

LONDON ASSEMBLY

Rewrite the night: the future of London's night-time economy



Economy Committee
February 2018

Holding the Mayor to
account and
investigating issues
that matter to
Londoners

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The Economy Committee scrutinises the work of the Mayor and investigates issues of interest to the public relating to economic and social development, wealth creation, the arts, sports and tourism in London.

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Contents

Foreword	4
Summary	6
Recommendations.....	8
1. Introduction	11
2. Not just bars, clubs and pubs	14
3. Looking after night-time economy workers	18
4. Engaging with local communities	22
5. A diverse and inclusive night-time economy	27
6. Spreading it out	32
7. Making it happen	36
Our approach.....	41
References.....	43
Other formats and languages	47

Caroline Russell AM

Chair of the [Economy Committee](#)



Every year visitors flock to London – from other parts of the UK and from abroad. In the last year alone, over 30 million tourists pounded London streets and hopped on Boris bikes to visit the city’s iconic landmarks. Along the way they might have gone to the theatre, tasted the wide variety of culinary treats on offer, and bought gifts and souvenirs from shops and stalls, many, unique to this city.

Increasingly these activities now go on well into the night. Over the past decade, we have seen pockets of innovation happening across London to engage and accommodate ever wider varieties of audiences, and create an almost seamless transition from day to night. Helped by regulatory changes giving businesses license to open longer, and recent investment in the transport network making it easier to get around the capital, London is evolving into a 24-hour city.

In examining the Mayor’s plans for London’s night-life, our concern has been for the many people who do work at night to feel safe as they do just that. I was particularly struck by the experiences shared by night-time economy workers who participated in our roundtable events. Aside from the work-related challenges they can face – keeping safe while at work, feeling unsafe while travelling to and from work, managing on eroding pay – there are personal pressures too, to maintain family relationships, for example. The welfare of these workers must be central to any future development of London’s night-time economy.

Also crucial will be to ensure that the many Londoners who live in the city can feel part of, and engage in, the exciting things we see happening in local night-time economies across London. This will mean making sure there is a good spread of activities in inner and outer London boroughs, and that they are a rich mix of culture and community-based projects and reflective of different community interests, from crafts, right through to high-end entertainment such as opera. It also means thinking carefully about making participation affordable and available to all.

I’m glad that there is a Night Czar to champion the businesses, people and audiences who participate in the night-time economy and help build positive relationships that show off the best of our city.

I was sorry to learn that Philip Kolvin QC has stepped aside as Chair of the Night Time Commission – his extensive experience and expertise will be much missed.

A continuing strategic perspective will be vital to move the Mayor's vision forward. We welcome his commitment to a more diverse London night-time economy. However, the real test will be the extent to which it will be open to all Londoners – affordable, accessible, inclusive – and be a safe environment in which to work and enjoy a night out.

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Summary

London's night-time economy (NTE) is evolving. Bars, clubs and pubs have long been at the centre of night-time activity. But over the past decade, the capital's NTE has developed. The sheer volume and variety of entertainment and activities are a strong draw for residents, workers and over 31 million visitors to the capital each year.¹ The launch of Night Tube services in summer 2016, followed by a night service on the London Overground network last December, has made it easier for people to travel around the capital at night. This, plus the introduction of 24-hour alcohol licensing, has earned London the right to be considered a 24-hour city, and brought the NTE in line with its European counterparts.

However, the NTE could be further developed in terms of job creation, the range of cultural activity and the numbers and diversity of people enjoying nights out in the capital. London's NTE extends far beyond entertainment and leisure activities, and includes the many everyday jobs undertaken by cleaners, drivers, security and health personnel, for example, which are vital to its continued success.

Developing the NTE will require a longer-term strategic outlook shaped by the Mayor, working with many partners. People who work in the NTE, use it, live around it, run the businesses operating during the night, and are involved in planning future development and managing the impacts, must be listened to.

“Developing the night-time economy will need a long term strategic outlook.”

Looking after the welfare of night-time workers will be paramount. Their employment rights and workplace benefits will need to match those of workers in the day-time economy. At the very least they deserve the right to

“Looking after the welfare of night-time workers will be paramount.”

fair pay, a safe working environment, and access to safe transport options to and from work. The wellbeing of individuals on a night out should also be prioritised, driven by a broader national campaign to inspire more responsible alcohol consumption and to provide the support both they and pub and bar workers need.

Residents should be properly included in discussions, locally and at a pan-London level, about planning the NTE as it develops, and how best to manage and respond to any impacts before they become problems. At times, these

discussions will need to happen across borough boundaries and through well-established networks where the views of businesses, grassroots music venues, arts practitioners, residents, the police and local authority officers can be heard. These networks will help facilitate the more coordinated approach to regulating, licensing and public safety needed in the NTE across London.

“Residents should be properly included in discussions.”

London’s NTE must continue to diversify as it develops. It will mean being creative about content, welcoming of different genres of music, and appealing to more Londoners. Many varied and innovative things are happening in outer London boroughs. They too will need to be central to the Mayor’s vision for the NTE. This will require an inclusive approach to marketing and promotion along with improvements to transport links in outer London boroughs at night. One simple measure would be to ensure that outer London events are featured and promoted in major listing publications across the capital, by London and Partners and on social media.

“The Mayor must build on his night vision document”

The Mayor is rightly committed to turning London into a 24-hour city and this will need to be overseen at a Londonwide level. This could usefully be delivered by permanently establishing roles for an individual, such as the Night Czar to promote and champion the NTE, and a policy-focused body, such as the Night Time Commission. The Mayor must build on his night vision document published in July 2017, and clarify how his plans for a more diverse NTE will be implemented, what the key milestones will be, and how he intends to measure the impact and progress of his work.²

A more diverse London NTE is to be welcomed, but it must be open to all Londoners – affordable, accessible, inclusive – and be a safe environment to enjoy a night out, and work in.

Recommendations

Looking after night-time economy workers

Recommendation 1

The Mayor should commission research to establish what proportion of workers in the London night-time economy receives the London Living Wage, and set out what steps he will take to ensure all London night-time economy employers pay the London Living Wage.

Recommendation 2

The Mayor's draft Culture Strategy should clearly set out how the Mayor will support night-time economy workers.

Recommendation 3

The Mayor's Night Time Commission should prioritise bringing the industry together to encourage a move to a gold standard in venue management.

Engaging with local communities

Recommendation 4

The Mayor should work with London boroughs, and particularly those with established local night-time economies, such as the boroughs of Camden and Westminster, to:

- Develop good practice guidance on how residents can be better supported to meaningfully engage with cultural institutions, businesses and local councils who are developing their local culture and night-time economies.
- Develop guidance on joint policy approaches to planning,

licensing and public protection policy, to enable a more coordinated and safer development of local night-time economies.

- Collate and spread good practice to London boroughs, on how best to engage and develop strong partnerships with businesses and residents in developing their local culture and night-time economies.

These strands of work could usefully be overseen by the GLA through the Night Time Commission, championed by the Night Czar.

Making space for artists and musicians

Recommendation 5

The Mayor should revise the Culture and the Night-time Economy Supplementary Planning Guidance, to include a requirement for boroughs to consider the need for a dedicated space to act as an 'anchor venue' to showcase the work of artists and musicians. This revision should be included in the revision process for the London Plan.

Spreading the NTE to outer London boroughs

Recommendation 6

The Mayor should support museums and galleries, particularly in outer London boroughs, to start or extend after-hours programming. This commitment should be realised whichever borough is chosen as London's Borough of Culture.

Recommendation 7

The Mayor should support outer London boroughs to develop and diversify their local culture and NTE by ensuring outer London events are featured and promoted in major listing publications across the capital, by London and Partners and on social media. The Mayor should look to implement this support

with immediate effect.

The role of the commission

Recommendation 8

The Mayor should set out his priorities for the Night Time Commission following their recent consultation, and when the new Chair will be appointed. In addition, the Mayor should clearly set out for future reference, how he intends to measure progress on implementing his vision for a 24-hour city.

1. Introduction

Key findings

- London's night-time economy has so much to offer.
- Transport infrastructure, and licensing changes in recent years, have helped open up opportunities for many businesses, and given London the potential to become a truly 24-hour city.
- But there is scope to develop the NTE further, and in doing so, to recognise that it extends beyond entertainment and leisure activities, and includes the many every-day jobs undertaken by cleaners, drivers, security and health personnel, for example, which are vital to its continued success.

A vibrant night-time economy

- 1.1 London is home to a vibrant night-time economy (NTE). Across the capital, pubs and clubs, cinemas and theatres, and cafés and restaurants operate throughout the night to provide entertainment and jobs. Eleven thousand pubs, bars, restaurants and nightclubs employ over 200,000 people, and contribute around £5 billion to London's economy each year.³ London's 240 or more professional theatres collectively seat more than 110,000 people every night and employ 19,000 performing, non-performing and support staff.⁴

An evolving night-time economy

- 1.2 The NTE has changed considerably over the past decade. The introduction of 24-hour alcohol licensing means that businesses can now open longer. With the launch of Night Tube services in summer 2016, people can now get around the capital at night more easily – whether to work or to places of entertainment. These two developments have helped set London firmly on the path towards being a 24-hour city, and bring the capital's NTE in line with its European counterparts.⁵
- 1.3 Research, nationally and globally, repeatedly shows that a thriving NTE is integral to town-centre economies. It provides employment opportunities, generates footfall, and enriches a city's culture and communities.⁶ Recognition of the value of local NTEs has risen up the national political agenda, (for example, the National Planning Policy Framework, and National Alcohol Strategy, both published in 2012). Then there is the growing appeal of after-work socialising among working Londoners. With the extended working day becoming the norm and people commuting long distances, people are now looking to socialise in and around their places of work, often from early evening into the night. Many museums and galleries across London now regularly open late, partly in response to this change in demand but also as an opportunity to engage a more diverse audience, and in the process possibly supplement constrained budgets.
- 1.4 But there is potential to develop London's NTE further. Analysis by London First⁷ anticipates that an extra £2 billion a year could be added to the NTE, as the city's 24-hour economy matures.⁸ Once completed, Night Tube services could create over 2000 new jobs and generate a further £77 million per year for London's economy by 2029.⁹ But equally, there is the potential to engage many more Londoners and increase their participation in London's economy, whether as workers, artists, or people on a night out, sampling the even more varied activities and events that could be part of the NTE.
- 1.5 Across London, boroughs are looking to develop and diversify their local NTEs. Representatives from the boroughs of Croydon and Waltham Forest shared a range of initiatives and programmes in progress and some of these are highlighted throughout this report.¹⁰

Shaping the future night-time economy

- 1.6 A long-term strategic vision is needed to shape London's future NTE. This vision should include all those who work in the NTE, use it, live around it, run the businesses operating during the night, and are involved in managing and further developing the NTE.

The London night-time economy – a working definition

By night-time economy, we mean economic and cultural events and businesses that drive a broad spectrum of activity across the whole of London, over a 24-hour period. We agree with London First, that London's 24-hour economy is 'broad and deep' including "not only waiters and barmen but increasingly engineers, security staff and shopkeepers; nurses, cleaners and cab drivers; and IT support experts, administrators and artists – as well as an extraordinary range of others."¹¹

2. Not just bars, clubs and pubs

Key findings

- Embedding London's rich cultural heritage in its night-time economy is a win-win scenario.
- It allows for emphasis on the quality and variety of content, and activities to appeal to a wide range of Londoners and it shifts the focus away from alcohol.

Making it work

- 2.1 London's NTE needs to diversify as it develops. This will mean being creative about content, welcoming of different genres of music, and appealing to more Londoners. Bars, clubs and pubs have long been the staple diet of London's NTE. But the NTE has developed beyond this more traditional perception, and needs to continue to, if it is to be truly inclusive. Book clubs can now be found in pubs, clubs and restaurants, and arts centres across London. The Book Club Boutique in Soho, for example, blends traditional reading with cabaret and a house band to bring together a network of writers, poets and musicians.¹²
- 2.2 Pop-up businesses are thriving. Often set in unused buildings and vacant spaces, pop-ups can attract an influx of visitors and generate a buzz. The website London Pop-ups, shows where pop-up restaurants, bars, shops, galleries and gigs can be found in the capital, complete with maps.¹³ An outdoor night-time food market in Kensington, which helped launch London Food Month in June 2017 to showcase the capital's culinary prowess, exemplifies the new type of one-off event that we are now seeing.¹⁴

Boxpark Croydon

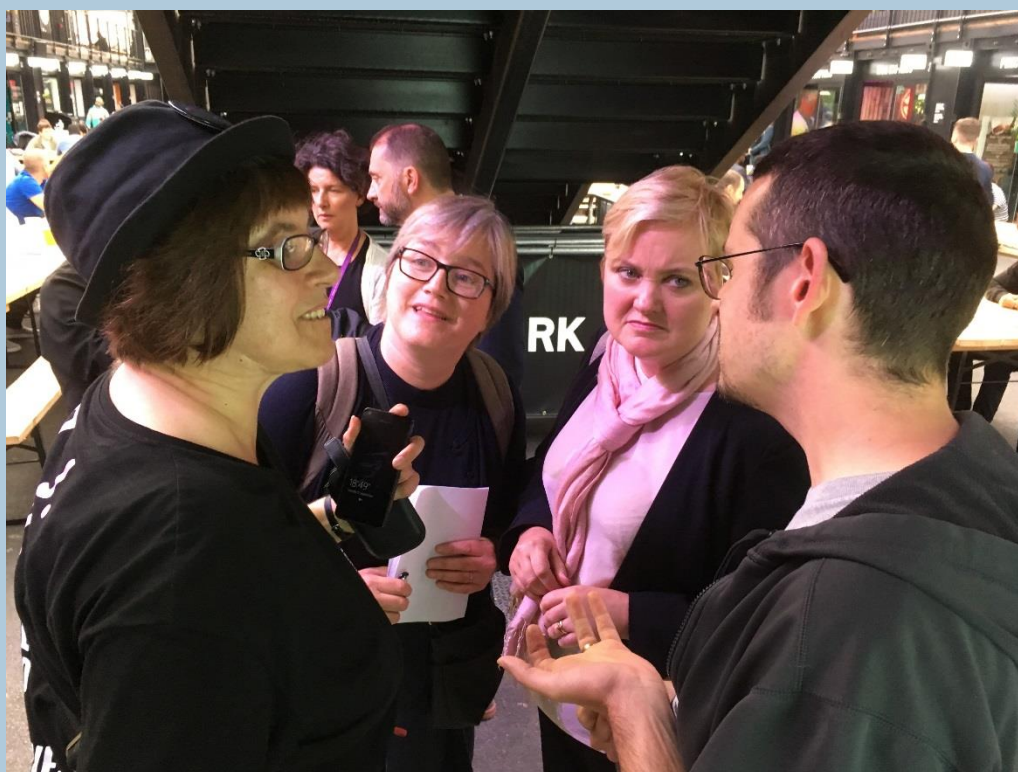


Image credit: London Assembly

The Economy Committee visited Boxpark in Croydon and spoke to patrons holding an event supporting people with learning disabilities access cultural events in London.

Embedding culture

- 2.3 Across Europe, there is a real drive to diversify the NTE. Cities such as Amsterdam, Berlin, Toulouse, Paris and Zurich have appointed Night Mayors or Ambassadors to promote and champion their cultural NTE, and to drive their programmes forward.
- 2.4 Culture is central to Amsterdam’s plans to develop the NTE. It is an internationally renowned example of a culturally-driven NTE, and is a model that has been replicated across Europe. London’s Mayor too, is paying close attention to its progress. Mirik Milan, Night Mayor of Amsterdam, argues that cities with 200,000 or more residents should consider a night-time strategy, influenced by culture. He says, “Make sure a really big part of it is about culture and seeing nightlife as a place where creative people meet.”¹⁵
- “We need to do more to offer Londoners what they want, market the events effectively and create a buzz that demonstrates to other parts of the country how it should be done.”
Culture24
- 2.5 Indeed, across London, a culture-led approach has helped to revive and regenerate local high streets and town centres. For example, Councillor Clare Coghill told the committee that, following the creation of The Scene, a mixed-use development, in the London Borough of Waltham Forest, visitor numbers had improved substantially.¹⁶ During a visit to the London Borough of Croydon, the committee heard of several examples, including: an early evening festival aimed at attracting people as they left their places of work; a beer festival; and, a Christmas lights project, where the council worked with local business and the Business Improvement District to use funds to create an innovative twist on traditional Christmas lighting. This involved installing light-based art at various locations, to create interest around the town centre and encourage wider footfall.
- “Cultural initiatives launched at a regional and pan-London level could also be used to diversify the night-time economy.”
City of London Corporation

Embracing different genres

- 2.6 The use of legislative instruments to restrict certain genres of music risks reducing the diversity of music. Members heard that Form 696 had historically applied to music venues across the London Borough of Croydon that headline street music, such as grime and bashment.¹⁷ We recognise that there will have been past concerns about crime levels in and around some music venues within the borough, but do not consider this an appropriate approach to take. This, it seems, is not just a localised issue, given the Mayor’s decision to launch a review of Form 696 in September 2017.¹⁸ The committee welcomes

the Metropolitan Police Service's decision to abandon the use of Form 696 following the review. Care should be taken to ensure that policies developed to manage local culture and night-time economies encourage and promote creativity and diversity and don't seek to restrict it.

The Scene, Hoe Street Walthamstow



Image credit: Waltham Forest Echo

A mixed-use development, featuring a nine-screen multiplex Empire cinema, several restaurants and 121 mixed tenure apartments. Located on a formerly derelict site at the top end of Walthamstow High Street, it delivers a lively family-friendly selection of night-time activities. The development received an award for its Outstanding Contribution to the Regeneration of Walthamstow Town in April 2017. The council's Business, Employment and Skills Team worked closely with employers to secure local jobs for local people. Around 100 local people were employed at the complex when it opened in 2014.

3. Looking after night-time economy workers

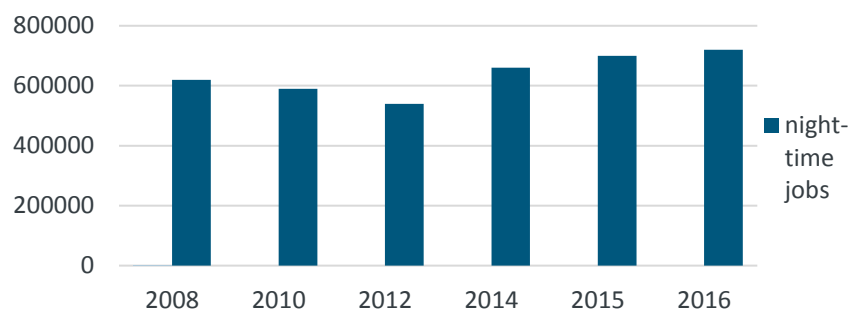
Key findings

- The employment rights and workplace benefits of night-time workers should at least match those of workers in the daytime economy.
- At the very least, night-time workers have the right to fair pay, a safe working environment, and access to safe transport options to and from work.

The right to decent pay

- 3.1 The number of night-time workers has increased. Despite a dip during the recession, 109,140 new night-time jobs were created between 2004 and 2016. This trend is likely to continue. According to London First the number of jobs in the NTE could increase by almost 50,000 by 2029. If the share of night workers continues its upward trend, the increase will be even greater.¹⁹ It is likely that many of these newly created jobs will, however, be in sectors where low wages, long working hours and challenging shift patterns are prevalent.
- 3.2 We welcome the Mayor's commitment to develop a Good Work Standard to promote outstanding practices in employment. The Mayor is working with employers to address inequalities in London's labour market. Night workers should, as a minimum, be paid the London Living Wage. The right to fair pay is a key concern for workers in the NTE. In some sectors, night workers have seen their pay eroded over the years, with the removal of enhanced premiums for working anti-social hours.²⁰ Some workers, such as in the private hire vehicle industry, have had to increase their working hours to maintain income levels and historically, levels of pay in the hospitality industry have been low.²¹ We have also heard of instances where Chefs are feeling pressured to accept work contracts where more and more of their income is derived from tips rather than actual wages.²² Amy Lamé, Night Czar, told the committee that the proportion of night workers receiving the London Living Wage had not been assessed, but acknowledged that this information would be beneficial. An assessment should be carried out with the utmost urgency.

Number of night-time jobs in London



Source: London First

Workplace safety and support

- 3.3 Given the potential for many of the newly created jobs in the NTE to be low paid, with less favourable working patterns, protecting the mental and physical health and welfare of these workers will be paramount. There must be clarity on NTE workers' rights. The committee heard that some workers have struggled to access workplace benefits, including holiday pay. Workers in the 'gig economy', and other self-employed workers, are particularly affected by this issue.²³

- 3.4 Ensuring that these workers have safe places where they can take work breaks, have access to wifi, and are able to buy good quality food needs to be part of the package. Night workers will also want the same access to shops and other services that daytime workers would expect.
- 3.5 Health and safety visits to monitor workplace safety need to happen at night-time. Workers told committee members of instances where fire safety and other inspections were carried out during the day when venues were not in use. This means that dangerous practices, such as propping open a fire door when the venue is exceptionally busy, or has become hot, can easily be missed.

Developing an industry gold standard for venue management

- 3.6 Jack Hopkins of the Night Time Industries Association (NTIA), told the committee that common industry standards are in place and are mostly adhered to. The industry takes a hard line where establishments fall short of the standards, and neither condones nor offers support to those in breach of them.²⁴ He said, “There are basic standards around health and safety, around the safety of your buildings and your building regulations that are common, standard and are generally, on the whole, adhered to...common standards are important.”²⁵



Image credit: London Assembly

Caroline Russell and Fiona Twycross speaking with members of Croydon Pubwatch at The Oval Tavern.

- 3.7 But there is scope to do more. Cameron Leslie, proprietor and co-founder of Fabric night club said, “We recognise it’s not good enough to be industry standard – we want to go above and beyond this and create a new gold standard in clubbing safety.”²⁶

- 3.8 On its site visit to Croydon, the committee heard of examples where club security staff look after the wellbeing of customers, particularly lone individuals who may have consumed too much alcohol or women who are being pestered by other customers. Help can range from managing their alcohol intake, to arranging a safe mode of travel to their home. We would encourage the Night Time Commission to prioritise bringing the industry together to discuss how to develop such a gold standard.
- 3.9 Developing an NTE that prioritises the wellbeing of individuals on a night out, and the workers who service them, and emphasises a shared responsibility to do so, should be an integral part of the capital's NTE. Integral to both is responsible alcohol consumption. Both Philip Kolvin and Jack Hopkins told the committee that a broader national campaign is needed to inspire more responsible alcohol consumption on a consistent basis. This, they believe, can be done through education and increased awareness: among individuals, encouraging people to think responsibly about their own behaviour; and of others in their group, to look out for one another's safety;²⁷ and among workers serving the alcohol.

Safer transport options

- 3.10 Good transport links to and from work are essential. Access to transport to enable safe travel at night, and particularly to make connections for onward journeys travelling back from work, is a real worry. NTE workers represented at the committee's round-table event spoke of the challenges of finding transport for the whole of their homeward journeys, and of feeling unsafe at times.²⁸ These transport challenges affect everyone working late shifts including those not typically considered to be working in the NTE, such as cleaners and NHS workers.²⁹

Recommendation 1

The Mayor should commission research to establish what proportion of workers in the London night-time economy receives the London Living Wage, and set out what steps he will take to ensure all London night-time economy employers pay the London Living Wage.

Recommendation 2

The Mayor's draft Culture Strategy should clearly set out how the Mayor will support night-time economy workers.

Recommendation 3

The Mayor's Night Time Commission should prioritise bringing the industry together to encourage a move to a gold standard in venue management.

4. Engaging with local communities

Key findings

- As local night-time economies are developed, residents need to be properly included in the discussion about planning issues and managing and responding to any impacts before they become problems.
- This debate needs to happen across borough boundaries and include businesses, grassroots music and arts practitioners along with the police, public health and local authority officers.

Building the right partnerships

Working with residents

- 4.1 Residents living close to venues that are open into the night must be able to air their concerns and contribute their ideas on plans for extending the NTE in their local area. Resident engagement should be at the heart of conversations to develop the London NTE. Forums to allow for these exchanges will need to be established locally, supported by a pan-London forum.
- 4.2 Participants at the committee's round-table event pointed out that most resident representatives serve their communities in a voluntary capacity, often in addition to a daytime job. They therefore have limited time at their disposal and limited access to financial and other resources. Access to such resources, and particularly to legal support and advice, should form part of any support network for residents that is considered by borough representatives. Examples do exist, and work well. For example, the London Borough of Westminster provides free access to legal expertise to assist in licensing and planning issues related to the NTE.

Supporting the residents' voice

- 4.3 Strong networks are needed to support the NTE. These should include people who live and work locally and those who lead on planning and managing the local NTE. Residents are central to discussions on how best to manage the impacts, good and bad, of a developing NTE. Extended Night Tube and Overground services will bring increasing levels of noise pollution; and more people traffic, with a greater likelihood of antisocial behaviour. It is therefore vital that conversations around developing the NTE recognise the need for better support and policing to protect residents from these and other negative impacts that can occur. The community (both residents and businesses) working together with the Local Authority and local police can provide in-depth local knowledge for successful problem solving, identifying and dealing with issues before they become problems.
- 4.4 Good practice is already happening across London and nationally. Examples were shared at the committee round-table discussions, by resident and council representatives from the boroughs of Westminster and Camden, and by Lisa Lavia, noise abatement expert, who has undertaken considerable community-led work with Brighton & Hove City Council and other local authorities across the UK.³⁰

Examples of community collaboration

Example 1

In Brighton, a special projects team within the council leads a long-standing co-operation between residents, the police and the council. This team feeds into the work of local action teams (LATs), made up of residents and council representatives in every ward in Brighton & Hove City Council area, who meet regularly to discuss issues that arise and make collaborative decisions on how best to proceed. While residents may not necessarily get everything they ask for, it means that there is a continual open line of communication.

Example 2

A similar set-up can be found in Oxfordshire, called neighbourhood action groups (NAGs). NAGs operate across a tri-borough boundary between Wiltshire, Oxfordshire and Berkshire. Again, these run in co-operation with the councils, across multiple agencies including the police forces.

Involving businesses

- 4.5 Greater emphasis should be given to the role that Business improvement districts can play. Ros Morgan, Chief Executive of Heart of London Business Alliance, told the committee: “We cannot improve an area if we think only about business. It is about working with the wider community as well.” She continued, “There is a real need for a coalition of businesses and residents and all the service providers as well, because let us not forget that we need the services to be available 24/7 if we are to open up our cultural offer into the evening.”³¹
- 4.6 Business improvement districts can act as catalysts for developing local NTEs. They play an important role in the Amsterdam NTE, and help to foster a sense of ownership and pride in the local area. In the city district of Rembrandtplein, bar owners pay into a fund to support branding, signage, “designing out crime” improvements like back-alley lighting, and to hire Square Hosts, to help diffuse any on-street tensions.

Developing a joined-up approach to managing the NTE

- 4.7 A more coordinated approach to regulating, licensing and public safety in the NTE is needed. According to Philp Kolvin, the collective job of these three – planning regulation, licensing and public safety – is “to create a fair balance between the needs of the night-time economy, the needs of visitors and the needs of residents.”³²

- 4.8 There is scope for more cross-borough harmonisation on licensing. Written evidence from the University of Westminster notes: “Given the breadth and diversity of nightlife activities across London, the city would benefit from a more coherent strategy for managing licensing... a pan-licensing forum and appeals system would enable a regional strategy and more coherent, workable licensing and NTE policy.”³³
- 4.9 Aligning licensing and planning policy will help streamline the process for businesses. Coordination could be achieved by encouraging close working between borough licensing and planning departments and across borough boundaries.
- 4.10 A joint policy approach will need to be supported by a pooling of resources. Research by the NTIA maintains that arduous licensing conditions and policing requirements have contributed to the loss of half of all nightclubs and live music venues across the UK in the past decade (a third in London).³⁴ There are also considerable resource implications for managing the licensing enforcement and safety aspects of the London NTE. This will require a three-way conversation between council planning and licensing departments and the police.
- 4.11 The committee heard that the London boroughs of Croydon and Westminster have already started these conversations.³⁵ Westminster has incorporated the protection of residents into council policy in Covent Garden, and is working on a charter aimed at protecting visitors and residents.³⁶ Philip Kolvin acknowledges there is still more to do. The Night Time Commission is to look at what more can be done to improve the performance of all venues.³⁷ This will include learning from other international models, such as the Amsterdam ‘Square Hosts’ initiative, where nightly patrols of stewards operate across the weekend period to help make areas safer. The initiative has contributed to a 25 per cent decline in crime.
- 4.12 Uneven provision of NTE venues and activities is an issue. Across London, it has led to oversaturation (hot spots) and emphasis on an alcohol-based NTE in some areas, for example, in the boroughs of Westminster, Camden, and Hackney; and an under-supply (dead spots) in others, typically in outer London boroughs.³⁸ One natural outcome from joining up policy will be to help avoid the oversaturation that can occur of some venues and activities.³⁹

Sharing good practice

- 4.13 Sharing good practice should be undertaken at a pan-London level, bringing together the learning and experiences from across all London boroughs. The GLA is well placed to collate and disseminate good practice. Good practice guidance could also be developed to encourage boroughs to learn from Brighton and Oxfordshire, where councils working with police and community

have a cooperative and productive relationship in developing their NTEs. This work could be taken forward by the Night Time Commission.

The role of a night-time economy champion

- 4.14 A NTE champion will be critical to building good community relationships. According to Mirik Milan, Night Mayor of Amsterdam, the convening role of a NTE champion is crucial to understanding the needs of different stakeholders, particularly residents, and bridging any gaps that exist between them. He says: “People ...have the feeling that the city is not listening to their problems. We need to get the residents (to) the table to make sure that they are engaged.”

Recommendation 4

The Mayor should work with London boroughs, and particularly those with established local night-time economies, such as the boroughs of Camden and Westminster, to:

- Develop good practice guidance on how residents can be better supported to meaningfully engage with cultural institutions, businesses and local councils who are developing their local culture and night-time economies.
- Develop guidance on joint policy approaches to planning, licensing and public protection policy, to enable a more coordinated and safer development of local night-time economies.
- Collate and spread good practice to London boroughs, on how best to engage and develop strong partnerships with businesses and residents in developing their local culture and night-time economies.

These strands of work could usefully be overseen by the GLA through the Night Time Commission, championed by the Night Czar.

5. A diverse and inclusive night-time economy

Key findings

- A culture-led approach presents opportunities to be creative, include a wider range of Londoners and be innovative about what is on offer.
- This will boost footfall and create a vibrant, sustainable NTE.

Using culture to boost footfall

- 5.1 On our visit to Croydon, the committee saw an example of a Local Authority being creative with cultural content. An Andy Warhol exhibition was distributed around the town centre, encouraging visitors to explore the area beyond their original destination and hopefully encounter new businesses along the way. The exhibition featured tributes to Andy Warhol from a host of local contemporary artists, which were displayed at prominent locations throughout Croydon.



Image credit: London Assembly

Caroline Russell and Fiona Twycross hear from Cllr Mark Watson, and senior council officials about Croydon's NTE plans and activities.

- 5.2 A greater focus on the quality of content can attract more visitors. Boxpark Croydon aimed to attract larger and more varied audiences with a rich cultural programme. Its founder and CEO, Roger Wade, learned from his experience with Boxpark Shoreditch that having an event space was vital to attract more people to the complex.

Making space for artists and musicians

- 5.3 Dedicated “anchor venues” are needed to regularly showcase and celebrate the work of new artists and musicians. Finding such spaces may well be an issue for many boroughs as

“There needs to be a good mix of bars, pubs, clubs, restaurants, coffee shops, cocktail bars, etc so as to attract a wider mix of people.”
Christian Nightlife Initiatives Network

music venues continue to decline: the GLA estimates that London has lost 40 per cent of music venues since 2007.⁴⁰ While smaller venues do exist and provide a much-needed space for new performers, the committee heard that a larger, more central ‘anchor venue’ that can provide a focal point in boroughs, for celebrating new acts and upcoming music groups, may be missing. Such venues are probably needed to help draw larger crowds that may then engage in other night or leisure activities that can benefit a range of local businesses in the NTE. But care must be taken to ensure their long term financial viability.

- 5.4 In Croydon, for example, we were told that there is no such ‘anchor venue,’ although some capacity is provided through Boxpark Croydon. The requirement for boroughs to provide at least one dedicated music performance space to act as a focal point could usefully be incorporated in the Mayor’s Supplementary Planning Guidance for Culture and the Night-Time Economy, published in November.⁴¹

Building inclusive experiences

Affordability

- 5.5 An inclusive NTE must be affordable for all Londoners. Philip Kolvin QC, previously Chair of the Night Time Commission, was clear that he did not want “a London night-time economy which works like the Ritz: open to everybody if you can afford to get into it.”⁴²

An average of 27 per cent of workers across London earn less than the London Living Wage. In outer London, this figure rises to 29 per cent.⁴³ While there is an appetite among London boroughs to grow their night-time economies, they raise legitimate concerns, particularly in outer London, about how best to ensure that this is accessible to people on low and average incomes. The Local Economy and Housing Working Group in Croydon, in response to the council’s proposed plans to develop the local NTE, noted: “Bearing in mind the high level of people on low incomes in the borough there is a limit to the number of Croydonians who have the money to engage with the night-time economy.” We encourage boroughs to incorporate planning for at least one free event per month as part of their wider plans for developing their local NTEs.

Participation

- 5.6 The NTE must encourage participation across communities. Philip Kolvin also told the committee: “We have to create a night-time economy which realises the aspirations of every Londoner.”⁴⁴ Communities in London are made up of families and individuals from a

“Management at some NTE venues have good intentions regarding accessibility and...most NTE venues claim to be accessible until you actually get there to use them and it becomes a complete different story.”
Disability BackUp Hackney

range of income backgrounds, varying physical capabilities, interests and perspectives, and a thriving NTE should seek to meet all of these. The committee's site visit to Croydon in September 2017 allowed Members to hear the experiences of participants in the GigBuddies initiative which gives people with learning disabilities the opportunity to experience and contribute to the NTE. A further visit to Hull, UK City of Culture 2017 in October the same year, highlighted ways to involve whole communities.

Case study – GigBuddies Croydon

Last year, Boxpark Croydon hosted the launch of GigBuddies Croydon. GigBuddies is part of a national initiative matching people with learning disabilities with volunteers who have similar tastes in music, so that they can attend gigs together.⁴⁵ There is also the opportunity for performers with learning disabilities to share their talent.

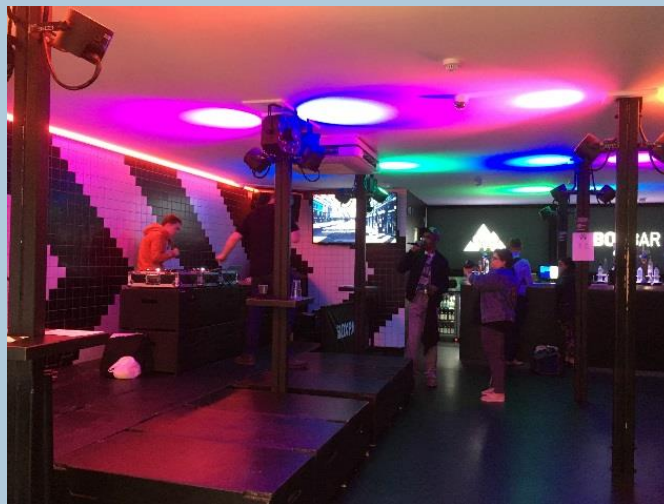


Image credit: London Assembly

- 5.7 Moreover, according to Sharon Ament, Director Museum of London, there needs to be more of a focus on encouraging young people to engage in the different experiences London's NTE can offer. She said, "I would like to see more of a concentration on, or less of a demonisation of, young people out at night. Where else do they meet? I want them out of their bedrooms and connecting with each other."

Recommendation 5

The Mayor should revise the Culture and the Night-time Economy Supplementary Planning Guidance, to include a requirement for boroughs to consider the need for a dedicated space to act as an 'anchor venue' to showcase the work of artists and musicians. This revision should be included in the revision process for the London Plan.

Case study – Shining a light on the Thornton Estate, Hull

As part of the Hull UK City of Culture 2017 ‘Made in Hull’ celebrations, social enterprise Goodwin Development Trust is working with residents across Hull housing estates on over 60 projects to promote arts and culture.

In one such project, “I Wish To Communicate With You”, residents of the Thornton Estate worked closely with an international artist to turn their homes into an awe-inspiring art installation.



Image credit: Goodwin Development Trust

Henri Duckworth, Executive Producer at Hull 2017, said: “I Wish To Communicate With You” is a fantastic project that is bringing local people together and getting them involved in the creation of a piece of public art right on their doorstep.”⁴⁶

6. Spreading it out

Key findings

- Outer London boroughs should be central to the Mayor's vision for the NTE.
- This will require an inclusive approach to marketing and promotion along with improvements to transport links in outer London boroughs at night.

Showcasing outer London

- 6.1 Boroughs such as Croydon, Waltham Forest, and Kingston, and others, are working to improve their night-time economies. However, they can sometimes feel that they are in competition with more established centrally-based NTEs. Shifa Mustafa, Executive Director for Place, London Borough of Croydon, told the committee: “if you are in an outer London borough, you will find that you are always having to fight for a piece of the action...There is a whole range [of] strategic issues that we [need] to think differently about.”⁴⁷
- 6.2 Outer London borough cultural events should be promoted more widely. At a committee site visit to the London Borough of Croydon, members heard how performers and venues struggle to get their events listed in major publication and online listings.⁴⁸ The recently established Boxpark has helped to ‘put Croydon back on the map’, but more support is needed. If cultural events in outer London are included in London-wide listings, culture will become more routinely integrated into the NTE offer across the city.
- 6.3 A more inclusive promotion of arts funding to support outer London initiatives will help support outer London boroughs’ NTEs. Written evidence from Councillor Jon Tolley, Kingston upon Thames, suggests that arts funding could be distributed more widely. He said: “I don’t understand why 85 per cent of Arts Council England funding to music has gone towards classical music and opera and not gig venues and live music that I and people from [Kingston] would recognise as being our culture.”⁴⁹ There is merit in reviewing how best to ensure that the distribution of arts funding can better reflect the different genres of music and entertainment seen across London.

Improving transport connections

- 6.4 The launch of the Night Tube in 2016, followed by a night service on the London Overground network last December has helped earn London the right to be considered a 24-hour city. Further extensions to Overground services from spring 2018 are welcome.⁵⁰ However, according to London First, London is only just “catching up with international competitors in its support for the night economy”.⁵¹ And outer London boroughs remain underserved by public transport, especially at night. The Mayor’s draft Transport Strategy acknowledges this problem and the inequity that comes with it. It says: “...parts of outer London are cut off from opportunities the rest of the city has to offer by poor Tube, rail and bus links. Poor transport connections compromise economic fairness...” But we recognise that there is a balance to be struck. An increase in Night Tube and Overground services will inevitably lead to an increase in noise disturbance, and it is vital that measures to mitigate the impact of higher noise levels are considered as part of wider plans to develop the NTE.

Turning the lights back on

- 6.5 Museums and galleries in outer London need support to offer late openings. These institutions have a role to play in bridging the transition between work and leisure-time. Many museums and art galleries do now open late, but they tend to be concentrated in central London. Culture 24, in written evidence to the committee, noted that museums and galleries “reside at the heart of every community in London but remain dark for sometimes up to 75 per cent of a 24-hour day.”⁵² The Mayor has committed to “support London’s theatres, galleries and museums to open up access for all Londoners, and to spread their activity and presence across the city”.⁵³ This commitment must be realised whichever borough is chosen as London’s Borough of Culture.
- 6.6 Targeting disused buildings can open up otherwise underused areas. An example from the City of Amsterdam’s approach to diversifying the NTE can be seen in its regeneration of De School, a former technical college on the outskirts of Amsterdam City Centre. The building was redeveloped to house a daytime cafe, gourmet restaurant, gym, concert space, and art gallery. The basement accommodates a busy nightclub. De School maintains a thriving programme of weekday and night activities, and has sold out every weekend since it opened in January 2016. Mirik Milan, Amsterdam’s Night Mayor says: “The idea was to take some of the night-time pressure off the inner city, and to bring something new to the near suburbs.”⁵⁴
- 6.7 Twenty-four hour licensing can also encourage multiple uses of space. The 24-hour licensing scheme is one of several key programmes that underpin the Amsterdam model. It allows select venues – up to ten, across the city – to operate 24 hours a day, seven days a week.⁵⁵ One example is the Radion Club, housed in an abandoned dentistry school in the city’s Nieuw-West neighbourhood. Along with a club, restaurant, cinema and bar, artists can rent cheap studio space. On Sunday mornings, the club space serves as a playground for children, while parents eat brunch in the restaurant. According to Mirik Milan, the city’s Night Mayor, “It is more about 24-hour use of buildings instead of 24-hour clubbing.”⁵⁶

Recommendation 6

The Mayor should support museums and galleries, particularly in outer London boroughs, to start or extend after-hours programming. This commitment should be realised whichever borough is chosen as London’s Borough of Culture.

Recommendation 7

The Mayor should support outer London boroughs to develop and diversify their local culture and NTE by ensuring outer London events are featured and promoted in major listing publications across the capital, by London and Partners and on social media. The Mayor should look to implement this support with immediate effect.

7. Making it happen

Key findings

- Realising the Mayoral vision for a 24-hour city will require pan-London oversight of the NTE to tackle the many challenges that delivering a fair and thriving 24-hour economy presents.

The Mayor's vision for London's night-time economy

- 7.1 The Mayor is keen to diversify London's NTE. His key focus is to enhance cultural activities. With this approach – similar to the one taken in Amsterdam – he aims to shift a long-standing focus beyond central London.
- 7.2 Turning London into a 'truly 24-hour city' is a priority which the Mayor has already taken steps to realise, including launching Night Tube and Overground services, appointing Amy Lamé as Night Czar to champion London's culture and NTE, and establishing the Night Time Commission to drive forward the vision.⁵⁷
- 7.3 *"From Good Night to Great Night"*, published in July 2016 encapsulates the Mayor's vision for a future NTE.⁵⁸ Ten principles underpin a headline aspiration to celebrate London's diversity and ensure a "welcoming and accessible" London at night, and recognition that an holistic approach to planning for the NTE is needed. We are pleased to see that the vision document acknowledges the important roles two key groups highlighted in this report – night-time workers and local residents – play in shaping the future success of the NTE. But we believe this recognition needs to go further and articulate precisely how they will be supported in their roles in the future.
- 7.4 The Mayor is clear that his role and that of the GLA is to facilitate partnership working and support local authorities to develop local NTE plans. "Our role is to bring people together... We will support all local authorities to develop their plans for the night-time economy. Using their powers in planning, licensing, culture and regeneration, local authorities play a critical role in shaping their night-time offer."⁵⁹ The Culture and NTE Supplementary Planning Guidance provides some guidance on how best to use existing policy to enable a more diverse offering, as well as to protect current night-time activities at risk such as grass roots music venues.

The Mayor's vision for London's night-time economy

London at night will:

1. Be a global leader
2. Provide vibrant opportunities for all Londoners, regardless of age, disability, gender, gender identity, race, religion, sexual orientation or means
3. Promote all forms of cultural, leisure, retail and service activity
4. Promote the safety and wellbeing of residents, workers and visitors

5. Promote welcoming and accessible nightlife
6. Promote and protect investment, activity and entrepreneurship
7. Promote domestic and international visits to London
8. Be strategically located across London to promote opportunity and minimise impact
9. Become a 24-hour city that supports flexible lifestyles
10. Take account of future global and domestic trends in leisure, migration, technology, employment and economics

What can City Hall do?

- 7.5 The appointments of the Night Czar and Night Time Commission have given some direction and momentum, and will be pivotal to future progress. However, more clarity and transparency on these roles will be needed, including what value they will add, and where, along with a commitment from the Mayor to support them over the longer term.

The role of the Commission

- 7.6 The Commission is intended to bring consistency to developing and implementing policy on the NTE. This will involve managing partnerships with key stakeholders at a London-wide level and ensuring their views and ideas are heard and given due consideration.⁶⁰ The loss of Philip Kolvin QC as Chair to the Commission is a setback⁶¹ as the committee has already been concerned about the lack of progress. His experience and knowledge will be missed.
- 7.7 Finding a replacement Chair of comparable calibre is a pressing need. This uncertainty, coupled with the lack of clarity over the longer-term prospects of the Commission, is unhelpful. Appointments to the Commission are time-limited, and its future beyond 2018 remains uncertain.⁶² In his response to this report the Mayor needs to set out the future for the Night Time Commission and what its priorities are.

The role of the Night Czar

- 7.8 The Night Czar's key task is "to engage with local authorities and businesses across London to share the work of the Night Time Commission ...and inform the future work programme."⁶³ There is a greater level of certainty on the Night Czar's role as her contract has been extended until the end of the current Mayoral term.⁶⁴

- 7.9 While the indications are that the Night Czar has engaged with stakeholders extensively since having been appointed, again, there seems to be little publicly accessible update on progress.
- 7.10 Stakeholders firmly support the need for a Night Czar and Night Time Commission.⁶⁵ Jack Hopkins, NTIA, told the committee: “From (our) perspective, that sort of infrastructure and that sort of clarity of partnership and focus is what we push for all over the country” Sharon Ament, Museum of London also confirmed that , I would say that “there is a need... for a broad view of what is going on because the ecosystem that we have gives us lots of opportunities to connect with different sorts of audiences.” Mirik Milan, Night Mayor of Amsterdam, argues that a dedicated person to champion and provide the overview needed for the NTE is critical to future sustainability.⁶⁶ He distinguishes between the valuable public-facing role of that individual, and the need for it to sit alongside the more policy-driven work of a body such as the Commission.

The importance of data

- 7.11 Future decisions to develop the NTE must be based on robust data. Ideally, this data would have already informed early decisions on what key aims and principles to include in the Mayor’s vision document published in July 2017. However, Philip Kolvin told the committee that the evidence base was still in development at the time. The committee recognises that this will be an ongoing process.

However, we agree with the written submission received from the University of Westminster. It notes: “A more rigorous evidence base is needed on which to build the capital’s NTE strategy. This needs to be ongoing and sensitive to the significant changes and variations occurring in London’s nightlife, temporally as well as spatially.” For example, the decline seen in some aspects of the NTE (pubs, grass roots music venues) needs to be further investigated to ascertain and address the root causes for decline. Prohibitive overhead costs, such as high business rates, could be one of several reasons.

Recommendation 8

The Mayor should set out his priorities for the Night Time Commission following their recent consultation, and when the new Chair will be appointed. In addition, the Mayor should clearly set out for future reference, how he intends to measure progress on implementing his vision for a 24-hour city.

Conclusion

- 7.12 A more diverse London NTE is to be welcomed, but it must be open to all Londoners, and be a safe environment to enjoy a night out, and work in. A truly inclusive NTE must be developed and shaped with the input of local communities, and in the context of the strategic oversight that the roles of the Night Czar and Night Time Commission can bring.
- 7.13 The vision document published in July 2017 is a good starting point, setting out high-level aspirations and principles to guide future work. But this document now needs to be built on. In particular, it will need to clarify how the Mayor's vision will be implemented, what the key milestones will be, and how he intends to measure impact and progress.⁶⁷

Our approach

The Economy Committee agreed the following terms of reference for this investigation:

- To examine what can be done to diversify London's night-time economy and culture, and make it more inclusive
- To consider the likely impacts of a more diverse night-time economy, including on the night-time workers recruited to service it, and on local communities
- To consider and make recommendations on what the Mayor can do to support the development of local night-time economies across London.

At its public evidence sessions, the committee took oral evidence from the following guests:

- Amy Lamé, Night Czar
- Cllr Clare Coghill, London Borough of Waltham Forest
- Jack Hopkins, Chief Executive, Night Time Industries Association
- Mirik Milan, Night Mayor of Amsterdam
- Philip Kolvin QC, Chair, Night Time Commission
- Ros Morgan, Chief Executive, Heart of London Business Alliance
- Sharon Ament, Director, Museum of London
- Shifa Mustafa - Executive Director for Place, London Borough of Croydon

The committee also took oral evidence through informal roundtables in July 2017 with:

- NTE workers from across a range of sectors, including from the arts, creative, entertainment and gambling industries, cleaning services, logistics, and transport to hear their experiences of working in the NTE, the challenges they face and how they might be better supported going forward.

- a range of representatives including from local authorities, and tenants associations, as well as from individual experts in planning and noise abatement to discuss approaches and challenges to balancing the needs of the whole community as London's culture and NTE develops.

The committee visited the London Borough of Croydon in September 2017 and spoke with a range of stakeholders, including council representatives and local business owners.

During the investigation, the committee also received submissions from the following organisations:

- Better Bankside
- Bromley Bid
- Camden Town Unlimited and Euston Town Business Improvement Districts
- Christian Nightlife Initiatives Network
- City of London Corporation
- Culture24
- Disability BackUp Westminster
- English Collective of Prostitutes
- Independent Workers of Great Britain
- Individual members of the public
- London & Partners
- London First
- Museum of London
- Portman Group, Local Alcohol Partnerships Committee
- The Association of Licensed Multiple Retailers
- Unite the Union
- University of Westminster
- Westminster City Council

References

¹ Data published by the ONS in May 2016 show that 18.6 million international and 12.9 domestic, tourists came to London in 2015. See also the [Transcript of London Assembly Plenary meeting \(Appendix 1\)](#), dated 2 November 2016.

² [Transcript of the Economy Committee meeting](#) dated 25 July 2017

³ The Association of Licensed Multiple Retailers (ALMR) written submission to the Economy Committee

⁴ [Guardian article dated 30 July 2014](#), referencing published GLA analysis undertaken by Alistair Smith, editor of the Stage. At any one time the theatres employ over 3,000 performers, 5,500 full-time non-performing staff, 5,000 part-time and 5,000 freelance staff. Box-office takings totalled £618 million in 2012/13.

⁵ [Policing the Night Time Economy](#), London Assembly Police and Crime Committee, March 2016, page 8

⁶ Growing body of domestic research, from organisations, such as the Civic Trust, the Association of Town and City Management⁶ and the British Council of Shopping Centres

⁷ London First is a business membership organisation, with the mission to make London the best place in the world for business. More information is available at <http://www.londonfirst.co.uk/>

⁸ [London's 24-hour economy, the economic value of London's 24-hour economy](#), London First/Ernst and Young, August 2016, p4

⁹ [London's 24-hour economy, the economic value of London's 24-hour economy](#), London First/Ernst and Young, August 2016, p4

¹⁰ Earlier this year, the borough launched "Good Evening Croydon" to seek creative ideas from Croydon residents and businesses to rejuvenate and energise the NTE, as part of ongoing regeneration in the borough. Key criteria for submitted proposals are that they are culture-driven, and highlight Croydon's diversity and potential as a location for a good night out. Between £5,000 and £50,000 will be awarded by the council to selected ideas, to help get them off the ground.

¹¹ [London's 24-hour economy, the economic value of London's 24-hour economy](#), London First/Ernst and Young, August 2016

¹² [Guardian article, 31 July 2010](#)

¹³ A pop-up business is opened temporarily in a previously unoccupied space or building often to take advantage of seasonal demand, or to allow the business owner to ‘test the water’ before launching their business full time. The website <http://www.londonpops.com/> details different pop-up businesses across London.

¹⁴ London Food month is a month-long celebration of food featuring a bustling outdoor Night Market and over 400 events across the capital. The event attracted over the 100, 000 Londoners and visitors
For more information see <http://londonfoodmonth.co.uk/>

¹⁵ [Lessons from Amsterdam’s night mayor](#), Citiscope, May 2017

¹⁶ [Transcript of the Economy Committee meeting](#) dated 20 June 2016 [The Scene](#), a mixed-use development, is another of the borough’s key projects. Located on a formerly derelict site at the top end of Walthamstow High Street, it delivers a lively NTE in the form of a nine-screen multiplex Empire cinema and restaurants, and a mix of housing to help return residents to the town centre.

¹⁷ Summary note of committee site visit, 5 September 2017

¹⁸ [Mayor’s press release](#) dated, 21 September 2017

¹⁹ [London’s 24-hour economy, the economic value of London’s 24-hour economy](#), London First, August 2016

²⁰ For example, the gaming industry, Summary note of the Economy committee roundtable event, 5 July 2017

²¹ For example, taxi drivers and couriers, Summary note of the Economy committee roundtable event, 5 July 2017

²² Written submission from Unite

²³ For example, taxi drivers and couriers, Summary note of the Economy committee roundtable event, 5 July 2017

²⁴ [Transcript of the Economy committee meeting](#) dated 20 June 2017

²⁵ [Transcript of the Economy committee meeting](#) dated 20 June 2017

²⁶ [Evening Standard article](#), September 2016

²⁷ Transcript of the Economy Committee meetings dated [20 June](#) and [25 July](#) 2017

²⁸ Summary note of the Economy committee roundtable event, 5 July 2017

²⁹ The challenges faced by domestic workers was raised by Jennette Arnold AM, London Assembly Chair at Peoples’ Question Time, 2 November 2017.

³⁰ Summary note of the Economy committee roundtable event, 5 July 2017

- 31 [Transcript of the Economy committee meeting](#) dated 20 June 2017
- 32 [Transcript of the Economy Committee meeting](#) dated 25 July 2017
- 33 Written submission from the London Borough of Westminster
- 34 [Lessons from Amsterdam's night mayor](#), Citiscope, May 2017
- 35 [Transcript of the Economy committee meeting](#) dated 20 June 2017
- 36 Summary note of the Economy Committee roundtable discussions, date 5 July 2017
- 37 [Transcript of the Economy Committee meeting](#) dated 25 July 2017
- 38 Summary note of roundtable discussions, 5 July 2017
- 39 Summary note of the Economy Committee round table discussions, date 5 July 2017
- 40 Mayoral Decision – [MD2023](#)
- 41 The Mayor published the final version of the [Culture and Night-Time Economy SPG](#) on 3 November 2017
- 42 [Transcript of the Economy Committee meeting](#) dated 25 July 2017
- 43 [London Datastore](#), data showing the percentage of people on low income by borough as at 2015
- 44 [Transcript of the Economy Committee meeting](#) dated 25 July 2017
- 45 Summary note of committee site visit, 5 September 2017
- 46 Goodwin Development Trust
- 47 [Transcript of the Economy Committee meeting](#) dated 20 June 2016
- 48 Summary note of committee site visit, 5 September 2017
- 49 Kingston on Thames written submission
- 50 See Transport for London [website](#) for more information
- 51 London First written submission
- 52 Culture 24, written submission
- 53 [Making the most of art, culture and creativity](#), Manifesto pledge, April 2016
- 54 [The Guardian](#), March 2016
- 55 Some references, for example, the [Economist](#) state five venues, others such as the [BBC Newsbeat](#) state ten.
- 56 [Arbitration, cultivating culture and the other stuff of night mayors](#), the Economist, October 2016

⁵⁷ The appointments for night czar and chair of the night time commission were made on [4 November](#) and [16 December](#) 2016 respectively.

⁵⁸ [From Good Night to Great Night](#), published 25 July 2017

⁵⁹ [From Good Night to Great Night](#), published 25 July 2017

⁶⁰ The precise terms and objectives of the Night Time Commission are set out in the [Mayoral Decision MD2044](#)

⁶¹ <https://www.hull2017.co.uk/discover/article/shining-light-thornton-estate/>

⁶² [Mayor's press release](#), 3 November 2017

⁶³ The precise terms and objectives of the Night Czar role are set out in the [Mayoral Decision MD2023](#)

⁶⁴ The terms of appointment for the current Night Czar were revised, effective from 1 September 2017. *More information can be found in the letter, from the GLA Head of Paid Service, to the London Assembly Chair of Oversight Committee, dated 19 September 2017*

⁶⁵ See summary note of committee site visit, 5 September 2017; [Transcript of the Economy Committee meeting](#) dated 20 June 2016; written submissions from the London Borough of Westminster, Camden Town Unlimited and Euston Town Business Improvement Districts, London First, Association of Licensed Multiple Retailers, and the University of Westminster

⁶⁶ [Transcript of the Economy Committee meeting](#) dated 20 June 2016

⁶⁷ [Transcript of the Economy Committee meeting](#) dated 25 July 2017

Other formats and languages

If you, or someone you know, needs a copy of this report in large print or braille, or a copy of the summary and main findings in another language, then please call us on: 020 7983 4100 or email: assembly.translations@london.gov.uk.

Chinese

如您需要这份文件的简介的翻译本，
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Email 与我们联系。

Vietnamese

Nếu ông (bà) muốn nội dung văn bản này được dịch sang tiếng Việt, xin vui lòng liên hệ với chúng tôi bằng điện thoại, thư hoặc thư điện tử theo địa chỉ ở trên.

Greek

Εάν επιθυμείτε περίληψη αυτού του κειμένου στην γλώσσα σας, παρακαλώ καλέστε τον αριθμό ή επικοινωνήστε μαζί μας στην ανωτέρω ταχυδρομική ή την ηλεκτρονική διεύθυνση.

Turkish

Bu belgenin kendi dilinize çevrilmiş bir özetini okumak isterseniz, lütfen yukarıdaki telefon numarasını arayın, veya posta ya da e-posta adresi aracılığıyla bizimle temasa geçin.

Punjabi

ਜੇ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਇਸ ਦਸਤਾਵੇਜ਼ ਦਾ ਸੰਖੇਪ ਅਪਣੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਵਿਚ ਲੈਣਾ ਚਾਹੋ, ਤਾਂ ਕਿਰਪਾ ਕਰਕੇ ਇਸ ਨੰਬਰ 'ਤੇ ਫੋਨ ਕਰੋ ਜਾਂ ਉਪਰ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਡਾਕ ਜਾਂ ਈਮੇਲ ਪਤੇ 'ਤੇ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਸੰਪਰਕ ਕਰੋ।

Hindi

यदि आपको इस दस्तावेज का सारांश अपनी भाषा में चाहिए तो उपर दिये हुए नंबर पर फोन करें या उपर दिये गये डाक पते या ई मेल पते पर हम से संपर्क करें।

Bengali

আপনি যদি এই দলিলের একটা সারাংশ নিজের ভাষায় পেতে চান, তাহলে দয়া করে ফোন করবেন অথবা উল্লেখিত ডাক ঠিকানায় বা ই-মেইল ঠিকানায় আমাদের সাথে যোগাযোগ করবেন।

Urdu

اگر آپ کو اس دستاویز کا خلاصہ اپنی زبان میں درکار ہو تو، براہ کرم نمبر پر فون کریں یا مذکورہ بالا ڈاک کے پتے یا ای میل پتے پر ہم سے رابطہ کریں۔

Arabic

الوصول على ملخص لهذا المستند بلغة،
فرجاء الاتصال برقم الهاتف أو الاتصال على
العنوان البريدي العادي أو عنوان البريدي
الإلكتروني أعلاه.

Gujarati

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