London Borough of Haringey

WOOD GREEN NIGHT TIME ECONOMY STUDY

MAY 2025

Publica MONTAGU EVANS

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

CONTEXT

The London Borough of Haringey has set an ambitious aspiration to diversify and grow Wood Green's economy at night. Recently adopted strategies such as Shaping Wood Green and Opportunity Haringey recognise the need to support the economy at night to ensure town centres and high streets in the borough remain attractive places to visit and continue to act as drivers of local economic growth.

The council has stated that it would like to put culture at the heart of Wood Green and become north London's town centre for all. The area is already home to a range of creative night time businesses and venues and the upcoming London Borough of Culture programme for 2027 will provide an opportunity to showcase and promote the borough's culture during the day and at night. The programme, provides an opportunity to support, nurture and promote organisations and businesses that contribute to the borough's independence and character at night.

Meeting these ambitions is contingent on investing in strategies and programmes to diversify the businesses, and their audiences, that trade at night. More can be done to create a welcoming and inclusive town centre at night through events, investments in the public realm and strategies to encourage new businesses, pop-ups and partnerships. The council is developing a Wood Green Public Realm Strategy in parallel to this night time study. When events do take place, particularly at large venues such as Alexandra Palace, existing businesses could be encouraged to capitalise on these by staying open later or offering specific deals for event goers.

FINDINGS

This study provides a baseline of existing night time businesses in the town centre and an analysis of current footfall and spend patterns in Wood Green at night. Currently, the town centre has a comparatively small economy at night dominated by fast food takeaways and gambling premises. The share of town centre units occupied by restaurants is relatively low when compared to other town centres with more established economies at night.

As a result, footfall and spend in the town centre are both significantly lower after 6pm across the week and the town centre has a much stronger daytime economy than night time economy. There is significant scope to grow the economy at night and extend the types of businesses, premises and venues that operate after dark. Many existing night time businesses occupy premises with meanwhile or short-term leases and there is a risk that these occupiers move may be lost once their leases expire. Likewise, significant new residential developments may put pressure on existing businesses and change the character and profile of the town centre.

Some of the young people involved in the study do not currently feel welcomed in the town centre after dark. Existing night time uses are currently dispersed, with some pockets of activity off the high street on upper levels of the Mall or in the Cultural Quarter. As a result of this spatial pattern, stretches of the predominantly retail-led high road are comparatively quiet and inactive after 6pm. The street becomes somewhere to move through after dark and the lack of people out in the public realm can make people feel uneasy.

There is widespread support from council departments and stakeholders to better coordinate and plan for the growth of the town centre's economy at night.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The report ends by making 33 recommendations organised according to the six principles outlined in the Shaping Wood Green strategy:

1. Making Wood Green a Welcoming Place
2. Culture at the Heart of Wood Green
3. Putting the Green Into Wood Green
4. Living Well
5. North London's Town Centre for All
6. An Economy that Benefits Everyone

These recommendations build on best practices to suggest ways in which the council and its partners can support the growth of the economy at night and meet identified gaps in the current business mix.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT SCOPE

1.2 METHODOLOGY

1.3 POLICY CONTEXT

1.1 PROJECT SCOPE

1.1.1 ABOUT THE PROJECT

1.1.1.1 Publica and Montagu Evans were jointly commissioned by the London Borough of Haringey to produce a Night Time Economy Study for Wood Green.

1.1.1.2 The study sets a baseline for the town centre's economy at night and identifies current strengths and weaknesses.

1.1.1.3 A detailed analysis of land uses, opening hours, footfall and spend at night was used to characterise the town centre's current economy after 6pm.

1.1.1.4 These metrics were compared across a selection of other similar town centres in London and places with a reputation for night time activity to contextualise the existing mix of night time businesses in Wood Green.

1.1.1.5 Stakeholder engagement, interviews with council officers and a series of youth workshops and walks further contributed to the key findings of this report.

1.1.1.6 The qualitative engagement was used to outline the aspirations for the town centre, identify opportunities and threats and test the recommendations from this study.

1.1.1.7 This study provides a point-in-time analysis of Wood Green at night. It is intended to guide further future work to bring additional night time uses and operators to the town centre and to proactively manage council-owned assets and council-led regeneration schemes to promote a distinctive vision for the area at night.



Entrance to Blue House Yard

1.2 METHODOLOGY

1.2.1 STUDY EXTENT

1.2.1.1 The study boundary has been extended to encompass Station Road, which houses some meanwhile night time businesses in Blue House Yard and is a significant regeneration site, as well as parts of the Cultural Quarter along Coburg Road.

1.2.2 METHODS

1.2.2.1 The quantitative analysis that informs this study uses High Street Data Service data to access spend, footfall and land use data.

1.2.2.2 This was supplemented by on-the-ground fieldwork and mapping to provide granular detail on land uses such as business opening hours, areas of outdoor dining and restaurant cuisine types.

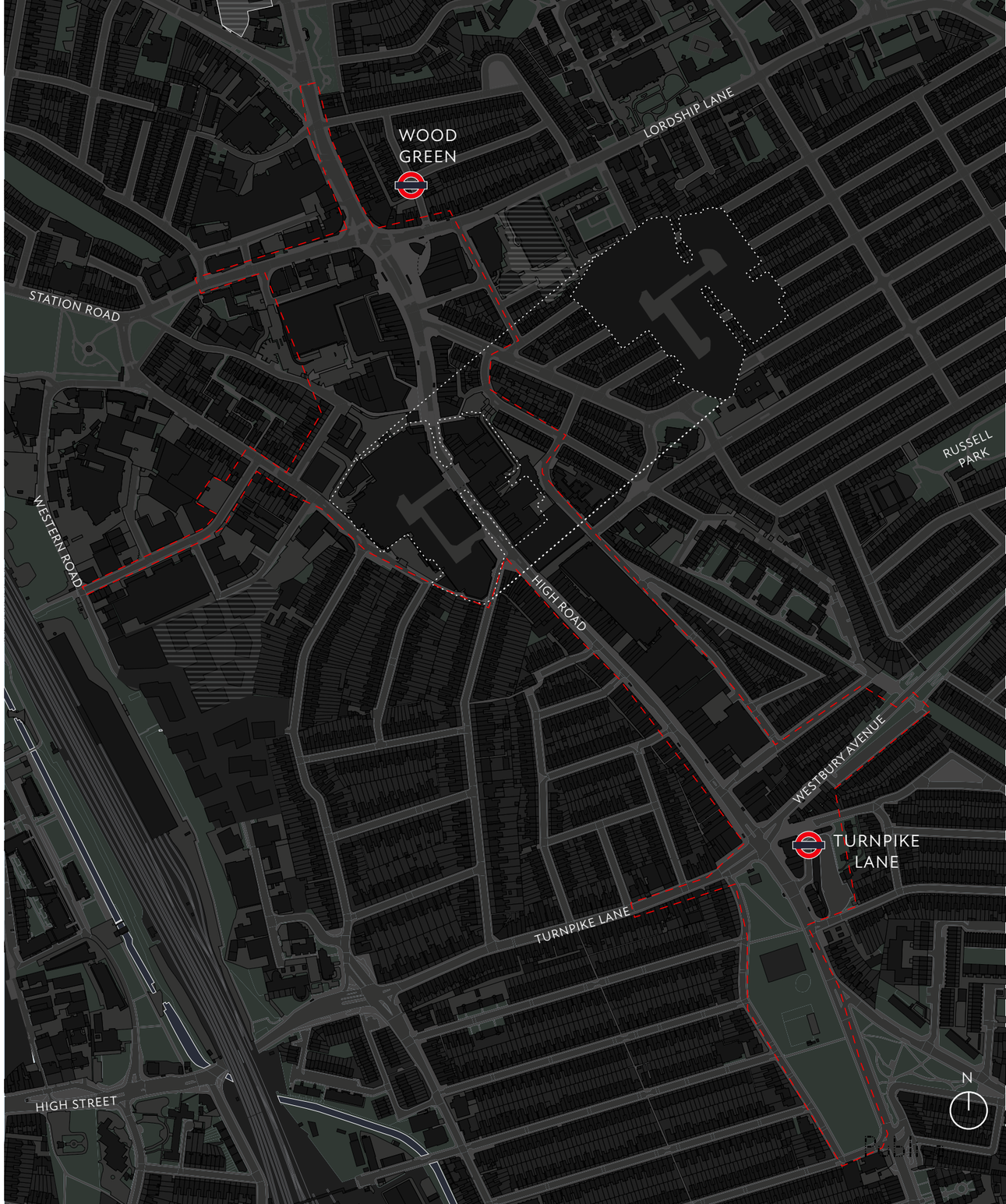
1.2.2.3 Site visits at night provided analysis of the public realm and lighting conditions after dark.

1.2.2.4 The qualitative data in this report includes one-on-one calls and interviews with external stakeholders, such as business owners, night time venue managers, cultural anchor institutions and business forums.

1.2.2.5 This was supplemented by internal calls and interviews with council staff from 13 departments to understand their aspirations and priorities for Wood Green at night and identify any opportunities or risks that the development of an economy at night in Wood Green might present.

1.2.2.6 Business surveys were issued through the Haringey Business Bulletin to gather the views of business owners.

1.2.2.7 Publica and the Haringey Youth Engagement team also organised a mapping workshop and public realm night audit with a group of young people. The engagement with young people drew attention to their experiences and identified some of the unique challenges facing young people in the borough.



1.3 POLICY CONTEXT

1.3.1 LONDON PLAN

1.3.1.1 In Development Plans, town centre strategies and planning decisions, boroughs should:

- promote the night-time economy, where appropriate, particularly in the Central Activities Zone, strategic areas of night-time activity, and town centres where public transport such as the Night Tube and Night Buses are available
- improve access, inclusion and safety, and make the public realm welcoming for all night-time economy users and workers
- diversify the range of night-time activities, including extending the opening hours of existing daytime facilities such as shops, cafés, libraries, galleries and museums
- address the cumulative impact of high concentrations of licensed premises on anti-social behaviour, noise pollution, health and wellbeing and other issues for residents and nearby uses, and seek ways to diversify and manage these areas
- ensure night-time economy venues are well-served with safe and convenient night-time transport
  6) protect and support evening and night-time cultural venues such as pubs, night clubs, theatres, cinemas, music and other arts venues.

1.3.1.2 Promoting management of the night-time economy through an integrated approach to planning and licensing, out-of-hours servicing and deliveries, safety and security, and environmental and cleansing services should be supported. Boroughs should work closely with stakeholders such as neighbouring boroughs, the police, local businesses, patrons, workers and residents.

1.3.1.3 In Development Plan Documents, town centre strategies, and planning decisions, boroughs should:

- protect public houses where they have a heritage, economic, social or cultural value to local communities, or where they contribute to wider policy objectives for town centres, night-time economy areas, Cultural Quarters and Creative Enterprise Zones
- support proposals for new public houses where they would stimulate town centres, Cultural Quarters, the night-time economy and mixed-use development, taking into account potential negative impacts.

1.3.2 A VISION FOR LONDON AS A 24 HOUR CITY

1.3.2.1 The vision sets out ten principles for London at night:

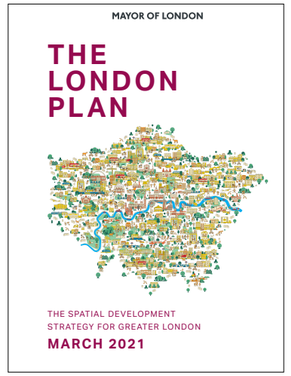
- Be a global leader.
- Provide vibrant opportunities for all Londoners, regardless of age, disability, gender, gender identity, race, religion, sexual orientation or means.
- Promote all forms of cultural, leisure, retail and service activity.
- Promote the safety and wellbeing of residents, workers and visitors.
- Promote welcoming and accessible nightlife.
- Promote and protect investment, activity and entrepreneurship.
- Promote domestic and international visits to London.
- Be strategically located across London to promote opportunity and minimise impact.
- Become a 24-hour city that supports flexible lifestyles.
- Take account of future global and domestic trends in leisure, migration, technology, employment and economics.

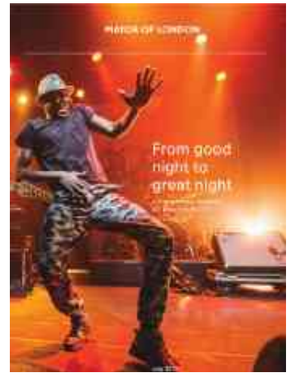
1.3.3 NIGHT TIME STRATEGY GUIDANCE

1.3.3.1 The guidance is intended to support local authorities to develop a night time strategy as recommended in the London Plan.

1.3.3.2 It outlines 15 potential actions for boroughs to explore

- Setting up a night time strategy steering group and delivery group
- Convening a night time forum
- Working with, or supporting the establishment of, Business Improvement Districts
- Implementing a 'Night Test' of policies and decisions
- Engaging with stakeholders
- Recording land uses and opening hours
- Reviewing land use planning policies to support the establishment of clusters
- Support businesses to experiment with flexible and supporting licensing and planning policies
- Improve access to public spaces at night
- Build-in infrastructure to support night time activation and events in public realm schemes
- Ensure amenities are available and accessible at night
- Host community evening and night time events
- Engage with and support night workers
- Run temporary trial projects, events and festivals
- Work with developers and landlords to activate vacant premises







1.3.4 LOCAL PLAN

1.3.4.1 The local plan promotes and encourages retail, office, community, leisure, entertainment facilities, recreation uses, arts and cultural activities within its town centres according to the borough's town centre hierarchy with Wood Green Metropolitan Town Centre being the principal focus of growth

1.3.4.2 Development proposals which foster a diverse evening and night time economy in Wood Green will be supported providing that measures are in place to address issues such as community safety, policing, litter and the potential impact of noise and disturbance to local people.

1.3.4.3 Wood Green, as the largest town centre in the borough, is identified as a thriving night time economy of pubs, restaurants, cinemas and night clubs, located mainly around Hollywood Green Cinema.

1.3.4.4 However, the local plan suggests that there is considerable scope for growth in the leisure, cultural and visitor economy sectors and encourages the designation of cultural quarters, the promotion, diversification and tighter management of the night time economy and possible establishment for very large-scale commercial leisure facilities.

1.3.5 OPPORTUNITY HARINGEY: INCLUSIVE ECONOMY FRAMEWORK

1.3.5.1 The framework sets out a vision for a more circular economy that retains more money within the borough.

1.3.5.2 The document states that this will mean "we will need to re-imagine our town centres and high streets as social destinations, with attractive evening and night-time economies and space for local entrepreneurship to grow and thrive through meanwhile uses and markets".

1.3.5.3 The framework identifies low pay as an issue in the borough with one third of jobs in the borough paying below the London Living Wage.

1.3.5.4 The approach to inclusive economy will support young people to start their own businesses, more business-to-business networking and coordination between businesses and the council.

1.3.5.5 The framework pledges to promote the vibrancy of town centres, high streets and industrial estates by promoting leisure, culture, retail and hospitality, and further encouraging an evening and night-time economy.

1.3.5.6 To support a visitor economy, the framework seeks to improve the arrival experience and wayfinding in town centres.

1.3.6 HARINGEY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY - ECONOMIC BASELINE

1.3.6.1 When surveyed, residents of the borough felt that strategies to reduce crime and ASB at night should be prioritised before the night time economy could grow.

1.3.6.2 Young people expressed a desire for more night clubs and across all respondents, an increase in the number of bars, pubs and clubs was the most selected answer to the question of how to improve the night time economy of the borough.

1.3.6.3 Music events were the events most in demand from residents.

1.3.7 HARINGEY BUSINESS SURVEY

1.3.7.1 To support better collaboration between businesses and the council, 51.3% of business respondents indicated they would be interested in the establishment of a Haringey business forum.

1.3.8 HARINGEY MARKET STRATEGY

1.3.8.1 Wood Green is identified as being a suitable location for additional regular market activity.

1.3.8.2 A survey of businesses across the borough found the strongest demand for street food markets as well as food and produce markets. Businesses in Wood Green would like these to be held frequently (at least weekly)

1.3.8.3 Residents were more likely to want to see more farmers markets with street food and maker/artisan markets also popular.

1.3.8.4 Stakeholders identified Wood Green as the town centre with the biggest opportunity for new markets.

1.3.8.5 The strategy does not mention the potential for night markets or markets trading into the evening

1.3.9 DRAFT NEW LOCAL PLAN

1.3.9.1 The London Borough of Haringey is currently updating their local plan.

1.3.9.2 The draft new local plan includes a chapter on visitor, evening and night time economy. The plan supports evening and night time uses in the Wood Green Cultural Quarter and Wood Green Metropolitan Centre.

1.3.9.3 The Council supports the diversification and co-location of uses to enable active frontages throughout the day. It encourages new uses to consider opportunities to operate during the daytime as well to contribute to town centre vitality by integrating cultural, leisure and other town centre uses.

1.3.9.4 Proposals for evening and night time uses should demonstrate how they will positively impact upon the safety and feeling of safety of women and girls consistent with the Council's adopted strategy to end violence against women and girls.

1.3.9.5 The local plan is supportive of proposals for new night time cultural venues in industrial locations as long as they do not adversely impact the industrial status or operation of the area and safe pedestrian access and improved public realm is secured.











1.3.10 SHAPING WOOD GREEN

1.3.10.1 Vision for Wood Green to "strengthen its position as the economic and cultural heart of North London."

1.3.10.2 Focus on promoting safety and a sense of welcome in the town centre, especially after dark and especially for young people.

1.3.10.3 There is an aspiration to place culture at the heart of the town centre's growth and regeneration. The aim is to attract visitors from other boroughs to attend events, live music and performances. This entails supporting creative production in the Cultural Quarter as well as finding places to experience culture in the town centre.

1.3.10.4 There is a desire to bring more economic activity at night through new food and drink businesses to make the town centre feel safer and busier after dark.

1.3.11 WOOD GREEN AREA ACTION PLAN

1.3.11.1 One of the nine objectives of the Area Action Plan is to "Make Wood Green a destination of choice, with a strong cultural offer both day and night".

1.3.11.2 The plan states that the "diversification of retail units to uses which will positively benefit the evening economy, such as food and beverage and bars will have beneficial effects on addressing the relatively poor night-time economy in the centre."

1.3.11.3 The plan notes that Wood Green has a high proportion of shops that are closed by the evening. This is particularly striking in the central part of the High Road between the Underground stations.

1.3.12 WOOD GREEN VOICES

1.3.12.1 Local residents appreciate the high proportion of independents in Wood Green and the contributions they make to an interesting and unique town centre.

1.3.12.2 However, there was a recognition that the quality of retailers and businesses could be improved.

1.3.12.3 Wood Green is not seen as a comfortable environment to spend time in due to issues with cleanliness, maintenance, pollution or feelings of safety linked to anti-social behaviour (ASB) and crime.

1.3.12.4 Safety is a particular in issue after dark for many young people due to gang activity, drug use in public places and the grooming of young people. Wood Green was seen as being less safe than other town centres in London.

1.3.12.5 There is a recognised lack of activities for young people and spaces for young people. Those places that do exist my be costly or, where free, may be in poor condition.

1.3.12.6 Participants want to see events to encourage more interaction between different types of residents and foster more cohesion.

1.3.12.7 Feeling unsafe and tackling ASB, Cleanliness of our streets and Better quality public spaces were ranked in surveys as the top three priorities out of ten options for residents.

1.3.12.8 Local cultural assets are seen as "latent" and somewhat unknown. There is strong enthusiasm for creating a cultural and leisure ecosystem.

1.3.12.9 Markets, live music and open-air theatre or concerts were suggested as a way to bring local organisations and residents together.

1.3.12.10 People want to see the council using its power as a facilitator, convener and communicator to make these things happen.







2 BASELINE DATA

2.1 LAND USE AND OPENING HOURS MAPPING

2.2 PUBLIC REALM AUDITS

2.3 FOOTFALL AND SPEND DATA

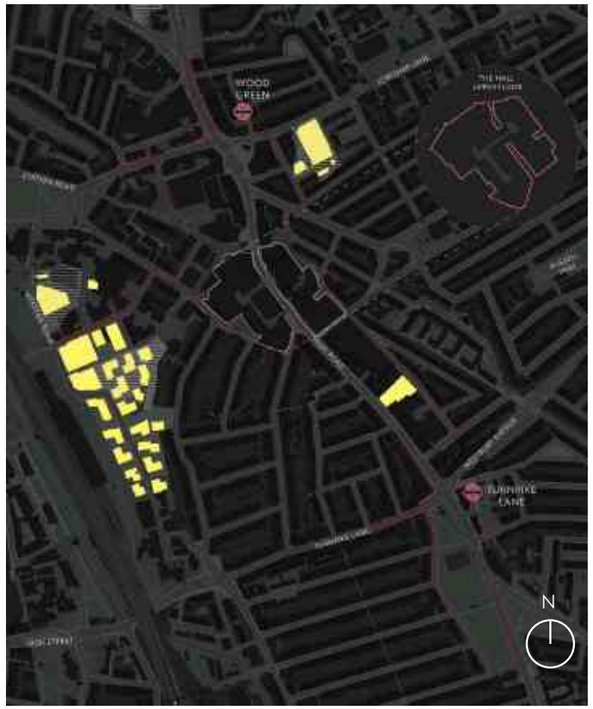
2.1 BASELINE MAPPING

2.1.1 LAND USE

2.1.1.1 The Mall clearly divides the north and south of the High Road with retail uses concentrated along the Mall frontage and to the south towards Turnpike Lane.

2.1.1.2 The north of the High Road, between Wood Green Station and the Mall, includes a few large supermarkets but is otherwise predominantly occupied by hospitality businesses such as restaurants, cafés, takeaways and pubs.

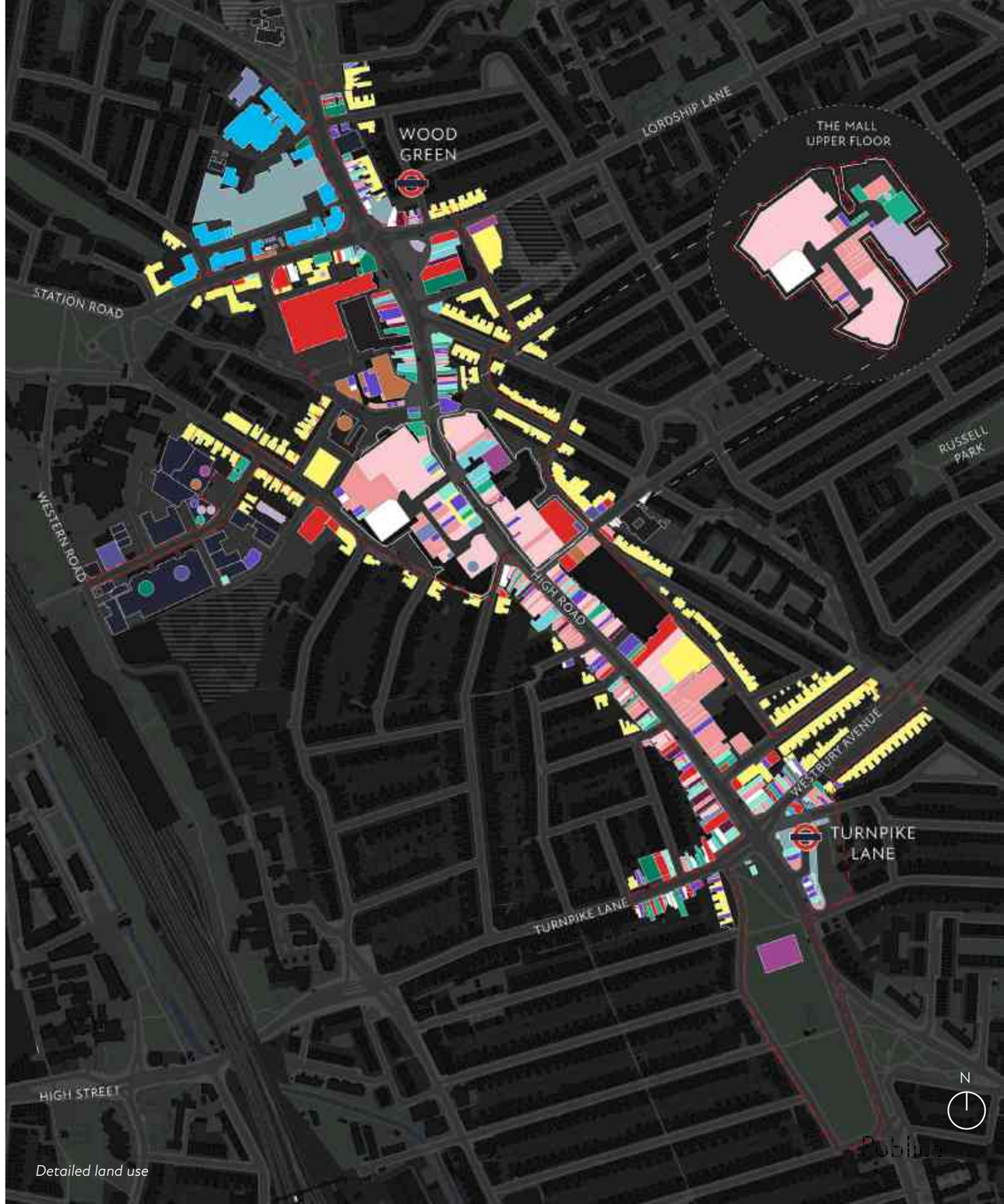
2.1.1.3 This is also where the town centre's only nightclub is located.



Recently completed and future residential developments in the area

KEY

- Residential
- Hotel
- Commercial/Coworking
- Supermarket/Grocery Store
- Independent Retail
- High Street Retail
- Betting Shop/Adult Gaming Centre
- Nightclub
- Pub
- Bar
- Restaurant
- Café
- Takeaway
- Culture
- Social Infrastructure
- Education
- Health
- Sport
- Services
- Religious
- Vacant
- Industrial
- Transport



Detailed land use

2.1.1.4 The area surrounding Wood Green Station sees a higher density of commercial units and restaurants compared to Turnpike Lane.

2.1.1.5 The Mall has adapted to changing consumer behaviours by filling a number of units with services rather than traditional retailers.

2.1.1.6 The Cultural Quarter is likely to see upcoming change as the neighbouring development of Alexandra Gate nears completion.

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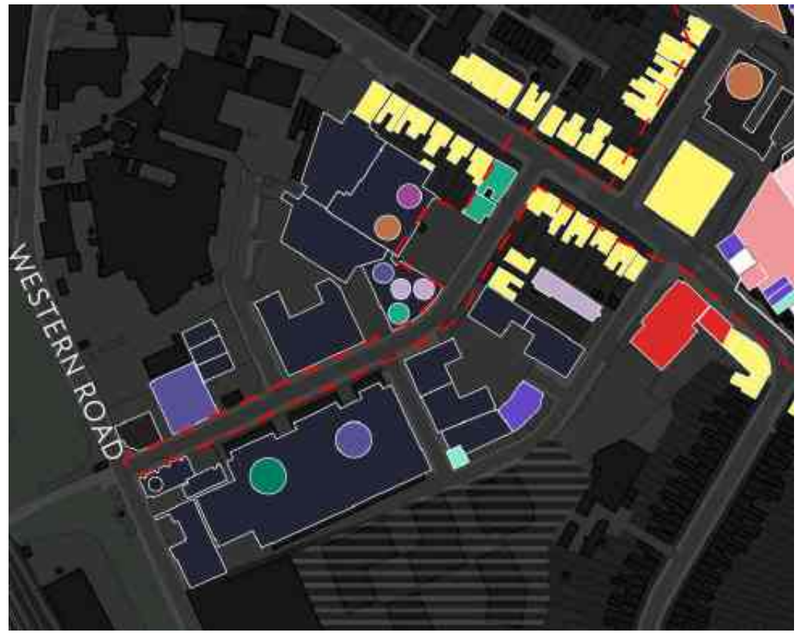
Wood Green Station and surrounding uses



The Mall (Ground Floor)



Turnpike Lane Station and surrounding uses



The Cultural Quarter

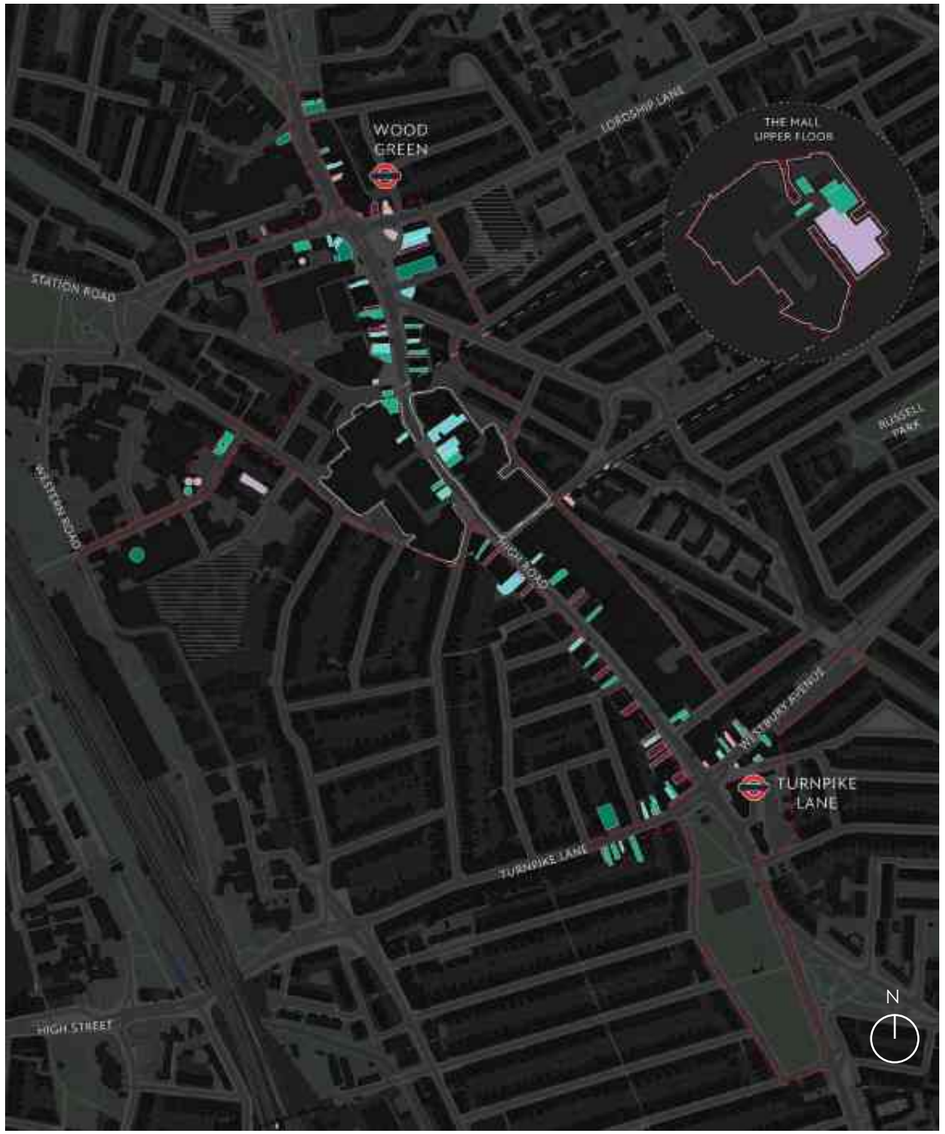
2.1.2 CORE AND WIDER NIGHT TIME ECONOMY USES

2.1.2.1 Core night time economy uses include bars, betting shops, adult gaming centres, cinemas, fast food and takeaways, leisure centres, nightclubs, pubs, restaurants, theatres, music venues, taxi and minicab offices and leisure uses such as bingo, snooker and bowling. These uses are more densely clustered to the north of the Mall.

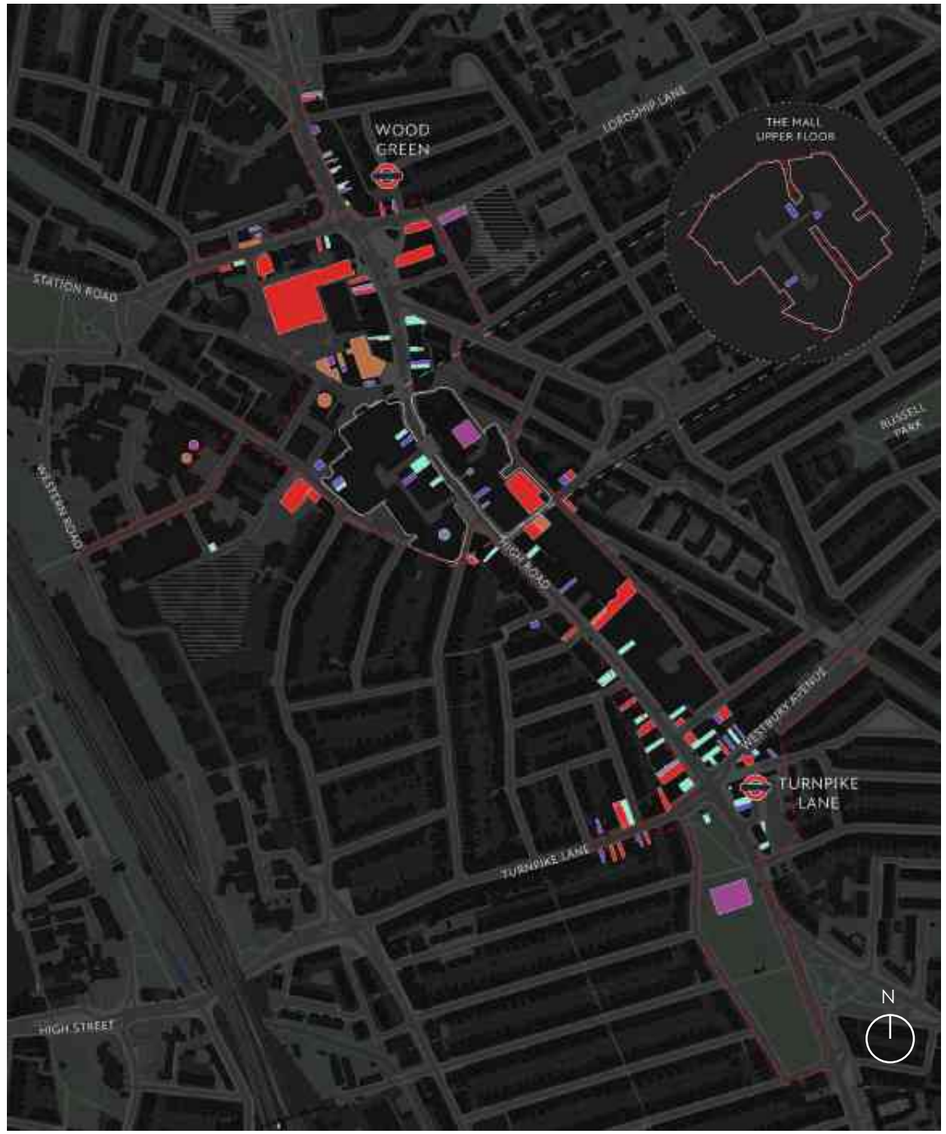
2.1.2.2 Wider night time economy uses include retailers, sports facilities, cafés and social infrastructure. These are more evenly distributed along the High Road.

KEY

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Core night time economy uses



Wider night time economy uses

2.1.3 POTENTIAL FOR WIDER NIGHT TIME ECONOMY USES TO BE OPEN LATER

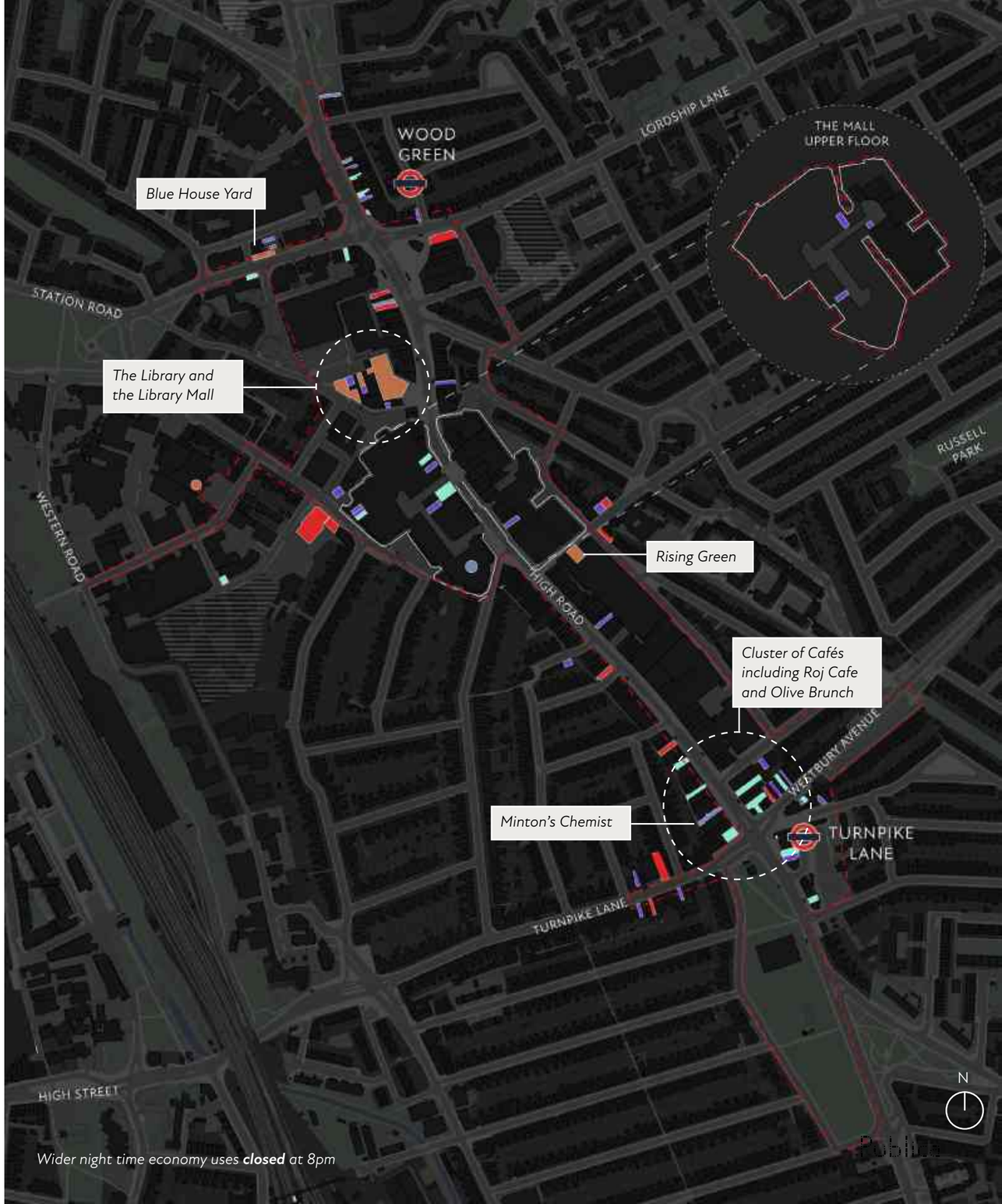
2.1.3.1 The Library and Mall are large covered spaces centrally located within close reach of Wood Green Station. They provide opportunities for further activation into the evening through events or regular later opening. Many of the services located within the Mall shut by 8pm.

2.1.3.2 Existing community spaces, such as Rising Green Youth Hub, act as a refuge and accessible safe space for young people in the town centre at night.

2.1.3.3 A number of cafés surrounding Turnpike Lane Station could consider opening later. Roj Cafe and Olive Brunch are well placed for this and there is an opportunity to activate these spaces and create a cluster of night time spaces around Turnpike Lane station.

KEY

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*Wider night time economy uses **closed** at 8pm*

2.1.4 OPENING HOURS

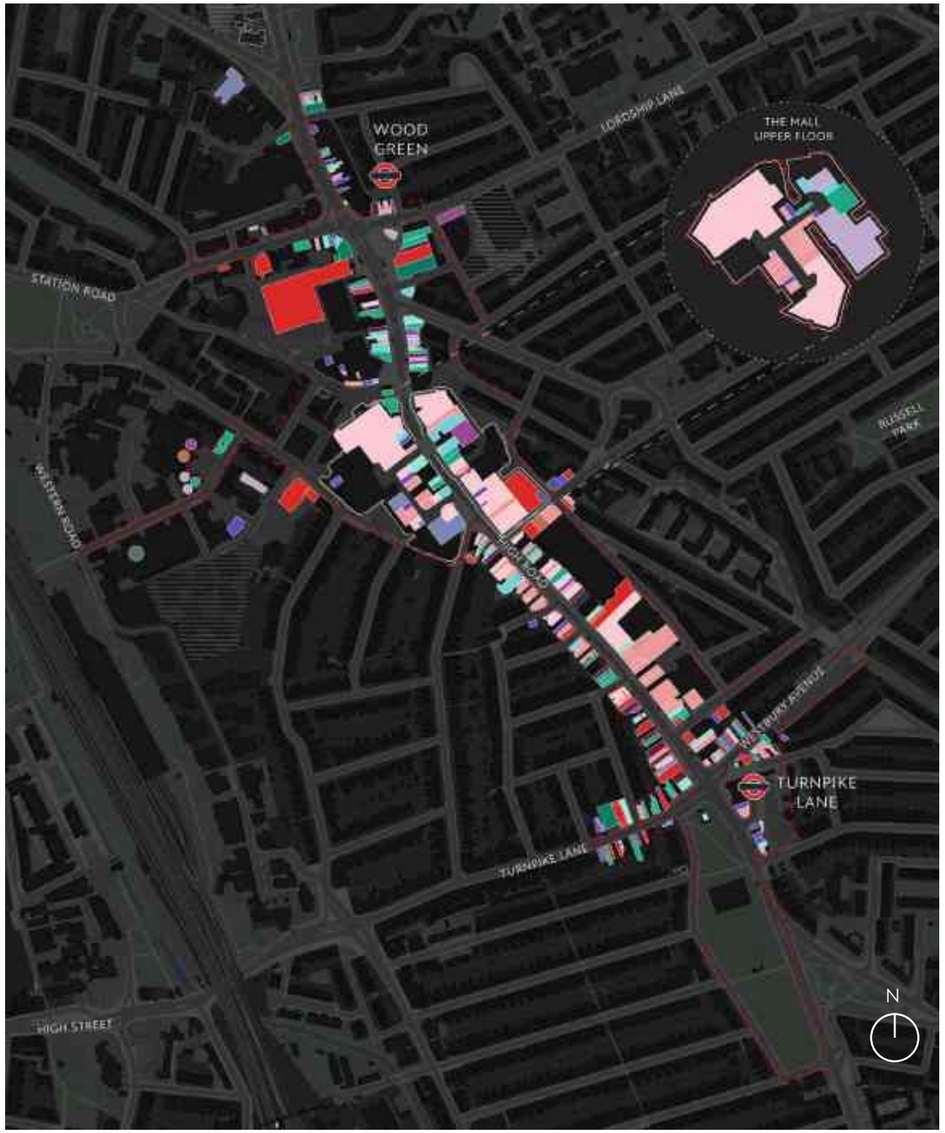
2.1.4.1 A number of services such as hairdressers and pharmacies are open at 8pm, especially towards the north end of the High Road near Wood Green station.

2.1.4.2 There is a cluster of cafés, restaurants and takeaway close to Wood Green station and visible from the exit.

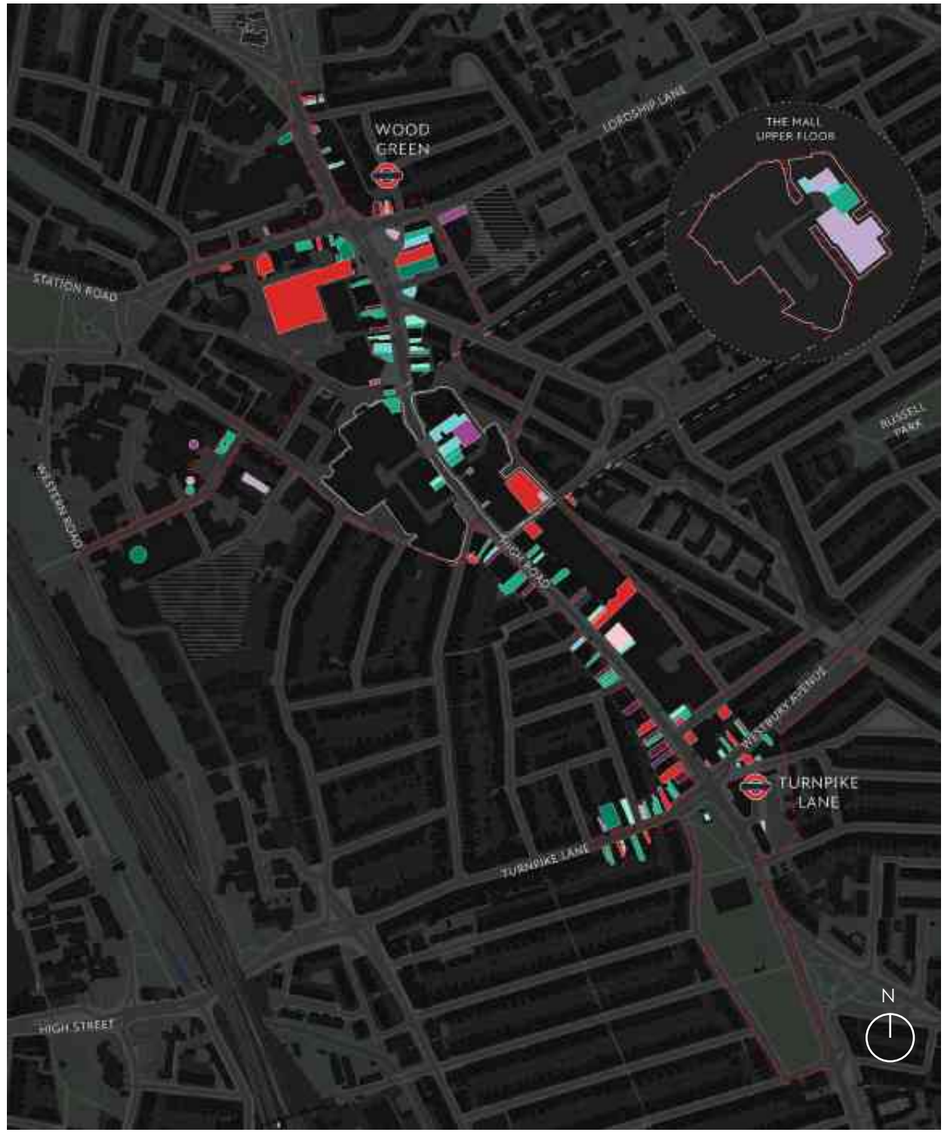
2.1.4.3 The quality of the restaurant offer diminishes closer to the Mall entrances.

KEY

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Open at 5.30pm



Open at 8pm

2.1.4.4 Adult gaming centres dominate the south of the High Road contributing to a long stretch lacking active frontages at night.

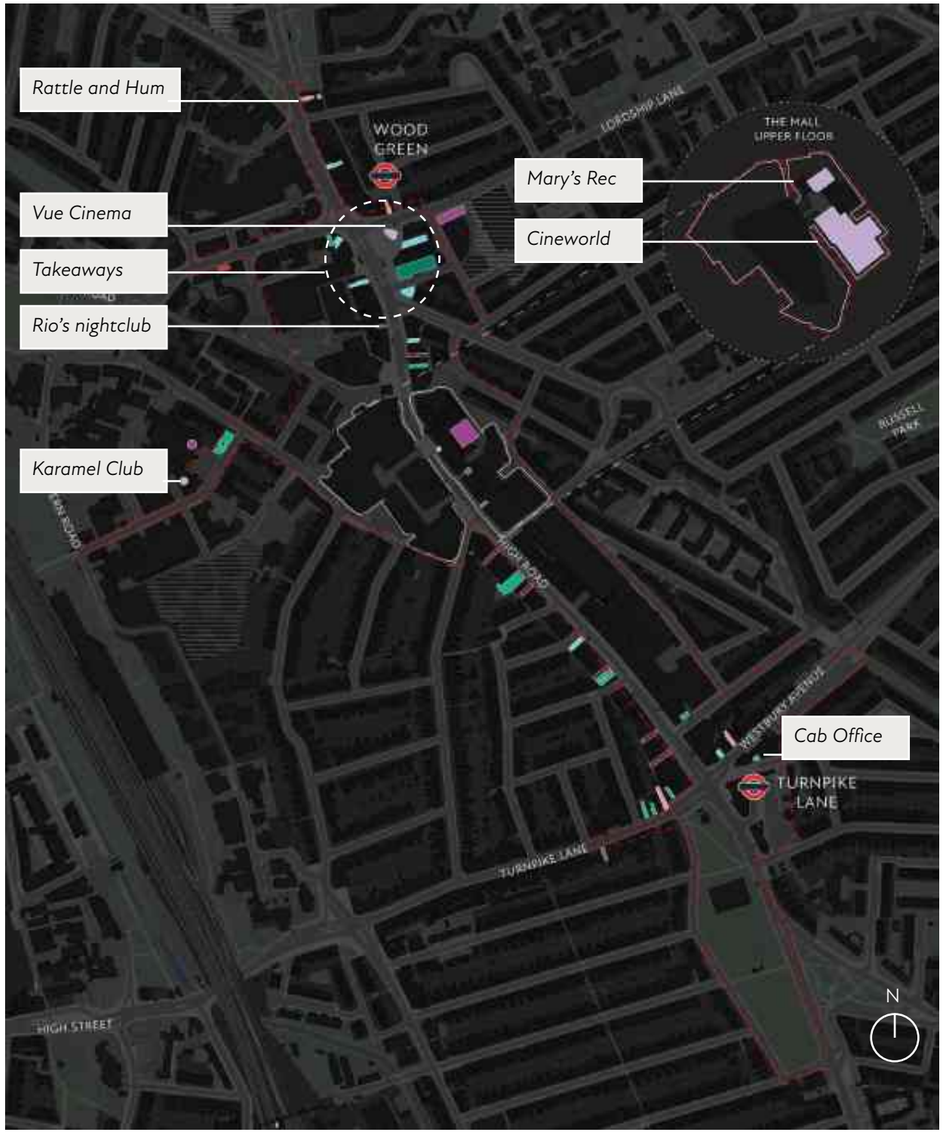
2.1.4.5 The late-opening section of the Mall provides a collection of night time economy uses on the upper floor of the Mall.

2.1.4.6 Cab offices bookend the High Road, providing 24 hour passive surveillance of the public realm.

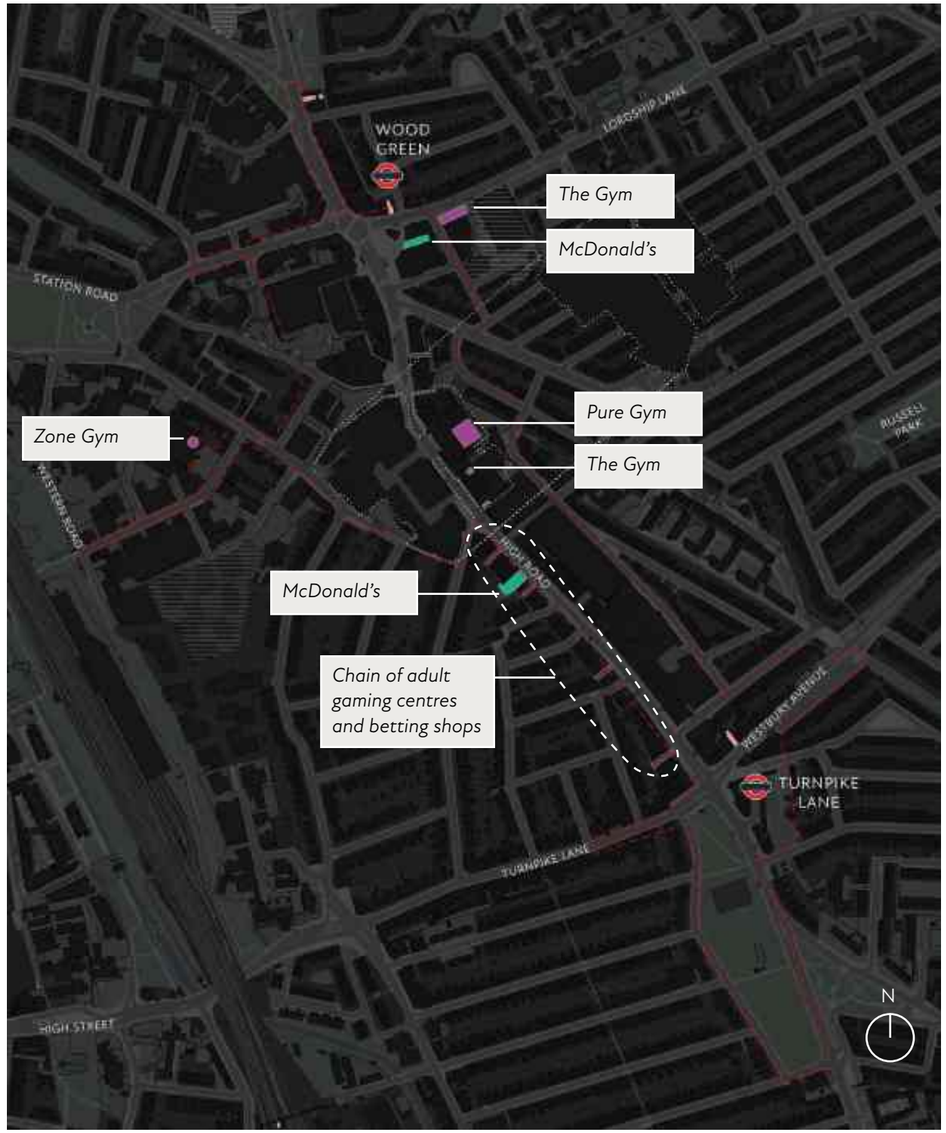
2.1.4.7 The surveys show a lack of music performance venues. This is particularly surprising considering a high number of music recording studios. Those that exist are concentrated to the north west of the High Road.

KEY

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Open at 12am



Open all night

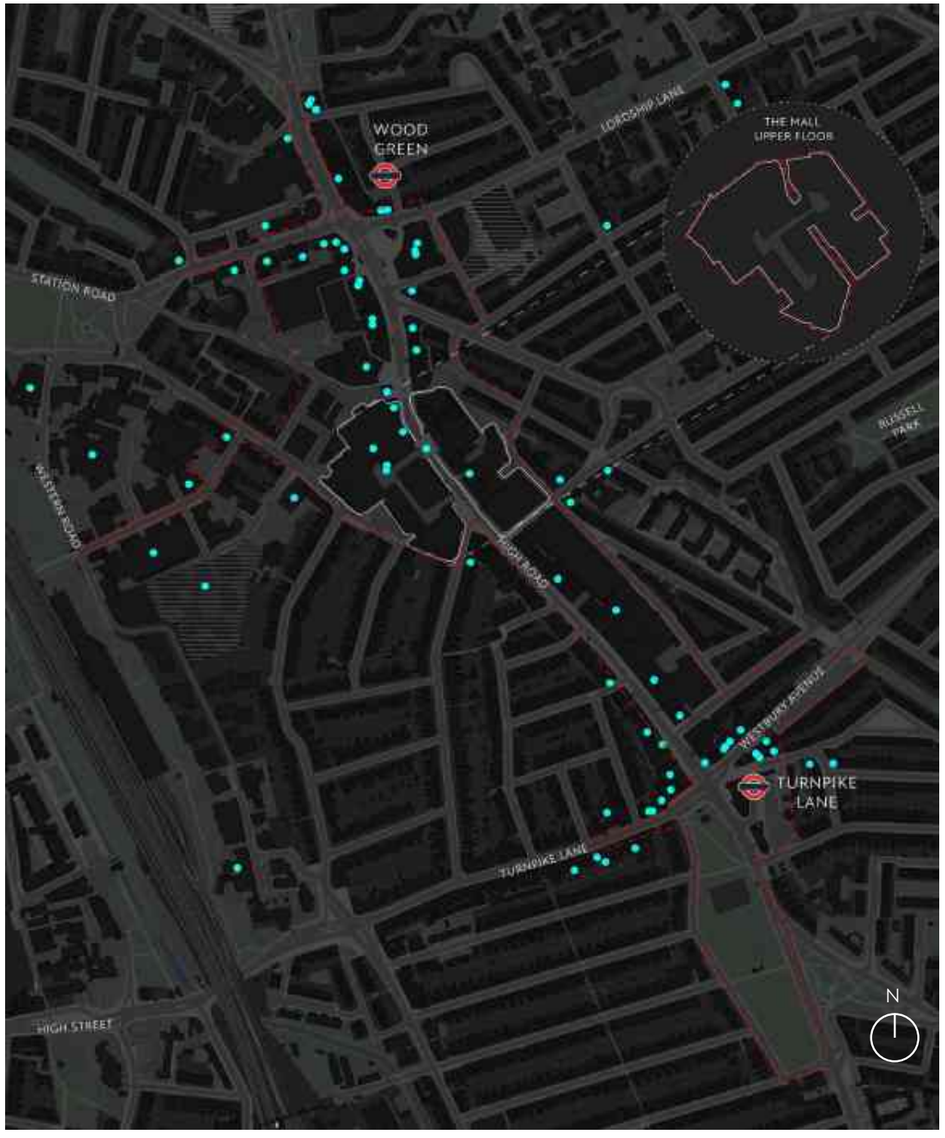
2.1.5 LICENCES

2.1.5.1 There are no premises with a licence to sell alcohol past 12am on Friday nights between Turnpike Lane Station and the Mall.

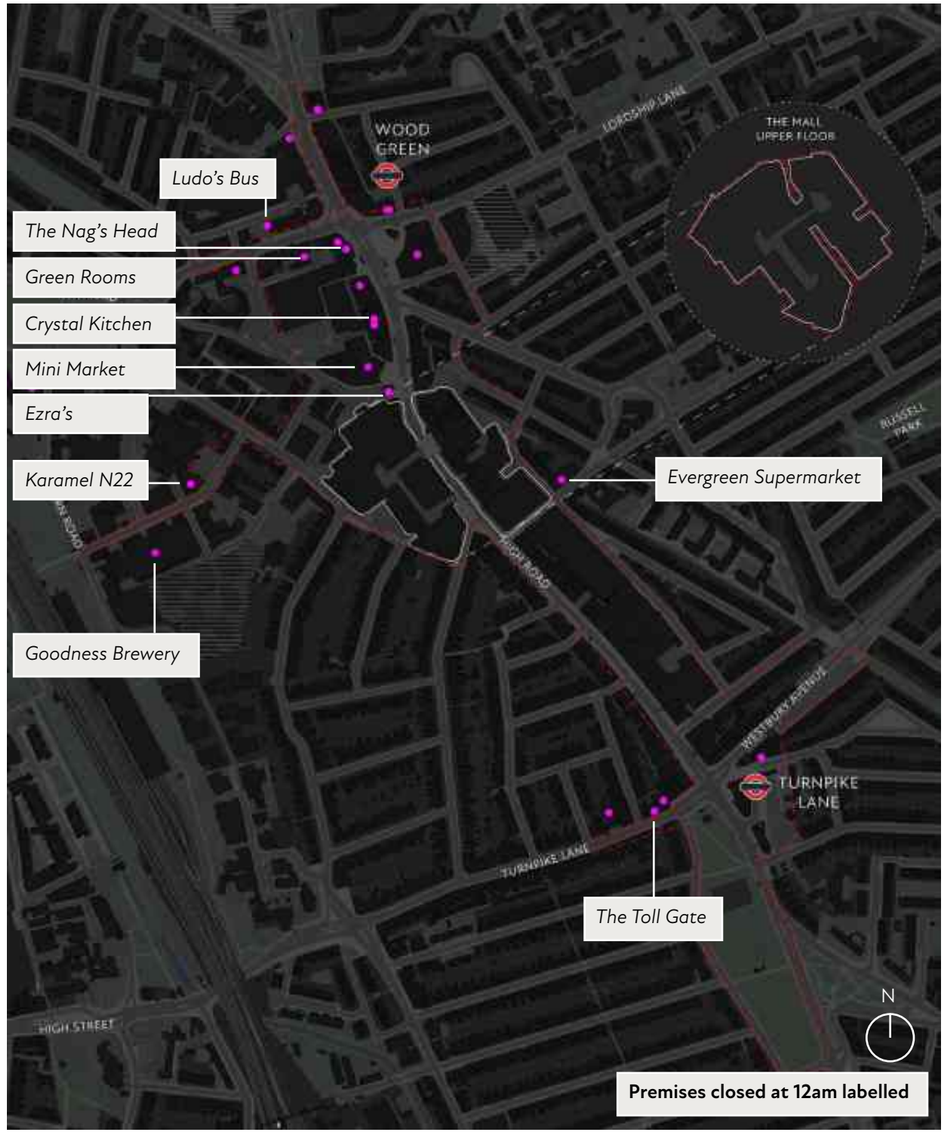
2.1.5.2 Alcohol licences in general are concentrated in the north of the High Road.

2.1.5.3 Surrounding Lymington Avenue, the units with alcohol licenses are mostly supermarkets and off-licences. There are very few places licenced to sell alcohol on-site at midnight.

2.1.5.4 Many premises with a licence for 12am close before 12am, especially to the north of the High Road and around the Cultural Quarter. This includes hospitality businesses such as Ludo's Bus, The Nag's Head, Green Rooms, Crystal Kitchen, Karamel N22, Goodness Brewery and the Toll Gate as well as supermarkets such as Mini Market and Evergreen Supermarket.



Premises licences for Fridays until 8pm or later



Premises licences for Fridays until 12am or later

2.1.6 CUISINES

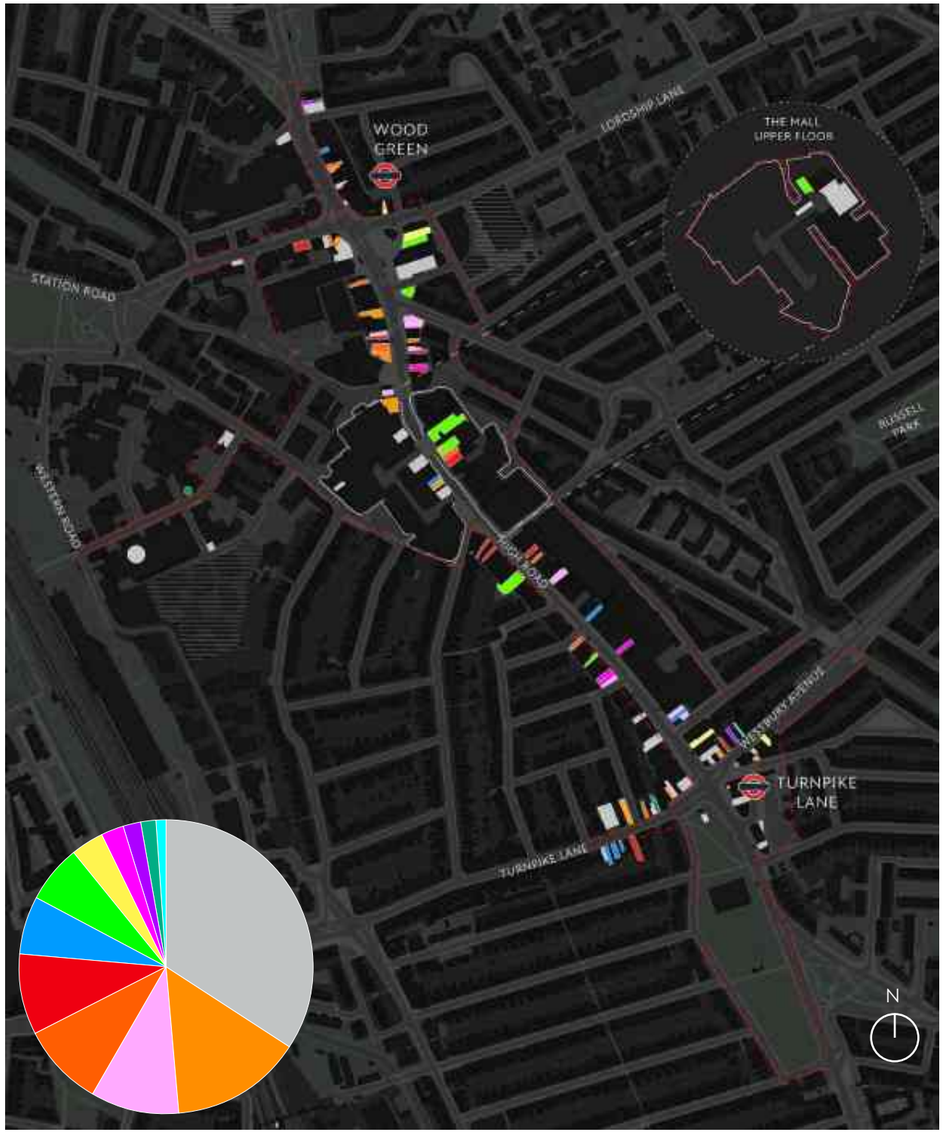
2.1.6.1 There is a diverse mix of restaurants along the High Road. There is a visible cluster of middle eastern food surrounding Wood Green Station.

2.1.6.2 Restaurant and takeaways open at 12am are a lower-quality food offer, dominated by takeaways. Fried chicken and middle eastern cuisines are most prevalent at this time.

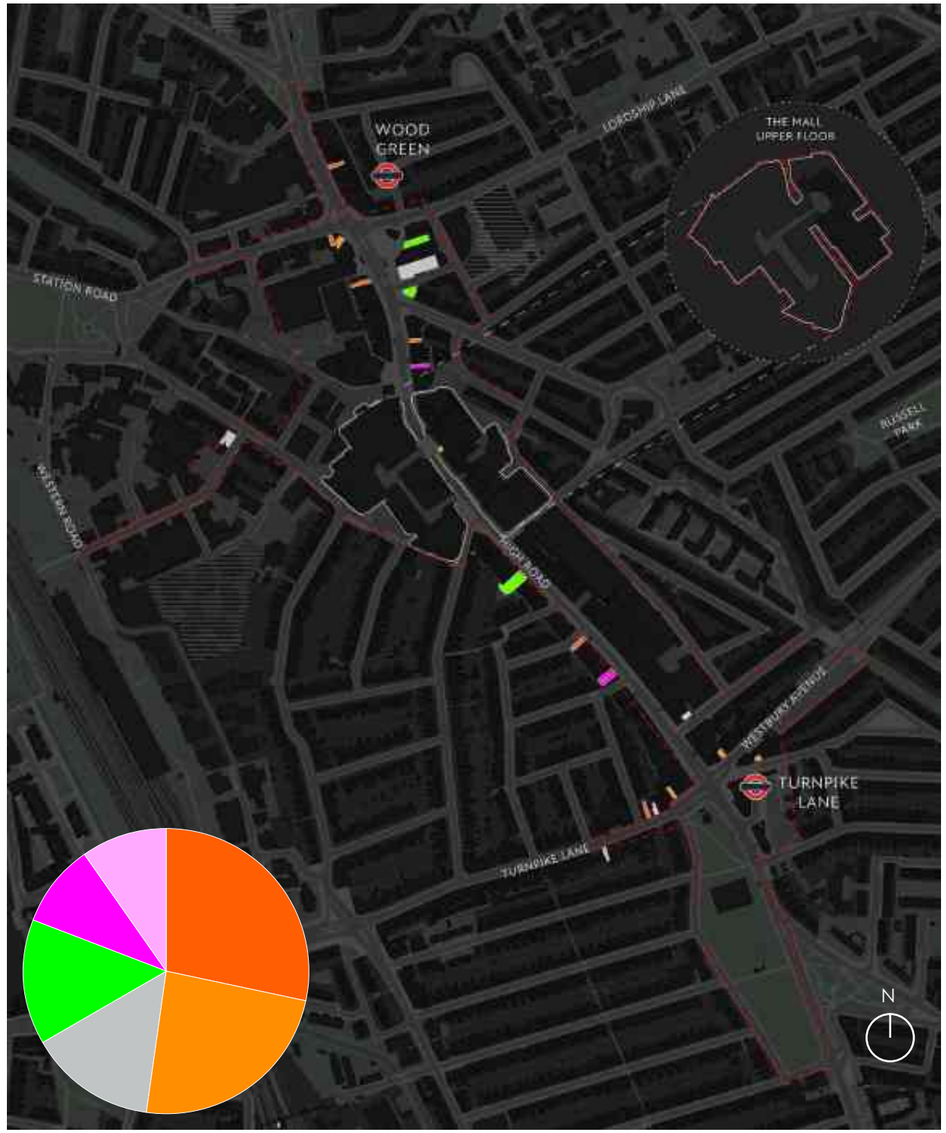
2.1.6.3 The two McDonald's premises are open 24-hours.

CUISINE KEY

- Global & other (including pubs and cafes)
- African
- North American
- Central and South America
- Asian
- European
- Indian
- Middle Eastern
- Mediterranean
- Vegan/Vegetarian
- Fried Chicken
- Desserts



Cuisines



Cuisines (open at 12am)

2.2 PUBLIC REALM AUDITS

2.2.1 MISSED OPPORTUNITIES IN THE PUBLIC REALM

2.2.1.1 There are a number of small public spaces adjacent to the high road which are not currently being activated by public-facing uses, welcoming frontages or F&B. Theses spaces benefit from high foot traffic and are important wayfinding nodes along the high road. A lack of focused and human scale lighting leads to the space feeling unwelcoming at night.



Inactive frontages facing onto public space reduce passive surveillance in the evening



Active restaurant overlooks cluttered pedestrianised space at Turnpike Lane Station



A variety of street furniture and a gobo projection on the ground outside Turnpike Lane station



Partially bordered by The Mall, Lymington Avenue has few active units and frontages



The Library forecourt has minimal lighting or natural surveillance



Ducketts Common activated by Roj Cafe. Unique large yellow orb - when lit - creates a beacon and local landmark after dark

2.2.2 STREET FRONTAGES

2.2.2.1 Frontages along the High Road are lit to varying degrees of brightness and sensitivity. Lighting to food markets open late increase a sense of activity into the evening, whereas brightly lit adult gaming centres (AGCs) are attention-grabbing but do not contribute natural surveillance or create a welcoming environment.

2.2.2.2 Some retailers use perforated shutters or sensitive, focused lighting to promote their business and create interest even after closing. As a safe haven for young people, the Rising Green Youth Hub contributes positively to Lymington Avenue, with clear signage. The soft lighting and activated frontage makes the interior feel like an extension of the public realm.



Food market (ground floor) and restaurant (first floor) opening into the evenings



Charity shop maintains sensitive lighting focused on the window display in the evening



Late-opening, brightly lit take-away restaurants directly opposite Wood Green Station



Rising Green Youth Hub on Lymington Avenue has soft internal lighting and clear shop signage



Glare from lit signage and digital screens to entice customers to visit Adult Gaming Centres along the High Road



Perforated shutters allow views into lit interiors and contribute to a sense of light on the high road

2.2.2.3 RETAIL AND F&B

2.2.2.4 The Mall provides a long stretch of activate frontage along the High Road. Many of the units are open late into the evening and brightly promote fast food outlets.

2.2.2.5 In some instances, outward facing floodlights create glare on the street and do not successfully aid visibility of the produce.



An old, redundant light fittings mounted to Mall canopy



Pedestrian movement is restricted by railings and level difference between the Mall entrances



Homeware stores along the High Road use strong flood-lighting and create glare



Floor to ceiling glazing minimises visual separation between the street and Kervan Sofrasi restaurant, helping to animate the street scene



Evening food market activates Turnpike Lane Station. Outward facing flood-light causes glare



Grocers activate and light the spaces outside their shops after dark

2.2.3 STREET CORNERS AND INACTIVE FRONTAGES

2.2.3.1 Lighting infrastructure for gobos exists on Lymington Avenue and at Spouters Corner. These could be better utilised with more legible artwork and there is an opportunity to work more closely with the BID to coordinate artwork to align with events and celebrations.

2.2.3.2 Glimpsing active uses, light and colour from a distance shows signs of activity and contributes to a safer sense



Pedestrian and cycle passage opposite the Library is unlit, poorly overlooked and uninviting



Gobo projection onto the ground of Lymington Avenue is used for logos and text, which are difficult to distinguish



Historic retail unit on the corner of Station Road and Bradley Road is currently vacant



High Road shop corner inactive and shuttered in the evening



Barbers on a residential street is visible from the High Road



Smoky Lounge marks a gateway to the Cultural Quarter

2.2.4 THE CULTURAL QUARTER

2.2.4.1 Creative use in the cultural quarter is made legible by glimpsed views into illuminated workspaces.

2.2.4.2 Festoon lighting at the Goodness Brewery and Blue House Yard creates intrigue, a sense of informality and playfulness, and entices visitors.



Creative uses at College Arts and the Chocolate Factory Buildings



Festoon lighting and bunting at Blue House Yard, Station Road



Goodness Brewery, Coburg Road



Street art in the Cultural Quarter is unlit but visible from Mayes Road



Coloured lighting in the Cultural Quarter



Industrial buildings in the Cultural Quarter, used in the evening as dark kitchens

2.2.5 PUBLIC TOILETS

2.2.5.1 The publicly accessible toilets in the Mall and Wood Green Library are located on the first floor and are inaccessible to the public once the Mall closes.

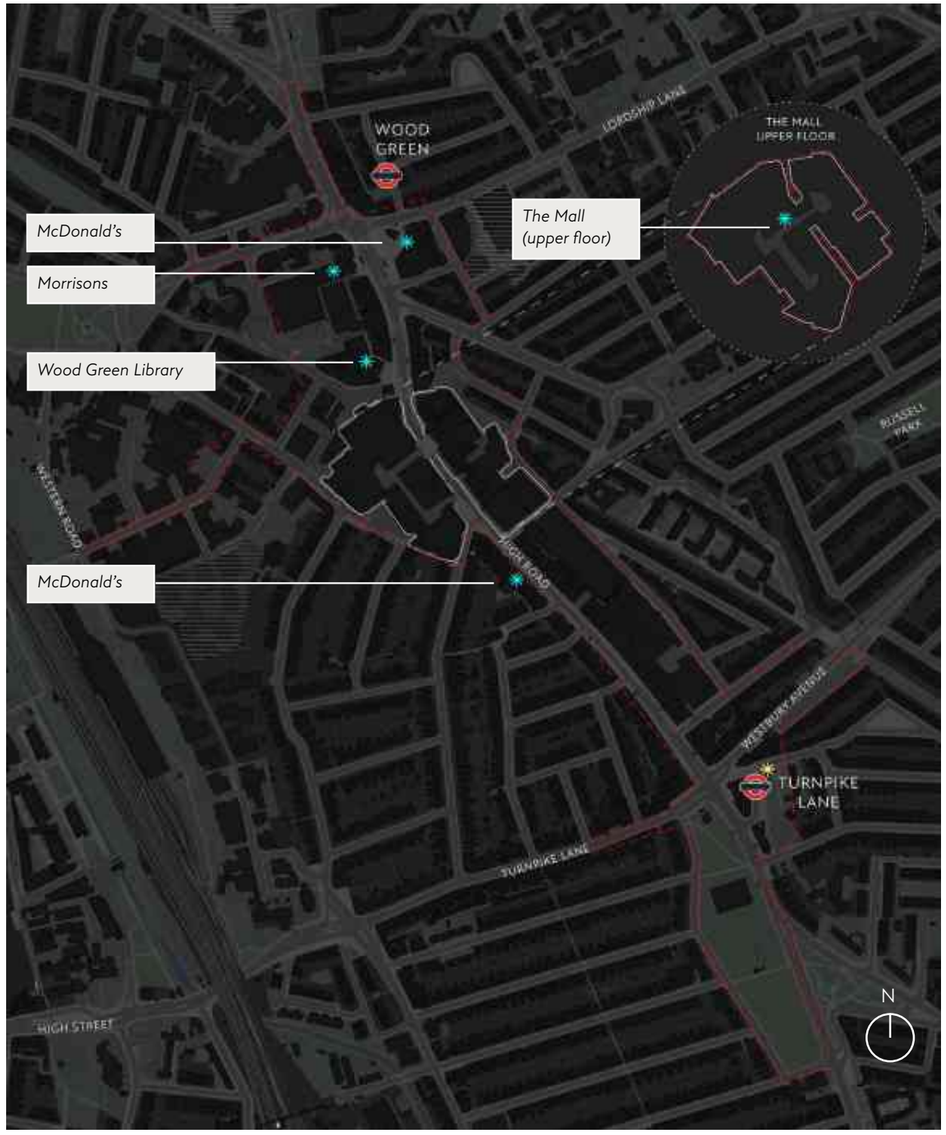
2.2.5.2 There are businesses on the high road that could contribute to the provision of public toilets through a community toilet scheme to fill some of the identified gaps for publicly accessible toilets.



Closed public toilets at Turnpike Lane Station



Public toilet removed from public space outside Boots and the Mall. (Image from 2018)



KEY

Publicly accessible toilets

Closed WCs

Public toilets

2.2.6 EXISTING EVENING AND NIGHT TIME EVENTS

2.2.6.1 Blue House Yard provides an intimate public space for small events, festivals and workshops. Its position along the route to Alexandra Palace could means it could benefit more from passing footfall.

2.2.6.2 The Library Lates events at Wood Green Library would benefit from improved marketing and promotion. The events are also not legible to passers by from the High Road.



Live acoustic music in Ludo's Bus



Poetry event at Blue House Yard



Library Lates event at Wood Green Library not visible from the exterior



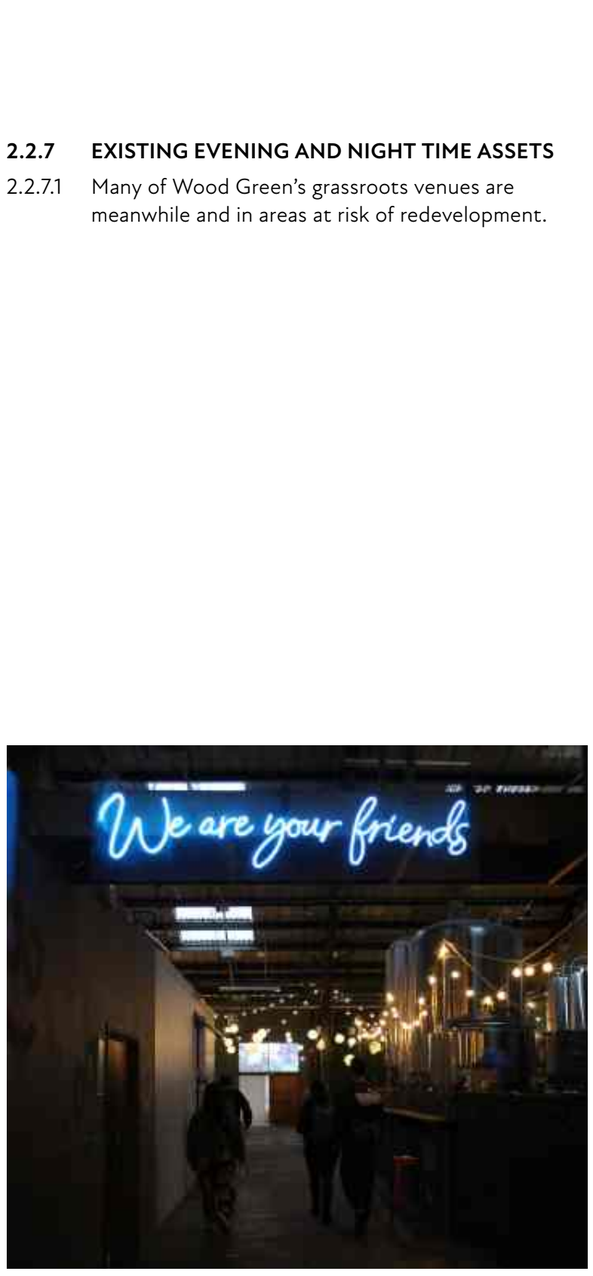
Dance performance at Library Lates event at Wood Green Library



Live music at Library Lates event at Wood Green Library

2.2.7 EXISTING EVENING AND NIGHT TIME ASSETS

2.2.7.1 Many of Wood Green's grassroots venues are meanwhile and in areas at risk of redevelopment.



The Goodness Brewery - interior



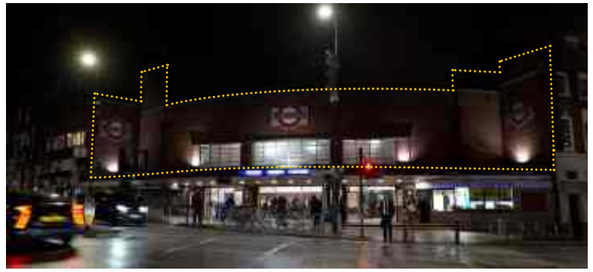
The Goodness Brewery is a meanwhile microbrewery using industrial buildings set for development

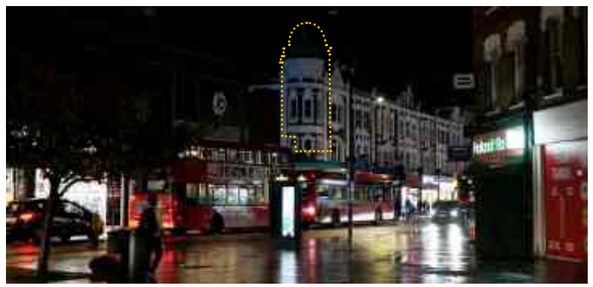
2.2.8 LIGHTING OPPORTUNITIES

2.2.8.1 Many architectural assets and public artworks are not noticeable after dark. Selected features could be lit to aid wayfinding, add interest and celebrate existing features after dark.

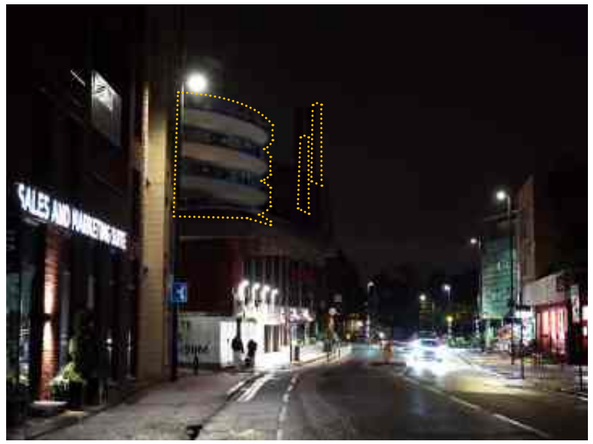
2.2.8.2 The council manages a number of pedestrian priority public spaces that could help fill gaps in activity at night. There are opportunities to explore the use of food trucks, buskers or small scale performances, or spill-out from adjacent businesses (e.g. Roj) to activate these spaces.







Selected architectural features could be sensitively lit to aid wayfinding after dark



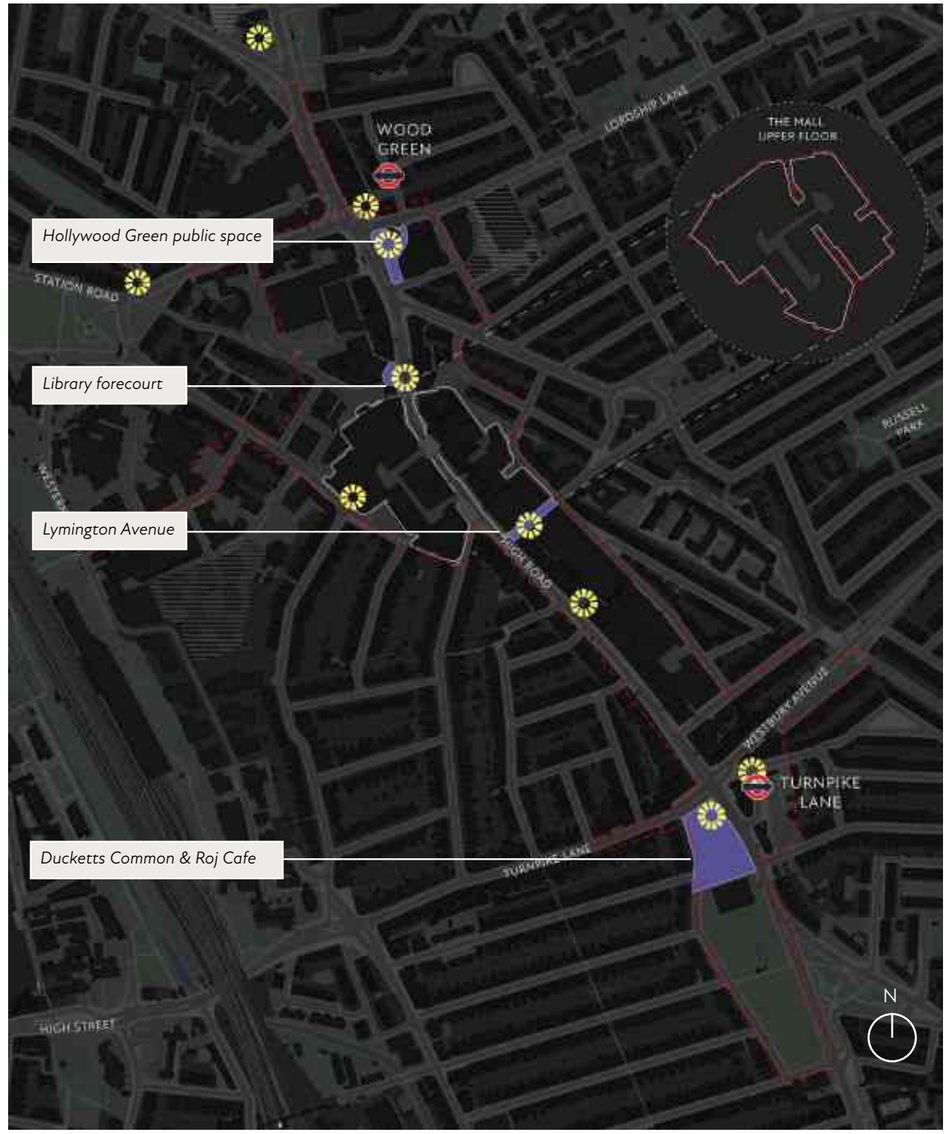


Lighting to existing murals would allow them to be enjoyed after dark and bring light and colour to streets and spaces

KEY

Proposed lit features

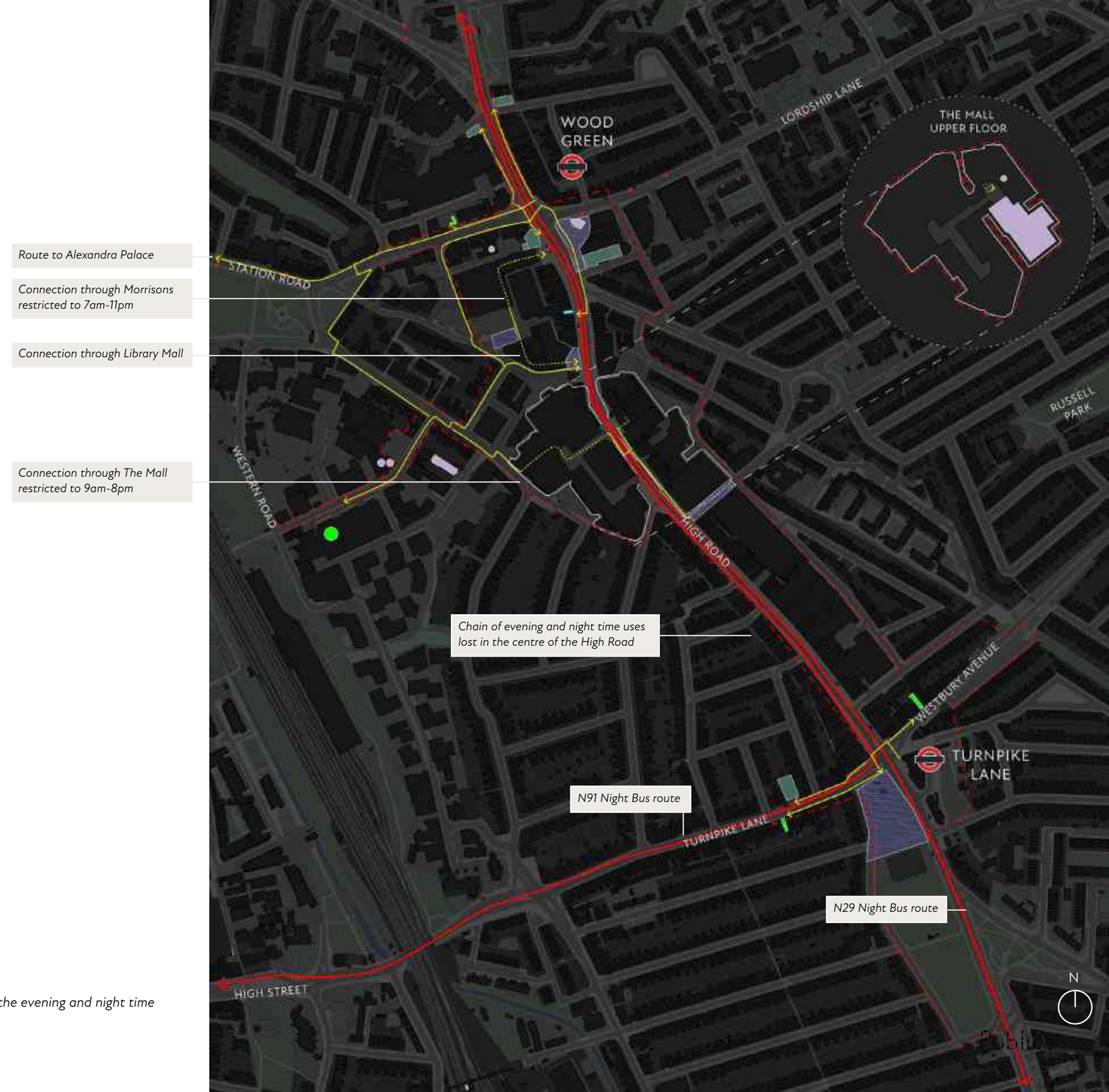
Proposed spaces for ENT events



Proposed lighting and night time interventions

2.2.9 CONNECTIONS AND MOVEMENT

2.2.9.1 There are existing routes and connections that could be strengthened at night such as the route from Station Road to Alexandra Palace, the connection from the library to the cultural quarter and from Coburg Road to Alexandra Park.



Connections and movement in the evening and night time

2.3 FOOTFALL AND SPEND

2.3.1 FOOTFALL

2.3.1.1 There is a sharp drop in visitor footfall after 6pm.

2.3.1.2 Midweek, footfall for the 6-9pm 3-hour period is around half the levels observed between 3-6pm, and footfall in the final 3 hours of the day drops significantly again.

2.3.1.3 Footfall after 6pm is lowest on a Sunday and peaks on Saturdays.

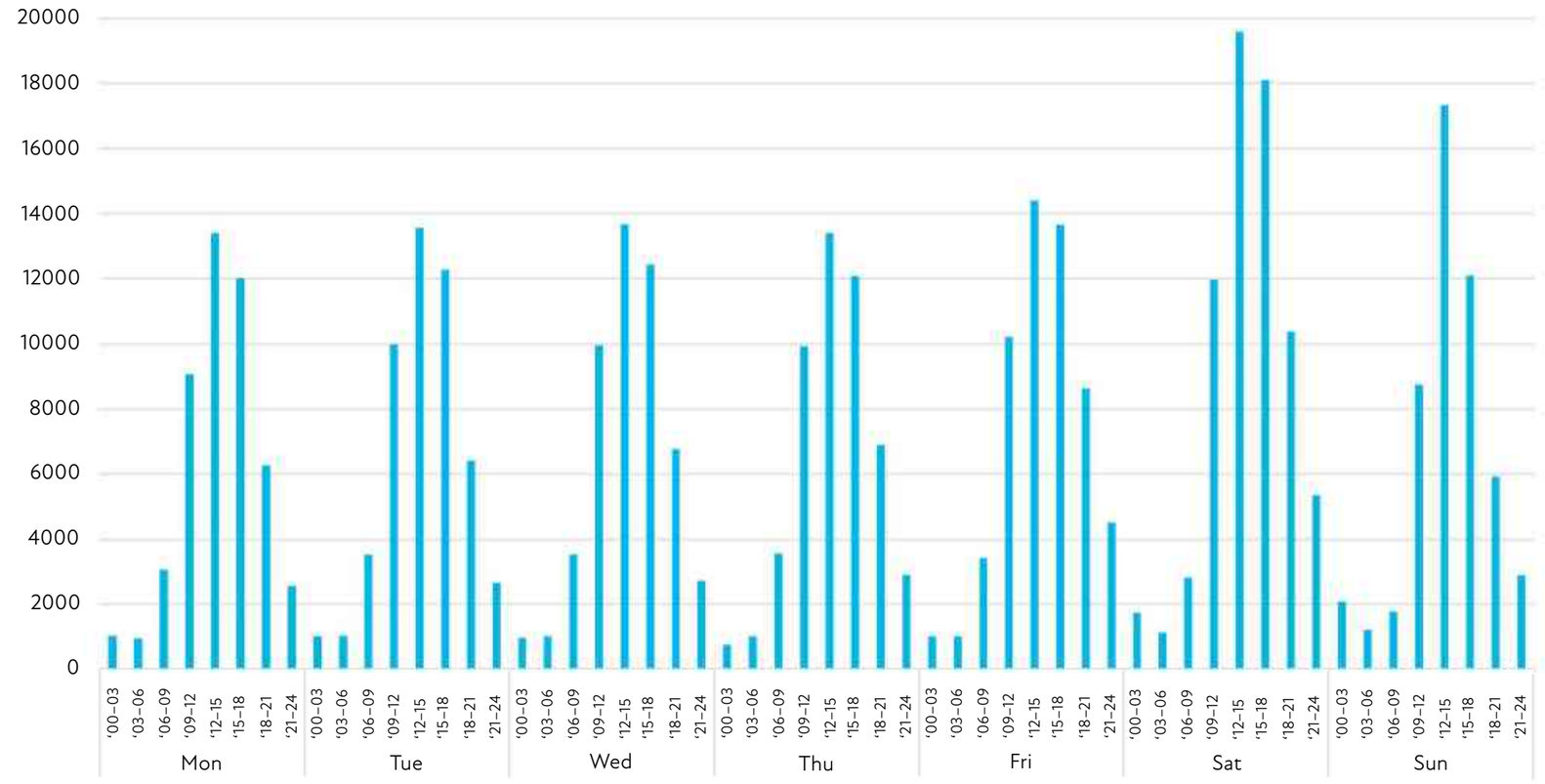


Fig. 1 Wood Green footfall 2023



Marshalls direct visitors to Alexandra Palace from Wood Green Station on evenings that events are taking place

2.3.2 SPEND

2.3.2.1 Each data point on the chart represents a single day during 2023 with total spend between 6pm and 9pm plotted against footfall for the same period.

2.3.2.2 Although there is a positive correlation between footfall and spend during this time period, it is relatively weak, indicating that significant numbers of visitors may be passing through without spending.

2.3.2.3 The data does not account for cash transactions so overall spend may be higher than presented in the figure.

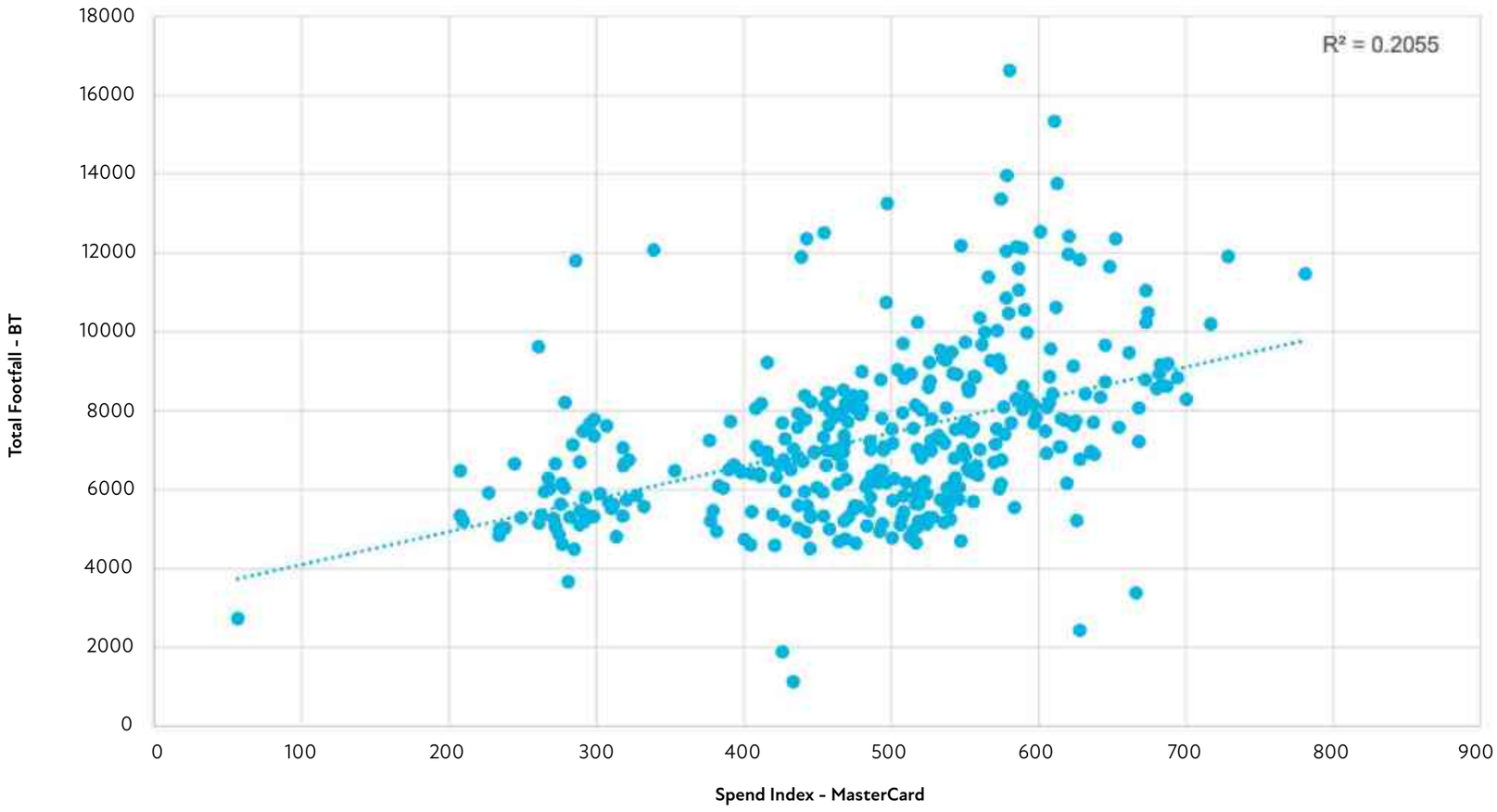


Fig. 2 Wood Green footfall and spend correlation between 6pm and 9pm

2.3.3 IMPACT OF EVENTS ON FOOTFALL

2.3.3.1 Though not located within the town centre boundary, Wood Green is one of the main gateway stations for visitors to events at Alexandra Palace.

2.3.3.2 The extent to which events have an impact on overall footfall levels has been analysed. On average, footfall is around 14% higher on event days than non-event days.

2.3.3.3 However, there is significant variance – and in fact some of the lowest (as well as highest) footfall days of the year have been event days.

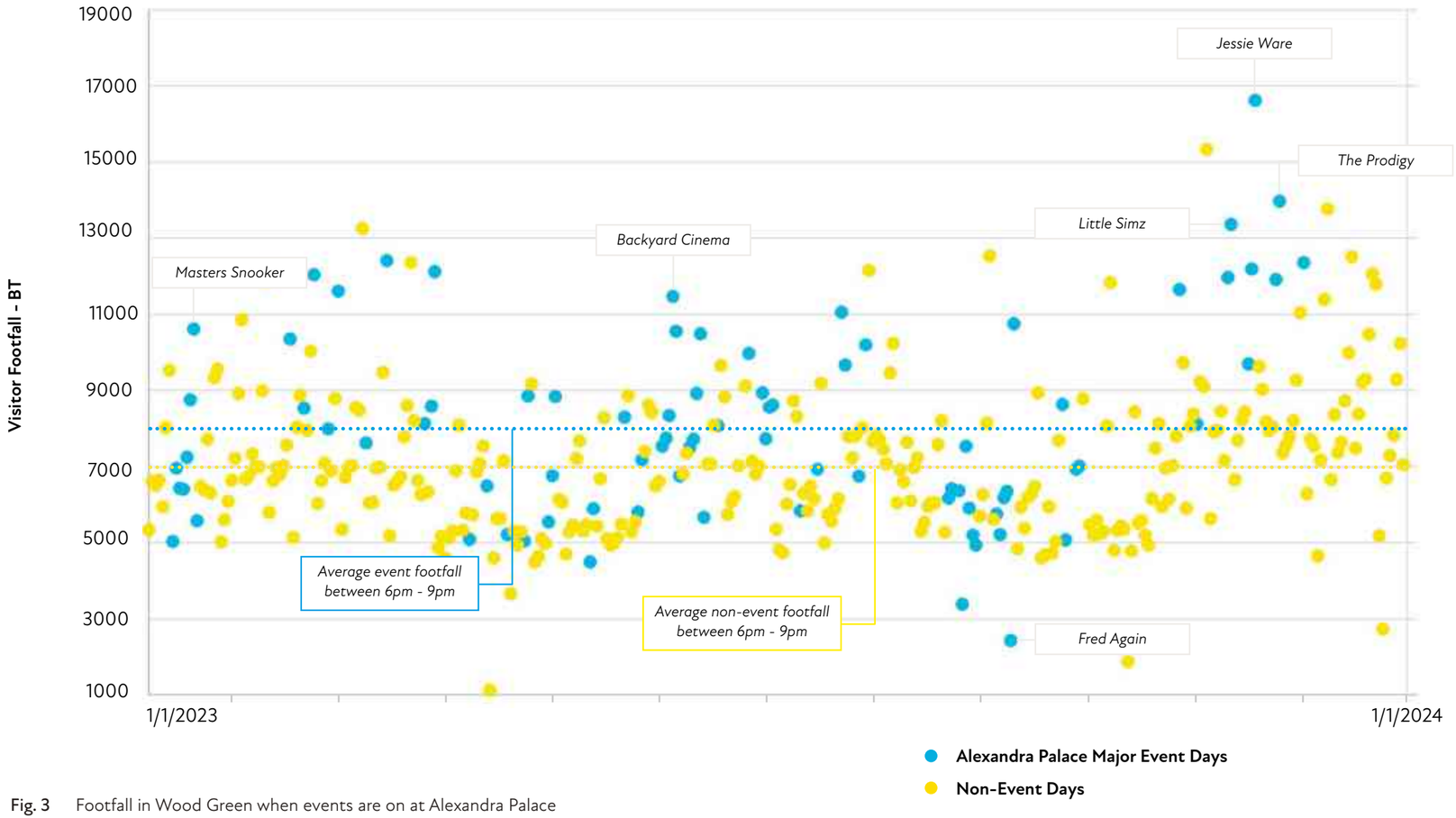


Fig. 3 Footfall in Wood Green when events are on at Alexandra Palace

2.3.4 IMPACT OF EVENTS ON SPEND

2.3.4.1 Analysis of spending data also shows a significant degree of variance – though on average early evening spending was around 11% higher on event days than on non-event days.



Fig. 4 Spend in Wood Green when events are on at Alexandra Palace

3 ENGAGEMENT

3.1 STAKEHOLDER MAPPING

3.2 INTERNAL ENGAGEMENT

3.2 EXTERNAL ENGAGEMENT

3.2 YOUTH AUDIT AND TOUR

3.1 STAKEHOLDER MAPPING

	INTERNAL	EXTERNAL		
STAKEHOLDER GROUPS	LBH DEPARTMENTS	LOCAL BUSINESSES AND STAKEHOLDERS	YOUNG PEOPLE	LOCAL RESIDENTS
	• Planning Policy • Licensing • Waste • Community Safety • Development Management • Regeneration • Inclusive Economy • Culture • Highways and Lighting • VAWG • Transport • Public Health • Property • Parks	• Capital and Regional (The Mall) • The Record Shop • Rising Green Youth Hub • Meanwhile Space • Ludos • Alexandra Palace • Ally Pally Creative Youth Network • McDonald's • Collage Arts • The Met Police • *BID Manager* • *Rangers*	Young people in Wood Green from local schools and Rising Green Youth Hub as well as members of the Alexandra Palace Young Creatives Network.	Principles to be adopted from Wood Green Voices and Shaping Wood Green
ENGAGEMENT METHOD	Meetings	Online business survey	Night audit	
	1. FACT FINDING SESSIONS (1:1 Meetings) *Questions:* • What are the biggest challenges? • What are the biggest opportunities? • What are two key your priorities for the Night Time Strategy? •	*Questions include:* • If you don't trade after 6pm is there anything that would encourage you to do so? • If the answer to the above question is no, what stops or discourages you from remaining open after 6pm? • What do you think of the current business mix in Wood Green in the evening and night time. Is there anything missing that would make Wood Green a better place to do business after 6pm? • What would you want to prioritise to make Wood Green a better environment to trade in after 6pm?	Bringing together young people from Wood Green to lead us on a night walk through the town centre to highlight what they like and don't like	

3.2 INTERNAL ENGAGEMENT

3.2.1 INTRODUCTION

3.2.1.1 One-on-one calls and interviews were organised with officers from 13 Haringey council departments: Planning Policy; Inclusive Economy; Regeneration; Highways and Lighting; Community Safety; Public Health; Waste Management; Licensing; Culture; Violence Against Women and Girls; Property; Parks; and Transport.

3.2.1.2 The interviews were structured to understand how current priorities are being delivered across council departments.

3.2.1.3 Officers were asked to identify challenges facing Wood Green at night as well as any strengths.

3.2.1.4 The interviews were used to identify potential actions the council could take to address issues and improve the condition of the town centre at night.

3.2.1.5 Officers were invited to join a night time economy working group to coordinate strategies across the council to meet night time ambitions and deliver the recommendations from this report.

"The high road is quite traditional and old-fashioned with newer more interesting uses off the main road"

"The music industry is no longer taking risks and there are no longer opportunities to start a career by renting a grassroots venue and putting on cheap events yourself."

"Our dream would be for licensing conditions to trigger some form of training for licensed businesses on addressing VAWG."

"There are amazing artists and creatives here but many are behind closed doors."

"There is a manifesto pledge to invest in Safe Havens and make public realm safer for women and girls."

3.3 EXTERNAL ENGAGEMENT

3.3.1 INTRODUCTION

3.3.1.1 Publica organised eleven one-to-one interviews with business owners, venues and stakeholders based in Wood Green and operating at night: The Mall; McDonald's; Meanwhile Space CIC; The Record Shop; Ludo's; Collage Arts; Alexandra Palace; Alexandra Palace Young Creative Network; AccessAble; The Met Police.

3.3.1.2 The interviews were structured to understand the challenges facing Wood Green at night as well as any strengths and assets of the town centre.

3.3.1.3 Stakeholders were asked to identify the unique features of the town centre as well as what they think the vision for the town centre at night should focus on.

"The danger for us is the successful acts/ nights grow in our business then get picked up by more commercial venues."

"Our biggest barrier is residents complaining... The only legislation is on side of residents through Environmental Health. What about value of our venue and the fact other residents love it? There's an imbalance."

"We want to avoid the brand-/bland-ification of an area"

"There is the talent and the interest, but not the pathway or the direction."

"Wood Green is a destination of convenience, not of choice."

"You go to Shoreditch or Brick Lane because you know there will be something there, which might emerge when you get there. You don't just go for a specific, planned activity."

"The council does not grab low-hanging fruit as processes are not nimble enough. By the time they have signed everything off the opportunity has gone and creatives have moved on."

3.4 YOUTH AUDIT AND TOUR

3.4.1 INTRODUCTION

3.4.1.1 Two youth engagement sessions were organised to develop a youth map of the town centre and understand the ways in which young people navigate and use the town centre at night.

3.4.1.2 The first event took place in Rising Green Youth Hub and established a walking route for the young people to lead the project team on to describe their experiences of the town centre and surrounding area after dark.

3.4.1.3 The second event took place at night in Wood Green with the young people leading a tour of the town centre and surrounding streets.

3.4.1.4 The participants were young people who had previously supported the engagement and co-design of the Rising Green Youth Hub and had since been convened into a formal Youth Panel.

3.4.1.5 The young people identified streets and spaces they avoid, such as Turnpike Lane and Gladstone Avenue, and recounted incidents of violence and harassment they had experienced in Wood Green at night.

3.4.1.6 Rising Green Youth Hub provides a safe, welcoming and free space for young people to spend time in after school. However, participants felt that there was a lack of places for them to spend time in after dark.

3.4.1.7 The engagement that supported the co-design of the space and the ongoing Youth Panel enables closer relationships between security staff and young people.



Flyer and information about the workshops



Youth map and walking route developed during the first workshop



Night walk and youth-led tour during the second workshop

3.4.2 YOUTH MAP

3.4.2.1 Asking the young people to contribute to a youth map of Wood Green helped paint a picture of their view of their local town centre. The map is rotated 180 degrees as the young people regarded Turnpike Lane as the top of High Road.

3.4.2.2 Many of the areas brought up as feeling unsafe by the young people were located to the east of High Road. These findings fed into the Wider Wood Green Public Realm Strategy.

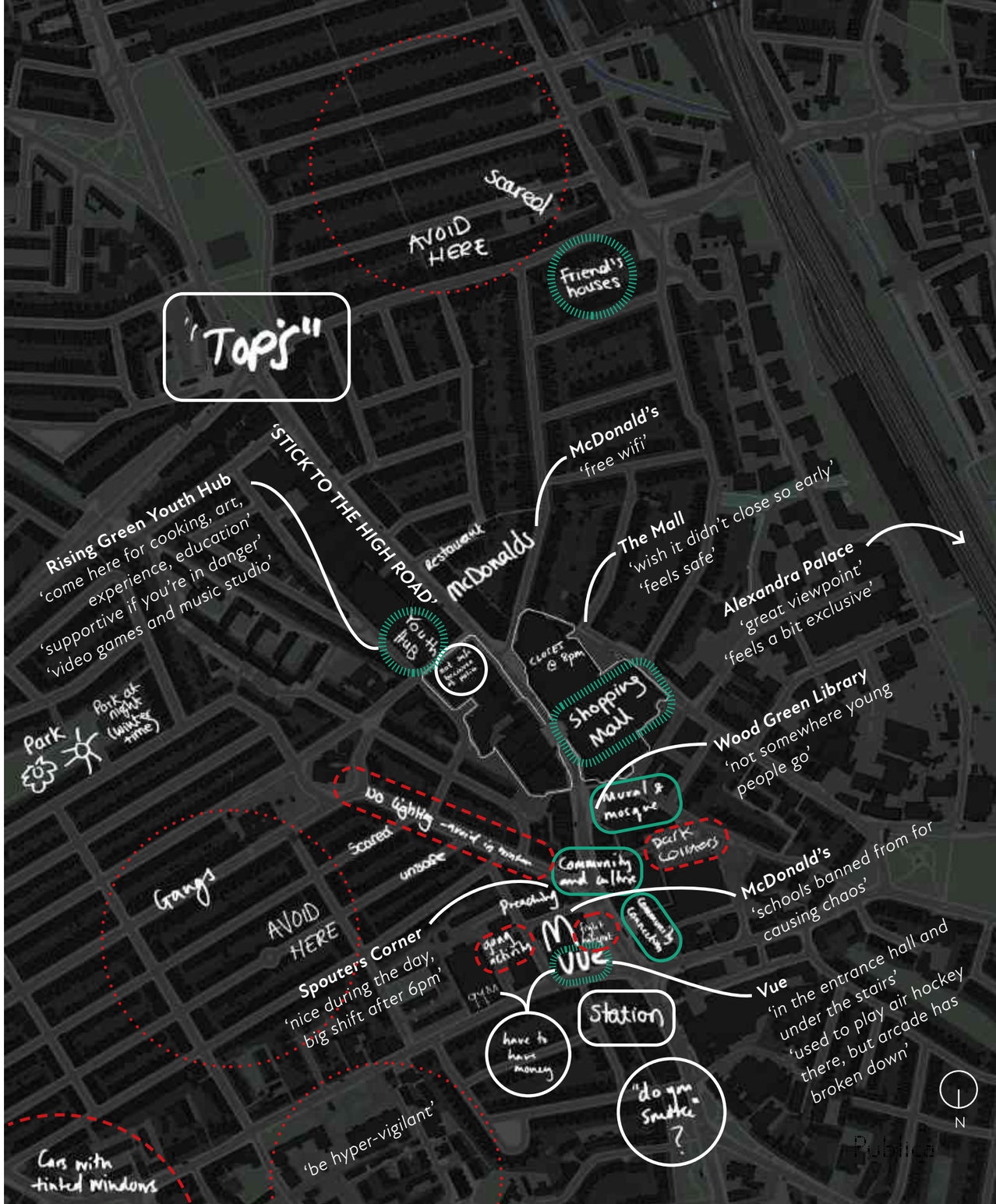
"The youth hub provides somewhere for young people to be after school. It makes them less likely to get into trouble and is also somewhere to go if in danger."

"Wood Green isn't for young people. Parents question why you would be out past 6pm. That's when trouble happens."

"I feel safe in the Mall with security and the fact it's an indoor environment."

"There are no-go areas if people don't recognise you. I avoid these places. It's common sense to avoid streets with no people and less light. I don't take the risk and stick to the high road."

"A recent incident with the police in the youth hub left me questioning whether the police are really there for you. I didn't feel safe anymore."



KEY

- Positive feelings and memories
- Negative feelings and memories

Youth map of Wood Green at night

4 COMPARATOR DATA

4.1 METHOD

4.2 DEMOGRAPHICS

4.3 NIGHT TIME USES AND DEFINITIONS

4.4 NIGHT TIME ECONOMY COMPOSITION

4.1 METHOD

4.1.1 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1.1 This study assesses the mix of night time venues and businesses, footfall and expenditure after 6pm in Wood Green against a number of comparator centres across London to identify potential gaps in night time provision and opportunities for the local night time economy.

4.1.1.2 Dalston, Brixton and Hammersmith have been selected as comparators as each benefits from major entertainment venues of comparable size to Alexandra Palace and/or support clusters of smaller venues and ecosystems of night time businesses.

4.1.1.3 A benchmark based on the average for all other Metropolitan Centres in London has also been provided, to demonstrate the extent to which Wood Green is at odds with other centres performing a similar role at the London-scale.

4.1.1.4 Finally, a selection of local centres in and around Haringey has been analysed to demonstrate how other centres serve a similar population and demographic to Wood Green.

4.1.2 COMPARATORS

4.1.2.1 Centres with established night time economies:

- Brixton
- Dalston
- Hammersmith

4.1.2.2 Other Metropolitan Centres (presented as a combined average):

- Bromley
- Croydon
- Ealing
- Shepherds Bush
- Harrow
- Romford
- Uxbridge
- Hounslow
- Kingston
- Stratford
- Ilford
- Sutton

4.1.2.3 Selected Local Centres:

- Walthamstow
- Seven Sisters/West Green Road
- Tottenham High Road/Bruce Grove
- Green Lanes

4.2 DEMOGRAPHICS

4.2.2.1 Demographic data was gathered for each centre based on a 1km radius of the town centre boundary.

4.2.2.2 Wood Green is located in a densely populated area with slightly lower densities than Brixton and Hammersmith and significantly less dense than Dalston.

4.2.2.3 Wood Green is located in a relatively deprived area, with similar levels of deprivation to Brixton and Dalston.

4.2.2.4 Hammersmith and Green Lanes are less deprived than Wood Green

4.2.2.5 Seven Sisters and Tottenham are more deprived than Wood Green.

Centre	Population	Population density (per km^2)	Average Deprivation Decile (where 1= most deprived)	% aged 16–64
Wood Green	96,382	10,504	2.7	72%
Brixton	118,865	12,493	2.5	75%
Dalston	131,058	17,109	2.9	75%
Hammersmith	107,706	11,132	4.1	71%
Walthamstow	109,023	8,432	3.3	68%
Green Lanes	97,377	11,545	3.5	72%
Seven Sisters	91,433	9,958	1.8	67%
Tottenham	76,512	11,084	1.8	69%

Fig. 5 Demographic profiles of comparator town centres

4.3 NIGHT TIME USES AND DEFINITIONS

4.3.2.1 The table summarises the land uses included in the study as main night time uses and potential night time uses.

4.3.2.2 The categories are based on the Local Data Company classifications for data supplied by the High Street Data Service at the GLA.

Classification	Category	Subcategories
Main Night Time Categories		
Convenience	Confectionery, Tobacco, Newsagents	Newsagents; Vape Shops and Tobacconists
Convenience	Groceries, Supermarkets and Food Shops	Convenience Stores; Supermarkets
Convenience	Off Licences	Off Licences
Convenience	Petrol Filling Stations	Petrol Filling Stations
Leisure	Accomodation	Hotels; B&Bs; Guest Houses; Serviced Apartments
Leisure	Bars, Pubs and Clubs	Bars; Night Clubs; Pubs; Social Clubs
Leisure	Cafes and Fast Food	Fast Food Takeaways
Leisure	Entertainment	Amusements; Bingo Halls; Bowling; Cinemas; Party/ Function Venues; Snooker; Sport Grounds; Theatres and Concert Halls
Leisure	Restaurants	Restaurants
Miscellaneous	Non-Retail	Halls of Residence; Police Stations
Miscellaneous	Transport	Car Parks; Bus/ Train Stations; Taxi Services
Service	Hairdressing, Health and Beauty	Barbers and Hairdressers; Beauty Salons; Tanning Shops; Tattoo Shops
Service	Launderettes, Dry Cleaners and Other	Dry Cleaners; Launderettes
Potential Night Time Categories		
Comparison	Books, Arts and Crafts, Stationery, Printers	Art Dealers; Book Shops
Comparison	Electrical Goods and Home Entertainment	Record Shops
Leisure	Cafes and Fast Food	Cafes and Coffee Shops
Leisure	Entertainment	Museums & Art Galleries
Miscellaneous	Medical	GP Surgeries; Health Centres
Service	Hairdressing, Health and Beauty	Dentists; Vets

Fig. 6 Classification of night time uses

4.4 NIGHT TIME ECONOMY COMPOSITION

4.4.1 SHARE OF NIGHT TIME SPACES

4.4.1.1 The chart summarises for each town centre the relative share of both floorspace and units that are occupied by night time economy uses.

4.4.1.2 Around 35% of floorspace within Wood Green is occupied by businesses which typically operate at night.

4.4.1.3 By number of units, this rises to 43% - highlighting the prevalence of smaller sized units which typically operate at night.

4.4.1.4 These shares are in line with Metropolitan Centres, where on average 36% of floorspace and 41% of units are within night time economy uses.

4.4.1.5 The three benchmark centres with more established night time economies – Brixton, Dalston and Hammersmith – all have higher proportions of floorspace and units operating at night, as do the four local centres analysed - Green Lanes, Walthamstow, Seven Sisters and Tottenham.

NIGHT TIME ECONOMY FLOORSPACE AND UNITS PERCENTAGES VS. COMPARATORS

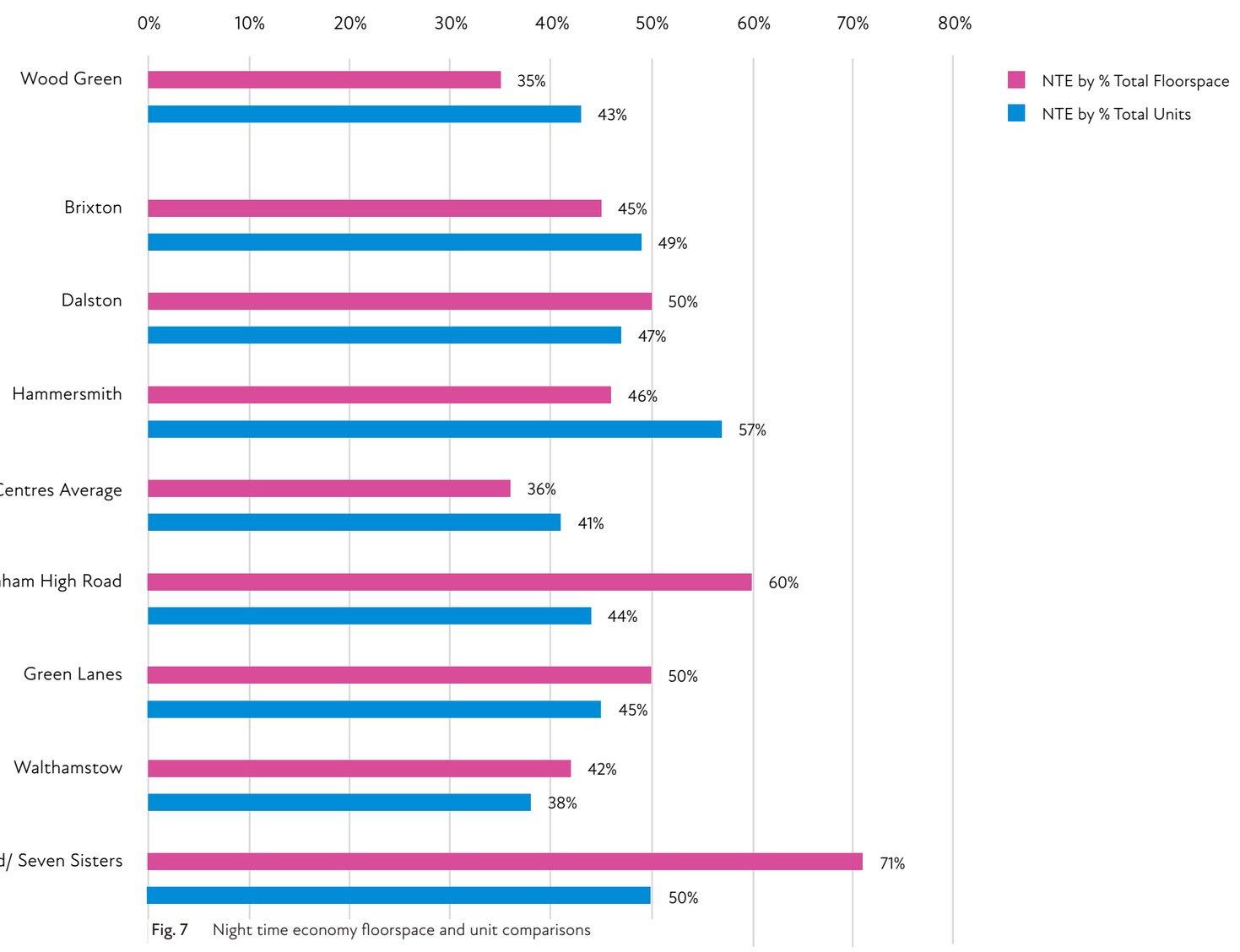


Fig. 7 Night time economy floorspace and unit comparisons

4.4.2 TOTAL NIGHT TIME SPACES

4.4.2.1 As shown opposite, Wood Green has a similar amount of total floorspace and number of units within nigh time economy categories to Dalston and Hammersmith, despite being a larger centre overall.

4.4.2.2 Compared to Metropolitan Centres, Wood Green has a much lower total amount of floorspace than the average for Metropolitan Centres, which has on average 40 more night time economy units and 19,325sqm of floorspace occupied by the night time economy. This reflects the larger average total size, in terms of both unit numbers and floorspace, of other Metropolitan Centres.

4.4.2.3 Brixton has only a slightly higher total night time economy floorspace but significantly more units in total – likely due to the availability of a large number of small units (e.g. at Brixton Village). Walthamstow also shows a similar pattern to Brixton.

NIGHT TIME ECONOMY TOTAL FLOORSPACE AND UNIT COUNT

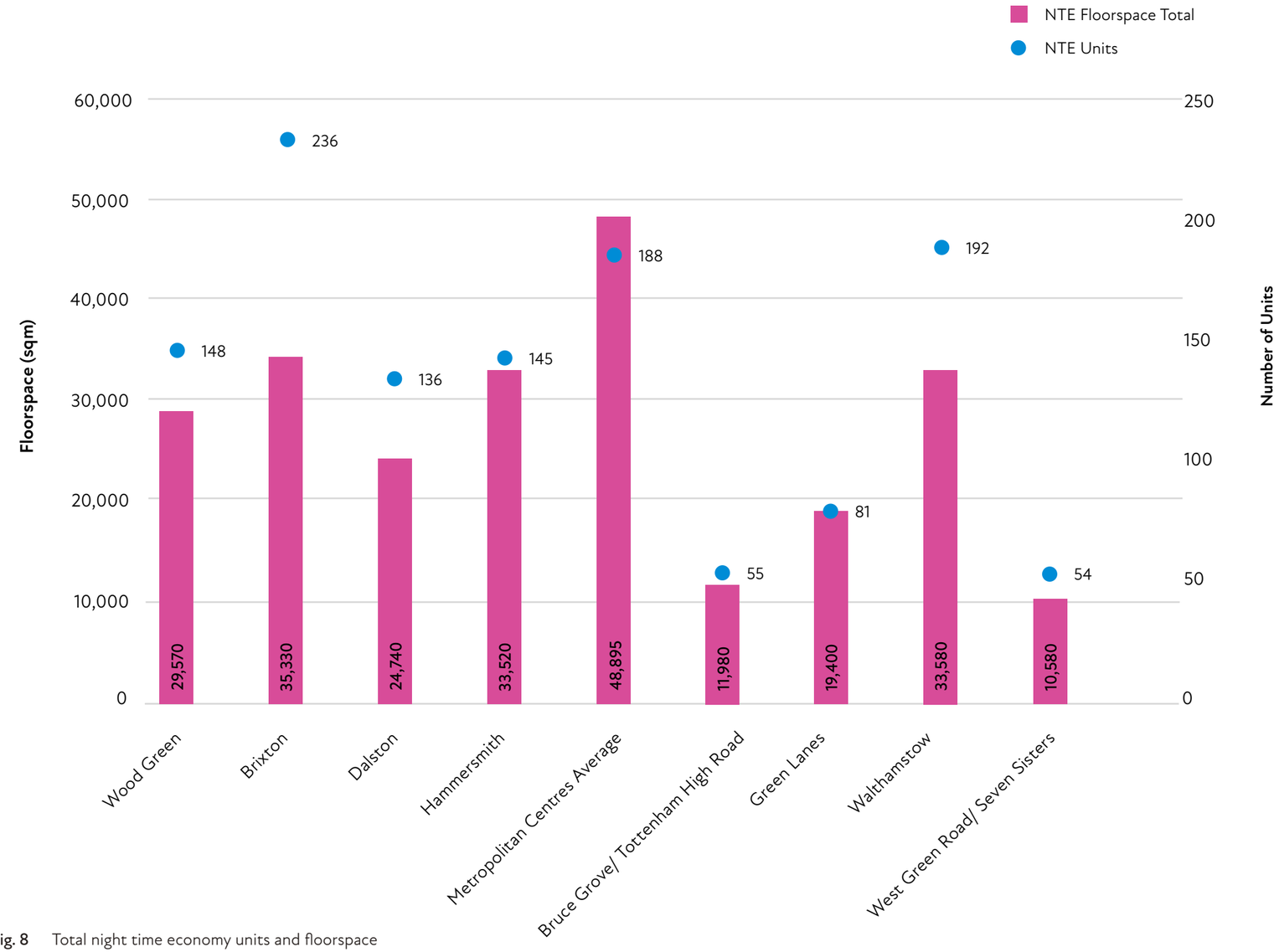


Fig. 8 Total night time economy units and floorspace

4.4.3 COMPOSITION OF NIGHT TIME ECONOMY

4.4.3.1 Wood Green has a very high proportion fast food businesses (including hot food takeaways).

4.4.3.2 As a comparison, these businesses make up double the share in Wood Green compared to Brixton.

4.4.3.3 By contrast, just 10% of units are occupied by Restaurant businesses and 3% by Bars, Pubs and Clubs. The figure in Brixton for these uses is 37% and the Metropolitan Centres benchmark is significantly higher at a combined 28%.

COMPOSITION OF NIGHT TIME ECONOMY OFFER - WOOD GREEN AND COMPARATOR CENTRES

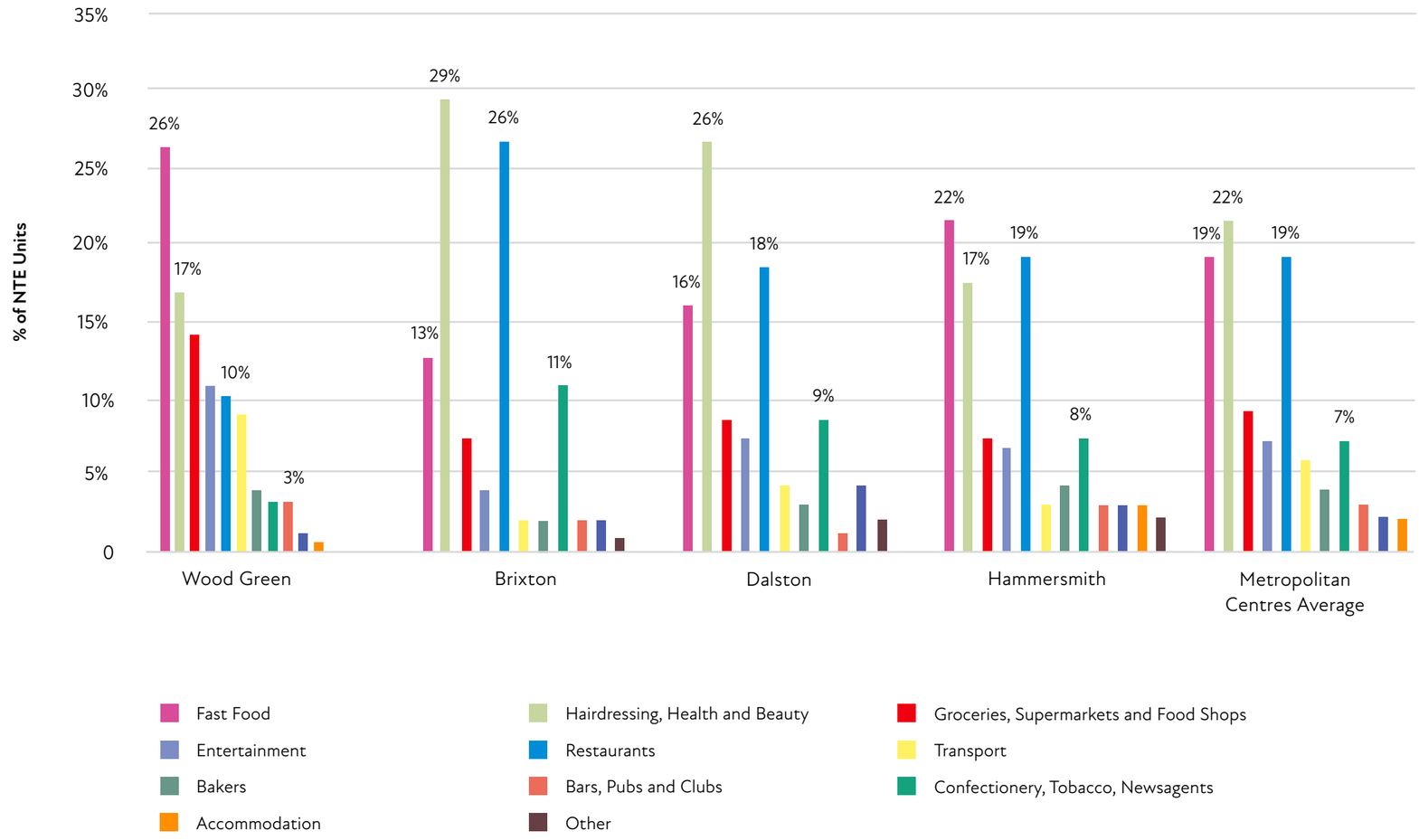


Fig. 9 Composition of night time economy

4.4.3.4 The composition of night time uses in Wood Green more closely resembles the patterns in local centres in Haringey and Walthamstow although restaurants still represent the lowest share of night time uses in Wood Green at just 10% of units.

4.4.3.5 Green Lanes is a more widely known food destination with restaurants making up 21% of night time uses.

4.4.3.6 Any future growth of restaurants in Wood Green should follow council engagement with existing restaurateurs to understand the challenges they face and ensure that new ventures do not detract from Green Lane's existing reputation.

COMPOSITION OF NIGHT TIME ECONOMY OFFER - WOOD GREEN AND LOCAL CENTRES

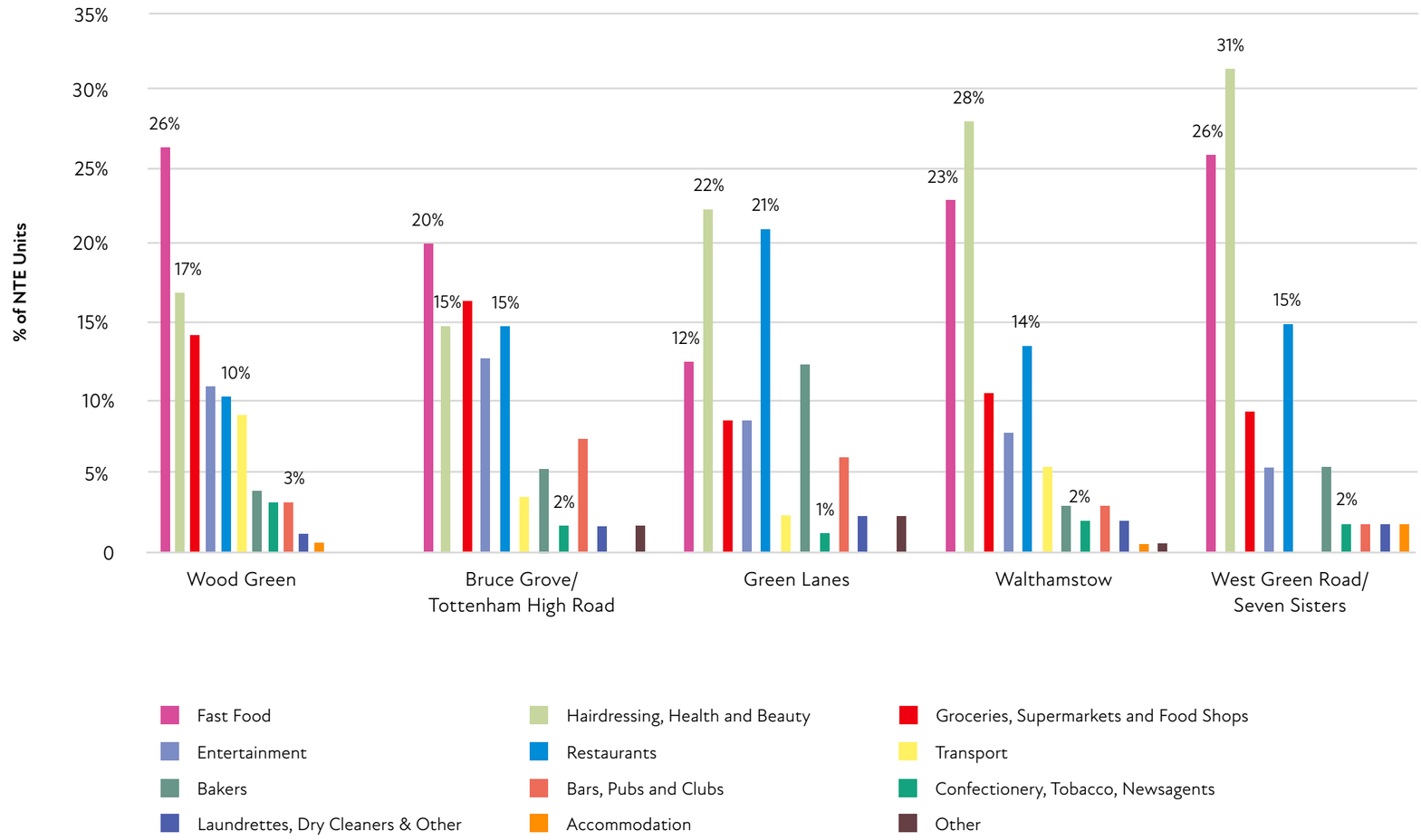


Fig. 10 Composition of night time economy

4.4.4 ENTERTAINMENT SECTOR

4.4.4.1 The majority of entertainment uses in Wood Green are gambling establishments such as adult gaming centres, arcades, betting shops and bookmakers.

4.4.4.2 Other Metropolitan Centres have a more diversified entertainment sector with gambling playing a less significant role.

4.4.4.3 Local centres, such as Walthamstow, Green Lanes and Seven Sisters, have even higher shares of entertainment uses characterised by gambling establishments.

SHARE OF UNITS IN ENTERTAINMENT SUB-CATEGORIES

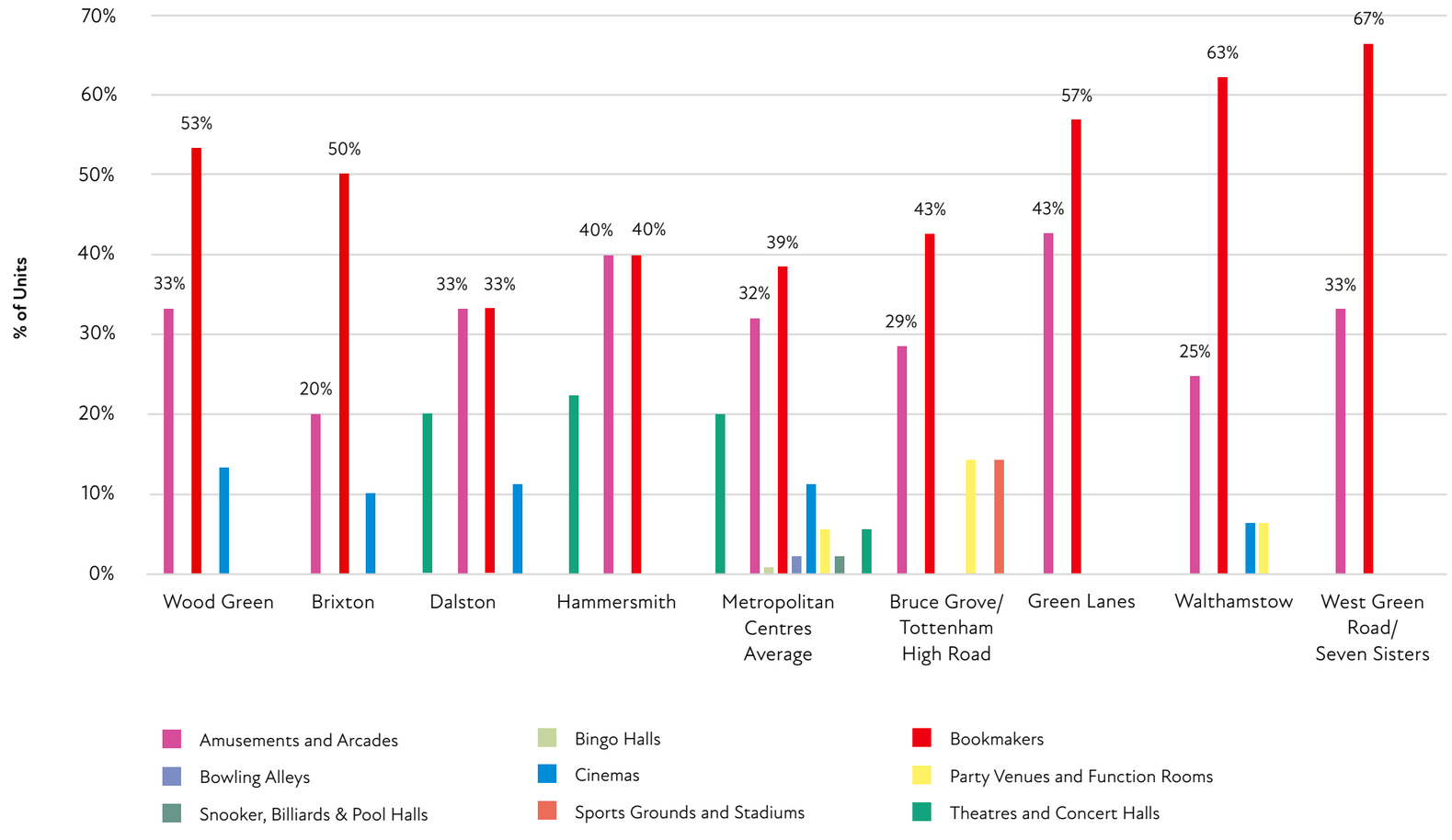


Fig. 11 Composition of leisure economy

4.4.5 FOOTFALL COMPARISONS

4.4.5.1 Though Brixton is a smaller centre than Wood Green both in terms of overall scale and on the London Plan Town Centre hierarchy, it significantly outperforms Wood Green after 6pm in terms of visitor footfall.

4.4.5.2 Even on a Monday, visitor footfall drops just 33% between 3-6pm and 6-9pm. On a Friday, there is virtually no drop off at all, and just a 12% drop on a Saturday. By comparison, footfall in Wood Green nearly halves on a Monday between 3-6pm and 6-9pm.

4.4.5.3 Over the course of an average week, Brixton achieves 43,000 more visitors after 6pm than Wood Green. Over the course of a year, this equates to 2.24m additional visitors.

4.4.5.4 Brixton has a more mixed economy than Wood Green with a more significant office and workspace provision that supports evening and after work footfall.

4.4.5.5 Hammersmith achieves slightly higher footfall than Wood Green during the day but, like Brixton, significantly outperforms it in the evening – particularly mid-week.

4.4.5.6 Though Hammersmith receives less weekend daytime footfall than Wood Green, it outperforms Wood Green in the evenings on weekends.

4.4.5.7 Over the course of a week, Hammersmith achieves around 41,000 more visitors after 6pm than Wood Green – equivalent to 2.15m per year.

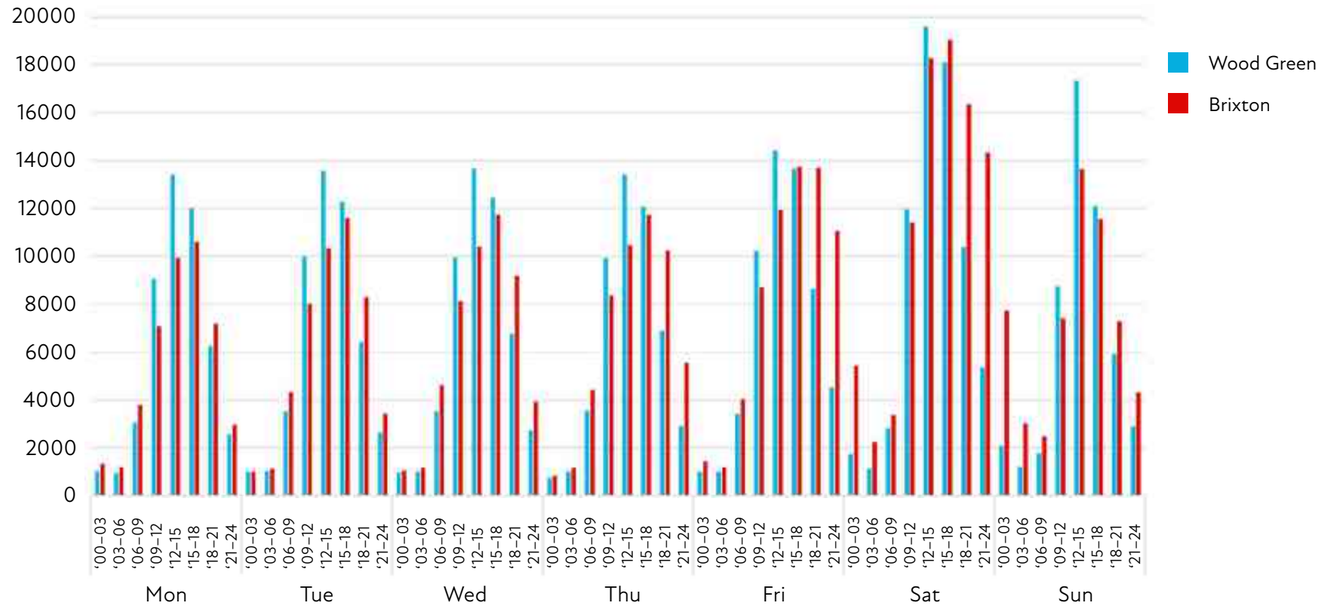


Fig. 12 Wood Green footfall compared to Brixton 2023

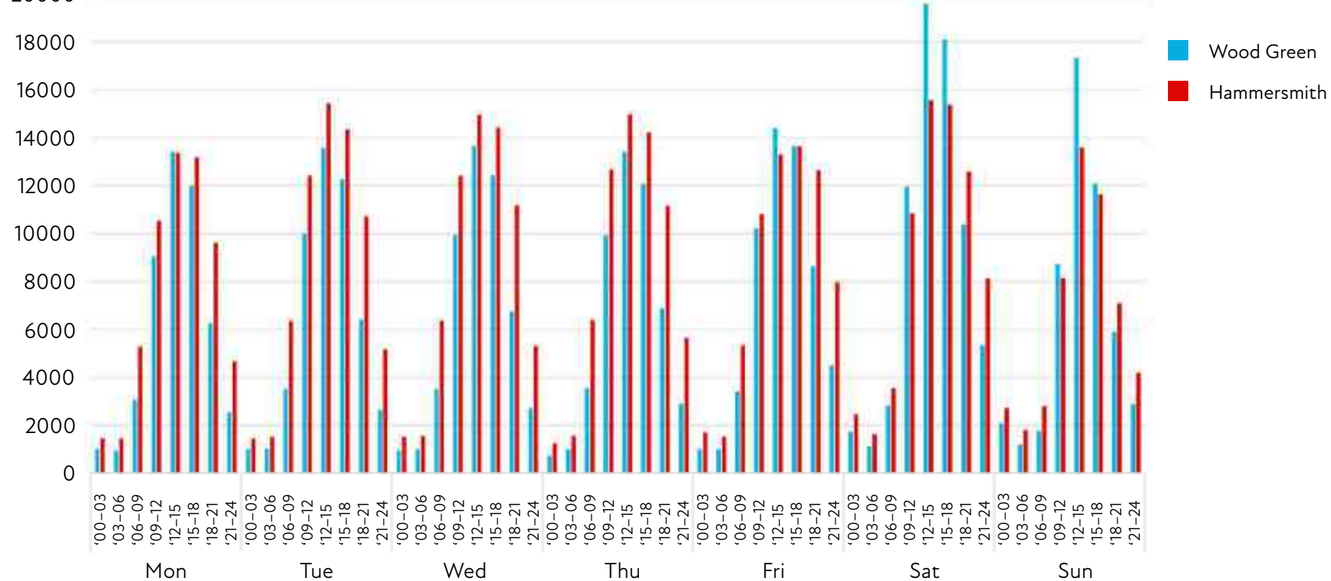


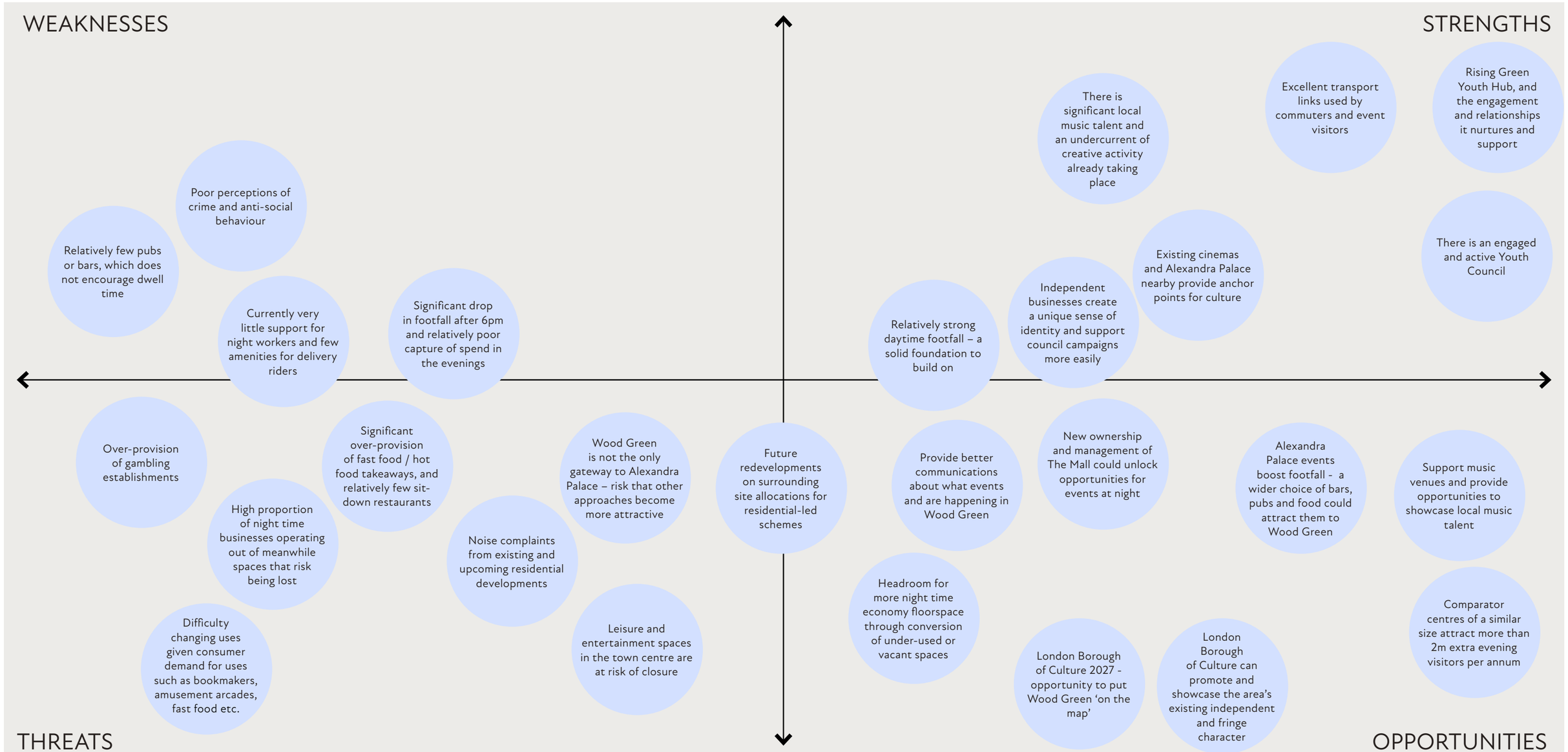
Fig. 13 Wood Green footfall compared to Hammersmith 2023

5 KEY FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 SWOT ANALYSIS

5.2 KEY FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 SWOT ANALYSIS



5.2 MAKING WOOD GREEN A WELCOMING PLACE

S short term project

M medium term project

L long term project

5.2.1 WHAT DOES IT MEAN TO BE A WELCOMING PLACE AT NIGHT?

5.2.1.1 How does the design and maintenance of the public realm support people to feel a sense of welcome and belonging when they visit Wood Green at night?

5.2.1.2 How does the business mix and night time economy encourage a diversity of people to be out at night?

5.2.1.3 What role can businesses play to support the development of a welcoming town centre at night?

5.2.2 YOUNG PEOPLE

5.2.2.1 Young people are hyper-vigilant walking through streets and estates off the High Road and around Turnpike Lane and Noel Park. They avoid back streets and residential areas and stick to the High Road as it is considered safer. Young people are sometimes wary of the police and would like to see approaches to safety built upon strong relationships between adults and young people, and a sense of community, familiarity and trust.

5.2.2.2 Recommendation 1 S

Rename the BID Rangers to reflect more of a 'host' type role that provides a welcoming and reassuring presence at night. Support engagement between them and young people through local schools and Rising Green Youth Hub to promote a sense of familiarity and trust.

5.2.3 APPROACHES TO SAFETY AT NIGHT

5.2.3.1 Aspirations for growing Wood Green's night time economy are contingent on people feeling welcome and safe in the town centre at night.

5.2.3.2 Recommendation 2 S

Promote the importance of attracting a wider range of people to the town centre at night to improve perceptions of vibrancy, safety and welcome. Supporting uses and events that attract young people, women, people with disabilities and older adults - and having a wide range of people visibly out and about after dark - can help make places feel safer and more welcoming to those who avoid the area at night.

5.2.3.3 Recommendation 3 M

Commission a study into the models and effectiveness of safe haven programmes and explore which options would be suitable for Wood Green. This could include support for businesses and venues in the town centre to provide safe places, business accreditation schemes, static or mobile 'safety hubs', and coordination with the Rangers.

5.2.4 THE MALL

5.2.4.1 Young people on the youth audit expressed feeling safe in The Mall due to it being a self-contained, indoor environment with a consistent security presence. It was noted that one security staff member is a former youth worker and is good at building positive relationships with young people.

5.2.4.2 Recommendation 4 S M

Encourage the new operators to protect and include evening and night time uses in their plans, building upon The Mall's existing night time uses and aspirations for a diverse, inclusive, culture-led night time economy. In the short term, explore ways to create a more attractive and visible presence or 'shop window' on the High Road, with intuitive wayfinding to uses that are open late. In the longer term, work with the operators to explore regular evening and night time 'Lates' and social and cultural events in The Mall and surrounding spaces, such as the rooftop car park.

5.2.5 WOOD GREEN LIBRARY

5.2.5.1 Wood Green library is a key local civic space in a prominent location that is in need of investment and modernisation. The interior layout and facilities of the library could be improved to help diversify the library's use, better support an ongoing programme of Library Lates, and provide natural surveillance of the public realm outside.

5.2.5.2 Recommendation 5 M

The library could be reimagined as a flexible, multi-purpose space that hosts a variety of activities, events and performances, day and night. Any refurbishment should consider how the library frontage contributes to natural surveillance of the public realm and showcases the various activities within.

5.2.6 LIBRARY SITES

5.2.6.1 The wider library sites, including the covered space around the library and the external forecourt, are currently ill-defined and detract from the sense of welcome at night. They are perceived to be sites of anti-social behaviour. The route that connects the High Road to the Cultural Quarter around the library is a key connection but could be better activated after dark. Businesses operating from the library sites do not contribute to active frontages along this route and large vacant units further weaken the contribution of these spaces to the town centre.

5.2.6.2 Recommendation 6 M

Build upon the existing Library Lates programme and test extending activity into the adjacent arcade, which could be named to give it a stronger sense of place and destination. Explore opportunities for new food and drink businesses to lease the vacant units in the arcade to activate the site at night as a food hall or cluster of street food stalls with seating. Consider the suitability of these units to provide small, flexible, low-cost rent to support food start-ups. The library arcade provides an opportunity for testing uses that could be integrated with any future redevelopment of the site.

5.2.7 INACTIVE FRONTAGES AND VACANT USES

5.2.7.1 There are a number of key commercial units in strategic locations that could be occupied by night time businesses to activate the area after 6pm, provide passive surveillance along the High Road and into side streets, and improve pedestrian links to cultural venues off the High Road.

5.2.7.2 Recommendation 7 M

Encourage and support opportunities to activate units along strategic pedestrian routes with night time uses. Locations could include the currently vacant unit on the corner of Bradley Road and Station Road leading towards Alexandra Palace, the former Jolly Angler pub, and ground floor premises overlooking pedestrian spaces such as the library forecourt and Lymington Avenue.

POCKET SPACES

5.2.7.3 Pedestrian-priority pocket spaces such as the small public space at 62-64 High Road, and the pedestrianised area fronting Turnpike Lane station near the closed public toilets, are not active in the evening and night nor well overlooked by adjacent businesses at night.

5.2.7.4 Recommendation 8 S

Test new uses in under-used pedestrian-priority spaces. These could include buskers, food trucks or stalls, and outdoor seating for adjacent hospitality uses. Work with TfL to explore opportunities to activate the disused public toilets by Turnpike Lane with an evening and night time use that provides natural surveillance by the bus station and includes accessible toilet facilities.

TURNPIKE LANE GATEWAY

5.2.7.6 Turnpike Lane Station is a gateway to the town centre but young people describe feeling unsafe in that area.

5.2.7.7 Recommendation 9 L

Invest in the public spaces around Turnpike Lane station to improve the gateway space. This could include feasibility studies to improve pedestrian crossings and underpasses, lighting the station building after dark, and providing more visibly active uses after 6pm. This could include the disused public toilet block and later opening of the bus station kiosk/ takeaway, and the café in Duckett's Common.

5.2.8 BUSINESS TRAINING

5.2.8.1 The council would like to support businesses to adopt best practices in the management of their venues at night.

5.2.8.2 Recommendation 10 M

Develop training for businesses to support the council's VAWG strategy by ensuring staff are trained as active bystanders to intervene safely when they witness sexual harassment. Roll out training through the licensing system and include resources and support for businesses to adopt best practices on other issues such as waste management and sustainability.

5.2.9 CASE STUDIES

CASE STUDY 01: BR1 LATES



Bromley Council organised three 'BR1 Lates' events that boosted 6pm-9pm footfall by 107%, 9pm-midnight footfall by 132% and 6pm-9pm spend by 70%. The programme was promoted by developing BR1 Lates branding and a marketing campaign that attracted visitors from outside the borough. Bromley Council also installed permanent lighting and projections outside stations, in trees along the high street and on the Churchill Theatre façade. Permanent electrical power points were also introduced to support future events in the high street's pedestrianised area and an adjacent green space. The council also developed a Business Night Time Toolkit to support businesses operating at night

Image credit: LB Bromley

CASE STUDY 02: FORE STREET



Fore Street Library in Enfield was redesigned as a Living Room Library with flexible, reconfigurable spaces that can host various activities simultaneously. The council-owned venue is fitted with lighting and sound equipment, movable bookshelves and a stage to host events. A local Community Interest Company (CIC) was established to take on the programming of the space which includes monthly 'Thursday Lates'.

Image credit: Jan Kattein Architects







CASE STUDY 03: WOOLWICH



Woolwich Indoor Market is a new indoor food market located in a vacant ground floor commercial unit on Powis Street. The space used to host the council's housing service centre and is now home to small independent food and drink businesses.

Image credit: Publica

CASE STUDY 04: GREEN LANES



Public realm and lighting improvements in Green Lanes introduced warm lighting and street furniture at street corners to unify the business interior and the exterior public realm. Active frontages bring life to two sides of the building, ensuring side streets are overlooked and activated by late night uses. The very warm lighting provides a sociable and welcoming atmosphere after dark and encourages people to dwell in public outside pubs, restaurants and public transport hubs after dark.

Image credit: Studio Dekka, 2013-2015

CASE STUDY 05: TOTTENHAM



The High Cross in Tottenham is a small pub that operates out of a former Victorian public toilet. The building was vacant before being refurbished by Haringey Council as part of the Mayor of London's Growth on the High Street project .

Image credit: Kerry Byrne

5.3 CULTURE AT THE HEART OF WOOD GREEN

S short term project

M medium term project

L long term project

5.3.1 WHAT DOES IT MEAN TO PUT CULTURE AT THE HEART OF WOOD GREEN?

5.3.1.1 The upcoming London Borough of Culture programme in 2027 provides an opportunity to showcase, support and partner with cultural producers and venues in Wood Green to expand the area's night time offer.

5.3.1.2 How can Wood Green support grassroots and independent night time local businesses, creatives and cultural venues?

5.3.2 LIVE MUSIC

5.3.2.1 Stakeholders expressed a desire for more live music and evening and night time events in the town centre.

5.3.2.2 Recommendation 1 M

Explore opportunities for a music-led placemaking strategy, which could include making the case for establishing new live music venues in the town centre that complement the larger scales of the nearby Alexandra Palace and Tottenham Stadium. Use the Borough of Culture to help test event sizes, locations and types, broker partnerships and establish Wood Green as North London's town centre for music. In the short term, offer support for businesses to programme night time events and music performances through workshops on event promotion and live music staging. Broker partnerships between local artists, producers, promoters and the venues that could host them. Partner with local organisations such as the Record Shop, music recording studios and Rising Green to nurture talent and provide opportunities for young people to produce and manage music showcase events. Support and empower local cultural organisations to lead the curation and staging of projects, events and festivals.

5.3.3 WOOD GREEN FRINGE

5.3.3.1 The 'Cultural Quarter' is located off the High Road and wayfinding to it is poor. There is a tension between over-branding the area and formalising it as a cultural quarter for the town centre and retaining its bottom-up, grassroots, and 'edgy' character.

5.3.3.2 Recommendation 2 S

Explore opportunities to drive footfall to the Cultural Quarter by establishing a festival - based on an Edinburgh Fringe or Camden Crawl style model - that invites people into spaces and venues across the town centre and Cultural Quarter for live performances and workshops into the evening and night. Work with existing businesses and creatives in and around Coburg Road and premises that could host live music alongside their main offer (e.g. pubs, cafes and the library).

5.3.4 OPPORTUNITIES ON THE HIGH STREET

5.3.4.1 The town centre is home to some unique independent businesses, such as Mary's Record Shop, Ludo's, Oita, Karamel and the Green Rooms. Very few of these businesses occupy traditional commercial units on the High Road and many are meanwhile uses. Where creative businesses have expressed a desire to find a space on the High Road, leases have typically been too short to establish enough time to trial and test ideas and rents have been too high.

5.3.4.2 Recommendation 3 M

Explore opportunities to rent council-owned properties on the High Road to creative night time businesses with a flexible, longer-term lease to allow for new business models to be tested and proven.

5.3.5 LIGHTING

5.3.5.1 There are a number of architectural features that add to the character of the area by day but are lost at night.

5.3.5.2 Recommendation 4 S

Work with building owners to explore opportunities for selective illumination of architectural features, prioritising those associated with public buildings, overlooking pedestrian spaces and/or aiding wayfinding (e.g. at street corners or on the skyline). These could include public murals and the facades of Wood Green station, St Mark's and St Michael's Church spires, and painted car park ramp of The Mall. Use existing gobo projectors to project artworks that are bespoke, specific to the site they are projected on, and promote Wood Green as a place for night time culture.

5.3.6 ALEXANDRA PALACE

5.3.6.1 Alexandra Palace is a major cultural anchor but its location and accessibility makes it difficult for Wood Green capitalise on the footfall it brings.

5.3.6.2 Recommendation 5 M

Work with Alexandra Palace to consider how event-goers could be incentivised to visit the town centre before or after their event. This could be through promotions, special offers and themed nights that link Alexandra Palace to hospitality and cultural venues on the High Road. Work with Alexandra Palace to understand what types of venues and operators would attract their audiences to Wood Green. Work with Alexandra Palace on how their plans to provide a permanent space for their Young Creative Network at 40 Cumberland Road could improve links to the town centre.

5.3.7 COMMUNICATION WITH BUSINESSES

5.3.7.1 Night time creative businesses rarely hear from the council about upcoming events, opportunities or programmes. Some businesses' only contact with the council is through their regulatory and enforcement teams if there have been complaints. A culture of supportive, collaborative, regular and proactive communication with businesses should be encouraged and coordinated across all departments.

5.3.7.2 Recommendation 6 S

Connect businesses to support, opportunities and key contacts and bring them into planning discussions for Borough of Culture to see how they could benefit from and support the programme. There is already some business coordination to develop programmes and events together but this could be formalised, strengthened and supported by the council and BID through regular communications and newsletters.

5.3.8 PREEMPTING CONFLICTS IN USE

5.3.8.1 The development of large new residential developments may pose a threat to the operations of existing and future night time businesses.

5.3.8.2 Recommendation 7 S

Map existing night time businesses that may be impacted by consented residential schemes and identify where Agent of Change principles apply. Proactively communicate with businesses at risk from upcoming development by providing information about upcoming planning applications and offering support for submitting representations. Work with planning officers to ensure developers are aware of their obligations regarding Agent of Change, and encourage them to actively engage with local businesses and support the council's cultural aspirations

5.3.9 STAKEHOLDER FORUM

5.3.9.1 There is no formal forum or group that meets to coordinate events or share information between night time businesses.

5.3.9.2 Recommendation 8 M

Convene a night time cultural forum for Wood Green to share information and opportunities and coordinate events. Consider establishing a Community Interest Company to curate a programme of night time events in council assets and public spaces, using the Borough of Culture as a catalyst. Include creative partners such as Alexandra Palace and their Young Creative Network and create a dedicated brand and website with information about upcoming night time events.

CASE STUDY 06: AMPLIFY!



Amplify! is an initiative to support businesses seeking to add a live music programme to their venue. The city of Parramatta has hired a part-time music events producer to provide businesses with the technical skills to host live music events. The initiative seeks to redress the lack of full-time music venues in the city. A study by CGA, the NTIA and GigPig found that 79% of pubs, bars and nightclubs experience increases in revenue when they host live music. The research also found that live events can increase spend per visit by 64%, dwell time by 61% and footfall by 36%.

Image credit: Katrina James

CASE STUDY 07: HACKNEY



Hackney Council has developed and rolled out an online portal for all licensed businesses in the borough. The system acts as a one-stop-shop for businesses and provides relevant news and weekly planning updates filtered to their location. These highlight new developments that may have an impact on night time businesses such as changes of use from commercial to residential premises or other instances where the Agent of Change principle may apply. The online system also includes guidance for businesses to make representations on schemes that may impact their trading at night.

Image credit: Moth Club

CASE STUDY 08: SOHO



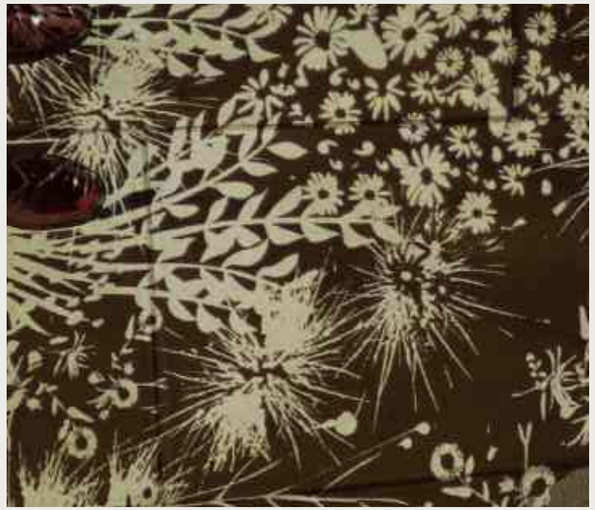
In 2022, the streets and alleys surrounding The Photographers Gallery were transformed into Soho Photography Quarter, a permanent public exhibition through frieze banners, projections and soundscapes. The murals and artworks are lit to ensure enjoyment throughout the evening and nighttime and aid wayfinding in the area.

Image credit: The Photographer's Gallery

CASE STUDY 09: OXFORD STREET











Westminster City Council commissioned and installed over twenty bespoke, site-specific image projections to welcome people back to Oxford Street after lockdown. The projectors were mounted to existing streetlighting columns. The lighting designers collaborated with stake-holders along the street, including the Photographers Gallery and the London College of Fashion, who ran a competition among students to have their work projected on the university's façade.

Image credit: Publica

5.4 PUTTING THE GREEN INTO WOOD GREEN

S short term project

M medium term project

L long term project

5.4.1 HOW CAN GREEN AND OPEN SPACES SUPPORT THE TOWN CENTRE'S NIGHT TIME ECONOMY?

5.4.11.1 DUCKETTS COMMON

5.4.11.2 Ducketts Common provides access to free leisure and exercise spaces that are well used and visible from the High Road. The cafe at the northern end is active by day and features a glowing globe on the roof, which serves as a beacon at night at an otherwise inactive corner.

5.4.11.3 Recommendation 1 S

Support the café operator to extend their opening hours into the evening and night time, with opportunities to spill out into the common overlooking the junction, tube entrance and bus stops. Consider trialling the outdoor space during the summer by introducing low-cost resurfacing of the grassed area, flexible seating and lighting (e.g. festoons) to test the use of the space as a mini public square for eating, drinking and socialising into the evening and night.

5.4.2 CASE STUDIES

CASE STUDY 10: BRUSSELS



The Brussels City Region's Environment Department developed a series of seasonal, modular social spaces deployed in city parks over the summer months. Known as '*guinguettes*', the kiosks are open seven days a week from 11am to 10pm all summer long and provide food and drink. The food menu is designed to provide healthy options and is procured from local businesses. The structures also host evening events and concerts.

Image credit: Florence L.

CASE STUDY 11: LISBON



A network of 19th Century kiosks that had fallen into disrepair have been refurbished to provide social outdoor dining and drinking spaces across the city. Open from morning to late night and located in parks, public squares and viewpoints, the kiosks support activity in public spaces into the evening and night time.

Image credit: Marco Antunes

5.5 LIVING WELL

S short term project

M medium term project

L long term project

5.5.5 HOW COULD WOOD GREEN SUPPORT NIGHT WORKERS AND RESIDENTS TO LIVE WELL AROUND THE CLOCK?

5.5.5.1 How can the council better support night workers?

5.5.5.2 What can planning, licensing and regeneration teams do about the proliferation of gambling establishments in the town centre?

5.5.5.3 How can healthier food options be supported to establish themselves in the town centre?

5.5.5.4 How can businesses and events cater to a wider audience at night?

5.5.1 WELLBEING OF NIGHT WORKERS

5.5.1.1 There are opportunities to work more closely with Public Health officials to support the health and wellbeing of night workers.

5.5.1.2 Recommendation 1 S

Work with night time employers and night workers to promote health, wellbeing and good working conditions. Share existing best practices and resources with businesses. These include resources by The Liminal Space's 'Night Club' and Bristol City Council's 'Thrive at Night' handbooks.

5.5.2 ACCESS TO HEALTHY FOOD AT NIGHT

5.5.2.1 There are a large number of fast food outlets and hot food takeaways in the town centre. The impact of these spaces is heightened at night where they make up a larger share of food businesses that remain open late.

5.5.2.2 Recommendation 2 S

Support and, where possible, incentivise existing and new night time operators to include healthy food on their menus to diversify the food offer at night. Support later opening of cafés and restaurants that offer sit-down meals, such as the cluster near Wood Green Station, surrounding Turnpike Lane Station (Roj Café and Olive Brunch) and the food stalls in the late-opening section of the Mall. Test late-opening of multiple units at once as part of a regular 'Lates' programme or to coincide with larger events to ensure a critical mass.

5.5.3 ALCOHOL-FREE, LOW COST AND FAMILY-FRIENDLY EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES

5.5.3.1 Stakeholders would like to see more low cost and family-friendly events and activities in the town centre at night to support more people to socialise and use the town centre after dark.

5.5.3.2 Recommendation 3 M

5.5.3.3 Explore the feasibility of offering discounts to businesses and organisations who rent their premises from the council on the condition that they provide regular, free, family-friendly events after 6pm, which could include alcohol-free events. Support businesses to improve the range and marketing of their alcohol-free offer through workshops and resources.

5.5.3.4 GAMBLING

5.5.3.5 There is an over-provision of gambling premises in Wood Green, including betting shops, amusement and adult gaming centres and casinos. Many of these spaces remain open until late or overnight and, in some parts of the town centre, they are the only businesses open late.

5.5.3.6 Recommendation 4 L

Work with planning policy and licensing teams to limit the growth of betting shops and adult gaming centres. Support campaigns that raise awareness about gambling harm and strategies to manage gambling addiction.

5.5.4 MANAGING DELIVERY RIDERS

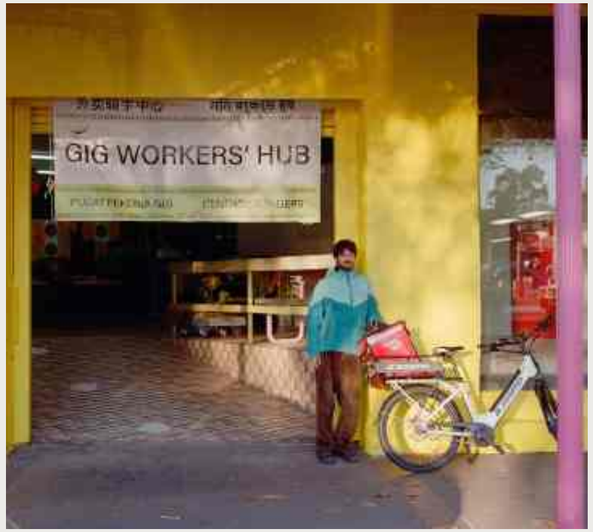
5.5.4.1 The prevalence of hot food takeaways in the town centre causes some conflicts between delivery riders and other town centre users. In particular, there are concerns about cyclists using pavements to access businesses and delivery riders congregating in the library forecourt.

5.5.4.2 Recommendation 5 M

Encourage businesses that use delivery apps and any cloud kitchens to provide basic amenities for riders, such as access to a phone charger, a place to wait and toilet facilities. Explore the feasibility of providing a gig economy worker hub in the town centre to improve working conditions and provide a space off pedestrian thoroughfares. Work with delivery app providers to engage delivery riders.

5.5.6 CASE STUDIES

CASE STUDY 12: MELBOURNE



The City of Melbourne has funded a space for gig economy workers to meet each other, access basic amenities and build ties of solidarity. The project was also supported by local unions, food delivery platforms and the regional government. The space is open from 4pm–9pm from Wednesdays to Friday and allows food delivery riders to access free food, drink and legal support.

Image credit: Yaseera Moosa

CASE STUDY 13: BRISTOL NIGHTS



Bristol Nights launched Thrive at Night, a programme of mental health and wellbeing support for night workers in the city. The scheme offers night workers online resources, training material and trauma support. The online resources offer workers practical advice and signpost people to existing support groups and peer networks. Night time venue managers can also access guidance on designing wellbeing policies and mental health support for staff through a manager's handbook.

Image credit: Bristol Nights

5.5.7 CASE STUDIES

CASE STUDY 14: WALTHAMSTOW



Welcome to the Forest was a temporary tap room operating from a council-owned property in Walthamstow. The lease agreement provided a discount to the venue's rent on the condition that it include weekly alcohol free youth events in its programme of events. The venue partnered with a local music charity and schools to host songwriter sessions that invited young people to programme, produce and perform at the venues.

Image credit: LB Waltham Forest

CASE STUDY 15: BRENT



Brent Council is calling for urgent reform of the Gambling Act 2005, highlighting how current laws prevent local authorities from stopping the harmful spread of gambling venues, especially in vulnerable areas like Harlesden. They outline six key proposals, including ending the "Aim to Permit" policy, introducing a statutory levy on gambling operators, and banning gambling advertising to better protect communities.

Image credit: Ben Frost, Unsplash

5.6 NORTH LONDON'S TOWN CENTRE FOR ALL

S short term project

M medium term project

L long term project

5.6.1 WHAT DOES IT MEAN FOR WOOD GREEN TO BE NORTH LONDON'S TOWN CENTRE FOR ALL AT NIGHT?

5.6.1.1 How can the council attract new night time venues to the town centre?

5.6.1.2 How can the existing economy at night be protected?

5.6.1.3 How can existing assets, events and spaces be better communicated to residents and visitors?

5.6.1.4 How can the economy at night grow without adversely impacting on residential amenity and how can new housing in and around the town centre co-exist with a night time economy?

5.6.1.5 What role can markets and pop-ups play in the growth of the town centre's economy at night?

5.6.2 DIVERSIFICATION

5.6.2.1 Stakeholders expressed a desire for a mixed and layered economy at night that encourages dwell and spontaneity with uses such as theatre, poetry, rooftop bars, comedy and music.

5.6.2.2 Recommendation 1 M

Pilot a night time diversification grant to support businesses to establish a regular programme of night time events and activities. Promote the nesting of these programmes in existing businesses and support cultural events that complement existing hospitality uses.

5.6.3 NIGHT MARKETS AND EVENTS

5.6.3.1 The council has published a new markets strategy and there are opportunities to test and trial night markets in Wood Green.

5.6.3.2 Recommendation 2 S

Work with the BID to pilot a night market. Consider Lymington Avenue (although noting potential issues with pigeons), the arcade by the library and The Mall. Partner with local community and creative groups and market the event well in advance. Collect data on visitor numbers and their feedback, alongside spend at stalls and nearby businesses on the High Road. Repeat the night market several times to properly test the concept, taking lessons learned from previous ones.

5.6.4 NOISE POLICY

5.6.4.1 Businesses reported a lack of nuance in noise policy to balance business and residential needs. This threatens businesses, constrains the events they can do, reduces income and causes stress and fear to use later licences where they have been granted.

5.6.4.2 Recommendation 3 M

Develop a responsive noise alert system that directly notifies businesses of a noise report, giving as much information about the report as possible to support quick mediation and mitigation. Make clear that activity before a certain time does not constitute nuisance. Promote good acoustic design and sound proofing through planning and licensing policies and conditions. Facilitate closer working between Environmental Health and Planning officers to manage noise issues and risks through the planning process and the use of the Agent of Change principle. Consider using planning policies to proactively designate places where noise-generating activities can take place.

5.6.5 UNIT SIZES

5.6.5.1 Wood Green has a comparably small total number of night time units compared to other Metropolitan centres and comparator town centres. This suggests that Wood Green could support a larger night time economy in terms of floorspace and, in particular, unit numbers.

5.6.5.2 Recommendation 4 M

The council could encourage later opening of existing uses, nesting of new evening and night time uses in existing premises (e.g. pop-up bars, small scale live music, evening workshops), conversion of traditionally daytime uses (e.g. retail) to evening and night time uses (e.g. cultural, hospitality, entertainment and experiential), and some sub-division of larger units to create clusters of smaller units with complementary evening and night time uses.

5.6.6 RESTAURANTS, BARS AND PUBS

5.6.6.1 Comparisons with other similar town centres suggest an opportunity to encourage more restaurants, pubs and bars to increase average dwell time and broaden the town centre's existing appeal. Stakeholders also expressed a lack of diversity among, in particular, the bar and pub offer.

5.6.6.2 Recommendation 5 M

Establish a small grant to support new restaurant, pub and bar uses in the town centre. Prioritise businesses that would bring vacant properties back into commercial use. Provide business support and 'how to' guides to help existing and potential operators navigate regulatory frameworks and best practices. Ensure any food-based strategy acknowledges and complements the nearby destinations of Green Lanes and Haringey.

5.6.7 TRANSITION BETWEEN DAYTIME AND NIGHT TIME ECONOMIES

5.6.7.1 Peaks of footfall during the evening do not necessarily translate into higher spending in the town centre and there could be scope to capture more spend from current daytime visitors.

5.6.7.2 Recommendation 6 S

Encourage a network of businesses to test regular later opening together as part of a pilot 'Lates' programme, which could coincide with special events locally and a marketing campaign to help establish the event in the calendar. Use the London Borough of Culture programmme to test this. Collect footfall, spend and sentiment data during events to make the case for more regular evening and night time events.

5.6.8 COMMUNICATING WHAT'S ON

5.6.8.1 Existing cultural assets are hard to find and people do not know what events are happening in the town centre at night.

5.6.8.2 Recommendation 7 S

5.6.8.3 Develop a wayfinding strategy to connect the cultural quarter to the town centre. Explore options to use lighting, public realm improvements and public art to better signpost people to the cultural quarter. Pay particular attention to wayfinding at night, exploring options to illuminate public artwork. Consider using digital tools as well such as a website and online directory to provide information about events in the area. Use council-owned digital totems and advertising to promote local events.

5.6.9 CASE STUDIES

CASE STUDY 16: HACKNEY



The London Borough of Hackney has invested in an online portal for licensed businesses to directly receive noise reports and information about the timings and nature of the complaints. In the past, businesses could wait up to 30 days while reports were processed at the council. The new system supports businesses to address issues quickly and mediate with neighbours.

Image credit: LB Hackney

CASE STUDY 17: COORDINATION



The London borough of Hammersmith and Fulham has brought together its planning and licensing departments under a single directorate. This helps coordinate the two functions and brings licensing officers and committee members into strategic planning conversations about the role of licensing in supporting town centre strategies. It has also prompted planning officers to change any planning conditions that overly restricted opening hours for commercial premises in town centres.

Image credit: Publica

CASE STUDY 18: DIVERSIFICATION



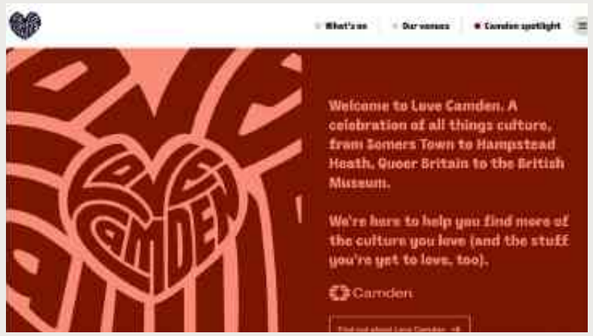


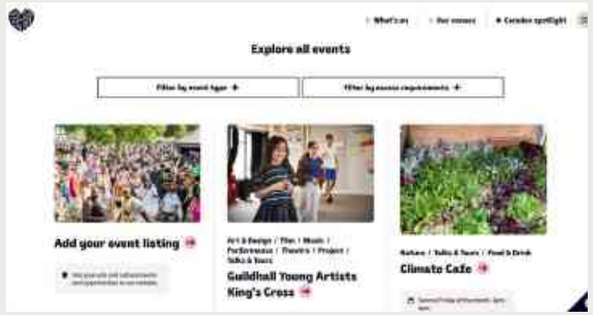
The city of Parramatta in New South Wales introduced a night time diversification grant offering businesses up to AUS$10,000 to test and trial new night time events and uses in their premises. The programme supports creative and non-traditional night time events in non-night time spaces. In Ireland,

Galway City Council has launched Café Lates, a pilot grant funding project for cafés to introduce engaging cultural programming after 6pm.

Image credit: Parramatta and Galway City

CASE STUDY 19: CAMDEN





The London Borough of Camden has invested in Love Camden, a website and social media platform which broadcasts events and festivals to the public. It's What's On page allows users to filter events by accessibility, from events with baby changing facilities to British sign language interpreted events. The platform is also utilised to share policy such as the borough's Cultural Strategy.

Image credit: LB Camden

CASE STUDY 20: EALING





The What's On page of Ealing's arts and culture website details upcoming events, fairs and workshops. The events can be filtered by town and target audience. The Ealing arts and culture website also points users towards venues for hire and ways to get involved in exhibiting or contributing the culture scene.

Image credit: LB Ealing

CASE STUDY 21: TOTTENHAM



Public safety interventions: Girls Of The Light. In this interactive art project, artist Hanna Benihoud projected animated women in dark spaces in Tottenham. Illuminating these intimidating spaces temporarily changes the experience from feeling unsafe and intimidating to celebratory. The project highlighted the difference in how women use the city after dark.

Image credit: Hanna Benihoud

CASE STUDY 22: STOCKHOLM



'Stockholm Underground', delivered by Clear Channel in 2019, uses digital billboards to advertise and direct people to upcoming live show from unsigned local bands. The project was a reaction to several music venues closing in the city. GPS-coordinates of grassroots music venues were used to trigger the 100 closest billboards to display information about an event.

The initiative highlights the potential to use existing infrastructure and smart technology to support local businesses and creatives. It also exhibits the successful partnerships between advertisers, infrastructure-owners and cultural venues.

Image credit: Clear Channel

5.7 AN ECONOMY TO BENEFIT EVERYONE

S short term project

M medium term project

L long term project

5.7.1 WHAT DOES IT MEAN FOR AN ECONOMY TO BENEFIT EVERYONE?

5.7.1.1 How can the council ensure that the independent character of the town centre is retained and that night time activities and spaces are accessible and meet the needs of lower income and younger audiences who risk being displaced or alienated from new developments and businesses?

5.7.1.2 How can night time businesses support the achievement of strategic council-wide priorities?

5.7.2 IMPROVING THE OFFER FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

5.7.2.1 Wood Green is not seen as somewhere for young people to spend time and parents question why young people would be out in the town centre past 6pm. Rising Green has challenged this perception recently, offering a free place for young people to meet and socialise that is highly valued by young people. There is a strong demand for free activities and community events for young people on the High Road. These activities could happen in the evening and night and be designed to be multi-generational and youth-led to challenge stigmas about young people, give them a sense of ownership and agency, and bring different generations together.

5.7.2.2 Recommendation 1 S

Test youth-led and youth-curated evening events in council-owned premises, such as the library and adjacent arcade, which benefits from being covered (thermal comfort and sound management), having access to toilets, and being a relatively self-contained space that is easier to manage. Provide non-alcohol-led spaces for young adults, LGBTQ+ youth and young creatives to connect and network with similar groups. Test pop-up events, such as busking, small-scale performances and talent shows, in key public spaces such as Spouter's Corner and Lymington Avenue to give youth culture and talent a positive presence on the High Road after dark.

5.7.3 INDEPENDENT CHARACTER AND IDENTITY

5.7.3.1 The High Road stands out for its independent retail and strong sense of local identity and pride. This can however make it challenging to stay open and trade later when businesses are smaller and independent and facing rising costs of doing business.

5.7.3.2 Recommendation 2 L

Avoid over-branding the town centre and encourage independent businesses to work together to collectively establish a bottom-up identity for the town centre, linking with the branding for the London Borough of Culture. Nurture a business- and community-led evening and night time programme through small grants and community-curated events. Support businesses to establish local forums and groups to create a stronger network and sense of empowerment. Explore the potential to offer discounts on council leases to businesses that are independent, employ local people and are culture-led.

5.7.4 UTILISING AND ENHANCING EXISTING SKILLS

5.7.4.1 The existing Cultural Quarter houses creative industries and makerspaces which have the skills and capacity for the fabrication, production and assembly required for putting on events.

5.7.4.2 Recommendation 3 M

Encourage local businesses to offer training and upskilling, to share creative expertise for event delivery. Provide links between event management expertise and local people and organisations, thus empowering them and giving businesses a sense of ownership over local events. Use London Borough of Culture as an opportunity to hire local makers and producers to put on events and festivals.

5.7.5 CASE STUDIES

CASE STUDY 23: EAST STREET



Bristol City Council made available a vacant property grant allowing businesses to apply for between £2,500 - £10,000 to bring a vacant commercial property back into permanent or temporary use. The council has made publicly available a map of council-owned properties for let or sale. Recipients of the grant must be an independent micro business or CIC and can use the grant for capital improvements or equipment to support the business to operate.

Image credit: Publica

CASE STUDY 24: UPTOWN



The New South Wales (NSW) Government has made AUS$5 million available to support the development of night time districts across Greater Sydney through its Uptown Programme. Grants of up to AUS$200,000 are offered to groups of three or more businesses within a town centre, high street or neighbourhood to form a district team and support greater coordination, place-management, night time events, marketing and business engagement. The programme fast-tracks the creation of local business management organisations and provides an accelerator to coach and upskill newly formed district teams by supporting them to develop their vision, apply for grants, identify sponsors and work with collaborators. The funding supports district teams to employ staff to manage the coordination between businesses and strengthen the identity of districts as night time destinations. To date, 38 district teams have received funding with a third round of funding set to take place in 2025.

Image credit: Create New South Wales

CASE STUDY 25: BEXLEYHEATH



The London Borough of Bexley organised a series of five night markets between June and October 2022 in Bexleyheath town centre. The events ran between 6 pm and 10 pm along the pedestrianised Broadway. The markets were part of the High Streets for All programme in Bexleyheath and were organised by a consortium of partners including the council, the local BID and 4 local schools. The events were co-designed with young people and included a youth enterprise challenge with young people learning business and marketing skills and developing products, which were sold at the night markets. Young people also organised and curated a youth talent show that took place during the September event.

Image credit: Publica

5.8 OVERARCHING RECOMMENDATIONS

S short term project

M medium term project

L long term project

5.8.3 WHICH RECOMMENDATIONS BRIDGE ALL SHAPING WOOD GREEN THEMES?

5.8.3.1 What are the next steps following this study?

5.8.3.2 How could the council best facilitate and manage the delivery of the recommendations in this study?

5.8.1 IMPLEMENTING THE LEARNINGS FROM THIS STUDY

5.8.1.1 The borough has already adopted plans and policies that support the economy at night in Haringey. There is an opportunity to build on the findings of this study to support night time businesses in Wood Green. The research could also be replicated across other town centres in the borough or at a borough-wide scale.

5.8.1.2 Recommendation 1 S

Commission a borough-wide Night Time Economy Strategy. The strategy should be based on wider engagement to ensure hard-to-reach demographics such as young people are heard from as well as further engagement with businesses to co-create a borough-wide vision, with town centre-specific detail. Build upon and celebrate the existing character and assets found in Haringey's town centres to provide a diverse economy at night across the borough. Work with local stakeholders and delivery partners to ensure their close involvement in the development and implementation of the strategy. Follow the GLA's Night Time Strategy Guidance and review other council projects against 24-hour considerations.

5.8.2 COORDINATION WITHIN THE COUNCIL

5.8.2.1 There is strong support from officers for better coordination between departments and better information sharing to support the growth of the local economy at night.

5.8.2.2 Recommendation 2 S

Establish an internal night time economy officer working group to meet regularly and progress the recommendations of this report. Consider including the Met Police and other external stakeholders as required in these meetings. Establish a night time economy lead officer and bring the licensing department into much closer alignment with the planning, economic development, property, regeneration and culture teams to ensure they are working together and aligning their policies and plans to meet strategic outcomes. Clearly establish where night time leadership and decision-making sits in the council.

APPENDICES

I STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT LOG

INTERNAL STAKEHOLDER CALL AND IN-PERSON MEETING LOG

VAWG

- The current administration has made a manifesto pledge to deliver a network of Safe Havens and make the public realm safer for women and girls. The support of night time businesses and the design of public spaces at night will be key to achieving this pledge. The council has yet to engage with businesses and there is an opportunity to convene night time businesses, engage with women and conduct night audits to inform this programme.
- As the economy at night in Wood Green grows, the council could engage with the Met Police to secure additional resources through Project Vigilant, which sees plain clothes and uniformed officers deployed to VAWG hotspots at night.
- There are opportunities to more consistently work in partnership across council teams. The Licensing and Violence Against Women and Girls teams could for example work together to develop training materials for licensed premises or to write conditions into their licenses to support campaigns and preventative work from the VAWG team.

WASTE

- Waste management in Wood Green has significantly improved in recent years with additional infrastructure and resource. Any growth in night time businesses could be managed by re-routing and re-prioritising waste collections.
- There is support for closer working. Other teams such as Licensing or Town Centres have a better real-time picture of the town centre as there is a three month lag between a business setting-up and them paying business rates, at which point the Waste Team start interacting with a new business. The Waste team are often reactive and would like to be more proactive. Could there be better data sharing with licensing and planning teams?
- There is an opportunity to develop a resource or toolkit for new businesses to explain waste management processes on the street and improve compliance with new businesses.

LICENSING

- Wood Green's economy at night is mostly restaurant-led.
- The town centre could do with a venue that is accessible to a wider audience. In terms of late night licences, there are adult gaming centres and a few restaurants as well as one club but these all have narrow audiences.
- The Dominion Centre Church has a capacity of 2,000 and can be hired out for concerts.

PLANNING

- Emerging local plan policies will direct largest night time uses and venues to Wood Green as the borough's largest centre with a significant catchment area. This supports a town centre first approach to preserve residential amenity and support public transport access to night time uses.
- Current planning pipeline does not suggest many new night time venues are planned in Wood Green with most new applications for night time uses in industrial areas and Tottenham. The new local plan supports night time uses in industrial areas if safe walking routes can be provided.
- The new local plan will include Agent of Change policies for the first time and it would be useful to share examples of the principle being applied.

HIGHWAYS AND LIGHTING

- The priority for the council is to reduce upward light pollution and reduce energy costs. Applying for Urban Dark Sky accreditation is also being considered.
- There are plans to put power supplies in Lymington Avenue and outside Wood Green Library to support food markets.

CULTURE

- Despite having an existing collection of grassroots and larger cultural spaces, Wood Green would benefit from a greater mix of venues.
- For many people, culture in Wood Green is as much about identity as cultural production or consumption.
- There is a strong demand from people to have more cultural activities to do on their doorsteps.
- Safety at night is a foundational factor to determine whether or not people will access cultural opportunities locally.
- Wayfinding to venues and communications about what's on could be improved to remove barriers to people accessing culture in Wood Green.
- A big opportunity for the council is to provide wayfinding and signposting (both physical and digital) to cultural opportunities.
- Large public spaces in Wood Green offer opportunities for outdoor events and there is an ambition to better connect eating out opportunities with cultural activities by encouraging people to have dinner in Wood Green before or after a cultural event for example.
- Council external communications could promote cultural events.
- There is a need to make pathways into creative and cultural jobs visible and to provide skills and training opportunities at affordable rates.
- The borough's diversity is not reflected at decision-making levels or in cultural and creative industries.
- Are there opportunities to embed creative and cultural activities in existing businesses?
- Internal working across council departments needs to be strengthened. Disjointed messaging when the culture team is pushing the London Borough of Culture message of being a rebel borough while other departments are being heavy handed in managing busking, as was the case with DJ AG for example.
- Wood Green library needs long-term investment to fulfill potential as a community hub.
- There needs to be clarity on where night time issues and considerations sit in the council. Is it a licensing, economic development, regeneration or culture team leading this work?
- The culture team is very keen to support night time industries and economies as the two are so linked to one another.

COMMUNITY SAFETY

- Despite having reduced significantly, the area is still associated with gang culture and the threats to public safety this causes.
- ASB and lower perceptions of safety around the two transport hubs.
- The space outside the library is an issue with lots of mopeds and delivery riders congregating but no facilities for them (inadequate parking, no public toilets). In the summer, this space attracts buskers which can be pleasant but it needs to be more controlled to avoid feeling unpleasant.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- There is an opportunity to bring the owners and operators of The Mall into strategic conversations and plans. Current partnership is based more on operational issues.
- Likewise, closer working with Alexandra Palace could support the local economy with better cross-promotion.
- Green Lanes has a more widely known and established restaurant scene. Can the two town centres be linked more together as a hospitality and evening destination?
- The town centre is underperforming and new night time uses are locating off the High Road itself. The High Road needs more diversity and life at night. Are there opportunities for non-alcohol-led uses?
- Currently, people primarily use the town centre to access the Underground network and to shop.
- There is an aspiration to develop a night market and link with Rising Green Youth Hub to get involved in the event. The plan is for the BID to deliver the market every month.
- The library is a key local asset and other town centres have done more with their libraries during the evening.

PUBLIC HEALTH

- The public health team works to embed health in all policies and works with licensing team on gambling and alcohol policies or with environmental health and trading standards teams to ensure retailers are not selling age restricted

products to minors.

- Would like to see healthier option in fast food outlets and a night time economy that doesn't involve alcohol as the borough has the highest hospital admission rate in London for alcohol related conditions. Would like to see more family-friendly options.
- There is a challenge with accessibility at night that prevents some people from going out at night.
- More and more retailers in the borough wanting a licence to sell alcohol – this has an impact on residents. The borough's alcohol strategy maps alcohol retailers and the High Road is a cluster. The borough has the highest per capita alcohol off-sales in London.
- Gambling premises are clustering in Wood Green. There is a duty to permit these unless there is strong evidence of potential harm to children. The health team are looking into planning processes to prevent them from opening.
- Night workers don't feature in health strategy and the council is not currently active in workplace health interventions
- The public health team commented on an application for a dark supermarket and managed to put in conditions for the applicant to provide internal spaces to rest and access chargers and toilets for riders.
- Lack of toilets and current lighting after dark means this is not somewhere people like to go after 8 or 9pm.
- There is a lack of variety on the High Road and the E Class for commercial premises makes it difficult to control the diversity and mix of businesses. Young people would like to see different things on the High Road.

DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT

- There is an opportunity for development management to be considered more strategically and to work more closely with regeneration team.
- The loss of Mecca Bingo to become student housing marks the loss of a potential large entertainment venue.
- With meanwhile uses, there should be earlier planning and coordination to retain those uses locally if possible.

PARKS

- Ducketts Common is used for events that run until 9pm in the summer. Difficult to imagine anything going on beyond 9pm. The site is quite difficult with historic issues of ASB and the council has refused applications to run an Octoberfest in the park before a it would have run until 10pm and caused disruptions.
- There is an ambition to have events in Wood Green Common although local resident groups would likely be opposed. There is a masterplan for the park, which includes designs to support HGV access and unlocks the potential for more events.
- Internal council teams such as engagement and active communities put on consultations and fitness events in the parks such as walking football and exercise classes.
- The focus is on generating income through hire fees for parks. In the future, there is an ambition to look at establishing a Christmas market. Fees are on a sliding scale with discounts for community groups and events.

PROPERTY

- Wood Green library is one of the town centre's main focal points and big assets. There is a lot of work to be done to improve the conditions of the spaces in and around the library and wayfinding.
- There are long-term plans for the regeneration of the site but in the short term there is a desire to occupy spaces. There is demand and the focus will be on the larger spaces to attract an anchor. It is about bringing in good tenants and providing a tenant mix.
- Getting the right tenant in is difficult and takes a lot of active management. Particularly where public assets have been left unmanaged for a long time.
- A vibrant night time economy depends on people feeling safe and improvements to the public realm to improve perceptions of safety.
- There is a need for better signage and to keep information up-to-date.
- In the short-term, new tenants in the library mall spaces will be complementary uses to the library with spaces for families and children as well as convenience retailers.
- Opportunity to bring an active frontage fronting the public realm where there is currently an off-licence.

TRANSPORT

- There are plans to convert the High Road to a TfL Red Route to address issues of illegal parking.
- There is a lack of cycle parking along the High Road. Opportunity to bring new seating, SUDs and cycle parking together.

EXTERNAL STAKEHOLDER CALL AND IN-PERSON MEETING LOG

COLLAGE ARTS

- Foundational elements of a night time economy are already in place with a good selection of restaurants and some bars as well as some interesting venues and places to visit.
- The town centre is marked by a culture of fear and a sense for many young people and their parents that it isn't safe for them to be out in the area at night.
- The High Road in particular is a thoroughfare and there are opportunities to put on events and activities to increase dwell time and create a sense of connection. Rangers on the street move people through and discourage dwelling.
- The prevalence of independent businesses means the town centre feels local and distinct with a strong sense of identity.
- The economy at night isn't layered enough. There are limited cultural venues and there are not enough options to bring people to the area for a night out.
- The Mall doesn't encourage any dwell and is a place of convenience rather than a destination.
- In the past, Collage Arts has explored taking on a unit on the High Road but the terms of the lease were too short-term. Some of their programmes have taken 18 months to get right and leases were for 3 months only.
- There are artists with a footprint and connection to the borough but there is no infrastructure to support and showcase them. Something like a fringe festival or the Camden Crawl could connect people and organisations across the town centre.
- Karamel is the 7th largest Jazz Club in London , according to Jazz International, with ambitions to be the 5th. Many of the events held there are niche but feed into a wider society. These include 'World & Spoken Word', 'Bollywood, Poetry and Popadom'. It's really growing and becoming a place people recognise. Meet-up groups programme their own nights and made it their own.
- Karamel rely a lot on marketing as they don't get much passing footfall. It's difficult to find out what's happening in Haringey and the council need to better publicise what's happening as it is hard to know what's going on.
- The council is risk averse and misses opportunities by not acting quick enough.
- Wood Green is the headquarters of grime music being produced in London.
- DCMS did a study and found that Wood Green had the highest concentration of music studios in London but the council did not promote this in their communications.
- The council has access to some digital billboards and could signpost to events or communicate what's on.
- Although the London Borough of Culture programme is two years away, the council would need to start investing in infrastructure now and preparing soon to allow enough lead-in time for large-scale events.
- There is an opportunity to support a CIC or similar organisation to curate a programme of events and communicate these to a wider audience.
- Someone needs to be put in charge to lead the delivery of night time events.

LUDO'S

- The area has lots of pubs serving a wide and diverse range of people.
- The area's diversity is a real strength but with that and growth comes the challenge of gentrification and pushing people out.
- There is a risk as the town centre changes that it becomes less independent and less interesting through a process of "brandification and blandification".
- One of the challenges of operating in the area is the reliance on events to drive footfall and spend and the noise complaints that those events generate. These have a material impact on the business and events have had to be stripped back to be smaller with less amplification of sounds or music. The venue has a 2am licence on Saturdays but is afraid to use it because of the risk of noise complaints.
- The venue would benefit from being connected to the council and other businesses and to be made aware of available opportunities and support. As a business owner, they don't have time to seek out information or chase the right people and would value being part of a network or receiving proactive communication from the council.
- The management of the open space at Blue House Yards without a security presence is challenging. In the past, the cab office provided informal surveillance.

THE MALL

- Many food businesses on the High Road are reliant on takeaways and delivery platforms like Uber Eats and Deliveroo.
- The area is home to many shift workers and it is important to have a diversity of businesses open later to cater to these people.
- Unusually for a shopping centre, half of businesses are independent. This presents challenges to later opening with smaller staff.
- Managing cyclists and motorbikes for delivery riders is a challenge in the town centre. It leads to large groups of men hanging around and issues of bikes on pavements and people feeling intimidated.
- There is an opportunity to prioritise and improve women's safety at night.

THE RECORD SHOP

- The area is multi-cultural and entrepreneurial and that is reflected in the retail mix.
- Wood Green is a creative hub although work needs to be done to better reveal that.
- The Record Shop is the only live music venue along the High Road. It is available to hire and can stay open until 1am for events.
- The venue brings people who travel to Wood Green for the open mic nights. The venue hosts and platforms many first time performers.
- The vision is for Wood Green to become a place of festivals. The music and culture scene of the area is not known about or celebrated currently.
- There is a need for more affordable spaces to support grassroots and small-scale cultural venues.
- One of the challenges is the reputation Wood Green has as an unsafe place marked by crime and gang violence.

MEANWHILE SPACE CIC

- Ludo's is the main draw to Blue House Yard and other tenants try to coordinate later opening when there are evening and night time events at Ludo's or nearby venues like Ally Pally.
- Blue House Yard is home to service-based businesses (such as framers, bicycle repair shops and sound recording studios) as these are less reliant on footfall for their business model to succeed.
- The area is home to a string of artists and music network that should be strengthened and nurtured. Other events and sectors such as literature, poetry and open mic are currently less developed and missing.
- Businesses that move from affordable and flexible leases on a meanwhile use basis to a traditional high street unit may need support in those early months.
- There is an opportunity cost from leaving noise complaints and issues unresolved as it limits the number and type of events that can be hosted.
- There is an opportunity to bring more activity to Station Road and Wood Green in general after dark to improve feelings of safety and strengthen the case for a permanent food offer at Blue House Yard.
- Stronger efforts to link businesses in the area to one another should be made and supported by the council.

ALEXANDRA PALACE

- One of the challenges facing the venue is a lack of signage and wayfinding to Alexandra Palace from Wood Green station. The arrival experience could be improved as it doesn't currently feel welcoming for visitors at night.
- There is a demand from people coming to Alexandra Palace for more bars in the town centre.
- The food offer in the town centre is excellent but not celebrated. Green Lanes has a stronger reputation for Turkish Food.

EXTERNAL STAKEHOLDER CALL LOG

- There is an opportunity to improve the route to Alexandra Palace from Wood Green by improving the railway underpass at the end of Coburg Road.
- The team would like to explore the opportunity to develop a space at 40 Cumberland Road to host the Young Creative Network.
- The venue would like to be able to signpost and cross-promote other night time businesses in Wood Green for their audiences.
- There is an opportunity to turn the High Road inside out and showcase some of the hidden and underground cultural production that takes place in the area.

ALEXANDRA PALACE YOUNG CREATIVE NETWORK

- The network extends beyond Haringey but doesn't have a regular space to meet and is reliant on partnerships.
- The network exists to support people without connections into the industry and offers high-quality and affordable training.
- The potential Cumberland Road project has potential to provide an outdoor venue and bookable office space for young creatives. An outdoor theatre could become a community asset for local groups to programme.
- The public realm around the library is a key place that needs considering. How do you engage with the people spending time in that space?
- There is a lack of exhibition space in Wood Green. The library and Karamel are the only obvious locations for this.
- There is no formal group that meets to coordinate events on the High Road.

THE MET POLICE

- The police engage in a lot of partnership working at key moments but more could be done to engage with partners consistently and regularly
- Over the last 18 months, officers have been deployed overtime to Wood Green at night as part of Project Vigilant to tackle sexual crimes and violence against women at night. The scheme sees a reduction in offences by 24% and figures in Wood Green suggest that since the operation was deployed in Wood Green, sexual offences have dropped by 50%.
- The Met Police engages with licensed premises, their staff and community members to identify hotspots or places of concern. Officers are deployed in the Underground Stations, on certain bus routes, on side roads and alleyways and outside licensed premises.
- The Met Police sets up regular information stands and kiosks on the High Road at night. This usually takes place outside the library and the team listen to concerns and hand out newsletters.
- The local town centre team organise 2 or 3 walk and talk events a month in Wood Green to hear concerns from residents and businesses.
- There is a desire to purchase more crime-prevention equipment to support wider engagement. This includes initiatives to mark bicycles or test drinks that are suspected of having been spiked.

YOUNG PEOPLE FROM THE ALEXANDRA PALACE YOUNG CREATIVE NETWORK

- Young people expressed a desire for alcohol-free venues and nights and venues that ban mobile phones.
- The festive lighting at Christmas looked under-funded this year but the lights are a reason people come to the high road.
- Shoreditch is somewhere they go to at night even though it also has a reputation for crime because there is a lot more to do at night.
- There was an LGBT+ club on Green Lanes, above the Tesco Express, called Bolts.

YOUTH AUDIT AND TOUR

NOTES FROM THE TOUR 11.12

- The youth hub provides somewhere for young people to be after school. It makes them less likely to be getting into trouble and provides somewhere to come to and seek support if they are ever in danger.
- Rising Green was described as somewhere to escape and access help. There is nowhere else like this locally.
- The youth hub has a mixed programme and people come here regardless of what's on. They come for education, socialising, work experience and to find a community for young people. There are adults in the centre who can provide career advice and mentorship.
- There was an incident recently where the police aggressively pursued someone in the hub. They didn't acknowledge any of the other adults. It left people feeling afraid and questioning whether the police are there for them. Incidents like this have made some young people feel less safe.
- Isn't for young people. Parents question why you would be out past 6pm. That's when trouble happens. Any activities cost money. Yasin would like more free things to see and do. Activities for young people and community events. Evening events that bring young and old people together to start to break down stigmas about young people. Doesn't need to happen all the time but every once in a while create the atmosphere that this is somewhere to dwell after dark. Break down the feeling that night time equals trouble.
- Wood Green isn't for young people. Parents question why any young person would be out past 6pm. That's when trouble happens.
- Any activities in the town centre cost money. Young people would like more free things to see and do such as evening events that bring young and old people together to start to break down stigmas about young people. These don't need to happen all the time but every once in a while create the atmosphere that this is somewhere to dwell after dark and challenge the perception that night time equals trouble.
- After 8pm, there is no one on the High Road. Young people would like to see more community-led deterrence on the street such as volunteers, wardens or more campaigns.
- Young people feel safe in the Mall as there is a security presence and it is an indoor environment.
- There is an opportunity to partner with schools to provide information for young people about who can support them on the High Road at night.
- There is a stark change in the character of Spouter's Corner after dark as people congregate outside the station and pubs. It goes from feeling active during the day to feeling less safe at night.
- School children spend time after school in McDonald's and under the stair or at the entrance to the Vue Cinema. There was a suggestion the cinema could do more to activate these spaces to invite young people to spend time there.
- Alexandra Palace Park provides some activities for young people but is not somewhere they hang out. Events can be pricey and the walk from the bus stop to the venue can be scary after dark as the park feels dark and people congregate but are difficult to discern.
- The young people described experiences where drugs had been offered to them which made them feel vulnerable.
- Bracknell Close estate to the north of Lordship Lane was mentioned as one of the spaces young people avoided in the area. The area is known as a crime hotspot and there is often police on the estate. Young people are hyper-vigilant walking through this area and it is a no-go area if people on the estate don't recognise you. People will perform a so-called "G-Check" asking your if you have a phone or where you're from to intimidate.
- Young people will avoid Turnpike Lane and Noel Park as well. These places have long-standing reputations for being unsafe. They will avoid back streets and residential areas in favour of sticking to the High Road as it is deemed safer.
- The library is not a space used by young people. It could be modernised as it is a large and well-located space but needs investment.

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