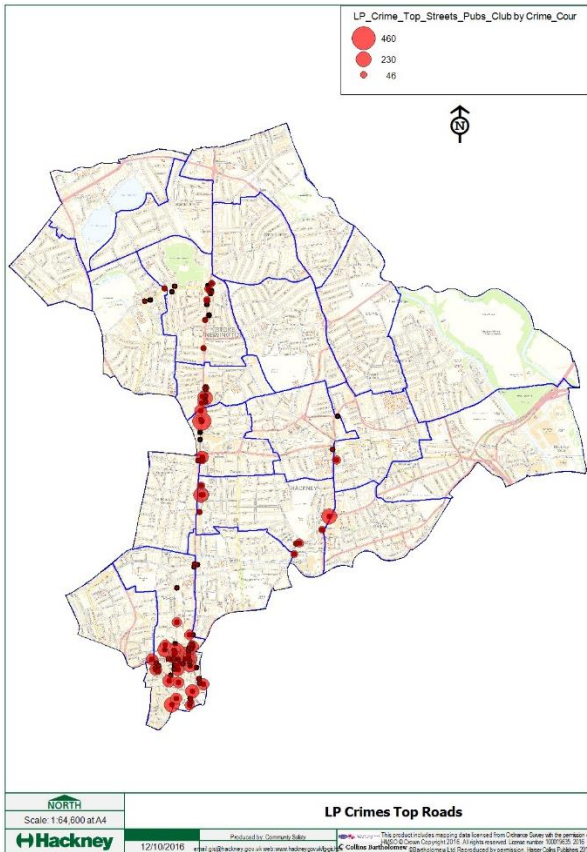
Maps.... to highlight the exact locations and types of premises associated with crimes for the last five years. Each dot represents an address (street name and number), and the size of the dot indicates the number of crimes associated with each venue (the larger the dot, the more crimes). Licensed clubs and pubs were merged together and venues with the highest volume of crimes were in Shoreditch, Kingsland Road, the Dalston area, Mare Street junction with Well Street, and Broadway market. It was a similar picture for Restaurants and takeaways, in that the main venues associated with crime were also in Shoreditch and Dalston, but Hackney Central featured more prominently than with clubs and bars. The crime areas associated with supermarkets were very different, in that there were next to no reported incidents in Shoreditch, and specific locations stood out; Dalston Cross shopping Centre, Hackney Central (Tesco's), plus Mare Street, Stamford Hill and Amhurst Park.

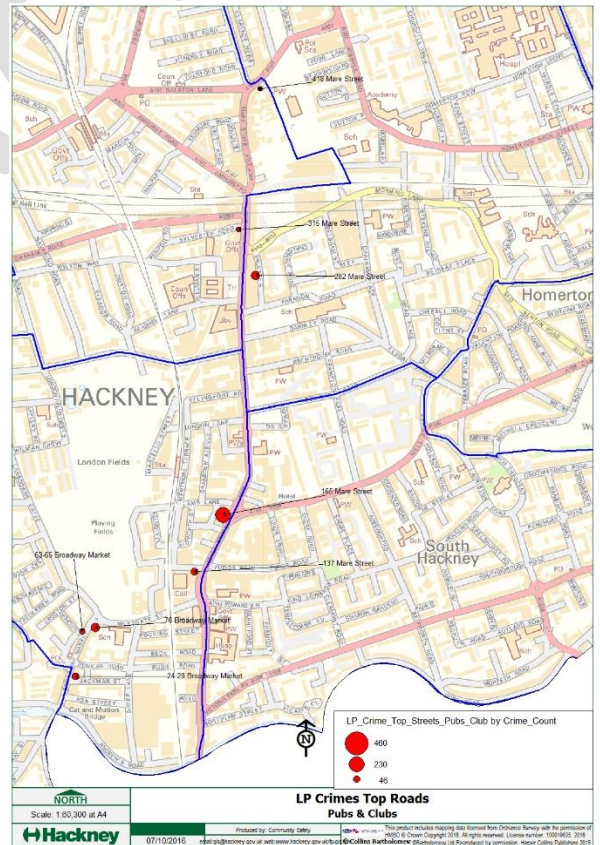
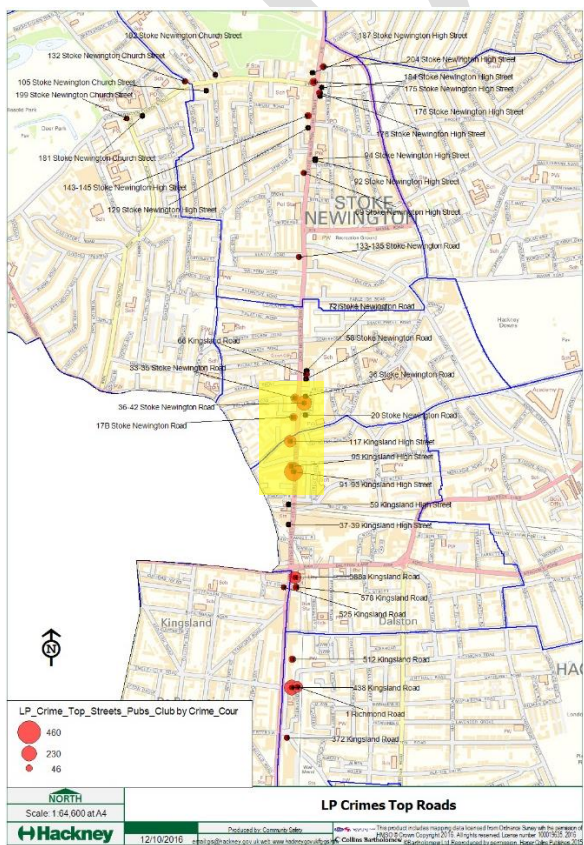
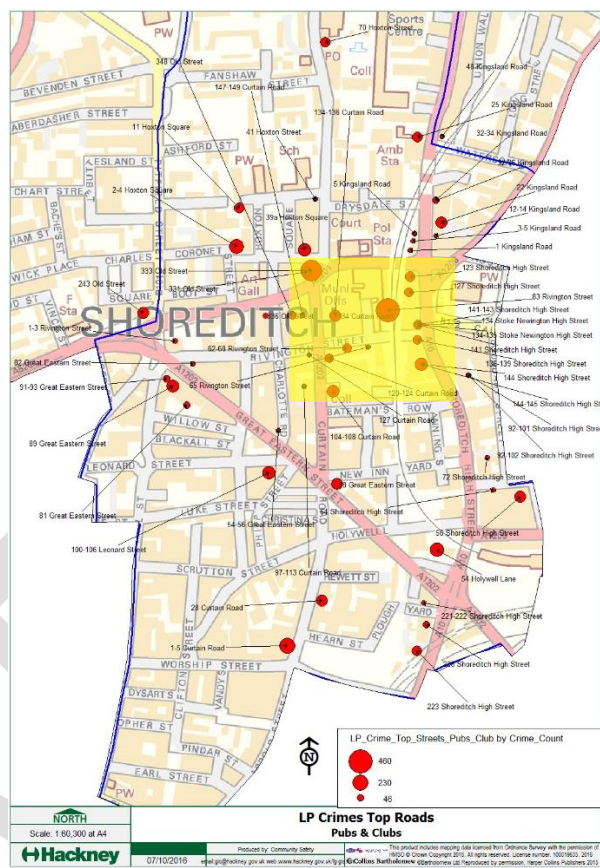
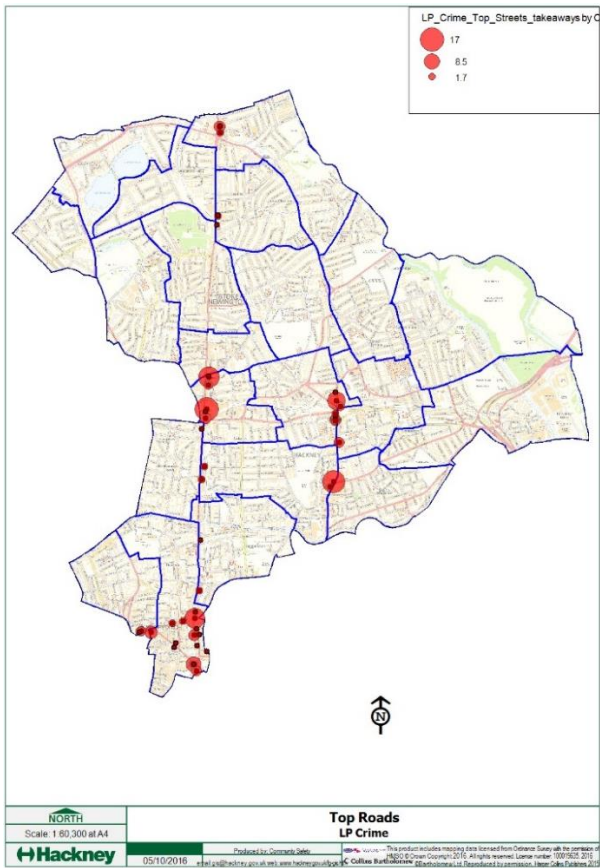
Maps to..... provide a more in depth perspective of venues associated with the various premise types in Hackney.

Bars and Clubs – Shoreditch

It is evident from the more detailed map (xx) that much of the crime associated with licensed premises in the Shoreditch area occurred in the vicinity of the Shoreditch triangle (Old Street / Shoreditch High Street / Great Eastern Street). The two venues contributing the most to crime were **Cargo's at 83 Rivington Street**, and the **333 Club on Old Street**. Other venues with high levels of crime were: **Hoxton Square Bar and Kitchen**, 2-4 Hoxton Square; **The Queen of Hoxton**, 1-5 Curtain Road; **Concrete**, 56 Shoreditch High Street; **Village Underground**, 54 Holywell Lane; **The Book Club**, 100-106 Leonard Street; **The Shoreditch**, 144-145 Shoreditch High Street; **Electricity Showroom**, 39a Hoxton Square; **Trapeze**, 89 Great Eastern Street; **Bar Music Hall**, 134-146 Curtain Road; **Hoxton Pony**, 104-108 Curtain road; **Roadtrip**, 243 Old Street; **Catch 22**, 22 Kingsland Road; **Old Blue Last**, 38 Great Eastern Street; **On the Rocks**, 25 Kingsland Road;

Map...





The Cornershop, 123 Shoreditch High Street; **Kitchen Restaurant and Bar (Zigfrid Von Underbelly)**, 11 Hoxton Square; **The Horse and Groom**, 28 Curtain Road; **Trafik**, 331 Old Street; **The Light Bar**, 223 Shoreditch High Street (although it is likely this venue closed around FY2014/15 since there have been no crimes since FY2013/14 and it is no trace on the 2016 licensing lists); **Comedy Café and Bedroom Bar**, 62-68 Rivington Street; **The Macbeth**, 70 Hoxton Street; **Café Kick**, 127 Shoreditch High Street; **The Dragon Pub**, 136-239 Shoreditch High Street; **Barrio East**, 141-143 Shoreditch High Street; **The Hoxton**, 81 Great Eastern Street (no trace licensing list); **The Strongroom Bar**, 120-124 Curtain Road; and **B@1**, 348 Old Street.

Between FY2011/12 and FY2015/16 crimes associated with these premises in Shoreditch reduced by 57% overall. Some venues experienced little change in crime volume over the years; Queen of Hoxton, The Shoreditch, and The Hoxton. A few premises were associated with more crimes over the years; The Bookclub (up 19% since FY2011/12), Bar Music Hall (up 35%), and The Cornershop (up 54% since FY2011/12, but down on peak year FY2014/15). Crimes associated with Cargo's fell by 59% and by 77% at the 333 Club. Both of these venues have large capacities, and Cargo's in particular has been cooperating with the police licensing team to tackle crime related issues.

Theft was the most prevalent crime occurring in the vicinity of these premises, with violent crime to a much lesser extent, although violence tended to cluster around a core group of venues: Cargo's, The 333 Club, The Hoxton Pony, The Shoreditch, and the Cornershop all of which are located within a few streets of each other (see highlighted section on map....). These venues alone were all in the top 10 venues for violence and accounted for 18% of all violence at pubs and clubs in Hackney over the 5 years. All but the 333 club experienced an increase of violence between FY2011/12 and FY2015/16, although offences increased at the 333 between FY2011/12 and FY2014/15 before dropping in FY2015/16 (although this was most likely the result of a licencing review prompted by high levels of violence). Of the violent crimes occurring at these few venues alone over the 5 year period, 69% (n=111) occurred between 0000 and 0259 hours. Assault with injury was the largest contributor (n=66) and all occurred between the hours of 2100 and 0559, with a peak time of 0000 to 0259 hours. Serious wounding was the 2nd highest contributor (n=40) with all incidents occurring between 2200 and 0459 hours, and Common assault was 3rd highest (n=39) with incidents a bit more spread out between 2000 and 0459 hours, but nonetheless with peak times of 0000 and 0259 hours. It is probable that venues in this activity node have later opening hours than other premises in the wider area. This might make for higher levels of pedestrian congestion in the area later at night as people converge on premises with later licencing hours, and in turn might lead to violent episodes as inebriated people navigate their way through busy bars, clubs and streets. There might be an argument for allowing more premises to have later opening hours across a wider concentric area to limit congestion. One such proposal would be to permit later licencing hours to venues outwards

from a central point to disperse the population more naturally as they make their way home ([reference](#)), but this might not be practical in Shoreditch since many visitors are not from Hackney, with most heading to transport hubs and taxi ranks to complete their journey home. Alternatively the consideration would be on maintaining the focus in one place, but with the provision of better place management and policing of the inevitable problems, particularly between the hours of 0000 and 0259 hours.

Bars and Clubs – Dalston and Stoke Newington

There were three areas where crimes clustered around bars and clubs in Dalston and Stoke Newington. The first was on Stoke Newington High Street (North of map xx) where incidents were mostly connected to **The Three Crowns** at 175 Stoke Newington High Street, **The Coach and Horses** at 178 Stoke Newington High Street, and **The Rochester Castle** at 143 to 145 Stoke Newington High Street. Crime volume was generally lower in this area than elsewhere in Dalston (Kingsland High Street, and Kingsland Road).

The most prominent cluster in Dalston was located between 91 to 93 Kingsland High Street (**The Alibi**), and 36 to 42 Stoke Newington Road (**The Nest**), and these two venues featured heavily in terms of crime volume even when compared to venues in Shoreditch. Both were in the top 5 venues for crime associated with bars and clubs in the borough. Within this stretch of road other venues have also been linked to crime: **Open the Gate (Birthdays)**, 33 to 35 Stoke Newington Road; **Efes Snooker Club**, 17b Stoke Newington Road; **The Jazz Bar**, 4 Bradbury Street; **Dalston Superstore**, 117 Kingsland High Street, and **Dalston Pizza**, 95 Kingsland High Street. Between FY2011/12 and FY2015/16 the number of crimes at Alibi's fell overall by 31%, however whilst crime dropped between FY2011/12 and FY2013/14, it rose in FY2014/15 with no change in FY2015/16. At the Nest, crime volume hasn't changed much since FY2011/12, although FY2012/13 was the peak high and crime incidents subsequently dropped and then fluctuated between FY2013/14 and FY2015/16. Crime levels reduced at the Dalston Superstore, the Jazz Bar in Bradbury Street (down 87%) and Efes Snooker Club. Whilst the area stands out, the level of crime linked to actual licensed bars and clubs in this location fell overall. Most of the crimes at these venues was theft related, with some violence but at lower levels than Shoreditch. This is also evident from map xx which highlights the areas containing the top 54% of all violence.

The third cluster in the Dalston area was on Kingsland Road, junction with Richmond Road. The three premises that stood out there were **Passing Clouds** (now closed permanently), **The Haggerston** pub (438 Kingsland Road) again mostly for theft offences, and **Visions** nightclub (588a Kingsland Road). Most of the crime at Visions was theft person (pickpocket) and other theft, and there was a net increase by the end of FY2015/16 although theft levels fluctuated up and down a bit

year on year. Violent crime also increased at Visions between FY2011/12 and FY2015/16; until FY2014/15 there had been virtually no reports of violence.

Bars and Clubs – Hackney Central, Mare Street and Broadway Market

There are broadly speaking 3 main locations for crime at pubs and clubs in this part of Hackney, but overall there were fewer pubs and clubs situated in the wider area overall (see map 4 above).

The first location was in the vicinity of Hackney Central, and the venue that stands out most was the **Wetherspoons** at 282 Mare Street. The other two venues in the wider Hackney Central area were **The Cock Tavern** at 315 Mare Street, and **Tommy Flynn's** at 418 Mare Street (top of the Narrowway). The Wetherspoons had the 4th highest volume of violence compared to other pubs / clubs in the borough, and levels increased over the years.

In the southern half of Mare Street are located the **Dolphin Pub** (165 Mare Street), and **The London Fields pub** (137 Mare Street). The Dolphin was linked to the most crimes in this area, and on its own was one of the top ten pub / club locations for crime in Hackney. By FY2015/16 crime levels had vastly reduced at the Dolphin, however crime levels were high between FY2012/13 and FY2013/14. This might in part have been due to the licensing review and temporary revocation of the late night licence at the Dolphin in 2013, although this decision was later reversed and the late night licence re-established in September 2014 (FY2014/15). Most of the crime at the Dolphin was theft related, and this was the basis on which the Police originally reviewed the licence at the venue. Analysis of A&E data for violent injuries has also highlighted the Dolphin as a location associated with violent crime, and it also had the 7th highest volume of police recorded violence when compared to all pubs and clubs in the borough. The vast majority of crimes reported at the Dolphin did appear to correlate to the later opening hours; violence levels were most prevalent between 2300 and 0559 hours, whilst theft offences were most prevalent between 2300 and 0459 hours.

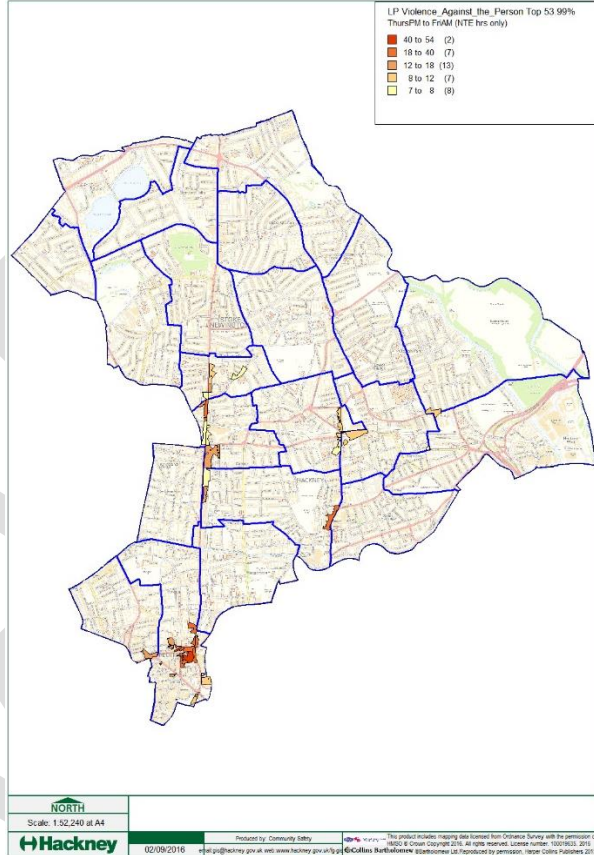
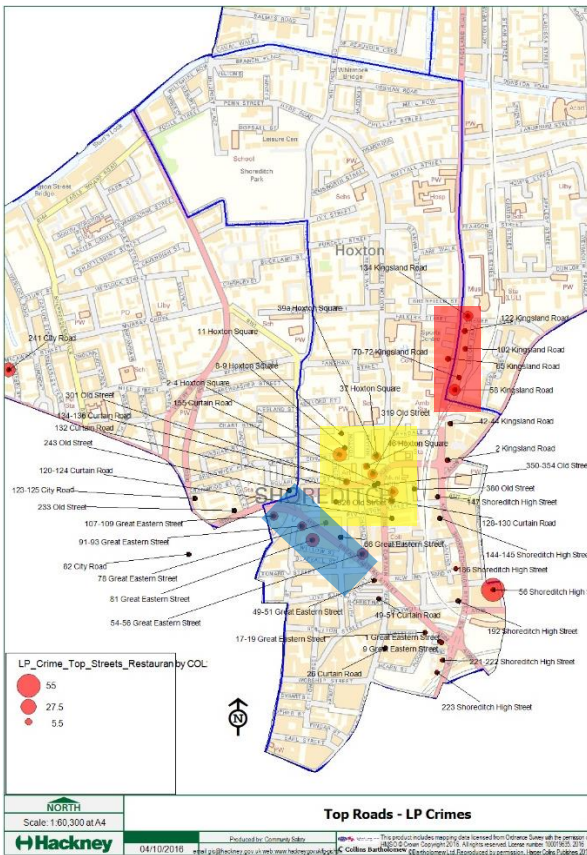
Restaurants – Shoreditch

The picture of crimes in and around restaurants in Shoreditch differs somewhat from the pub / club crime picture described above. There were low level clusters: In the Curtain Road / Hoxton Square area (highlighted **yellow**); along Kingsland Road (highlighted **red**), between 58 Kingsland Road (Viet Grill) and 134 Kingsland Road (Song Que Café, although also listed as Loong Kee, and Namcaphe); and on Great Eastern Street (highlighted **blue**), between 54 to 56 Great Eastern Street (Reds True BBQ, although police data also linked to Great Eastern Dining Rooms, and Casa Negra at the same address) and 107 to 109 Great Eastern Street (Best Mangal). Crime at these locations was not particularly high over the last five years. There was also some overlap with the club / pub crime list particularly in the Curtain Road / Hoxton Square area where restaurant crimes were linked to Hoxton

Square Bar and Grill, and New Bar Music Hall, although there were some previously unreferenced venues such as Busaba in Old Street, and Red Dog Salloon in Hoxton Square, but none were associated with high offending levels. The one outstanding venue was Concrete’s at 56 Shoreditch High Street. Most of the crimes linked to Concrete’s were theft related, but over the years (FY2011/12 to FY2015/16) crime has reduced enormously in the locality of this venue (down 80%, 78 fewer crimes).

Map xx: Crimes linked to Restaurants – Shoreditch

Map xx: Postcodes with top 54% VAP (All Years)



Restaurants – Dalston and Stoke Newington

Aside from some relatively low level clusters along Stoke Newington Church Street (North West on map xx), and a cluster of again low level crimes associated to restaurants between 95 Kingsland Road and 33 to 35 Stoke Newington Road, the main venue of interest was 36 to 42 Kingsland High Street, which is the Dalston McDonalds. Over the years there was a mix of crime reports although mostly thefts and violence. Crime levels increased in FY2013/14, but have fallen each year since.

Restaurants – Mare Street and Broadway Market

The stand out venue linked to crime on Mare Street is 359 to 363 Mare Street, which is also McDonalds. This premise has a long standing history of associated crime and anti social behaviour (ASB), and over the years crime reports associated to this venue have risen overall. There is an

almost even split between theft and violent crime at this address; common assault, harassment and assault with injury all of which increased in number during FY2015/16. Violence at this McDonalds occurred at various times throughout the day, with no prominent timeframe (both during daytime and night time economy hours). The only other cluster was in the vicinity of Broadway Market, however it should be noted that these represented too few crimes to be of any major significance, and bearing in mind the higher volume of other licensed premises located at Broadway Market it is not extraordinary in terms of crime volume.

Map xx: Crimes linked to Restaurants – Stoke Newington & Dalston



Map xx: Crimes linked to Restaurants – Mare Street and Broadway Market

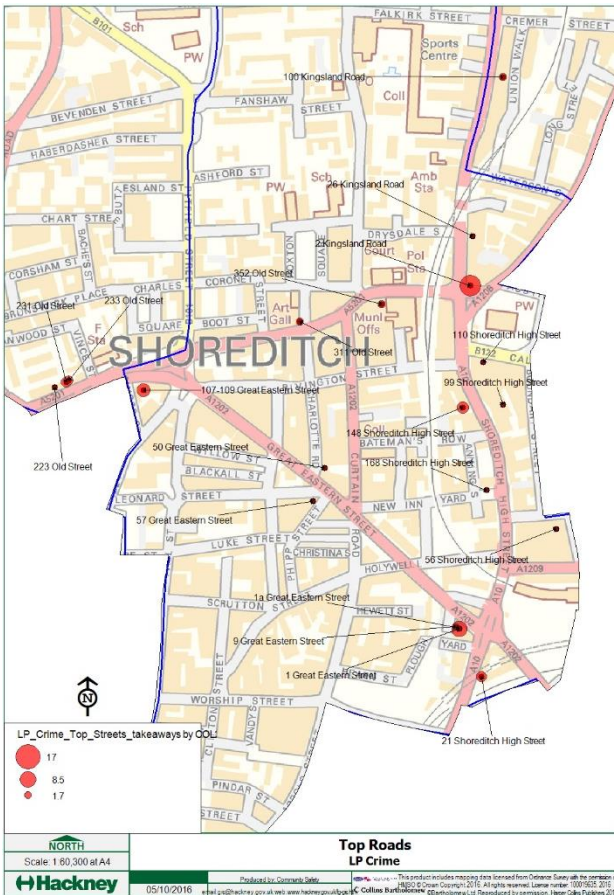


Other Premise types and offending patterns

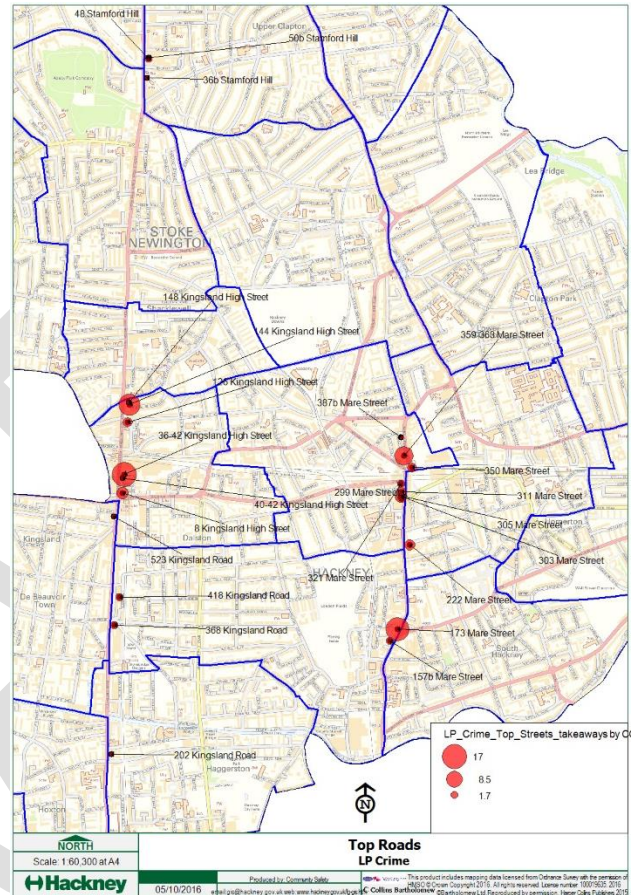
Takeaways in Shoreditch with higher levels of crime were located at the corners of the triangle. One towards Old Street, One where Great Eastern Street meets Shoreditch High Street, and one at the Old Street / Shoreditch High Street / Kingsland Road intersection. Most of the venues in this are appear to be kebab / fast food outlets. It is possible that these three pinch points at main road / transport intersections are more vulnerable with people heading to transport hubs as they make their way home late at night and stop for a bite to eat. That said volume wasn't particularly high at any location (see map xx). In Dalston the takeaways most associated with crime were Nando's at 148

Kingsland High Street, Tennessee Chicken at 126 Kingsland High Street and McDonalds at 36 to 42 Kingsland High Street. On Mare Street it was also McDonalds (359 to 363 Mare Street), and another premise further down Mare Street in the region of the Dolphin pub; Carolina Pizza at 173 Mare Street (see map xx).

Map xx: Crimes linked to Takeaways – Shoreditch



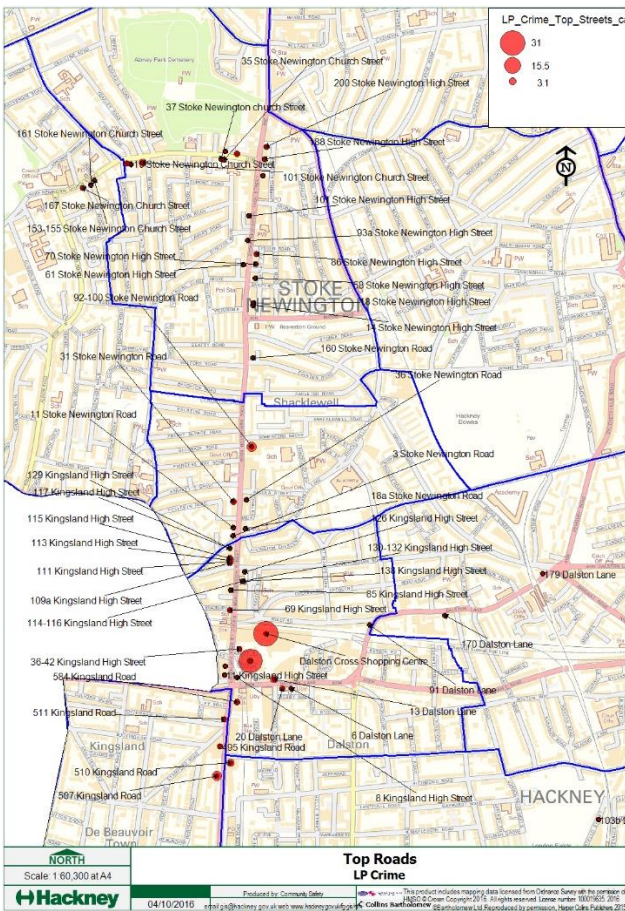
Map xx: Crimes linked to Takeaways – Dalston and Mare Street



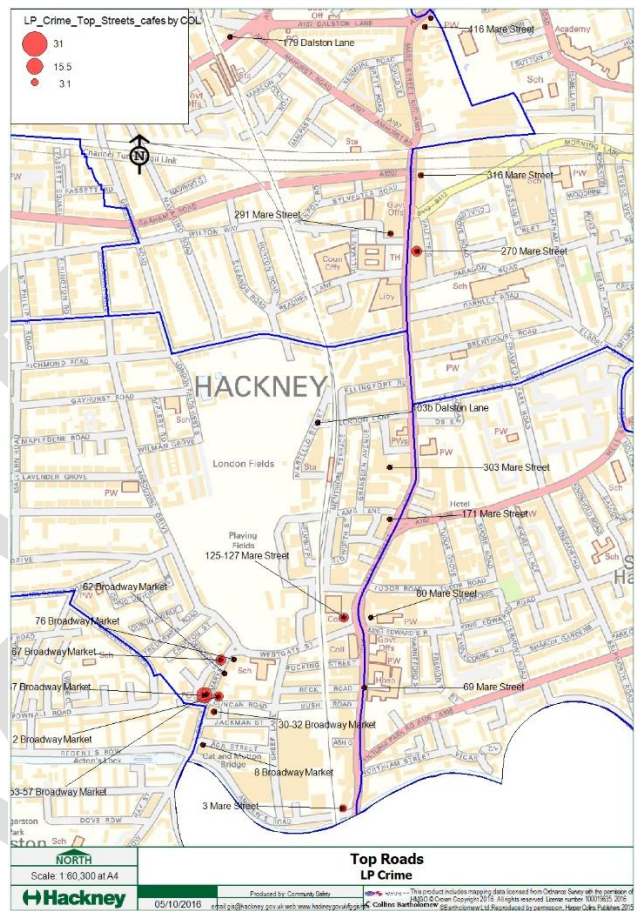
Crime at Café's is relatively dispersed across the borough, and only a few locations stand out. One such location is at Dalston Cross Shopping Centre in Dalston, and another at 18 to 22 Ashwin Street (Café Oto) a short distance away. This is part of Dalston is a busy shopping destination and theft was the main problem at these locations (see map xx). Broadway Market also featured with a small cluster of low level crimes in the vicinity of café's most notably 35 to 37 Broadway Market (La Bouche Delicatessen & Café), 67 Broadway Market (Climpson and Sons Café), and 2 Broadway Market (Market Café). Bearing in mind the total number of café's in the Borough and their location these two areas are not overly significant as many such premises would be located in the same area, attracting a number of people, and as such these areas are typical crime generators for crime with an abundance of suitable targets for motivated offenders.

A few supermarket premises experienced higher levels of crime at a few locations across Hackney. Tesco's in Morning Lane was responsible for the most crime, followed by Morrisons at Stamford Hill, then Sainsbury's at Dalston Cross, Sainsbury's at Amhurst Park, lidl's at Well Street, and the Co-op in Dalston Square.

Map xx: Crimes linked to Café's – Dalston and Stoke Newington



Map xx: Crimes linked to Café's – Broadway Market and Mare Street

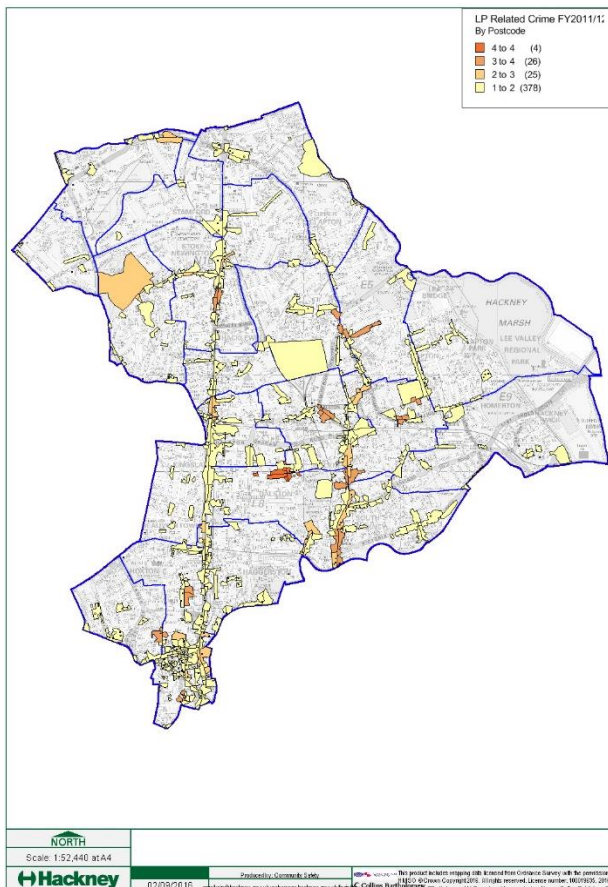


LP Crime – Ward Summary

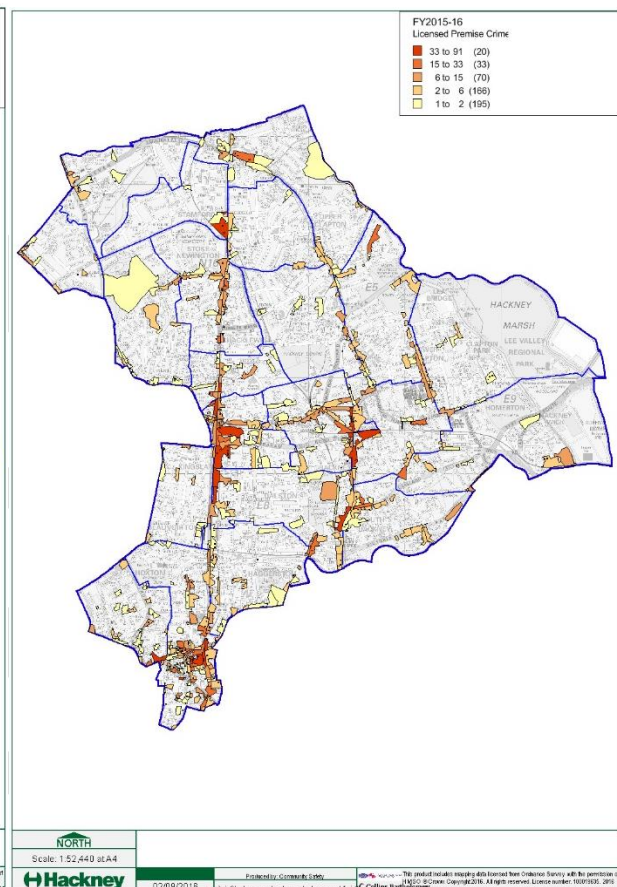
Over the five years Hoxton East and Shoreditch experienced the highest volume of crimes (consistently), although incident levels fell consecutively each year. Dalston had the second highest volume of crime and levels reduced overall, with year on year fluctuations. London Fields had the third highest volume of crime which reduced from FY2013/14. Stoke Newington was 4th highest but incident levels were consistently lower than the top three wards. Hackney Central and Homerton wards both experienced increases in crime and by FY2015/16 both were experiencing higher levels of crime than Stoke Newington. Crime in these two wards (plus Hoxton West) also increased the most proportionally. This is indicative of growing markets, although doesn't yet appear to be a major proliferation of bars / clubs in Homerton and Hackney Central, but other types of licensed premise have risen. Other wards that noted an overall increase in licensed premise crime (although

numbers still lower than the top wards overall) were Hoxton West, Leabridge, Springfield and Woodberry Down. The increase of crime in Hoxton does not appear linked to an increase of premises in the locality, since the maps above show minimal change between 2012 and 2016. Leabridge has seen an increase in the number of premises, but this doesn't appear to be the case in Springfield and Woodberry Down.

Map 8: LP Crimes by Postcode FY2011/12



Map 9: LP Crimes by Postcode FY2015/16



Maps xx and xx illustrate the postcode areas where licensed premise crime was most concentrated between FY2011/12 (map 8), and FY2015/16 (map 9). There is consistency with the areas most affected, but despite the reduction in crime between FY2011/12 and FY2015/16, it would appear that crimes have increased in intensity at specific locations over the years; most notably in the Dalston, Shoreditch, Hackney Central, London Fields, and Stoke Newington areas.

Maps xx to xx illustrate crime rates per club and pub in each postcode during NTE priority hours, including Thursday evenings¹⁹ because these appear to be the most prominent hours for licensed

¹⁹ Thursday PM to Friday AM, Friday PM to Saturday AM, Saturday PM to Sunday AM

premise crime to occur. Note that some areas remain blank because there were no licensed premises there, even though there might have been crimes.

Over the years there hasn't been a shift or change in the postcode areas experiencing higher rates of licensed premise crime, however comparison of FY2011/12 with FY2015/16 does suggest that intensity has grown at some locations in Hackney Central, Dalston, and some parts of Shoreditch. Overall there is not much difference between the crime rate maps and the general crime volume.

Maps xx to xx illustrate crime rates per other licensed premises in each postcode during NTE priority hours, including Thursday evenings. As with crime volume maps for other licensed premises, this suggests a more dispersed pattern of crime than with pubs, bars and clubs, however as has been previously discussed other premises outweigh pubs and bars in number and are more spread across the borough, so this isn't unexpected. There were some noticeable differences for example the impact of other licensed premises on crime in the vicinity of Hackney Marshes, the areas around the Olympic park, and locations in the North West (Brownswood, Clissod and Woodberry down) didn't feature as strongly in crime rate maps. Between FY2011/12 and FY2015/16 it does appear that crime rate intensity has increased in some areas particularly in Shoreditch and Hackney Central, and this is a consistent finding.

The following maps also focus on FY2011/12 and FY2015/16 but have focused on the areas containing the most crime overall.

Map xx: Postcodes with top 52% Crime FY2011/12

Map xx: Postcodes with the top 51% crime FY2015/16



Comparison of maps xx and xx also reveals that over half of licensed premise crime is actually concentrated in only a few locations: Dalston, Shoreditch, Hackney Central / Homerton, and to a lesser extent London Fields. Analysis of these to follow.

Hoxton East and Shoreditch

By 2016 there were 253 licensed premises in Hoxton East and Shoreditch (up from 171 in 2012), which is more than any other ward in the borough; 21% of the borough total. This includes 8 night clubs, 33 off licences, 60 bars and 85 restaurants, 4 hotels, 9 takeaways, 5 supermarkets and 6 café's. Much of the growth in this ward has been in the restaurant, and then pub / bar sectors.

Most crimes (87%) associated with licensed premises occurred between 2000 and 0359 hours; peak hours of 2300 to 0159 (53%). Friday's to Sunday's experienced more crime than other days, specifically Friday PM to Saturday AM, and Saturday PM to Sunday AM (between 2100 and 0359 hours); 61% of ward total. In the latter years, Thursday's have also begun to feature; if Thursday PM to Friday AM between 2100 and 0359 hours are added to above, this rises to 71% of the ward total. Peak hours on a Thursday were more limited between 2300 hours on a Thursday and 0159 hours on the Friday morning suggesting that Thursday nights are not yet quite as prevalent as Friday and Saturday nights.

As discussed in the section above, many of the higher crime premises were located on streets in Hoxton East and Shoreditch, although licensed premise crime fell by 51% between FY2011/12 and FY2015/16. Overall most of the crime in this ward was theft (87%), and then violence (9%). Whilst there was a 60% reduction in theft offences, violent crime increased by 68%, particularly serious wounding (up 350%, 39 more crimes so % increase brought about by low numbers), common assault and harassment. Overall there was a reduction in assault with injury, but as already explained in the previous section counts fell between FY2011/12 and FY2013/14, and then started to rise again from FY2014/15. See above section for specific venues of note for higher crime.

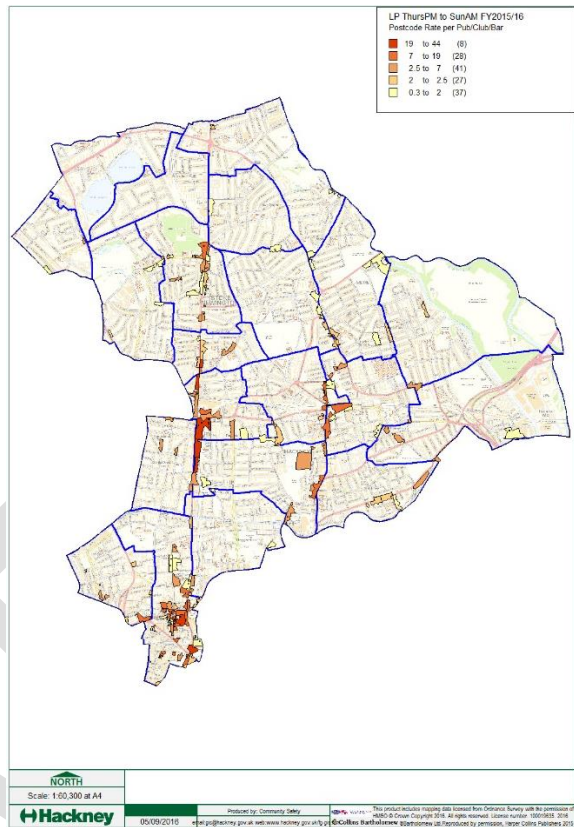
Dalston

By 2016 there were 90 licensed premises in Dalston (up from 54 in 2012), and it had the fourth highest number of premises; 7% of the borough total. By 2016 there were 28 restaurants, 15 pubs / bars, 3 nightclubs, 11 off licences, 3 takeaways, 6 supermarkets, 2 hotels, 3 cinemas / theatres, 3 café's, and 16 other licensed premises. The largest area of growth was in the restaurant trade.

**Map xx – Postcode Crime rate per bar/pub/club
FY2011/12**



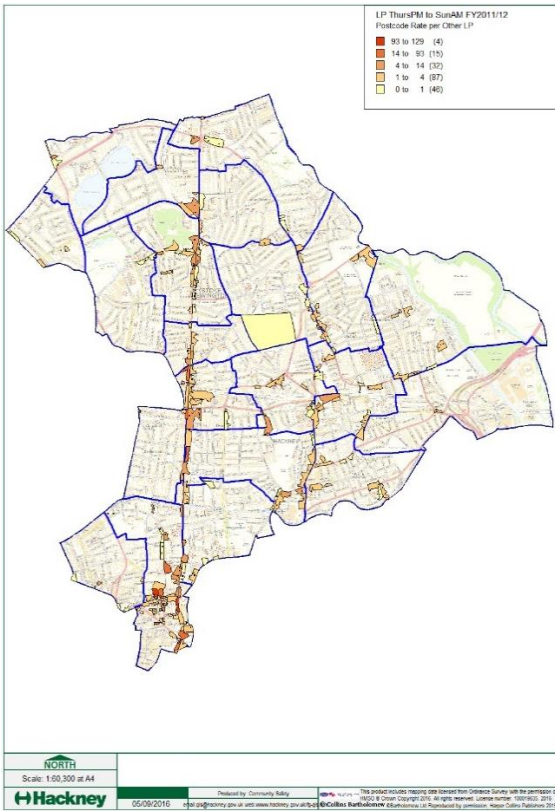
**Map xx – Postcode Crime rate per bar/pub/club
FY2015/16**



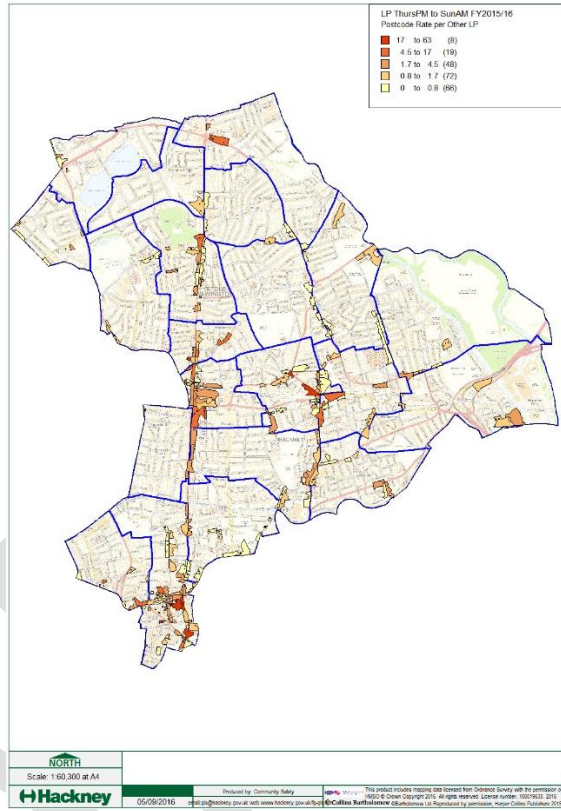
**Map xx – Postcode Crime rate per bar/pub/club
FY2011/12 to FY2015/16**



**Map xx – Postcode Crime rate per Other LP
FY2011/12**



**Map xx – Postcode Crime rate per Other LP
FY2015/16**



**Map xx – Postcode Crime rate per Other LP
FY2011/12 to FY2015/16**



The temporal pattern of offences in Dalston differed slightly from Hoxton East and Shoreditch in that most crime (51%) occurred between the hours of 2300 and 0359 hours, although in the latter years crimes started to rise from 2200 hours; peak times of 0100 to 0259 hours. Crimes occurred throughout the day albeit to a lesser extent, and this might be explained by the dual markets (day time busy shopping district, and night time economy) in Dalston that doesn't exist in Hoxton East and Shoreditch. Friday's to Sunday's experienced the most crime overall (67%) of the total, particularly between Friday PM to Saturday AM, and Saturday PM to Sunday Morning between 2200 hours and 0459 hours (42%). As with Hoxton East and Shoreditch the latter years also saw more crimes reported on a Thursday PM to Friday Morning, and if this is added to above, it rises to 51% of the total.

The high crime premises in this ward have already been discussed above. Overall, licensed premise crime reduced by 18% in Dalston between FY2011/12 and FY2015/16. Theft accounted for 87% of crime, and violence for 9%, so this is consistent with Hoxton East and Shoreditch. Between FY2011/12 and FY2015/16 thefts dropped by 28%, whilst violence increased by 53%. The largest increases in violence were again serious wounding, harassment and common assault, but overall numbers were low each year, and assault with injury offences followed the same pattern as Hoxton East and Shoreditch.

London Fields

By 2016 London Fields had a total of 95 licensed premises (up from 61 in 2012). By 2016 there were 34 restaurants, 12 bars / pubs, 3 nightclubs, 17 off licences, 3 supermarkets, 4 takeaways and 22 other premises. Again the largest area of growth was in restaurants, but also in other licensed premises. It was noted that there were no café's in the licensing list, so these might have been classified as other licensed premises at the point of licensing classification. The three nightclubs also did not exist in 2012; two of these relate to the same premise at 1a Westgate Street (Netil House), and the other was the laundry event space in Warburton Road, although neither featured in the top licensed premise locations above. There was no growth in the number of bars and pubs between 2012 and 2016.

In London Fields crimes associated with licensed premises started to rise from 1000 hours in the morning, although most offences occurred between the hours of 2200 and 0339 hours (60%). Overall more crimes occurred on a Saturday and Sunday (61%), with incidents rising from 1400 hours on Saturday's until 0359 hours on Sunday's (34%). Friday nights into Saturday mornings featured to a lesser extent, with peak hours of 2200 to 0359 hours (22%). This suggests some difference in the economy at London Fields, in that weekend activities (Saturday afternoon) also had an impact on the crime figures. Licensed premise crime at this location isn't just associated with night time

economies, or just bars, pubs and clubs, and this was also evident from the analysis of high crime premises at certain street locations discussed above. In so far as pubs and clubs went, there were only 3 venues of note in London Fields, although they had relatively low levels of crime; **The Cat and Mutton** at 76 Broadway Market, the **Dove Freehouse and Kitchen** at 24 to 28 Broadway Market, and **Off Broadway** at 63 to 65 Broadway Market but none featured in the top ranked premises for licensed premise crime. Café's and Restaurants also contributed to crime at this location. Part of the reason for the difference in crime profile might be attributed to variety; growth in licensed premise trade has not been limited to bars and pubs, but in a range of licensed venues offering more choice and perhaps with more varied hours. This might be of relevance in the ongoing management of the area and the future growth of licensing activities.

Again the high crime premises in this ward have already been discussed above, and crime levels at these venues was somewhat limited compared to Dalston and Shoreditch. Overall licensed premise crimes reduced by 10% in London Fields between FY2011/12 and FY2015/16. In this ward 88% of crime was theft, and 8% violence. Thefts reduced 22% in London fields whilst violence increased 75%, and in common with other wards the largest rises in violence were serious wounding, harassment and common assault. Assault with injury also followed the same pattern as elsewhere.

Stoke Newington

By the end of 2016 there were 97 licensed premises in Stoke Newington (up from 73 in 2012). The main area of growth was in restaurants and then pubs / bars, although neither increase was particularly high. By 2016 there were 32 restaurants, 25 pubs / bars, 19 off licences, 7 supermarkets, 6 other licensed premises, 4 takeaways, 2 cafés, and 1 nightclub. Stoke Newington has the second highest number of licensed premises but crime levels are nowhere near as high as in Hoxton East and Shoreditch (8x higher), Dalston (2.4x higher), and London Fields (1.8x higher). Previous research found that victims of crime in this area were mostly local and slightly older than victims in Dalston and Shoreditch. It is possible that Stoke Newington still caters for a predominantly local and more mature clientele, hence the lower crime levels and rates particularly for bars and pubs.

In Stoke Newington crimes were relatively prevalent throughout the day (from 1000 hours) and into the night, but peak hours were earlier than elsewhere; 2100 to 2359 hours. It may be that there are fewer late night licences in this area, but this would require some further investigation to confirm. Overall more crimes occurred between Friday's and Sunday's (59%), although Saturday's were frequently higher than other days of the week, and crimes were prevalent throughout the week, particularly in the evenings (2000 to 2359 hours). There was some clustering of crimes at the core NTE hours and days; Friday nights to Saturday mornings, and Saturday nights to Sunday mornings

(2000 to 0359 hours), although the peak hours were still between 2100 and 2359 hours on Friday and Saturday nights.

Overall crime reduced by 16% in Stoke Newington between FY2011/12 and FY2015/16. 79% of crimes were theft, and 15% violence, which means that violent crime was higher as a proportion of other crimes in this ward, and violent crime levels were on a par with those experienced in London Fields and Hackney Central. The increase in violence was mostly due to rises in serious wounding and harassment, but there was a drop in common assault, and assault with injury levels dropped initially and then began to rise again from FY2014/15. Only three premises experienced more than one count of serious wounding in the 5 year period; **Rochester Castle** at 145 Stoke Newington High Street, **The Traditional Turkish Café** at 121 Stoke Newington Road, and **The Auld Shilleigh** at 105 Stoke Newington Church Street. Other locations with higher levels of violence were **Iceland's** at 142 to 146 Stoke Newington High Street, and **Bar a Bar** at 133 to 135 Stoke Newington Road. Violent crimes were spread across a number of licensed venues, although many of the premises with the highest levels of violence (almost 50%) were located on Stoke Newington High Street.

Hackney Central

By the end of 2016 there were 65 licensed premises in Hackney Central (up from 43 in 2012), and this consisted of 17 off licences, 15 restaurants, 7 pubs / bars, 10 other licensed premises, 7 supermarkets, 2 takeaways, 2 social clubs, 2 cinemas (Hackney Empire two licences), 2 cafés, and 1 Church. The Hackney Picturehouse was counted in Homerton ward (see below). Again the business area of most growth was restaurants, with minimal growth in pubs / bars (only 2 more). Hackney Central has the 6th highest count of licensed premises in Hackney overall, and in the last five years there have been approximately 5 new licensed premises each year. What is not clear is how this will change over the next few years, as Hackney Central and Homerton wards undergo regeneration and investment, particularly as the area around both wards develops into a high end retail / shopping centre ([Hackney Walk](#), formerly the fashion hub is described as London's first luxury outlet), drawing in people from across London for shopping and socialising.

Crimes associated with licensed premises in Hackney Central occurred at all times of the day and night, with no real peak hour of offending. Incidents started to rise in number after 1000 hours and remained consistent until 0259 hours, although crimes occurring between 0000 and 0259 hours were more prevalent on Saturday's and Sundays. Offences occurring between 0000 and 0259 hours were relatively non-existent back in 2011/12, but started to climb from FY2013/14, so this does point to a developing night time economy, and Oslo's bar opened during this time. Similarly in FY2011/12 crimes mostly occurred on weekdays, but in the last two years (FY2014/15 and FY2015/16) crime

at weekends has started to rise; particularly on Saturdays. This again supports the theory that the area is undergoing some change.

Unlike wards with long established night time economies, Hackney Central experienced an overall rise in crimes between FY2011/12 and FY2015/16 (up 87%), although there was no change in crime levels between FY2014/15 and FY2015/16. Overall this ward was ranked seventh highest, but in FY2014/15 and FY2015/16 it had the fourth highest levels of licensed premise crime in Hackney, and has risen in prominence in the last two years. Thefts accounted for 73% of licensed premise crime in this ward, and violence for 18%. Unusually both theft and violence increased in Hackney Central; theft up by 95% and violence by 200% (from 17 in FY2011/12 to 51 in FY2015/16). Shoplifting was the type of theft that increased the most, but theft person and other theft also increased. All types of violence increased. The licensed premise associated with most crime in Hackney Central was **Oslo's** at 1 to 3 Amhurst Road. This venue wasn't highlighted in the above section (top streets) because Amhurst Road because this was the only high crime venue on the street. Oslo's opened in FY2013/14, and this coincided with the change in temporal patterns described above. Crime levels at Oslo's (mostly other theft and theft person) peaked in FY2014/15 before dropping substantially in FY2015/16. **Marks and Spencer's** at 351 Mare Street was the second highest licenced venue in Hackney Central, but most of the crimes there (shoplifting) were probably linked to its activity as a retail outlet rather than licensing (alcohol sales). **Iceland** supermarket at 337 Mare Street was the third highest crime venue, but again this was mostly linked to shopliftings, and **McDonalds** at 359 to 363 Mare Street was the fourth highest crime premise (see above section for crime overview). Four of the top six licensed venues for crime in this ward were more prone to retail crime (shoplifting). This probably helps to explain much of the daytime temporal pattern of crime, but at the same time highlights the risk from a growing retail sector. McDonalds and Iceland experienced the highest volume of violence over the 5 years.

Homerton

By the end of 2016 there were 49 licensed premises in Homerton (up from 31 in 2012), and this consisted of 15 off licences, 8 pubs, 7 restaurants, 8 other licensed premises, 5 supermarkets, 3 takeaways, 1 social club, and 1 cinema. No one type of premise expanded more than another in this ward.

Overall most crime associated with licensed premises in Homerton occurred during daytime hours; peak time 1300 to 1959 hours (58%). Offences extended into the early hours but to a lesser extent after 2000 hours (until 0259 hours), although this might be beginning to change. In FY2011/12 crimes between 0000 and 0359 hours accounted for 9% of crime in Homerton, and this was relatively consistent until FY2015/16 when a slight shift was observed, and the same hours accounted for 12%

of crime. This was the first year that crime had risen (proportionally) between the hours of 0000 and 0359 so it is not possible to confirm whether this was an emerging trend or just an anomaly, but it might suggest a shift in offending behaviour linked to growing / changing economies in the ward. In Homerton crimes are spread throughout the week; if anything crime levels were lower at weekends, than during weekdays here and there was little to suggest that the changes related to an emerging weekend economy.

Between FY2011/12 and FY2015/16 crimes in Homerton increased by 26%, but as with Hackney Central there was no change in crime levels between FY2014/15 and FY2015/16. Crime levels in Homerton were higher than in Hackney Central overall, but not FY2014/15 and FY2015/16. Thefts accounted for 74% of all crime, and violence for 18%. As with Hackney Central both violent crime and theft offences increased between FY2011/12 and FY2015/16, and again theft rose the most; violence up 17%, theft up 29%. Theft person, other theft, shoplift, and theft of pedal cycles all increased. Shoplift offences actually peaked during FY2013/14 and FY2014/15 but dropped in FY2015/16, and other theft peaked during FY2013/14. Common Assault, Harassment and serious wounding were the violence categories that increased the most. The retail theme continued in this ward with **Tesco's** in Morning Lane contributing the most to crime, particularly shoplifting, other theft and common assault, although offence levels peaked between FY2013/14 and FY2014/15 before falling in FY2015/16. The venue associated with the second highest crime levels was the **Wetherspoons** at 282 Mare Street (see also above), which was particularly susceptible to other theft, but also had higher levels of common assault, and serious woundings. The **Co-Op** in Homerton High Street had the third highest levels of licensed premise crime in this ward, although again this was mostly shoplifting offences. **The Hackney Picturehouse** at 270 Mare Street had the fourth highest level of crime, and this was predominantly theft related. **Sainsbury's** at 11 to 13 Lower Clapton Road had the fifth highest level of crime, and this was also mostly theft and shoplifting related, although there were also a range of violence related offences of all types. The profile of Homerton was similar to that of Hackney Central, in that premises licensed to sell alcohol in the retail sector suffered from higher levels of crime, most likely not associated to their licencing activities, but it does highlight the role of the retail sector on licensed premise crime, particularly in these two wards.

Hoxton West

By 2016 there were 51 licensed premises (up from 34 in 2012), and these consisted of 13 pubs / bars, 10 off licences, 9 restaurants, 6 other licensed premises, 6 supermarkets, 3 takeaways, 2 hotels, 1 café, and 1 school. As with elsewhere the large increase was in restaurants.

Hoxton West sits as its name suggests sits to the West of Hoxton East and Shoreditch ward, and as such is being examined here to gauge whether or not there has been any expansion or growth in markets away from Hoxton East and Shoreditch into Hoxton West.

Overall 69% of licensed premise crime in Hoxton West occurred between the hours of 2000 and 0459 hours, although crimes also occurred during daytime hours to a lesser extent. There were more crimes (69%) between Friday's and Sunday's than other days of the week . These patterns were the same each year, so there hasn't been any temporal shift in offending patterns over the last five years. Crime levels (48%) were higher during NTE core days (Friday nights to Saturday mornings, and Saturday nights to Sunday mornings) between 1900 and 04459 hours; peak hours 0200 to 0359 hours. This suggests that there is a connection to licensed premise crime in this ward and the night time economy, and whilst there hasn't been a temporal shift the number of crimes has increased overall.

Between FY2011/12 and FY2015/16 there was a 51% increase in crime overall, although the main rise in crime volume occurred in FY2012/13 and figures remained relatively stable in the years thereafter. Violence increased by 7% since FY2011/12, although the peak years were between FY2012/13 and FY2014/15. Violence increased by 325% since FY2011/12, but volume was generally low (hence the large percentage rise). The venue with the most crime in this ward was **Roadtrip** at 243 Old Street, which experienced high volume theft person and theft other, but also 5 serious woundings, 4 assaults with injury, and 4 common assaults. Roadtrip is located in the Southern point of Hoxton West, on the border of the Shoreditch triangle, and in many respects is consistent with the major hotspot location in Hoxton East and Shoreditch. The premise with the second highest volume of offending (albeit it half as much as Roadtrip), was East Bloc at 217 to 219 City Road, which is located slightly North from Shoreditch on the Islington border. East Bloc mostly suffered from theft offences; theft person and other theft. The remaining venues of note were **Sainsbury's** at 245 Old Street (mostly shoplifting and thefts), **McDonalds** at 241 City Road (mixture of theft offences, 8 harassments, 7 common assaults, 2 serious woundings, and 1 assault with injury), and **Tesco's** at 100 East Road (shoplift and theft). There were no other bars, pubs or clubs within the ward that might suggest a shift in offending to the wider Shoreditch area in terms of the night time economy.

Top Crime Venues Friday PM to Saturday AM, and Saturday PM to Sunday AM (1800 to 0600 hours)

Since a large proportion of licensed premise related crime occurred between the core days and hours above (55%), licensed premise crime occurring between these days and times was examined briefly in isolation. Overall, 84% of crimes that occurred were theft person and other theft, and 8% of crimes were serious wounding, assault with injury and common assault. Theft person and other theft

reduced (down 52%) each year between FY2011/12 and FY2015/16. Serious wounding, assault with injury, and common assault increased (up 56%), and by FY2015/16 theft person and other accounted for 72% of crime whilst serious wounding, assault with injury, and common assault accounted for 16% of crime. The main types of crime that occurred more specifically during these NTE hours differ slightly different from all licensed premise crimes, in that overall these five crime types alone (theft person, theft other, serious wounding, assault with injury, and common assault) accounted for 92% of the core hours total, whilst the same five accounted for 80% of all Licensed premise crime (all days and times). This suggests that criminal activity at core NTE hours is more focused on these particular criminal activities than any others. Theft person is mostly pick pocketing, whilst other theft concerns personal items stolen from a place, but mostly from unattended bags where victims have placed their bags on the floor, on a chair (or back of a chair) within the licensed venue and have not witnessed the items being removed or stolen. With the high proportion of these types of theft, the emphasis should be on security of personal items, and place management (perhaps the provision of free or relatively cheap cloakroom facilities to encourage patrons to store their possessions safely whilst on the premises). The Police night time economy, licensing and other teams have focused a large amount of resources on NTE related crime (particularly theft and violence) over the last few years. This has included: plain clothes and high visibility patrols, speaking with patrons and customers at high risk premises, and targeting prolific and known offenders. This strategy has no doubt been the key driver of crime reduction, particularly thefts such as these but it is resource intensive and comes at a cost. From a policing perspective these services are currently being maintained from core budgets, but there is a risk that cuts in policing would result in crime rises. Most provision is currently targeted at Shoreditch because of the sheer volume of crime that it generates, however additional provision is also required in Dalston, and might also be necessary in other areas such as Hackney Central, Homerton, Broadway Market, and Stoke Newington if these markets continue to develop or are not well managed. The late night levy (if adopted) could be used to ring fence the current level of policing (plus council wardens, environmental enforcement and street cleansing teams), with a view to expanding into other locations as an additional ring fenced resource.

All of the premises that had higher levels of crime during NTE core hours have already been discussed above

A&E Assault Attendances involving Pubs and Bars

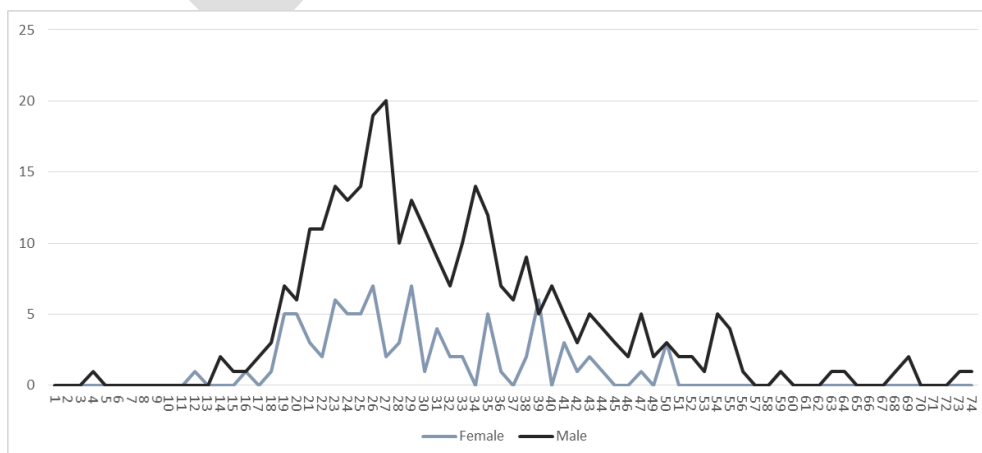
By way of comparison to violent crime with injury (serious wounding, assault with injury), data was obtained from the Homerton A&E concerning attendances for treatment of injuries sustained during a violent assault in the vicinity of a bar, pub or club. In many cases the name of a venue hadn't been provided by the patient, so maps are limited to when an address has been provided. This section is also limited to patients who were treated at the Homerton hospital; victims of assault in Shoreditch might have presented at the Royal London in Whitechapel.

Between FY2011/12 and FY2015/16 A&E attendances that were linked to bars, pubs and clubs reduced by 7% overall, although this only represents 6 less assaults. The number of violence with injury crimes associated with licensed premises and reported to the police over the same period of time increased by 51%, so on the basis of this we would have expected an increase in the number of people attending hospital for treatment. This disparity might be explained by changes to the way that violent crime has been recorded by the police post changes to recording practices, but it is also possible that victims had sought treatment at other hospitals (particularly the Royal London).

The hospital attendance time for assaults at bars and pubs supported the temporal pattern of violent crime at licensed premises, in that there were more attendances on Saturday's and Sunday's (57%), and most patients turned up at A&E between 0000 and 0559 hours. This is slightly later than serious wounding and assault with injuries reported to the police, but it might be explained by a travel related time lag, and in either case this tends to support the inference that the night time economy is one of the drivers for violence at bars and pubs.

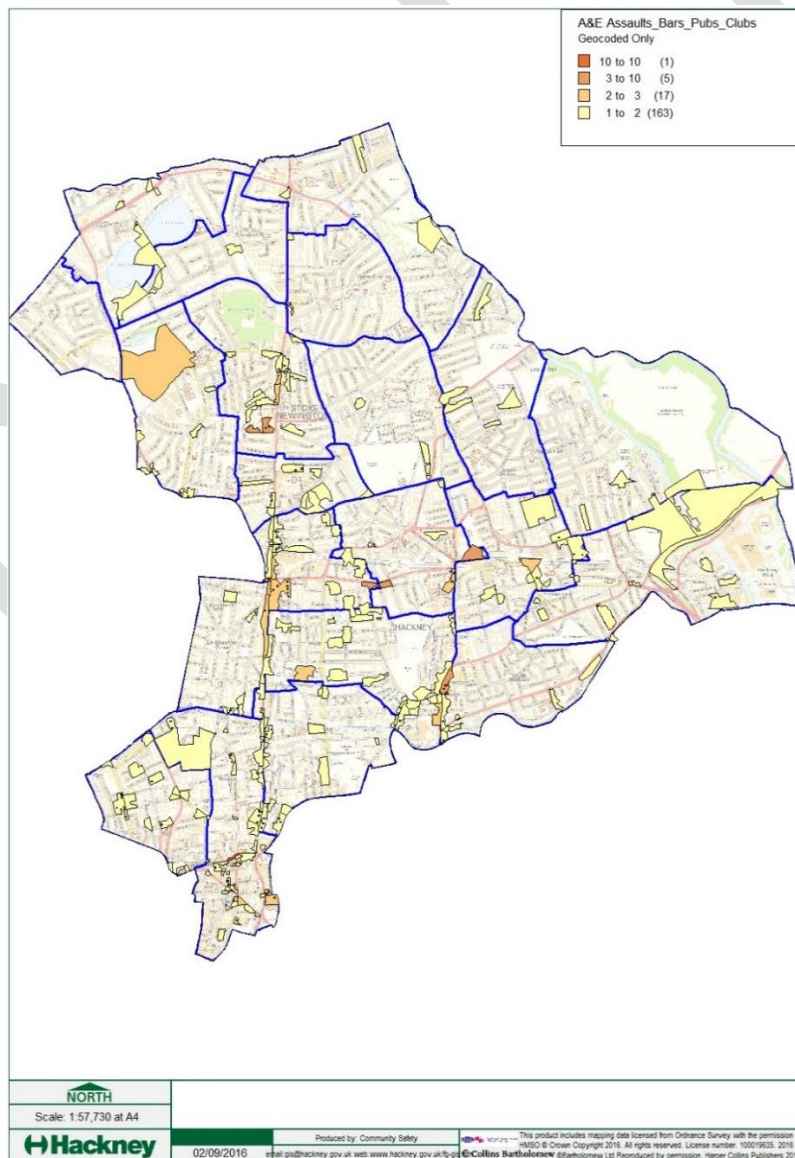
More victims (77%) of assault were aged between 19 and 39 years of age, with peak age range of 26 to 27 years of age. Males were 3.4 times more likely to attend for violence related treatment than females (see chart xx). Between the hours of 0000 and 0559 the age profile was the same.

Chart xx: A&E Assaults (bars, clubs, pubs) – Victim Age & Gender



Most victims stated that they had been assaulted by strangers (64%), and friends and acquaintances were the second highest group of perpetrators (14%). Several patients refused to provide any relationship information at all (10%), and some (5%) said they had been assaulted by a bouncer or security staff. The number of assaults by intimate partners was much lower than in the full A&E cohort of victims, and it looks like the majority of people (mostly men) were assaulted by a stranger who they have probably got into a fight / argument with whilst out socialising, or by way of an altercation with their own friends after consumption of alcohol. Overall 80% of incidents were classified as alcohol related, of these, victims were mostly assaulted by a stranger, and then a friend / acquaintance as above. Only 1% of domestic related incidents were alcohol related, but this is probably expected from this sub section of the data focusing on bars, pubs and clubs, although it does reinforce that most victims of domestic related assault (even alcohol related) are still more at risk in a home or private address rather than a public place.

Map xx: Homerton A&E Assaults Bars, Pubs and Clubs FY2011/12 to FY2015/16



Map xx is not too dissimilar to the licensed premise crime maps (xx, xx), in that incidents tend to follow the length of the A10, particularly in Stoke Newington and Dalston, but also London Fields and to a lesser extent Shoreditch and Hackney Central. Bearing in mind the limited data (based on the few mappable locations only), and that some patients might have attended other hospitals, it still supports what is already known about where licensed premise crime tends focus. The one main difference is the small cluster of incidents to the West of the borough in Hackney Wick (Mabley Green). Although these only represent one or two incidents each, they are in a part of the borough that undergoing development, investment and some growth of licensed premises, and this might be a place that needs to be monitored for the future reference.

67% of victims lived in Hackney. More victims resided in the two postal districts to the North and South of the hospital itself (E5 and E9), but many also resided in N16, N1, E8, N15 and E15 (and covering most of the borough), although none came from EC1V and EC2A in the Shoreditch districts. Some 30% of victims did not live in Hackney, although most of these did reside in London, with a handful from further afield; this highlights Hackney's attraction as an entertainment destination. 58% of victims were White²⁰, and 19% Black, 12% didn't specify and the remainder were a mixture of ethnicities. Most victims (82%) stated that they hadn't previously been assaulted. If this is true then it would seem that repeat victimisation is not a big issue. When asked whether or not the assault had been reported to the police 51% stated that they had, 37% stated they had not, and the remainder did not state or refused to answer. It is not clear how much credibility should be placed on the answers to this question, but if we assume that it is correct, then at least just over a third of assaults that occur at bars, pubs and clubs were not reported to the police.

²⁰ Note this includes where ethnicity is classed as "English", "Welsh", "Scottish" also so this may not be entirely accurate in that sense.

2 – Alcohol Related Incidents

This section focuses on alcohol related crime (Met Police), alcohol related assaults that occurred in Hackney and required treatment at participating A&E departments in London²¹, and ambulance call outs (all) that had been flagged as alcohol related. The Met Police data is dependent upon an alcohol flag being manually attached to the crime report, but since this is not a mandatory requirement the flag has not been consistently applied. Consequently it cannot be relied upon to provide accurate temporal patterns or trends over time; it mostly highlights how well (or not) the alcohol flag has been applied, and looking at chart xx there was a period of time between FY2012/13 and FY2013/14 when it wasn't being used very well at all. During 2014, Hackney police made efforts to improve flagging of alcohol related crimes and this clearly had an impact post June 2014. Whilst the alcohol related crime data doesn't provide a reliable indication of crime trends, it does provide an overview of what type of crime has occurred and where over the years.

Chart xx: Met Police Alcohol Flagged Crime FY2011/12 to FY2015/16

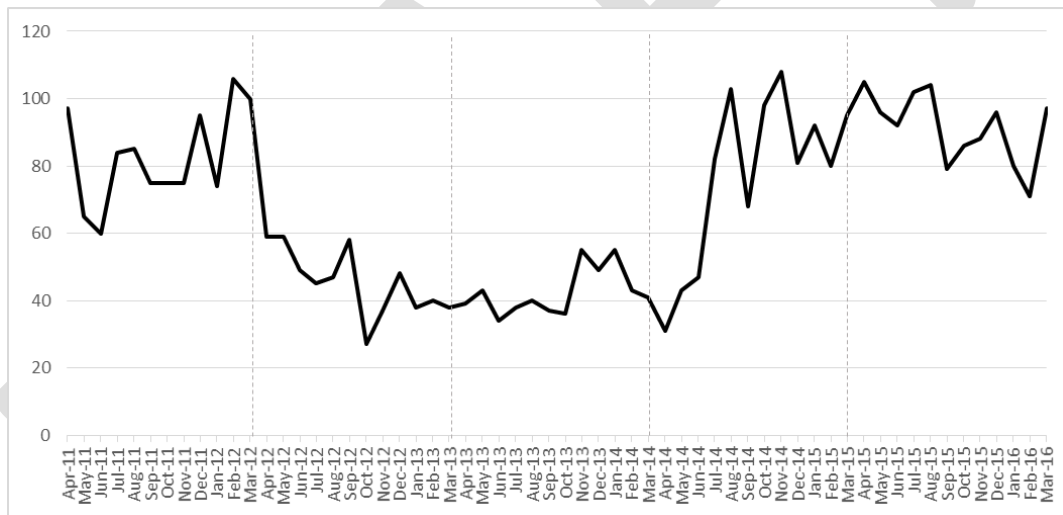


Table xx provides a summary of count for each of the three datasets used in this section²². Overall 73% of incidents were reported by the London Ambulance Service (LAS). Whilst many of these incidents would not have related to crime, they all related to alcohol related accidents or illnesses that are most likely relevant to licensing and associated economies in Hackney, and they also provide credible evidence of alcohol related patterns and trends²³. Met police data contributed 24%, and the A&E alcohol related violence data 3%. Taken together there was an overall reduction of 6%. The highest number of incidents was during FY2011/12, however incident levels dropped to their lowest in FY2012/13 and then subsequently increased between FY2013/14 and FY2014/15 before

²¹ Full Homerton dataset (mappable and unmappable), plus also includes other (mappable) data from Hospitals across London who have supplied it to GLA as part of the ISTV programme; mostly the Royal London in this case.

²² These are all based on mappable data only

²³ Metadata summary from LAS here....

dropping again in FY2015/16. This suggests a slightly different picture to licensed premise crimes which dropped year on year overall. From a hospital perspective alcohol related assaults reduced year on year, and the crime data fluctuated with the alcohol flagging policy. Ambulance incidents rose between FY2011/12 and FY2013/14 and then reduced, so FY2012/13 and FY2013/14 were the most problematic for alcohol related issues overall. In total, 58% of incidents took place (or were attended to) between a Friday and a Sunday, and 44% Thursday PM to Friday AM, Friday PM to Saturday AM, Saturday PM to Sunday AM (1800 hours to 0559 hours only).

Table xx: Alcohol Related Incidents – A&E, Ambulance, Met Police Crime FY2011/12 to FY2015/16

Provider	FY2011/12	FY2012/13	FY2013/14	FY2014/15	FY2015/16	Grand Total
Homerton Hospital ²⁴	113	100	85	68	52	418
Ambulance Alcohol	2375	2486	2689	2340	2106	11996
Met Police Alcohol Crime	955	533	496	910	1068	3962
Grand Total	3443	3119	3270	3318	3226	16376

Table xx: Alcohol Related Incidents 1800 to 0559 hours – A&E, Ambulance, Met Police Crime FY2011/12 to FY2015/16

Provider	FY2011/12	FY2012/13	FY2013/14	FY2014/15	FY2015/16	Grand Total
Homerton Hospital ²⁵	80	79	63	56	35	313
Ambulance Alcohol	1521	1623	1704	1586	1447	7881
Met Police Alcohol Crime	804	427	400	691	862	3184
Grand Total	2405	2129	2167	2333	2344	11378

Table xx is a subset of table xx between the hours of 1800 and 0559 hours only. 75% of the hospital A&E assault related attendances occurred during NTE hours, 66% of ambulance attendances, and 80% of Met police alcohol related crime. This highlights the relevance of the night time economy in particular for alcohol related incidents across the borough.

Overall the wards that contributed the most (55%) in terms of alcohol related incidents were Hoxton East and Shoreditch, Dalston, Stoke Newington, Hoxton West, London Fields and Homerton. The major contributor was Hoxton East and Shoreditch. The same wards also contributed the most (59%) in terms of alcohol related incidents between the hours of 1800 and 0559 hours, although there was a slight difference in rank. Whilst Hackney Central ranked fourth for all incidents (any time), it dropped to sixth during NTE hours after Hoxton West and London Fields. This further supports the inference that the night time economy in Hackney Central is less prominent than in other high incident wards.

²⁴ Mappable only. Note that only 35% was mappable. See non-geocoded section for summary of patterns and trends in full.

²⁵ Mappable only

Combined Ward Summaries 1800 to 0559 hours

In FY2011/12 Hoxton East and Shoreditch contributed to 22% of incidents between 1800 and 0559 hours, but this rose to 26% at the end of FY2015/16; over a quarter of all incidents in that one ward alone. Incident volume reduced between FY2011/12 and FY2013/14, but increased again between FY2014/15 and FY2015/16; 7% increase overall (37 more incidents) between FY2011/12 and FY2015/16.

In FY2011/12 Dalston contributed to 7% of incidents between 1800 and 0559 hours, and there was no change by FY2015/16. Incidents increased over three successive years (FY2012/13 to FY2014/15), but dropped again in FY2015/16. Overall incident levels rose by 4% compared to FY2011/12, but in reality this was only an increase of 6 incidents, and the intervening years were the most problematic.

In FY2011/12 Stoke Newington contributed to 6% of incidents between 1800 and 0559 hours, and this was still the case at the end of FY2015/16. There was a slight reduction (4%) in incident levels over the five years, but this was only 6 fewer incidents overall.

In FY2011/12 Hoxton West contributed to 6.4% of incidents between 1800 and 0559 hours, and there was no change at the end of FY2015/16. Overall incidents reduced in volume by 3% over the five years but again this was only 5 fewer incidents overall.

In FY2011/12 London Fields contributed to 5.9% of incidents between 1800 and 0559 hours, but this reduced to 5.4% at the end of FY2015/16, and incidents fell by 11% overall over the 5 years.

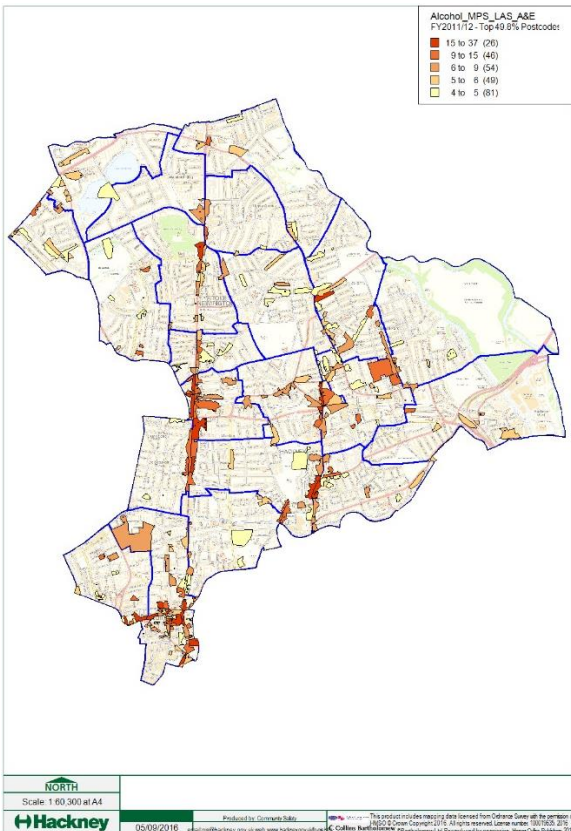
Hackney Central contributed to 4.7% of incidents in FY2011/12 and this rose slightly to 4.9% at the end of FY2015/16, but incident levels increased by only 2 overall.

Homerton contributed to 5% of incidents in FY2011/12 and FY2015/16 (no change), and incident levels decreased by 5% overall (6 fewer incidents).

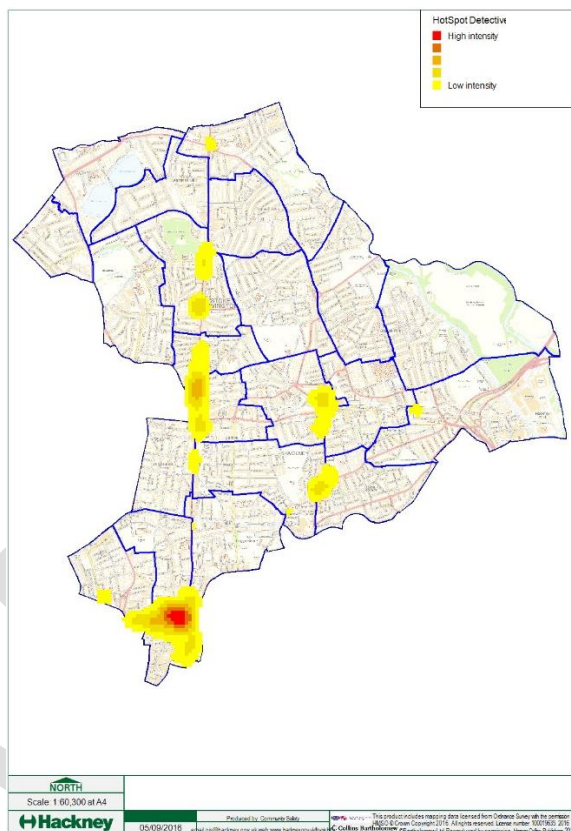
The wards that experienced the largest increases in incidents were: Springfield (up 38%, +26), and most of the increase was experienced in the last few years; and Shacklewell (up 23%, +18), although incident levels in these wards were still low compared to the top seven.

Map xx illustrates the postcodes with the highest proportion of incidents between FY2011/12 and FY2015/16 (top 49.8%). By and large this map is no different to other maps previously discussed in this report. Incidents were again more focused in places with licensed premises and licensed

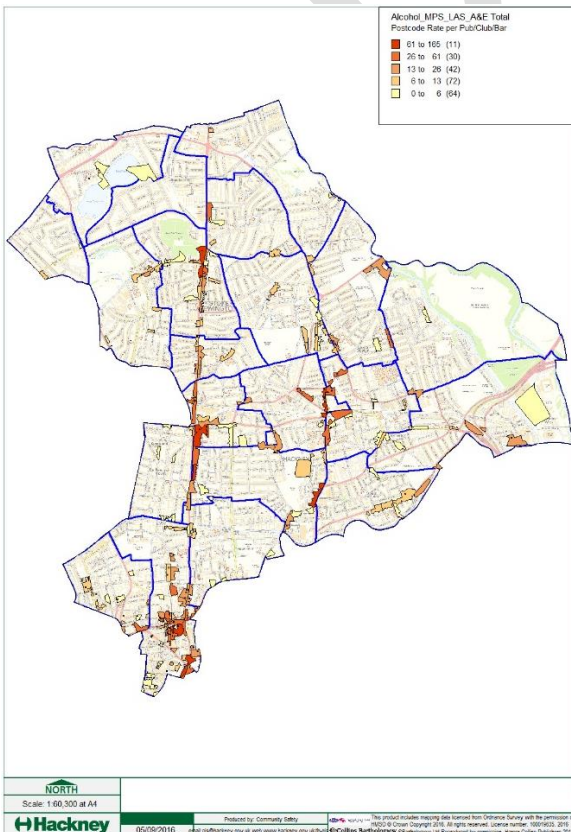
**Map xx: All Alcohol Related
Postcodes with top 49.8% incidents**



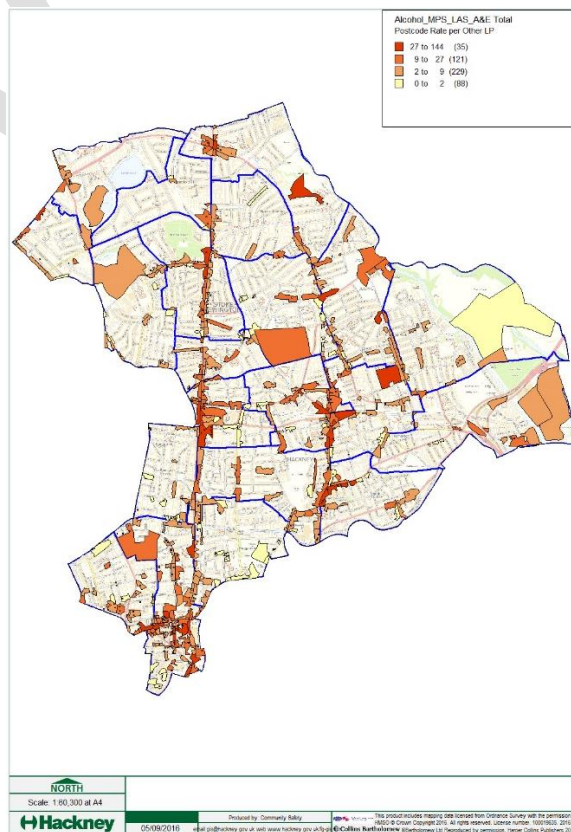
**Map xx: All Alcohol Related Incidents
Hotspots**



Map xx: All Alcohol Related – Rate pub, club & bar

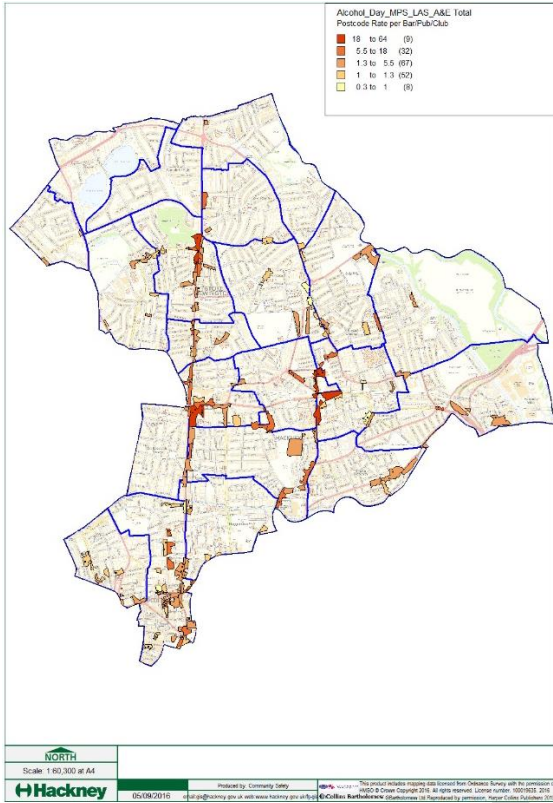


Map xx: All Alcohol Related – Rate Other LP



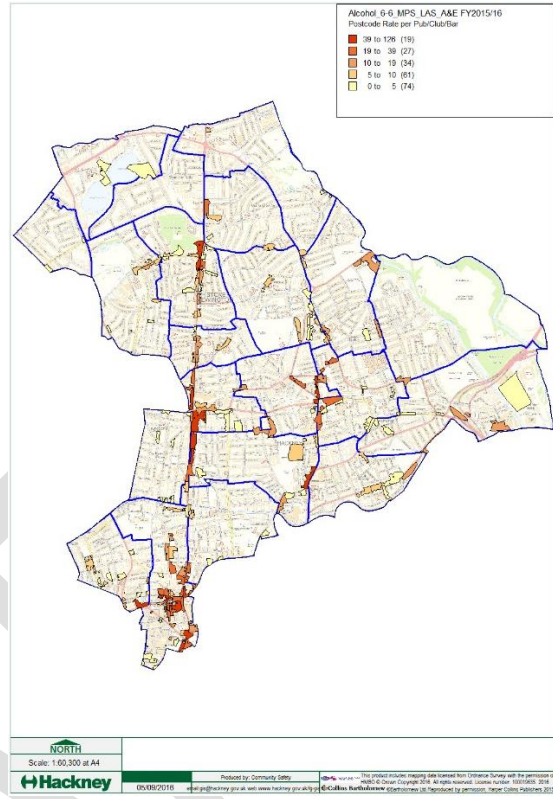
Map xx: Alcohol Incidents

Rate per pub, club, bar - DAY



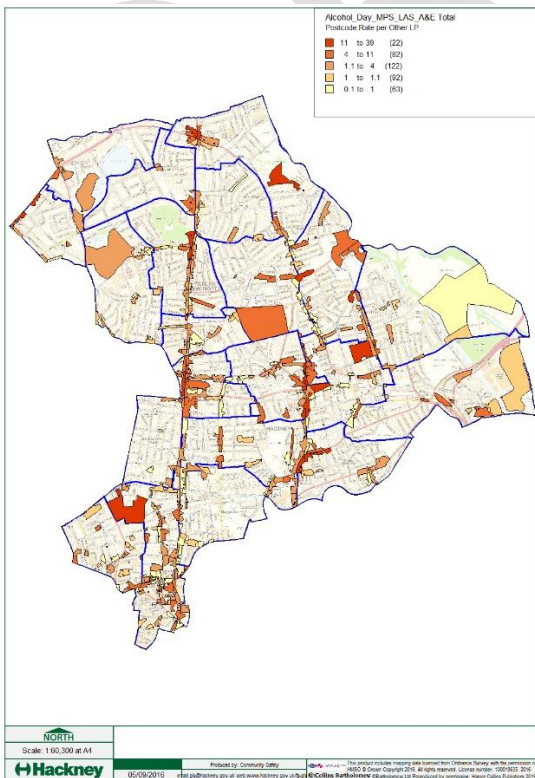
Map xx: Alcohol Incidents

Rate per pub, club, bar - NIGHT



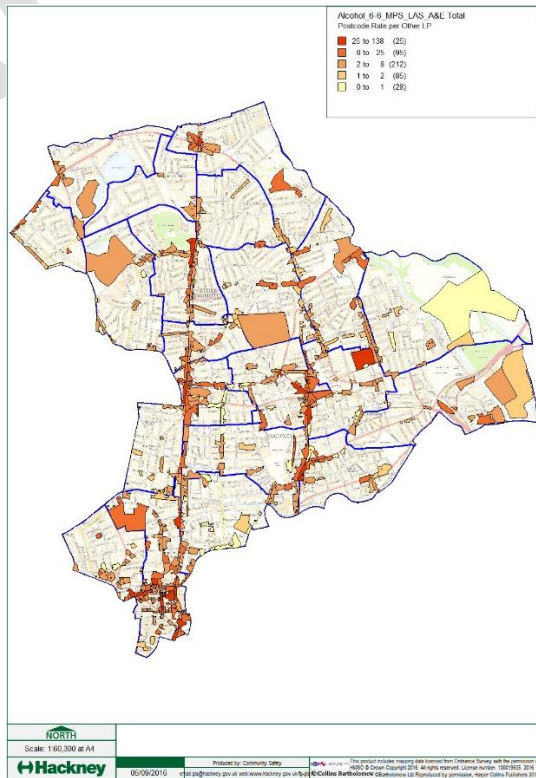
Map xx: Alcohol Incidents

Rate per Other LP – DAY



Map xx: Alcohol Incidents

Rate per Other LP - NIGHT



premise crime; along the A10 from Stoke Newington to Shoreditch (via Dalston), the A107, and Mare Street from Hackney Central to Tower Hamlets, plus London Fields. The main difference is the small area of higher concentration in the E9 6Bx postcode area (surrounding the Homerton Hospital). There were a total of 68 incidents in the postcodes containing E9 6Bx, mostly attended to by the London Ambulance Service, although incidents fell from 25 in FY2011/12 to only 10 by FY2015/16. Almost half (47%) occurred on Saturday's or Sunday's, particularly between 0100 and 0859 hours (32%), but Thursday's also stood out. It is not known exactly what these incidents related to, and some further investigation might be required, however incident levels have decreased, so it might not represent an ongoing issue.

The hotspot map (xx) illustrates where more incidents clustered within a close rolling proximity, and this illustrates that the Shoreditch triangle area was the place most affected by high concentrations of alcohol related crime, with Dalston, Stoke Newington, Hackney Central and Mare Street adjacent to London Fields to a lesser extent. This reinforces what all the other information and data is telling us on the subject of licensing and alcohol related crime.

The remaining maps (xx to xx) examined alcohol incident rates per pub / club / bar, and by other licensed premises. It should again be noted that these maps do not highlight areas where there were crimes but no licensed premises, so they are biased, but having stated that there is little difference between the places with the highest incident rates, and the postcodes containing the most incidents overall (map xx). As with licensed premise crime (above) alcohol related incident rates around bars, clubs and pubs were higher in Shoreditch, Dalston, Stoke Newington, Hackney Central and Mare Street (near London Fields), whilst incident rates for other licensed premises were more dispersed across the borough, and generally followed the line of major roads and town centre locations. Maps were also produced to compare day and night time rates. Pub / bar / club incident rates were lower in the Shoreditch area during daytime hours than at night, and in Hackney Central rates were lower during the night than during the day, otherwise incident rates were higher during NTE hours than during the day in general. There was little difference between the spatial clustering of other licensed premise incident rates other than being higher during night time hours, again emphasising the importance of the night time economy.

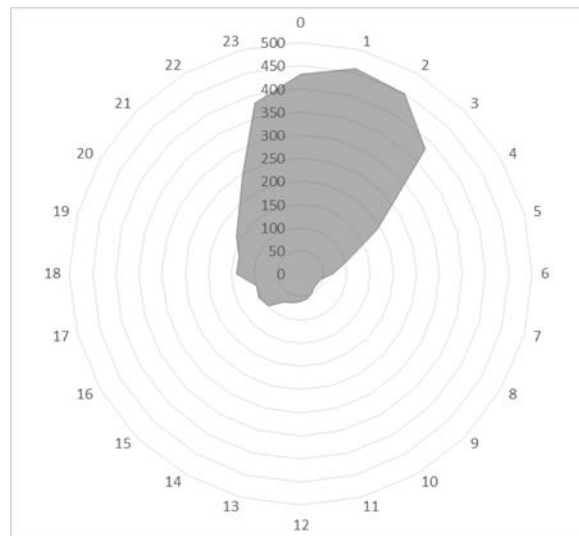
MPS – Alcohol Related Crime

1800 to 0559 hours

80% of all Met recorded alcohol crimes occurred between the hours of 1800 and 0559 hours, and of these 69% occurred between a Friday and a Sunday. Chart xx illustrates the relevance of night time

hours for alcohol related crimes overall. In fact where alcohol was a contributory factor, all types of crime except shoplifting predominantly occurred between the hours of 1800 and 0559 hours.

Chart xx: MPS Alcohol Related Crime all hours



Of particular note (and in contrast to licensed premise crime) is that violent crimes were more prevalent than theft when alcohol was a contributory factor. In this case some 45% of alcohol related crime was violent, whilst only 23% was theft. Robbery was the third highest crime type (9%) followed by criminal damage (6.5%), and then sexual offences (6%). Without drawing too many conclusions about crime trends, reports of alcohol related violence and sexual assaults increased between FY2011/12 and FY2015/16 (chart xx suggests that the alcohol flag was being relatively well used at both of these points; the intervening years were the problem), whilst reports of theft, robbery and criminal damage reduced. More serious violence was also more prevalent than less serious injury; Assault with injury and serious wounding accounted for over a quarter of all incidents, and 58% of all violence between the hours of 1800 and 0559 hours. With licensed premise crime serious violence was also more likely connected to bars, pubs and clubs, and where specified²⁶ this was the same for alcohol related crime. Other theft and theft person contributed the most to alcohol related theft; 21% of all alcohol related crimes, and 91% of all thefts.

75% of alcohol related crime was not linked to any type of licensed premise, but where specified more crimes were linked to licensed clubs and pubs (27%). Very little alcohol related crime was flagged as domestic related (0.4%) and this was lower than licensed premise crime. This was not expected, and is most likely explained by poor quality dual flagging of crime reports. Alcohol related

²⁶ Note that 75% of alcohol related crime was not linked to any premise type in particular.

domestics should probably be more prevalent than licensed premise domestics because they would also have included incidents that occurred in a home or private.

In 90% of cases either the victim (48%) or the suspect (42%) had been drinking prior to the offence taking place, and both victim and suspect had been drinking in 8% of cases. The remainder of crimes referred to alcohol as having been consumed. When the victim had been drinking, they appeared to be more susceptible to theft, then violence, robbery and sexual offences. Drinking may impair the victims' senses making them more vulnerable to thefts and robberies when they are not paying attention to what is happening around them, and in more severe cases might render them more favourable targets of violence and sexual assaults. When the suspect has been drinking they were more prone to engage in acts of violence, criminal damage, drug misuse, and theft (to a much lesser extent). As such alcohol has a role to play in both victimisation and offending behaviours.

All MPS Alcohol Related Crime Maps

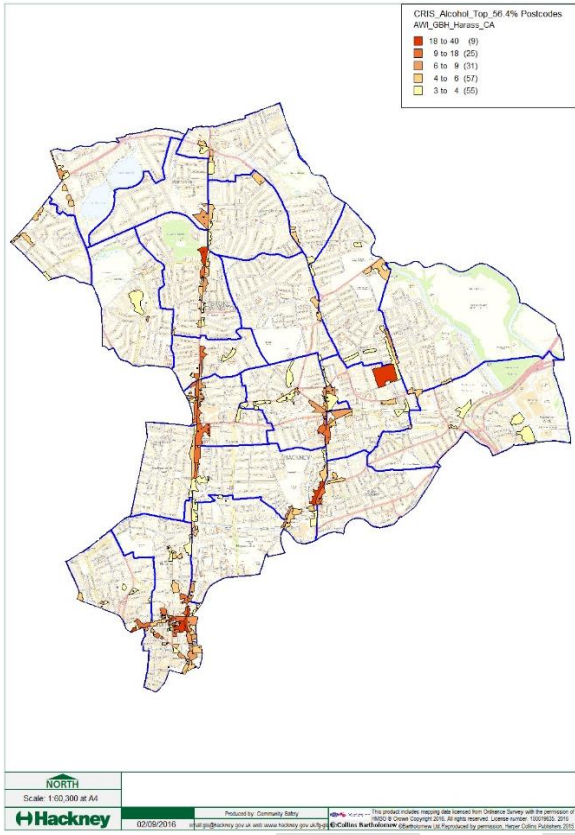
The following maps summarise the locations where alcohol related crimes occurred between FY2011/12 and FY2015/16 (total). Map xx highlights the postcodes containing the top 56.4% of alcohol related violence²⁷. These maps paint a similar picture to maps in previous sections, in that most offences were concentrated along the length of the A10 from Stoke Newington into Shoreditch (via Dalston), with additional clusters in Hackney Central and along Mare Street (junction with Well Street), London Fields, and Broadway Market. The main difference between this map and map xx²⁸ is that alcohol related violence appeared to be more highly concentrated at Hackney Central / Homerton, and in Stoke Newington, but this might provide a more accurate picture of violence in those areas since it isn't purely limited to crimes linked to licensed premises. Because the majority of crimes occurred at night, this map looked exactly the same during night time hours (1800 to 0559 hours).

Alcohol related theft offences (other theft and theft person) were more prevalent in the Dalston and Shoreditch areas, and to a lesser extent at Broadway Market and Mare Street. This makes sense since these places are typical crime generators, in that they are busy shopping / entertainment districts that attract large numbers of suitable victims for motivated offenders with ample opportunity for crime to occur. Robberies were a bit more focused in the South West of the borough from Dalston to Shoreditch.

²⁷ In this case limited to serious wounding, assault with injury, common assault and harassment offences

²⁸ Top 54% VAP licensed premises Thurs PM to Friday AM (NTE hours only)

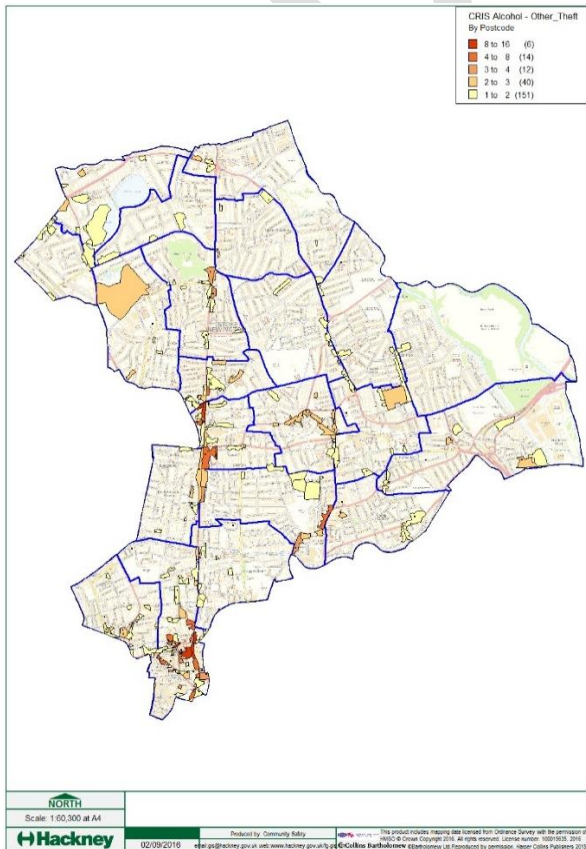
Map xx: Alcohol Related Violence*
Top 56.4% Postcodes



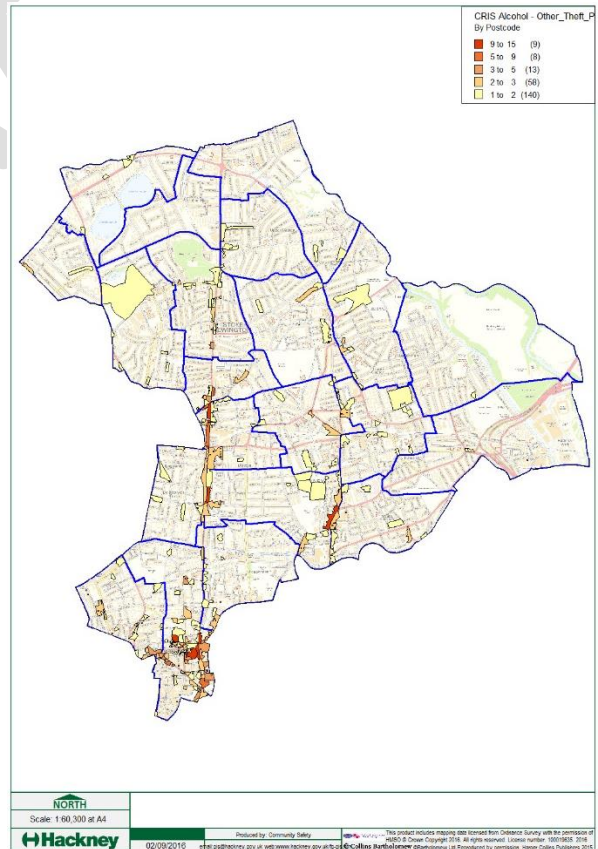
Map xx: Alcohol Related
Serious Wounding



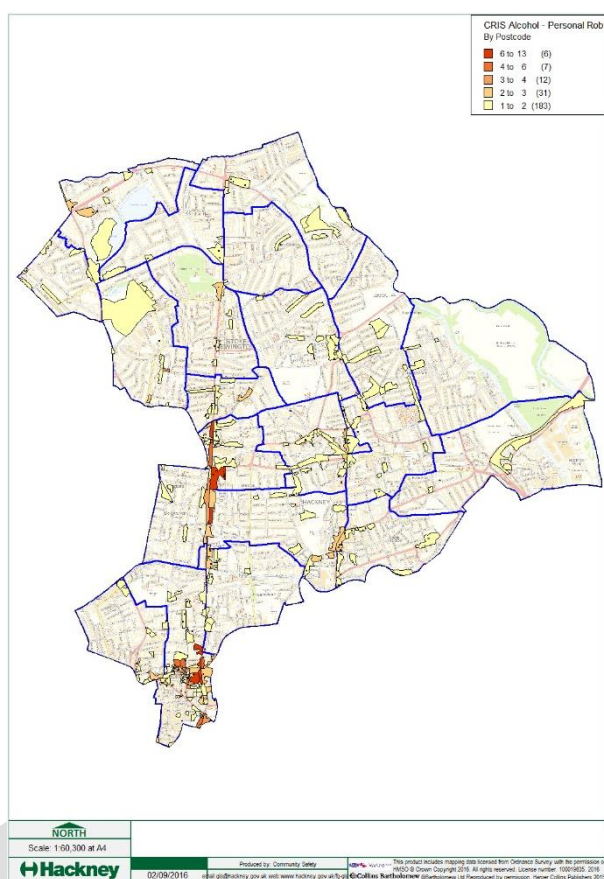
Map xx: Alcohol Related Other Theft



Map xx: Alcohol Related Theft Person



Map xx: Alcohol Related Robbery



Alcohol Related Ambulance Call outs²⁹

Demand of calls to the ambulance service for alcohol related illnesses and injuries far outweighed the number of alcohol related crimes reported to the police and the number of alcohol related injuries dealt with by the Homerton A&E department. Because of its size, and the consistent manner in which it has been collated, the ambulance dataset should provide a more reliable long term indicator of demand, patterns and trends concerning the impact of alcohol related incidents in Hackney.

Alcohol related calls to the ambulance service mostly occurred between the hours of 1100 and 0459 hours (89%), although demand increased the most between 2100 and 0359 hours (46%).

Between FY2011/12 and FY2015/16 the number of calls to alcohol related injuries and illnesses reduced by 11.2% overall, however this masks the rise in incidents that occurred between FY2011/12 and FY2013/14, prior to a drop in demand post FY2014/15. At the same time the number of licensed premises in Hackney has grown, yet all of the data examined thus far suggests that the

²⁹ Note this section is based on all ambulance alcohol related calls made irrespective of whether they were mappable to a location in Hackney. The table in the section above showing combined figures was limited to incidents mappable to Hackney only, but the difference is negligible.

expansion and growth of licensable trade in Hackney has not brought about identical rises in crime / incidents over the same period of time, perhaps with the exception of a rise in violence, although some of this might be explained by changes to counting and flagging rules, particularly since alcohol related injuries dealt with by the Homerton hospital reduced in number over the same period of time.

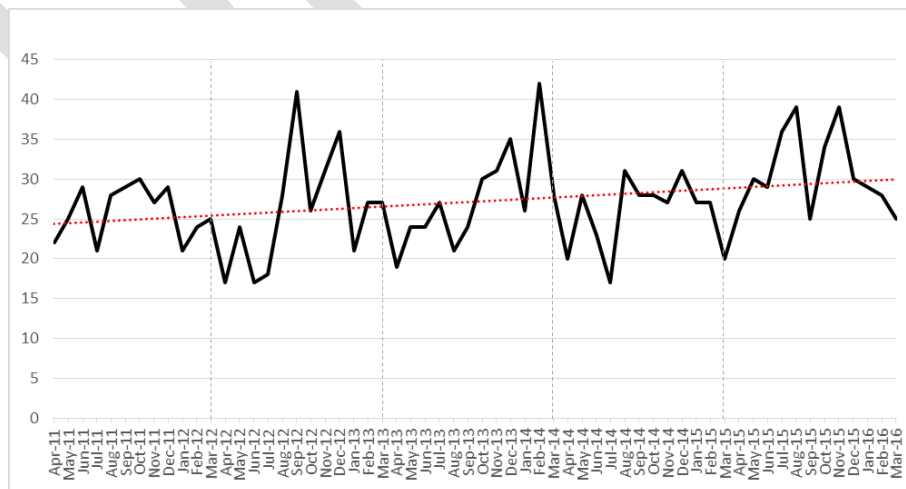
1800 to 0559 hours

Since 66% of Ambulance related call outs occurred between the hours of 1800 and 0559 hours, this section will examine this time period in more detail.

Between these hours alone, Saturday's and Sunday's accounted for 29% of all calls, and with Friday's this increased to 39%. As seen above peak times were between 2100 and 0359 hours (46%)

Hoxton East and Shoreditch experienced the most alcohol related demand overall, and between FY2011/12 and FY2015/16 demand increased by 10% between the hours of 1800 and 0559 (see chart xx). In this ward, 82% of alcohol related calls occurred exclusively between these hours (well above the 66% borough average). The overwhelming demand in calls occurred on Saturday's and Sunday's (50% of ward total), with increases each year on these days. Peak hours were between 2300 and 0359 hours (58%), particularly on Friday nights to Saturday mornings, and Saturday nights to Sunday mornings (42%), and this infers a correlation to the night time economy, particularly in the early hours as licensed premises start to close. The main reasons for attendance were alcohol related illnesses, vomiting, and falls.

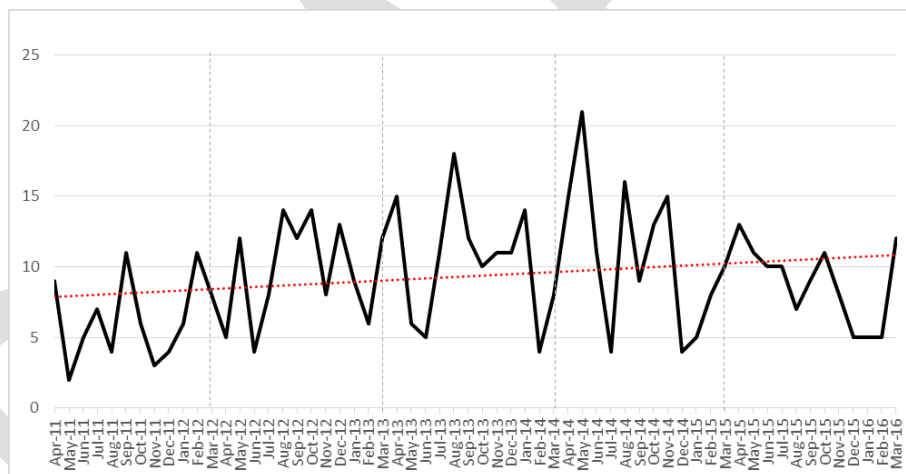
Chart xx: Hoxton East and Shoreditch Monthly incidents - 1800 to 0559 hours only



Dalston experienced the second highest levels of alcohol related calls between 1800 and 0559 hours, however this was still only a third of that experienced in Hoxton East and Shoreditch. Overall

there was a 33% increase in calls by FY2015/16, but incidents increased between FY2011/12 and FY2014/15 (peak year) before dropping in FY2015/16 (see chart xx). Overall, 68% of alcohol related ambulance calls were made between the hours of 1800 and 0559 hours, and this was more in line with the borough average, but this still represents two thirds of the ward total. NTE hours on Saturday's and Sunday's accounted for 30% of alcohol related calls, and with Friday's this rose to 42%. Saturday mornings and Sunday mornings between 0000 and 0359 hours were peak times, however this only represented 15% of all calls, and during NTE hours calls were widespread at various times than in Hoxton East and Shoreditch. This, and the lower volume of incidents, might indicate that Dalston is not yet a fully established night time entertainment location, or a combination of other factors make it less risky on the whole (but this would require some further analysis): fewer bars and clubs, perhaps with fewer late night licences, spatial layout / town centre design, a more mature clientele, and more variety (although the ratio of bars, pubs and clubs to restaurants does not differ enormously from Shoreditch). As with Shoreditch most of the attendances concerned alcohol related illnesses, falls, and self-harm.

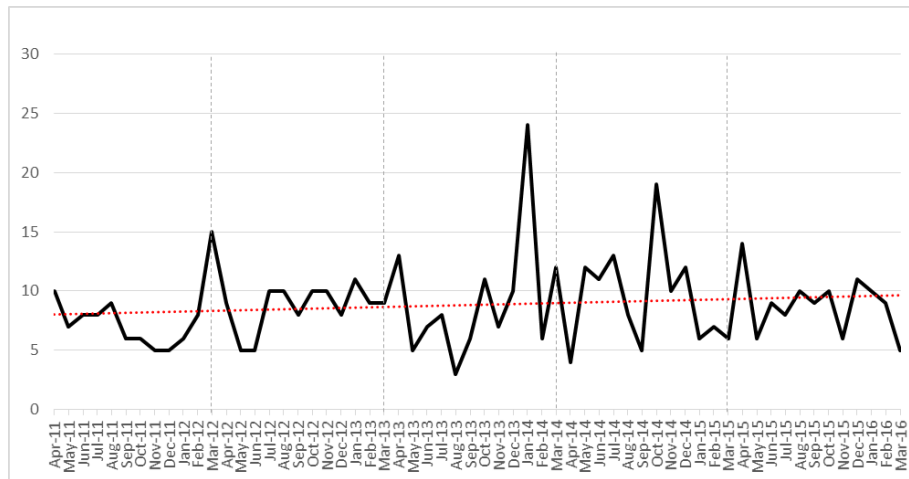
Chart xx: Dalston Monthly incidents - 1800 to 0559 hours only



Stoke Newington had the third highest level of alcohol related calls between 1800 and 0559 hours. Overall there was a slight (4.3%) increase in calls between FY2011/12 and FY2015/16, but call volume increased the most between FY2013/14 and FY2014/15 (mostly due to a few peak months) prior to reducing in FY2015/16 (see chart xx). Overall 65% of calls to this ward were made between 1800 and 0559 hours, which is just below the borough average. Calls were more spread out throughout the week in Stoke Newington, at least until FY2015/16 when there were more calls on Saturday's than other days of the week, but this might have been anomalous rather than a new or emerging trend. There were no real peak timeframes with incidents spread out between 1800 and 0559 hours, although incidents were slightly higher between Friday evenings and Saturday

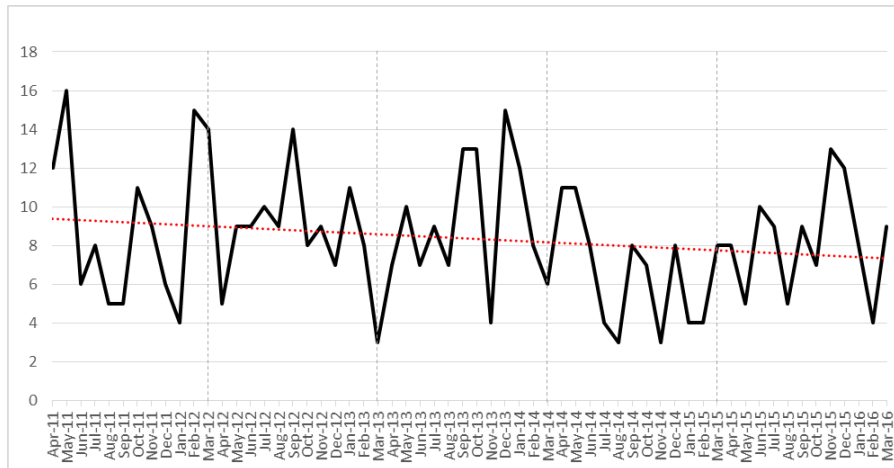
mornings, plus Saturday evenings to Sunday mornings; 1900 to 0459 hours (24% of all calls). Again most incidents involved alcohol related illnesses and falls.

Chart xx: Stoke Newington Monthly incidents - 1800 to 0559 hours only



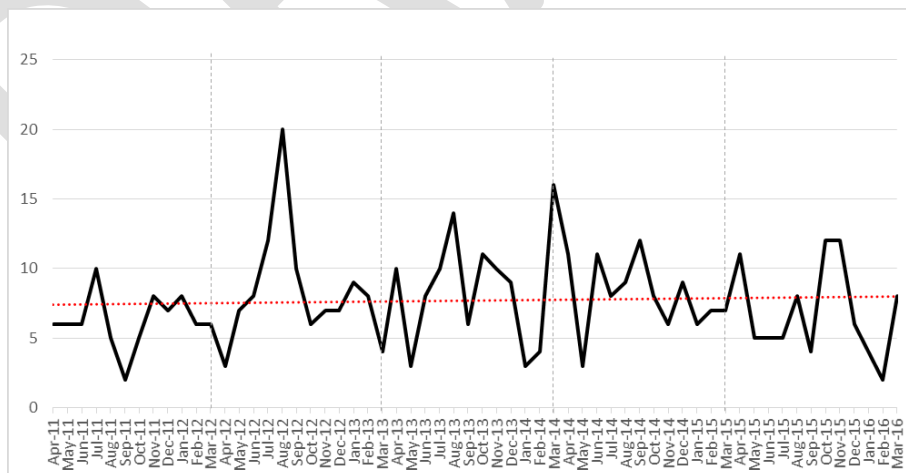
Hoxton West had the fourth highest volume of alcohol related calls between 1800 and 0559 hours. Between FY2011/12 and FY2015/16 there was an 18% reduction in calls between these hours; incident levels were higher between FY2011/12 and FY2013/14, but reduced in the two following years (see chart xx) and unlike Hoxton East and Shoreditch call demand has reduced. During this timeframe Hoxton West was ranked higher than all hours, and 71% of calls were made during night time hours which is higher than the borough average. This all points towards the night time economy as a key driver, and this was further borne out in the temporal picture, in that weekends (Saturday's and Sunday's) accounted for 34% of incidents alone. Peak hours were 2200 to 0349 (47% of total), and Saturday and Sunday mornings (0000 to 0459 hours) in particular stood out (23% of total). Parts of Hoxton West have been connected to licensed premise crime, particularly in the places that border Shoreditch, and so it is possible that these issues are an extension of the NTE, particularly in the early hours at weekends. Again alcohol related illnesses, falls and self-harm were the major contributors.

Chart xx: Hoxton West Monthly incidents - 1800 to 0559 hours only



Hackney Central had the fifth highest volume of ambulance alcohol related calls between 1800 and 0559 hours. Call demand increased by 21% between FY2011/12 and FY2015/16 but the two peak years were FY2012/13 and FY2014/15 (see chart xx) after which demand reduced again. Only 58% of incidents occurred during night time hours, which is lower than the borough average, and again highlights that daytime economies in Hackney Central also drive alcohol related incidents and crime. Between 1800 and 0559 hours 33% of incidents occurred between Friday's and Sunday's. Peak hours during night time hours were actually 1800 to 0059 hours (42%), and this highlights again that the impact from very late night / early morning activities is not yet as strong as elsewhere in this ward, although the reasons for attending are the pretty much the same as elsewhere.

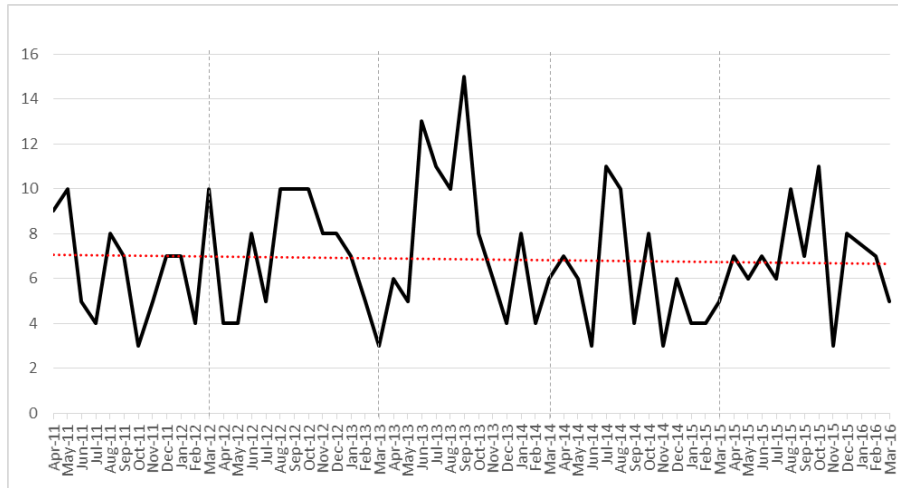
Chart xx: Hackney Central Monthly incidents - 1800 to 0559 hours only



London Fields had the sixth highest level of ambulance alcohol related calls between the hours of 1800 and 0559. Overall incidents reduced by 3% between FY2011/12 and FY2015/16, although there was not much variance each year (see chart xx). 65% of calls were made between the hours of 1800 and 0559 hours which was in line with the borough average, and most calls were made

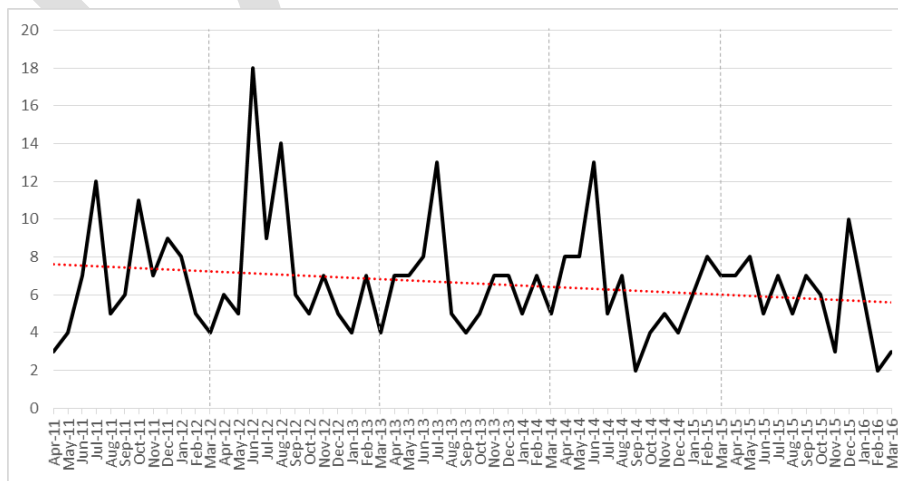
between 2100 and 0059 hours (29% of the total) with incidents spread out throughout this timeframe, so the night time economy is not the only driver for alcohol related issues, and problems appeared to cease earlier than Hoxton East & Shoreditch, Dalston, Hoxton West and Stoke Newington. This may be because the NTE in Broadway Market is still developing, but this will require monitoring and managing over time. 29% of calls occurred at weekends (Saturday's and Sunday's), but there were no discernible peaks that stood out.

Chart xx: London Fields Monthly incidents - 1800 to 0559 hours only



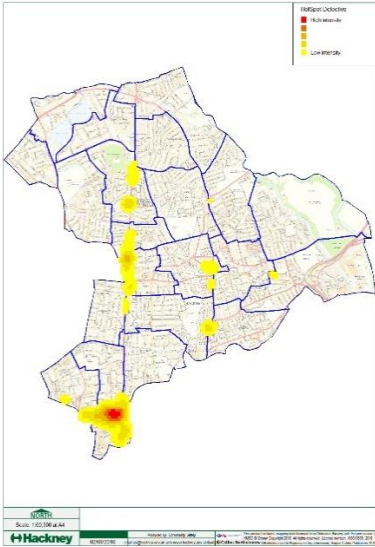
Homerton had the seventh highest level of ambulance alcohol related calls between 1800 and 0559 hours. During night time hours incidents fell by 22% in this ward, and the peak years were FY2012/13 and FY2013/14 after which time incidents dropped. 60% of calls were made between 1800 and 0559 hours which was lower than the borough average, and the profile was largely identical with that of Hackney Central, most likely because these two wards split Mare Street.

Chart xx: Homerton Monthly incidents - 1800 to 0559 hours only



Ambulance Alcohol Related Maps

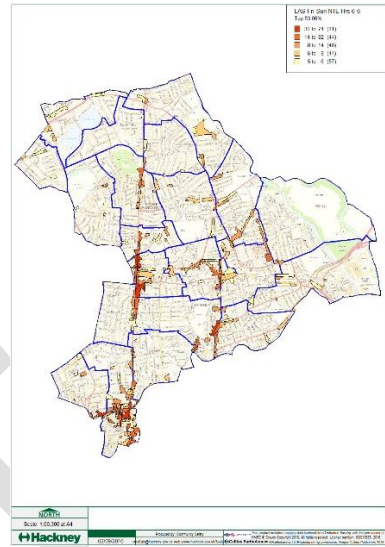
Map xx: LAS Alcohol Hotspot



Map xx: LAS Alcohol Top 51%



Map xx: LAS Alcohol Top 53% 6-6



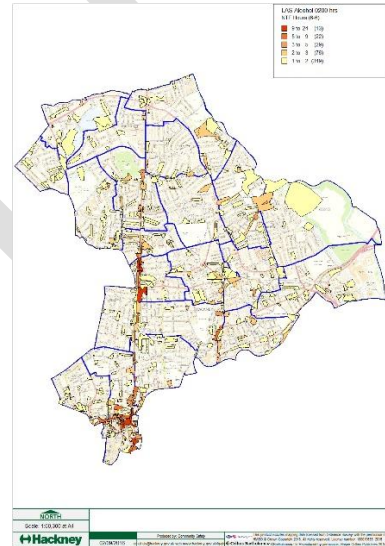
Map XX: LAS Alcohol 1800-1859



Map xx: LAS Alcohol 2200-2259



Map xx: LAS Alcohol 0200-0259



Map xx: LAS Alcohol 0400-0459



Map xx: LAS Alc FY15/16 FriPM to SatAM



Map xx: LAS Alc FY15/16 SatPM to SunAM



The maps above identify the same locations and places already highlighted in this report. There was next to no variation in the postcode areas with higher call concentration overall, and between the hours of 1800 and 0559, but this is most likely because a large proportion of incidents occurred after 1800 hours. Alcohol calls were mostly concentrated in Shoreditch, Dalston, Stoke Newington, Mare Street / London Fields, and to a lesser extent Hackney Central / Homerton. Maps xx to xx illustrate the intensity of alcohol related calls to locations during specific hours, and provide a snapshot of concentration and movement of activity over time. Between 1800 and 1859 hours there was a smattering of calls across the borough, particularly in central Hackney from Dalston in the West across to Hackney Wick in the East. Of note is that during this timeframe the concentration of calls in Shoreditch was much lower than elsewhere. By 2200 (to 2259) hours (map xx) the picture had changed somewhat in that calls were still occurring in the central region, but were beginning to pick up in Shoreditch, Mare Street / Broadway Market in the South of the borough, plus a few concentrated areas further north in Stoke Newington. This highlights the role of night time economies in relation to alcohol related calls and activities. Between 0200 and 0259 hours (map xx) call concentration was more vivid in Shoreditch and Dalston, and in the hour between 0400 and 0459 hours intensity had waned, but there were still small pockets of activity in the two main locations (Dalston and Shoreditch), but also in the Mare Street (junction with Well Street) area in the vicinity of the Dolphin public house. The last two maps (xx and xx) illustrate the concentration of calls made between certain days and times; Friday's from 1800 to Saturday's at 0559 hours and Saturday's from 1800 to Sunday's at 0559 hours only. These two maps were based on activity in FY2015/16, but were identical in previous years. Incidents appeared equally concentrated in Shoreditch on Friday nights, however calls to Dalston and Mare Street were slightly more prominent on Saturday evenings overall.

Homerton A&E Alcohol Related Assault Attendances³⁰

Homerton A&E Alcohol Related Assault Attendances – Not Geocoded

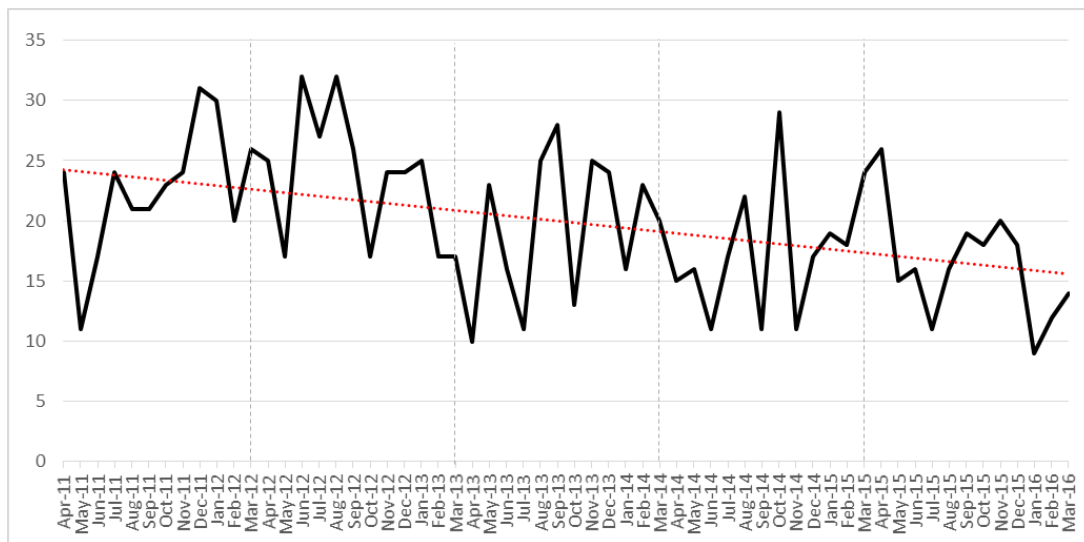
The following summary is based on people who attended the Homerton A&E for treatment following an alcohol related violent assault between FY2011/12 and FY2015/16 (n=1193). This is based on all attendances that were classified as alcohol related irrespective of whether or not there was sufficient information provided in the location field to map the incident geographically.

There was a year on year reduction in A&E attendances for violent assaults between FY2011/12 and FY2015/16; down 29% since FY2011/12. This percentage reduction is less than that observed above in the mappable subset of this data which halved over the same period of time. The higher

³⁰ Full dataset; both geocoded and non-geocodeable

percentage reduction of the mappable data is attributable to a reduction in incidents having been allocated a mappable location in latter years. The non mappable data provides a more accurate picture of actual trends and patterns of attendance (see chart xx), and it is still very much in contrast to police recorded violence (licensed premise violence and alcohol related violence) which increased over the same period of time.

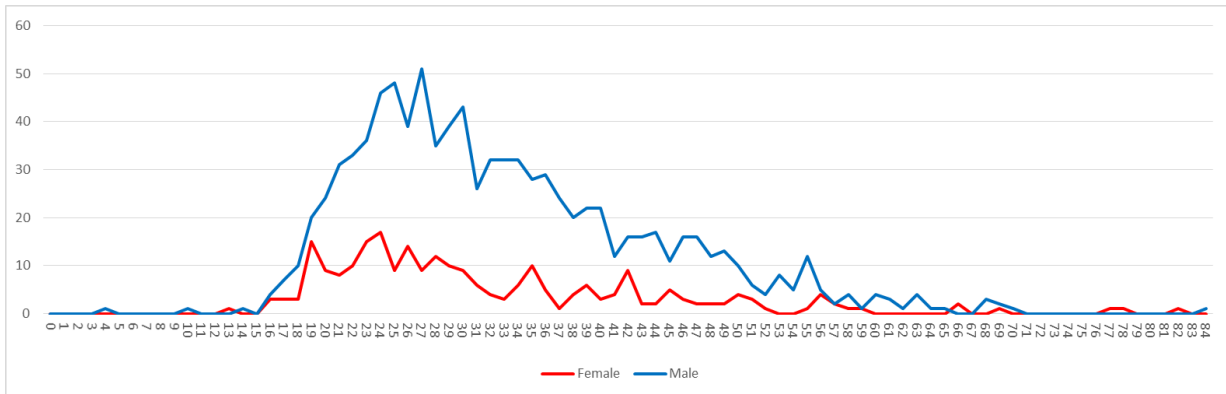
Chart xx: Homerton A&E - Monthly Alcohol Related Assault Attendances FY2011/12 to FY2015/16



Over half (54%) of attendances to the Homerton A&E for alcohol related assaults occurred at weekends (Saturday's and Sunday's). Half of the weekend attendances occurred between 0000 and 0559 hours (Saturday and Sunday mornings); and represented 29% of all alcohol related attendances. The hospital records attendance time, not incident time, so there were likely time lags between the time of the incident occurring and the patient reaching the hospital for treatment; attendances on Friday and Saturday early evenings were prevalent but to a much lesser extent. In total the NTE hours between 1800 and 0559 (Friday's to Sunday's) accounted for 39% of all alcohol related attendances for assault. There were no discernible differences found in patterns of attendance over the different years. This profile paints a similar picture to the subset of patients who were assaulted at or in the proximity of a licensed premise, so the inference that a large proportion of incidents are connected to Hackney's night time economies remains a valid one

The majority of victims were male (79%), with a peak age range of 24 to 30 years. The age profile for females was not as clearly defined, but there were more victims aged between 19 and 29 years, so the female profile was slightly younger than their male counterparts (see chart xx). This profile does not differ enormously from the patients who suffered assaults at or near to licensed premises.

Chart xx: Alcohol Related A&E Assault Attendances FY2011/12 to FY2015/16. Victim Age



Victims of alcohol related assaults generally stated that they did not know their attacker (63%), whilst fewer said that they did (28%); the remainder said they didn't know or refused to provide the information. Overall more victims were attacked by males (80%) than females (9%), and there were a few instances (2%) where the victim had been attacked by a both male and female perpetrators. Males were generally attacked by other males (86%), but females were mostly attacked by men (58%), and then other women (31%).

Of the women attacked by men: 32% were classified as alcohol related domestic incidents, 3% were sexual assaults, and 65% were alcohol or drug related. When we analysed the A&E assaults occurring in or near to licensed premises, only 1% of cases were domestic, and it was inferred that the reason for this was because the vast majority of domestic assaults would have occurred in a private location. In total 7% of the alcohol related assaults were classified as domestic and this highlights the relationship between domestic assault and alcohol.

Of the 65% of women assaulted by men where domestic abuse wasn't the given reason, it was found that many had been assaulted by a male known to them (friend/acquaintance/recognised), and this suggests that when alcohol has been consumed, women are also more at risk from male friends and other acquaintances (perhaps known to them through the club / entertainment scene). Also cause of concern is that more women who were assaulted by men were assaulted by total strangers, and the majority of these offences occurred in clubs, bars and other licensed venues, so female safety (and training awareness raising) should also be an issue of high importance for licensed premises, particularly those engaged exclusively in the sale of alcohol such as pubs, clubs and bars. A small proportion (3%) of victims said that they were assaulted by security guards or bouncers, and there were also some reports of security staff being assaulted by clients (although to a much lesser extent). Whilst this represented a small proportion of incidents overall, licensing conditions might highlight the importance of training and conflict resolution for licensed premise staff, particularly those working in higher risk premise types.

Most victims were not assaulted with the use of weapons, and most injuries were sustained through punching and kicking (67%). Where a weapon had been used it was most likely a bottle or glass (17%), and then a blunt instrument (10%), whilst the remainder of injuries were caused by a variety of methods including human bites, vehicles, firearms and knives. The prevalence of bottles and glass, poses some questions about the provision of plastic / polycarbonate replacements, particularly in bars, pubs and clubs where many of these incidents were said to have occurred. Males were more likely to use bottles or glass as weapons when attacking other males. One licensing consideration should be to review whether or not to put in place restrictions on the use of glass and bottles in establishments with higher levels of violence (and risk such as bars, pubs and clubs) based on a threshold, or in venues in high risk areas including special policy areas. It might not entirely reduce violence, but it would help to reduce the severity of injuries, and limit the burden on health services having to treat patients with more severe wounds and lacerations.

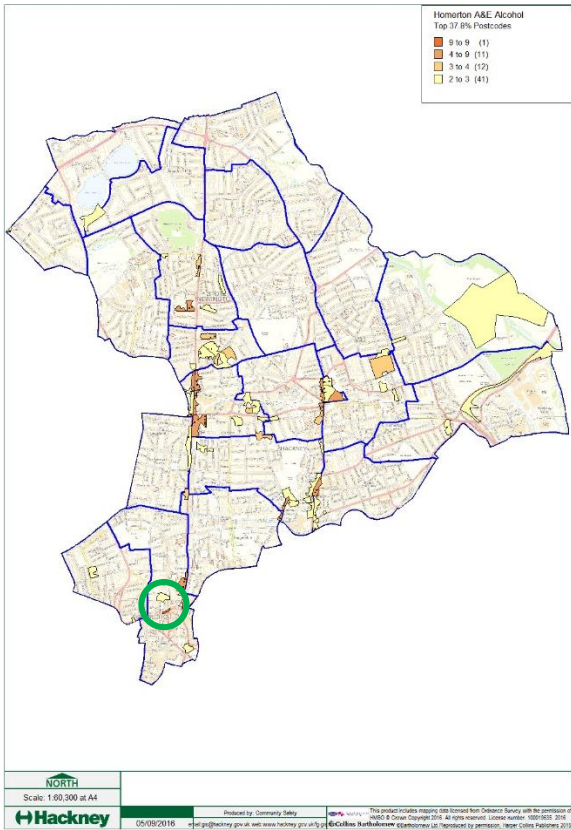
The hospital does not have a standardised method of categorising ethnicity, so the following section is based on the information provided. The largest ethnic group of victims were described as “English” (30%). In the absence of a “White” category, it is assumed that the majority of these people were White, and if “other White” categories are added this rose to 44% of the victims. The next largest single group was Black British (7%), and if other black ethnic groups (other Black, Caribbean and African) are added to this, then Black victims accounted for 17%. Other groups worth mentioning are Eastern Europeans (6%), Irish (5%), and Turkish / Cypriot (4%). Irrespective of nationality / ethnicity victims were more likely to be attacked by strangers, and then people known to them as either a friend or acquaintance. Age range for all ethnic groups is also by and large similar to the “all” profile, with the exception of Turkish / Cypriot victims who tended to be a little younger; 19 to 27 years of age.

More victims tended to reside in the E9, E5, E8, N16 and N1 postcode areas of Hackney. The postcode with the most varied range of victims was E5; including English, Black British, Other White, Eastern European and Irish. Victims from E9 were mostly English and then Black British, whilst in E8 and N1 most victims were English or Other White. It is noted that many victims resided in areas that border the Hospital, or where the Homerton would be the closest hospital to visit for treatment.

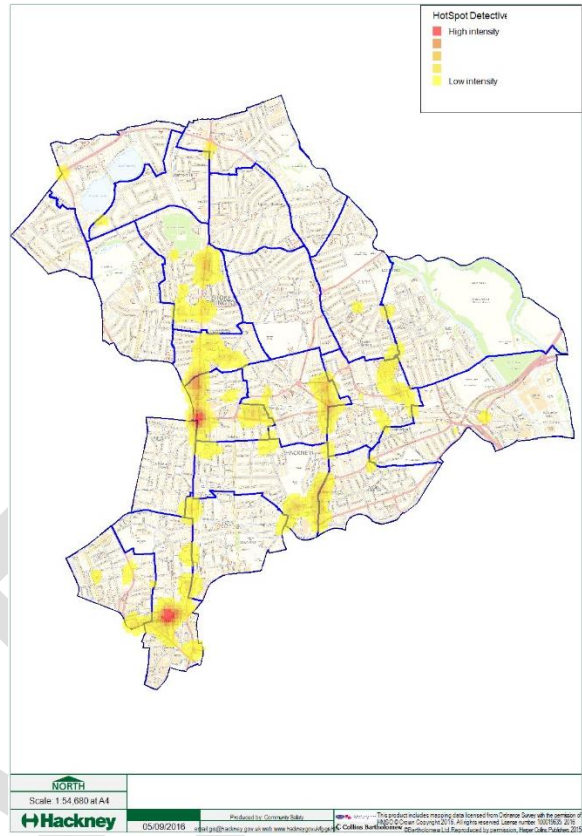
A&E Alcohol Related Assault Attendances – Maps (Geocoded only)

The following maps are based on alcohol assault related injuries that required treatment at the Homerton hospital, and are based on those with mappable locations only.

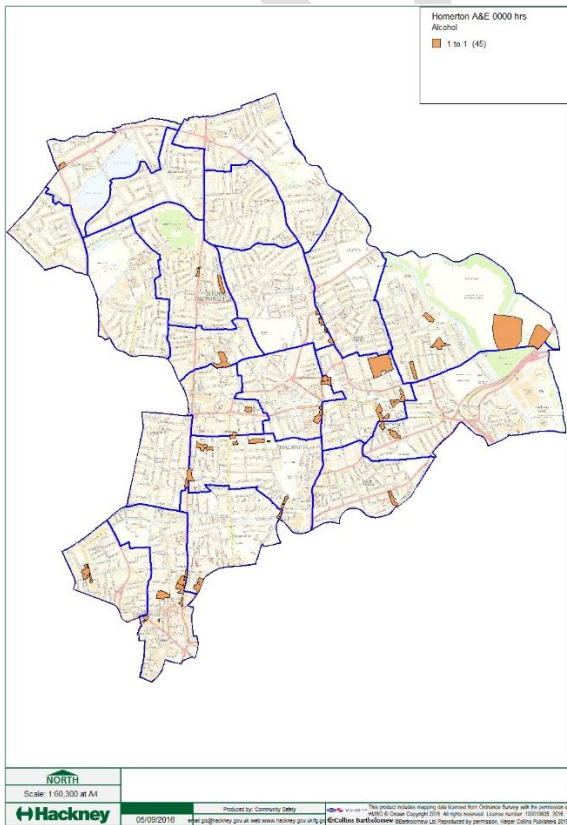
**Map xx: Alcohol A&E Assaults Top 37% Postcodes
FY2011/12 to FY2015/16**



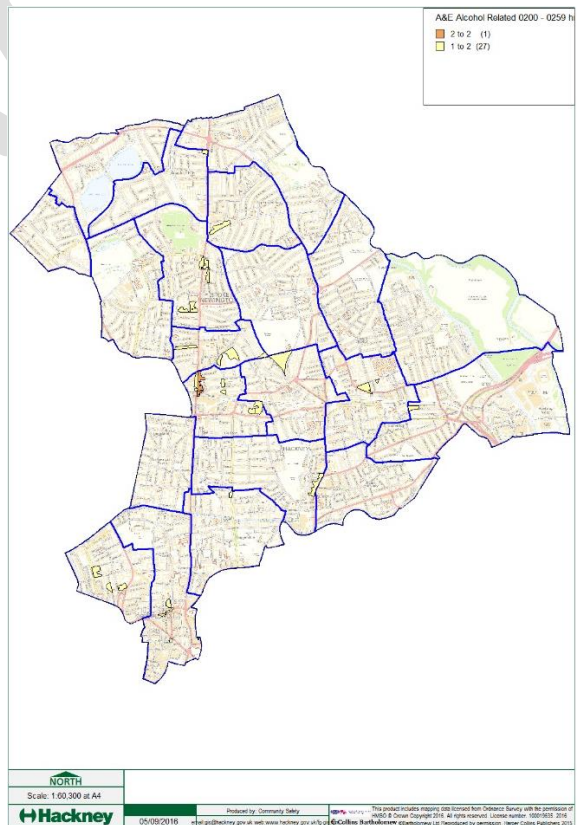
**Map xx: Alcohol A&E Assaults Hotspots
FY2011/12 to FY2015/16**



Map xx: Alcohol A&E Assaults 0000 to 0059 hrs



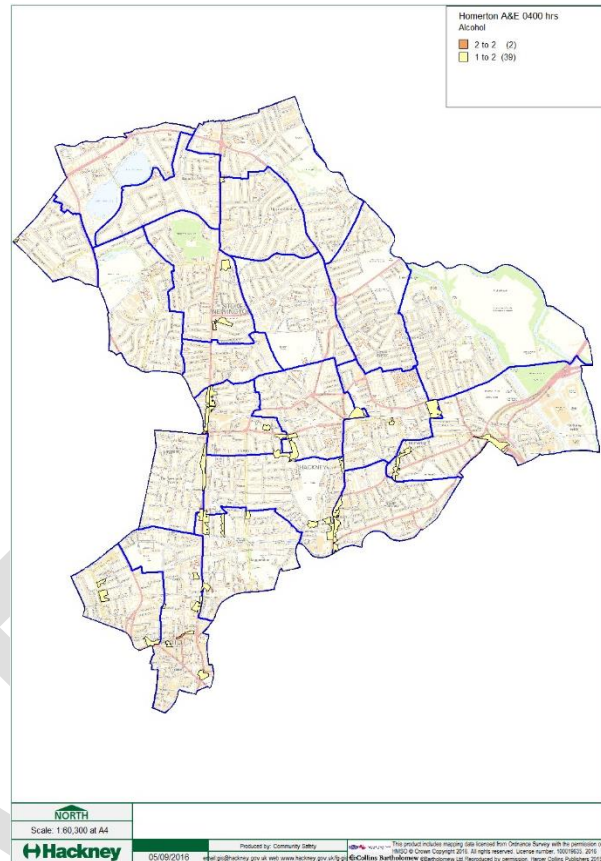
Map xx: Alcohol A&E Assaults 0200 to 0259 hrs



Map xx: Alcohol A&E Assaults 0300 to 0359 hrs



Map xx: Alcohol A&E Assaults 0400 to 0459 hrs



Visual observation of map xx without comparison with the hotspot map (xx) would likely under rate the importance of Shoreditch in the A&E alcohol related dataset. In fact there is a small area of high concentration in the vicinity of Old Street (circled in green), and as such the A&E alcohol related violence data illustrates a very similar picture of offending to other datasets. There are a few additional areas of interest from the hotspot map that are worth a mention. The first is the area of lower intensity at the most southerly point of Mare Street where the borough crosses into Bethnal Green (Tower Hamlets). This is interesting because we didn't see the same pattern of violence in the police alcohol / LP related crime data, so this might require some further exploration. The second area of interest is around Shacklewell, particularly between the hours of 0200 and 0559 hours when there was a small cluster of low low of alcohol related violence. This area is well known for the on street sex trade, and is in close proximity to Dalston Town Centre and night time economy areas, but it is unclear from this how much was related to licensable activities, and how much to the sex trade, either way it may also require some further research. The third location of interest was in Hackney Wick, particularly between 0300 and 0859 hours, and this might be of relevance in the context of licence premise growth at that location.

There were sporadic incidents occurring across the borough throughout daytime hours; no specific patterns or trends were evident. Incident levels picked up slightly (across the centre of the borough) from 1600 hours, but were more prevalent from 0000 to 0659 hours; the later time range might be explained by travel time.

3 – 1800 to 0559 hours – Crime (MPS, TfL and BTP), Ambulance Call Outs³¹, A&E Attendances³²

The following table (xx) outlines the count of crimes, incidents and call outs for specific agencies between the hours of 1800 and 0559 hours only.

For the purpose of this analysis these hours have been designated as the core night time economy (NTE) hours, and as such act a proxy for all activities and service demand between these hours. Analysis thus far has focused on specific subsets of data from each agency / organisation, and each has been subject to some bias in terms of how crimes and incidents have been flagged. Between these hours, the Police crime data in particular will be unaffected by flagging biases and as such will provide a general overview of crime patterns and trends during night time economy hours (albeit still subject to changes in recording practices and counting rules implemented by the Home Office). Ambulance call outs relate to all incidents attended by the ambulance service, including general illnesses, but should nonetheless provide an overview of service demand that can be contrasted with the alcohol and violence subsets. A&E attendances have been drawn from the mappable pan London database that includes assaults treated by hospitals other than the Homerton; the Pan London database is more limited in terms of data, meaning that it wasn't possible to extract an alcohol and licensed premise subset from it.

Table xx: Combined Crime and other Incidents / Call outs between 1800 and 0559 hours FY2011/12 to FY2015/16

Row Labels	FY2011/12	FY2012/13	FY2013/14	FY2014/15	FY2015/16	Grand Total
A&E	384	309	326	258	280	1557
BTP	161	66	61	52	56	396
LAS	8360	8782	8645	7888	9009	42684
MPS	9445	9179	8132	8056	8321	43133
TfL	44	37	33	21	25	160
Grand Total	18394	18373	17197	16275	17691	87930

The Met Police and London Ambulance Service (LAS) each accounted for almost half of the total calls, attendances and crimes during these hours over the five year period examined.

³¹ Note that this includes all ambulance call outs between these hours, and many incidents could be unrelated to alcohol or licensing trade. See Alcohol sections above, and separate violence sections for more specific information.

³² Based on all mappable A&E attendances made to any recording Hospital in London (mostly Homerton and Royal London)

Between the hours of 1800 to 0559 hours:

- A&E attendances accounted for 53% of all A&E attendances to hospitals across London where the incident had occurred in Hackney.
- From a police crime perspective the subset of crimes used for this analysis (see appendix xx) accounted for 29% of all crimes reported to the Met Police.
- 20% of all ambulance call outs occurred
- 43% of British transport crime occurred
- 9.5% of TfL reported crime (without a police reference) occurred.

TfL crimes contributed the least overall, but this is most likely because the majority (with police crime references) were excluded to avoid double counting with Met Police reported crimes. The Met Police crime data was a selected subset of crimes believed to have more relevance to NTE related activities (it focused on street based crimes, and excluded crimes such as residential burglary); had all crimes been counted 53% occurred between the hours of 1800 and 0559 hours.

Approximately a quarter of all incidents (attendances, calls and crimes) occurred between the hours of 1800 and 0559. Proportionally there were more A&E assaults and BTP crimes than other incidents at these times. Since A&E attendances focused on assaults it is possible to infer that violent crime is more prevalent during night time hours than all crime, and this will be examined in more detail when looking at violence separately. The prevalence of BTP (tube / rail) crime is of interest, particularly when it comes to peak hours since this might provide an indication of problems occurring as people make their way home at closing times.

Over the five year period, all incidents reduced by 3.8%, although there was a year on year reduction until FY2015/15, before a slight resurgence in FY2015/16. The FY2015/16 increase was attributable to an upsurge in both police crime and ambulance callouts that year. The only data experiencing higher volume in FY2015/16 compared to FY2011/12 related to ambulance calls, and this was again down to the upsurge in calls during FY2015/16; prior to this there had been year on year reductions. This is in contrast to alcohol related ambulance calls (1800 to 0559 hrs) that followed a slightly different pattern with incident levels increasing until FY2013/14 and then reducing. This does suggest that there might have been other factors (not necessarily related to the night time economy, alcohol and licensing) that caused the increase in overall ambulance calls during this time period.

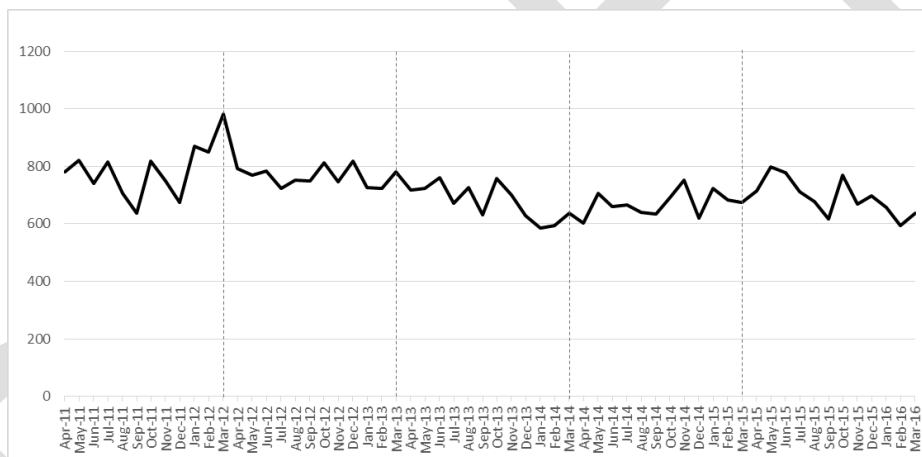
In terms of the wards with most incidents (calls, attendances and crimes combined), the top seven were the same as with other datasets, albeit in a slightly different order. Hoxton East and Shoreditch experienced the most (17.9%); three times higher than the next highest ward. There was not much

separating the other wards, but Homerton had the second highest levels, followed by Dalston, London Fields, Stoke Newington, Hoxton West and then Hackney Central.

In Hoxton East and Shoreditch incident levels dropped between FY2011/12 and FY2014/15, but increased slightly in FY2015/16, and overall incidents reduced by 28%. Homerton followed the same pattern, although incidents ended up 6% higher than in FY2011/12. In Dalston and Hackney Central incident levels fluctuated slightly each year with a 3% reduction overall in Dalston, but an 11% increase in Hackney Central. London Fields and Hoxton West followed the same pattern as Hoxton East and Shoreditch; down 9% in London Fields, and down 19% in Hoxton West. In Stoke Newington there was a reduction in incidents in FY2013/14 and FY2014/15, but incidents rose in FY2015/16 and increased overall by 4%.

Met Police Recorded Crime 1800 to 0559 hours

Chart xx: Met Police Reported Crimes 1800 to 0559 hours FY2011/12 to FY2015/16



During NTE hours approximately 60% of crimes were committed between Friday's and Saturday's; 36% of all crimes recorded between Friday's and Sunday's (all hours). Thursday's were less prevalent, but nonetheless emerging as a problem, and so 71% of NTE related crime occurred between Thursday's and Sunday's.

Ward Crime 1800 to 1859 hours

Between FY2011/12 and FY2015/16 there was a 12% reduction in offending across Hackney overall during these hours. That said, there was a noticeable rise in offending in FY2015/16, most of which was attributable to higher than normal levels of crime between May and June, and again in October 2015. The increase doesn't appear to have been limited to any one place since 13 of the 21 wards experienced FY increases that year, and that included six of the top seven wards; Hoxton East and

Shoreditch actually recorded year on year decreases in crime between these hours. The reduction in Hoxton East and Shoreditch, was no doubt achieved by the mobilisation of significant police resources to the location as a major crime hotspot and borough priority, particularly during NTE hours. Of the top seven wards, only Homerton experienced an overall increase in offending between FY2011/12 and FY2015/16, and despite increases during FY2015/16 all the other top ranking wards still have lower levels of crime than in FY2011/12. A Brief ward summary for the top seven wards follows:

Hoxton East and Shoreditch was the only ward to experience year on year reductions in crime over the five year period; reduction of 38% overall. In FY2011/12 this ward accounted for 30% of all crime during NTE hours, but this had reduced to 21% by FY2015/16. In FY2011/12 crime levels were 3.8 times higher than in Dalston, but by FY2015/16 crime levels were only 2.8 times higher; on the whole offences were 3.4 times higher. Thefts were more prevalent overall (67%), although they reduced in number by 50% between FY2011/12 and FY2015/16; accounting for 73% of crime in FY2011/12 but only 59% by FY2015/16. Violence was the second highest crime type (19% overall), but numbers increased by 50% between FY2011/12 and FY2015/16, and by FY2015/16 violence accounted for some 29% of crimes in this ward; up from 12% in FY2011/12. Sexual offences accounted for 1% of crime, and this didn't change, although offence levels did rise slightly. Robbery accounted for 3% of offences overall, but rose in number by 42% in FY2015/16 by which time it accounted for 5% of crimes in this ward; up from 2% in FY2011/12. Whilst thefts reduced, violence and robberies increased. Much of the drop in theft in this ward during NTE hours would have most likely been the result of proactive policing patrols, and licensing interventions with higher crime venues to limit opportunities. The rise in violence might have in part been down to changes in recording practices imposed by HMIC, but this would require some further investigation. Most crime between these hours occurred Friday's to Sunday's (76%), with peak hours of 2300 to 0259 hours (45% of NTE crime in this ward) and this was relatively consistent with other datasets for this ward. This reinforces the theory that much of the activity in this ward is connected to the NTE; in fact 12% of the entire boroughs crime between Friday's and Sunday's occurred in Hoxton East and Shoreditch between 1800 and 0559 hours. **NEED TO COMPARE LP & ALC CRIME TOO**

Crimes in Dalston dropped by 15% between FY2011/12 and FY2015/16, despite the rise in offending during FY2015/16. There was less variance in annual crime levels than with Shoreditch, and so there was not much deviation in terms of the proportion of crime that Dalston contributed to the borough over the years; 7.8% in FY2011/12, and 7.6% in FY2015/16. The crime type picture differed slightly from Hoxton East and Shoreditch in that the gap between theft and violence was lower in Dalston; theft accounted for 57% crime, and violence 25%. Robbery accounted for 6% overall. Theft offences accounted for 64% of crime in FY2011/12, dropping to 47% in FY2015/16; offences reduced in

number by 37%. Violence on the other hand accounted for 17% of crime in FY2011/12, rising to 34% in FY2015/16; offences increased in number by 71%. The proportional rise in violence appears to have had a greater impact in Dalston than in Shoreditch over the same period of time, although number wise the increase was still higher in Shoreditch; it just had less of an impact there. Robberies reduced in number FY2011/12 and FY2015/16, but there was no real proportional change in terms of its contribution to crime in this ward. Sexual offences increased in this ward by 70% (7 more crimes), and by FY2015/16 accounted for 3% of crime in this ward. 67% of crimes between these hours occurred between Friday's and Sunday's. Peak hours were Saturday and Sunday mornings between 0000 hours and 0259 hours; 25% of Dalston's NTE crime. As with the ambulance alcohol related call outs, Friday and Saturday evenings did not feature as strongly in Dalston as Hoxton East and Shoreditch; police and warden patrols might be more effective with focused patrols between 0000 and 0259 hours Saturday's and Sunday's. **NEED TO COMPARE LP & ALC CRIME TOO**

Crime in London Fields fell by 19% between FY2011/12 and FY2015/16, despite the rise in offending during FY2015/16. Proportionally this ward accounted for 6.8% of the boroughs crime in FY2011/12, falling to 6.2% by FY2015/16. Overall theft offences contributed to 56% of the ward's crime, and violence to 28%. Robbery contributed to 6% and sexual offences 2%. This was relatively similar to Dalston overall, however there were some differences in terms of change over the years. In FY2011/12 thefts accounted for 56% of the wards crime, but this reduced to 48% in FY2015/16; a reduction in number of 31%. In FY2011/12 violence accounted for 23% of crime in this ward, but by FY2015/16 this had increased to 38%; an increase in number of 34%. Either way by FY2015/16 the gap between theft and violence had reduced. Robberies in this ward reduced in number by 53%, accounting for only 4% of crimes by FY2015/16. Sexual offences increased in number by 150% (9 more), and went from 1% of crime in FY2011/12 to 3% in FY2015/16. 63% of NTE crimes occurred between Friday's and Sundays, and peak hours were Friday and Saturday nights 2200 to 2359 hours, plus Saturday and Sunday mornings 0000 to 0359 hours; 37% of NTE crime in this ward. This temporal pattern differs somewhat from the ambulance alcohol related calls to the location (peak hours 2100 and 0059 hours), but it is suspected that much of the crime problem is related to the NTE; one possible explanation for this difference is that visitors to this NTE may drink more moderately here than elsewhere, resulting in less alcohol related falls and illnesses. **NEED TO COMPARE LP & ALC CRIME TOO**

Crime in Hoxton West reduced by 4% between FY2011/12 and FY2015/16, and following three years of crime reduction there was an increase FY2015/16, but there was not great deal of variance in annual crime levels overall. In this ward the gap between theft and violence was much less than elsewhere; overall thefts contributed to 56% of the ward's NTE crime total, and violence 28%. Robbery contributed 6% and sexual offences 2%. Of particular note is that thefts accounted for 36%

of crimes in both FY2011/12 and FY2015/16; FY2012/13 and FY2013/14 were the peak years for theft offences, and there was a small reduction in number overall between FY2011/12 and FY2015/16. Violence on the other hand accounted for 31% of crimes in FY2011/12, rising to 42% in FY2015/16, and making violent crimes more prevalent than thefts. Robberies reduced in number by 30%, contributing 7% of the ward's crime by FY2015/16; down from 9% in FY2011/12. Sexual offences also decreased overall in this ward over the years. 57% of NTE crimes occurred between Friday's and Sunday's in this ward; peak hours Friday and Saturday nights 2300 to 2359 hours, and Saturday and Sunday mornings 0000 to 0359 hours (26%), although offences were also prevalent throughout the week between 1800 and 2359 hours. There was some similarity in peak hours with alcohol related ambulance call outs...**NEED TO COMPARE LP & ALC CRIME TOO**

Crimes in Homerton increased by 7% between FY2011/12 and FY2015/16, with most of the increases occurring FY2014/15 and FY2015/16. This might be indicative of a growing economy in this ward, although there wasn't great variance in annual crime levels. Overwhelmingly in this ward violence contributed to more NTE crimes than thefts overall; 53% of crimes were violent, and 23% thefts. Robberies accounted for 8% of the crime and sexual offences 4%. Unlike other wards violent crimes were higher than thefts each year, although volume fell between FY2012/13 and FY2013/14 before rising again and higher in FY2014/15 and FY2015/16. In FY2011/12 violence contributed to 48% of NTE crime, but this rose to 59% in FY2015/16; increase in number of 34%. Theft on the other hand contributed to 23% of crimes in FY2011/12, falling to 21% in FY2015/16; numbers remained virtually unchanged. Sexual offences increased by 186% (13 more), and robberies reduced by 36%. In terms of days of the week of note in this ward, Saturday's had the highest number, however crimes were prevalent throughout the week, and there were no real peak hours other than 1800 to 0059 hours on any day of the week. As previously noted elsewhere it is not clear that alcohol related NTE and licensing activities are entirely responsible for the patterns and trends exhibited in this ward. This might however change over time. **NEED TO COMPARE LP & ALC CRIME TOO**

Crimes in Stoke Newington reduced by 13% overall between FY2011/12 and FY2015/16. Crimes in this ward contributed to 4.7% of the borough's NTE crime total; 4.6% in FY2011/12, and 4.5% in FY2015/16, and offence levels were similar to Homerton. The peak offending year was FY2012/13. The gap between thefts and violent crimes in this ward was small, but as with Homerton violence outweighed thefts overall; thefts contributed to 37% of the overall ward NTE totals, and violence 40%. Robberies accounted for 6% and sexual assaults 3%. In FY2011/12 thefts contributed to 32% of the ward totals, whilst violence contributed 42%, however by FY2015/16 this had reversed, and violence contributed 52%, whilst thefts contributed 28%. Overall violence increased in number by 43%, whilst thefts reduced by 43%. Sexual offences increased in this ward by 90% (9 more), whilst

robberies halved. There were more crimes between Friday's and Sunday's in this ward (55%), however no definitive peak hours, other than Monday's to Friday's between 1800 and 2359 hours, and Saturday and Sunday mornings 0000 to 0259 hours. Ambulance alcohol related calls were also spread throughout the week, with Saturday peaks, so there is some similarity here.... **NEED TO COMPARE LP & ALC CRIME TOO**

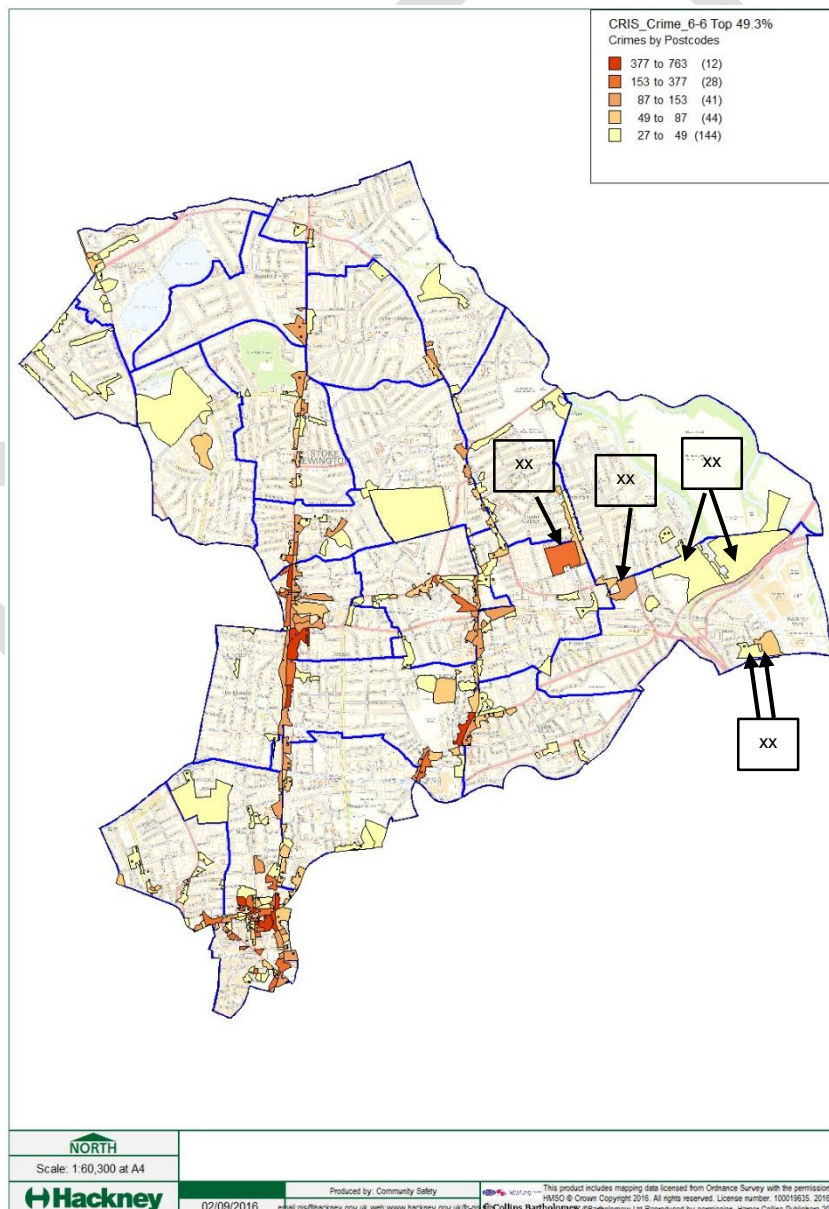
Hackney Central actually had the 9th highest level of NTE related crime overall, where as in analysis of other datasets it was generally within the top 7 highest wards. This further highlights the limited impact of NTE related crime in this ward, and is indicative that daytime markets are equally if not more prevalent in this ward. That said, between FY2011/12 and FY2015/16 NTE crimes increased by 11% in Hackney Central. Like Homerton there wasn't that much variance in annual crime levels, and the 11% increase only equalled to 36 more crimes overall. NTE crime in Hackney Central accounted for 4% of all NTE crime overall, rising from 3.4% in FY2011/12 to 4.3% by FY2015/16, so crimes increased both on a ward basis, and in terms of the contribution to borough crimes overall. Over half (53%) of NTE crime in this ward occurred between Friday's and Sundays, with Saturday's being the peak day overall, mostly because of the higher levels of reported crimes both at night and in the early morning. Otherwise crimes in this ward generally occurred between 1800 and 0059 hours, and the days where crimes extended until 0459 hours was on Saturday's and Sunday's, so there was some NTE related activity, albeit less prominent than elsewhere. As with neighbouring ward Homerton, there was more violence (46%) than theft (32%) in Hackney Central during night time hours. Robberies accounted for 7%, and sexual offences 3%. Thefts accounted for 29% of NTE crimes in Hackney Central in FY2011/12, but this had dropped to 25% by FY2015/16, even though the number of crimes reduced by only 2, but this is because the level of violence during NTE hours increased. Violence accounted for 37% of the ward's NTE crime in FY2011/12, but this rose to 58% by FY2015/16; an increase in number of 74%. The crime picture between these hours does not differ enormously from ambulance alcohol related call outs to the area.... **NEED TO COMPARE LP & ALC CRIME TOO**

Hackney Wick had the 10th highest level of crimes overall, however crime levels increased by 35% between FY2011/12 and FY2015/16. Additionally its contribution to borough crime increased from 2.5% in FY2011/12 to 3.9% in F2015/16. More crime occurred between Friday's and Saturday's (51%), and the peak hours followed a similar pattern to that of Hackney Central; 1800 to 0059 hours, but in this case Sunday was the peak day. Over the five year period examined the majority of NTE crime overall was violence (56%), whilst thefts accounted for only 23%. Robbery accounted for 9% and sexual offences for 4%. In FY2011/12 violence contributed to 45% of the ward's total NTE crime, but this rose to 64% by FY2015/16; an increase in number of 94%. Theft accounted for 25% of the ward's NTE crime total in FY2011/12, dropping to 16% in FY2015/16, but theft levels were relatively

unchanged (reduction of 6 crimes). Further examination of specific locations (see map xx below) revealed that one of the major contributors to crime in Hackney Wick could have been from the John Howard Centre located on the boundary of Homerton (no xx). These were mostly cases of staff being assaulted by patients, and this helps to explain the extraordinarily large rise in (and high proportions of) violence in this ward. The same hotspot does not appear to show up on any of the other licensing / alcohol specific datasets analysed, so this is not considered to be connected to the wider NTE or licensing issues.

The following Map (xx) illustrates the spatial dispersion of NTE crimes across Hackney and is based on the postcodes containing the top 49% of crime. This visually confirms what has been discussed above in terms of top wards.

Map xx: MPS Crime 1800 to 0559 hours FY2011/12 to FY2015/16. Postcodes with top 49% crime



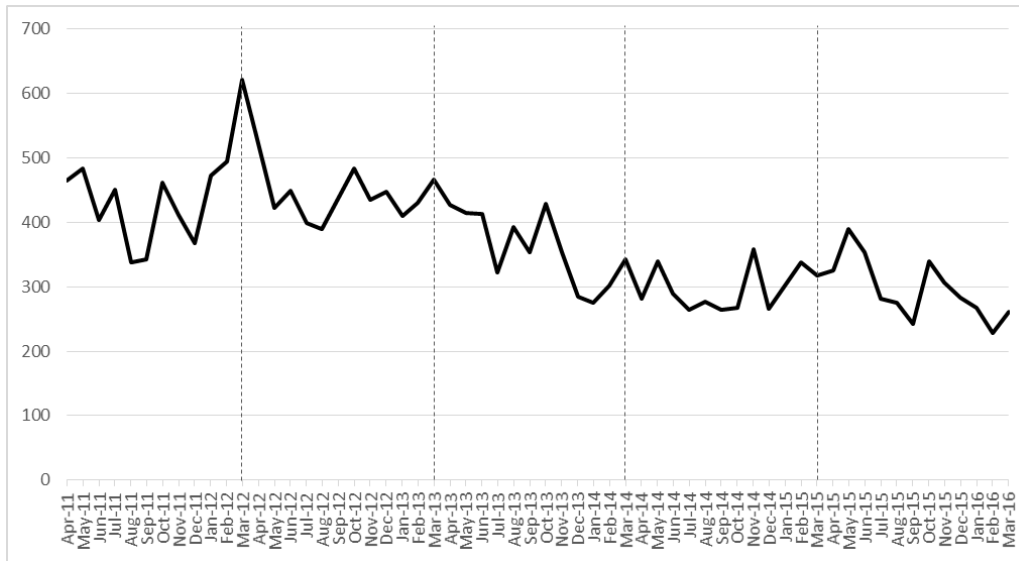
There are a few locations of note that haven't been previously discussed. One postcode in Homerton ward (no xx) concerned a series of seemingly unrelated incidents in the Balance Road area; mostly lower level violence (harassment and threats), plus some thefts, drug related offences, and one racially aggravated assault. There are no clear indications that these represent emerging or growing problems with respect to NTE and licensing activities. The two areas located close together (no xx) to the top left of Hackney Wick concerned a number of crimes in the Homerton Road, Mabley Street and Lee Conservancy Road areas. Most of these related to violence; 7 assault with injuries, 5 serious woundings, 6 common assaults, 5 harassment offences, and 2 offensive weapons. There were also 11 robberies, 15 thefts and 1 sex assault. It is not clear from information contained in the crime reports whether or not these were linked to night time economy and licensing issues, however looking at map xx it would be unlikely given that there were no licensed premises contained within those areas. The final area of note was situated in the South of Hackney Wick (no xx), with higher concentrations particularly during FY2015/16. These crimes were mostly theft offences in the vicinity of **Bar 90** (90 Wallis Road), and **Colourworks** (117 to 119 Wallis Road), with other unspecified crimes along Willis Road. Peak time for offences were between 2000 and 0259 hours for Bar 90, and 2000 and 0359 hours for Colourworks, and the majority of which occurred between Friday's and Sunday's. In terms of licensed premise crime, these two venues didn't rank as high as other venues, however in terms of NTE related crime they looked to be emerging as an issue during FY2015/16 in particular, and this might be in part due to growth of the NTE in this part of the borough.

Crime Types 1800 to 0559 Hours

Between FY2011/12 and FY2015/16 theft offences accounted for the largest proportion of crime overall (44%), and then violence (34%). Robbery accounted for 7% of crime and sexual offences 3%. That said, theft and handling offences dropped (35%) between FY2011/12 and FY2015/16 (see chart xx), whilst violent crimes increased (up 50%). By FY2015/16 violent crimes accounted for 46% of NTE crimes, whilst thefts accounted for only 36%, so there had been a total turnaround in the main contributors to crime totals.

Theft and Handling

Most thefts occurred between Friday's and Sunday's (66%), particularly between 2200 and 0359 hours (43%). Other theft and theft person were the most prevalent types of theft, and both reduced between FY2011/12 and FY2015/16; other theft down 33% and theft person down 25%. There was a slight rise in other theft offences during FY2015/16 but even with this there was still a substantial reduction compared to FY2011/12; 841 fewer by FY2015/16. Theft person offences increased FY2012/13, but then dropped year on year; 436 fewer by FY2015/16. Robberies reduced by 21% overall, although there were some year on year fluctuations.

Chart xx: MPS Theft and Handling 1800 to 0559 hours FY2011/12 to FY2015/16

Violence Against Person

Assault with injury and common assault offences were closely followed by harassment in terms of the top type of violent crimes, and there were large increases in most types of violence between FY2011/12 and FY2015/16. The only violent crime type to experience a drop in offence levels was Assault with injury, although there was a slight deviation from the other datasets previously analysed, in that offence levels fell between FY2011/12 and FY2013/14, rose during FY2014/15 and fell again FY2015/16. With other datasets assault with injury had also reduced overall, but the trend was that there had been year on year reductions until FY2015/16 when levels started to rise again. This appears to correlate with the changes to HMIC recording of violence which were introduced in FY2014/15, so the drop in FY2015/16 could have represented a real reduction. It is thus possible that the upturn in licensed premise and alcohol related assault with injuries during FY2015/16 might have been attributable to the situation in which they were occurring (e.g. licensing and entertainment industries), and potentially highlight a re-emerging pattern of increased violence in those circumstances. In terms of other violence between 1800 and 0559 hours Common assaults increased year on year between FY2013/14 and FY2015/16 (up 70%), GBH / Serious woundings increased by 336%, and harassment offences by 105%. As has been previously discussed, some of this could have been brought about by changes to Home Office counting rules, particularly since A&E and ambulance alcohol call outs decreased over the same period of time. If the upsurge in violent crime had purely been brought about by changes introduced in FY2014/15, then whatever changes occurred during FY2015/16 should have represented comparable and reliable indicator of continuing trends, and this means that there was likely a real increase in violence (perhaps with the exception of assault with injury). Harassment was also subject to new classifications in FY2015/16

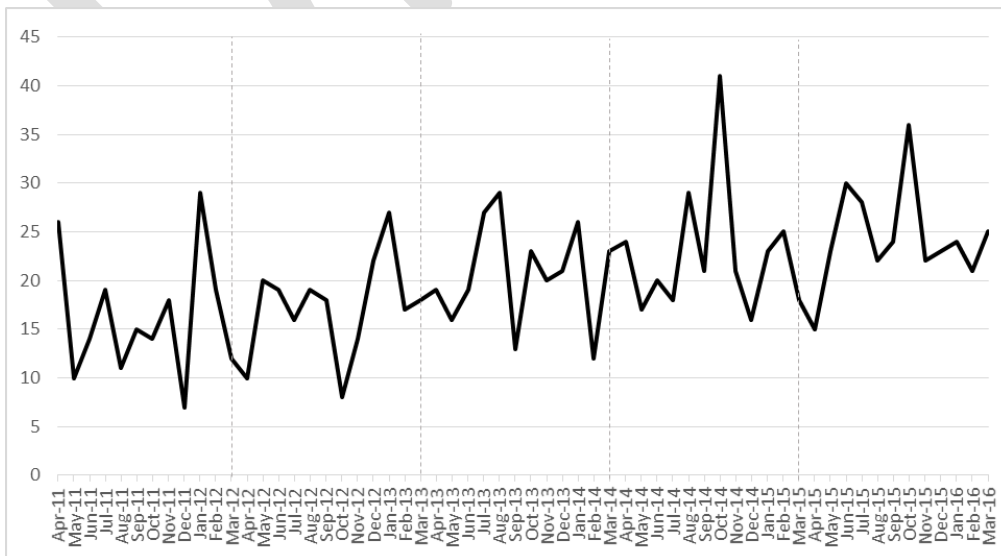
(additional crime of sending letters with intent to cause distress), so the continued rise in those offences might have been due to recording practices.

Sexual Offences

Sexual offences contributed to 3% of NTE crimes overall between FY2011/12 and FY2015/16, however at the same time sexual offences increased by 51%; rape up by 32% and other sexual offences up by 64%. Sexual assault on a female accounted for the majority (52%) of other sexual offences that occurred over the five years examined, increasing by 76% between FY2011/12 and FY2015/16. Exposure was the second highest (13%) other sexual offence type; up 44%. Most sexual assaults and rapes occurred between Friday's and Sundays (55%), and peak hours were overwhelmingly 0000 to 0100 hours (38%). In the last two financial years incident levels appeared to be particularly high during the month of October.

The majority of rapes (77%) were classified as being committed on a female aged 16 years and over, and these increased by 32% between FY2011/12 and FY2015/16. Where specified at least 13% of the sexual assaults on females occurred in licensed premises, most notably in bars, pubs and clubs, at weekends into the early hours, and this was consistent with A&E data previously analysed. Over half of the exposures occurred between Friday's and Sunday's, with the many appearing to have occurred in public places outdoors, although more analysis is required to get a better understanding of these. Approximately half of the rapes no females aged over 16 occurred between Friday's to Saturday's with the peak offending hours of 0000 to 0159 hours, but very few were linked to a licensed premise, and more analysis would be required to get a fuller understanding of all the circumstances concerning the majority of these crimes.

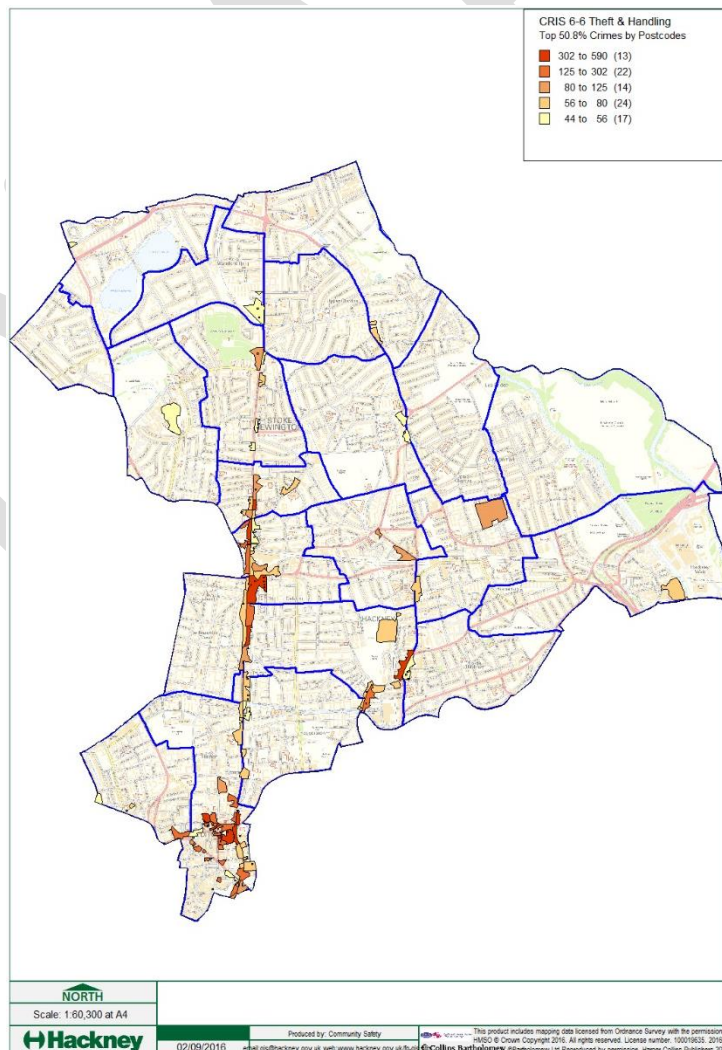
Chart xx: MPS Sexual Offences 1800 to 0559 hours FY2011/12 to FY2015/16



Theft, Handling and Robbery Offences by Ward 1800 to 0559 hours

All wards with the exception of Woodberry Down and Kings Park experienced reductions in theft offences between FY2011/12 and FY2015/16, however these wards had some of the lowest counts and proportions of theft in the borough, and the increase in both was in single figures. The wards accounting for the highest counts of theft were relatively consistent with the wards linked to alcohol and licensed premise crime, injury and illness already discussed above. Unusually Shacklewell had the fifth highest count of crime overall during the period examined, and Haggerston had the sixth highest. Homerton was only tenth. The wards with most theft were Hoxton East and Shoreditch, Dalston, London Fields, Hoxton West, Shacklewell, Haggerston, Stoke Newington and Hackney Central, and thefts dropped in each of these wards between FY2011/12 and FY2015/16. That said Dalston, Shacklewell and Haggerston experienced a slight upturn in thefts during FY2015/16, even though levels were still lower than in FY2011/12. Because of the slight variation in ward rankings, it is likely that not all thefts were connected to the NTE or licensing activities even when they occur overnight.

Map xx: Theft & Handling Offences 1800 to 0559 hours FY2011/12 to FY2015/16 – Areas with top 51%



Map xx illustrates the postcode areas that had the highest proportion (top 51%) of thefts in Hackney. The areas where more thefts were concentrated coincide with the wards described above, and are consistent with maps produced from related datasets. There were areas with higher concentrations of thefts in Shoreditch, Dalston and up the A10 into Shacklewell explaining the higher count in that ward. London Fields featured around Mare Street / Well Street (vicinity of the Dolphin pub), and also London Fields. Hackney Central and Homerton and Stoke Newington wards featured much less as the ward summary suggests, and this again potentially highlights that the trade in these wards is perhaps still underdeveloped from a night time economy perspective, or perhaps just because of the lack of larger capacity premises than in Shoreditch and Dalston. Some of the other areas described in the summary also featured here; the Balance Road area in Homerton and Wallis Road in Kings Park where some of the thefts were more likely associated with the bars and club close by.

In Hoxton East and Shoreditch and consistent with other datasets, a high proportion of theft (77%) occurred between Friday's and Sunday's. Peak hours were between 2200 and 0359 hours Friday nights to Saturday mornings, and Saturday nights to Sunday mornings (58%), but incidents were also relatively prominent between Thursday evenings and Friday mornings; 69% occurred between 2200 and 0359 hours Thursday's to Sunday's. Approximately half involved theft of phones, of which 83% occurred within the proximity of licensed premises, most notably pubs, bars and clubs already discussed in previous sections. Other locations were at bus stops, cab offices, in kebab shops, and hotels to name a few, but there was a clear correlation with licensed premises, particularly the types where patrons are less likely to keep an eye on their possessions. More needs to be done to reduce opportunities for thefts to occur, and this might involve the provision of free cloakrooms and guidance for patrons upon entry to encourage them to keep an eye on personal items. Prevention / awareness raising might also be required at around transport hubs, particularly bus stops and cab offices.

In Hoxton West more thefts and robberies occurred on Saturday's and Sunday's (43%) than any other days of the week. In this ward the temporal pattern differed slightly from Hoxton East and Shoreditch, in that Monday's to Saturday's thefts were equally prevalent between 1800 and 2359 hours, and the only other periods of note were Saturday and Sunday mornings between 0000 and 0359 hours (23%), so Saturday nights were not as problematic in Hoxton West. As with other wards over half of thefts targeted mobile phones, and half of those occurred in the vicinity of well known bars and clubs, particularly on the Old Street border with Hoxton East and Shoreditch. Peak days for these were Saturday's and Sunday's between 0000 and 0359 hours but crimes were also spread through the week at various times after 1800 hours. Many crimes also occurred on the street and at bus stops.

In Dalston a similar pattern was observed; although there were many more thefts on Saturday's and Sunday's (57%), than other days of the week; with Friday's this rose to 74%. Peak hours were 2200 to 0359 hours Friday evenings to Saturday mornings, and Saturday evenings to Sunday mornings (46%); mostly in the early hours of Saturday's and Sunday's. This was relatively consistent with other findings, although thefts tended to occur less on Saturday evenings than ambulance alcohol related attendances. Approximately half of the thefts and robberies recorded in Dalston involved the theft of a phone, 57% of which occurred in the proximity of pubs, bars and clubs but a large number of incidents were also reported in restaurants, on the street, on buses, and at the two overground stations in Dalston (Junction and Kingsland). There is perhaps suggestive that there are more transitory opportunities for theft and robbery in this location, particularly because most venues are located along the busy A10, and there are two large transport hubs, plus several bus routes that pass through.

Shacklewell lies to the north of Dalston, and in this context thefts and robberies were most likely an extension of the NTE related thefts in Dalston. Most occurred on Saturday's and Sunday's (60%); rising to 79% with Friday's. Peak hours were between 2300 and 0349 Friday evenings to Saturday mornings, and Saturday evenings to Sunday mornings (53%). Overall thefts were more prevalent on Saturday and Sunday early mornings. Some further examination of the data found that half of the thefts in this ward were of mobile phones from personal property, of which 73% occurred within the vicinity of well known venues that have already been discussed in some detail. Other locations of note were restaurants, takeaways, and in the street.

There were two hotspots in the London Fields area; Mare Street junction with Well Street area, and Broadway Market. In this ward there were more thefts and robberies on Saturday's and Sundays overall (55%), but the peak hours were again Friday evenings to Saturday mornings and Saturday evenings to Sunday mornings between 2200 and 0359 hours (46%); mostly in the early hours of Saturday's and Sunday's. Again half of the crimes targeted mobile phones, and of those 52% occurred within the vicinity of well known pubs, bars or clubs that have already been discussed for this area. Other locations of interest were bus stops, café's, restaurants, cab offices, the park, and on the street.

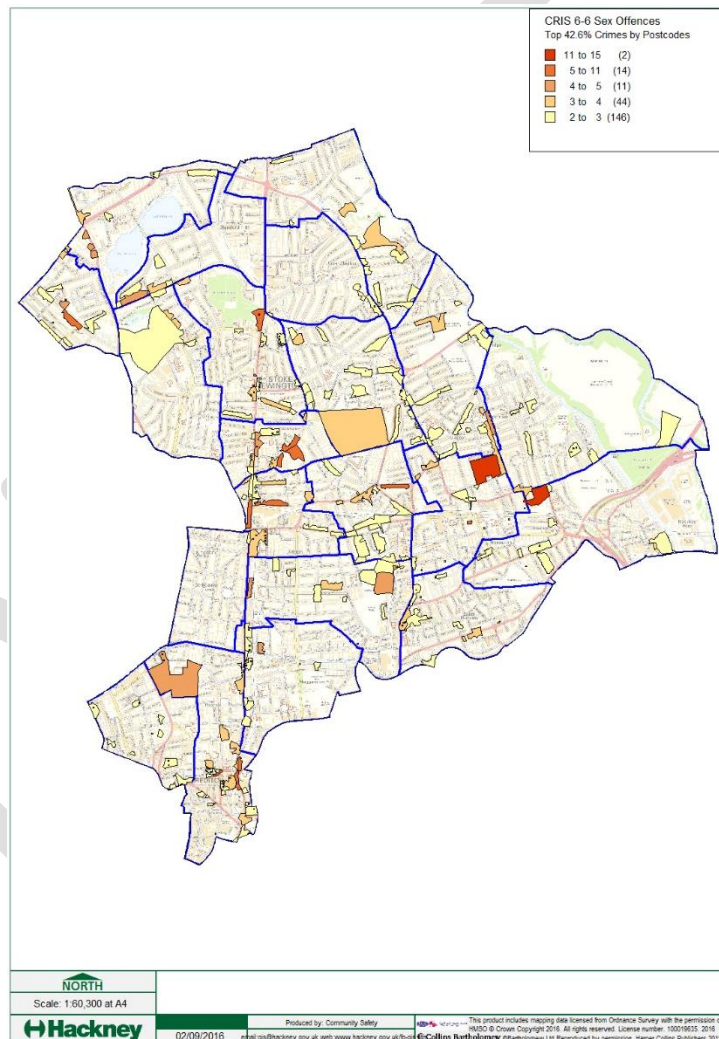
As discussed in the summary the prevalence of NTE related thefts and robberies in Homerton and Hackney Central wards was not as problematic as elsewhere. In Hackney Central 60% of thefts occurred between Friday's and Saturday's, but as discussed elsewhere the timeframes were less specific overall, that said Saturday and Sunday early mornings (0000 to 0159 hours) stood out slightly more. In Homerton the picture was even less clear, with thefts occurring any time between 1800 hours and 0059 hours any day of the week. Again this suggests that these two locations have

a lower impact on NTE related crime at this stage, but that could well change as they regenerate, and develop; a plan for the management and growth of night time licensing would probably be prudent.

On the basis of the above it is possible to establish a connection to areas that contain bars, pubs and clubs and acquisitive crimes occurring at these locations during relevant hours.

Sexual Offences by Ward 1800 to 0559 hours

Map xx: Sexual Offences 1800 to 0559 hours FY2011/12 to FY2015/16 – Postcodes containing top 49%



Visual observation of map xx shows that NTE related sexual offences were dispersed across the borough, although there were pockets of higher concentration in certain places. This pattern differs from maps produced from alcohol, and licensed premise related data in that town centres and main roads do not necessarily feature as strongly, and there appears to be a lower correlation with the location of licensed premises than with other crime types. As discussed in the summary above, many

of the sexual assaults reported were not linked to licensed venues, with many occurring in open public spaces.

The wards that reported most sexual assaults over the five year period examined, were Hoxton East and Shoreditch, Homerton, Stoke Newington, Hackney Downs, Dalston, Hackney Wick and Shacklewell, and offence levels increased in each of these wards between FY2011/12 and FY2015/16.

In Hoxton East and Shoreditch the postcode areas with higher concentrations appeared to be more linked to pubs and clubs than perhaps seen elsewhere, but incident levels were so low in number that it wasn't possible to determine any real patterns or trends. The venues named between FY2011/12 and FY2015/16 were the 333 mother bar (n=4), Browns (n=3), Catch 22 (n=3), Barrio's (n=2), and The Shoreditch (n=1).

DRAFT

Appendix 1: List of Licensed Premise types for which crime data was downloaded

Cafes

Cinema / Bingo Hall

Convenience Store

Disco / Dance Hall

Licensed Club

Off Licence

Other Licensed Premises

Public House

Restaurants

Super / Hypermarket

Take Away Premises

Taxi / Cab Offices

Theatre / Concert Hall

Unlicensed Club

Wine Bar / Bistro

Yacht / Boat Club

Appendix 2: MPS Crime Types selected for analysis

Drugs
Drug Trafficking
Conceal/Transfer Drug Proceeds
Dealing in Proceeds from Drugs
Having Possession Of A Controlled Drug With Intent To Supply. Other Class B
Importation of Class-A Drug
Poss. Crack with Intent to Supply
Possess w/l supply - Ketamine
Possess W/Intent Class A Cocaine
Possess W/Intent Class A Heroin
Possess W/Intent Class A MDMA etc
Possess W/Intent Class C
Possess W/Intent Other Class A
Possession W/Intent Cannabis
Supply of Class A - Cocaine
Supply of Class A - Heroin
Supply of Class A - MDMA etc
Supply/Offer to Supply Cannabis
Supply/offer to supply Ketamine
Supplying Crack
Supplying Or Offering To Supply A controlled Drug Class Unspecified
Supplying Or Offering To Supply A Controlled Drug Other Class A
Supplying Or Offering To Supply A Controlled Drug. Class B Amphetamine
Other Drug Offences
Obstruction (Misuse of Drugs Act)
Permit Premises Class B Cannabis
Other Drugs
Obstruction (Misuse of Drugs Act)
Possession Of Drugs
Having possession of a controlled drug Class A Methamphetamine (Crystal meth)
Poss Mephedrone & Cathinone Deriv
Possess Class C Drug - Ketamine
Possession of Anabolic Steroids
Possession of Cannabis
Possession of Class A - Cocaine
Possession of Class A - Heroin
Possession of Class A - MDMA etc
Possession of Class B Amphetamine
Possession of Class C
Possession of Crack
Possession of Methadone
Possession of Other Class A
Possession of Other Class B

Robbery
Personal Property
Assault W/I Rob Personal Property
Robbery of Personal Property
Sexual Offences
Other Sexual
Abuse Of A Position Of Trust: Causing Or Inciting A Female Child To Engage In Sexual Activity (Offender Is Aged 18
Administering A Substance With Intent
Assault On A Female By Penetration
Assault On A Female Child Under 13 By Penetration
Assault On A Male By Penetration
Carer - Female Mental Disorder
Cause/Incite Male Under13
Causing A Child Under 13 To Watch A Sexual Act Offender Aged 18 Or Over
Causing A Child Under 16 To Watch A Sexual Act Offender Aged 18 Or Over
Causing A Female Person To Engage In Sexual Activity Without Consent Penetration
Causing A Male Person To Engage In Sexual Activity Without Consent Penetration
Causing Or Inciting A Female Child Under 13 To Engage In Sexual Activity No Penetration
Causing Or Inciting A Female Child Under 16 To Engage In Sexual Activity Offender Aged 18 Or Over No Penetrat
Causing Or Inciting A Female Child Under 16 To Engage In Sexual Activity Offender Aged Under 18 No Penetratio
Causing Or Inciting A Female Person With A Mental Disorder Impeding Choice To Engage In A Sexual Activity Pen
Causing Or Inciting A Male Child Under 13 To Engage In Sexual Activity No Penetration
Causing Or Inciting Prostitution For Gain
Exposure
Female < 13 - Offender < 18
Female < 16 - Offender < 18
Female < 16 - Offender 18 or over
Kerb-Crawling
Male < 16 - Offender < 18
Meeting, or travelling with the intention of meeting, a female child, in any part of the world, following sexual grooming
Pay for Sex with a Female < 16
Presence < 16 Offender 18 or over
Sexual Activity With A Female Child Under 16 Offender Aged 18 Or Over No Penetration
Sexual Activity With A Female Child Under 16 Offender Aged Under 18 No Penetration
Sexual Activity With A Female Person With A Mental Disorder Impeding Choice Penetration
Sexual Activity With A Male Child Under 16 Offender Aged Under 18 No Penetration
Sexual Assault Female under 13
Sexual Assault On a Female
Sexual Assault On a Male
Sexual Assault On A Male Child Under 13
Soliciting A Prostitute
Voyeurism
Rape
Attempt Rape of Female 16 or over
Rape - Female under 13 by a Male
Rape of a Female Aged under 16
Rape of a Male Aged 16 or over
Rape Of A Male Child Under 13 By A Male
Rape of a Male under 16
Rape of Female Aged 16 and over

Theft & Handling
Handling Stolen Goods
Acquisition Retention Control
Acquisition Use Possession Prop
Concealing etc. Criminal Property
Handling/Receiving Stolen Goods
Other Theft
Making Off Without Payment
Stealing By An Employee
Theft Not Classified Elsewhere
Other Theft Person
Stealing From The Person of Another
Snatches
Theft from Person - Snatch
Violence Against The Person
Assault with Injury
ABH
Assault With Intent To Resist Apprehension Or Assault A Person Assisting A Constable.
Racially / religiously aggravated ABH
Racially/religious Agg ABH
Common Assault
Assaulting A Designated Or Accredited Person, Or Person Assisting Him Or Her, In the Execution Of His Or Her Dut
Common Assault
Racially / religiously aggravated common assault or beating
Grievous Bodily Harm
GBH with Intent
GBH/Serious Wounding
Racially Aggravated Wounding/GBH
Racially Or Religiously Aggravated Malicious Wounding Or GBH
Harassment
Breach of Harassment Injunction
Breach Of Restraining Order
Causing Intentional Harassment, Alarm Or Distress
Course Of Conduct - Stalking
Disclose Sexual Photographs
Fear Or Provocation Of Violence
Harassment
Harassment, Alarm Or Distress
Puts People in Fear of Violence
Racial Aggravated Fear of Violence
Racial Harassment-Alarm-Distress
Racial or Religious Harassment
Racial/Relig Harassment W/Intent
Racial-Harassment/Alarm/Distress
Racially / religiously aggravated fear/provocation of violence
Racially / religiously aggravated fear/provocation of violence – words / writing
Racially Aggravated Fear Or Provocation Of Violence
Racially Aggravated Harassment
Racially Or Religiously Aggravated Fear Or Provocation Of Violence
Racially/religious Agg harassment
Relig Agg Harassment with Intent
Religious Fear Provoc of Violence
Send Letters W/I Cause Distress
Stalking Fear Of Violence
Stalking Serious Alarm Distress

Murder
Of Persons Aged 1 Year Or Over
Offensive Weapon
Having Blade or Point in Public
Poss Firearm - Fear of Violence
Possess Firearm to Commit Offence
Possessing Firearms Or Imitation Firearm At Time Of Committing Or Being Arrested For An Offence Specified In Sect
Possession Of Offensive Weapons Without Lawful Authority Or Reasonable Excuse
Other Violence
Abduction of Child by Another
Administering Poison With Intent To Injure Or Annoy
Arrange Entry UK For Sex Exploit
Arrange Travel In UK Sex Exploit
Assault On Constable
Assaults a designated person or his assistant in the exercise of a relevant power
Attempted Murder
Attempting To Choke, Suffocate &C. With Intent To Commit An Indictable Offence (Garrotting).
Causing Danger By Causing Anything To Be On A Road. Interfering With A Vehicle Or Traffic Equipment.
Endangering Life Or Causing Harm By Administering Poison.
Making Threats To Kill
Manslaughter
Possession Of Firearms Etc. With Intent To Endanger Life Or Injure Property Etc (Group II).
Possession Of Firearms Etc. With Intent To Endanger Life Or Injure Property Etc. (Group I)
Serious Wounding
GBH with Intent
GBH/Serious Wounding
Racially Aggravated Wounding/GBH

Appendix 3: MPS DARIS ASB Categories

Note that there are three overarching classifications: ASB Personal, ASB – Nuisance, and ASB – Environmental that were introduced in 2011 and implemented fully during 2013. These are the 3 overarching classifications of ASB by which the Government are recording and measuring ASB from a risk based perspective. The Metropolitan Police have thirteen codes for ASB; all of which technically sit under one of the three overarching classifications. From time to time only the overarching category is recorded (as this is the minimum now required for national reporting standards), but this provides less detail about the nature of the incident. Subsequent changes in these major classifications over time are not necessarily indicative of a real rise in their prevalence. Likewise a reduction in some of the sub classifications may not necessarily be indicative of a genuine reduction in prevalence if it is a simple case of having switched from minor to major categorisation of recording. In this sense some caution should be applied to the interpretation of increases / decreases in ASB types.

Veh - Abandoned Not Stolen	ANTI SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR
Veh Nuisance / Inappropriate Use	ANTI SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR
Rowdy Or Inconsiderate Behaviour	ANTI SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR
Rowdy / Nuisance Neighbours	ANTI SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR
Littering / Drugs Paraphernalia	ANTI SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR
Animal Problems	ANTI SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR
Trespass	ANTI SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR
Malicious / Nuisance Communications	ANTI SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR
Street Drinking	ANTI SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR
Prostitution Related Activity	ANTI SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR
Noise	ANTI SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR
Begging / Vagrancy	ANTI SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR
Fireworks	ANTI SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR
ASB - Personal	ANTI SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR
ASB - Nuisance	ANTI SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR
ASB - Environmental	ANTI SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR
Nuisance Calls	ANTI SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

Appendix 4: LBH Premise type and MPS Equivalent

LBH Prem type	MPS equivalent	MPS Equivalent	MPS Equivalent	MPS Equivalent
Cafe	Cafes			
Church/Religious Centre				
Cinema / Theatre	Theatre/Concert Hall	Cinema/Bingo Hall		
Hotel				
Night club	Licensed Club			
Off-licence	Off Licence			
Other + Hotel + church + Park + sex estab + social club	Other Licensed Prems	Taxi/Cab Offices	Unlicensed Club	Yacht/Boat Club
Parks / Open spaces				
Pub/Bar	Public House	Wine Bar/Bistro		
Restaurant	Restaurants			
School/Community Cent/Sports	Disco/Dance Hall			
Sex Establishment				
Social Club				
Supermarket	Super/Hypermarket	Convenience Store		
Takeaway	Take Away Premises			

Public Health Evidence Submission
Licensing Policy Review
September 2017

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1 Recommendations

This paper presents a range of local and national evidence in relation to alcohol, health and licensing. It provides an outline of national evidence and local data, to demonstrate the impact of alcohol consumption on health and the licensing objectives, while highlighting the interventions to minimise alcohol-related harms.

Drawing on this evidence, the Council's Public Health department makes the following overarching recommendations to the Licensing Policy Review:

No	Recommendations
1	Consider a borough wide approach to the use of minimum unit pricing in reducing harm including in relation to crime and disorder
2	Consider re-launching a revised Responsible Retail scheme, guiding licensed premises to implement best practice approaches to selling alcohol
3	Consider the introduction of new or extension of the existing Special Policy Areas (SPAs), using data on alcohol-related incidents to form a part of the evidence base
4	Explore opportunities to manage the drinking environment more effectively, particularly where this is based on sound evidence, e.g. use of polycarbonates
5	Examine the impact alcohol deliveries are having in Hackney and incorporate new delivery related conditions within the next Statement of Licensing Policy, including a request for applicants to specify whether or not their service will include a delivery offer.
6	Strengthen the provision to manage density and hours of sale which are linked to a range of harms, including crime and disorder
7	Highlight the penalties for licensed premises that are found to be handling illegal tobacco and support a voluntary smokefree outdoor scheme with local businesses
8	Consult widely with residents and young people to better understand diverse views on issues around alcohol harms and licensing and consider the consultation responses received on Hackney's draft Alcohol Strategy

2 Public Health, Alcohol and Licensing

2.1 Areas of work

The Council's Public Health team undertakes a range of work in relation to alcohol and licensing. The rationale for this work is well-established, as alcohol has been identified as a causal factor in over 60 medical conditions, as well as being associated with a range of individual and societal vulnerabilities. [1]

In addressing this, Public Health commission alcohol (and drug) treatment services and is currently in the process of developing an Alcohol Strategy for Hackney. Two chapters of Hackney's [Health and Wellbeing Profile](#) have been published covering relevant issues on [Alcohol](#) and [Community Safety](#).

Specific work in relation to the licensing process is also undertaken by the Council's Public Health team. This includes:

- Work with licensed premises to improve the environment in pubs, bars and clubs (for example, Public Health has funded work by Club Soda and Blenheim to help promote sensible drinking and encourage licensed premises to be more welcoming to people who want to drink less alcohol or none at all)
- Joint work with Trading Standards on addressing illegal goods (e.g., tobacco, alcohol)
- Ongoing implementation of voluntary minimum unit price for alcohol locally
- Informing the licensing process through representations on applications, reviews and policy formulation
- The business case for Hackney's Health and Social Care Devolution pilot included a section on proposals to include Health as a Licensing Objective.

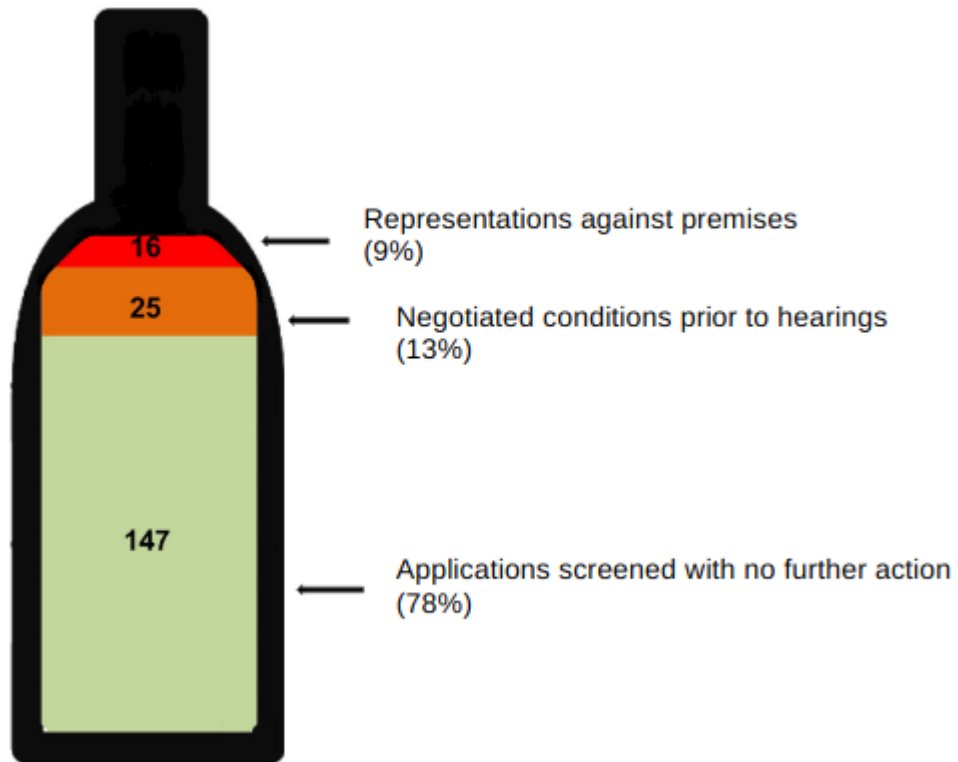
2.2 Public Health as a Responsible Authority

Alcohol can play a positive role in any community, such as by providing employment and encouraging sociability. However, the increase in harm caused by alcohol misuse is widespread, both in terms of health harms and community safety. Public Health recognises the role that licenced premises play in contributing to the local economy, but the increasing availability of cheap alcohol has a significant impact on the health and wellbeing of many of the borough's residents. Tackling alcohol misuse is key to achieving the aspirations of Hackney's Health and Wellbeing Strategy and it is recognised that licensing is an important component in the wider efforts to reduce the harm of alcohol misuse.

Despite the absence of a public health licensing objective, there are still clear health implications that are linked to the existing licensing objectives. The objective on public safety includes the prevention of accidents and injuries that can result from alcohol consumption. Evidence from emergency departments and ambulance pick up data may show the level of drunkenness that is causing accidents and injuries. The number of alcohol related assaults may be relevant to the crime and disorder objectives while under 18 alcohol-related incidents links to the protection of children and young people from harm objective. Alcohol-related incidents, including problems linked with street drinkers, could be considered under the public nuisance.

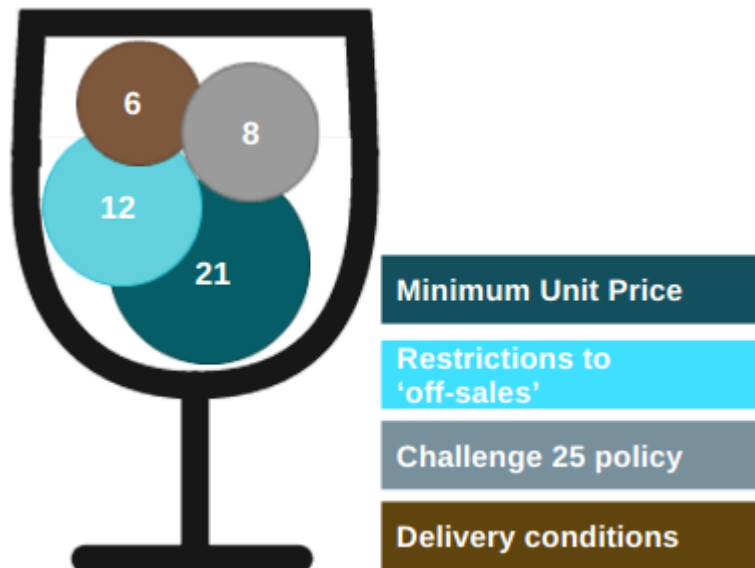
Substantial work has been undertaken by the Council's Public Health team as part of its role as a responsible authority. In 2016/17 Public Health officers screened over 180 licensing applications, which resulted in 16 representations and 25 premises agreeing to conditions in advance of a sub committee hearing (see Figure 1 & Figure 2).

Figure 1: Outcome of 188 applications screened by Public Health (April 2015-March 2016)



Source: Hackney's Public Health alcohol licensing tracker

Figure 2: Types of conditions suggested by Public Health accepted by licensed premises, prior to sub-committee hearings (April 2015-March 2016)



Source: Hackney's Public Health alcohol licensing tracker

Note: Figure in circles indicate the number different licensed premises accepting at least one condition within that type

Voluntary minimum unit pricing condition

In January 2016, Public Health began negotiating a voluntary minimum unit price (50p) for new or varied applications involving an 'off-sales' element. As of 31 March 2017, 30 premises have agreed to take on this voluntary condition. While national legislation would have a far greater impact than local voluntary agreements, the aim is to invite local businesses to ensure that their premises abide by proportional charging for the alcohol they sell.

Deliver services and conditions

The number of premises now offering a delivery service (either their own in-house service or via a third party, such as Deliveroo or UberEats) seems to be increasing, although it is difficult to provide accurate figures, as the license application form does not explicitly require premises to state whether a delivery service is required. During the screening process, if it becomes apparent that a delivery service is being provided, officers will suggest specific conditions, which are aimed at reducing the misuse of alcohol.

Table 1: Delivery related licensing conditions

Condition	Link to licensing objective
At the time the order is placed a declaration will be required from the person placing the order to confirm they are over 18 years of age	Protection of Children and Young People from harm
Customers to be reminded it is a criminal offence for a person under 18 years to purchase or attempt to purchase alcohol and that it is also an offence to purchase alcohol on behalf of a person aged under 18 years	Protection of Children and Young People from harm
ID verification will be made when orders containing alcohol are delivered (no ID no delivery) – acceptable proof of age shall include identification bearing the customer’s photograph, date of birth and integral holographic mark or security measure	Protection of Children and Young People from harm
Full training is provided to all staff relating to age verification, using Challenge 25 and the law relating to the sale of alcoholic products. Refresher training should be provided annually	Protection of Children and Young People from harm
Staff making the deliveries must be at least 18 years old	Protection of Children and Young People from harm
Alcohol can only be delivered to a residential or business address and not to a public place / delivery staff will not deliver to any person anywhere other than at the residential / business address given when the order was placed	Prevention of Public nuisance
Deliveries will not be made between the hours of 23:00 and 07:00	Prevention of Public nuisance

Source: Hackney’s Public Health alcohol licensing tracker

Smoking prevention and tobacco control

One of the four priorities within the Hackney Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy is “Controlling the use of tobacco, with a renewed emphasis on stopping people from starting smoking as well as helping them to quit”.

The impact of tobacco on the health of local people is profound, as is the cost to local public services. Smoking in Hackney is estimated to cost society more than £65 million per year as well as contributing to health inequalities and that is more common amongst disadvantaged and vulnerable groups. [2]

A key priority action within the Health and Wellbeing Strategy is enabling smoke free communities, and one activity linked to this priority is to reduce the supply of illicit tobacco. Following common practice in not only neighbouring boroughs such as Camden and Islington, but also nationally, working in partnership with Licensing can be one important way to reduce the amount of illicit tobacco in our borough and is included in the Revised Guidance (March 2015) issued under section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003.

Illegal tobacco is often available at cheaper prices, making it more accessible and appealing for children and enabling young people to start smoking. It also makes it harder for smokers to quit and easier for ex-smokers to relapse thus undermining the very services we offer to help people quit. It is also important to note that there are links between illegal tobacco and organised crime and that this form of illegal activity is recognised as both increasing the fear of crime and lowering perception of community safety. Therefore we recommend that the Statement of Licensing Policy makes it clear that evidence of illegal tobacco can result in that premises losing its licence.

As the Chair of the Hackney Health and Wellbeing Board, Cllr McShane is interested in implementing more smokefree areas across Hackney and would like Public Health to investigate the possibility of introducing smokefree outdoor area linked to eating and drinking establishments. According to the Royal Society for Public Health, if smoking tobacco was banned outside pubs and bars a third of smokers would switch to e-cigarettes. [3]

A few UK local authorities have implemented voluntary smokefree outdoor area. Following a public consultation Brighton and Hove promotes a [voluntary scheme](#) to encourage smokefree outdoor dining areas. Businesses who sign up to the scheme are expected to encourage people not to smoke in their outdoors areas. A promotional kit is provided and the Council will promote approved and registered businesses on its website. This is part of a wider smokefree campaign, covering other areas such as children playgrounds and school gates.

In 2014, Millennium and Anchor Square (in Bristol) became the first smokefree outdoor space in England, an area which includes café and restaurants. This is also a voluntary scheme which has been well-received, with more than eight out of ten people indicating the area is a better place since becoming smokefree. [4]

3 National Evidence

In December 2016, Public Health England published a [comprehensive review of the impact and the effectiveness of alcohol control policies](#). The review considered a range of existing research, under the following themes:

- Taxation and price regulation
- Regulating availability
- Managing the drinking environment
- Regulating marketing
- Providing information and education
- Reducing drink-driving
- Brief interventions and treatment
- The policy mix

In the context of a licensing review, price, availability and the drinking environment are particularly relevant and the key findings from these areas which are locally relevant are summarised in the sections below.

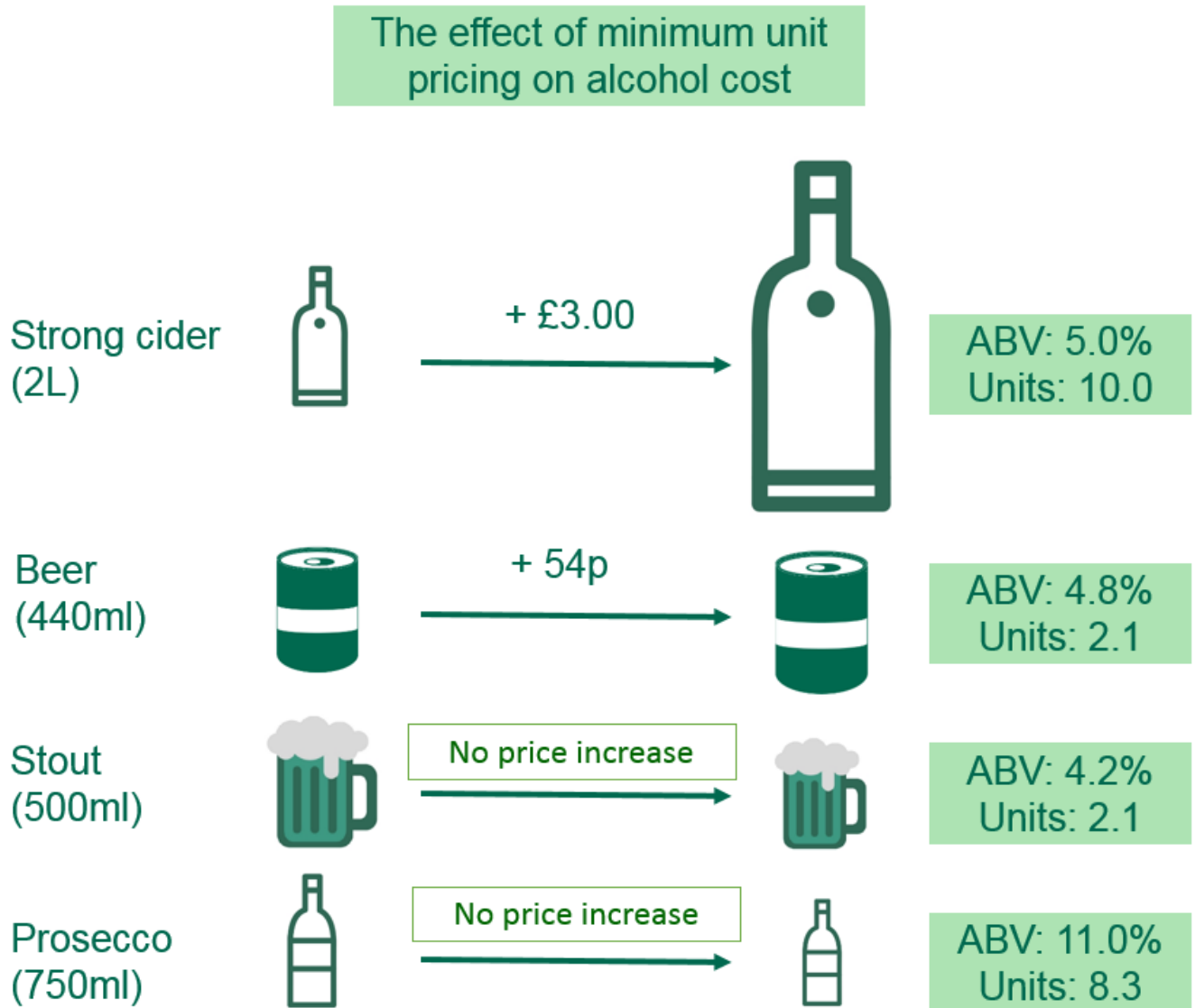
3.1 Price Regulation

Public Health England found that policies that reduce the affordability of alcohol are the most effective, and cost-effective, approaches. [2]

While many levers in relation to price regulation are outside of the scope of a local authority, there is good evidence that minimum unit pricing can have a positive effect with minimal negative impact. Public Health England's review of four natural experiments, eight modelling studies, one observational study, and one field study show demonstrate this. UK modelling shows minimum unit pricing is associated with improvements in health, crime and productivity. [2]

There is a misconception that a minimum unit price will increase the cost of most alcohol products, with such cost being passed onto the consumer. The impact of minimum unit pricing, set at a level of 50 pence per unit of alcohol, on a range of alcoholic products is illustrated in Figure 3. The alcohol products that would increase in price tend to be the ones that are consumed by heavy drinkers, such strong cider. At levels discussed, (50-60p per unit) moderate drinkers (irrespective of socioeconomic status) and the on-trade are minimally affected. Estimates are that moderate drinkers would on average experience an increase in spending of around 61 pence per month. Evidence from Sheffield University [3] indicates that a minimum unit price of 60p would lead to a reduction of over 50,000 hospital admissions per year in England. [3]

Figure 3: Effect of a 50p minimum unit pricing on the cost of selection alcoholic drinks



Source: Hackney Public Health Intelligence Team (price difference based from mysupermarket.com, accessed 20 April 2017)

In their Statement of Licencing Policy (2013-2018), [Newcastle City Council](#) included a section to encourage all licensed premises to apply a minimum unit price of 50p. The following paragraph is also included:

“Where the premises are found to be selling alcohol below this price [50p per unit of alcohol] and there are problems associated with the premises that are negatively impacting on the licensing objectives, a responsible authority may bring review proceedings. Following the review, the Licensing Committee may decide to impose a condition in relation to the pricing of alcohol in order to uphold the licensing objectives.” [4]

[Gateshead Council](#) expects that applicants, applying to sell alcohol, will ‘only make sales where the purchase price is at least £25 and/or the minimum unit price of the alcohol is not less than £1 per unit’. [5]

Other authorities, such as [London Borough of Brent](#), [Durham County Council](#), [Bedford Borough](#)

[Council](#) and [Middlesbrough Council](#) make references to a voluntary minimum unit approach in their Statement of Licensing Policies.

In terms of other price levers, bans or restrictions on price promotions may reduce consumption, but more evidence is needed before firm proposals can be made locally. [2]

3.2 Regulating Availability

There is a strong relationship between the density of alcohol outlets and levels of social disorder, demonstrated in five systematic reviews, two critical reviews, and three observational studies. [2]

There is also evidence that reducing the hours of sale, particularly in the late night on-trade, can result in reductions in alcohol-related harm. National research suggests that as closing hours have been extended in recent years, violence shifted later into the night and hospital admissions increased by a small amount in some areas. For example, an analysis of hospital attendances at St Thomas' hospital in London, shows that overnight alcohol-related emergency attendances increased after the introduction of extended closing hours. [4]

Overall, evidence demonstrates that policies that reduce the hours during which alcohol is available for sale can significantly reduce alcohol-related harm. This is especially for late night on-trade sale, and in the night-time economy. This policy is cost effective when targeting hours and days of sale are simultaneously enforced and applied to the most densely populated areas. [2]

3.3 Managing the Drinking Environment

Issues around the drinking environment are particularly relevant for local implementation. Key headlines from Public Health England's review of existing research in this area is summarised below: [2]

- **Replacing glassware with safer alternatives (e.g. polycarbonates) (two studies)**
 - Replacing glassware with safer alternatives is based on sound principle with some evidence for reduced violent injuries
- **Voluntary removal of the sale of high strength alcohol (one experimental study)**
 - May reduce acute alcohol-related harm but easily undermined if high strength alcohol is readily available from neighbouring areas
- **Policing and enforcement approaches (one systematic review)**
 - Some effects on sales to underage or intoxicated customers, effects small & short term
- **Public drinking bans (one systematic review)**
 - Harmful impact on marginalised groups, small increases in perception of public safety, no impact on harm
- **Server training and server liability (five reviews / studies)**
 - Impact is small
- **Multicomponent community programmes (six reviews / studies)**
 - Small reductions in acute harms, cost-effective and cost-saving

In the context of information about the drinking environment, particularly the impact of the night time economy on residents of the borough, it should be noted that 40% of Hackney residents self-identified as non-drinkers in a recent survey. [5] Further information on local trends in alcohol consumption patterns are published in Hackney's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment for

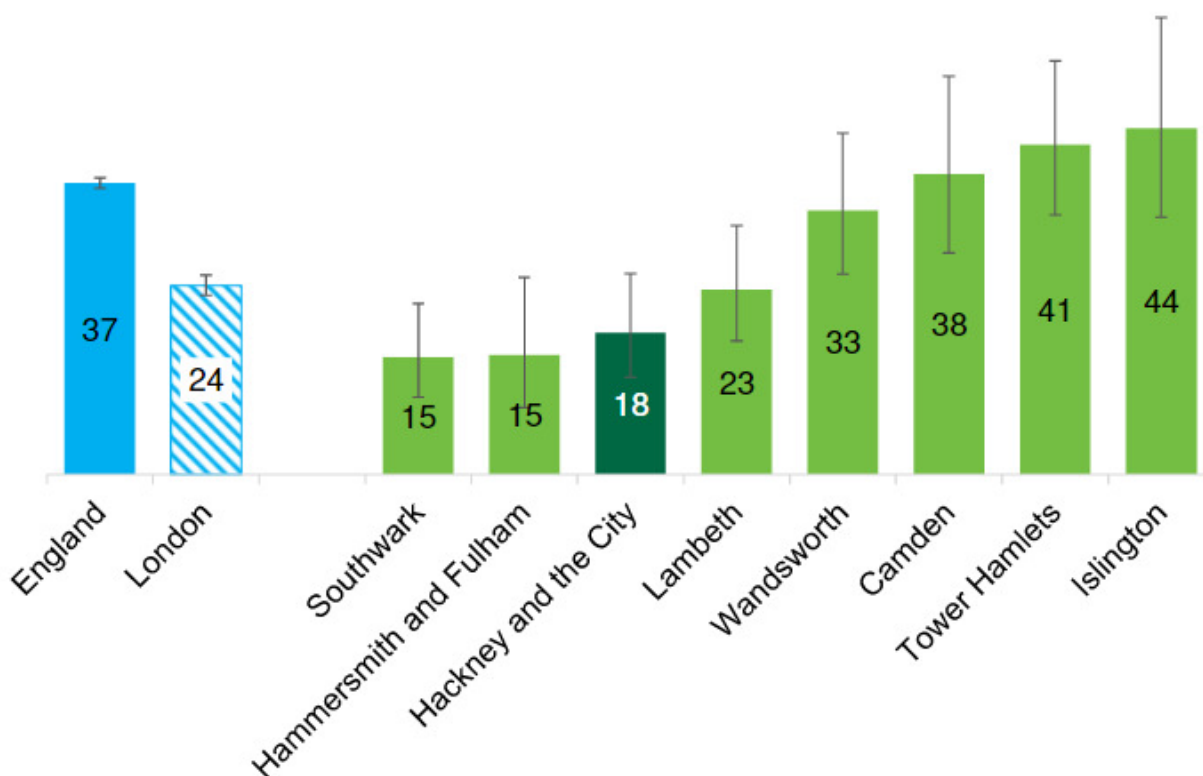
4 Local Data

Public Health officers have access the Local Alcohol Profiles, Hospital Episode Statistics as well as SafeStats, which includes data on alcohol-related ambulance pick-ups. It is important to note that the recording of such data is complex, for example, a patient can have a serious injury/illness that is coincidental to alcohol use, however the original call may only refer to the injury/illness and therefore may not be recorded under the alcohol-related category.

4.1 Alcohol-related A&E attendances and hospital admissions

While Hackney (combined with City of London) has lower rates of alcohol-specific hospital admissions in under 18s when compared to statistical peers¹ (Figure 4), Hackney's rate of hospital admissions for alcohol-related unintentional injures has been consistently higher than both the London and England averages in recent years (Figure 5).

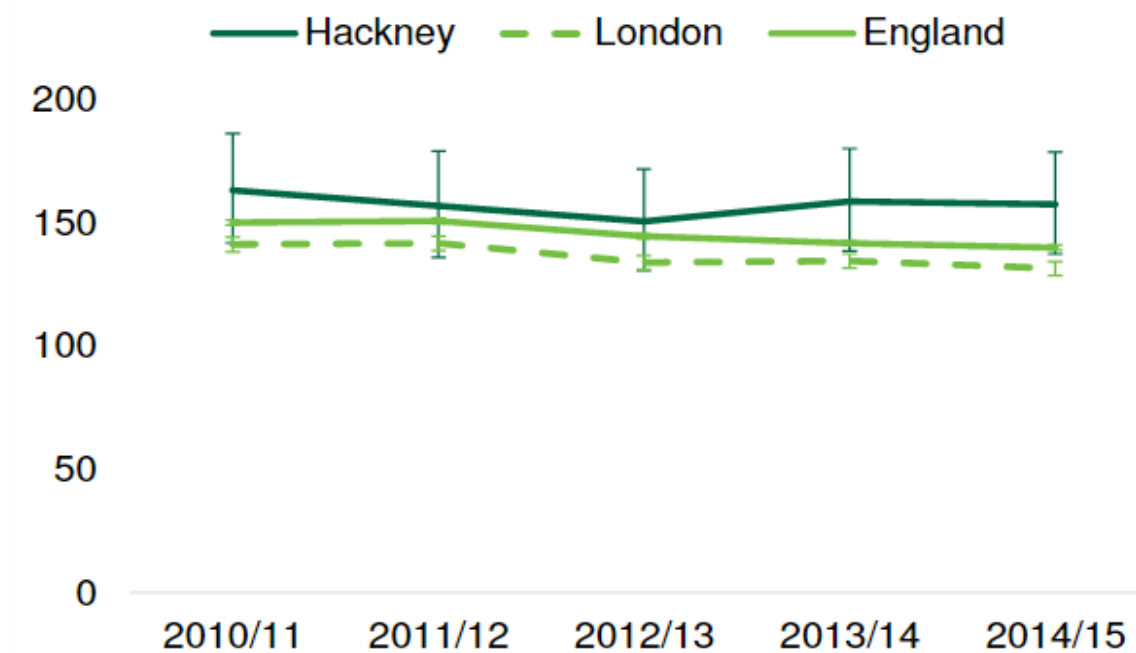
Figure 4: Rate of admissions of persons under 18 admitted to hospital for alcohol-specific conditions per 100,000 population (2012 - 2015)



Source: Local Alcohol Profiles England, Hospital Episode Statistics

¹ Hackney's statistical peers are local authorities with a similar demographic make up to Hackney, used for the purpose of comparisons. Hackney's statistical peers are the 'Cosmopolitan Inner London' group: Camden, Hackney, Hammersmith and Fulham, Islington, Lambeth, Southwark, Tower Hamlets and Wandsworth

Figure 5: Rate of admissions for alcohol-related unintentional injuries per 100,000 population (2010/11 to 2014/15)



Source: Local Alcohol Profiles England, Hospital Episode Statistics

Notes: Includes admissions to hospital where the secondary diagnoses is an alcohol-attributable unintentional injuries code. Children aged less than 16 years were only included for alcohol-specific conditions and for low birth weight. For other conditions, alcohol-attributable fractions were not available for children. Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population European standard population.

4.2 Alcohol-related ambulance pick-ups

The table below shows that between April 2011 and March 2016, there were almost 12,500 alcohol-related ambulance pick-ups, and highlights that the majority occurred at the weekend, with the numbers increasing in the evening, particularly between the hours of 9pm and 3am.

Table 2: Number of alcohol-related ambulance pick-ups in Hackney, by day and hour (April 2011 - March 2016)

	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat	Sun		By hour
00:00-00:59	84	68	80	104	138	235	223		932
01:00-01:59	73	54	64	80	106	257	284		918
02:00-02:59	65	53	50	48	97	265	270		848
03:00-03:59	42	37	29	43	64	201	205		621
04:00-04:59	23	28	25	30	55	118	130		409
05:00-05:59	29	15	18	20	24	72	64		242
06:00-06:59	24	21	24	20	30	55	58		232
07:00-07:59	20	20	18	26	20	49	64		217
08:00-08:59	25	20	24	26	27	43	45		210
09:00-09:59	33	26	23	28	40	44	57		251
10:00-10:59	24	26	35	34	30	39	45		233
11:00-11:59	51	40	36	48	34	41	44		294
12:00-12:59	44	47	48	59	43	55	41		337
13:00-13:59	54	56	61	64	56	67	68		426
14:00-14:59	60	60	51	58	76	55	64		424
15:00-15:59	82	57	55	72	85	74	66		491
16:00-16:59	84	77	79	65	77	72	107		561
17:00-17:59	88	83	83	70	91	93	68		576
18:00-18:59	66	80	89	75	79	97	70		556
19:00-19:59	88	78	63	80	112	96	90		607
20:00-20:59	86	83	98	87	110	118	102		684
21:00-21:59	100	114	88	91	133	113	104		743
22:00-22:59	80	82	120	125	158	132	115		812
23:00-23:59	96	84	94	117	192	197	94		874
By day	1,421	1,309	1,355	1,470	1,877	2,588	2,478		12,498

Source: Data provided by London Ambulance Service, assessed January 2017 through SafeStats, Greater London Authority

The following heat map shows the number of alcohol-related ambulance pick-ups in Hackney between April 2011 and March 2016, with the darker green patches indicating a higher number of pick-ups in that location. It shows that a larger number of alcohol-related ambulance pick-ups in Shoreditch and Dalston, which correlates to the existing Special Policy Areas. Outside of these two areas, Hackney Central and Stoke Newington have higher numbers of pick-ups than other parts of the borough.

Figure 6: Heat map of Hackney and the number of alcohol-related ambulance pick-ups (April 2011-March 2016)

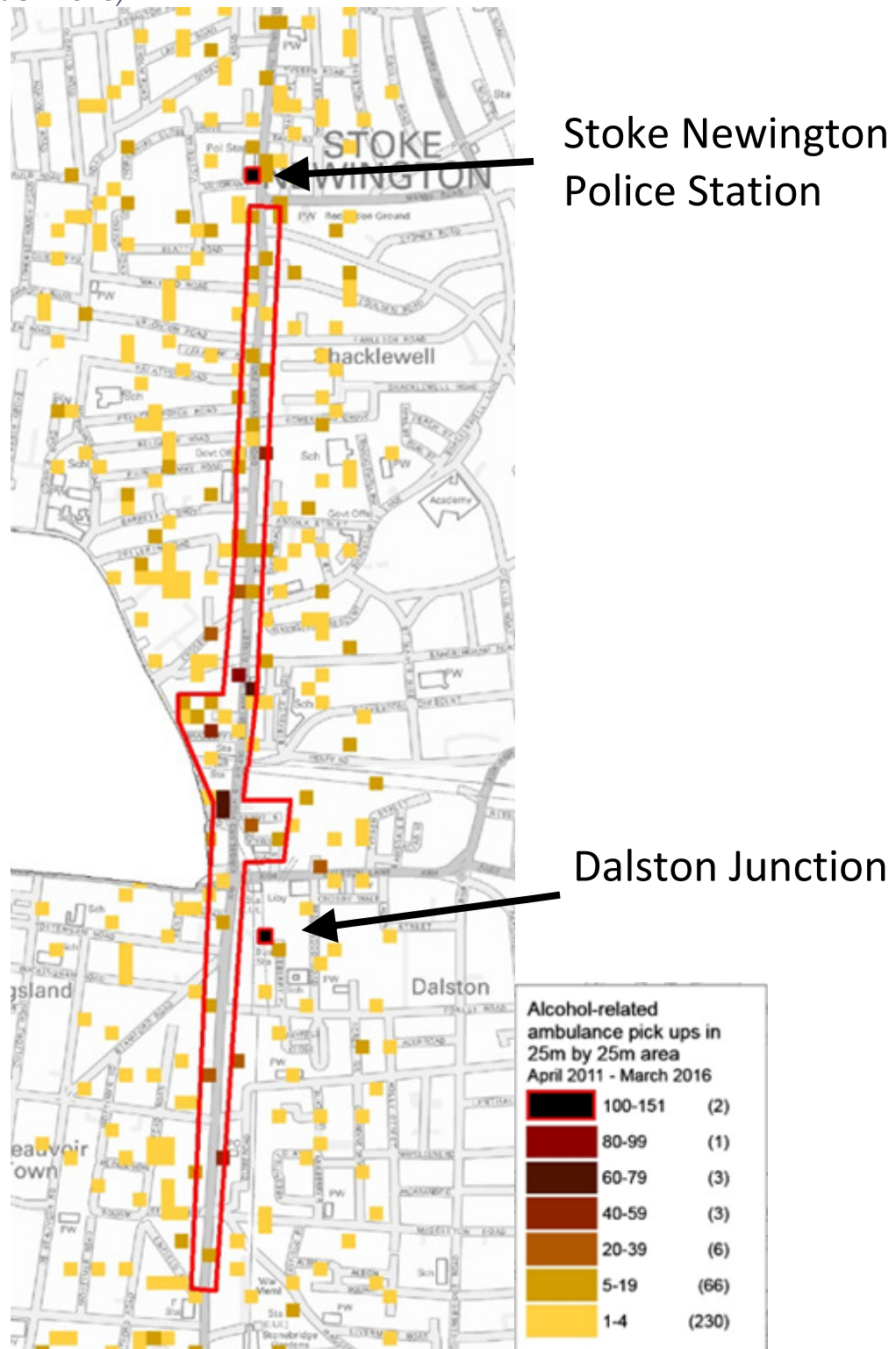


Source: Data provided by London Ambulance Service, assessed January 2017 through SafeStats, Greater London Authority

Dalston

The heat map for the Dalston area indicates that the majority of the alcohol-related ambulance pick-ups fall within the SPA boundary, although Dalston Junction area also has higher levels when compared to other parts of the area. The higher number of pick-ups in the Stoke Newington area is possible linked to the location of the Police Station.

Figure 7: Heat map of the Dalston area and the number of alcohol-related ambulance pick-ups (April 2011 – March 2016)



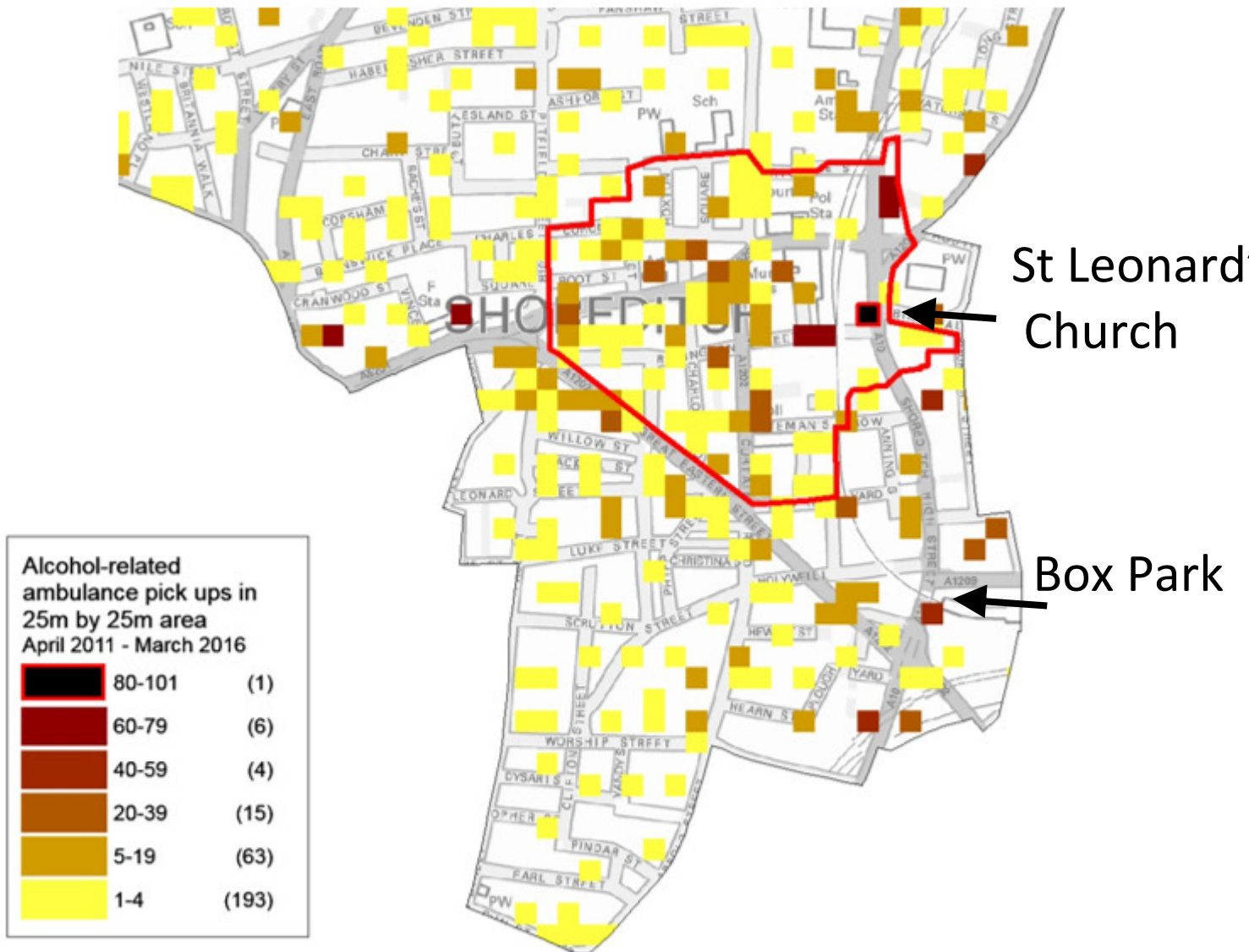
Source: Data provided by London Ambulance Service, assessed January 2017 through SafeStats, Greater London Authority

Note: Red line represents the Dalston Special Policy Area boundary

Shoreditch

Examining the Shoreditch data suggests that while many of the alcohol-related ambulance pick-ups fall within the SPA boundary, a significant number occur across the area.

Figure 8: Heat map of the Shoreditch area and the number of alcohol-related ambulance pick-ups (April 2011-March 2016)



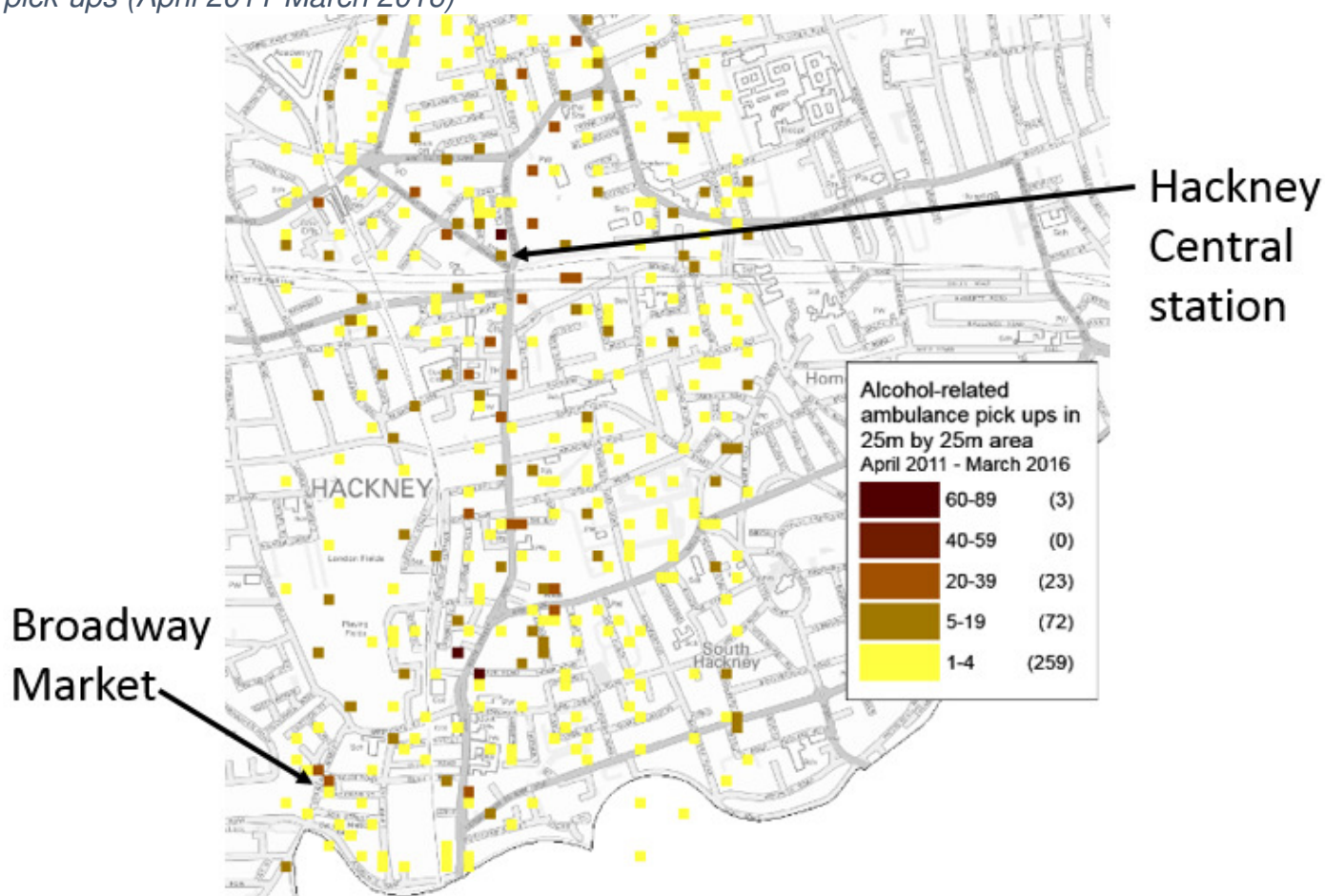
Source: Data provided by London Ambulance Service, assessed January 2017 through SafeStats, Greater London Authority

Note: Red line represents the Shoreditch Special Policy Area boundary

Hackney Central

The heat map for Hackney Central (Figure 9) suggests the pattern of alcohol-related ambulance pick-ups is similar to some of the patterns found in Dalston. While the level alcohol-related ambulance pick-ups in Hackney Central are not as high as the ones found in Shoreditch, there is a concern that the levels will continue to increase if no action is taken now.

Figure 9: Heat map of the Hackney Central area and the number of alcohol-related ambulance pick-ups (April 2011-March 2016)



Source: Data provided by London Ambulance Service, assessed January 2017 through SafeStats, Greater London Authority

Cost of alcohol-related ambulance pick-ups

It has not been possible to calculate the total financial cost of alcohol-related ambulance pick-ups but the average cost a 999 call (based on 2014/15 figures) has been calculated based on the four main categories for how a call is managed:

- cost of the call - £6.03
- cost of the call plus hear and treat - £18.35
- cost of the call plus see and treat - £198.24
- cost of the call plus see and convey - £276.73

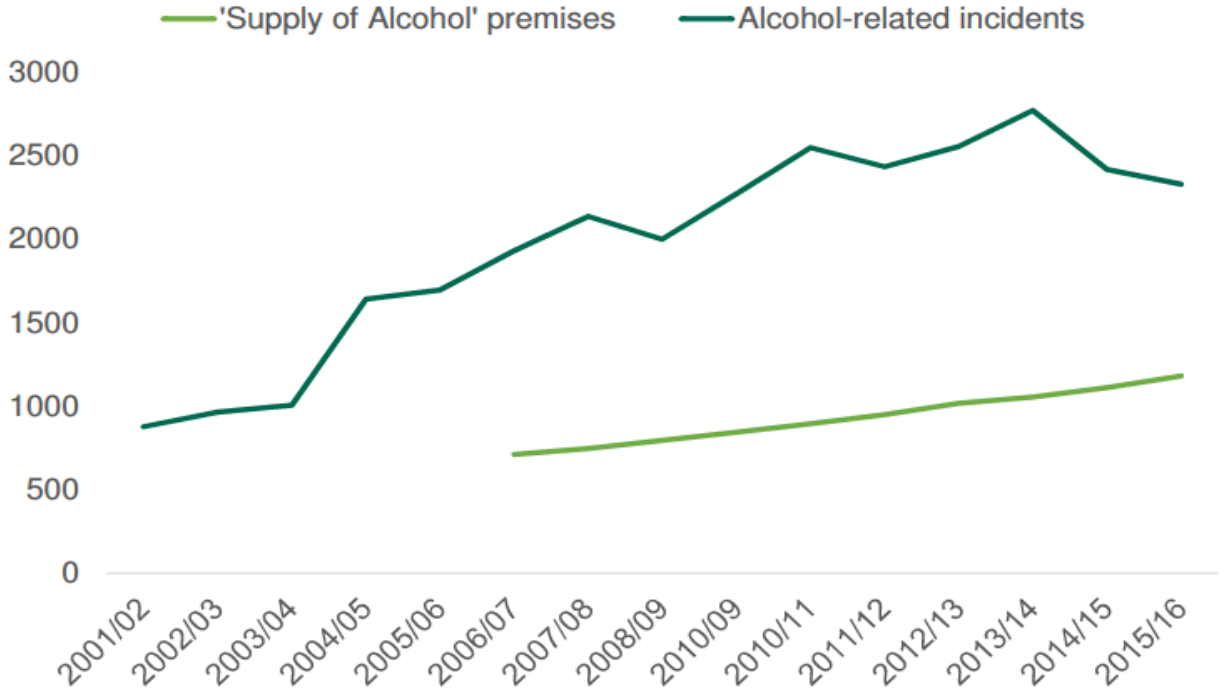
The specific cost of ambulance pick-ups within Hackney is not available.

4.3 Alcohol-related ambulance pick-ups and number of premises

The following graph (Figure 10) shows that the number of alcohol-related ambulance pick-ups in Hackney has increased significantly in recent years, as the number of licensed premises has grown. Since 2006/07, the number of licensed premises allowed to sell alcohol increased by 66%, while the number of alcohol-related ambulance pick-ups increased by 21% over the same time period. This correlates with the information from the Community Safety Partnership Plan, which identifies that alcohol-related crime occurs in areas with higher concentrations of licensed premises. [7] This also linked with data from other authorities which showed that compared to

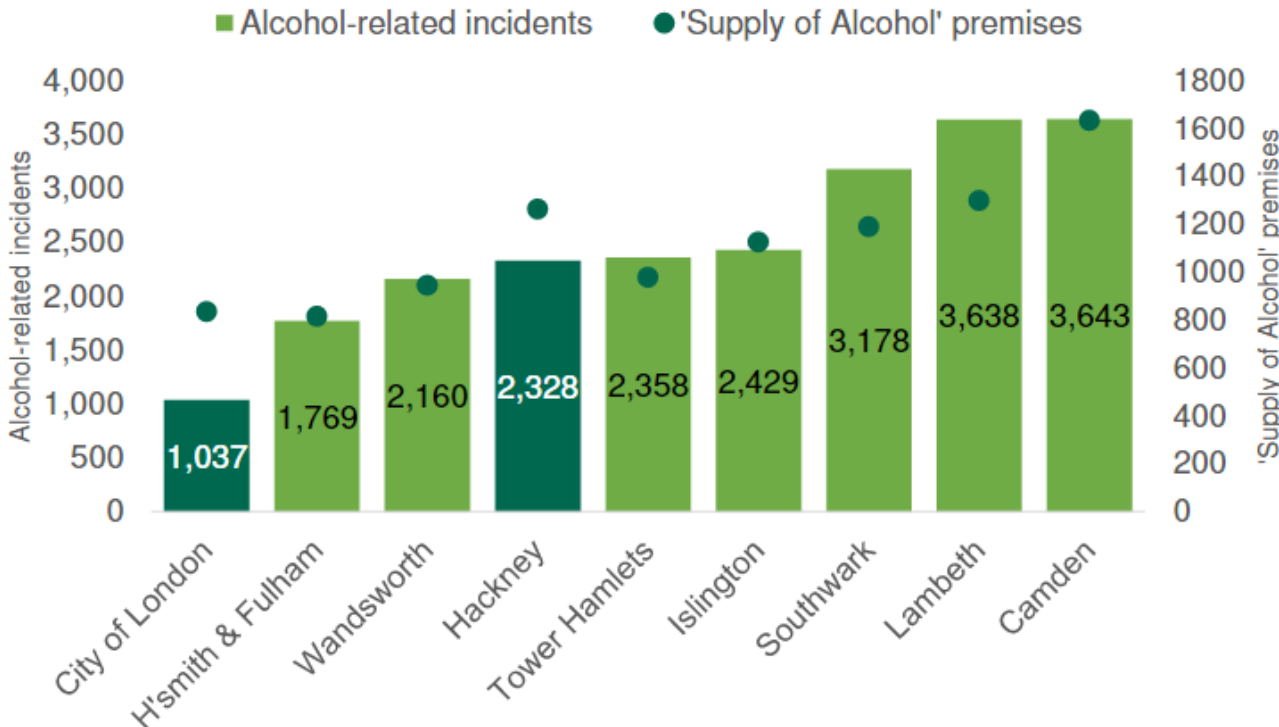
Hackney's statistical peers, Hammersmith and Fulham has the lowest number of licensed premises that can supply alcohol and the lowest number of alcohol-related ambulance pick-ups, whereas Camden has the higher number of licensed premises, which reflects the higher number of alcohol-related ambulance pick-ups (Figure 11).

Figure 10: Number of 'supply of alcohol' premises and the number of alcohol-related ambulance pick-ups in Hackney (2001/02 - 2015/16)



Source: Hackney Council Licensing Services and London Ambulance Service (via SafeStats)

Figure 11: Number of alcohol-related incidents attended by the London Ambulance Service and number of 'supply of alcohol' premises (2015/16)



Source: London Ambulance Service, Home Office

Similar patterns are also observed at a Ward level. Based on 2015/16 data, almost one fifth of all alcohol-related incidents recorded by the London Ambulance Service were in the Hoxton East and Shoreditch ward. This area contains just over a fifth of all licensed premises allowed to sell alcohol in Hackney (see Table 3).

Table 3: Number of 'supply of alcohol' premises and number alcohol-related incidents by wards in Hackney (2015/16)

Hackney Wards	Number of alcohol-related incidents (% of total)	Number of 'supply of alcohol' premises (% of total)
Hoxton East and Shoreditch	432 (18.6%)	267 (22.8%)
Dalston	157 (6.8%)	84 (7.2%)
Hackney Central	144 (6.2%)	60 (5.1%)
Stoke Newington	143 (6.2%)	97 (8.3%)
Hoxton West	132 (5.7%)	51 (4.4%)
London Fields	130 (5.6%)	99 (8.4%)
Homerton	120 (5.2%)	51 (4.4%)
Victoria	115 (5.0%)	27 (2.3%)
Springfield	110 (4.7%)	22 (1.9%)
Woodberry Down	96 (4.1%)	17 (1.5%)
Haggerston	95 (4.1%)	67 (5.7%)
Shacklewell	85 (3.7%)	57 (4.9%)
Clissold	84 (3.6%)	51 (4.4%)
Hackney Downs	83 (3.6%)	32 (2.7%)
Lea Bridge	76 (3.3%)	46 (3.9%)
King's Park	68 (2.9%)	21 (1.8%)
Hackney Wick	64 (2.8%)	35 (3.0%)
Cazenove	55 (2.4%)	29 (2.5%)
De Beauvoir	49 (2.1%)	27 (2.3%)
Brownswood	48 (2.1%)	24 (2.0%)
Stamford Hill West	35 (1.5%)	8 (0.7%)

Source: Hackney Council Licensing Service and London Ambulance Service (accessed via SafeStats)

5 Qualitative Feedback

During Autumn 2016, Public Health carried out engagement activity with residents and young people to inform the development of a local Alcohol Strategy. This included focus groups on issues around alcohol and health. Key themes and findings from this work are summarised below.

5.1 Engagement with Residents

A focus group was carried out with Hackney residents from the Hackney Matters Panel. Nine residents attended and residents participating were screened to omit those who were non-drinkers (abstinent) and those who were receiving treatment for alcohol dependency (as service users were engaged with separately). The majority of residents participating were frequent drinkers.

The questions asked in the focus group were centred on behaviours around alcohol consumption in the context of health. However, residents were keen to discuss broader issues around alcohol availability, price, and regulation – despite not being asked directly about these issues. Key themes emerging from these elements of the discussion included:

- The price of alcohol and the influence this has on decisions around whether or how much to drink
- The impact of the alcohol availability and the alcohol environment in ‘normalising’ drinking behaviours
- Concerns in relation to the pressure on public and emergency services resulting from alcohol consumption

A selection of relevant comments from the focus group is provided below.



5.2 Engagement with Young People

Engagement was also carried out with young people via a focused discussion with Hackney Youth Parliament. The discussion was attended by 11 young people aged between 13 and 18 years. The session was facilitated by the Young Hackney Substance Misuse Service with a semi-structured topic guide. Advice was provided by the service in answer to young people's questions throughout the session, and where concerns were raised these were picked up by professionals present.

The questions focused on drinking behaviours and motivations amongst the young people and their peers, access and availability of alcohol as well as awareness of harms and risks associated with drinking and support available. Key relevant themes emerging from the discussion included:

- The availability of alcohol to under 18 year olds through some shops as well as parents or even pubs
- Concerns over the accessibility of high strength alcohol (particularly vodka)
- The impact of the local alcohol environment and culture influencing norms and behaviours around drinking

A selection of relevant comments from the focus group is provided below.

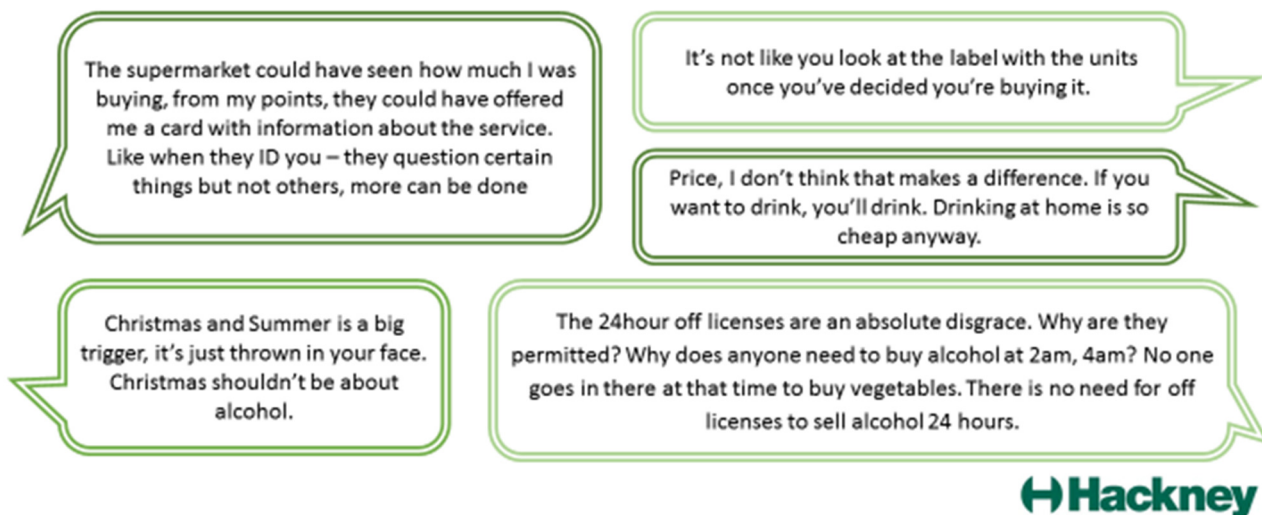


5.3 Engagement with Service Users of Alcohol Treatment Services & Proximity of Licensed Premises to Treatment Services

As part of consultation on the draft Alcohol strategy, a focus group was held with those in treatment in Hackney for alcohol misuse. The consultation session was attended by 5 service users and 2 peer mentors, all of which had recent experience of alcohol treatment in the borough. The session was facilitated by Public Health and attended by a professional from Hackney Recovery Service. The questions focused on experiences and quality of services, however the participants were also keen to give their views on issues relevant to the Licensing Policy Review. Key relevant themes emerging from the session included

- The availability of alcohol particularly late night/early morning opening for off-licences
- The important role that licensed premises have in discouraging alcohol misuse
- The impact of the alcohol environment and feeling that alcohol is ubiquitous

A selection of relevant comments from the consultation session is provided below.



The Public Health team has also received qualitative and anecdotal feedback from Benefits and Housing professionals, as well as from partner organisations, which emphasise the concentration of licensed premises, particularly those selling high strength alcohol, in the Hackney Central area. The borough's main drug and alcohol treatment service is located in Hackney Central on Mare Street, and the concentration of premises in this area is felt to have an undermining effect on the efforts of this service.

Safestats data shows that in 2015/16 there were 145 alcohol-related ambulance pick-ups within 500m of the main drug and alcohol treatment service, 11 of which occurred within 50m.

5.4 Alcohol strategy

Hackney Public Health is consulting on a draft Alcohol Strategy for the borough, which identifies a number of objectives for reducing alcohol related harm. The strategy includes broad areas of action which are relevant to the Licensing Policy Review, including work to ensure public health engagement in the licensing process, address alcohol related anti-social behaviour and crime, and improve the environment in pubs, bars and clubs. We will make the anonymised and aggregated results of the consultation available to the Licencing Policy Review once the consultation has closed, as many of the issues raised in response to the consultation will be relevant to the Licensing Policy Review. The consultation period ends on 9 October 2017.

6 Conclusion

This paper has presented a range of local and national evidence in relation to alcohol, health and licensing. Drawing on this evidence, the Council's Public Health department makes the following overarching recommendations to the Licensing Policy Review, which are aimed at reducing the potential negative impacts that are often associated with alcohol:

No	Recommendations	Rationale
1	Consider a borough wide approach in the use of minimum unit pricing in reducing harm including in relation to crime and disorder	<p>Evidence summarised by PHE shows that a minimum unit pricing strategy could help to reduce alcohol-related harms. The cheaper cost of some alcohol drinks has also been raised by residents and young people.</p> <p>Voluntary schemes have been adopted by other local authorities (such as Newcastle City Council)</p>
2	Consider re-launching a revised Responsible Retail scheme, to guide licensed premises in implementing best practice approaches to selling alcohol.	A revised Responsible Retail scheme could be used as a way of implementing a voluntary minimum unit pricing strategy, in addition to other activities aims at reducing alcohol-related harms.
3	Consider the introduction of new or extension of existing Special Policy Areas (SPAs), using data on alcohol-related incidents to form a part of the evidence base.	<p>Data suggest there is a correlation between the number of alcohol-related ambulance pick-ups and the number of licensed premises that are allowed to sell alcohol. Patterns of alcohol-related ambulance pick-ups are found outside of the SPA boundary lines, particularly in the Shoreditch area. Also, the Hackney Central area, specifically the Broadway Market area, is showing similar patterns to the Dalston area.</p> <p>Feedback from other service also indicates that the concentration of premises in Hackney Central risk undermining work of alcohol treatment services operating in the immediate area.</p>
4	Explore opportunities to more effectively manage the drinking environment, particularly where this is based on sound evidence, e.g., use of polycarbonates.	Data presented by PHE suggest this approach could help reduce the number of violence injuries.
5	Examine the impact alcohol deliveries are having in Hackney and incorporate new delivery related conditions within the next Statement of Licensing Policy, including a request for applicants to specify whether or not their service will include a delivery offer.	While exact figures are unknown, the number of premises now offering a delivery service seems to be increasing. Model delivery conditions aim to reduce potential misuse of alcohol.
6	Strengthen the provision to effectively manage density and hours of sale which are linked to a range of harms, including crime and disorder.	The majority of alcohol-related ambulance pick-ups occur at the weekend, with the numbers increasing in the evening, particularly between the hours of 9pm and 3am.

No	Recommendations	Rationale
7	Highlight the penalties for licensed premises that are found to be handling illegal tobacco and support a voluntary smokefree outdoor scheme with local businesses	<p>There are links between illegal tobacco and organised crime and that this form of illegal activity is recognised as both increasing the fear of crime and lowering perception of community safety.</p> <p>Research suggest that having a smokefree outside area would encourages some people to stop smoking tobacco products. Voluntary schemes have been implemented in other areas, such as in Brighton and Hove and Bristol.</p>
8	Consult widely with residents and young people to better understand diverse views on issues around alcohol harms and licensing and consider the consultation responses received on Hackney's draft Alcohol Strategy	<p>Our consultation process indicates residents and young people are engaged on the topic of alcohol and the harms associated with it.</p> <p>The issues raised in response to the consultation on the draft Alcohol Strategy are likely to be relevant to the Licensing Policy Review.</p>

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- [3] C. Angus, D. Gillespie, A. Ally and A. Brennan, "Modelling the impact of Minimum Unit Price and Identification and Brief Advice policies using the Sheffield Alcohol Policy Model Version 3," University of Sheffield, 2015.
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[8] Hackney Council, "Section 4: Alcohol in 'Lifestyle and behaviour' (City & Hackney Joint Strategic Needs Assessment)," Hackney Council, London, 2017.

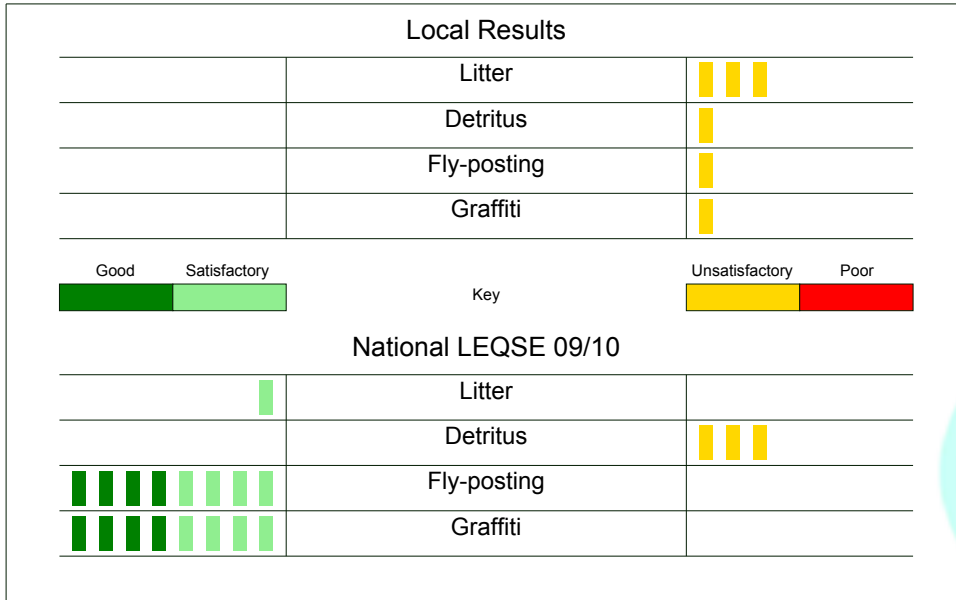
[9] Hackney Council, "Community Safety Partnership Plan 2016-2018," Hackney Council, London, 2016.

**Report for
LB Hackney
on the
NI-195 Night Time
Economy
data set**

**KEEP
BRITAIN
TIDY**

Weighted Results

Classification	Litter	Detritus	Fly-posting	Graffiti
All Areas	14.52%	0%	1.61%	0%
Main Retail and Commercial	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Retail and Commercial	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
High Obstruction Housing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Medium Obstruction Housing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Low Obstruction Housing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Industry and Warehousing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Main Roads	14.52%	0%	1.61%	0%
Rural Roads	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Highways	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Recreation Areas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A



* Caution, small sample size, there may be limitations on data

