City of Westminster



Cumulative Impact Assessment

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Executive Summary

The Cumulative Impact Assessment (CIA) is produced as a requirement of the Licensing Act 2003. Local authorities are to publish a statement on licensing policy every 5 years. A policy must consider any CIA that is published under section 5A of the Act. If adopted, a licensing authority must review its CIA every 3 years. In the Act, cumulative impact is described as "the potential impact on the promotion of licensing objectives of a significant number of licensed premises concentrated in one area". In preparation for this reiteration of the CIA we have researched best practice of other local authorities and sought advice where possible to ensure we are utilising a vigorous analytical methodology.

Introduction

The City of Westminster is a unique borough, in that it is an epicentre for, tourism, socialising and nightlife with a diverse residential community. The City Council recognises the importance of good management of its licenced venues industry, so that those who wish to enjoy our licensed venues can do so safely. The council also takes seriously its responsibility to protect residential amenity and promote the four licensing objectives under the Licensing Act 2003, which are:

- Prevention of Crime & Disorder
- Promotion of Public Safety
- Prevention of Nuisance
- Protection of Children from Harm

Cumulative Impact

Cumulative impact is the term used to describe the stress that having a number of licensed premises in a concentrated area can have on the four licensing objectives.

It is often not that licensed premises on their own are operating in a way that is detrimental to the licensing objectives, but it is the cumulation of the premises and the activities that surround them that creates the increased problems and undermines the licensing objectives.

A CIA examines the available data to establish if the presence of licensed premises in certain areas had led to cumulative impact.

How the draft CIA was developed

The CIA has been developed using data analytical methods as well as engagement with stakeholders to get a more well-rounded understanding of cumulative impact.

The types of evidence that was used for the data analysis include:

- Licensing data
- Police data
- Environmental health complaints
- Ambulance callouts

The project team also used previous consultation responses such as the City Survey and ASB Strategy Consultation to get an understanding of how cumulative impact affects our communities.

The data used is largely from 2022. This period was chosen to give as up to date as possible picture whilst avoiding including periods affected by lockdown and other restrictions imposed as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic.

The CIA will influence the Council's next review of its Statement of Licensing Policy (which must take place by October 2026), it may influence Licensing Sub-Committee decisions and will feed into the Council's work on its evening and night-time plan, Westminster After Dark. Westminster's CIA must be reviewed every three years.

Findings

Crime

In 2022 the borough now accounted for 9.2% (83,633) of all total notifiable offences recorded across the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) compared with 6.9% (54,988) in 2021. Much of the crime that does occur in Westminster takes place in the West End. Just under 66% (50,462) of all crime in Westminster and 74% (43,715) of 'public realm' crime[1] occurs in just two wards: West End and St James's. West End having the highest concentration of licensed premises, alongside the high levels of crime suggests certain considerations will need to be made for this area.

By September 2022 crime in Westminster had already reached pre-pandemic levels and exceeded crime levels in 2020, which experienced unprecedented reductions due to the pandemic. Westminster accounts for a third of the increases in crime across London[2]. The increase in crime has been primarily driven by theft. Theft accounts for the largest proportion of the crimes that have a recorded venue of interest to licensing and the night-time economy (67% 5,608), followed by violence (14% 1,197). Theft offences feature prominently in areas with a high concentration of licensed premises. Approximately a third (30% 8,329) of all crime (with an identifiable location) during the night-time economy[3] (NTE) was identified as involving a location related to licensing and the night-time economy.[4]

Violence is also concentrated in the West End areas, with 47% (4,879) of all violence in West End and St James's wards. Approximately 59% (6,028) took place during the night-time, most concentrated in the period just prior to and after midnight**.** This places Westminster in contrast with other boroughs, as our violence is not in highly deprived areas but locations with an active night-time economy.

Our incident pattern analysis of crime in Westminster illustrates that there is a concentration of offending in the West End where there are approximately 1,236 unique licensed premises. The key times for crimes occurring at locations of interest to licensing and the night-time economy are predominantly overnight Friday/Saturday and Saturday/Sunday. Offences in pubs, bars, and clubs were the most common, followed by Restaurants. Pubs, bars, and clubs had a wide variety of offence types, including high number of thefts.

Sexual offences and Violence Against Women and Girls

1 Crime that takes place in a publicly owned places and spaces that area accessible to the public.
2 Safer Westminster Partnership (2023), Strategic Assessment, https://www.westminster.gov.uk/leisure-libraries-and-community/crime-and-community-safety/community-safety-partnership/safer-westminster-partnership

[3] Time-space where multiple formal and informal economies run from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. corresponding to different ways of experiencing the urban night.
[4] Venues and locations identified from crime data of interest to the Licensing assessment includes all licensed premises, including shops, food locations, transport infrastructure, as well as unlicensed premises such as sex establishments and unlicensed clubs.

Over 65% (808) of all sexual offences in Westminster occur in the West End wards. This is a similar case for Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG), where 46% (5,006) of these offences occur in the West End, with 28% (1,347) being associated locations of interest to licensing and the night-time economy. Child exploitation is another category of the CIA we must consider, but unfortunately the data on this was incomplete, so we could not provide robust analysis on this.

Anti-Social Behaviour

Approximately 6.5% (757) of all anti-social behaviour (ASB)[5]calls in 2022 are recorded as having been linked to alcohol. Approximately 40% (186) of all night-time alcohol related ASB occurs with the police Safer Neighbourhood Areas broadly similar to the areas of West End & St James's and a further 12% in the areas including Oxford Street and the areas just north of it.

27% of respondents to the City Survey from the West End, feel that there are problems related to licensed premises with customers causing issues with ASB, undesirable behaviour and causing them disruption. This was also reflected in our ASB Consultation 2022, with residents from West End linking ASB related issues with the concentration of licensed premises.

Ambulance callouts

Westminster experiences the highest volumes of ambulance call outs in London related to alcohol and night-time economy, much of this concentrated in the West End. Three quarters (74% 2,904) of Westminster's alcohol related ambulance incidents occurred between 6pm and 6am, and nearly two thirds (63% 2,465) within the two West End wards of West End and St James's Park.

Licenced venues in Westminster

There are 4,045 licenses issued in Westminster, these are largely concentrated in the West End (30%). The makeup of licensed premises type is similar from the previous CIA, with restaurants, shops and pubs maintaining their share from 2020. The highest densities of licensed premises are in Soho on Dean Street, Frith Street, Greek Street and Romilly Street, and in the China Town area around Gerrard Street.

The area with the most premises licensed to sell Late Night Refreshment beyond 3am is in the vicinity of Leicester Square, on Whitcombe Street, with twenty-six licences. This street is prevalent in offences of overnight theft, robbery, violence against person and drugs, with approximately 959 offences of these types taking place here in 2022.

Restaurants make up the majority of licensed premises and new applications. This followed by 'Shop, store or kiosks' and 'Pub and Bars'. Due to the proliferation of restaurants, they feature heavily in noise complaints followed by cafes. 'Noise from commercial premises' complaints increase on Fridays and Saturdays, from 20:00, peaking at 23:00, and continuing at an elevated rate until 01:00.

Our regression analysis established that prevalence of licences is associated with incidents of cumulative impact. Our model showed increase for all cumulative impact areas in particular theft, which has higher odds of occurring with additional licences in an area.

Focus Areas

Areas of interest for the CIA have not differed from the previous CIA, due to the concentration of licences, offending and noise complaints in the West End. What this reiteration of CIA has sought to

[5] Anti-social behaviour (ASB) is conduct that has caused – or is likely to cause – harassment, alarm or distress to any person.

do is provide some granularity to the spatial analysis. We have identified within these areas of concern, locations that experience lower levels of incidents of cumulative impact. Areas like Haymarket and the Northern part of Soho (Great Marlborough Street, Broadwick Street, Beak Street, Lexington Street and some parts of Wardour and Dean Street), have less prevalent crime levels[6].

The perimeter of West End (WEZ2) accounts heavily for overnight theft and robbery, where 19% of overnight theft offences and 15% of overnight robberies occurred. WEZ 2 accounted for 13% of all violence against the person (VAP) offences committed within Westminster. Areas like Saville Row, large portions of Hanover Street and the Strand as well as the majority of the West side of the zone have relatively lower levels of crime by comparison[7].

We have found other areas of interest; Paddington, Mayfair, Victoria, Bayswater & Queensway, Marylebone/Oxford Street and Edgeware Road. However, these other areas of interest pale in comparison to the West End, as this area overshadows much of the data. Analysis was conducted excluding crimes in the West End to identify other areas of concern. Though these areas should be taken into consideration, cumulative impact is substantially stronger in the West End.

Licensing Authority Statement

It is the view of the Licensing Authority that the number of relevant authorisations in respect of premises in parts of the West End is such that it is likely that it would be inconsistent with the authority's duty under section 4(1) Licensing Act 2003 to grant any further relevant authorisations or variations in respect of premises in that area. In accordance with section 5A(6) of the Licensing Act 2003 the Licensing Authority will consult on its intention to publish this cumulative impact assessment prior to its final approval and publication.

[6] Lower crime rates in comparison to areas within West End, not to the rest of the borough.
[7] Same as previous point.

Introduction

Background

The City of Westminster is a unique borough, in that it is an epicentre for, tourism, socialising and nightlife with a diverse residential community. The world leading entertainment and hospitality sector attracts visitors from across the globe who use the city alongside our residents and those who work and study in Westminster. The City Council recognises the importance of good management of its licenced venues industry, so that those who wish to enjoy our licensed venues can do so safely. The council also takes seriously its responsibility to protect residential amenity and promote the four licensing objectives under the Licensing Act 2003, which are:

- Prevention of Crime & Disorder
- Promotion of Public Safety
- Prevention of Nuisance
- Protection of Children from Harm

Cumulative Impact Assessment

Cumulative impact is the term used to describe the stress that having a number of licensed premises in a concentrated area can have on the four licensing objectives. It is often not that licensed premises on their own are operating in a way that is detrimental to the licensing objectives, but it is the cumulation of the premises and the activities that surround them that impacts on the licensing objectives.

Under the Licensing Act 2003 the Licensing Authority (the council) is required to publish a statement on licensing policy every 5 years. A policy must take into account any Cumulative Impact Assessment (CIA) published under section 5A of the Act. If adopted, a licensing authority must review its CIA every 3 years.

A licensing authority can publish a CIA to help it limit the number or types of licence applications granted in areas where there is evidence demonstrating the number or concentration of licensed premises is having cumulative impact, circumstances which undermine the licensing objectives.

The publication of a CIA does not change how licensing decisions are made; the Licensing Authority will always consider each application on its merits. However, a CIA is a strong statement of intent about an authority's approach to licence applications.

The publication of a CIA also does not change the Statement of Licensing Policy. A Statement of Licensing Policy must be reviewed separately, and any changes consulted upon.

CIAs relate to applications for new premises licences, club premises certificates and provisional statements, as well as applications to vary existing premises licences and club premises certificates in a specified area.

Objectives and approach of the Cumulative Impact Assessment

Westminster City Council's Cumulative Impact Assessment (CIA) was undertaken in the Spring and Summer of 2023 (January – September) and led by the council's Policy and Strategy and Intelligence teams within its Innovation and Change Directorate.

The objectives of the CIA were to

- To describe patterns indicative of cumulative impact across the borough, and how these varied in both space and time.
- To describe the distribution and composition of licences in the borough.
- To examine the relationship between incidents indicative of cumulative impact and licences
- To identify areas which experienced persistent patterns of incidents indicative of cumulative impact in time and space, and over time.
- To identify any link between type of operation and cumulative impact
- To identify evidence that the Licensing Authority could consider when reviewing the statement of licensing policy in relation to cumulative impact policies.

The aim of this assessment is to identify whether, where and when patterns of cumulative impact across the whole borough have emerged and are likely to negatively impact the promotion of the licensing objectives. A data-led approach was elected to offer a transparent, consistent and replicable approach to evaluating the prevalence and degree of cumulative impact.

A breadth of high quality and detailed data has been obtained and interrogated using statistical methods to offer comprehensive insights into cumulative impact in the borough. However, the project team recognise that there are limitations to some data sets, to ensure openness and transparency these limitations and the methodologies employed are outlined in the appendices to this document.

The authors have also engaged with a range of internal and external stakeholders to ensure the objectives of the CIA could be met with appropriate intelligence and a considered approach.

In this document reference is made to specific areas. This CIA conducts fresh analysis across the entire City of Westminster, however where specific areas are referenced the boundaries used are these identified in the 2020 CIA, these areas are:

- West End Zone 1
- West End Zone 2
- Marylebone/Oxford Street Bridge
- Edgeware Road
- Paddington
- Queensway and Bayswater
- Victoria
- Mayfair

These areas were not wholly adopted in the Licensing Authority's Statement of Licensing Policy (for reasons outlined in the statement).

Service and data experts with the London Ambulance Service, as well as Metropolitan Police provided guidance, as well as data for the CIA.

The project team have also drawn upon quantitative data from sources such as the City Survey and Anti-Social Behaviour Strategy consultation to add more insight to the data led approach of the CIA.

Incident Pattern Analysis

Summary

- Analysis of crime and other indicators of alcohol disorder highlight clear concentrations in the West End area. These concentrations are even more pronounced at night.
- A quarter of crime (with a location) mentioned a location type of interest to the CIA, 22% (11,711) specifically mention licensed premises. 64% (8,329) of this crime occurred at night (6pm-6am).
- Theft has driven increases in offending in Westminster and has increased faster than any other offence and increased past pre covid levels. Theft offences are highly concentrated within the West End areas, with just over half of offences occurring between 6pm and 6am.
- Robbery offences are highly concentrated by time and day, with 70% occurring between 6pm and 6am. Robberies are also highly concentrated in the West End areas. Key areas are north of Shaftesbury Avenue such as Old Compton Street and the roads adjacent such as Greek, Frith and Dean Street.
- Violence is concentrated in the West End areas with 47% of all violence in the wards West End and St James's, half of all Assault related ambulance call outs were in these two wards.
- The main clusters of drug offences are the areas around Leicester Square running from Piccadilly Circus to the south and north of the square itself through to Charing Cross Road area.
- Leicester Square, Tottenham Court Road and Piccadilly Circus Stations have higher levels of offending between 6pm and 6am than during the day.

Patterns of crime

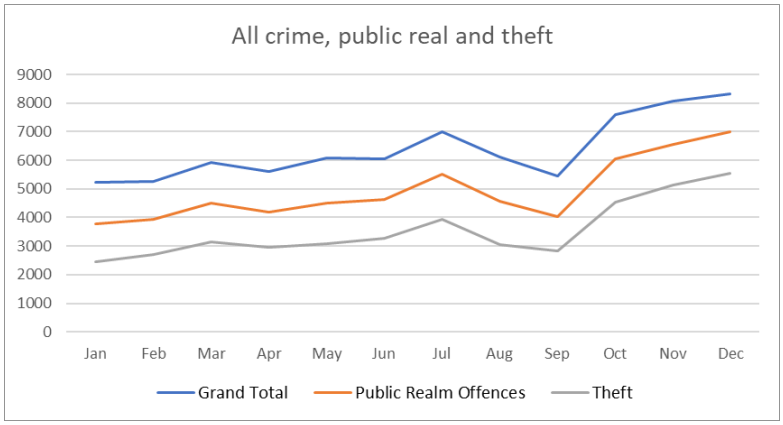
Westminster is the 4th highest crime volume Community Safety Partnership area in England and Wales after the large unitary authorities of Birmingham, Leeds, and Manchester. It has the highest crime volumes in London and the highest crime rate per 1,000 population.

Westminster also saw the largest swing in offending in London over the covid period linked to reductions in footfall and changing business/consumer patterns.

Crime has mostly returned to its pre-pandemic levels, as of the end of 2022 total notifiable offences in the borough were at their highest levels, this is mostly driven by theft. In reverse, police sanctioned detection rate has fallen to just 5%, again adversely affected by thefts.

During 2022 there were 76,639 crimes recorded in Westminster by the police, 77% of them were 'public realm' crimes of theft (56%), Violence (13.4%), Drugs (4.3%) and Robbery (4%). **Theft offences increased dramatically during 2022 and has driven increases in overall offending in Westminster and an increasing proportion of all offences in London.** In comparison, violence offences have remained relatively stable, and while robbery has seen increases, they are not to the same extent as theft offences.

Just under 66% (50,463) of all crime in Westminster and 74% (43,715) of 'public realm' crime occurs in just two wards: West End and St James's and 38% of all crime occurs within just three LSOAs at the centre of those areas, and 45% of 'public realm' crime.

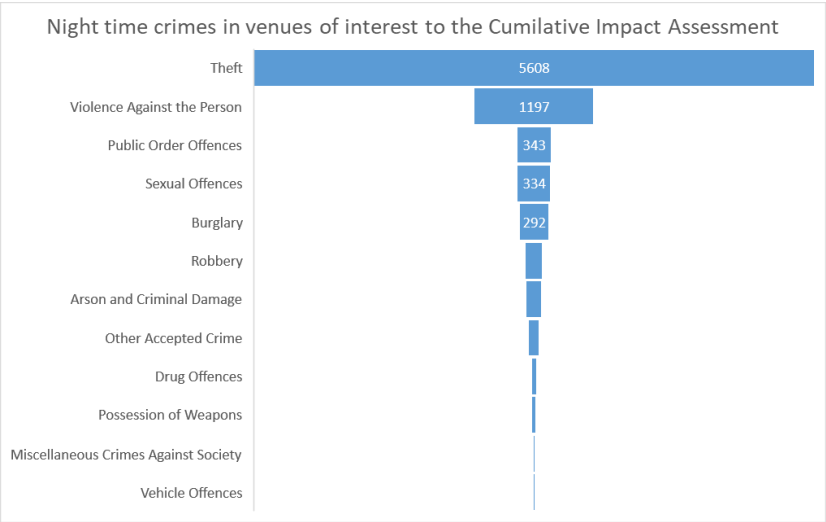


Of all crime that had an available venue detail (40,739 crimes), 24% (13,056) had venue locations of interest to the wider impact assessment, inclusive of 22% (11,711) identifying licensed premises. Of those offences with a venue of interest to the CIA, approximately 64% (8,329) of those offences occurred overnight between 6pm and 6am. Despite the caveats around venue details, nearly **30% (8,329) of all crime (with a location) during the night-time were identified as involving a venue of interest to the CIA**.

Hour	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Grand Total
0	48	48	63	63	116	180	149	667
1	33	35	46	72	80	167	164	597
2	33	43	34	49	83	157	157	556
3	24	29	28	30	35	93	89	328
4	18	22	16	14	30	40	55	195
5	9	15	8	10	15	17	28	102
6	11	12	15	8	22	18	13	99
7	10	26	13	19	15	21	18	122
8	24	43	26	29	29	28	18	197
9	22	26	22	26	27	37	16	176
10	23	23	32	30	36	36	21	201
11	39	34	41	27	35	42	30	248
12	60	48	54	62	52	54	56	386
13	52	54	76	80	64	70	69	465
14	56	50	76	81	92	98	75	528
15	87	83	98	91	90	120	107	676
16	84	103	101	127	114	115	128	772
17	104	103	121	122	119	158	130	857
18	116	161	182	182	175	170	144	1130
19	123	142	198	250	184	157	117	1171
20	86	138	162	184	177	153	77	977
21	89	122	139	169	179	138	77	913
22	68	97	135	131	188	182	59	860
23	64	84	87	135	209	209	45	833
Grand Tota	**1283**	**1541**	**1773**	**1991**	**2166**	**2460**	**1842**	**13056**

Temporal Analysis of Crime at venues of interest

The key times for crimes occurring at CIA related venues are predominantly overnight Friday/Saturday and Saturday/Sunday, yet the actual peak hours are between 6 – 8 pm reflecting the volumes of thefts that occur earlier in the evening. A similar pattern of times and days occurs in those crimes linked to licensed premises.



Night-time crime by type

Offences in pubs, bars, and clubs were the most common, followed by Restaurants. Pubs, bars, and clubs had a wide variety of offence types, including lots of thefts. Restaurant offence type breakdown was mainly theft.

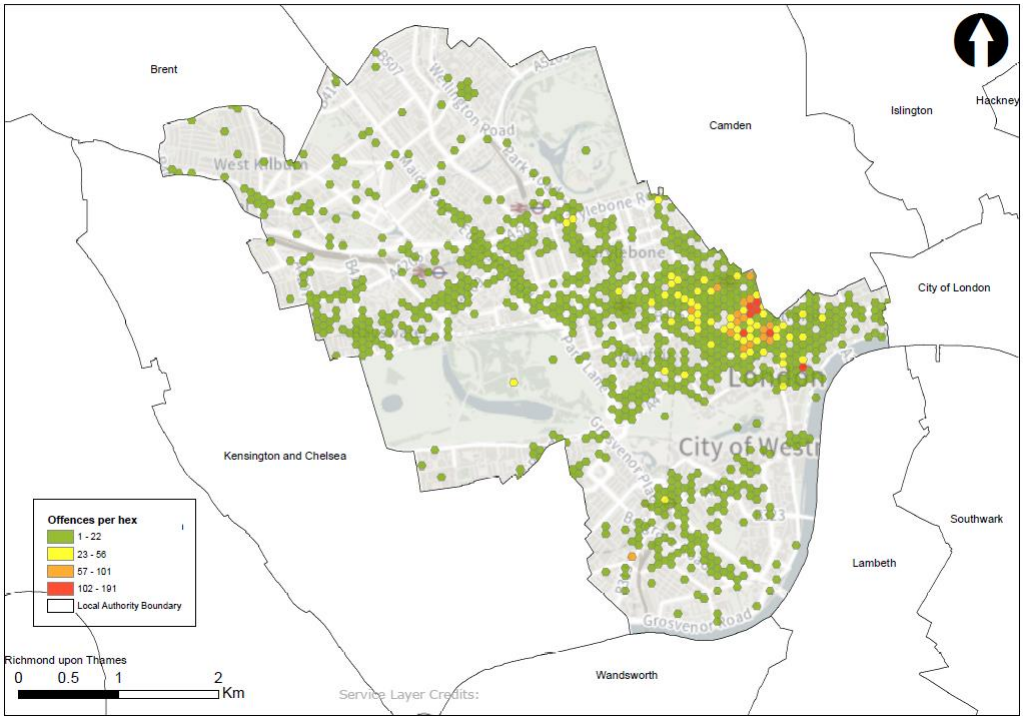
Of these crimes linked to CIA locations, 75% (9,720) of them occur in just two wards, West End and St James's and this rises to 80% (6,716) of crime between 6pm and 6am. 58% (4,857) of CIA related crimes fall into just 4 LSOAs in these West End areas.

More detailed examination of thefts linked to these associated locations show that theft offences really begin to ramp up from 6pm in the central west end area and carry on all through the evening, with nearly as many at 11pm as 6pm. While in other areas such as St James's and Oxford Street/Regents Street/Bond Street, as well the Marylebone area, thefts peak at 6-7pm before receding throughout the later evening. Despite the early evening peak in thefts, there are more thefts linked to CIA locations at 1am than there are 12am. This illustrates the importance of those premises in the west end to the overall volumes of theft.

The reason why the 1800-1900 period for theft represented the peak is that it appears to be the overlap between the peak in Oxford Street centred offending, with the beginning of higher offending in the central West End.

Conversely, violence does not hit its peak until 11pm and continues into the early hours of the morning.

Night time crime at a venue linked to the CIA by hexagon



The red cluster is the area to the **west of Charing Cross Road and north of Shaftesbury Avenue at Cambridge Circus includes the Old Compton St area and Greek St, and Frith St. Other areas are between Piccadilly and Leicester Square stations** and the surrounding areas, as well as the areas around Charing Cross station and Embankment.

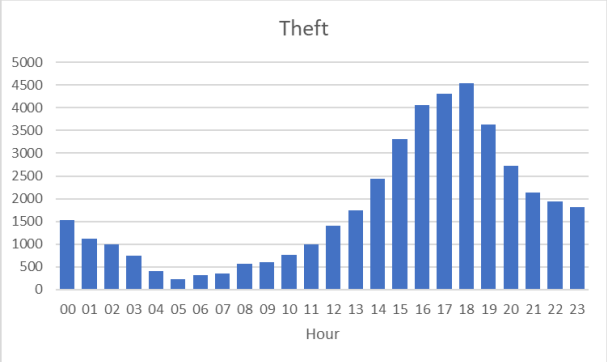
These offences between 6am and 6pm account for 8,621 victims of crime at locations of interest to the CIA, including 7,697 at licensed premises. Where known, just over **half of victims are women (52%).** In particular **55% of all thefts and 86% of sexual offences had a female victim. Male victims at these venues were more likely to be public order (65%), robbery (67%) and violence (64%).**

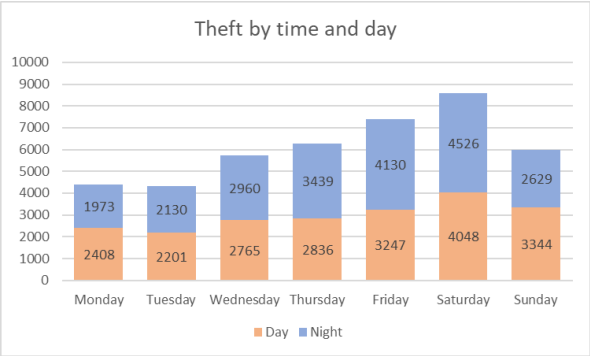
Victims were most likely to be 20-24, followed by 25-29. Male victims tended to be a little younger than females, with 58% of men victims aged 18-30 compared to 42% with women.

Theft

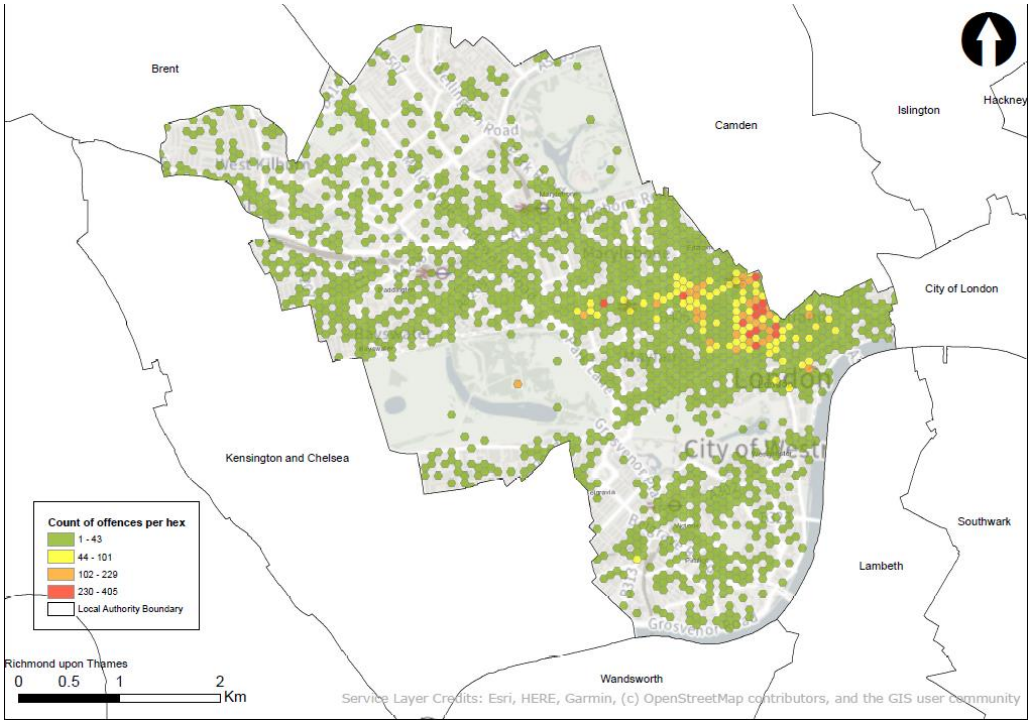
Theft has driven increases in offending in Westminster and has increased faster than any other offence and increased past pre covid levels (42,636 in 2022). The majority of thefts are 'theft from person'.

Thefts occur primarily within the period of late afternoon and early evening, but also within the night-time period. The time splits of theft offences show only a small difference between night-time and daytime, with **51% (21,787) of theft offences occurring between 6pm and 6am**. The key times are 4pm to 8pm and Saturday being the peak day.





Theft offences are highly concentrated within the west end areas, with just under 82% (34,603) of all offences in 2022 in just two wards, West End and St James's, and 50% within just three LSOAs. This concentration rises further at night to 85% and 56% respectively.

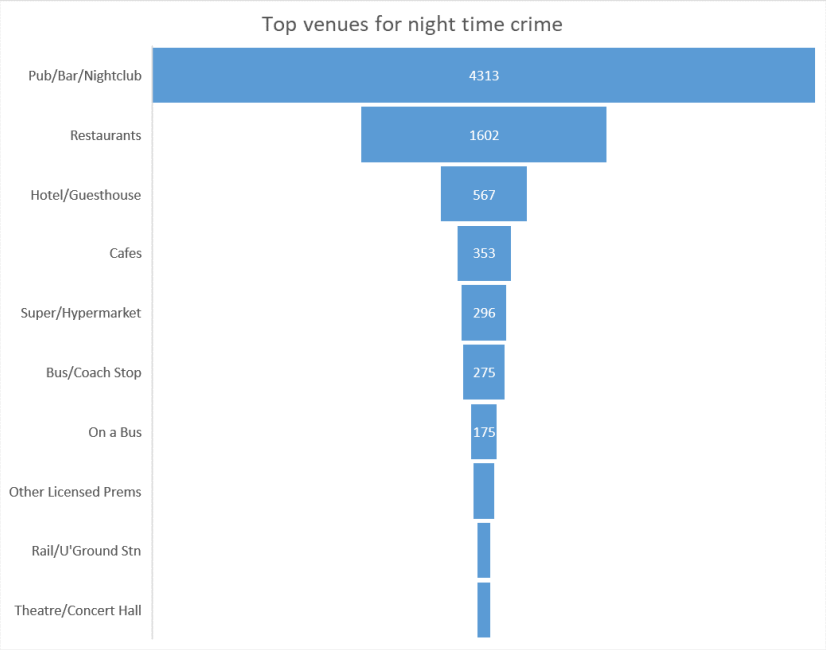


Overnight theft by hexagon

While thefts during the day are more associated with high traffic retail areas, the same locations continue to appear into the evening, with some retail areas around Oxford Street having later closing times**. Key locations include the Oxford Street area from key concentrations around large retail units in the east, running along to the busy Oxford Circus area and station across to the Tottenham Court Road/Charing Cross/Oxford Street junction and the retail and food sites at the east end of Oxford Street.** In the evening there is a concentration around the area north of Shaftesbury Avenue in Soho and along to Charing Cross Road such as Old Compton St, Greek Street and Frith Street. There are also key locations between Piccadilly circus and areas around Leicester Square stations including Coventry Street and the areas just south of Leicester Square. **For a busy tourist area, Covent Garden has much lower theft offences than the areas further west into the West End and Soho**. The few locations to fall outside the wider Oxford Street, Soho, West End appear to be close to rail transport hubs such as Victoria, Charing Cross and Marylebone/Baker Street.

Approximately 56% of thefts between the hours of 6pm and 6am had women victims and 49% of all thefts from women are between the ages 20-29. From the approximate 18 thousand theft suspects, where know 65% were men and 35% women and 20-30 were the most identified ages.

From analysis of locations (above) thefts account by far the largest proportion of the crimes that occur in the venues of interest to the CIA (67% of crimes with a location of interest to the CIA).



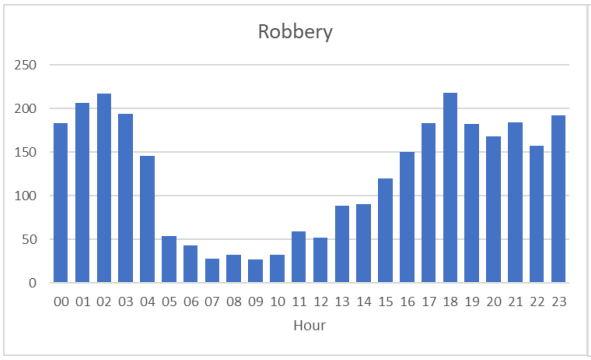
Night-time crime by venue

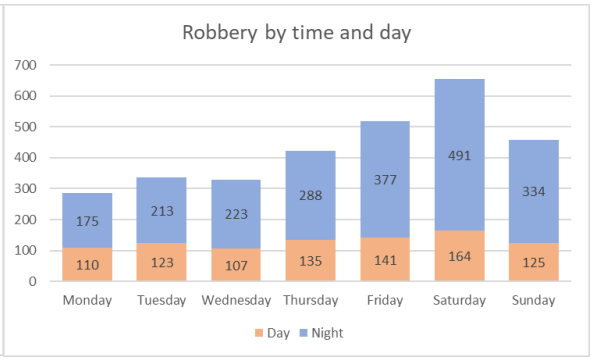
Robbery

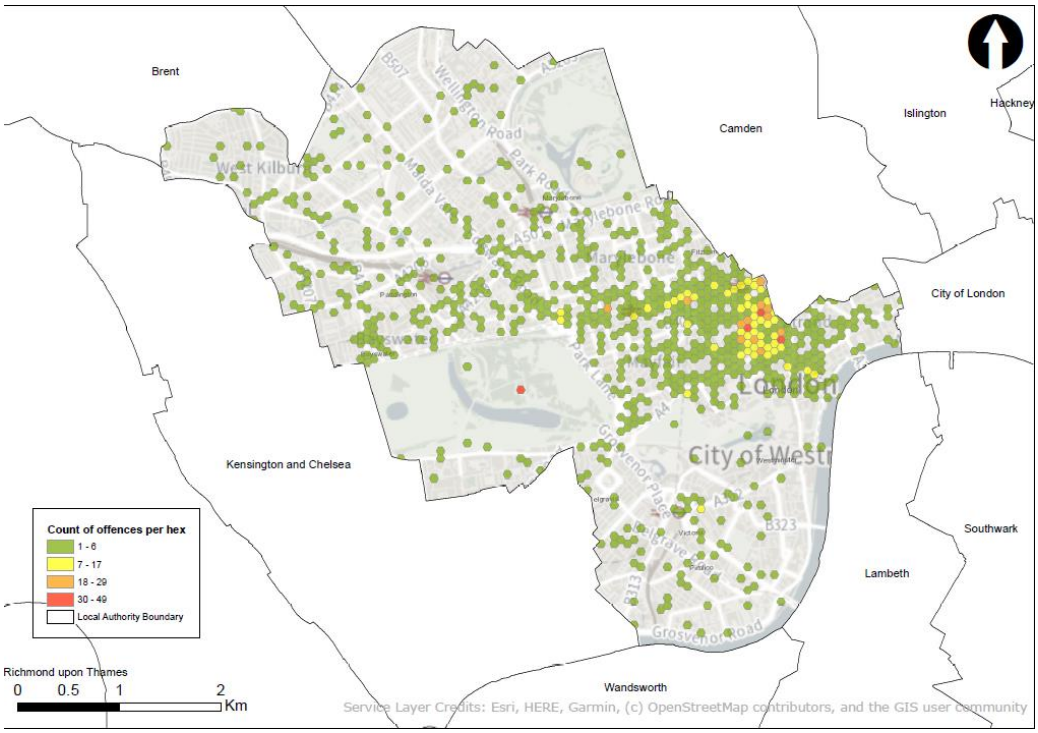
The category of robbery is predominantly 'robbery of personal property', but there are additional smaller volumes of 'robbery of business property'.

There were 3,006 robberies in Westminster in 2022 and offences have been steadily returning since covid. This increase in offences is reflected in the growing proportion of robbery offences in Westminster compared to the whole of London, with 13% of the annual rolling total, higher than previous years. Like theft and violence, **robberies are also highly concentrated in the west end areas**, **with 70% (2,099) of all offences in 2022 within two wards, West End and St James's, 43% in just three LSOAs. At night this concentration increases to 76% (1,608) and 47% respectively.**

Robbery offences are highly concentrated by time and day, with 70% (2,101) occurring between 6pm and 6am. Key times are after midnight on Saturday and Sunday mornings.







Overnight robbery by hexagon

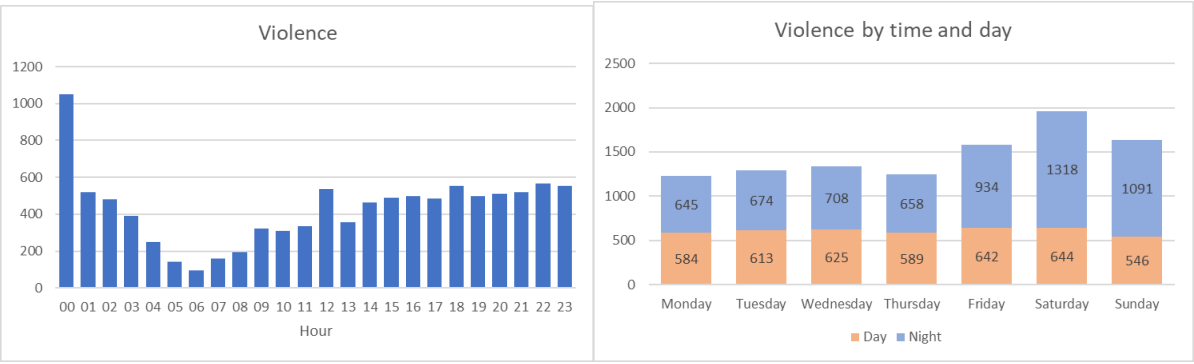
Key areas are north of Shaftesbury Avenue such as Old Compton Street and the roads adjacent such as Greek, Frith and Dean Street. There are further clusters further east and north of Shaftesbury Avenue down towards the Piccadilly area. There are offences between the Piccadilly area past Leicester Square over to Leicester Square/Charing Cross road area. There are also offence locations on Oxford Street around both the Oxford Circus area and Tottenham Court Road junction.

From these offences there were 196 recorded victims, 67% were men. Age ranges of victims tended to be under 40 and the keys range is 19-26 for both men and women. There were 4,033 identified suspects of robbery with multiple suspects for each robbery. Where known, 91% were men and young, with an estimated age of 20 or under being more prevalent than 25 and 30.

Violence (MPS and Health data)

Recorded levels of violence have returned broadly to levels experienced prior to covid but have remained relatively stable over 2022 where there were 10,283 recorded offences.

Approximately 59% (6,028) of violent offences occur between 6pm to 6am and most concentrated in the period just prior and to and after midnight. The peak times are 11pm to 3pm, especially overnight Friday/Saturday and Saturday/Sunday.



Violence is concentrated in the West End areas with 47% (4,879) of all violence in the wards West End and St James's, 25% in just 3 LSOAs. At night this concentration increases to 57% (3,440) and 33% respectively



Overnight violence against person by hexagon

Key locations include the corridor from Piccadilly Circus, through Coventry Street, Leicester Square, Charing Cross Road and the surrounding areas to Leicester Square station. There are concentrations in Soho as well as to the south towards Trafalgar Square, Charing Cross Station and the Strand/Embankment area.

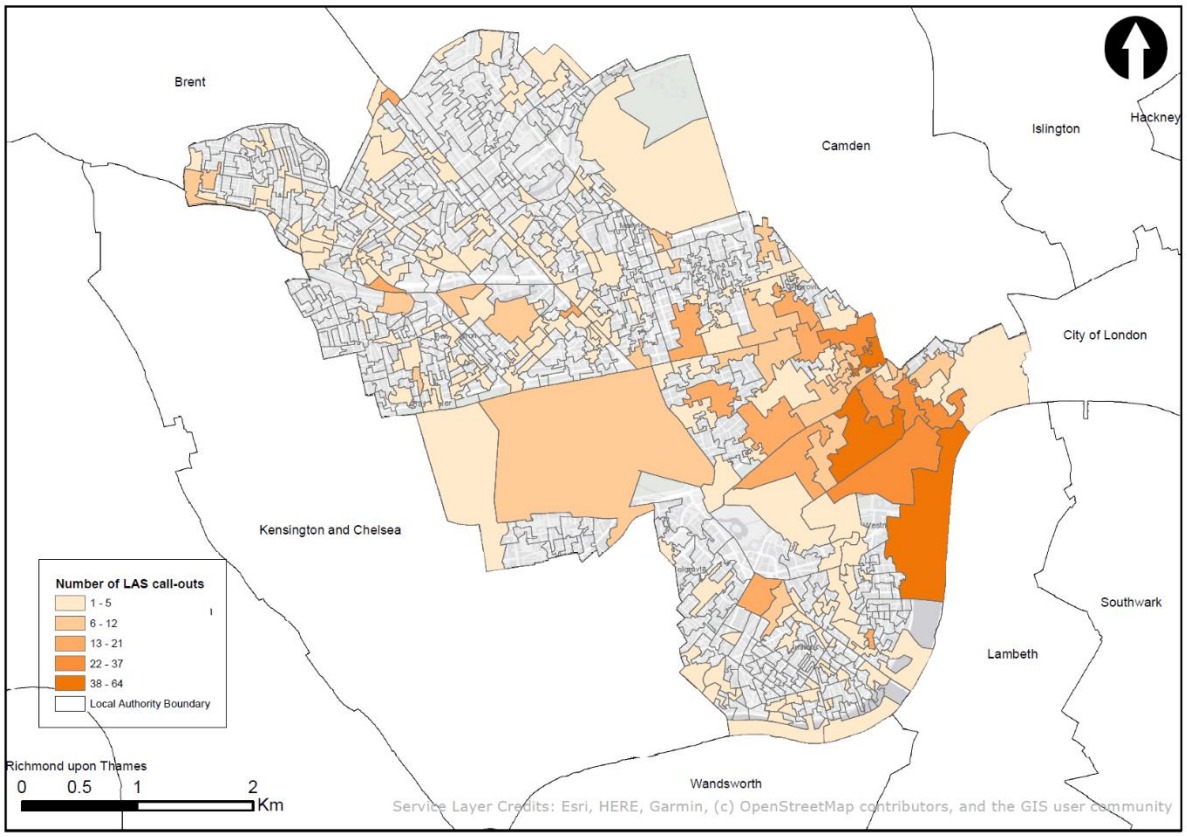
Police data shows 60% of victims of serious violence in West End and St James's wards were males and 67% aged between 18 and 39. Only 7% were aged 17 or less. One quarter of victims were aged 40 or over. Where known 64% of victims were of white ethnicity and 16% Asian. For the victims 5% were flagged as domestic abuse and 4% as hate crime. A third of victims' ethnicity was not known.

In addition to recorded police offences there were 133 identified incidences of violence in Westminster that attended an Emergency Department. These incidents followed similar time

patterns of early Saturday/Sunday morning and 36% were identified as having occurred in the 3 LSOAs.

Similarly, there were 1,455 ambulance call outs identified as having been assaults which too follow similar temporal and geographic patterns. **Half of all Assault related ambulance call outs were in the two west end wards and 30% within just three LSOAs. Key times are overnight Friday/Saturday and Saturday/Sunday.**

LAS call-outs by OA - Assaults

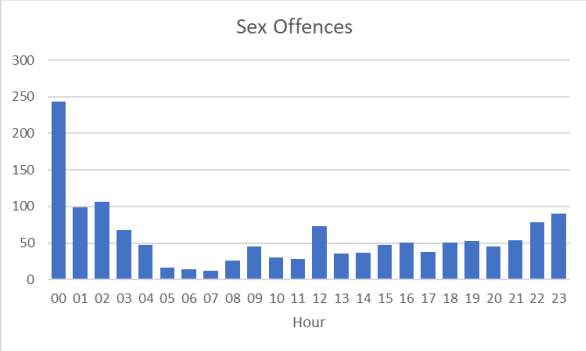


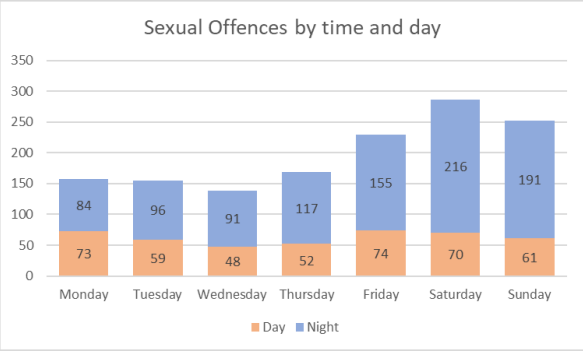
Assault requiring an ambulance incidents illustrate a similar pattern to the crime data, highlighting the key West End areas, especially the area north of Shaftesbury Avenue and east of Charing Cross Road around Old Compton Street/Frith Street/Greek Street. Like the crime data it picks up the Piccadilly – Leicester Square corridor and the Trafalgar Square- Charing Cross Station area.

Sexual Offences

Over 2022 there were 1,387 sexual offences in Westminster and offences have been increasing both in Westminster and London wide since 2020 Westminster has more offences than any other borough and accounts for approximately 7% of sexual offences across London.

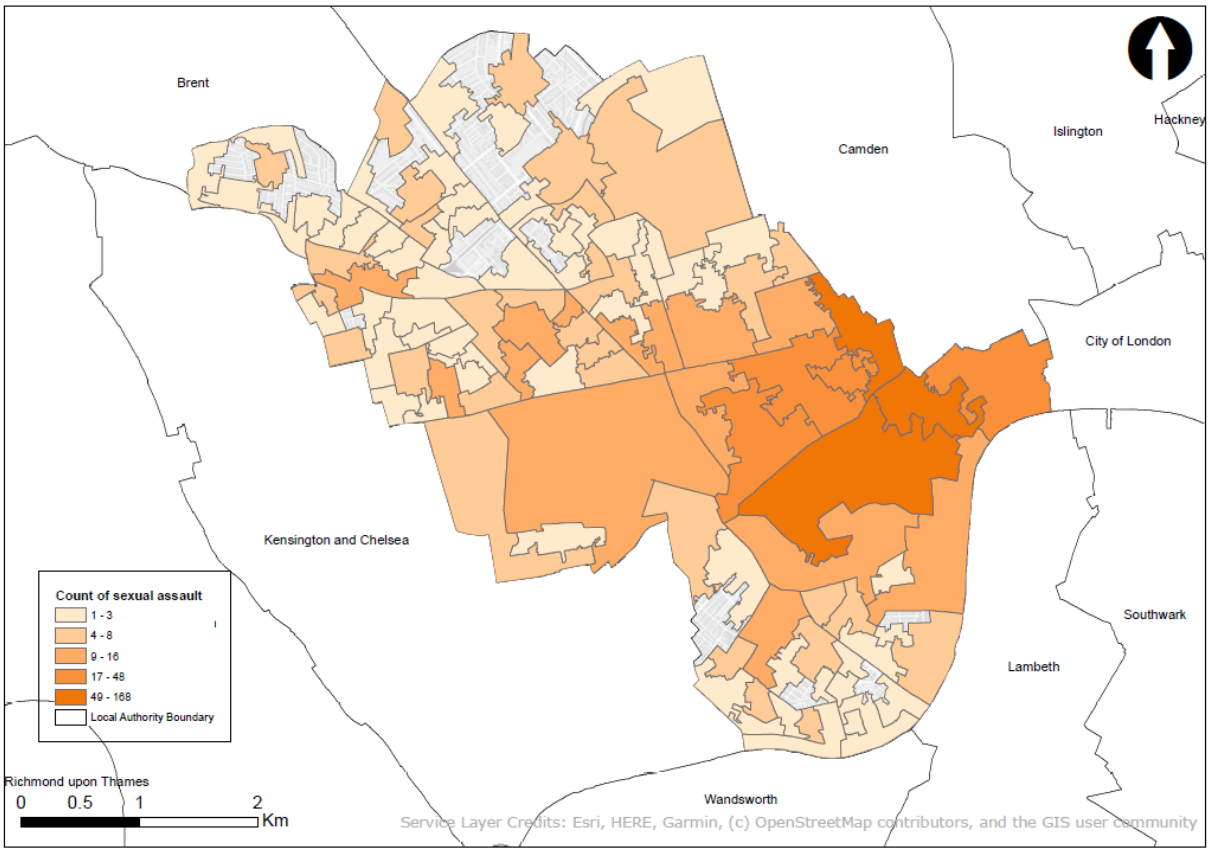
The majority (69% 950) of sexual offences occur between 6pm and 6am, with the peak hour being midnight until 1AM. The key times being overnight Friday/Saturday and Saturday/Sunday where 76% of all offences occur overnight.





Over 65% of all sexual offences occur in the west end wards and 44% within just three LSOAs.

Sexual Assault by LSOA



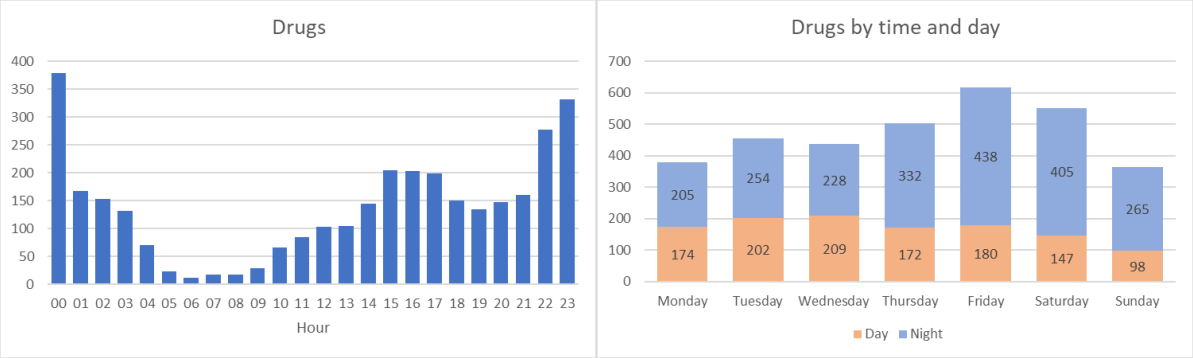
The profile of sexual offence victims is predominately females (83%) and 42% were aged 18-25, 9% were aged less than 17. Only 12% were aged 40 or over. Ethnicity was unknown in nearly a third of cases. Where known 69% of victims were of white ethnic appearance.

In addition to sexual offences, **the MPS have identified 11,878 crimes categorised as 'Violence against women and girls'.** The majority of these offences are sexual offences already discussed above, but also includes wider public order and violence and a few acquisitive crimes. Of this basket of crime**, 57% occur between 6pm and 6am and 46% of these crimes occur in the two west end wards, rising to 55% at night. At night 28% of these offences occur at locations associated with the CIA such as pubs/bars/nightclubs as well as restaurants.**

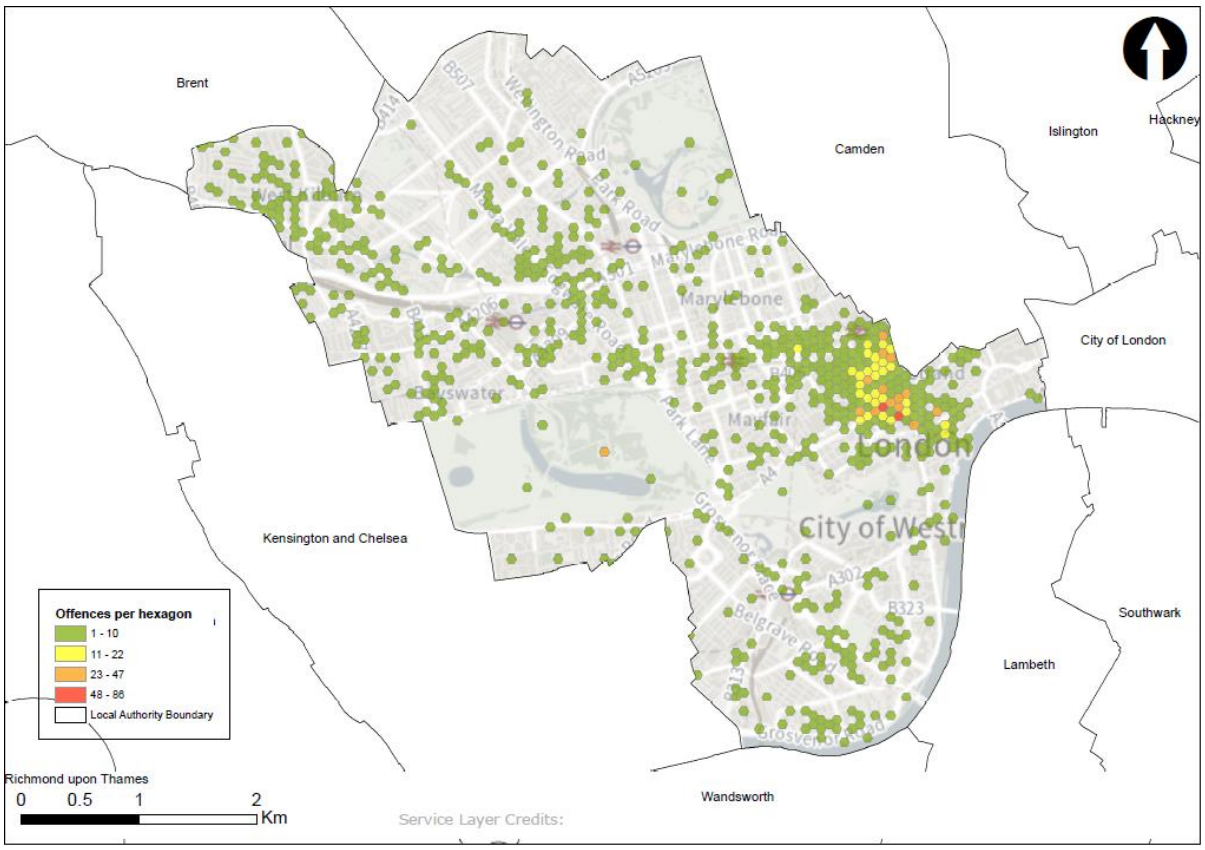
Drug Offences

Over 2022 there were 3,309 drug offences in Westminster, mostly as a result of stop and search.

Over 64% (2,127) of drug offences occur overnight, rising to 73% over the weekend. The key times for drug offences is overnight Friday/Saturday and Saturday/Sunday



The large majority of Westminster drug offences (74% 2,134) occur in the West End wards, 55% within just 3 LSOA.



Overnight drug offences by hexagon

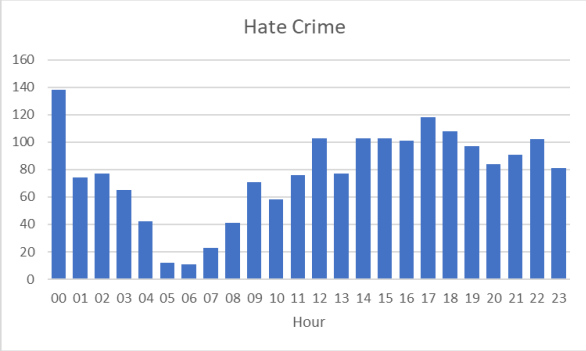
Drug offence locations will be broadly representative of police deployment and locations of stop and searches. **The main clusters of drug offences are the areas around Leicester Square running from Piccadilly Circus to the south and north of the square itself through to Charing Cross Road area.** Other smaller clusters include the area just to the east of Charing Cross Road in soho such as

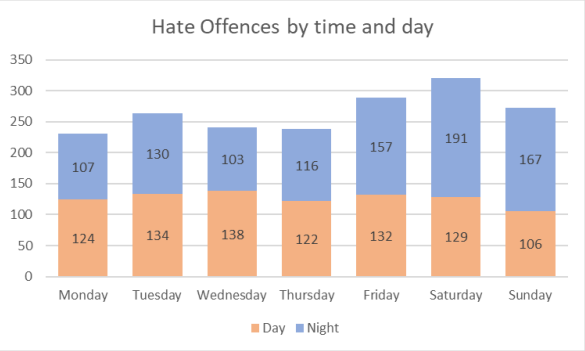
Old Compton Street. Additionally routes out to the south via Trafalgar Square and the Strand can be identified.

Hate Crime

A hate crime is defined as “any criminal offence which is perceived, by the victim or any other person, to be motivated by hostility or prejudice based on a person’s race, religion, sexual orientation, transgender identity or disability, or the perception of the person of having any of these characteristics”. Hate crime offences are therefore derived from other offences such as violence, public order, criminal damage being classified as hate related and given a ‘flag’ to identify them as ‘hate crimes’. Within 2022 there were 1,859 offences given a ‘hate flag’ with 2,261 different flags

Hate crime is more evenly split over the day than some other offences with 52% (971) occurring during 6pm and 6am and with a less noticeable trend of time and day with offences happening throughout the day. However, **Friday – Sundays are the peak days and the concentrations after midnight on those days being some of the largest.**







Overnight hate crime by hexagon

The majority of hate offences occur within the west end wards (55%). At night this concentration increases to 78% of hate crime within West End and St James's and 31% in just 2 LSOAs. As well as a general concentration across the central West End area and area north of Shaftesbury Avenue, the transport routes out around Charing Cross Station and around the Embankment are also key.

The most prevalent type of hate crime was 'Racial' (66%), followed by Homophobic incidents (18%) and Faith based (8%)

Victim data of hate crime victims showed 63% were males. The most common age was 30-39 years accounting for 28% of all victims. Two thirds of victims were aged less than 39 and only 3% were aged 17 or less. Where known 41% were White, 25% Black and 24% Asian. Ethnicity was unknown in 28% of victims.

Accused data was available for 111 people. 91% of those accused of hate crimes were male. Nearly half were aged over 40 years of age. Only 2% were aged under 17. Most accused (57%) were of White ethnic appearance, followed by 27% Black. The majority 91% of those accused of hate crimes were charged or further charged and 9% received an adult caution.

Child Exploitation

Similarly, to hate crime the MPS utilise a crime flagging system to identify crimes that involve exploitation of children. The use of this flag is up to the discretion of the officer and is not always used. Demographic information such as 'age' was not captured or accessible in most data sets here observed, meaning insights into harms against children, the prevention of which is among the four licensing objectives, could not be considered to the fullest extent in this assessment.

In 2022 there were 102 crimes flagged as either 'child criminal exploitation' (53) or 'child sexual exploitation' (49). Of these offences 30% occurred in the two west end wards. Very few location details give an indication of an undue presence of licensed premises or wider locations of interest to the CIA. The majority of locations are not known, and where they are the most prevalent is a domestic setting or in the street.

Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)

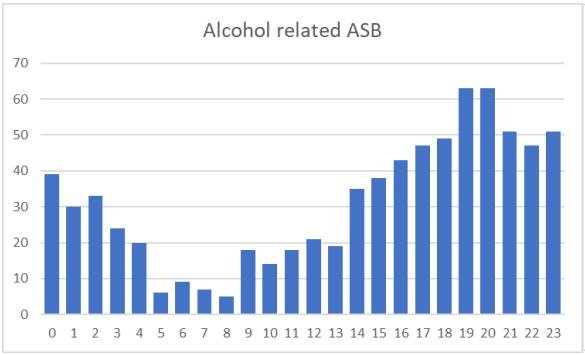
Summary

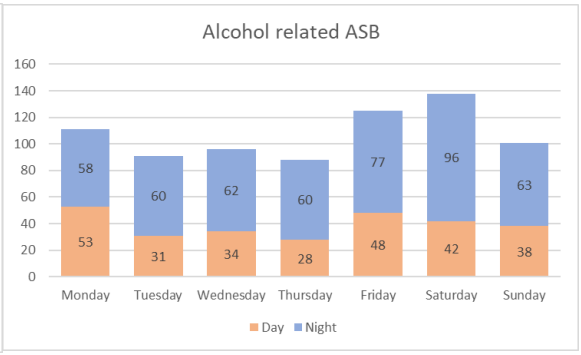
- Consultations reveal the scale of concerns of residents and workers around disorder issues associated with the use and sale of alcohol and the wider night time economy. 27% of West End respondents to the City Survey feel there are problems specifically related to licensed premises.
- Alcohol related ASB incidents and London Ambulance Calls outs for alcohol/overdose are heavily concentrated in the West End and St. James Ward, at weekends and late night.
- This includes 57% (117) of alcohol related police ASB in the West End referencing a venue of interest to the CIA, and 74% (2,904) of all ambulance attendances for alcohol occurring overnight and 63% (2,465) within the West End
- Transport related data illustrates the concentration of crime and disorder issues at stations within the West End, night busses and travel routes away from the West End

Police ASB flagged as related to alcohol.

Approximately only 6.5% (757) of all ASB calls in 2022 are recorded as having been linked to alcohol. Of these incidents 64% (476) occurred over night between 6pm – 6am, a greater proportion than for all ASB.

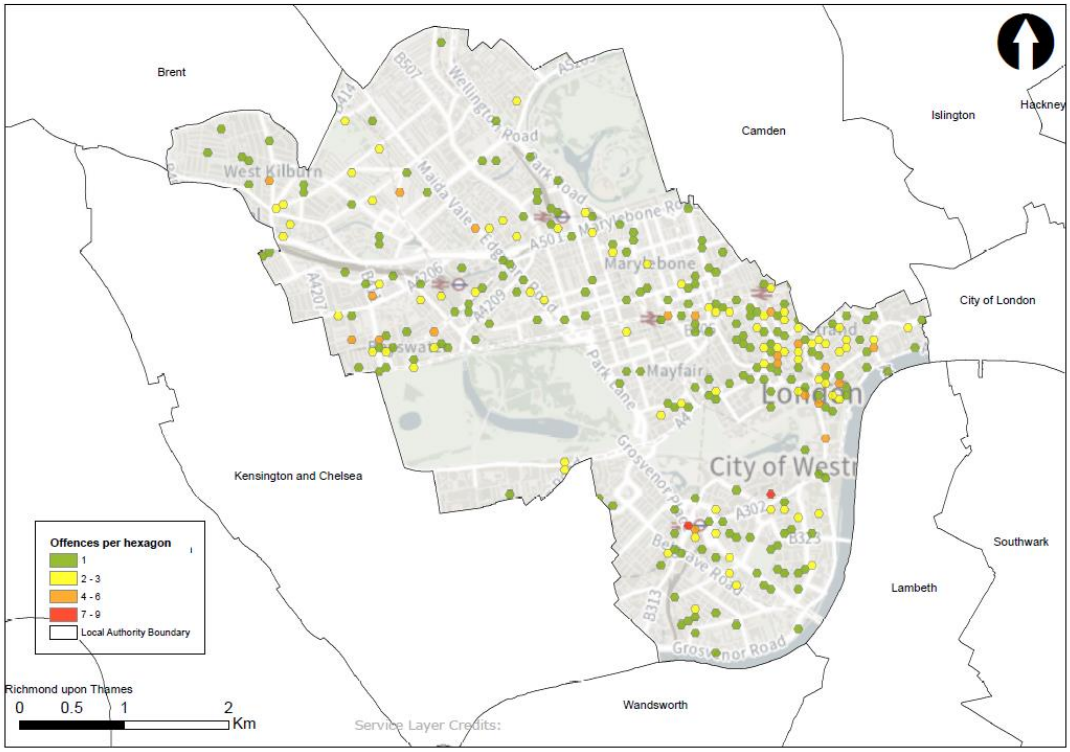
Fridays and Saturdays are the peak days, yet Alcohol related ASB is less obviously dominated by the weekend compared to other alcohol related data sets.





Approximately 40% (186) of all night-time alcohol related ASB occurs with the police Safer Neighbourhood Areas broadly similar to the areas of West End & St James's and a further 12% in the areas including Oxford Street and the areas just north of it. However, some of the small areas with high levels of alcohol related ASB are in the south, around Victoria. There are additional small areas of concentrations in the residential areas of the north.

Anti-social behaviour incidents related to alcohol (night time)



From these selected areas in the wider West End, 57% (117) of call details included reference to a public house/nightclub, a night-time transport route, station, hotel or restaurant/food establishment.

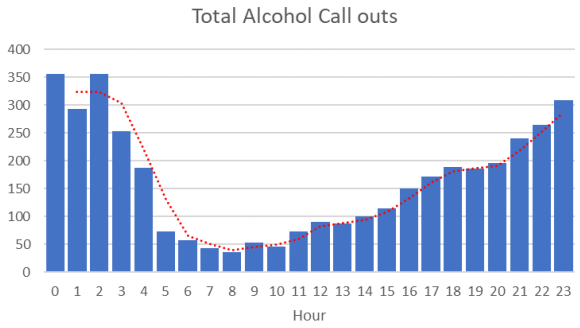
Patterns of alcohol/overdose incidents within health data

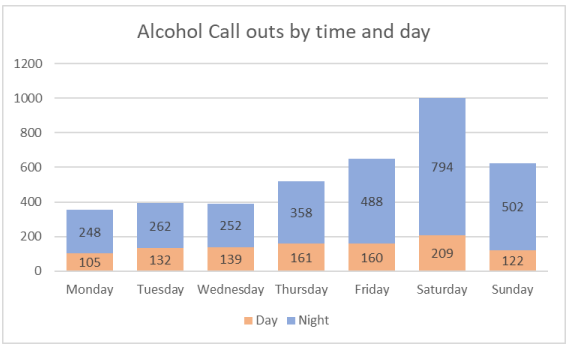
Westminster experiences the highest volumes of ambulance call outs in London related to alcohol and night-time economy. Existing analysis through products such as the Safer Westminster Partnership strategic assessment further illustrates connection to patterns in the night-time economy, especially during the reduction of incidents during Covid restrictions and the subsequent increase during the easing of those restrictions.

Over 2022 there were over 60,000 incidents requiring an ambulance, **3,932 of these (6.5%) were classified by the paramedic as 'alcohol related', and 2,251 (3.7%) as an 'overdose'**.

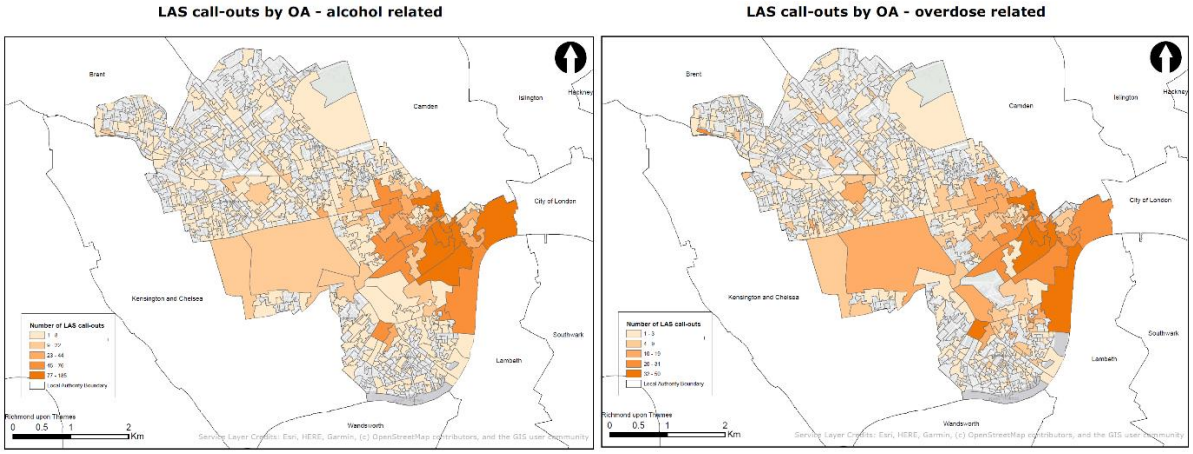
Across Westminster**, three quarters (74% 2,904) of alcohol related ambulance incidents occurred between 6pm and 6am, and nearly two thirds (63% 2,465) within the two West End wards of West End and St James's Park.** Just over half (51%) of all alcohol related ambulance incidents occurred in these two wards between 6pm and 6am.

The key times for alcohol related ambulance incidents is later overnight Friday/Saturday and again Saturday/Sunday, with the post-midnight hours the busiest. A third of all incidents occur within a four-hour window 11pm to 3am. On the weekend the period between 3am to 5am is busier than the hours leading up to midnight. This pattern is even more pronounced within the West End wards. Compared to the pre-covid period, the overall time pattern of alcohol related ambulance incidents is concentrated in the later hours of the night.

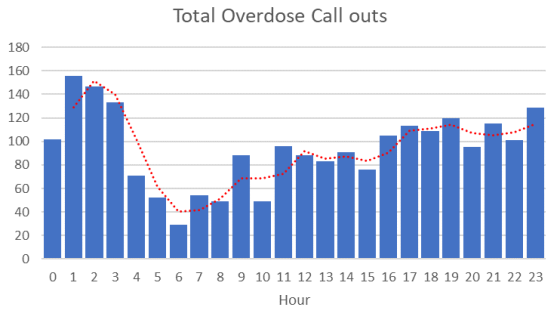


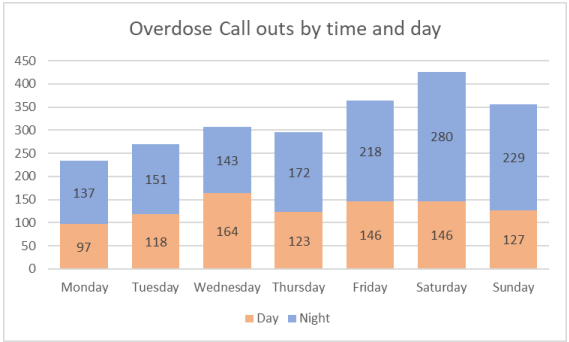


The locational data for ambulance call outs clearly shows a concentration of incidents in the West End area for both alcohol and overdose related calls. Both data sets highlight the area just north of Shaftesbury Avenue east of Charing Cross Road such as Old Compton Street, as well as the areas around Leicester Square and Piccadilly, as well as the area around Victoria station.



There have been 2,251 ambulance call outs relating to an ‘overdose’. Just under 60% (1,330) of these incidents occur between 6pm and 6am, increasing to approximately 65% over the weekend. Over 45% of these have occurred in the two west end wards. Approximately one quarter of all incidents occur between 11pm to 3am period, again more pronounced within the west end wards.





Peak times, similar to alcohol incidents, are overnight Friday/Saturday and Saturday/Sunday, with an additional peak early Saturday evening.

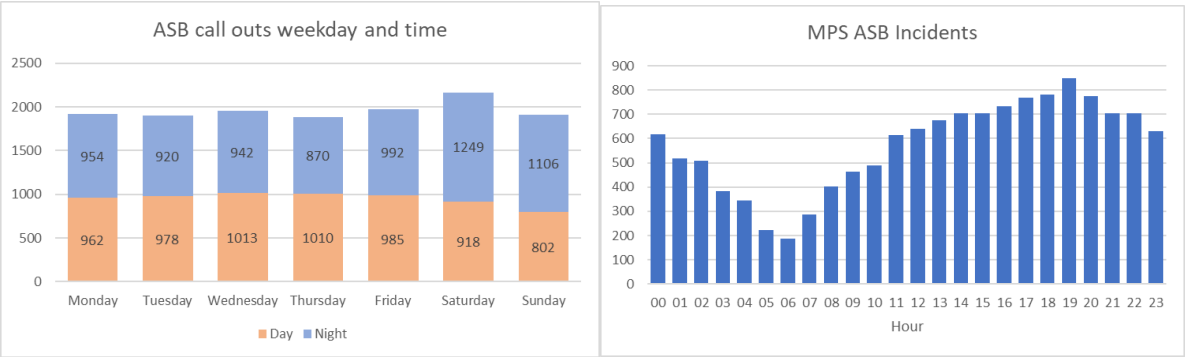
There are wider data sets available to understand the cumulative impact of licensed premised and the night-time economy on Westminster, other than where alcohol or licensed premises is explicitly mentioned. This can predominantly be done via categorisation, time and location. These data sets

will include wider records of ASB, selected 'public realm' crimes and data from travel and health partners.

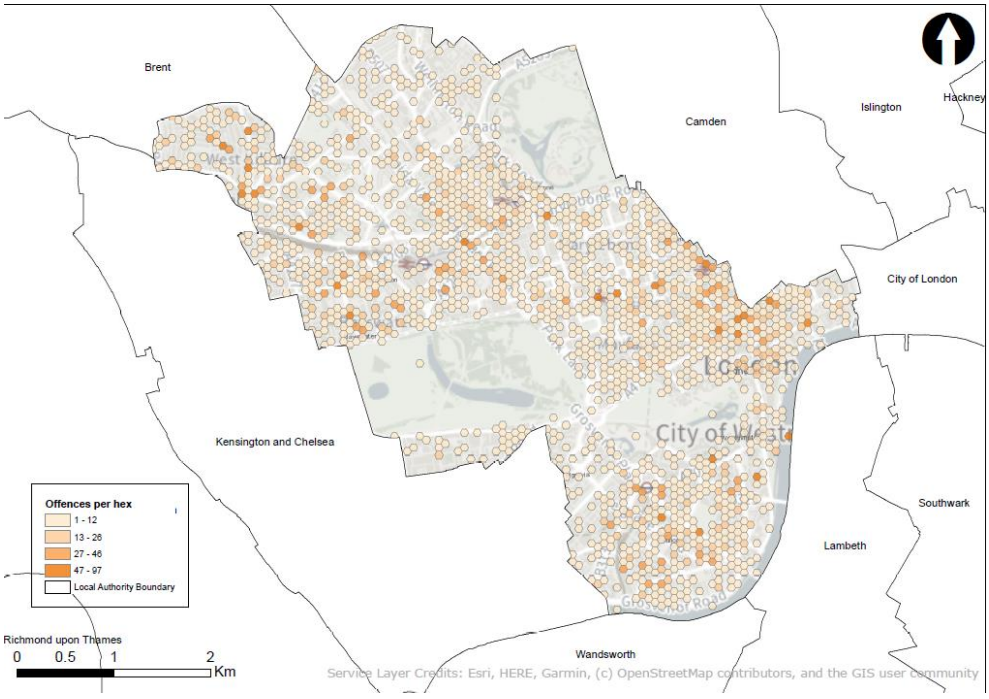
Patterns of all police recorded ASB

During 2022 there were 13,701 calls to the Metropolitan Police categorised as anti-social behaviour. Of these calls, nearly two thirds are primarily categorised as 'Rowdy or Inconsiderate Behaviour', and just 0.72% primarily recorded as 'Alcohol Related'. However, across all available categorisation description, 757 ((6.5%) were categorised as 'Alcohol related' (discussed above). There were 2,018 (14.7%) incidents categorised somewhere as 'Drug related'.

ASB incidents are spread throughout the day and week more evenly than other crime and disorder data, yet still see concentrations in the evening and overnight during the weekend. **Peak times are early evening on Saturdays running through Saturday night until Sunday morning.**



Location wise **ASB incidents are also more geographically spread with just 28% (3,849) of incidents occurring in the west end areas** with the residential areas in the north and the south of the borough experiencing ASB.



ASB incidents

ASB locations are difficult to map due to data limitations and the map presented here is for all ASB, not just 6pm-6am. **There is a much greater spread of ASB incidents compared to other incident**

types and far less focussed in the West End areas. There are however particular concentrations around Leicester Square, Piccadilly and Oxford Street, but also incidents in the residential areas of the South and north up Edgeware Road into the northern residential areas.

ASB Consultation 2022

Consultation with residents and BIDs (Business Improvement Districts) and other stakeholders conducted in 2022 for the **Westminster Anti-Social Behaviour Strategy found many comments linking ASB to alcohol, licensed premises and wider areas of night-time economy.**

Responses highlighted the impact of visitors to the borough on levels of ASB and crime, suggesting that improvements need to be made in encouraging visitors to theatres and entertainment centres to be respectful of staff and others. Some responses were specifically critical of the impact of licensed premises and the prevalence of alcohol and its impact on businesses and the community.

"Actively and meaningfully reduce the concentration of licensed premises in Soho. Soho has the single greatest concentration of licensed premises in the whole of the UK, and this puts enormous pressure on our community, and we bear the brunt of anti-social behaviour." (Soho)

"Reduce the sale of alcohol. Alcohol is the single leading cause of anti-social behaviour in Soho."

Alcohol is sold in vast quantities everywhere in Soho and yet, Westminster City Council keeps approving new Premises Licenses - even when their own guidance says they have a presumption to refuse new Premises Licence applications. They don't. More and more businesses now serve alcohol. You can consume alcohol in clothes shops and hairdressers in Soho." + "There are too many drinking establishments in the area. As we know the more alcohol people drink, the less inhibited they are and the louder they are." (Soho Amenity Society)

"1. Stop attracting unruly groups and individuals to Soho in the first place; Soho has recently become "party central" as a result of the al fresco scheme, the replacement of family and local restaurants by fast-food joints, extended licensing hours and off-licensing, and wholesale street drinking day and night; these are the root causes - reverse them and the ASB will diminish."

On a similar theme feedback contained criticisms of lack of enforcement against premises that break the rules.

"Similarly for breaches of licensing and planning conditions; these conditions are useless unless operators know that they will be strictly enforced; it is ludicrous to insist that residents must have reported multiple breaches before the council takes action." (Meard and Dean St Residential Assoc)

Additionally, **feedback highlights the importance of begging and rough sleeping in connection with commercial areas associated with high footfall and night-time economy**. The consultation suggested that respondents felt that these issues were getting worse and highlight the connection between ASB, begging, rough sleeping with the need for alcohol and drug services.

The impact on the businesses involved was also fed back. The impact of activities drawn into central London by visitors, licensed premises and the wider night-time economy such as begging, pedicabs, buskers, street sellers, suggesting that the ASB was: "*not just bad for our business, it is bad for the whole central London economy" (West End employee).*

Patterns of enforcement and work undertaken by partner agencies illustrate that the commercial areas of the west end experience ASB relating to begging, pedicabs, drugs, alcohol and other

substance misuse. The areas of the west end also had the highest number of ASB cases being actively managed on the council's case management system.

City Survey: Resident concern on licensed premises and related issues.

The City Survey provides important insight into residential concerns and emerging trends for local issues. The survey included specific questions around safety, local issues and licensed premises. Overall, West End respondents are most prominent in reporting problems related to licensed premises directly. However, Queen's Park and St James's are also areas of interest, particularly around people being drunk or rowdy, using or buying drugs and around rubbish and litter.

Insights

1. **27% of West End respondents** feel there are problems related to **licensed premises** (e.g., people drinking/smoking outside, blocked pavements, deliveries, etc.). Any other ward is below 6% and too small a sample size.
    a. Overall, 4% of WCC residents think this is a problem, and 11% of Central East residents.

2. **32% of respondents in Westbourne** report feeling **unsafe after dark**, followed by 25% in Church St, and 24% in Queen's Park.
    a. Overall, 17% of Westminster residents feel unsafe after dark, 20% of North-East, and 18% of Central West and North-West.

3. **Hyde Park respondents report feeling most unsafe in their area**, with 11% followed by Lancaster Gate at 8%. However, neither ward presents issues with licensed premises.
    a. Overall, 3% of residents in Westminster feel unsafe, and 6% in Central West

4. **28% of West End respondents** feel there are problems related to **commercial properties** (e.g. noise, blocked pavements, deliveries). Any other ward is below 7% and too small a sample size.
    a. Overall, 5% of WCC residents feel this is an issue, and 12% of Central East

5. A more prevalent issue overall is **people being drunk or rowdy**, with **22% of St James's and Queen's Park and 21% in Lancaster Gate and the West End** feeling this is an issue in their areas.
    a. Overall, 13% of residents in Westminster think this is a problem, and 19% of Central East residents.

6. **Queen's Park tops the rates of respondents feeling that people using or buying drugs is an issue**, with 34%, followed by:
    a. 31% in St James's,
    b. 30% in Vincent Square and Pimlico North,
    c. 27% in Bayswater,
    d. 25% in Pimlico South
    e. and 24% in Lancaster Gate
7. Overall, 20% of Westminster residents feel this way, followed by 29% of the South and 21% of Central East

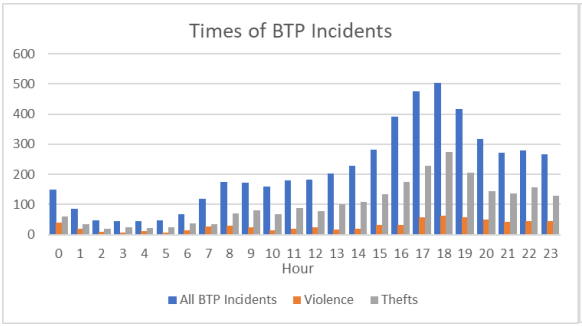
8. **30% of residents from the West End, St James's and Queen's Park think rubbish and litter lying around is an issue**, followed by 29% Bayswater, 28% in Hyde Park and 27% in Marylebone

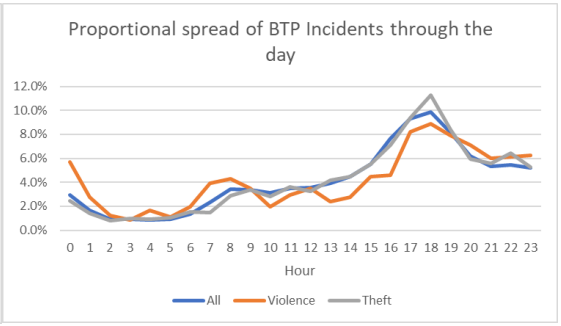
a. Overall, 21% of Westminster residents think this is an issue, with 28% of Central East and 24% in Central West

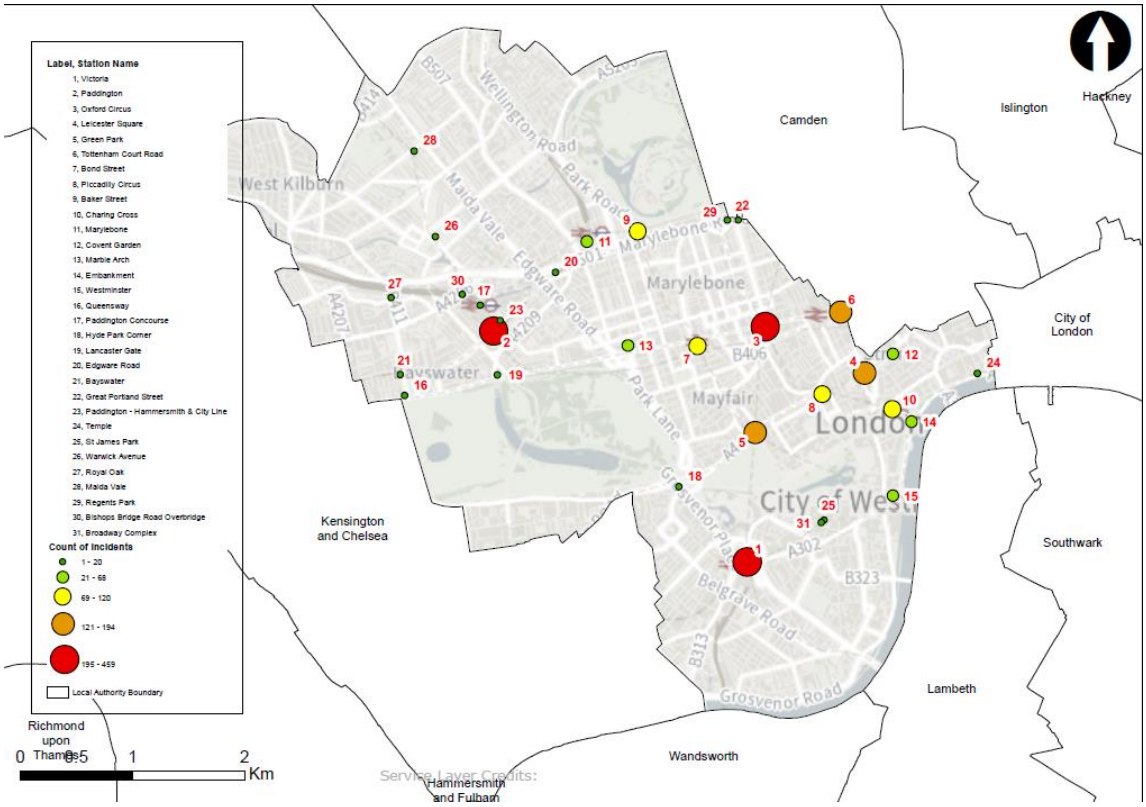
City Survey respondents reflected the areas of concern that is represented through the licensing and crime related data and previously recognised stress areas. The proportion of residents that feel unsafe and expressed concern over licensed premises were reported in low numbers in comparison to the overall number of respondents, however it does provide key insight into areas that we may need to focus on. The City Survey is not representative of resident views below the ward level.

Transport related crime and disorder - BTP

Over 2022 there were 5,111 crimes recorded by British Transport Police in Westminster. Theft accounted for nearly 48% (2,440) of all of incidents, followed by violence (14% 719), public order (14% 730) and drugs (5% 253).BTP offences do not show a clear majority occurring overnight due to the volumes of thefts during the late afternoon alongside higher passenger journeys and footfall, peak times being between 4pm and 7pm, however 56% (400) of violence occurs overnight, 61% (49) of robbery. Yet there are significant concentrations late night and early evening Friday/Saturday and Saturday/Sunday. This concentration over the weekend is especially clear for incidents of violence and robbery.



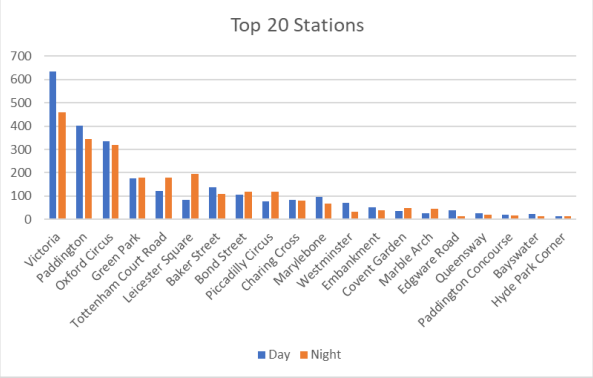




British Transport Police incidents by train station

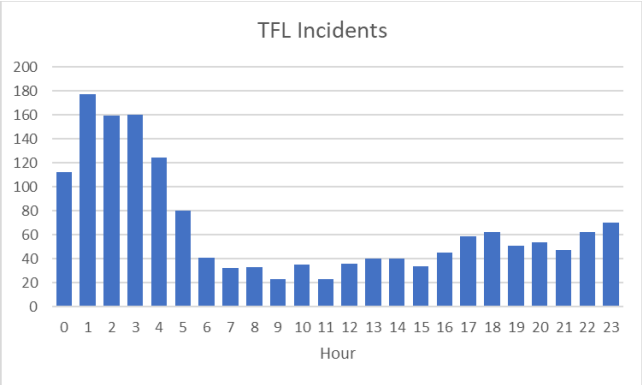
Victoria Station accounts for 21.4% (1,092) of all recorded incidents, followed by Paddington Station (14.6% 747) and Oxford Circus (12.8% 655). These stations are the busiest stations for footfall and customer journeys. Beneath these three busiest station the rankings for incidents does alter across the time of day. Stations in the West end area such as Green Park, Piccadilly Circus, Leicester Square and Tottenham Court Road show an increasing proportion of offences over the night-time period, while Victoria and Paddington had a reduced proportion of offences during the night. **Leicester Square, Tottenham Court Road and Piccadilly circus have higher levels of offending between 6pm and 6am than during the day.**

Station	% of all incidents in Westminster	% of all incidents in Westminster- At night
Victoria	21.37%	18.54%
Paddington	14.62%	13.89%
Oxford Circus	12.82%	12.88%
Green Park	6.95%	7.27%
Tottenham Court Road	5.87%	7.19%
Leicester Square	5.46%	7.84%
Baker Street	4.77%	4.36%
Bond Street	4.44%	4.85%
Piccadilly Circus	3.82%	4.77%
Charing Cross	3.23%	3.27%



Transport related crime and disorder – TFL

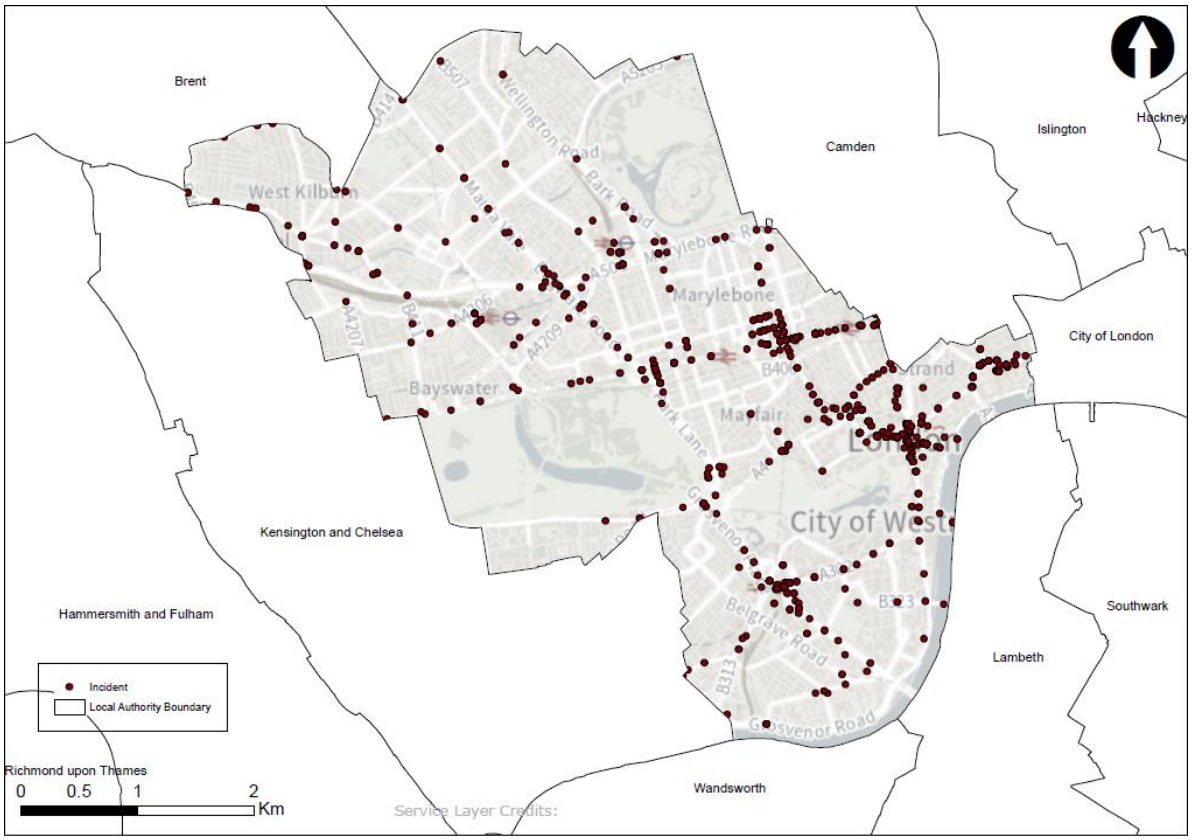
In addition to crimes recorded by BTP, primarily at train stations, Transport for London record incidents that occur on their busses. There were 1,599 ASB/crime incidents recorded over 2022 in Westminster, over three quarters (78%) were incidents recorded as a 'disturbance'. **Nearly three quarters (82% 786) of all these incidents occur between 6pm and 6am, with the key periods being late night past midnight.** This pattern is more pronounced early morning Saturday and Sunday, especially within the two west end wards where the key time is between 1am to 4am.



Locational data highlights the key areas are within the central west end area as well as routes out of the area. **Key streets include Oxford Street, Trafalgar Square, Strand, St Martins Lane. Most prevalent routes are the prefixed (N) night busses as well as routes via Victoria. Other key streets include Whitehall, Aldwych, Northumberland Avenue, Vauxhall Bridge Road and The Strand.**

Route	Via Locations
N15	Charing Cross, Trafalgar Square, Regent Street, Piccadilly Circus, Oxford Circus
N29	Cambridge Circus, Leicester Square, St Martins Place, Trafalgar Square

N279	Cambridge Circus, Leicester Square, St Martins Place, Trafalgar Square



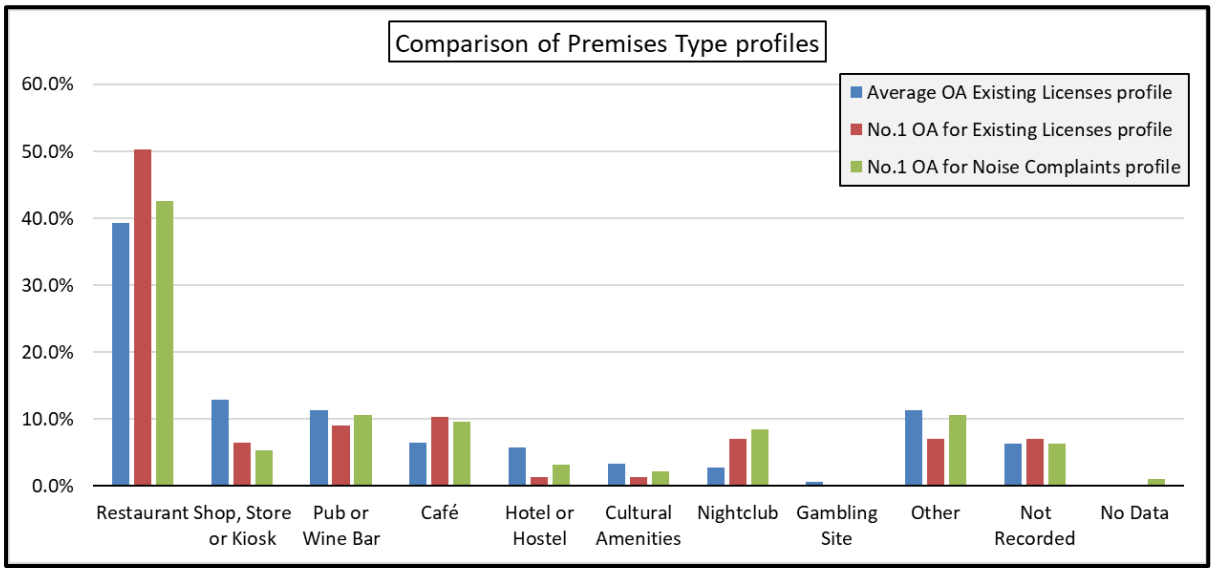
All TFL Incidents by location

TFL incidents obviously coincide with the bus routes and night incidents by the night routes. **The importance of Oxford Street and Oxford Circus area is quite apparent as are the routes around Piccadilly Circus and down to Trafalgar Square, Charing Cross and the Strand. Additionally, the Victoria area has a high concentration of incidents**. Many of these areas and routes are all associated with the movement of people out of the West End.

Noise Complaints:

Profile:

The Noise Complaints reports analysis has had a 30 reports per location per year cap applied to prevent anomalous locations dominating the density mapping and distorting the analysis. The analysed period of the Uniform sourced Noise Complaints data is January 2022 to December 2022.



Comparison of Premises Type profiles

No.1 Output Area with the most Licensed Premises covers the south end of Dean Street, Frith Street and Greek Street. Along Old Compton Street.
No.1 Output Area with the most Noise Complaints covers the north end of Wardour Street, Berwick Street and Dean Street.

The output area with the most Noise Complaints has a noticeably different proportion of premises license types than the borough average output area:

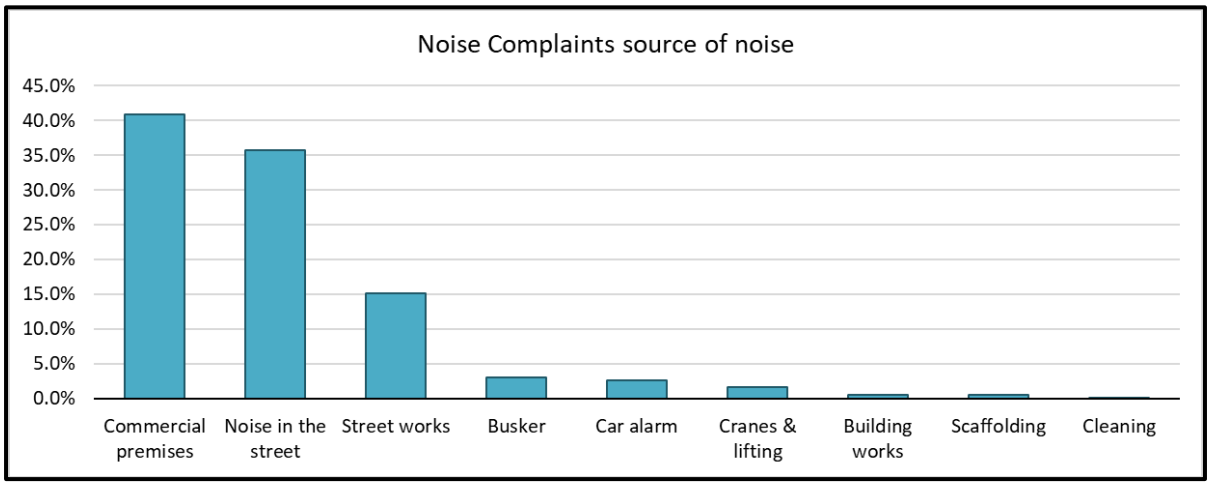
- **More** Nightclubs – **three times as many** (8 or 8.5% vs. 2.7%)
- **More** Restaurants (40 or 42.6% vs. 39.3%)
- **More** Cafés (9 or 9.6% vs. 6.4%)
- **Fewer** Shops, stores or kiosks (5 or 5.3% vs. 12.9%)

A Soho resident panel surveyed 88 residents regarding noise and sleep with the following comments included in the return:

- "Issues have considerably increased in the last 3 years."
- "… it is often the constancy of noise rather than any pronounced noise that is most troubling."
- "Very difficult to get the local authority to understand and take complaints seriously. Officers often helpful but then the case goes to committee, and they always seem to rule in favour of the commercial premises…"
- "I realise that if you live in the Centre of London there will be a certain amount of noise but there is no reason for this to carry on through the night and deprive residents from a decent nights' rest."
- "Soho is a busy, vibrant, amazing place and the noise that comes with it is part of the beauty of the area."

- “I don't find noise to be an issue considering we live in the epicentre of one of the world’s greatest cities…”
- “The noise I experience is minimal considering I live in the centre of London, in Soho. Occasionally, people drink too much and shout or fight, but this makes sense considering I am living in the most exciting part of London…”
- “I moved to Soho because I like the loud, frantic and energetic atmosphere. If I wanted a quiet relaxing environment I would live literally anywhere in London. Soho should not be made like every other soulless, featureless, safe, and quiet suburb.

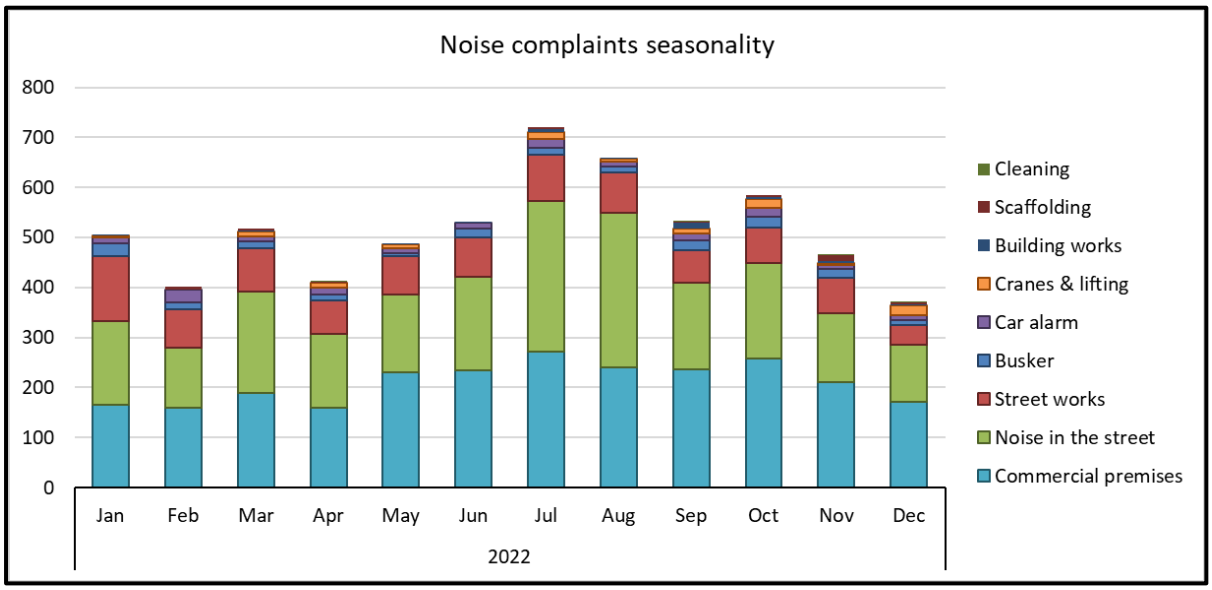
Source of noise:



Source of Noise

Commercial premises are attributed as the source of 2,526 or 40.8% of all noise complaints, with noise in the street (i.e. loud pedestrian behaviour) 2,206 or 35.7%.

Noise Complaints by source seasonality:



Noise Complaint sources by month

July and August are the months with the most complaints. The extended day light hours in the evening, coupled with the seasonal weather patterns lead to an increase in 'Noise in the Street' complaints.

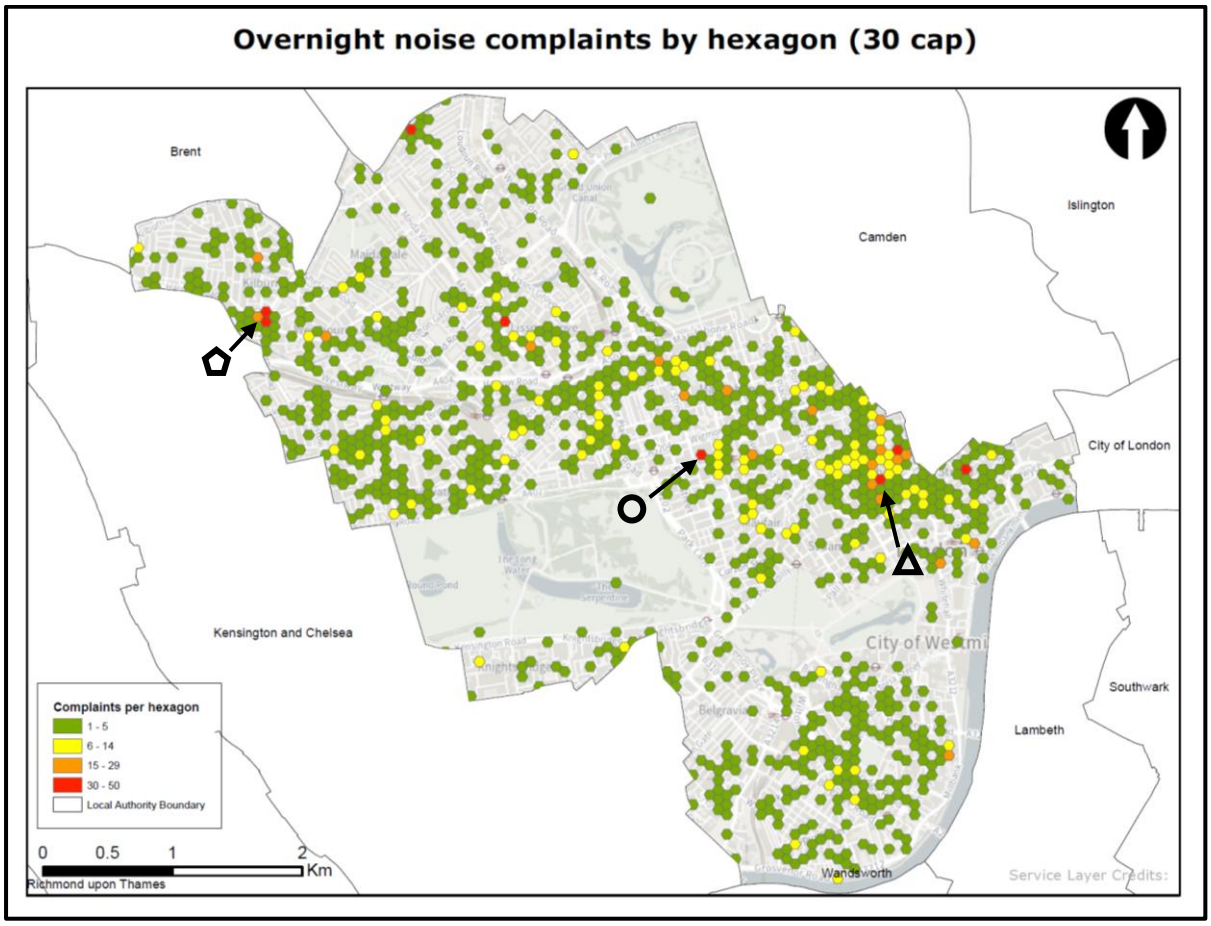
Noise Complaints by Hour of Day and Day of Week:

	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat	Sun
00:00	45	44	42	56	57	98	80
01:00	28	18	28	25	30	58	57
02:00	14	23	12	18	18	23	31
03:00	15	12	14	15	20	25	18
04:00	5	9	10	17	11	9	10
05:00	10	8	13	9	9	12	9
06:00	13	20	25	9	19	8	8
07:00	20	34	34	25	21	9	11
08:00	18	34	23	21	34	17	17
09:00	29	51	38	35	69	23	35
10:00	31	50	40	46	64	15	36
11:00	29	38	44	46	50	25	28
12:00	34	36	34	47	46	20	21
13:00	38	52	57	46	34	39	24
14:00	36	40	46	38	26	46	28
15:00	38	50	49	39	39	47	20
16:00	39	46	51	58	50	34	32
17:00	36	35	38	48	26	41	33
18:00	43	37	41	40	61	37	52
19:00	54	48	50	61	46	56	38
20:00	66	86	59	83	67	81	42
21:00	74	69	75	83	83	74	75
22:00	69	88	70	100	79	112	69
23:00	81	78	56	83	108	113	65

Noise Complaints weekday by hour matrix

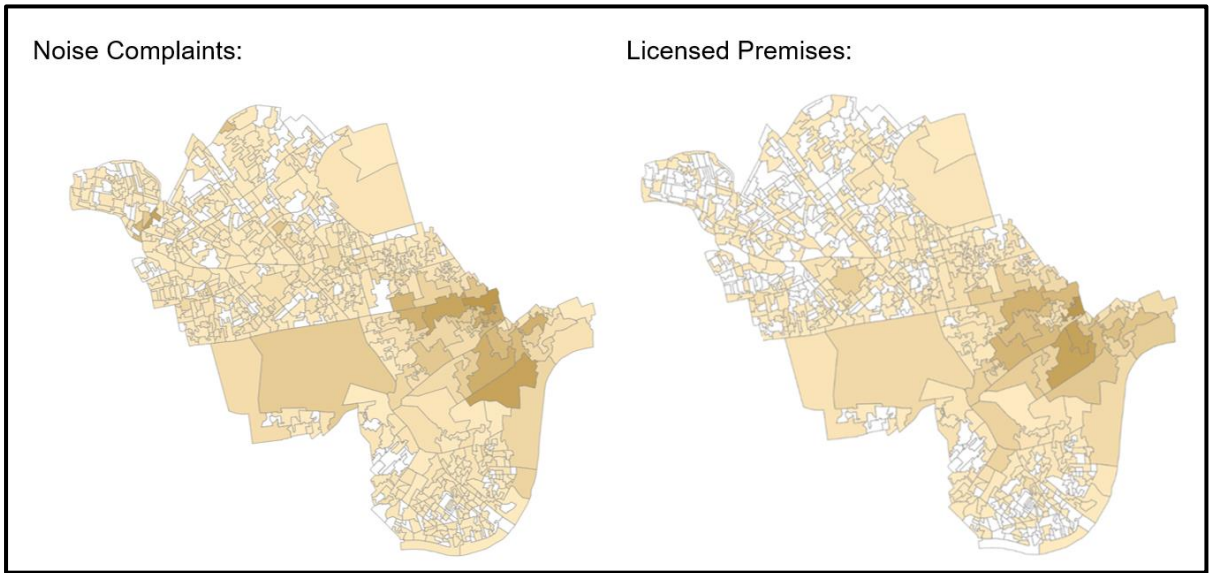
'Noise in the Street' and 'Noise from commercial premises' complaints increase on Fridays and Saturdays, from 20:00, peaking at 23:00, and continuing at an elevated rate until 01:00

Geography:



The highest levels of noise complaints are in the vicinity of:

- △ South end of Wardour Street.
- ⬠ Intersection of Walterton Road and Elgin Avenue.
- ○ Intersection of Oxford Street and Duke Street.



There are elevated levels of 'Noise in the Street' and 'Noise from commercial premises' complaints in areas with higher densities of licensed premises, the area with the highest level of noise complaints is in the area with the 4th most licensed premises. The area with the most licensed

premises has reported the 6th most noise complaints. Therefore, it can be concluded that the number of licensed premises is a significant factor in the generation of Noise Complaints.

Profile of Licencing Data

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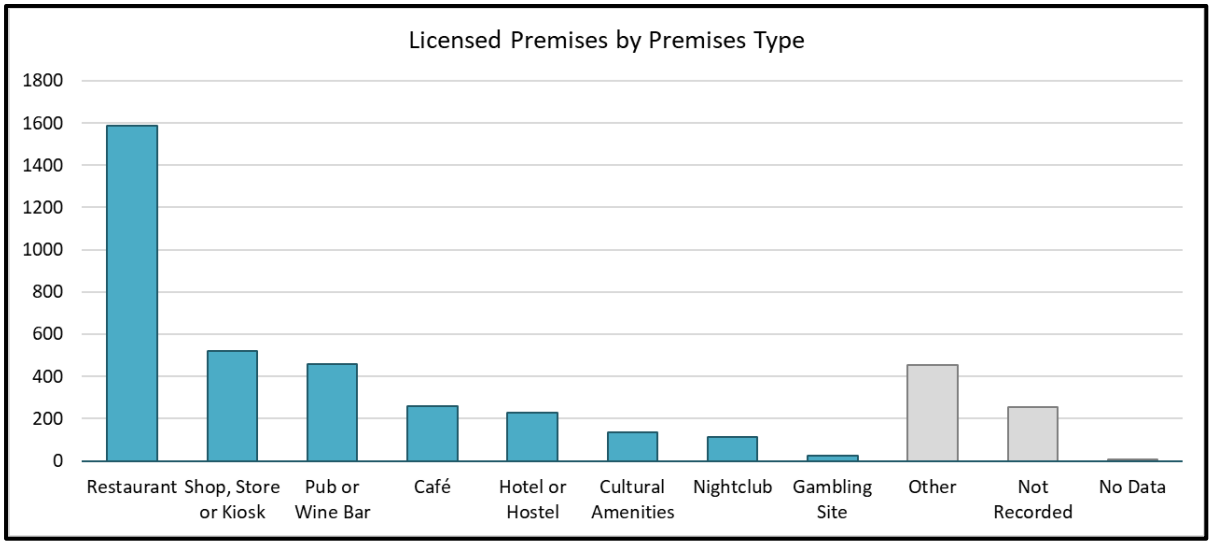
Summary:

- Analysis of licensed premises and new license applications, in WCC based on their volume, density, location and type.
- In May 2023, Westminster had 4,045 licenses issued under the Licensing Act 2003. Restaurants comprised the largest category (1,588 or 39%), followed by Shop, Store, or Kiosk (521 or 13%) and Pubs & Wine Bars (458 or 11.3%). This distribution has remained consistent since February 2020, with a slight decline in Pubs & Wine Bars.
- There is a marked increase in the proportion of New Applications for Café's premises type vs. the existing proportion of Licensed Premises (from 6.4% to 9.2%).
- There is a marked decrease in the proportion of New Applications for Pub or Wine bars premises type vs. the existing proportion of Licensed Premises (from 11.3% to 3.9%).
- High concentrations of licensed premises were found in areas like Soho (Dean, Frith, Greek, and Romilly Streets) and Chinatown (Gerrard Street).
- Leicester Square had the most licensed premises open beyond 3am.
- Higher noise complaints were recorded in areas with denser licensed premises, emphasising the role of licensed premises in generating noise complaints.

Observations:

Licensed Premises in Westminster:

Profile:



License Premises by Premises Type

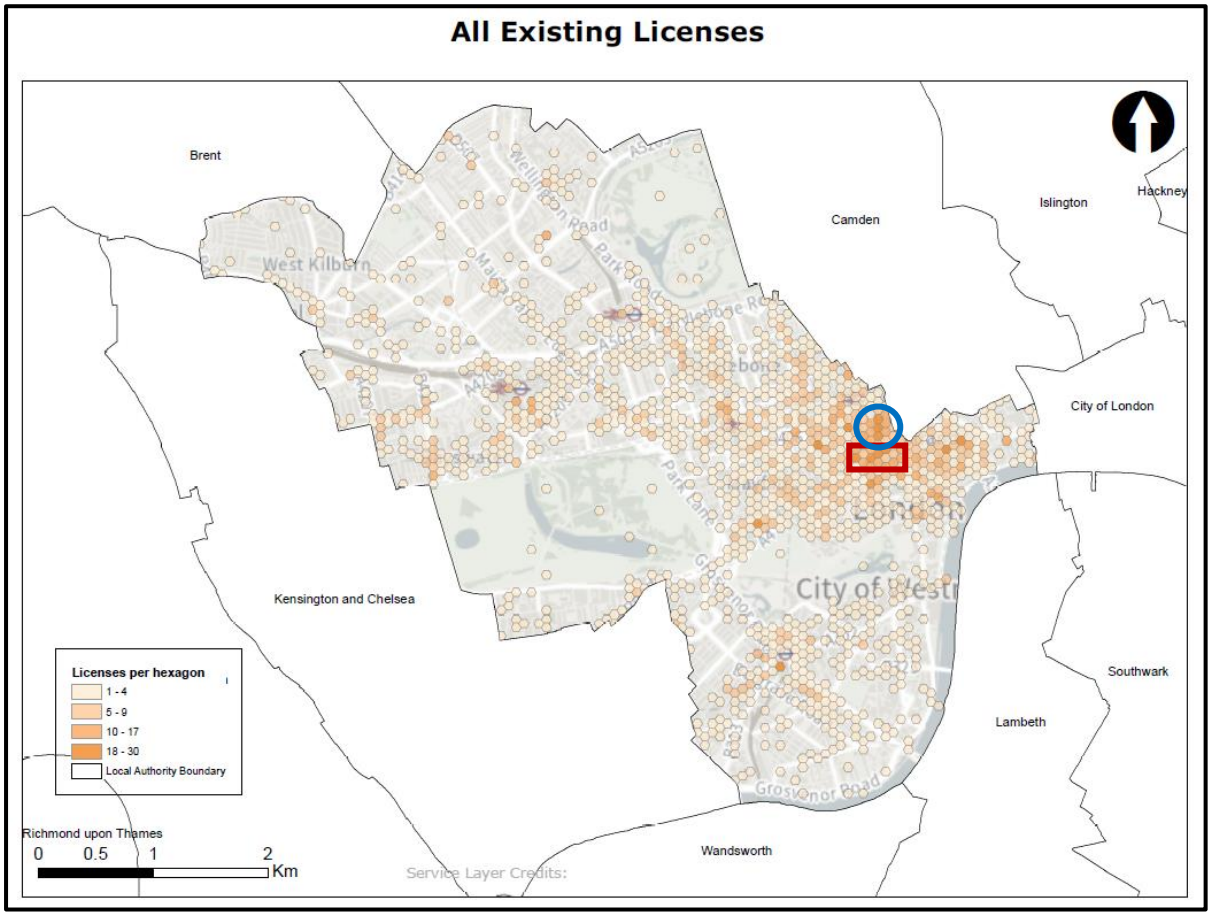
As of May 2023, there were 4,045 licenses issued under the Licensing Act 2003 in the City of Westminster. This compares to 3,769 identified in the February 2020 cumulative impact assessment. Of the 4,045, the top three premises the groups are: Restaurants (1,588 or 39% of all licenses), Shop, store or kiosk (521 or 13%) and Pubs & wine bars (458 or 11.3%). There are 35 Shadow Licenses, licenses which mirror a licensed premises operator's license, but are in the name of the freehold owner rather than tenant/leaseholder operator. There are 29 Takeaway Food Outlet Licenses, which have been included in the Shops, Store or Kiosks category, as the number of licenses doesn't warrant a separate category. Fast food establishments are included in the Restaurants category.

These are the same largest three groups as were observed in the previous cumulative impact assessment in February 2020.

Whilst Restaurants and Shops, Store or Kiosks maintained their share, Pubs & wine bars have declined from 13% to 11.4% of all premises since Feb 2020.

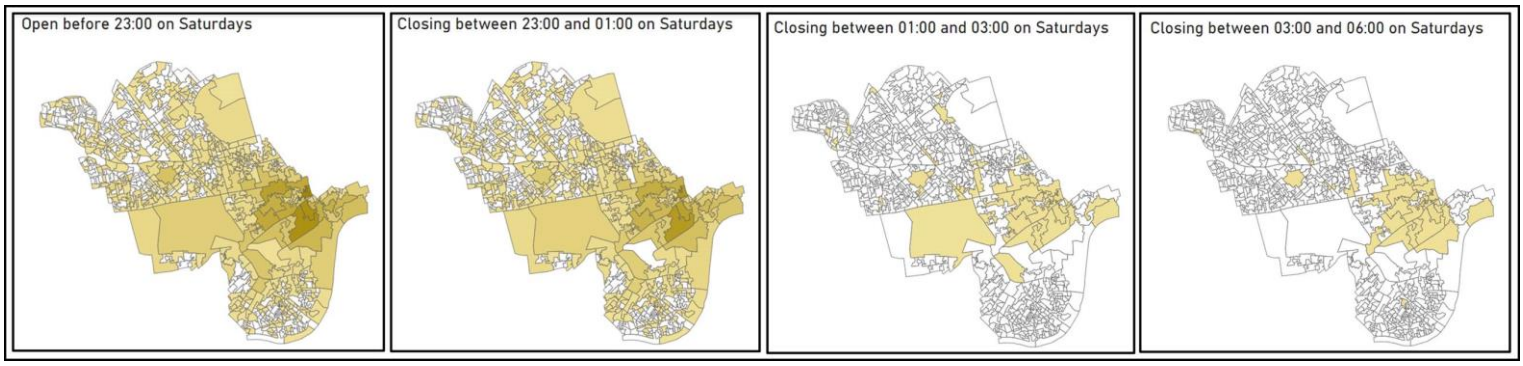
Geography:

The highest densities of licensed premises are in Soho on Dean Street, Frith Street, Greek Street and Romilly Street, and in the China Town area around Gerrard Street.



Dean Street, Frith Street, Greek Street and Romilly Street.
China Town Area around Gerrard Street.

Licensed premises open after 11pm mapping series:



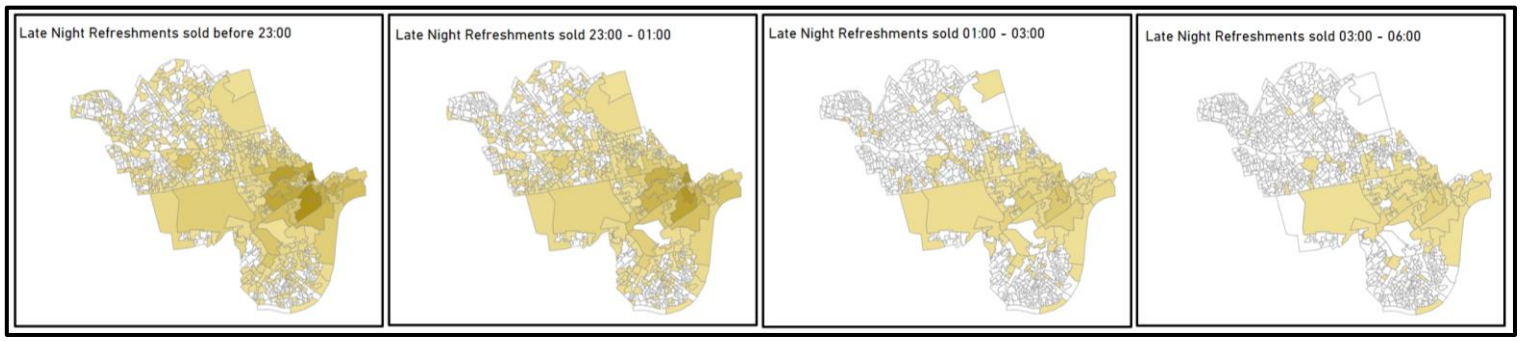
The area with the most licensed premises open beyond 3am is in vicinity of Leicester Square.

Alcohol sales after 11pm mapping series:



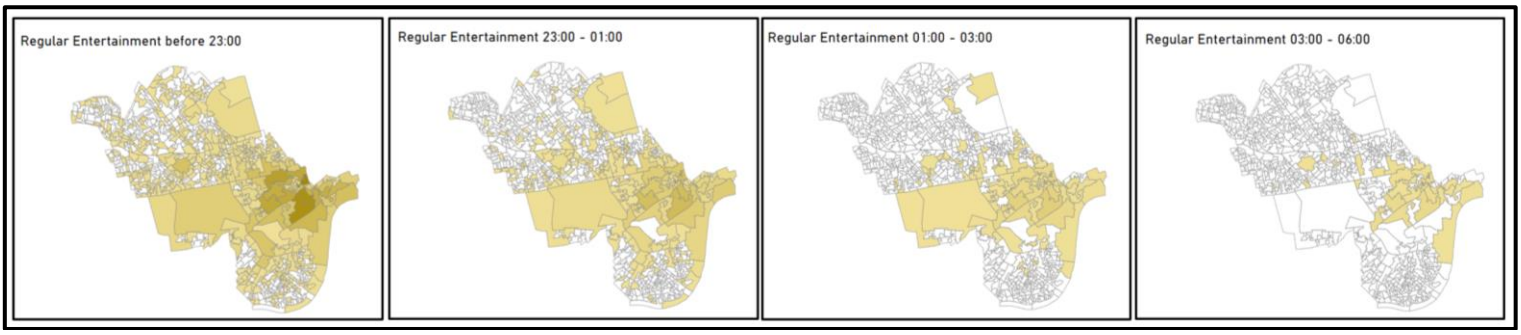
The area with the most premises licensed to sell alcohol beyond 3am is the vicinity of Greek Street, with six licenses.

Late Night Refreshment sales after 11pm mapping series:



The area with the most premises licensed to sell Late Night Refreshments beyond 3am is in the vicinity of Leicester Square, on Whitcombe Street, with twenty-six licenses.

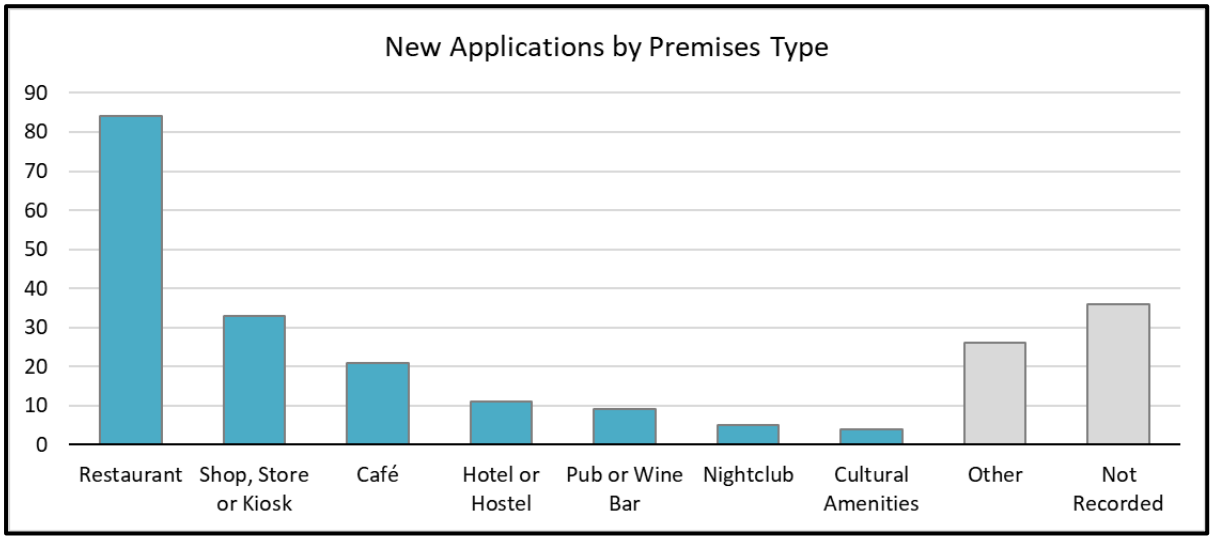
Regular Entertainment licensing after 11pm mapping series:



The area with the most Regular Entertainment licensed premises beyond 3am is in the vicinity of Piccadilly Circus tube, on Haymarket, with thirteen licenses.

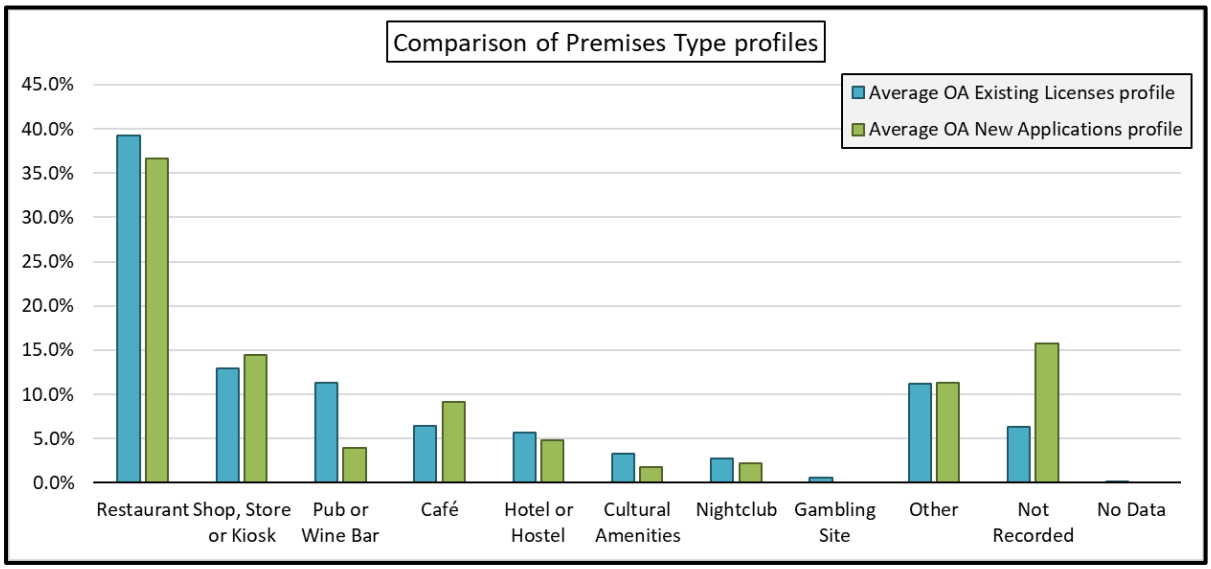
Applications for New Licenses:

Profile:



New Applications by Premises Type

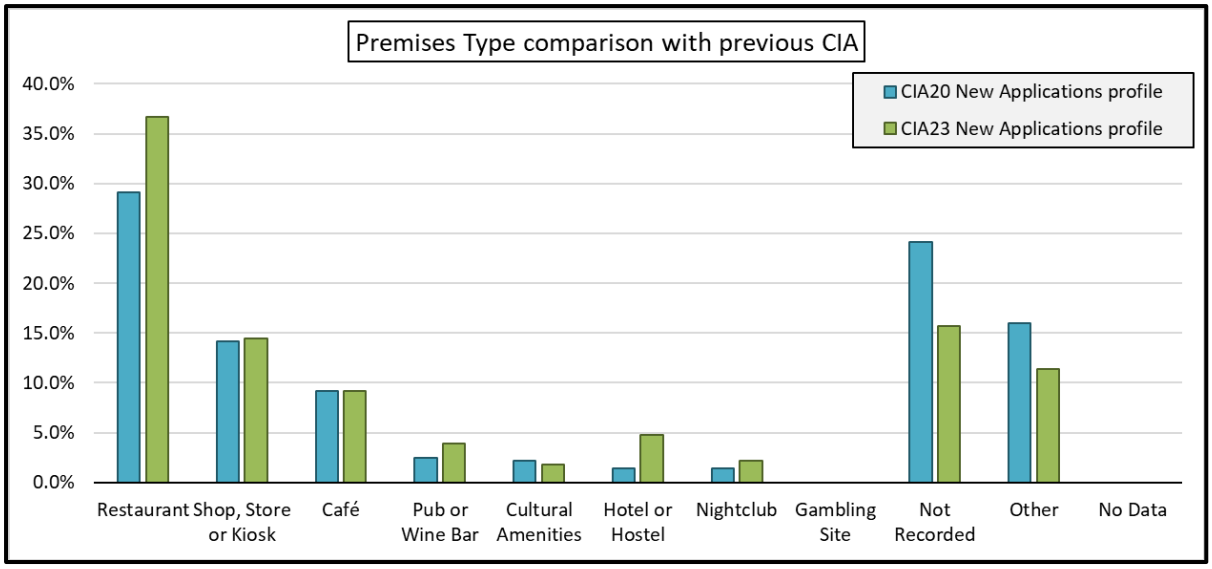
Between January 2022 and December 2022 there were 229 new premises license applications, of which the top three new license groups were: Restaurants (84 or 36.7%), Shops, store or kiosk (36 or 14.4%) and Cafés (21 or 9.2%).



Comparison of Premises Type profiles

There is a marked increase in the proportion of New Applications for Café's premises type vs. the existing proportion of Licensed Premises (from 6.4% to 9.2%).

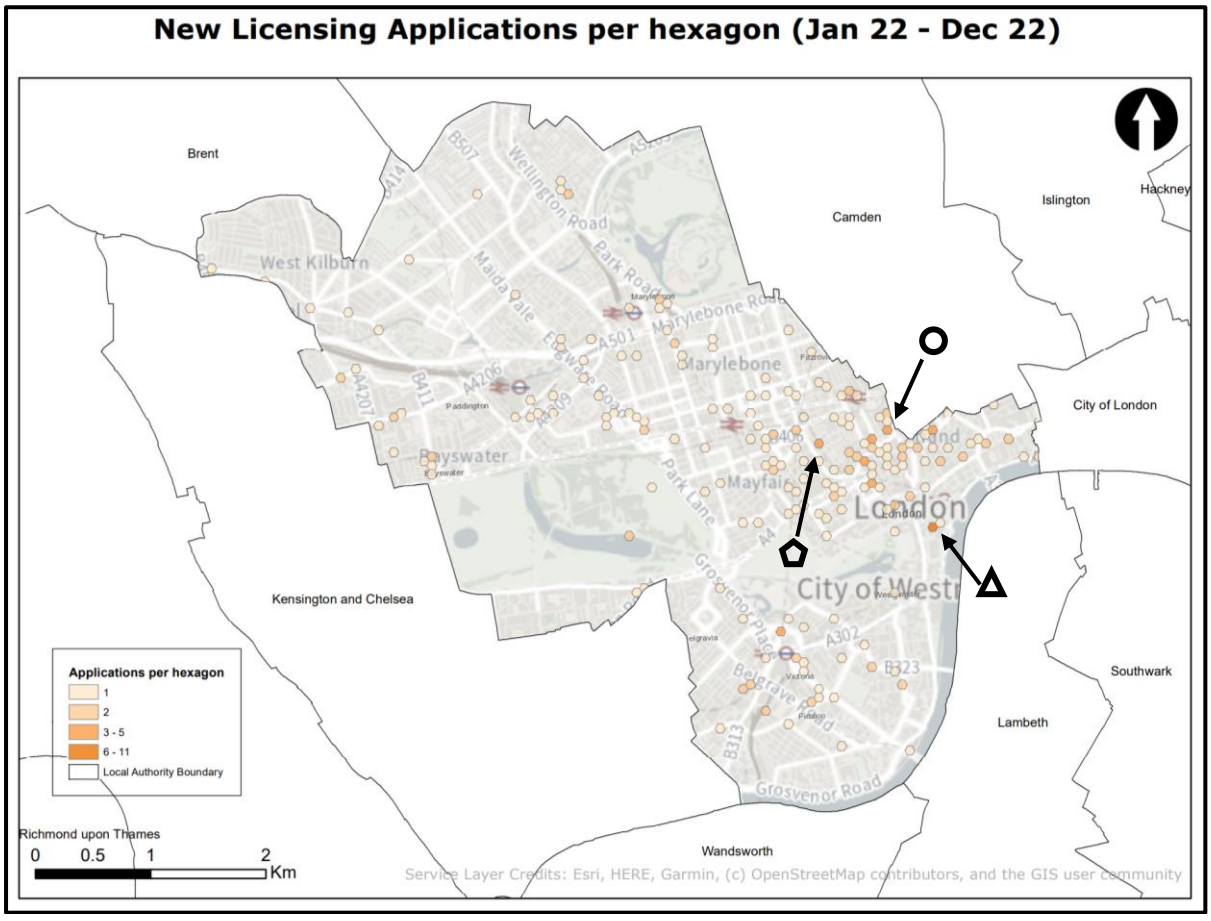
There is a marked decrease in the proportion of New Applications for Pub or Wine bars premises type vs. the existing proportion of Licensed Premises (from 11.3% to 3.9%).



New Applications profile comparison with previous CIA

Compared to the 2020 CIA review there are a greater percentage of New Applications for Restaurant licenses (36.7% vs. 29.1%) and Hotel or Hostel licenses (4.8% vs. 1.4%)

Geography:



The highest densities of new license applications are:

- △ Whitehall Place/Whitehall Court
- ⬠ Kingly Street
- ○ Intersection of Old Compton Street and Greek Street/Moor Street.

Regression Analysis

Summary:

- Statistical modelling showing the strength of relationships between licensed premises types and undesirable behaviours.
- Results highlight that Theft is the undesirable behaviour most responsive to increases in licensed premises (odds of 390% and a factor of 1.26), while Drug-related crimes show the smallest increase (odds of 25% and a factor of 1.11).
- Nightclubs are the premises type which tends to have the highest impact on various undesirable behaviours, such as Drug-related crimes, Robbery, Theft, and Violent crimes.
- Restaurants impact all types of undesirable behaviour, but without extreme values.
- Premises types without factoring values (e.g., Gambling premises) should not be dismissed as non-influential due to limitations in methodology and data.

Rationale

Regression analysis statistical modelling has been used to establish the likelihood, and strength of impact, additional licensed premises have in relation to undesirable behaviours.

Approach

To determine the likelihood of impact, the Odds-Model (Binary Logistic Regression) was used. To determine the strength of impact, the Relationship-Model (Zero-truncated Negative Binomial Regression) was used. The undesirable behaviours analysed were {Drug related crime, Robbery, Theft, Violent crimes, Noise Complaints and Antisocial Behaviour complaints}.

The analysis period was the calendar year 1st January 2022 – 31st December 2022.
The analysis looked at both the full 24hr period, as well as the Night period (6pm-6am).
The analysis was calculated for each license type grouping {Pubs & Wine bars, Restaurants, Shop/stores, Cultural amenities, Hotels, Cafes, Nightclubs and Gambling}. A full list of which license types are attributed to the type group is in the appendix.

The geographic scale of the analysis was hexagons of 20,000m2 as these captured a few average sized city blocks and could account for a degree of dispersal.

Interpretation

The Odds-Model calculates the average likelihood of there being at least one additional undesirable behaviour reported if an additional license is granted. For example, an Odd-Model percentage of 50% would mean if an additional license were grant, there is a 50% likelihood that there would be an additional report of undesirable behaviour each year.

The Relationship-Model calculates by how much the number of reported undesirable behaviours increase, if an additional license is granted, on average. For example, a Relationship-Model factor of

1.5 would mean for each additional license granted, the number of undesirable behaviours expected in the area in a year would increase by a multiple of 1.5.

Results Summary:

Both models show increases for all the undesirable behaviours analysed, with the most extreme being Theft - 390% odds of an additional license resulting in additional reports of Theft, and the number of Thefts being reported in the year increasing by a factor of 1.26 for each additional license issued – and the least impactful being Drug related crime reports (25% odds and a factoring of 1.11).

	Drugs		Robbery		Theft		Violent crime		Noise		ASB	
All Premises Types:	All day	Night	All day	Night	All day	Night	All day	Night	All day	Night	All day	Night
Odds model	25%	16%	59%	42%	390%	193%	241%	113%	91%	35%	69%	48%
Relationship model	1.11	1.14	1.12	1.12	1.26	1.27	1.07	1.09	1.11	1.14	1.04	1.04

Relationship Model												
Pub or Wine Bar		1.31			1.51	1.64		1.1	1.22	1.32		
Restaurant	1.12	1.07	1.14	1.14	1.31	1.32	1.06	1.06	1.16	1.22	1.05	
Shop, Store or Kiosk			1.13		1.29	1.19	1.17	1.13	1.17	1.22	1.15	1.13
Cultural Amenity	1.56	2.07			1.36		1.18	1.26				
Hotel or Hostel								1.13	1.05			
Café									0.83	0.77		
Nightclub		2.87	1.78	2.15	1.86	2.42	1.28	1.44				
Gambling site												

Regression modelling output

The strength of these impacts varied considerably when looking at specific premises and undesirable behaviour type.

- **Drugs:** The analysis identified nighttime Nightclubs as the premises type with the highest factoring impact of additional licenses on Drug related crimes reported. Nightclubs returned the most extreme factoring in the dataset (2.87 per additional license).
- **Robbery:** The analysis identified Nightclubs as the premises type with the highest factoring impact (2.15 per additional license).
- **Theft:** Theft is the undesirable behaviour most likely to increase with additional licenses. The analysis identified Nightclubs as the premises type with the highest factoring impact (2.42 per additional license).
- **Violent Crime:** Violent Crime is the undesirable behaviour with the second greatest odds of increasing with additional licenses. The analysis identified Nightclubs as the premises type with the highest factoring impact (1.44 per additional license).
- **Noise:** The analysis identified Pub or Wine Bar as the premises type with the highest factoring impact (1.32 per additional license).
- **Antisocial Behaviour:** The analysis identified Shop, Store or Kiosk as the premises type with the highest factoring impact (1.15 per additional license).

Premise Type observations:

- **Restaurants** impact the factoring of all types of undesirable behaviour, however with no extreme values.

- **Nightclubs** are the primary concern for factoring across most undesirable behaviour types, with the most extreme factoring values in the dataset.

A full table of results, including the range of results at the 95% confidence interval, is presented in the appendix.

Conclusion

The results relating to nightclubs in particular illustrate some of the limitations of this model as previous behavioural audits, as well as practitioner and academic research have discerned that such late-night venues are frequently associated with cumulative impact[8]. Analysis of trading hours found that night clubs are typically among the last to close their doors, while incidents of cumulative impact tend to concentrate late at night. Due to the structure of the undesirable behaviour reporting data, late-night premises could not be tested in the regression model, however sensitivity to trading hours as well as incidents times, would offer valuable insights into risk.

The relationship between Nightclubs to undesirable behaviour reports should be considered in the context of the overspill limitation, as in West End Zone 1 there are approximately 57 Nightclubs situated in close proximity to 494 restaurants, and where the 57 nightclubs represent only 6% of all types of licensed premises. It should also be noted that the premises type classifications in the licensing data do not always ideally capture the nature of the business. For example, a fine dining establishment, a venue which also hosts a late-night bar and club, as well as a late-night fast-food restaurant all fall under the umbrella of “restaurant”.

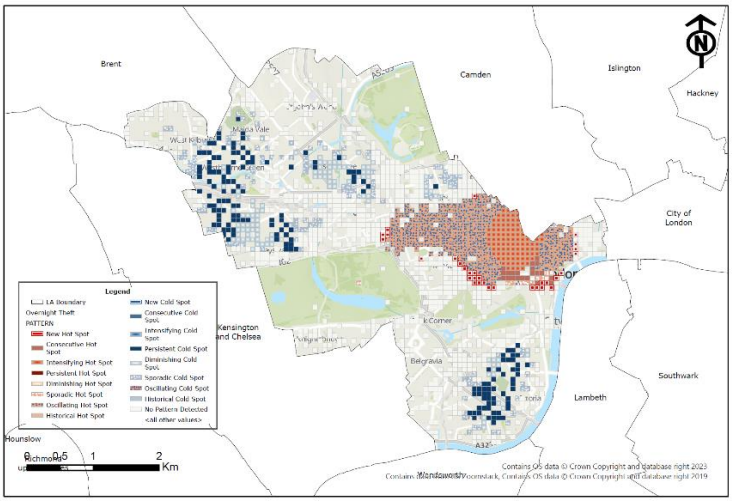
[8] Hadfield, P. (2017) Mayfair Evening and Night-time Economy Public Behaviour / Area Profiling Study: Project to Inform the City of Westminster Interim Licensing Policy Review 2017: Final Report. Hadfield, P., Sharples, S., Bevan, T. and Measham, F. (2015) Westminster Evening and Night-time Behaviour Audit 2013-14. Final Report to the West End Partnership Group and the City of Westminster. Bevan, T., License, A., Rowell, A., Hadfield, P. and Davies, P. (2015) Westminster Evening and Night-time Economy: A Cost v Benefit Study for the City of Westminster. London: TBR.

Emerging hot spot analysis

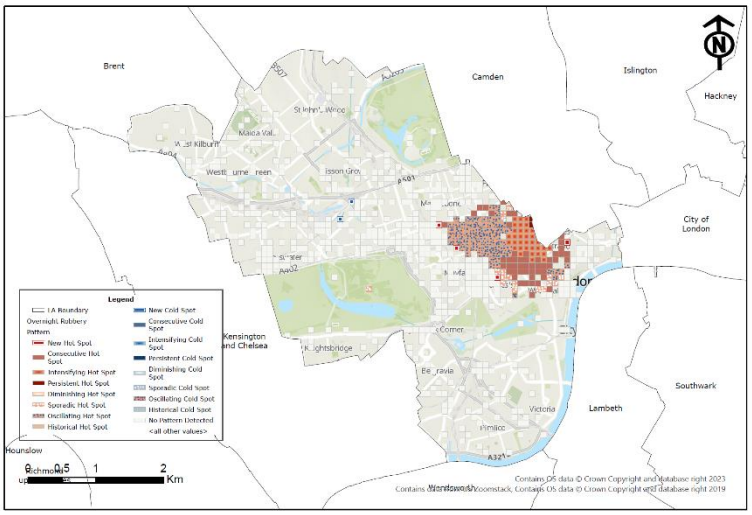
Summary

- Emerging hot spot analysis is an analytical process that was used to determine whether certain areas saw consistent level of crime throughout the year.
- The large majority of hotspots found through analysis of the four major crime types (theft, robbery, VAP, drugs) were in the West End area confirming that crime within Westminster was concentrated in the West End and was also prevalent throughout the year.
- The hotspots that were found to be statistically significant for at least 90% of the time-step intervals were found more specifically within the West End Zones defined in the previous CIA, these are locations with particularly high and consistent crime levels, which confirmed criminal activity was still particularly concentrated within these boundaries.
- The same analysis conducted using overnight noise complaints and ASB found hotspots in a similar area, however, there were a lack of statistically significant hotspots found using these datasets and were not considered as strongly when determining the areas of cumulative impact.

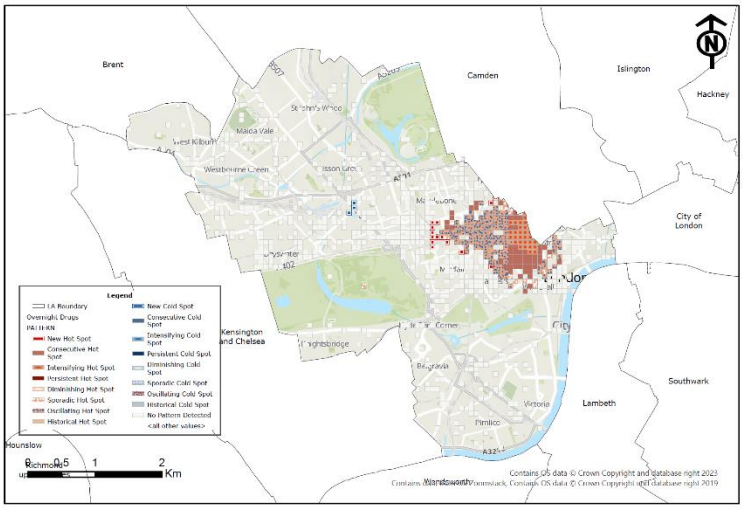
Overnight theft - Emerging hotspot analysis



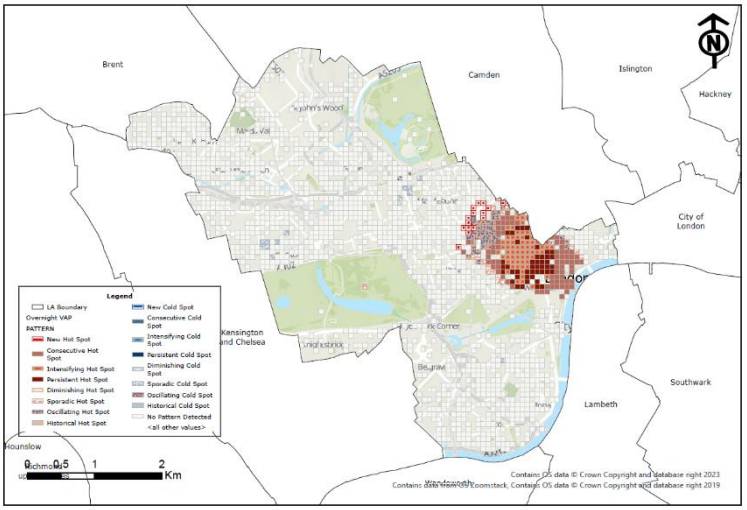
Overnight Robbery - Emerging hotspot analysis



Overnight drug offences - Emerging hotspot analysis



Overnight violence against person - Emerging hotspot analysis

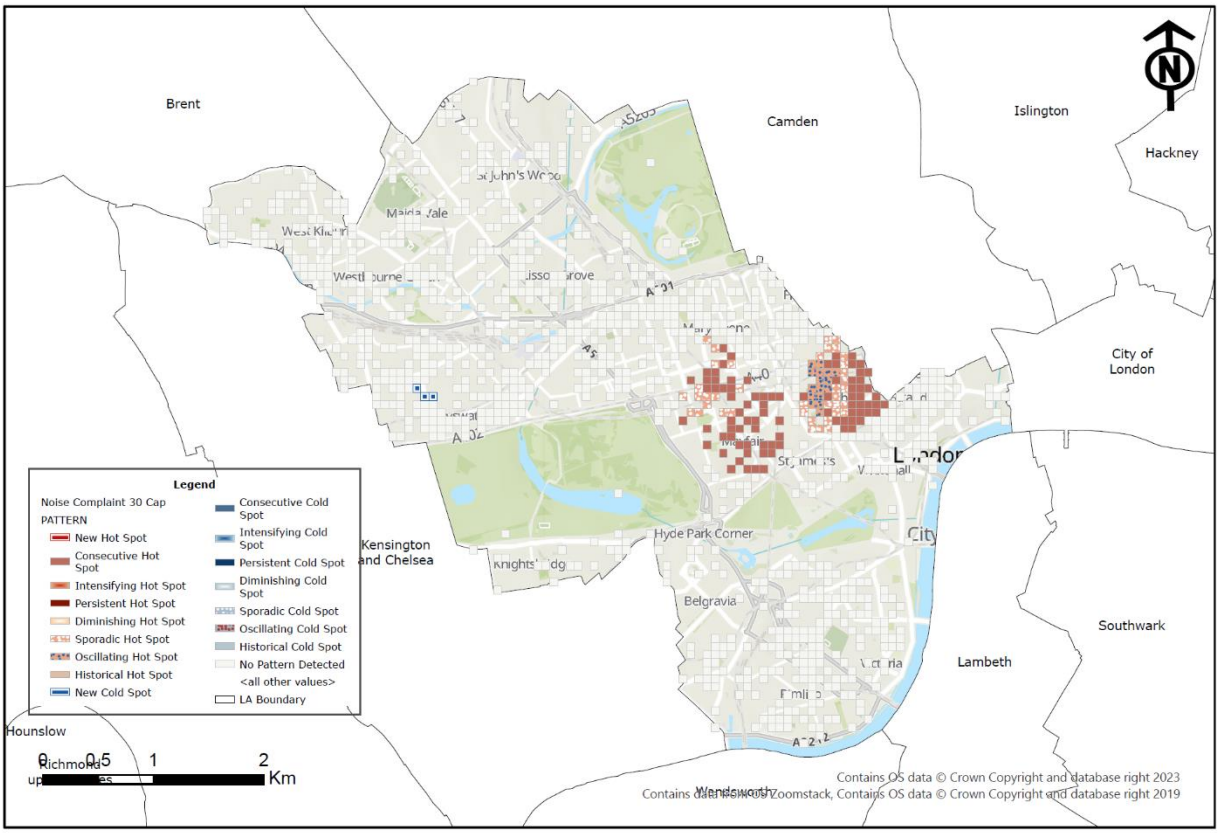


The majority of the hotspots for the four major crime types were closely concentrated in the West End. The hotspots that were statistically significant at least 90% of the time (persistent, intensifying, historic and diminishing), were also particularly prevalent in the West End Zones defined in the previous CIA.

This provides further evidence to the greater prevalence of criminal offences within this area, and given the temporal nature of this analysis, also suggests that criminal activity within these areas is getting worse.

Overnight noise complaints

Overnight noise complaints (30 Cap) - Emerging hotspot analysis



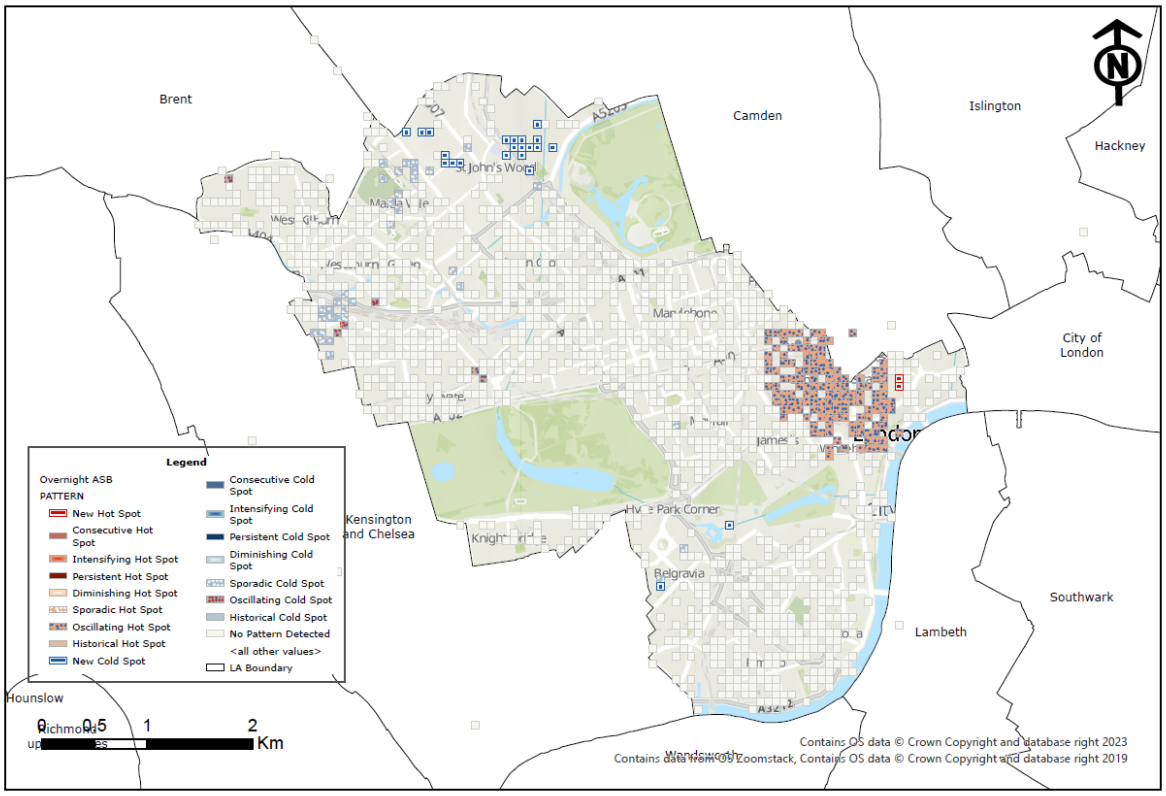
[9]

There was a cluster of consecutive, sporadic, and oscillating hotspots in the West End Zone previously mentioned, however, there were also a few consecutive hotspots outside of this zone, an aspect not present in the other results of this analysis. These hotspots were scattered around the Mayfair and Marylebone areas, with a few concentrated-on Oxford Street. These areas were included in the previous CIA's areas of concern.

[9] For the noise complaints analysis, a slightly different data set was used to eliminate notable outliers. Premises were limited to 30 noise complaints over the year to remove certain addresses that had received an unusual number of complaints. As such, the different methodology should be considered when interpreting results on this particular piece of analysis, as none of the hotspots in the analysis were statistically significant for at least 90% of the time-step intervals.

Overnight ASB

Overnight ASB - Emerging hotspot analysis



The output above indicates, again, higher levels of anti-social behaviour over the year in the West End area. However, almost all of these hot spots are oscillating, and there are no types of hotspots that have been statistically significant for at least 90% of the time-step intervals.

Anti-social behaviour is more complicated to directly link to licensed premises and is usually the result of a combination of factors. As such, the emerging hot spot analysis for overnight ASB is more difficult to draw conclusions from and was weighted less heavily in the decision surrounding cumulative impact boundaries.

Conclusion

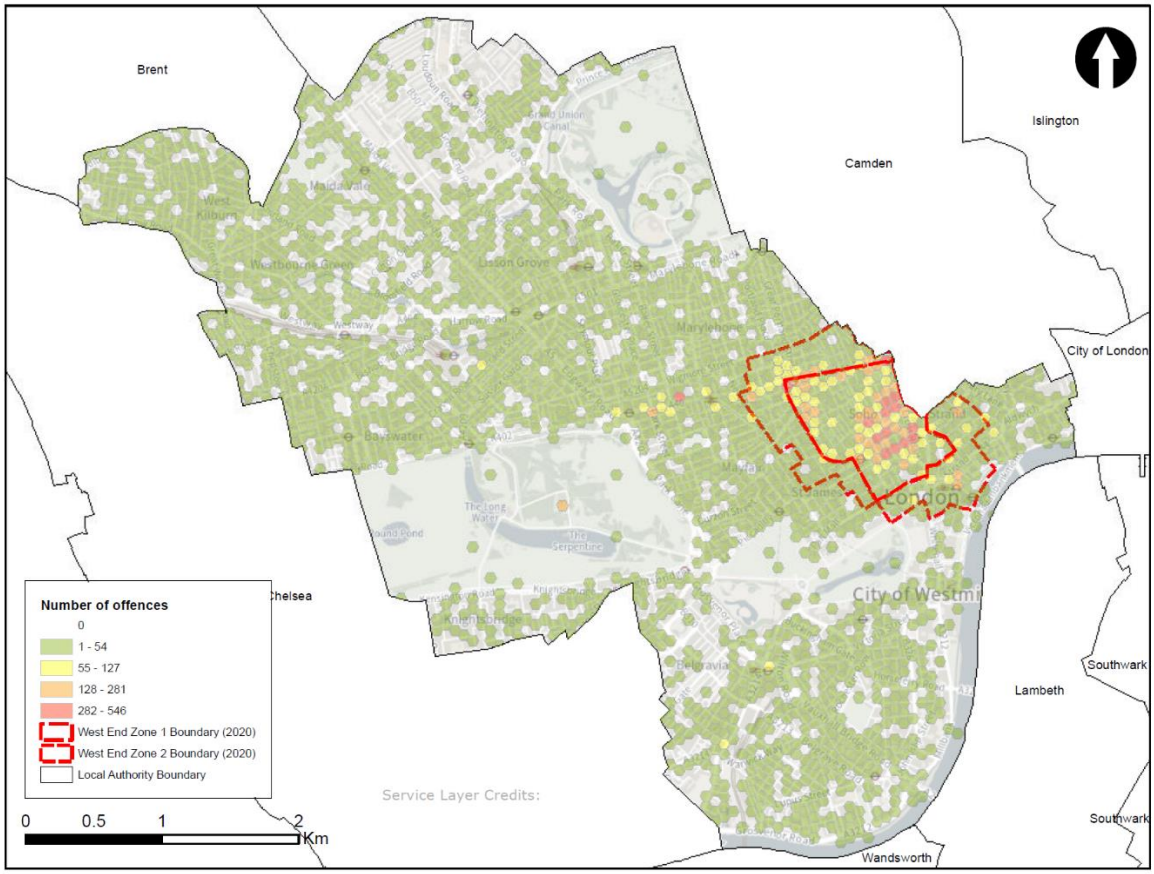
Largely, the results of the analysis confirmed that the areas to focus on as cumulative impact zones were the same West End Zones defined in the previous CIA. There was a lack of statistically significant hotspots outside of these zones, and a notable concentration of statistically significant hotspots within them, which match the overarching findings of the incident pattern analysis.

West End Area Profile

Summary

- West End Zone 1 (WEZ 1) is the epicentre for issues associated with cumulative impact within the borough. It takes up a relatively small amount of the borough but holds a quarter of the unique licensed premises, the majority of which are restaurants, and was the location for a large proportion of overnight crimes in 2022.
- Approximately half of the borough's theft, robbery and drug offences occurred in WEZ 1, as well as a significant proportion of the borough's VAP offences, reports of ASB and noise complaints. Compared to the last report, overnight theft and robbery offences appear to have become more concentrated in the zone.
- Licensed premises in the area stay open later when compared to the borough average, influencing potentially problematic dispersal periods. There are some relatively quieter areas within the zone, such as Haymarket and the Northern part of Soho, which seem to contribute less to cumulative impact in the area.
- West End Zone 2 (WEZ 2) has less influence on cumulative impact than WEZ 1, but it is still significant when compared to the rest of the borough. It holds 13% of all unique licensed premises in Westminster, the majority of which are restaurants. WEZ 2 accounts for a fifth of Westminster's overnight theft offences in 2022, around 15% of overnight robbery and violence against person offences and approximately a tenth of overnight drug offences, reports of ASB and noise complaints.
- Compared to the last report, it appears that WEZ 2 accounted for less overnight thefts and robberies in 2022, which could explain the greater concentration of offences in WEZ 1. The majority of the West side of WEZ 2 (Saville Row, parts of Hanover Street) appear to be quieter in comparison to the rest of the borough.

Overnight crime (theft, robbery, drugs, VAP, sexual offences) by hexagon



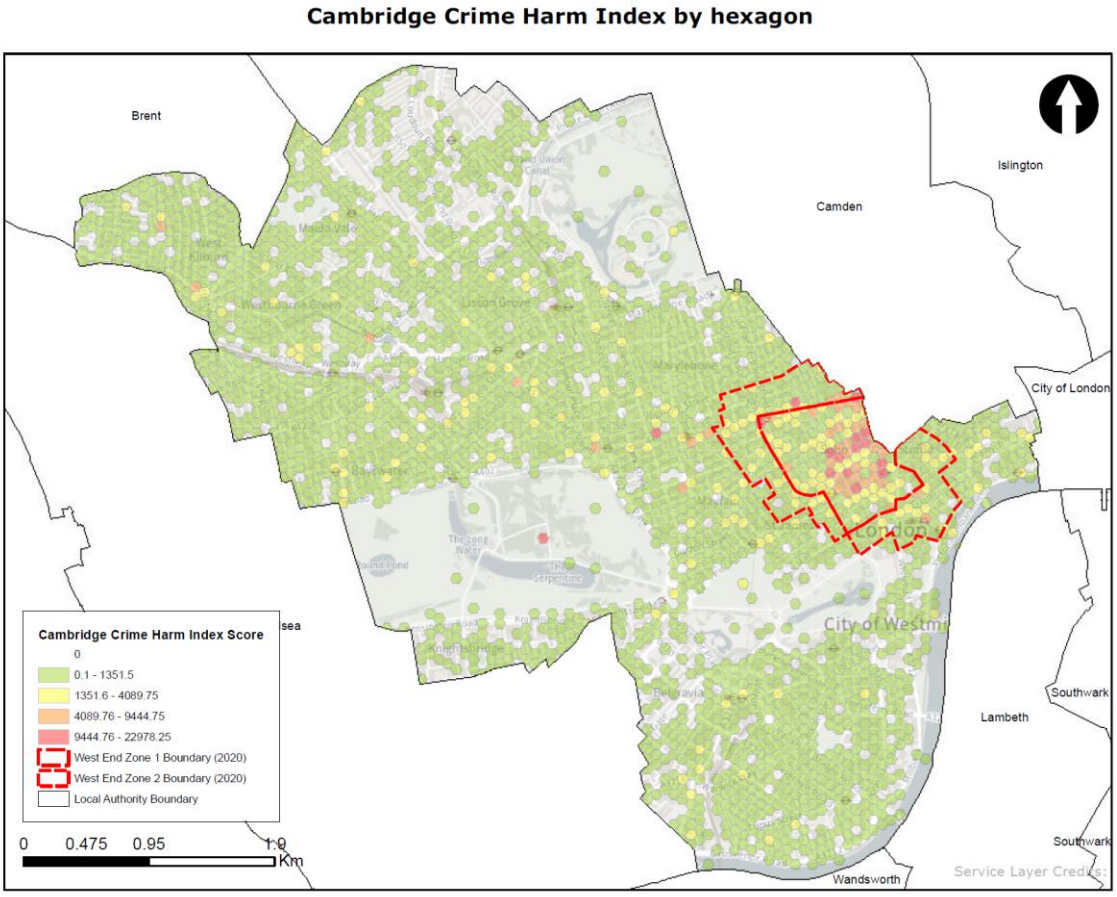
From the outcomes of the incident pattern, licensed premises and emerging hot spot analysis, it is clear that the West End Zones defined in the previous CIA still remain the focal point of cumulative impact within the borough. The boundaries previously used overlayed strongly with the hotspots defined as statistically significant for at least 90% of the time step intervals in the emerging hotspot analysis. Criminal offenses within Westminster are hugely concentrated within these two zones, and they also still contain most of Westminster's unique licensed premises as well as applications for new licenses in 2022.

To illustrate the concentration of crimes within this area, the wards of St. James's and the West End are 5.46 km² in size (approximately the size of 765 football pitches), whilst Westminster in comparison is 21.5 km² (3011 football pitches). These wards take up about 25% of the borough's footprint, however, they accounted for 60% (20,254) of overnight crime (theft, robbery, VAP, drugs and sexual offences) within Westminster in 2022.

This next section covers West End Zones 1 and 2 in further detail, highlighting the volumes of crime, ASB and noise complaints within these areas, as well as the licensing profile of each[10]. The boundaries previously used in 2020 have been used here again as a reference point, however, these boundaries are not the final cumulative impact zones and are subject to change. Comparisons have also been drawn between the proportions of crime that occurred in these areas in 2022 and in the

[10] Refer to appendix 8 to see combined overnight crime hexagon and unique licensed premises maps for both West End Zone 1 and 2

period analysed in the previous CIA (2017-19),which indicates that crime within Westminster has concentrated even further within West End Zone 1.

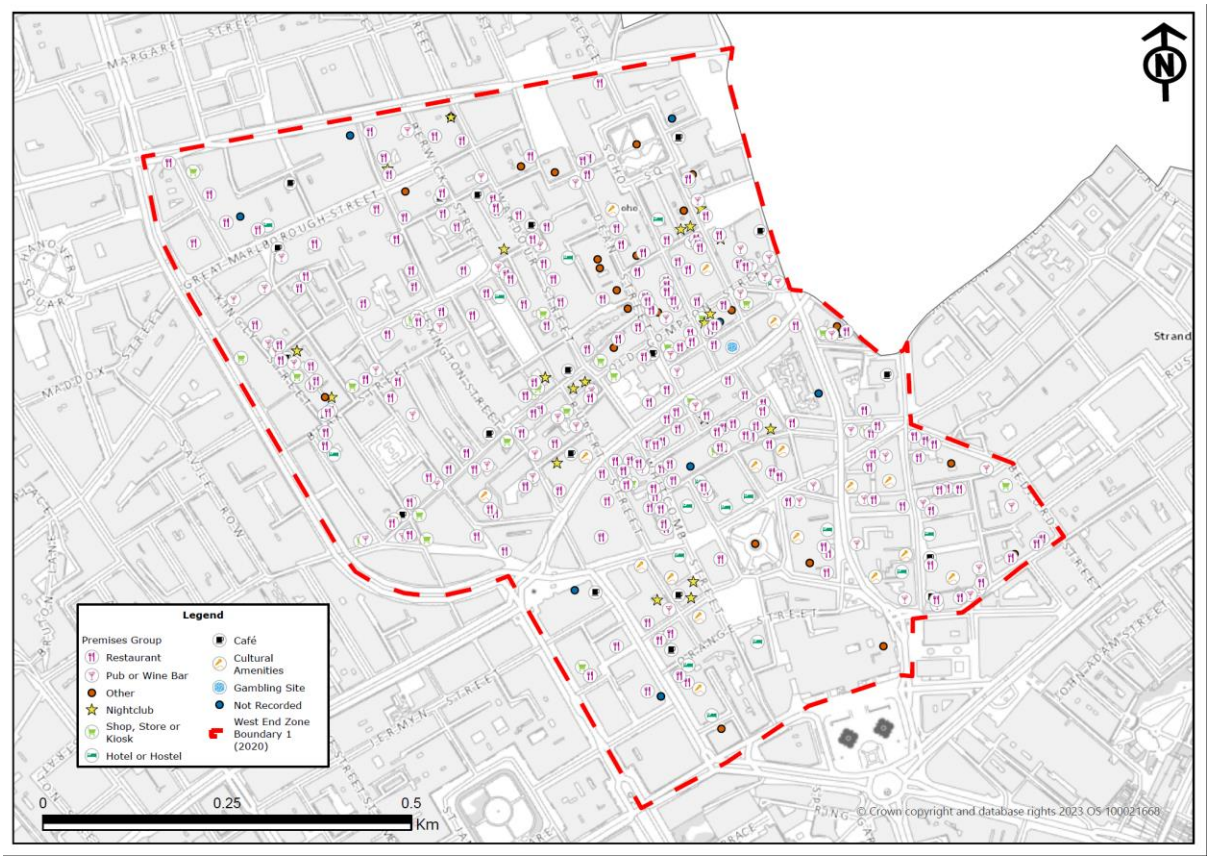


The Cambridge Harm Index (CCHI) was used to weight each of the different offence categories, ASB and noise complaints to produce an overlay map that covers the various cumulative impact experienced within the borough[11]. The CCHI weights each of the offences and concentrates on the seriousness of the offences rather than the volume, with this adjustment the West End area is still considered a hotspot. These maps have been replicated for each of the area profiles.

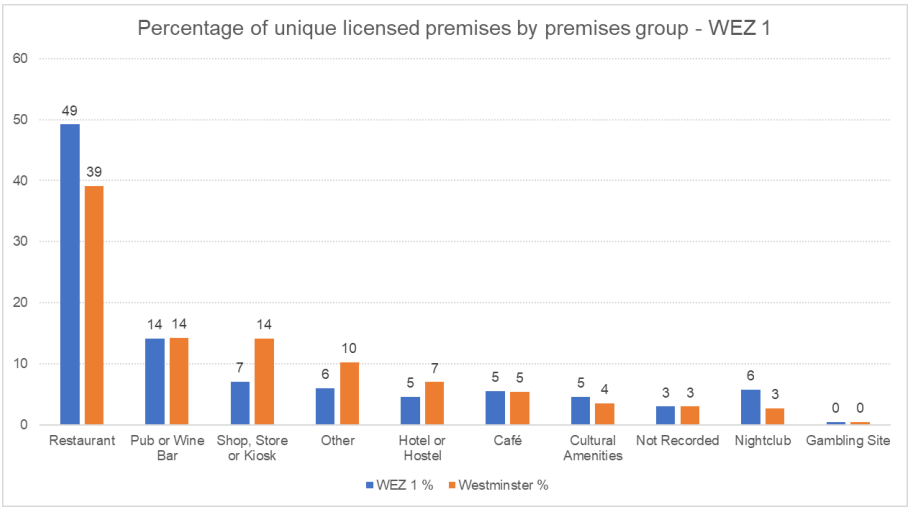
West End Zone 1

West End Zone 1 (WEZ 1) is 0.68 kilometres squared in size, the equivalent of 95 football pitches. WEZ 1 accounts for 3% of the borough's footprint. In February 2023, there were 786 unique postcodes registered to council tax in the area, which is approximately 2% of the unique postcodes registered to council tax across the whole of Westminster. The area is home to approximately 2% of the borough's total population.

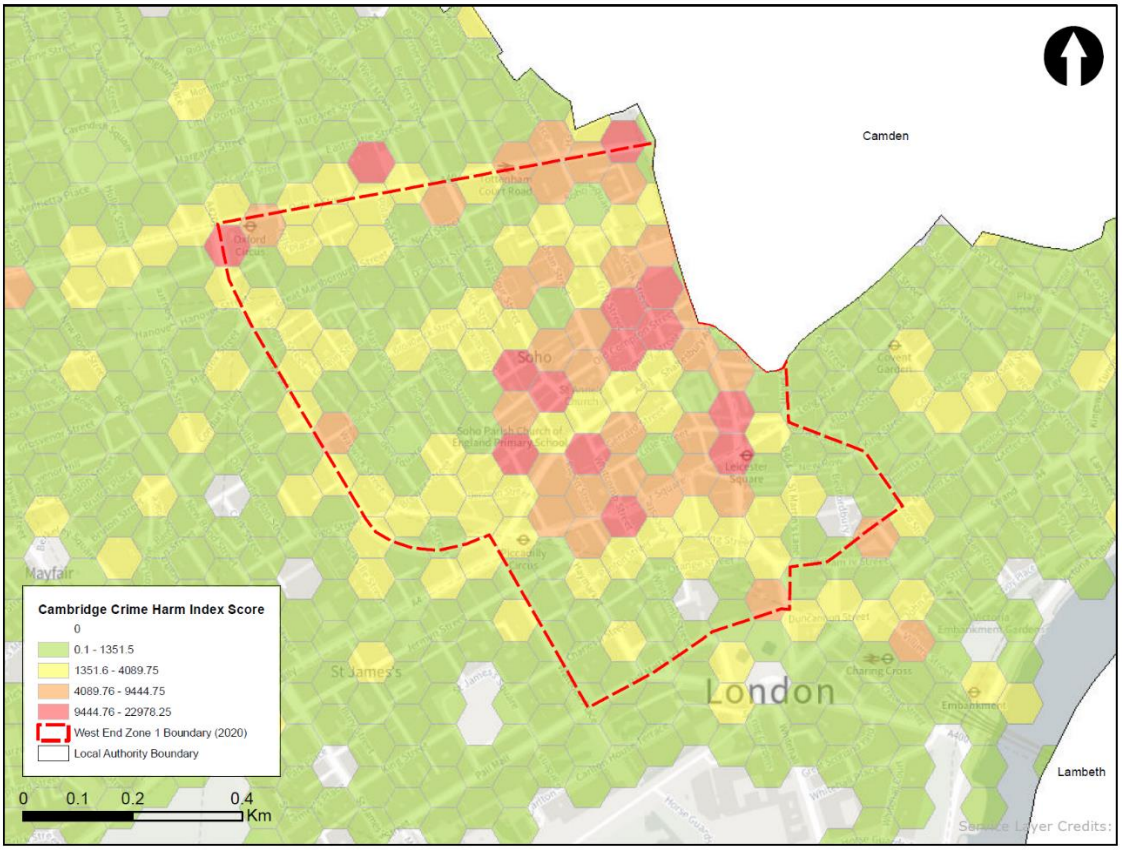
[11] The Cambridge Crime Harm Index (CCHI) is the first system that measures the seriousness of crime harm to victims, and not just the number of officially recorded crimes. Violent related crime e.g., homicide, rape and grievous bodily harm with intent distinguishing them from less harmful types of crime (e.g. minor thefts, criminal damage and common assault).



As of June 2023, there were 439 unique operational licensed premises in WEZ 1, **just under a quarter of all unique licensed premises within Westminster (23%)**. Just under half of these premises were classed as 'Restaurants' (49% - 216), which is by far the most prevalent premises group within WEZ 1. The next most common premises groups were 'Pub or Wine Bar' (14% - 62) and 'Shop, Store or Kiosk' (7% - 31).

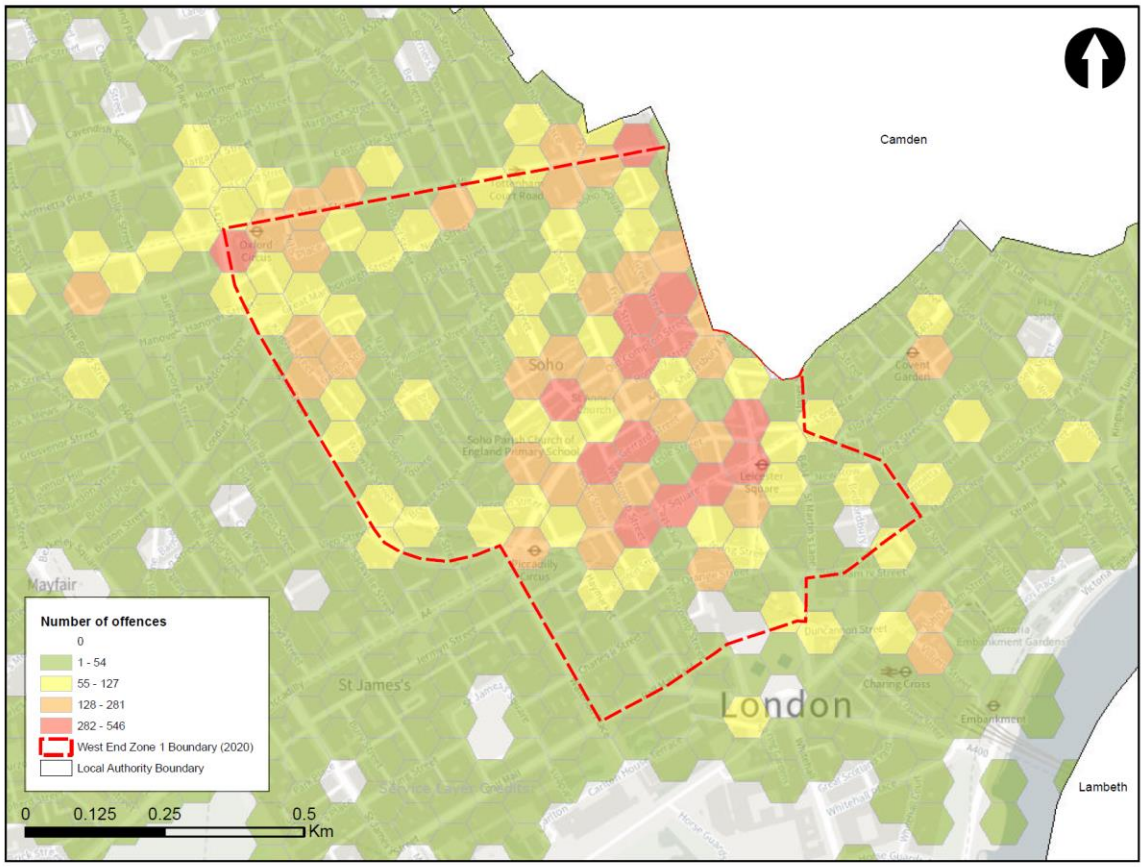


Cambridge Crime Harm Index by hexagon (West End Zone 1)



This map combines each of the cumulative impact variables that are present within the West End Zone 1, weighting each based on the seriousness of harm.

Overnight crime (theft, robbery, drugs, VAP, sexual offences) (West End Zone 1) by hexagon

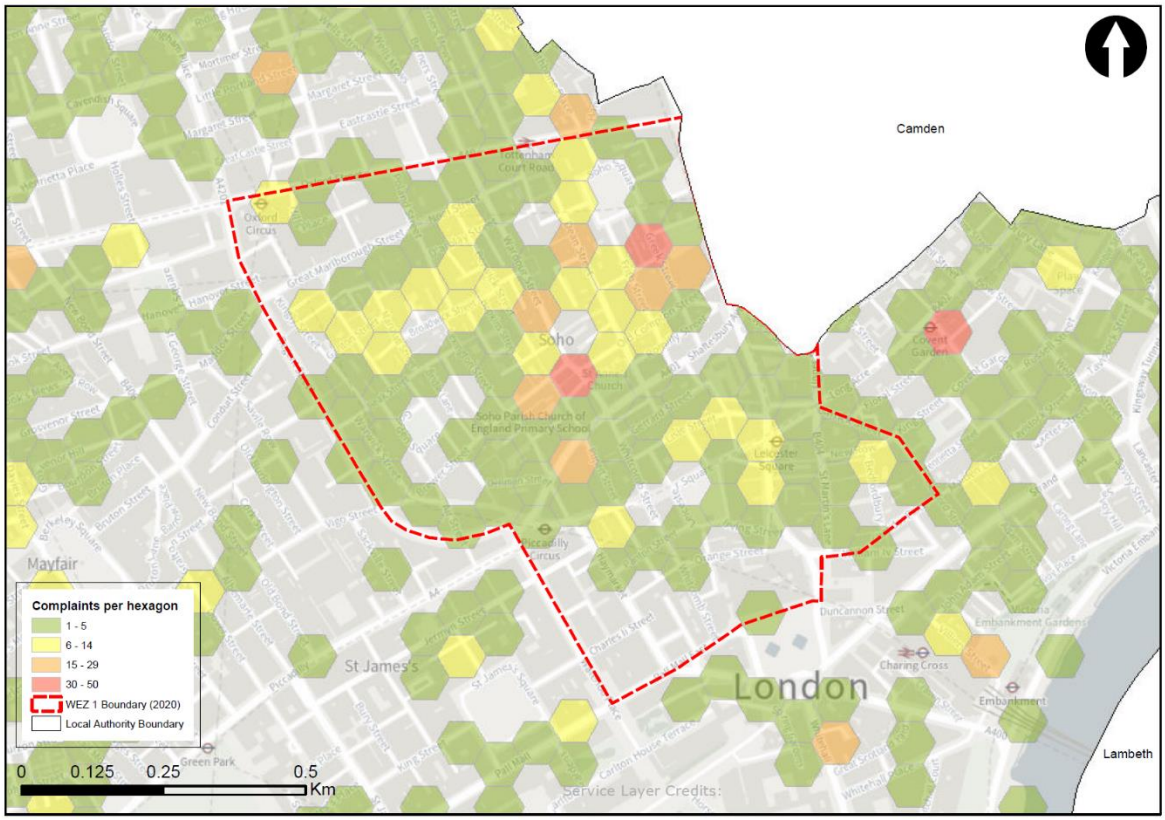


In 2022, WEZ 1 accounted for just **under half of all overnight theft offences in the borough (49% - 10,723) and 44% (968) of all overnight robberies**. 57% (1,247) of the borough's drug offences were also recorded in WEZ 1 as well as 29% (1,872) of violence against person offences and 12% of reports of overnight anti-social behaviour (704).

At a more granular level, overnight crime seems to be particularly prevalent in Leicester Square, Old Compton Street, Greek Street, Frith Street and Chinatown (Gerrard Street), and in areas surrounding train stations (Oxford Circus, Tottenham Court Road, Leicester Square, Piccadilly Circus). By comparison, areas like Haymarket and the Northern part of Soho (Broadwick Street, Beak Street, Lexington Street and some parts of Wardour Street), have lower crime levels. It should be noted that crime in these areas are higher compared to the rest of the borough, but within the West End Zones, these are considered locations with less cumulative impact compared to other areas of the West End[12].

[12] Refer to appendix 5 for hexagon map of overnight criminal offences within the West End Zones to see these quieter areas.

Overnight noise complaints by hexagon - West End Zone 1 (30 cap)



The proportions of overnight noise complaints (17% - 560) to occur in this area were slightly less substantive than the major crime types, but still a significant of the borough's overall noise complaints.

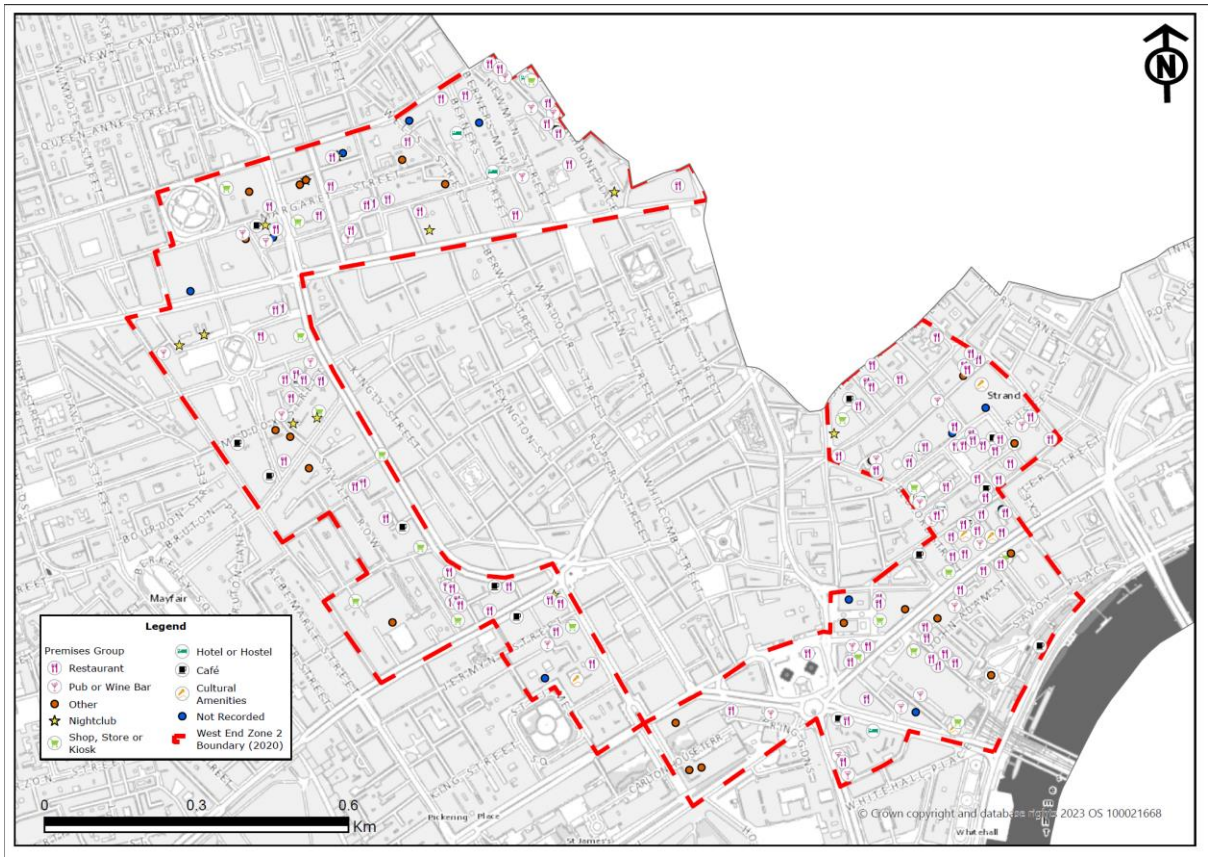
ASB by hexagon (West End Zone 1)



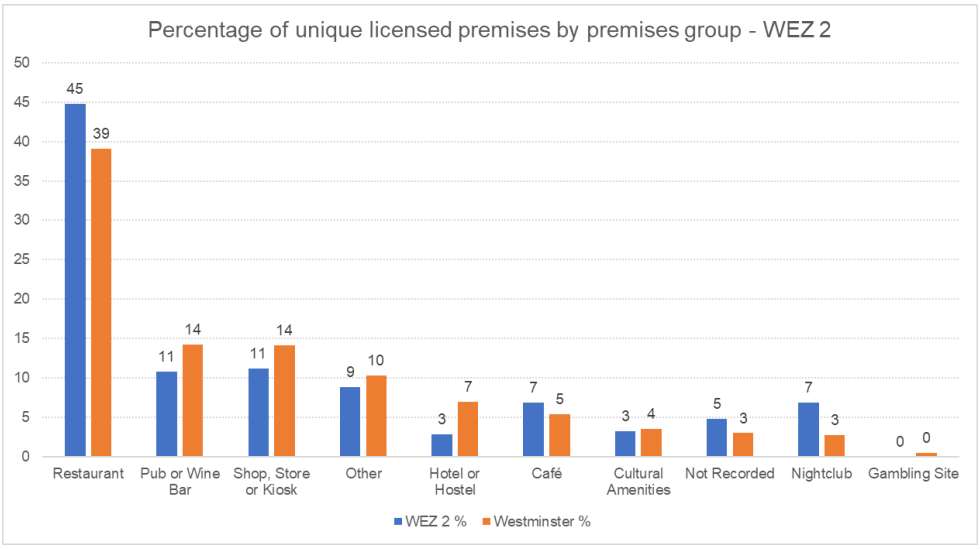
The same can be said of overnight reports of anti-social behaviour in this area. Approximately 12% (704) of overnight ASB occurred with WEZ 1. Hotspots for ASB appear more concentrated in the areas surrounding train stations than overnight criminal offences.

West End Zone 2

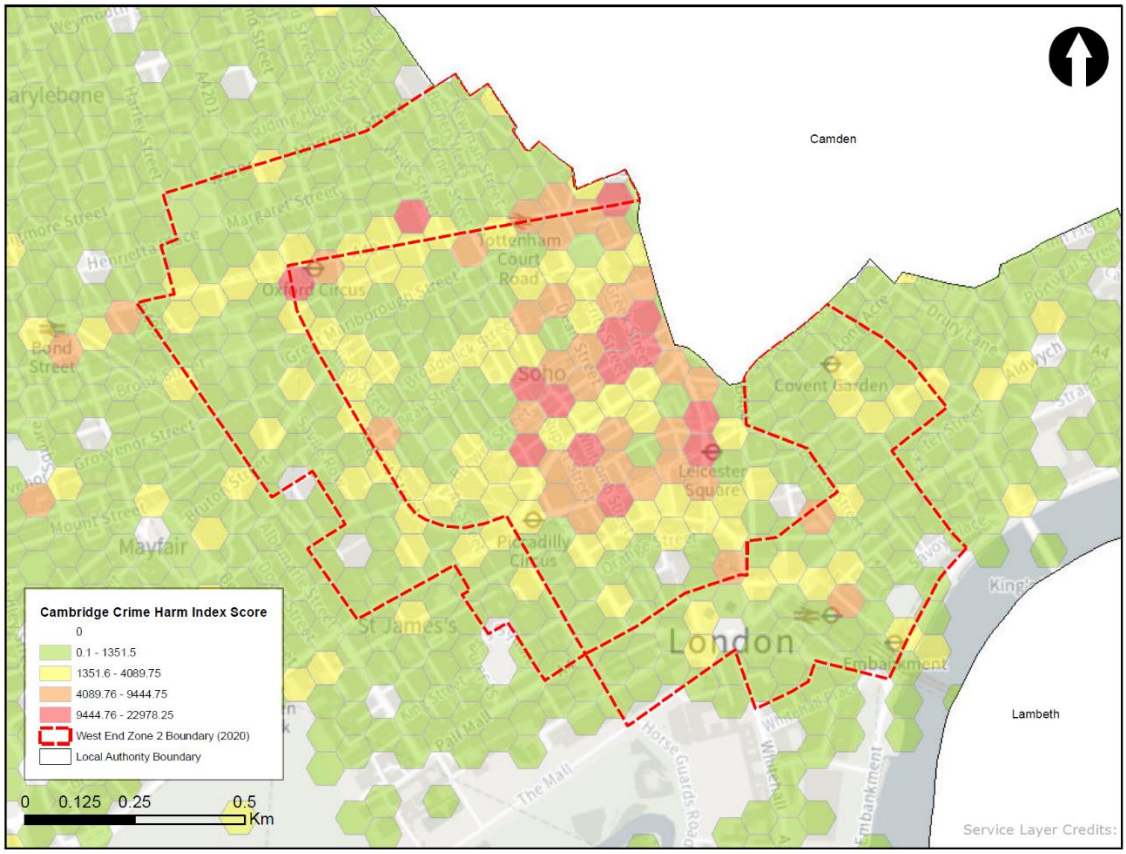
West End Zone 2 (WEZ 2) is a slightly larger area at 0.86 square kilometres, which is approximately the size of 120 football pitches. The zone occupies 4% of the borough's footprint. Historically a lower volume of crime has occurred in the area. This area is slightly more residential, with 1,127 unique postcodes registered to council tax in this area in February 2023. This accounts for 3% of all unique postcodes in Westminster. This area is also home to approximately 2% of the borough's population.



As of June 2023, WEZ 2 had 250 unique operational licensed premises, **holding 13% of unique licenses premises within Westminster**. Broken down by premises group, the majority of the licensed premises within WEZ 2 were classed as 'Restaurants' (45% - 113), followed by 11% (28) classed as 'Shop, Store or Kiosk' and 11% (28) classed as a 'Pub or Wine Bar'.



Cambridge Crime Harm Index by hexagon (West End Zone 2)



This map combines each of the cumulative impact variables that are present within the West End Zone 2, weighting each based on the seriousness of harm.

Overnight crime (theft, robbery, drugs, VAP, sexual offences) (West End Zone 2) by hexagon

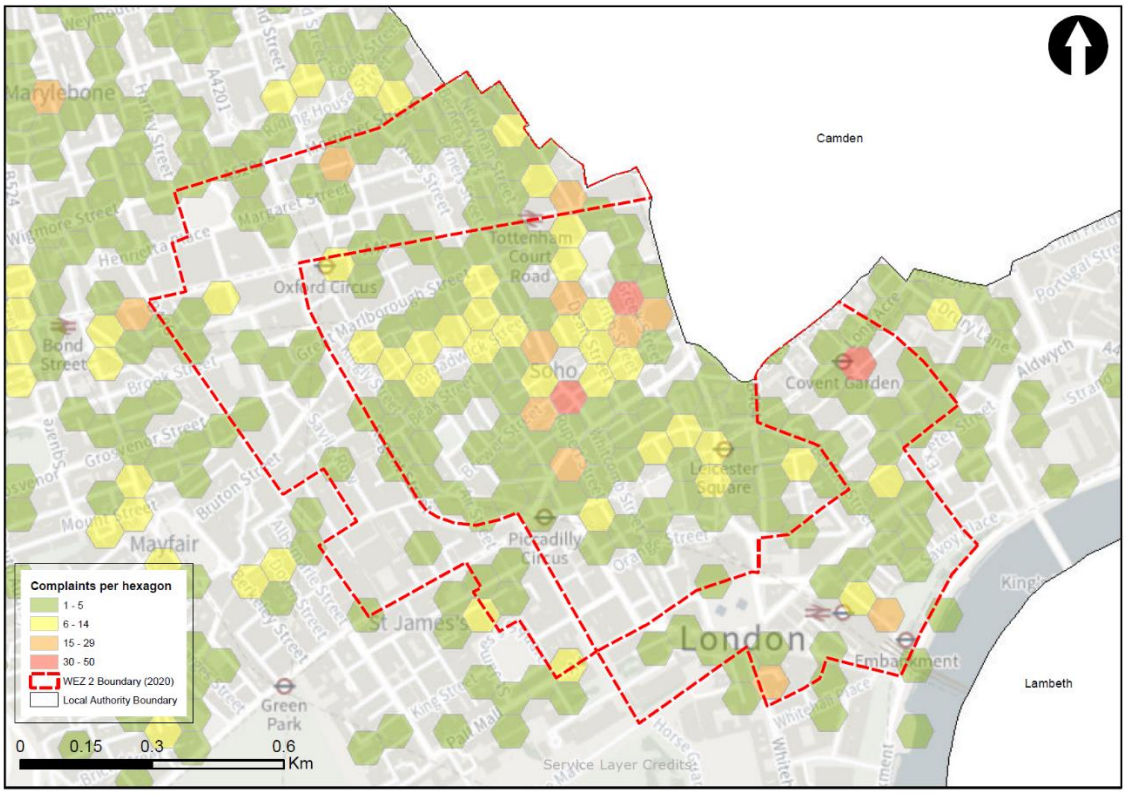


As with WEZ 1, the crime types WEZ 2 accounted heavily for in 2022 was overnight theft and robbery. **19% (4079) of overnight theft offences and 15% (341) of overnight robberies occurred in WEZ 2**. The next most prevalent crime type within the area was overnight violence against person, where WEZ 2 accounted for 13% (806) of all offences committed within Westminster. Overnight drug offences were significantly less prevalent in WEZ 2 than in WEZ 1, with the area accounting for only 10% (212) of offences in the entire borough. The same can be said of overnight anti-social behaviour, with 8% of reports occurring within WEZ 2.

Overnight crime levels in WEZ 2 appear to be particularly concentrated down Oxford Street and areas surrounding train stations, particularly in the surrounding area to Charing Cross station. Streets and areas like Saville Row, large portions of Hanover Street and the Strand as well as the majority of the West side of the zone have relatively lower levels of crime by comparison.

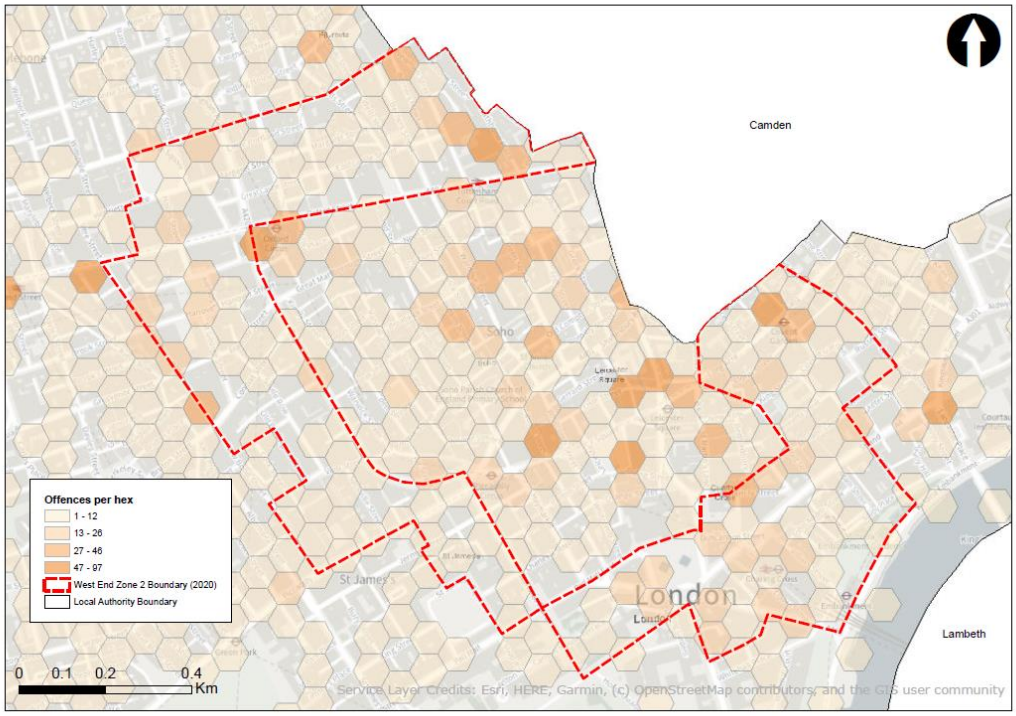
9% of overnight noise complaints in the borough came from within WEZ 2, which again illustrates the greater geographical distribution of noise complaints across the borough.

Overnight noise complaints by hexagon - West End Zone 2 (30 cap)



8% (461) of overnight ASB offences within Westminster occurred within WEZ 2. This again lends evidence to the idea that occurrences of noise complaints and ASB are more dispersed throughout the entire borough in comparison to overnight crime. ASB within WEZ 2 was concentrated in the areas surrounding Covent Garden and Tottenham Court Road stations.

ASB by hexagon (West End Zone 2)



Opening and closing times WEZ 1 & 2

	07:00	08:00	09:00	10:00	11:00	12:00	13:00	14:00	15:00	16:00	17:00	18:00	19:00	20:00	21:00	22:00	23:00	00:00	01:00	02:00	03:00	04:00	05:00	06:00
Borough Average	12%	19%	27%	37%	50%	89%	92%	92%	93%	93%	92%	88%	85%	82%	78%	68%	33%	17%	13%	11%	9%	8%	7%	7%
WEZ 1	3%	8%	12%	22%	35%	89%	92%	93%	94%	94%	95%	95%	92%	90%	87%	79%	44%	19%	14%	12%	5%	4%	4%	3%
WEZ 2	8%	14%	23%	35%	52%	91%	94%	95%	95%	95%	95%	88%	86%	80%	77%	65%	29%	15%	13%	11%	8%	5%	4%	4%

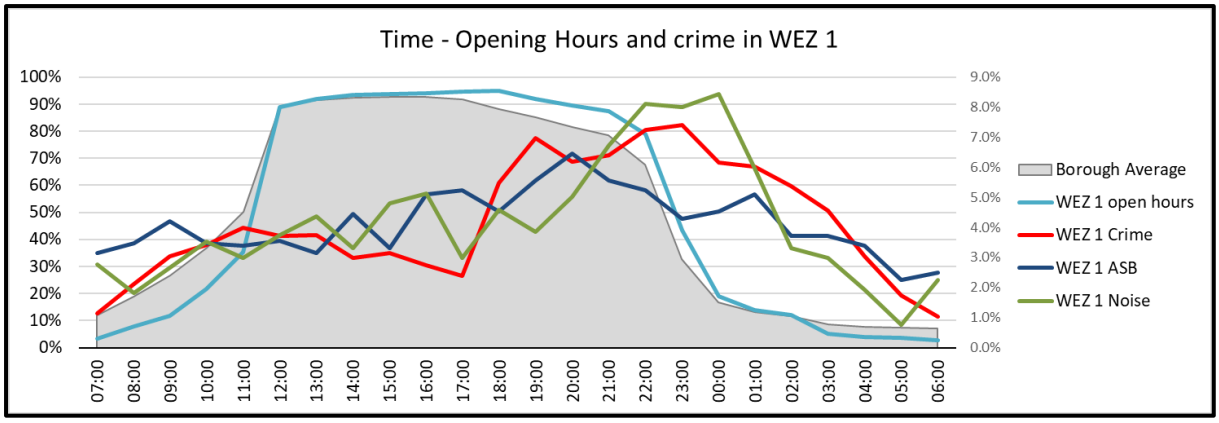
Percentage of licensed premises open in WEZ 1 & 2 by hour.

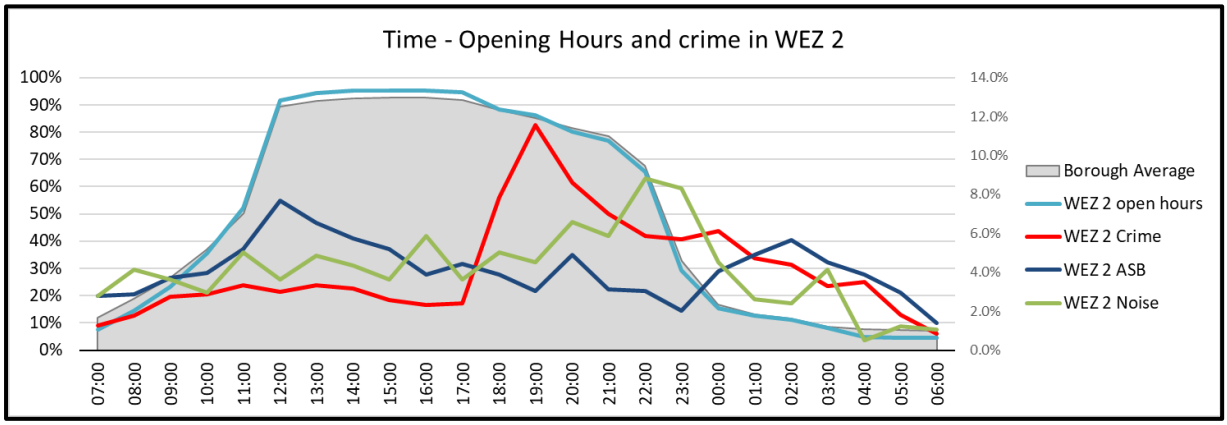
The table above shows the percentage of licensed premises open every hour on a Saturday from 7am to 6am the next day for premises with opening and closing hours information available. **From 5pm until 2am WEZ 1 has a higher proportion of licensed properties open than both the borough average and West End Zone 2.** There is a significantly higher proportion of open properties in WEZ 1 between the hours of 8pm until 11pm than both WEZ 2 and the borough average. Just under half (44%) of properties are still open in WEZ 1 at 11pm, compared to just 29% in WEZ 2.

WEZ 2 has a similar proportion of open properties to the borough average across the whole day. It has slightly more licensed properties open than the borough average from the hours of 11am-7pm. It has a lower proportion of licensed properties open from 8pm to 10am.

In terms of potential dispersal times, for **WEZ 1 there is a steep drop in the proportion of open premises from 9pm to 10pm (87% to 79%, 349 to 316)**, an even steeper drop from 10pm to 11pm (44% to 19%, 316 to 174) and a final significant drop from 11pm to 12am (44% to 19%, 174 to 76).

Despite having a lower proportion of open properties than WEZ 1, WEZ 2 does follow a similar pattern. The percentage of open licensed premises falls from 77% to 65% (171 to 146) from 9pm to 10pm, 65% to 29% (146 to 65) from 10pm to 11pm and 29% to 15% (65 to 34) from 11pm to 12am.





In comparison, crime levels do not follow a similar temporal pattern, where crime in WEZ 1 continues to increase until 11pm to 12pm, well after the majority of properties have begun to close, while crime in WEZ 2 peaks during the very early evening at 7pm before tailing off. Noise complaints run even later into the night while ASB incidents show a slow decline from early evening.

Comparison to previously reported figures

Crime type	Westminster total (estimate)	WEZ 1 Total	WEZ 1 %	WEZ 2 Total	WEZ 2 %
Overnight theft	73,961	24,407	33%	12,964	21%
Overnight robbery	6,779	2,237	33%	1,384	21%

2017-19 - Proportion of Westminster's crimes that occurred in West End Zones by crime type.

Crime type	Westminster total	WEZ 1 Total	WEZ 1 %	WEZ 2 Total	WEZ 2 %
Overnight theft	21,898	10,723	49%	4,079	19%
Overnight robbery	2,215	968	44%	341	15%

2022 Data - Proportion of Westminster's crimes that occurred in West End Zones by crime type.

Using the 2022 crime data we have acquired and the figures from the previously published report, we can draw some insights on how the volume of crime has changed in the previously designated West End Zones. Comparisons between totals should be carefully made, due to the differing length of the data involved. Comparisons between overnight violence against person, drug offences, anti-social behaviour and noise complaints have been excluded due to differences in measuring and recording methodologies.

The proportion of Westminster's overnight theft and robbery offences that occur in West End Zone 1 have increased significantly. West End Zone 1 accounted for 49% of overnight theft offences in Westminster in 2022 and 44% of overnight robberies. This has increased substantially from 33% for both crime types in 2017-19.

Overall, the proportion of Westminster's crimes that occurred in West End Zone 2 fell slightly in 2022. Overnight theft in the area decreased from 21% in 2017-19 to 19% in 2022, overnight robbery decreased from 21% to 15% and overnight noise complaints fell from 10% to 9%.

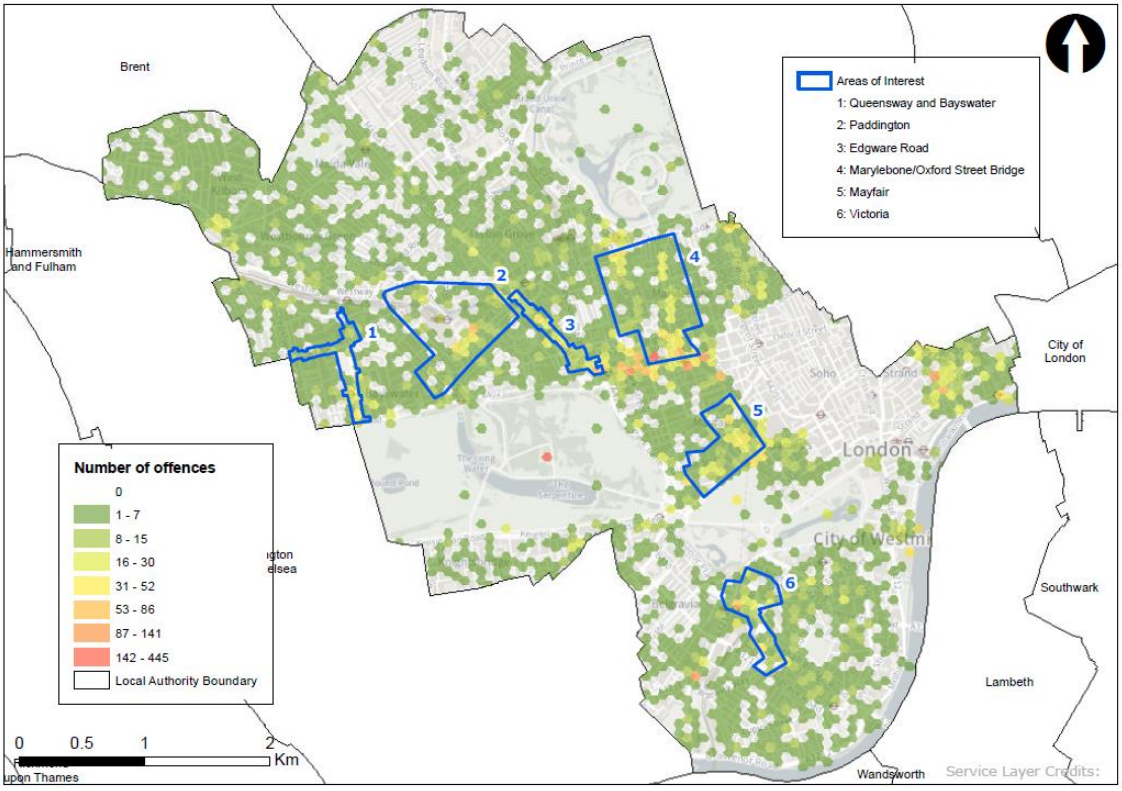
Areas of Interest

Summary

- Other areas of interest were difficult to identify as such a large proportion of the borough's overnight crime, ASB and noise complaints were concentrated within the West End Zones.
- The **Marylebone/Oxford Street Bridge** zone was the most notable area outside of the West End Zones. It was the location for the largest proportion of Westminster's overnight theft, robbery, VAP, drugs, ASB, noise complaints and unique licensed premises out of all Areas of Interest It also contained the hex with the highest number of overnight criminal offences outside of the WEZs.
- **Edgware Road** has a notable number of unique licensed premises and overnight criminal offences for a relatively small area. It was the location for a similar proportion of overnight criminal offences to the other, much larger, Areas of Interest.
- **The Paddington** area accounted for 2% of overnight criminal offences within Westminster in 2022, however, it contains 5% of unique licensed premises and also contributed to 5% of reports of ASB.
- Similar to Edgware Road, the area of **Queensway & Bayswater** contributed a similar proportion of overnight criminal offences as larger Areas of Interest whilst occupying a relatively small area by comparison.
- Despite being a relatively busy area, **Victoria** only contributed to 1% of Westminster's overnight criminal offences in 2022. It was a more significant area in terms of overnight ASB (3%).
- The **Mayfair** area was the location for 2% of overnight criminal offences in Westminster in 2022, 2% of overnight noise complaints and 3% of overnight ASB.
- For all of these zones, the most prominent crime type was theft, usually followed by violence against person or robbery.
- The most prominent premises type within all zones was restaurants, a higher percentage of licensed premises within Mayfair, Edgware Road and Paddington stayed open later than the borough average.

Though issues associated with cumulative impact appears particularly prevalent within the West End, it is important to identify other areas that should also be taken into consideration. This next section highlights how other Areas of Interest were identified through the datasets we used, and similarly to the West End Zones section, each of these areas are profiled based on their levels of crime, noise complaints ASB and licensing.

Overnight crime by hexagon (Excluding West End Zone)

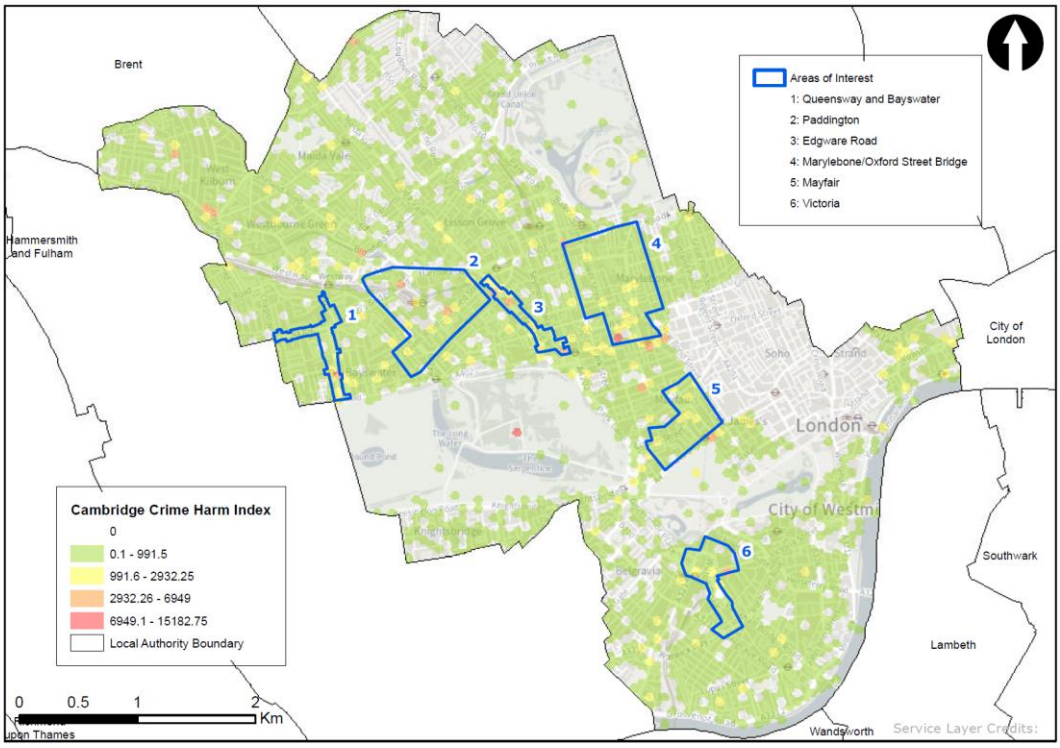


Criminal offences in Westminster are hugely concentrated within the West End Zones, which in turn can obscure the visibility of other potential areas at risk of issues associated with cumulative impact. As such, the map above showing overnight crime (theft, robbery, violence against person, drug offences and sexual offences) across the borough was made excluding crimes that occurred within the West End Zones to potentially identify any other areas of interest. The number of breaks between categories in this map was also increased from 5 to 8.

The clusters of hexagons with higher criminal offences aligned with the areas defined as stress areas and areas of exploration in the previous report. The exception to this was North Fitzrovia, who's relatively low levels of criminal offences and unique licensed premises did not warrant further investigation and was therefore not selected as an area of interest.

It should be noted that the proportion of Westminster's crimes that occurred in the following areas are significantly lower than they are in the West End Zones (see below) but are still areas that are worth exploring regarding cumulative impact, based on the slightly higher levels of overnight crime we have identified and the number of unique licensed premises in these areas.

Cambridge Crime Harm Index by hexagon (Excluding West End Zone)



Area Name	Unique operational licensed premises	Overnight crime (theft, robbery, VAP, drug, sexual offences)	Overnight noise complaints	Overnight ASB
WEZ 1 + 2	36% (689)	60% (20,254)	26% (858)	20% (1,165)
WEZ 1	23% (439)	44% (14,810)	17% (560)	12% (704)
WEZ 2	13% (250)	16% (5,444)	9% (298)	8% (461)
Mayfair	4% (68)	2% (546)	2% (60)	3% (168)
Marylebone/Oxford St. Bridge	7% (125)	4% (1,342)	7% (245)	5% (305)
Paddington	5% (99)	2% (563)	3% (114)	5% (295)
Victoria	3% (61)	1% (373)	1% (42)	4% (220)
Edgware Road	1% (24)	1% (373)	1% (44)	1% (91)
Bayswater & Queensway	3% (56)	1% (267)	2% (88)	4% (211)

Proportion of Westminster's licensed premises, overnight crime, overnight noise complaints and overnight ASB by area

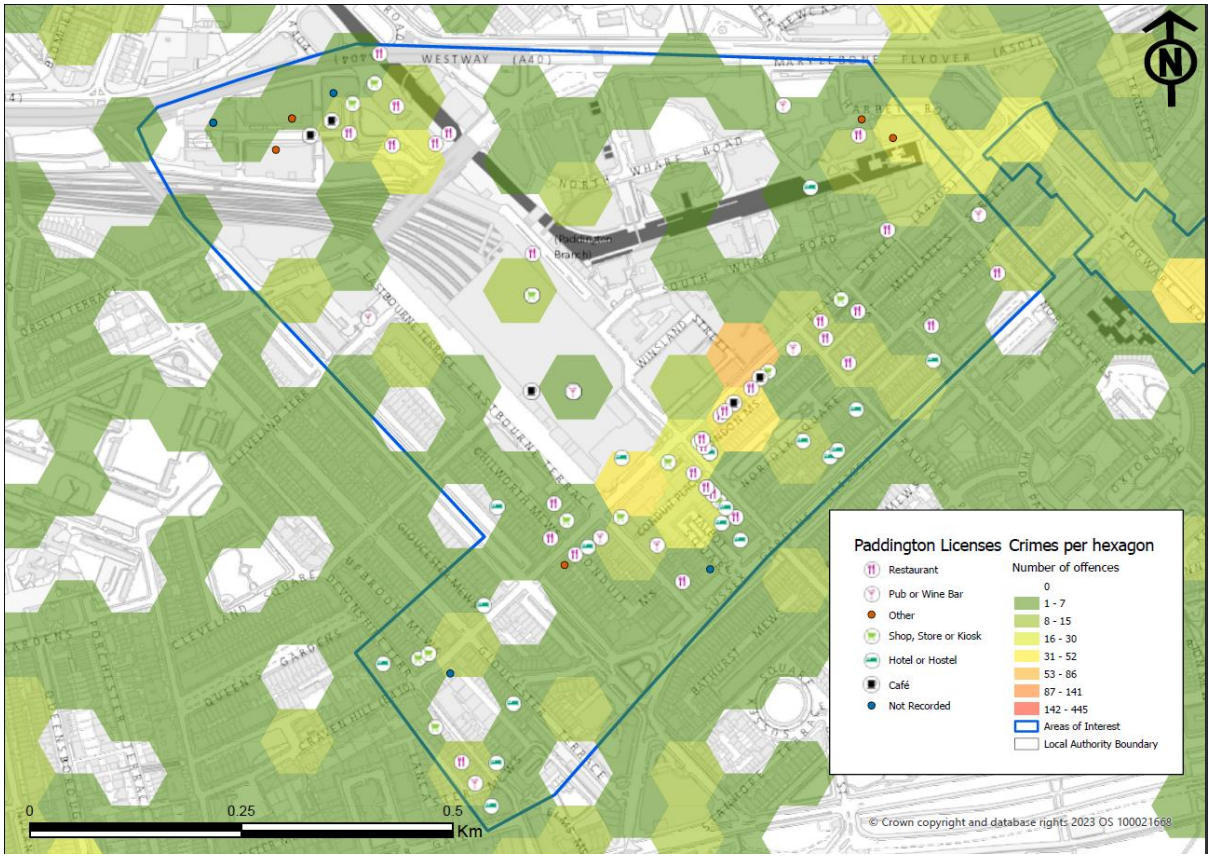
Though criminal offences appear to be concentrated in the West End Zones (particularly West End Zone 1), reports of overnight anti-social behaviour and overnight noise complaints appear to be distributed a little more evenly across the borough.

This section will profile these areas of interest similarly to the West End Zones. Breaking down the type of criminal offences and anti-social behaviour in these areas, how they contribute to the overall proportion of crimes within Westminster, as well as their licensing profile. The proportion of licensed properties open by hour in each area can also be seen below.

Percentage of licensed premises open in each Area of Interest by hour

	07:00	08:00	09:00	10:00	11:00	12:00	13:00	14:00	15:00	16:00	17:00	18:00	19:00	20:00	21:00	22:00	23:00	00:00	01:00	02:00	03:00	04:00	05:00	06:00
Borough Average	12%	19%	27%	37%	50%	89%	92%	92%	93%	93%	92%	88%	85%	82%	78%	68%	33%	17%	13%	11%	9%	8%	7%	7%
Bayswater & Queensway	12%	22%	26%	36%	52%	94%	96%	96%	96%	96%	98%	98%	96%	92%	92%	70%	22%	4%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Edgware Road	8%	21%	33%	38%	42%	79%	83%	83%	83%	88%	88%	83%	79%	79%	79%	75%	42%	38%	21%	17%	17%	13%	13%	8%
Marylebone/Oxford Street Bridge	9%	16%	31%	37%	50%	95%	96%	96%	95%	95%	92%	88%	84%	82%	80%	63%	20%	8%	5%	5%	4%	4%	4%	4%
Mayfair	11%	18%	20%	29%	39%	84%	89%	91%	91%	93%	91%	88%	89%	88%	86%	79%	45%	30%	27%	16%	13%	11%	9%	9%
Paddington	23%	38%	40%	48%	63%	92%	92%	92%	90%	92%	94%	88%	83%	81%	79%	69%	42%	23%	21%	17%	13%	13%	13%	13%
Victoria	13%	20%	27%	30%	53%	97%	97%	97%	97%	97%	93%	93%	87%	80%	73%	50%	23%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	7%
Not in Zoning	18%	26%	35%	46%	58%	88%	90%	90%	91%	90%	89%	83%	80%	76%	72%	62%	29%	16%	13%	12%	11%	11%	11%	11%

Paddington



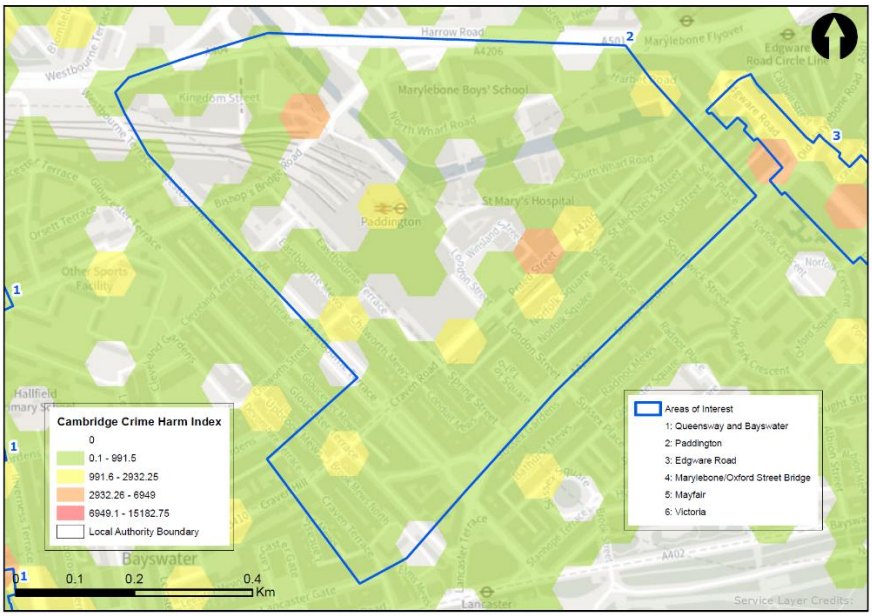
Licensed Premises and overnight crime in Paddington

The **Paddington area accounted for 2% (563) of overnight criminal offences (theft, robbery, drug, VAP and sexual offences) in Westminster in 2022**. The majority of overnight criminal offences that occurred in the Paddington area were categorised as theft (58% - 325) followed by violence against person (31% - 172). The higher crime levels in the area appear concentrated on Praed Street, the street leading up to Paddington Station.

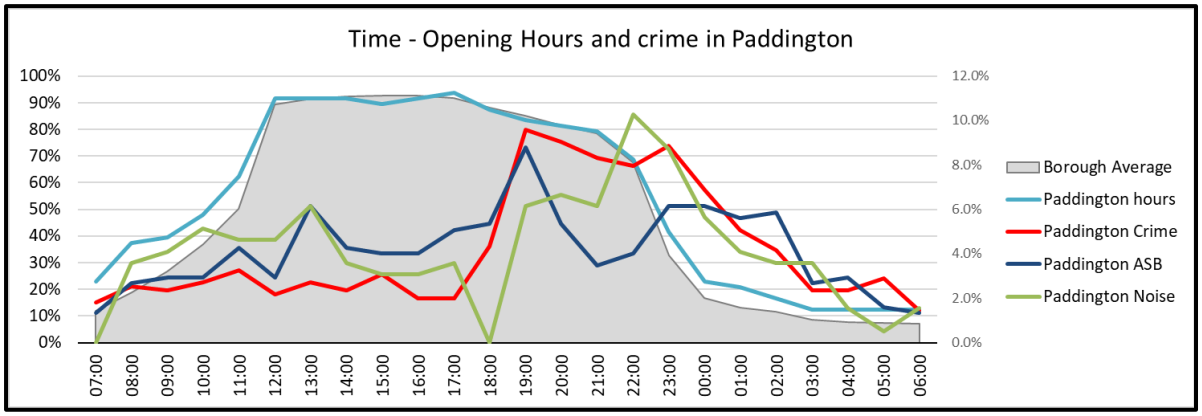
The area was slightly more prominent in overnight anti-social behaviour reports accounting for 5% (295) of all reports in Westminster.

The same can also be said of overnight noise complaints, with 3% (114) of all complaints in Westminster occurring from within Paddington.

Cambridge Crime Harm Index by hexagon (Excluding West End Zone) - Paddington

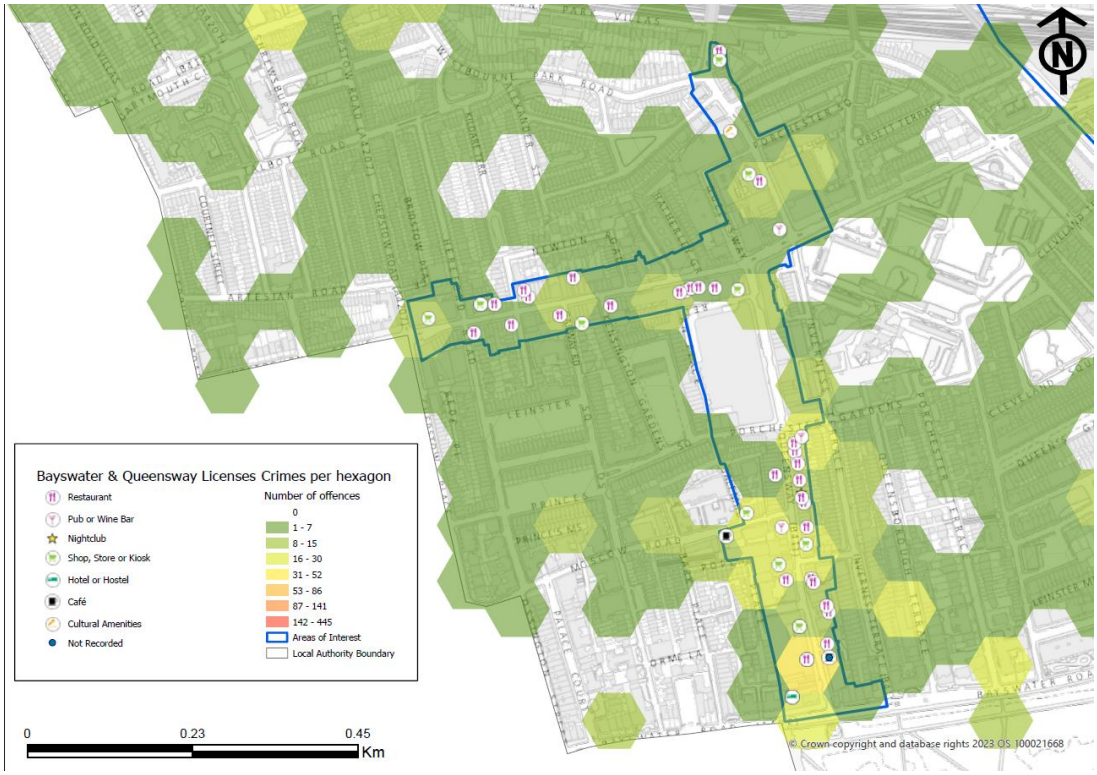


As of February 2023, there were 99 operational unique licensed premises within Westminster, which is **approximately 5% of all unique licensed premises in the borough**. The majority of licensed premises in the area fall within the 'Restaurants' premises group (33% - 33), followed by 'Shop, Store or Kiosk' (20% - 20) and 'Hotel or Hostel' (18% - 18). The proportion of hotels or hostels in the area is significantly higher than the Westminster average (7%).



Paddington has a higher proportion of open premises than the borough average between 7am to 12pm and 9pm and 6am. The most significant drop in the proportion of open premises in the area occur between 10pm and 11pm (69% to 42%, 33 to 20) and 11pm and 12am (42% to 23%, 20 to 11), indicating that this is the general dispersal period in the area. Crime and noise continue at higher levels until falling after midnight.

Bayswater & Queensway

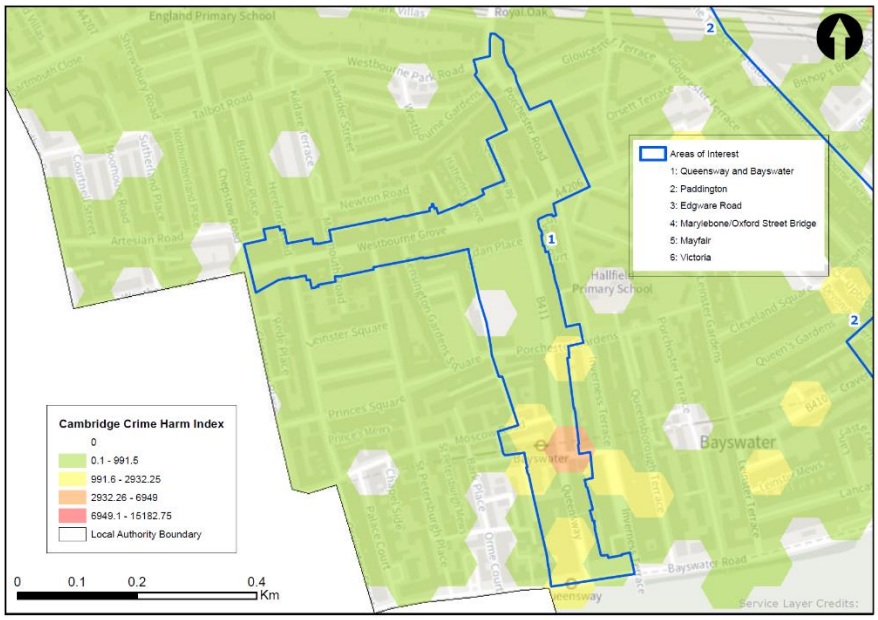


Licensed Premises and overnight crime in Bayswater & Queensway

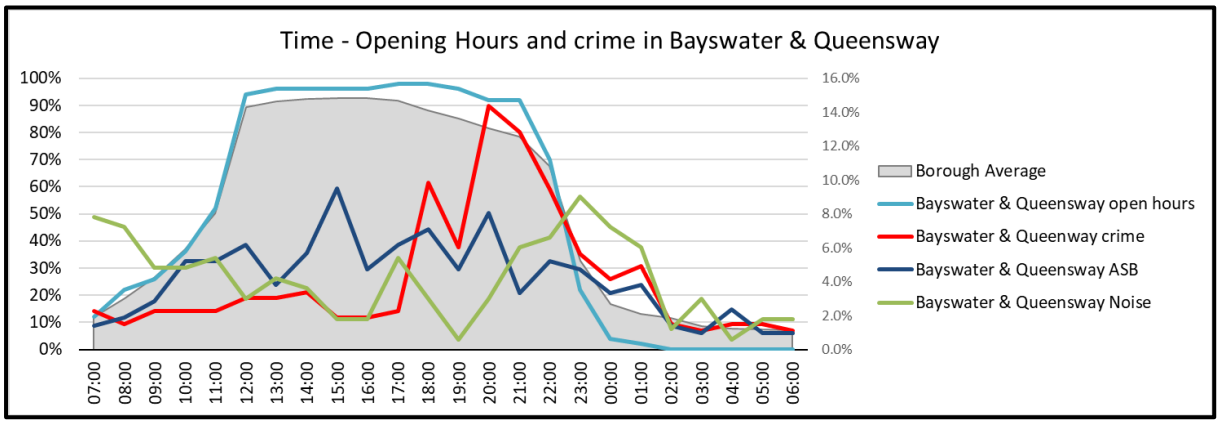
Bayswater & Queensway accounted for 1% (267) of overnight criminal offences in the borough in 2022. Again, the majority of overnight crimes that occurred within this area were classed as theft, with 61% (162) of all crimes in Bayswater & Queensway recorded as a theft. The 'hotspots' for crime in this area appear to be in the Southern side, surrounding the Bayswater and Queensway train stations.

The area contributes more significantly to both reports of overnight anti-social behaviour (4% or 211 of all reports in Westminster) and noise complaints (2% or 88 of complaints in Westminster).

Cambridge Crime Harm Index by hexagon (Excluding West End Zone) - Queensway & Bayswater

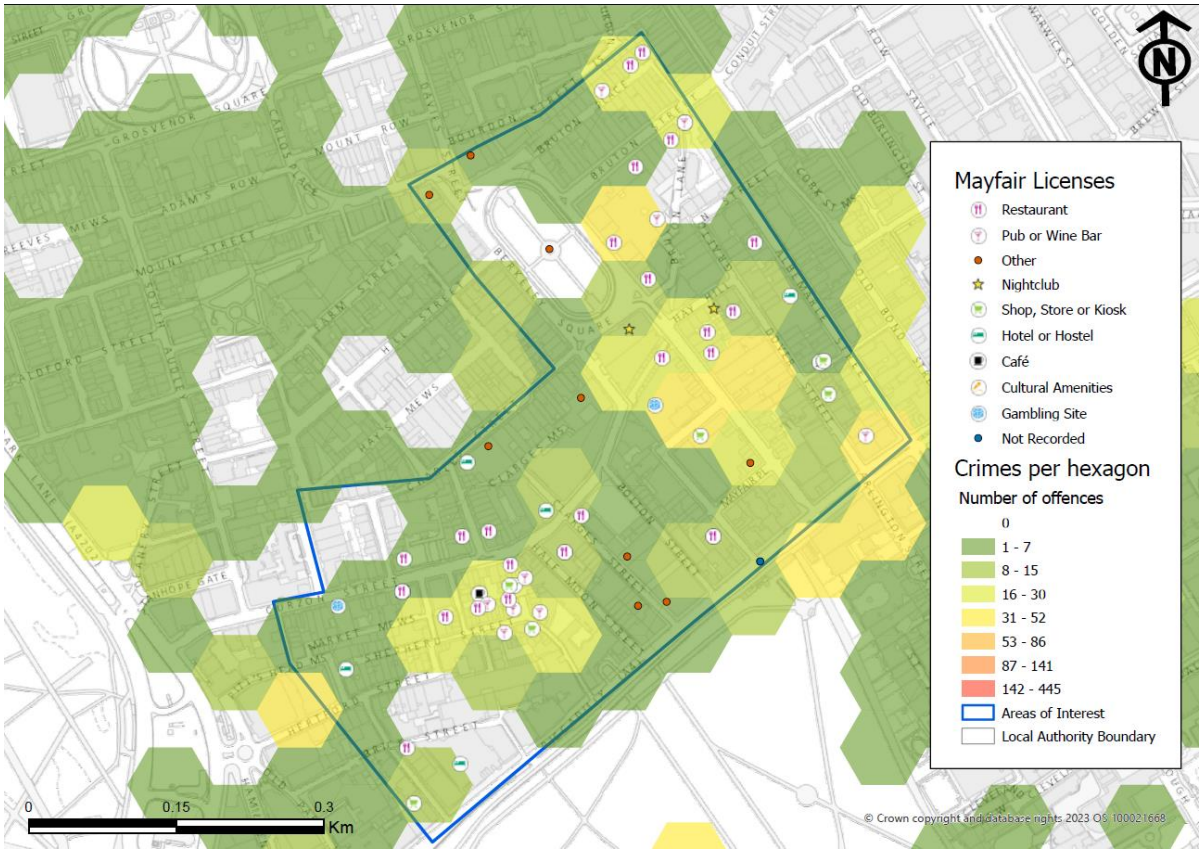


There were 56 unique licensed premises in Bayswater & Queensway as of February 2023, which accounts for 3% of premises within Westminster. The overriding majority of these are 'Restaurants' (61% - 34), significantly higher than the overall Westminster proportion of restaurants (39%). The next most common type of premises are 'Shop, Stores or Kiosks' (21% - 12).



There are a higher proportion of licensed properties open in Bayswater & Queensway between 11am and 10pm than the borough average. There is a steep drop in the proportion of open premises from 9pm to 10pm, falling from 92% to 70% (46 to 35). There is an even more significant decrease from 10pm to 11pm, going from 70% of premises open to 22% (35 to 11). From 11pm to 6am there is a lower percentage of open properties in the area compared to the borough average. Crime peaks at 8pm although noise complaints peak later at 11pm.

Mayfair

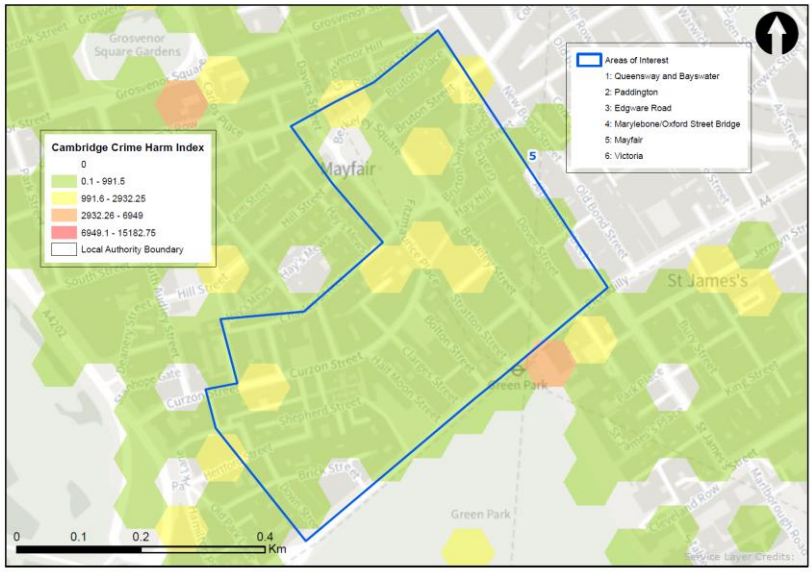


Licensed Premises and overnight crime in Mayfair

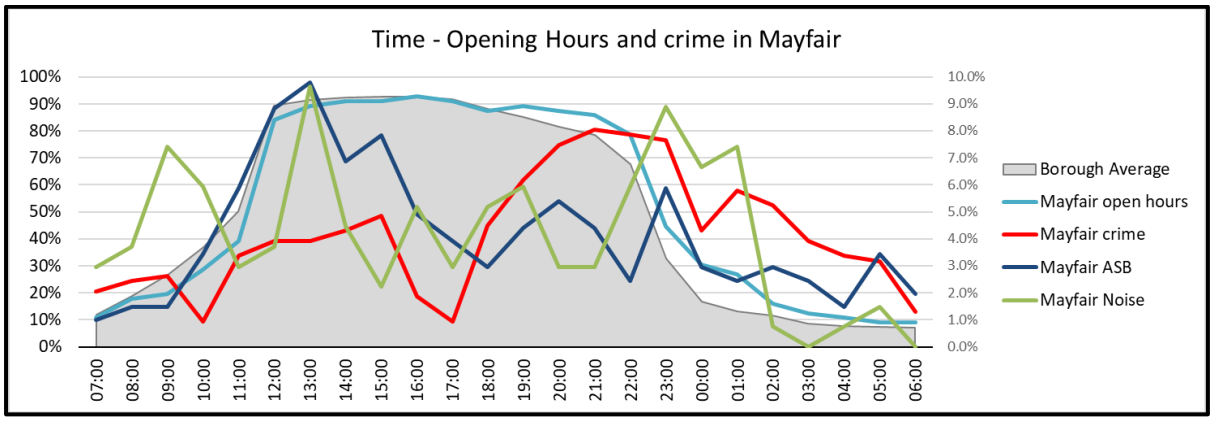
In 2022, 2% (546) of Westminster's overnight crime came from within the Mayfair area. 61% (333) of overnight criminal offences in the Mayfair area were thefts, the next most common criminal offence was violence against person, which accounted for 29% (157) of crimes in the area. The Mayfair area was the location for 2% of robberies (41) and violence against person (149) offences across the whole of Westminster, as well as 1% (227) of thefts. Hotter spots in this area appear down Berkeley Street, Sheperd Street and the surrounding area around Green Park station.

Mayfair contributed to 2% (92) of overnight noise complaints and 3% (168) of anti-social behaviour reports, similar proportions to that of Bayswater & Queensway.

Cambridge Crime Harm Index by hexagon (Excluding West End Zone) - Mayfair

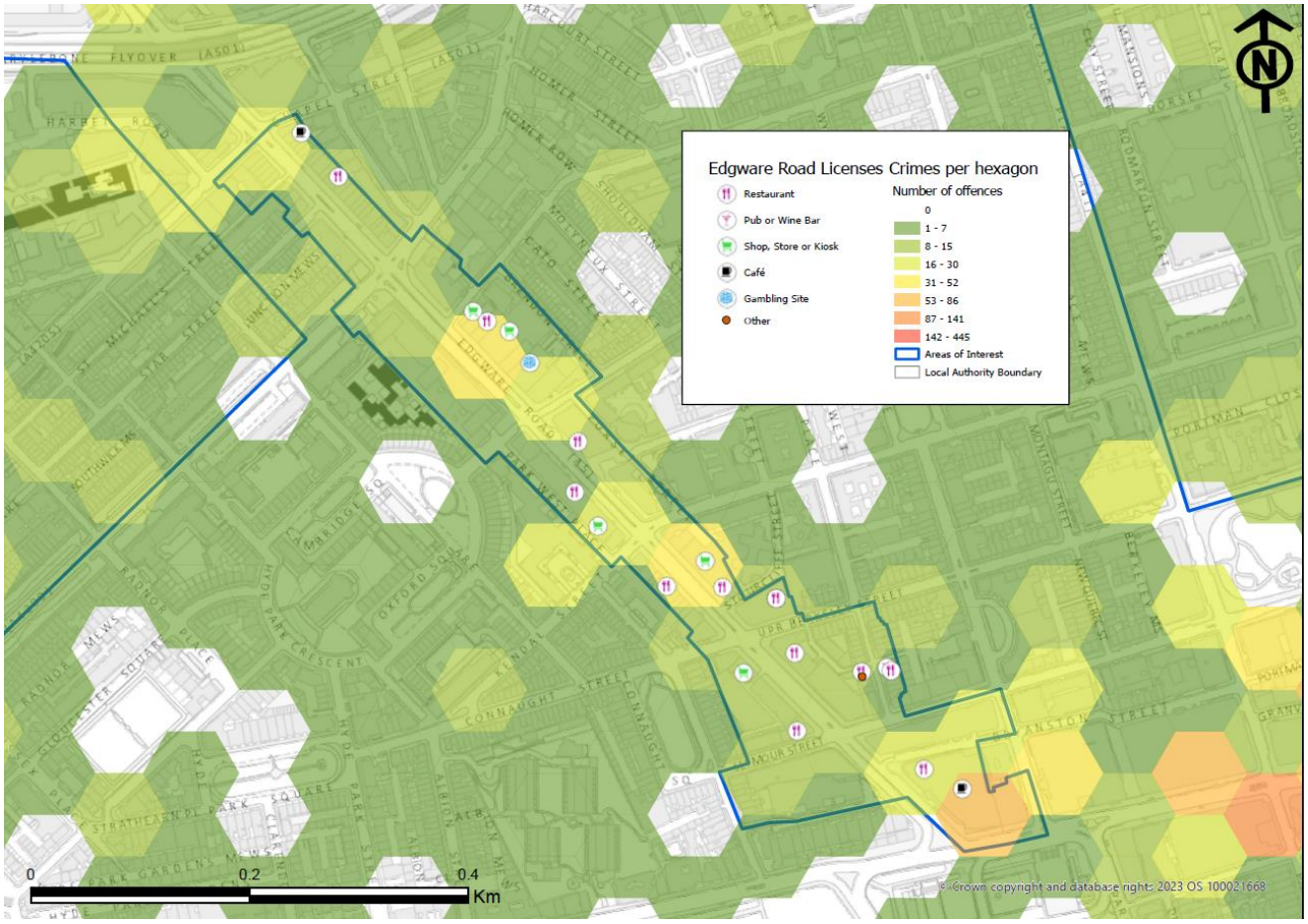


As of February 2023, there were 68 operational unique licensed premises in the Mayfair area, **4% of Westminster's total**. As with all these areas, 'Restaurants' accounted for the majority of these (37% - 25), however this is slightly less than the borough average (39%). A notable percentage of premises was classed as an 'Other' type of premises group (15% - 10) compared to the borough average (10%). Breaking down this group by premises type, the majority of these were offices (40% - 4), followed by clubs or institutions (30% - 3).



Mayfair has lower proportions of open premises than the borough average from 7am to 3pm. From 4pm to 6pm these proportions remain at a similar level to one another and begin to diverge from 7pm, where Mayfair had a higher proportion of open premises than the Westminster average through to 6am. The most significant drops in percentages come at 10pm to 11pm (79% to 45%, 44 to 25) and 11pm to 12am (45% to 30%, 25 to 17).

Edgware Road

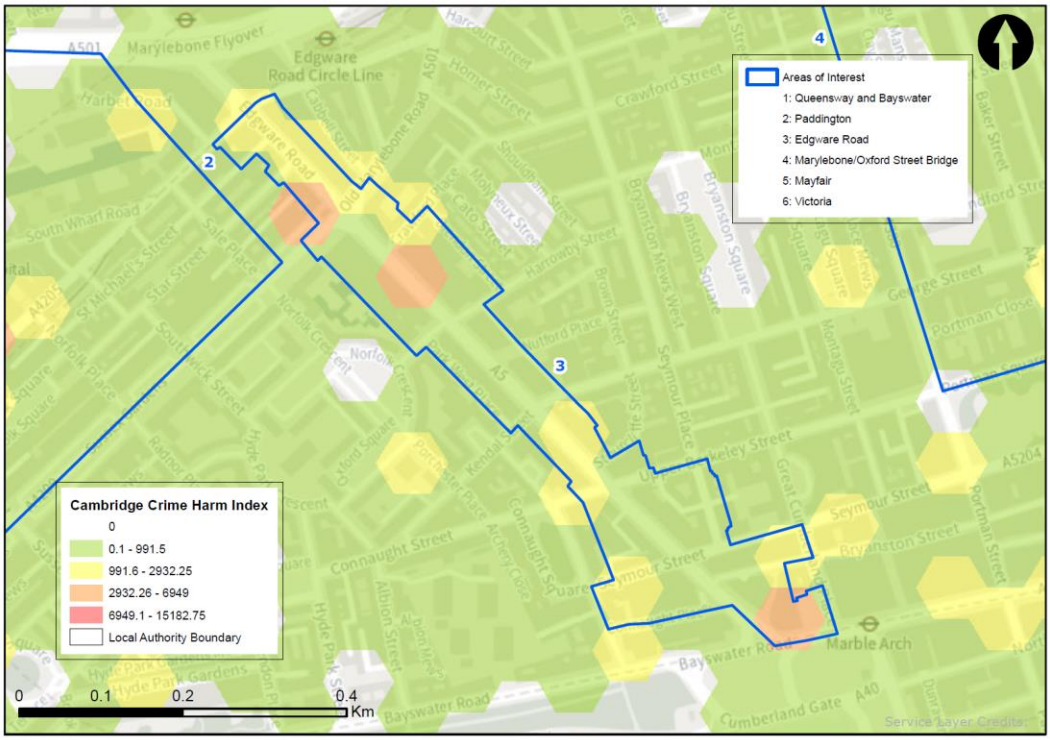


Licensed Premises and overnight crime in Edgware Road

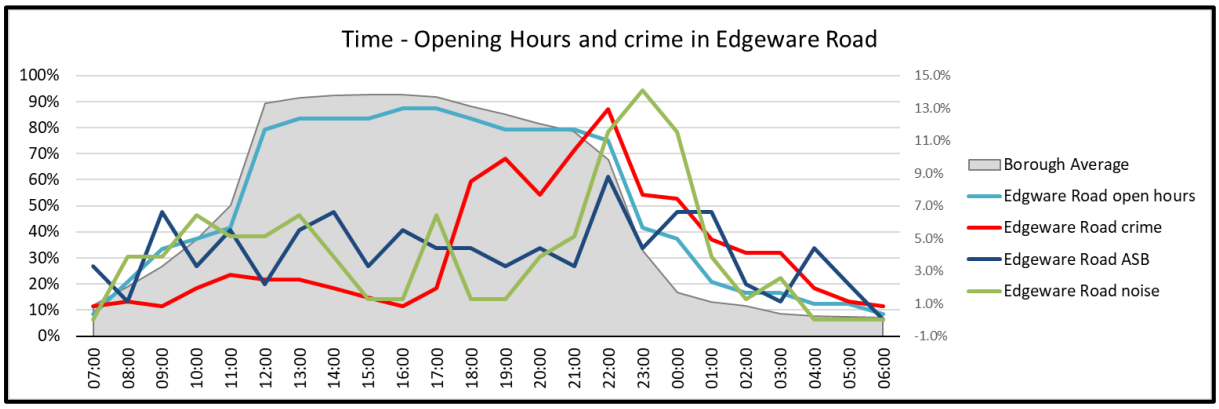
The Edgware Road area accounted for 1% (373) of all overnight theft, drug offences, robberies, violence against person and sexual offences for the whole of Westminster last year. Theft, again, was the most prevalent crime type of the five in this area, accounting for 53% (197) of these crimes. This was followed by violence against person with 33% (122). Edgware Road maintained similar crime levels throughout the area, however, offences appear particularly concentrated on the south side, near to Marble Arch.

Overnight anti-social behaviour and noise complaints were slightly less prevalent in this area compared to the other areas of interest, accounting for 1% (91 and 45 respectively) of Westminster's overall offences for both.

Cambridge Crime Harm Index by hexagon (Excluding West End Zone) - Edgware Road

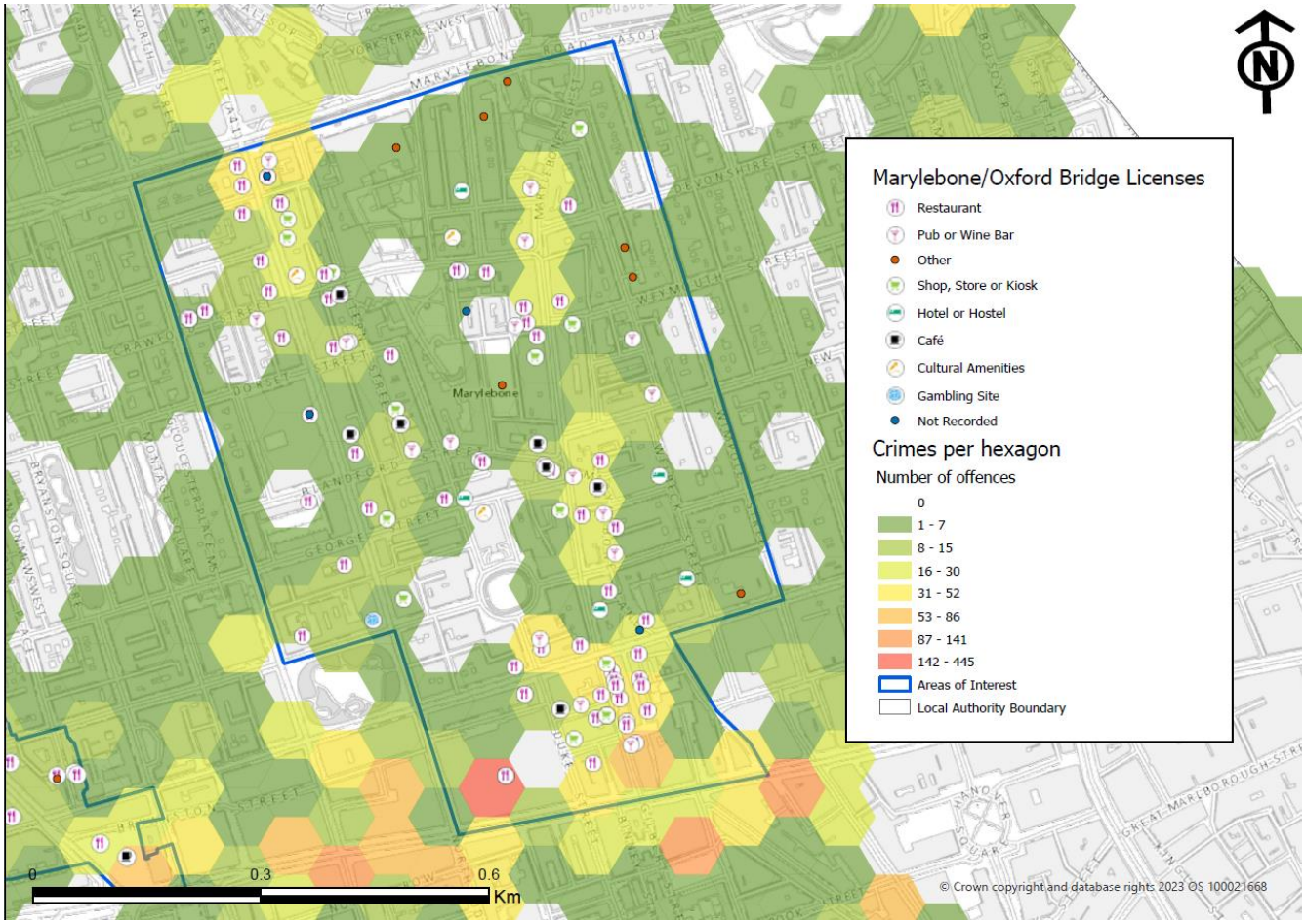


There were only 24 unique licensed premises in the area but given this a relatively small area this figure is still notable. 54% (13) of these premises were restaurants and 21% (5) were shops, stores or kiosks. These figures were higher than the Westminster for both premises group.



From 11am to 8pm, the Edgware Road area had a lower proportion of licensed premises open than the borough average. However, from 9pm onwards to 6am, there was a higher percentage of premises open in comparison to the Westminster average. The area had a slightly less drastic drop in the percentage of open premises between 9pm to 10pm (79% to 75%, 19 to 18) in comparison to the other areas. The most significant drop comes between 10pm and 11pm (75% to 42%, 18 to 10), followed by the drop from 12am to 1am (38% to 21%, 9 to 5), which suggests these hours as primary dispersal periods.

Marylebone/Oxford Street Bridge

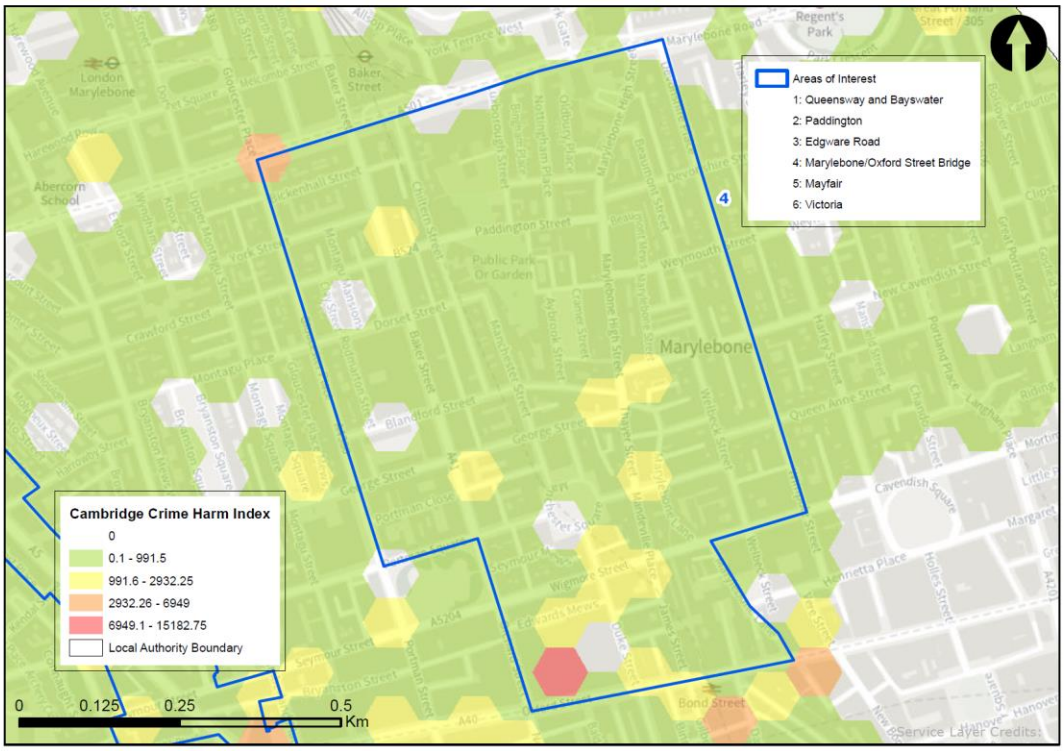


Licensed Premises and overnight crime in Marylebone/Oxford St. Bridge

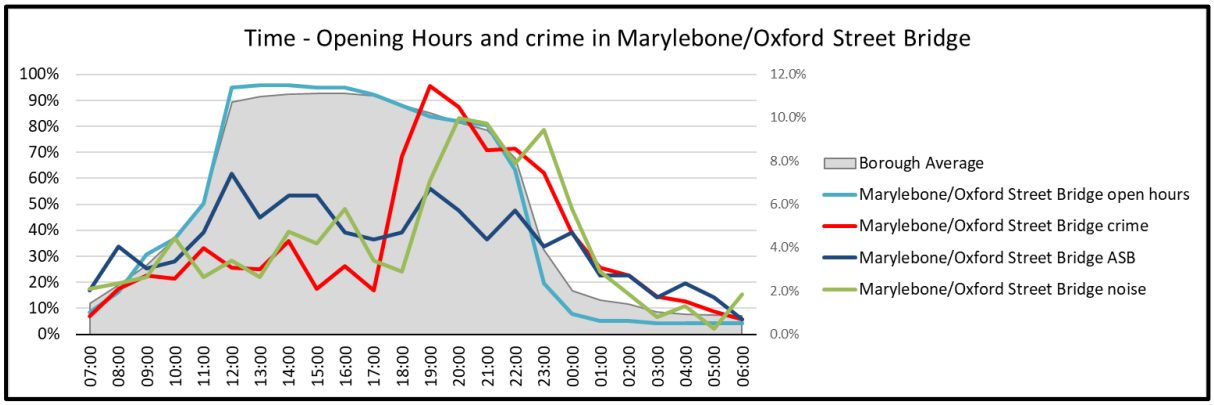
4% (1,342) of Westminster's overnight crime occurred in the Marylebone/Oxford Street Bridge area in 2022. Theft accounted for 81% (1089) of these crimes in the area, which is significantly higher than the borough average (65%). By contrast, violence against person (11% - 147) and drug offences (2% - 25) were lower than the borough average (19% and 6% respectively). Criminal offences appear particularly concentrated in the southern part of the zone along Oxford Street. The hexagon located on the intersection of Duke Street and Oxford Street had the highest number of overnight criminal offences (445) of any hexagon outside the West End Zones.

The area also contributes more significantly than the other areas of interest to reports of both overnight anti-social behaviour (5% - 305) and overnight noise complaints (7% - 245).

Cambridge Crime Harm Index by hexagon (Excluding West End Zone) - Marylebone/Oxford St. Bridge



As of February 2023, there were 125 unique licensed premises in this area (7% of all premises in Westminster). The vast majority of these premises were restaurants (54% - 67), which is 15% higher than the borough average. The next most common premises group in the area was pub or wine bars (13% - 16).



For the majority of the day, the Marylebone/Oxford Street Bridge area has similar proportions of open licensed premises to the borough average. From 12pm to 4pm, the area has a slightly higher proportion of open premises than the borough average, they then remain at a similar level until 10pm, where the proportion of open premises in the Marylebone area dips below the borough average until 6am. There are significant decreases in the percentage of open premises between 9pm and 10pm (80% to 63%, 94 to 74), 10pm and 11pm (63% to 20%, 74 to 23) and 11pm and 12am (20% to 8%, 23 to 9), which gives us a good idea that this time range is the dispersal period for this area. Crimes early evening, well before the majority of licenses begin to close, although noise does continue later into the night.

Victoria

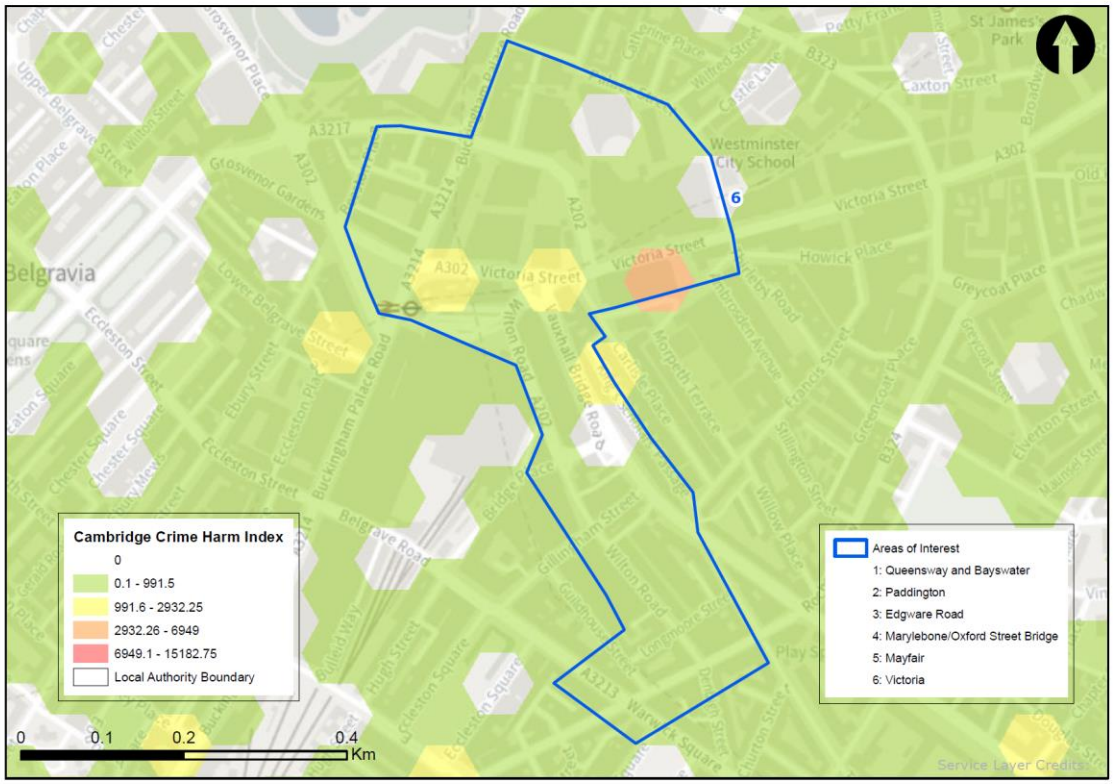


Licensed Premises and overnight crime in Victoria

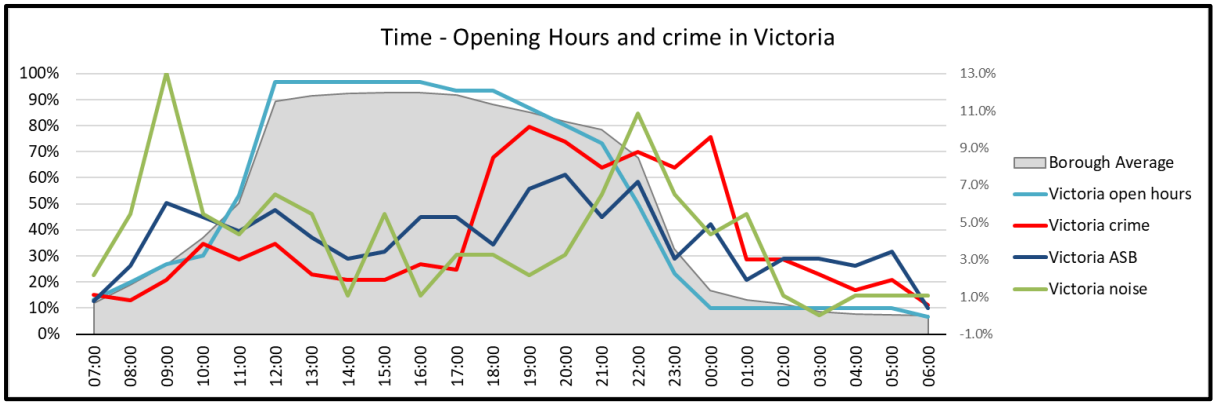
1% (61) of Westminster's overnight crime occurred in the Victoria zone in 2022. This is mostly made up of theft (63% - 235 of Victoria's overnight crime) and violence against person (27% - 102), which are both significantly higher proportions than the Westminster averages. However, the area was the scene for only 1% of Westminster's offences for both crime types. The clusters of high crime appeared to be concentrated around Victoria station, an area quite well known for street begging and rough sleeping.

The Victoria area was notable in its contribution to Westminster's overall reports of overnight anti-social behaviour (4% - 220). The area was, however, less prominent in terms of overnight noise complaints (1% - 34 of Westminster's total).

Cambridge Crime Harm Index by hexagon (Excluding West End Zone) - Victoria



As of February 2023, Victoria accounted for 3% (61) of Westminster's total unique licensed premises. The area is dominated by restaurants, which account for 51% (31) of unique licensed premises in Victoria. The next highest are pub and wine bars with 13% (8), a significant gap in proportion.



The majority of Victoria's license premises are open between the hours of 12pm and 4pm (97% for all hours). From 11am to 7pm, there is a higher proportion of open premises in the area than the borough average. Comparatively, there is a lower percentage of open properties in Victoria between 5pm and 2am than the Westminster average. In trying to pinpoint dispersal periods, there are significant drops in open premises levels from 9pm to 10pm (73% to 50%, 22 to 15), 10pm to 11pm (50% to 23%, 15 to 7) and 11pm to 12am (23% to 10%, 15 to 7). Crime continues relatively evenly through the evening until midnight before falling dramatically.

Conclusion

This cumulative impact assessment has been carried out in accordance with Section 5A of the Licensing Act 2003. The objective of this assessment is to understand how the concentration and presence of licensed premises can impact the community, through potential increases in crime and ASB as well as noise complaints. Throughout this assessment the CIA has utilised a wide range of data from internal and external sources to provide a holistic view of the impact of licensed premises within the borough. We have also endeavoured to accompany this quantitative analysis alongside several qualitative sources to include the view of our residents.

The results stemming from the examination of crime statistics, licensing records, ambulance data, incidents tied to alcohol-related calls, instances of anti-social behaviour, noise-related grievances, along with interactions with both internal and external service specialists whenever feasible, have culminated in the subsequent conclusions:

- Regression analysis established an association between presence of licensed premises and incidents of cumulative impact in the borough. This analysis also suggested this varies for different premise type as well as time and day. Theft is the issue most impacted by additional licensed premises in an area.

- Hotspot analysis was utilised to understand the concentration of crime, ASB as well noise complaints. The hotspots that were statistically significant at least 90% of the time were particularly prevalent in the West End Zones defined previously by the CIA. West End areas feature significantly throughout the analysis as having concern across different dimensions. West End areas showed they were a hotspot for crime, noise complaints and ASB occurring between 6pm-6am in locations where there is a concentration of licensed premises.

- Through the analysis we have suggested two areas of cumulative impact:

    i) **West End Zone 1**, 0.68km², this area experiences significant footfall as well as cumulative impact across different dimensions. Quarter of Westminster licensed premises are in this area.
    ii) **West End Zone 2**, 0.86km², this area experiences a lower level of cumulative impact compared to WEZ1 however has significant cumulative impact when compared to the rest of the borough. This area holds 13% of all licensed premises in the borough.

- It should be noted that within these West End area there are locations which experience less cumulative impact; Haymarket and North Soho in particular which has less prevalent crime compared to other parts of the West End area.

- Cumulative impact in other areas outside of West End area is not so clear. We explored different areas that showed some concentration of crime outside of the West End area. It should be noted that the proportion of Westminster's crimes that occurred in the following areas are significantly lower than they are in the West End Zones. We identified:

    1) Bayswater & Queensway
    2) Edgeware Road
    3) Marylebone/Oxford Street
    4) Mayfair
    5) Paddington

6) Victoria

- Paddington is prominent for ASB and noise complaints, accounting for 5% of all reports for both.
- Marylebone/Oxford St accounts for 4% of Westminster overnight crime, in particular theft and 5% of the borough's overnight ASB.

Licensing Authority Statement

It is the view of the Licensing Authority that the number of relevant authorisations in respect of premises in the West End is such that it is likely that it would be inconsistent with the authority's duty under section 4(1) Licensing Act 2003 to grant any further relevant authorisations or variations in respect of premises in the West End. In accordance with section 5A(6) of the Licensing Act 2003 the Licensing Authority will consult on its intention to publish this cumulative impact assessment prior to its final approval and publication.

Comments received during the consultation process will be considered and if necessary, amendments may be made to this document to provide further clarity or make any corrections that are required.

There will be no immediate change to policy as a result of the publication of the draft CIA, the Licensing Authority will review the Statement of Licensing Policy and take the approved and published CIA into consideration when doing so. There will then be extensive consultation on the Statement of Licensing Policy. The Statement of Licensing Policy must be reviewed by October 2026.

The Licensing Authority must have regard to the assessment and place the appropriate weight it should ascribe to any particular evidence when revising its Statement of Licensing Policy. The Licensing Authority must have regard to its Statement of Licensing Policy and the Home Office Guidance issued under section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003 when determining applications under the Act.

The cumulative impact assessment does not change the fundamental way in which licensing decisions are made. The Licensing Authority will consider and determine applications based on their merits.

If an applicant can demonstrate through the operating schedule that they would not add to the cumulative impact, then an exception to the Licensing Authority's policy to refuse applications within this area may be made. Applicants for new licences or for variations of existing premises licences within the West End that has been designated within the Licensing Authority's Statement of Licensing Policy must therefore give consideration to potential cumulative impact issues when setting out the steps that will be taken to promote the licensing objectives. The Licensing Authority is required to undertake a review of the Cumulative Impact Assessment every three years.

For the purposes of determining licensing applications, the Licensing Authority will define the West End by reference to the current West End Cumulative Impact Zone until the Statement of Licensing Policy is reviewed.

Appendix 1

Incident Pattern Analysis Methodology and Approach

For the purposes of assessing the cumulative impact of licensing and alcohol, as well as the wider commercial and night-time economy, the following incident data sets were analysed covering January to December 2022.

- Crime data recorded and provided by Metropolitan Police Service (MPS).
- ASB calls to police recorded and provided by the MPS.
- Crime data recorded by British Transport Police (BTP) and provided by Safestats.
- Ambulance attendances recorded by London Ambulance Service (LAS) and provided by Safestats.
- Incidents recorded by Transport for London (TFL) and provided by Safestats.

The various categories and flags used to best illustrate the impact of licensing/alcohol and night-time economy are given in each section.

This analysis has been broadly split into two sections.

i) the first section will analyse patterns of crime in Westminster.
ii) the second section uses data that can be closely attributed to alcohol or licensed premises through the data itself,
iii) the third section examines wider data through geography and time.

A general approach for each section is to provide a scale of incident volumes, the proportion that occurs overnight, and proportion occurring in the central commercial areas of the West End, before discussing times and locations in as much detail as available.

Crimes with an 'Alcohol' flag

From 76,639 recorded crimes in our data set from 2022, only 99 of them had a 'Alcohol' flag added to the crime record in an extractable way. This is approximately 0.13% of recorded crime. This proportion should obviously raise questions regarding the accuracy of the data, yet it can still be useful in examining where some alcohol incidents take place.

Just under 87% of these offences took place overnight between 6am – 6pm and 70% in the wards of West End and St James's.

Approximately 45% of these offences are violence, followed by 15% thefts and 13% public order.

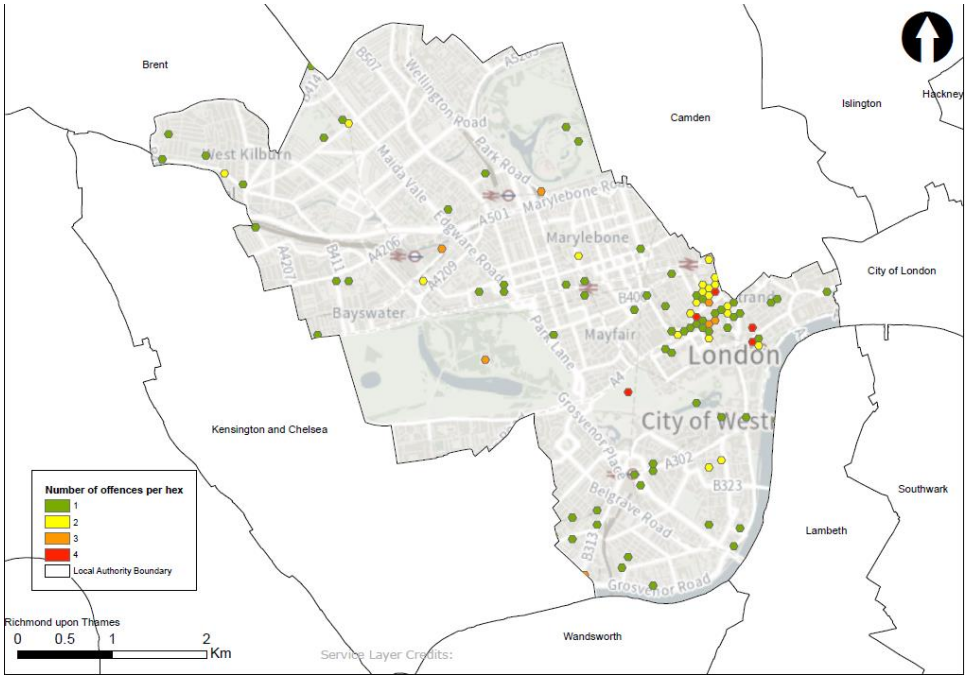


Figure 1 Alcohol related offences by hexagon

The location of these alcohol enabled crimes, although small in number, match the pattern for larger data sets. Incidents are concentrated in the areas just north and west of Cambridge Circus, north of Shaftesbury Avenue in the Soho, Old Compton Street, Frith Street and Greek Street areas. There are additional areas south and north of Leicester Square between Piccadilly Circus and Leicester Square tube station. There are further smaller concentrations around Charing Cross train station and the Embankment area at the west end of the strand and close to Trafalgar Square.

From these 99 offences there were 150 victims, 59% were male and 41% female, 38% of victims were 20-29 and 27% 30-39. The majority of victims of violence and robbery were men and sexual offence victims were women.

Additional time/day analysis

Theft Offences – Early Evening

Hour	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Grand Total
00	127	118	131	159	265	402	325	1527
01	44	57	98	126	184	285	321	1115
02	48	37	62	91	157	305	288	988
03	30	37	46	73	111	215	227	739
04	24	26	31	37	68	105	109	400
05	21	20	27	23	32	55	46	224
06	41	49	46	48	52	46	31	313
07	43	53	54	62	63	50	31	356
08	76	93	84	96	91	65	53	558
09	91	87	101	94	104	70	50	597
10	103	103	110	105	137	128	73	759
11	116	144	150	138	176	162	110	996
12	195	171	195	208	204	255	183	1411
13	219	199	245	251	251	325	252	1742
14	245	222	321	307	368	530	437	2430
15	357	314	398	396	509	680	654	3308
16	451	357	511	531	611	825	774	4060
17	471	409	550	600	681	912	696	4319
18	514	514	743	713	765	825	473	4547
19	411	375	632	700	629	619	267	3633
20	261	340	418	494	552	477	185	2727
21	185	256	305	397	444	381	168	2136
22	172	203	267	305	456	410	117	1930
23	136	147	200	321	467	447	103	1821
Grand Total	**4381**	**4331**	**5725**	**6275**	**7377**	**8574**	**5973**	**42636**

Robbery – Late nights and early morning

Hour	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Grand Total
00	9	18	23	24	34	37	38	183
01	11	12	15	24	34	65	45	206
02	8	18	23	22	39	58	49	217
03	16	11	10	25	29	55	48	194
04	7	10	1	8	30	51	39	146
05	2	8	2	3	9	16	14	54
06	2	1	4	5	12	10	9	43
07	6	6	4	3	2	3	4	28
08	8	7	4	4	3	3	3	32
09	1	7	1	7	7	3	1	27
10	5	2	4	6	4	5	6	32
11	6	10	7	7	7	14	8	59
12	9	6	4	7	6	12	8	52
13	14	12	12	14	15	13	9	89
14	11	11	12	11	11	16	18	90
15	12	16	11	13	26	25	17	120
16	20	16	20	26	23	27	18	150
17	16	29	24	32	25	33	24	183
18	28	28	29	29	38	35	31	218
19	25	27	29	29	33	23	16	182
20	17	12	28	33	30	35	13	168
21	14	23	20	28	30	47	22	184
22	22	24	20	22	25	37	7	157
23	16	22	23	41	46	32	12	192
Grand Total	**285**	**336**	**330**	**423**	**518**	**655**	**459**	**3006**

Violence against the person

Hour	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Grand Total
00	121	140	118	109	145	209	207	1049
01	48	42	48	42	64	146	130	520
02	26	31	49	38	70	143	122	479
03	32	24	38	41	53	89	113	390
04	21	17	20	19	38	68	67	250
05	12	11	15	12	30	28	36	144
06	12	10	15	8	15	15	19	94
07	16	26	22	18	18	28	30	158
08	29	37	19	33	39	21	18	196
09	51	47	50	53	53	43	27	324
10	49	59	37	39	50	39	35	308
11	49	46	57	43	52	56	33	336
12	76	88	83	80	72	69	69	537
13	52	51	56	50	35	60	51	355
14	62	58	70	64	72	76	62	464
15	74	59	82	62	69	78	64	488
16	57	70	65	67	92	78	68	497
17	57	62	69	72	75	81	70	486
18	66	79	83	61	93	86	84	552
19	64	71	73	67	71	87	64	497
20	71	67	63	57	83	106	64	511
21	73	57	62	67	77	109	73	518
22	54	63	71	74	98	125	81	566
23	57	72	68	71	112	122	50	552
Grand Total	**1229**	**1287**	**1333**	**1247**	**1576**	**1962**	**1637**	**10271**

Emergency Departments - Violence

Hour	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Grand Total
0	1	2	2	4	2	11	10	32
1	1				3	2	2	8
2				1	2	8	8	19
3	1		2		1	5	2	11
4	2	1	3			2	2	10
5	1							1
6							1	1
7			1				1	2
8								0
9							1	1
10			1				1	2
11	1		1				1	3
12								0
13		1		1	1		1	4
14		1					2	3
15		1						1
16		1			1	2		4
17			1		1		1	3
18		1			1	1	2	5
19					1	3	1	5
20			1		2	1		4
21		1		1				2
22	1	2		3	2			8
23			1		1		2	4
Grand Total	**8**	**11**	**13**	**10**	**18**	**35**	**38**	**133**

Ambulance call outs -Assaults

Hour	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Grand Total
0	17	14	5	11	7	15	21	90
1	4	7	4	13	10	52	26	116
2		6	20	1	12	23	25	87
3	11	3	17	2	13	16	46	108
4	6	6	22	7	8	46	14	109
5			1	1	6	9	7	24
6	2	1	1	1	30	5	4	44
7	3	1	2		5	5	7	23
8	4		5	1	2	2	3	17
9	10	1	3	10		7	2	33
10		1	3	2	5		8	19
11	11	1	8	3	4	1	1	29
12	4	3	12	4	3	2		28
13	1		3	10		9	3	26
14	14	1	3	10	4	4	8	44
15	25	6	1	4	5	13	2	56
16	14	6	4		3	7	10	44
17		11	8	9	7	2	2	39
18	4	2	7	8	35	17	8	81
19	14	8	3	6	15	20	22	88
20	4	4	9	6	6	24	4	57
21	4	14	4	20	17	26	10	95
22	5	22	3	6	29	12	17	94
23	9	17	9	12	18	25	14	104
Grand Total	**166**	**135**	**157**	**147**	**244**	**342**	**264**	**1455**

Sexual Offences

Hour	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Grand Total
00	22	27	31	23	39	59	42	243
01	6	6	6	14	9	27	31	99
02	4	7	5	17	11	33	29	106
03	8	10	5	7	11	13	14	68
04	3	6	3	3	6	10	16	47
05	2	2	1		5	2	4	16
06	1	1	2		6	2	2	14
07	4		1	1	2	2	2	12
08	2	5	3	5	9	2		26
09	5	9	2	5	11	8	5	45
10	6	7	4	4	4	2	3	30
11	4	4	1	3	3	8	5	28
12	13	12	8	5	10	9	16	73
13	9	3	5	3	4	9	3	36
14	8	3	5	5	4	6	6	37
15	7	4	7	7	4	8	10	47
16	8	9	3	9	8	10	4	51
17	6	2	7	5	9	4	5	38
18	7	5	4	9	10	5	11	51
19	2	8	4	7	13	8	11	53
20	7	7	5	5	7	8	6	45
21	5	10	2	14	8	9	6	54
22	6	1	12	10	12	24	13	78
23	12	7	13	8	24	18	8	90
Grand Total	**157**	**155**	**139**	**169**	**229**	**286**	**252**	**1387**

Drug Offences

Hour	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Grand Total
00	28	46	52	43	81	63	65	378
01	21	11	20	19	30	39	27	167
02	9	19	11	21	25	39	29	153
03	10	16	6	17	23	33	27	132
04	3	8	5	5	18	19	13	71
05	1	6	2	1	2	7	4	23
06	1	1		2	3	2	3	12
07	3	3	1	2	6	1	1	17
08	4	2	2	3	2	2	2	17
09	1	4	9	3	4	6	2	29
10	7	14	17	6	12	4	6	66
11	12	17	13	15	15	6	6	84
12	12	24	22	12	15	13	5	103
13	15	22	16	13	12	19	7	104
14	22	25	29	19	17	16	16	144
15	39	38	38	29	28	20	12	204
16	32	27	25	34	36	32	17	203
17	26	25	37	34	30	26	21	199
18	19	30	21	23	31	15	12	151
19	21	28	22	16	17	18	12	134
20	22	22	18	27	23	24	12	148
21	12	13	19	38	39	20	20	161
22	22	22	30	57	61	63	23	278
23	37	33	22	65	88	65	21	331
Grand Total	**379**	**456**	**437**	**504**	**618**	**552**	**363**	**3309**

Hate crime

Hour	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Grand Total
00	13	25	13	14	20	23	30	138
01	7	7	9	12	10	20	9	74
02	3	7	2	13	9	19	24	77
03	10	4	5	6	12	13	15	65
04	4	4	5	2	8	10	9	42
05		2	2		4	3	1	12
06		2	5		1	2	1	11
07	6	5	3	1		6	2	23
08	8	4	8	4	9	3	5	41
09	7	9	14	17	9	9	6	71
10	10	10	10	12	5	7	4	58
11	9	13	13	9	10	10	12	76
12	16	16	15	21	12	12	11	103
13	9	12	12	9	14	14	7	77
14	7	20	10	13	22	16	15	103
15	20	16	18	13	11	10	15	103
16	13	16	13	6	16	25	12	101
17	19	11	17	17	23	15	16	118
18	16	8	13	14	16	15	26	108
19	11	19	10	13	16	21	7	97
20	8	15	15	8	14	14	10	84
21	12	13	10	13	10	17	16	91
22	14	16	14	9	13	24	12	102
23	9	10	5	12	25	12	8	81
Grand Total	**231**	**264**	**241**	**238**	**289**	**320**	**273**	**1856**

MPS ASB with an Alcohol flag

Hour	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesda	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Grand Total
0	2	5	4	5	6	7	10	39
1	3	1	4	3	4	9	6	30
2	6	3	2	4	5	10	3	33
3	2	1	4	1	5	6	5	24
4	4	4		3	2	2	5	20
5		1		1		2	2	6
6		3	1	1	1	2	1	9
7	2		1	1		1	2	7
8	1				2	1	1	5
9	3	3	3	1	4	3	1	18
10	3		3		3	2	3	14
11	5	1	5	3	1	1	2	18
12	1	3	3	1	4	4	5	21
13	5	1	3	1	7	2		19
14	8	3	3	5	6	4	6	35
15	9	9	4	2	6	3	5	38
16	7	1	5	4	7	13	6	43
17	9	7	3	9	7	6	6	47
18	3	6	12	7	10	6	5	49
19	15	10	8	8	7	10	5	63
20	7	6	7	11	10	16	6	63
21	5	7	11	4	11	9	4	51
22	3	7	9	5	8	10	5	47
23	8	9	1	8	9	9	7	51
Grand Total	**111**	**91**	**96**	**88**	**125**	**138**	**101**	**750**

Ambulance call outs for Alcohol

Hour	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesda	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Grand Total
0	35	18	21	45	54	105	78	356
1	34	34	23	31	37	81	53	293
2	18	21	19	37	54	114	93	356
3	14	21	13	26	57	61	61	253
4	10	19	12	8	21	71	47	188
5	4	8	2	3	17	25	14	73
6	4	6	7	5	9	17	10	58
7	1	3	2	11	7	11	9	44
8	5	10	2	5	8	3	3	36
9	7	3	9	8	9	11	7	54
10	3	3	7	14	7	9	3	46
11	5	18	13	11	13	8	6	74
12	14	11	10	22	14	8	11	90
13	6	14	13	15	9	17	14	88
14	15	10	13	15	18	23	7	101
15	10	8	8	22	25	30	12	115
16	19	16	28	16	22	33	16	150
17	16	30	27	17	19	39	24	172
18	13	13	17	31	25	62	28	189
19	17	26	28	19	33	48	15	186
20	16	20	22	24	31	57	26	196
21	27	33	26	40	35	52	28	241
22	28	24	32	41	55	58	26	264
23	32	25	37	53	69	60	33	309
Grand Total	**353**	**394**	**391**	**519**	**648**	**1003**	**624**	**3932**

Ambulance call outs for overdose

Hour	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Grand Total
0	11	13	13	9	18	22	16	102
1	17	19	22	14	18	32	34	156
2	7	10	5	22	35	35	33	147
3	10	12	5	15	22	34	35	133
4	4	7	5	4	7	20	24	71
5	2	6	7	6	12	12	7	52
6	2	3	4	2	4	6	8	29
7	2	3	6	12	11	11	9	54
8	4	5	10	5	2	5	18	49
9	9	13	22	6	15	9	14	88
10	2	13	8	8	12	3	3	49
11	11	9	14	13	12	30	7	96
12	18	10	9	14	10	16	11	88
13	9	13	10	18	15	11	7	83
14	11	14	15	15	17	9	10	91
15	8	8	13	7	15	15	10	76
16	7	7	23	16	18	19	15	105
17	14	20	30	7	15	12	15	113
18	10	19	13	19	18	9	21	109
19	20	11	8	14	12	46	9	120
20	15	10	13	10	19	17	11	95
21	16	24	15	16	14	12	18	115
22	6	11	11	17	18	28	10	101
23	19	9	26	26	25	13	11	129
Grand Total	**234**	**269**	**307**	**295**	**364**	**426**	**356**	**2251**

MPS ASB calls

Hour	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Grand Tota
00	76	84	69	70	84	104	132	**619**
01	56	74	56	68	73	83	107	**517**
02	61	67	64	49	65	109	92	**507**
03	48	38	52	43	60	58	84	**383**
04	32	38	52	44	50	58	70	**344**
05	30	25	19	34	23	43	48	**222**
06	23	27	19	15	22	32	49	**187**
07	41	30	42	45	40	48	42	**288**
08	64	70	50	67	59	44	47	**401**
09	73	74	63	78	69	62	43	**462**
10	64	77	80	84	66	50	69	**490**
11	92	97	104	99	78	74	70	**614**
12	84	88	114	101	117	77	60	**641**
13	83	94	110	116	100	107	66	**676**
14	132	93	91	99	121	98	70	**704**
15	97	110	103	96	94	102	101	**703**
16	98	107	124	96	104	109	94	**732**
17	111	111	113	114	115	115	91	**770**
18	128	102	99	99	93	152	108	**781**
19	141	108	126	120	115	153	86	**849**
20	100	97	117	101	128	136	95	**774**
21	91	95	104	90	105	124	96	**705**
22	95	107	117	74	98	109	103	**703**
23	96	85	67	78	98	120	85	**629**
Grand Total	**1916**	**1898**	**1955**	**1880**	**1977**	**2167**	**1908**	**13701**

All BTP crime

Hour	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesda	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Grand Total
0	14	15	11	15	14	41	40	150
1	2	8	2	6	10	33	24	85
2	4	3	3	2	1	18	16	47
3	1	5	5	3	4	17	11	46
4	5	2	1	1	3	22	11	45
5	2	6	4	5	1	13	16	47
6	7	3	12	8	9	13	16	68
7	10	11	16	28	21	16	18	120
8	27	36	27	41	24	11	8	174
9	31	31	28	25	21	20	16	172
10	18	21	23	25	26	28	18	159
11	24	18	27	31	31	24	24	179
12	21	22	30	20	27	33	29	182
13	17	23	32	24	27	41	38	202
14	33	26	36	30	39	32	33	229
15	32	44	50	35	36	44	41	282
16	33	43	66	74	64	64	48	392
17	56	67	71	67	73	83	59	476
18	56	67	71	74	98	76	62	504
19	40	48	70	56	85	74	44	417
20	39	35	46	46	52	57	42	317
21	29	41	29	36	43	53	40	271
22	36	32	42	30	37	66	37	280
23	21	27	39	39	46	68	27	267
Grand Total	**558**	**634**	**741**	**721**	**792**	**947**	**718**	**5111**

BTP Violence

Hour	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Grand Total
0	2	4	7	5	5	10	8	41
1				1	1	9	9	20
2						3	6	9
3		1				3	2	6
4	2				1	6	3	12
5		1				3	4	8
6	2		5		2	3	2	14
7	2	4	4	4	6	4	4	28
8	3	8	3	7	7	2	1	31
9		7	6	3	1	3	5	25
10		2	3	2	5	1	1	14
11	3	1	3	4	4	3	3	21
12	4	4	2	3	3	4	5	25
13	2	2	2	4	1	4	2	17
14	3	3	5	1	2	2	4	20
15	6	7	5	1	4	6	3	32
16	2	3	4	7	5	7	5	33
17	7	7	12	8	3	13	9	59
18	7	5	9	5	17	12	9	64
19	8	10	9	5	7	14	4	57
20	8	5	4	6	9	10	9	51
21	5	7	4	5	6	11	5	43
22	5	5	11	3	5	9	6	44
23	3	7	6	7	6	13	3	45
Grand Total	**74**	**93**	**104**	**81**	**100**	**155**	**112**	**719**

TFL incidents

Hour	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesda	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Grand Total
0	23	9	12	14	17	15	22	112
1	19	22	21	21	30	31	33	177
2	20	21	17	13	23	35	30	159
3	22	16	25	24	20	26	27	160
4	20	13	13	13	17	27	21	124
5	8	12	6	14	6	16	18	80
6	5	1	4	4	7	4	16	41
7	5		5	6	6	3	7	32
8	7	3	4	3	7	7	2	33
9	4	5	4	3	1	3	3	23
10	2	3	6	7	4	7	6	35
11	3	2	1	4	6	6	1	23
12	4	5	2	4	8	6	7	36
13	5	5	7	5	1	10	7	40
14	4	1	8	8	5	5	9	40
15	6	3	5	2	6	8	4	34
16	6	7	6	3	4	13	6	45
17	4	6	8	9	8	17	7	59
18	3	7	8	6	12	15	11	62
19	6	9	9	7	5	10	5	51
20	6	8	10	8	8	7	7	54
21	7	5	5	7	6	11	6	47
22	7	10	4	9	12	13	7	62
23	11	12	9	8	6	11	13	70
Grand Total	**207**	**185**	**199**	**202**	**225**	**306**	**275**	**1599**

Appendix 2:

Licensing & Noise Complaints methodology limitations

Methodology Limitations:
There are several limitations to the Uniform data extraction which should be noted:

- **Multiple Licenses at a single location:** Depending on the nature of a premises, multiple licences may be issued to the same business to reflect different types of licensed activity or shadow licences (and thus be double counted).
- **Status accuracy:** A licence issued and inside its expiry date does not necessarily mean it is in use. Instances of this have been identified in the data, supported by the Google Places business state data set.
- **Classification of premises types can be misleading:** (e.g., a 'restaurant' can refer to a fine dining establishment, a venue which also hosts a late-night bar and club or a fast-food premises)
- **Data completeness:** Approximately 6% of licences have a 'not recorded' premises type. For new licenses this rises to 23%. This is because it's not a statutory requirement for license applicants to provide the premises type in their submission, however the council has a statutory obligation to grant licenses if the fields which are statutory are completed and criteria met.
- **Geographical accuracy**: In some instances, latitude/longitude coordinates for the same premises differed marginally, leading to separate unique licence locations (used as a proxy for premises).
- **Sampling:** The Google Places API extraction was able to make 2,250 matches of the 4,045 licensed premises extracted from Uniform. This must be treated as a large sample, rather than comprehensive dataset.
- **Data Flooding:** The Noise Complaints reports analysis has had a 30 reports per location per year cap applied to prevent anomalous locations dominating the density mapping and distorting the analysis. A single commercial premises had 459 reports, and a single residential location had 80 reports in a year. For context it only took 95 reports to rank an Output Area in the top five when the cap was applied.

Appendix 3

Licensing methodology and approach

Profile Scope:
The geographic distribution and borough wide profiling comparisons of All Licensed Premises, New Applications, Expired Applications and Noise Complaints have been reviewed.

Approach:
The Council's licensing data and Noise Complaint data are both primarily collected for operational purposes in a system called Uniform.
The Uniform data extractions were based around the Valid Date of the license or application and the Received Date of the Noise Complaint.
The Uniform data extracted for the analysis was filtered differently depending on the type being reviewed:

- All Licensed Premises
- New license applications
- Expired licenses

- Noise complaints

Among the fields queried for analysis were the Premises type, the terminal hour (separately licensing Alcohol, Late Night Refreshments and Regular Entertainment), business' trading name, address, and the geography of the premises {latitude/longitude, Output Area[61a], Lower Layer Super Output Area [LSOA][13b] and Ward}.

There were numerous types of premises to which licences were issued. To facilitate data analysis and visualisation, these were categorised into a larger premises type group[14].
Data from Google Places API was extracted to source opening hours and business state (operational, temporarily closed, permanently closed).

Uniform data extraction definitions:

The Uniform data extracted for the analysis was filtered depending on the type being reviewed:

- All Licensed Premises were filtered to include only licenses with an 'application group' status of 'Premises Licensing' and an 'application group type' of 'Licensing Act'.
- New license applications were filtered to include only licenses with a license definition of 'New Premise', 'New Club', 'Shadow License' or 'Provisional Statement'.
- Expired license applications were filtered to include only licenses with a status of 'License Expired', 'License Lapsed', 'License Revoked', 'License Surrendered' and 'License Suspended'.
- Noise complaints were filtered to include Noise Complaints with a 'Service Request Group sub-type' of either 'Commercial Premises' or 'Street'.

Mapping table of Premises Type licensing category to Premises Group. Highlighted in Red are additional Premises Types since CIA 20.

Premises Type	Premises Group
	No Data
Hostel with on site management	Hotel or Hostel
Large Casino	Gambling Site
Music Venue	Cultural Amenities
Not Recorded	Not Recorded
Premises Licence - Shadow Licence	Other
Revised Type - Night clubs and discos	Nightclub
Revised Type - Public house or pub rest	Pub or Wine Bar
Revised Type - Restaurant	Restaurant
Revised Type - Wine bar	Pub or Wine Bar
Revised Type - Club or institution	Other
Sexual Entertainment Venue	Other
Special Treatment - Low risk premises	Other
Type - Amusement Arcade	Cultural Amenities
Type - Auction Rooms	Other
Type - Banks and Building Societies	Other
Type - Brewery	Other
Type - Cafe	Café
Type - Cafe within another property	Café

Type - Casino or gambling club	Gambling Site
Type - Cinema	Cultural Amenities
Type - Civic/public building	Other
Type - Club or institution	Other
Type - Clubhouse	Other
Type - College of Further Education	Other
Type - Concert Hall	Cultural Amenities
Type - Conference or exhibition centre	Cultural Amenities
Type - Country cricket grounds	Cultural Amenities
Type - Department store	Other
Type - Educational	Other
Type - Film and TV studio	Other
Type - Food court	Other
Type - Food store	Shop, Store or Kiosk
Type - Food store (large)	Shop, Store or Kiosk
Type - Guest or boarding house	Hotel or Hostel
Type - Hairdresser or beauty salon	Other
Type - Hotel, 3 star or under	Hotel or Hostel
Type - Hotel, 4+ star or major chain	Hotel or Hostel
Type - HQs and Institutional Offices	Other
Type - Hypermarket or superstore	Shop, Store or Kiosk
Type - Ice rink	Cultural Amenities
Type - Indoor bowling centre	Cultural Amenities
Type - Kiosk within another property	Shop, Store or Kiosk
Type - Leisure (other)	Cultural Amenities
Type - Markets (other than livestock)	Other
Type - Miscellaneous	Other
Type - Mooring	Other
Type - Museums & Art Galleries	Cultural Amenities
Type - Night clubs and discos	Nightclub
Type - Office	Other
Type - Park / Open Space	Other
Type - Petrol filling station	Other
Type - Private Hospitals and Clinics	Other
Type - Private sports centre (no pool)	Other
Type - Private sports centre (pool)	Other
Type - Pub or pub restaurant with lodge	Pub or Wine Bar
Type - Public hall	Cultural Amenities
Type - Public house or pub restaurant	Pub or Wine Bar
Type - Recording Studio	Other
Type - Restaurant	Restaurant
Type - Sales kiosk	Shop, Store or Kiosk
Type - Salon in another property	Other
Type - Self catering holiday accom.	Hotel or Hostel
Type - Shop	Shop, Store or Kiosk
Type - Shop (large)	Shop, Store or Kiosk
Type - Shop (very large)	Shop, Store or Kiosk
Type - Shop within another property	Shop, Store or Kiosk

Type - Snooker hall or club	Cultural Amenities
Type - Studio	Other
Type - Surgeries or Health Centres	Other
Type - Takeaway food outlet	Shop, Store or Kiosk
Type - Theatre	Cultural Amenities
Type - Tourist attraction or dark ride	Cultural Amenities
Type - University	Other
Type - University land or building	Other
Type - Village hall, scout hut or similar	Cultural Amenities
Type - Wine bar	Pub or Wine Bar
Vessel	Other

Appendix 4:

Regression Analysis methodology limitations

Methodology Limitations:
There are a number of limitations to the analysis which should be noted:

- **Odds Model by Premises Type.** When the Odds Model was calculated by each Premises Type the 95% confidence interval range was too broad to allow for confidence the results were meaningful. As such only the All Premises Type figures have been used for the Odds Model for each undesirable behaviour issue.
- **Street population density.** It is among the most significant drivers of undesirable behaviour; however this could not be accounted for in this analysis.
- **Proximity of different land use types.** It is possible certain combinations of land use result in increased levels of undesirable behaviour, rather than the licensed premises numbers/type on their own. For example, the impact of transport hubs.
- **Accuracy of data.** The location at which undesirable behaviour occurs may not be the same as the location recorded in the reporting. This potentially leads to missed or erroneous correlations.
- **Timing.** Although this analysis takes broad times of day into account (24hrs & 6pm-6am), it does not regard the impact of weekdays or seasons on undesirable behaviour volumes.
- **Overspill.** If a less prevalent premises type is situated amongst a more populous group of premises type, then their impact could be obscured.

For the above stated reasons, the models' estimates should be interpreted as approximations of correlations between the prevalence of licensed premises (types) and crimes in their vicinity, not as a relationship of cause and effect.

Regression Analysis Model values:

All Premises Types:	Drugs		Robbery		Theft		Violent crime		Noise		ASB	
	All day	Night	All day	Night	All day	Night	All day	Night	All day	Night	All day	Night
Odds model	25%	16%	59%	42%	390%	193%	241%	113%	91%	35%	69%	48%
Relationship model	1.11	1.14	1.12	1.12	1.26	1.27	1.07	1.09	1.11	1.14	1.04	1.04
Relationship Model												
Pub or Wine Bar		1.31			1.51	1.64		1.1	1.22	1.32		
Restaurant	1.12	1.07	1.14	1.14	1.31	1.32	1.06	1.06	1.16	1.22	1.05	
Shop, Store or Kiosk			1.13		1.29	1.19	1.17	1.13	1.17	1.22	1.15	1.13
Cultural Amenity	1.56	2.07			1.36		1.18	1.26				
Hotel or Hostel								1.13	1.05			
Café									0.83	0.77		
Nightclub		2.87	1.78	2.15	1.86	2.42	1.28	1.44				
Gambling site												
Odds Model	Excluded as 95% confidence interval range too broad to suggest useful											
Pub or Wine Bar												
Restaurant												
Shop, Store or Kiosk												
Cultural Amenity												
Hotel or Hostel												
Café												
Nightclub												
Gambling site												

Regression Model output with 95% confidence interval ranges: [20000sqm hex analysed]

All Premises Types:	Drugs		Robbery		Theft		Violent crime		Noise		ASB	
	All day	Night	All day	Night	All day	Night	All day	Night	All day	Night	All day	Night
Odds model	20%-31%	13%-20%	48%-72%	35%-50%	344%-598%	142%-254%	165%-338%	86%-145%	70%-115%	28%-43%	52%-87%	38%-60%
Relationship model	1.08-1.13	1.11-1.17	1.09-1.14	1.09-1.15	1.23-1.29	1.23-1.32	1.06-1.08	1.07-1.10	1.09-1.13	1.10-1.18	1.03-1.06	1.02-1.05
Relationship Model												
Pub or Wine Bar		1.02-1.67			1.27-1.80	1.33-2.03		1.00-1.21	1.07-1.40	1.08-1.61		
Restaurant	1.06-1.18	1.00-1.15	1.08-1.21	1.06-123	1.23-1.39	1.22-1.42	1.03-1.09	1.03-1.09	1.11-1.21	1.15-1.30	1.01-1.08	
Shop, Store or Kiosk			1.00-1.28		1.14-1.46	1.04-1.37	1.10-1.25	1.06-1.09	1.07-1.28	1.06-1.40	1.05-1.26	1.04-1.24
Cultural Amenity	1.04-2.35	1.22-3.52			1.02-1.81		1.03-1.36	1.07-1.48				
Hotel or Hostel								1.01-1.27	0.92-1.21			
Café									0.72-0.96	0.62-0.95		
Nightclub		1.63-5.06	1.30-2.45	1.40-3.31	1.42-2.45	1.61-3.64	1.12-1.46	1.24-1.68				
Gambling site												
Odds Model	Excluded as 95% confidence interval range too broad to suggest useful											
Pub or Wine Bar												
Restaurant												
Shop, Store or Kiosk												
Cultural Amenity												
Hotel or Hostel												
Café												
Nightclub												
Gambling site												

Appendix 5

Emerging hot spot analysis methodology

To further dig into the statistically significant trends of cumulative impact over the course of the year, ArcGIS Pro's Space time pattern mining toolbox was used, specifically the emerging hot spot analysis tool. This section summarises the results of this analysis for four major crime types (theft, robbery, VAP, drugs) as well as ASB and noise complaints. The results of this analysis, in addition to the incident pattern and licensing analyses outlined in previous sections, determined the boundaries used as cumulative impact zones in this report.

	Pattern name	Definition
	No Pattern Detected	Does not fall into any of the hot or cold spot patterns defined below.
	New Hot Spot	A location that is a statistically significant hot spot for the final time step and has never been a statistically significant hot spot before.
	Consecutive Hot Spot	A location with a single uninterrupted run of at least two statistically significant hot spot bins in the final time-step intervals. The location has never been a statistically significant hot spot prior to the final hot spot run and less than 90 percent of all bins are statistically significant hot spots.
	Intensifying Hot Spot	A location that has been a statistically significant hot spot for 90 percent of the time-step intervals, including the final time step. In addition, the intensity of clustering of high counts in each time step is increasing overall and that increase is statistically significant.
	Persistent Hot Spot	A location that has been a statistically significant hot spot for 90 percent of the time-step intervals with no discernible trend in the intensity of clustering over time.
	Diminishing Hot Spot	A location that has been a statistically significant hot spot for 90 percent of the time-step intervals, including the final time step. In addition, the intensity of clustering in each time step is decreasing overall and that decrease is statistically significant.
	Sporadic Hot Spot	A statistically significant hot spot for the final time-step interval with a history of also being an on-again and off-again hot spot. Less than 90 percent of the time-step intervals have been statistically significant hot spots and none of the time-step intervals have been statistically significant cold spots.
	Oscillating Hot Spot	A statistically significant hot spot for the final time-step interval that has a history of also being a statistically significant cold spot during a prior time step. Less than 90 percent of the time-step intervals have been statistically significant hot spots.
	Historical Hot Spot	The most recent time period is not hot, but at least 90 percent of the time-step intervals have been statistically significant hot spots.

The tool identifies trends in the data and arranges them into different hotspots based on the temporal pattern. It does this by arranging the data into time-step intervals that you specify, and assessing the levels of crime over time. The hotspots particularly worth focusing on are persistent, intensifying, diminishing and historical hotspots, as all of these have been statistically significant hotspots in one form or another for the 90% of the time intervals. A full breakdown of the different hotspot patterns can be seen below.

	New Cold Spot	A location that is a statistically significant cold spot for the final time step and has never been a statistically significant cold spot before.
	Consecutive Cold Spot	A location with a single uninterrupted run of at least two statistically significant cold spot bins in the final time-step intervals. The location has never been a statistically significant cold spot prior to the final cold spot run and less than 90 percent of all bins are statistically significant cold spots.
	Intensifying Cold Spot	A location that has been a statistically significant cold spot for 90 percent of the time-step intervals, including the final time step. In addition, the intensity of clustering of low counts in each time step is increasing overall and that increase is statistically significant.
	Persistent Cold Spot	A location that has been a statistically significant cold spot for 90 percent of the time-step intervals with no discernible trend in the intensity of clustering of counts over time.
	Diminishing Cold Spot	A location that has been a statistically significant cold spot for 90 percent of the time-step intervals, including the final time step. In addition, the intensity of clustering of low counts in each time step is decreasing overall and that decrease is statistically significant.
	Sporadic Cold Spot	A statistically significant cold spot for the final time-step interval with a history of also being an on-again and off-again cold spot. Less than 90 percent of the time-step intervals have been statistically significant cold spots and none of the time-step intervals have been statistically significant hot spots.
	Oscillating Cold Spot	A statistically significant cold spot for the final time-step interval that has a history of also being a statistically significant hot spot during a prior time step. Less than 90 percent of the time-step intervals have been statistically significant cold spots.
	Historical Cold Spot	The most recent time period is not cold, but at least 90 percent of the time-step intervals have been statistically significant cold spots.

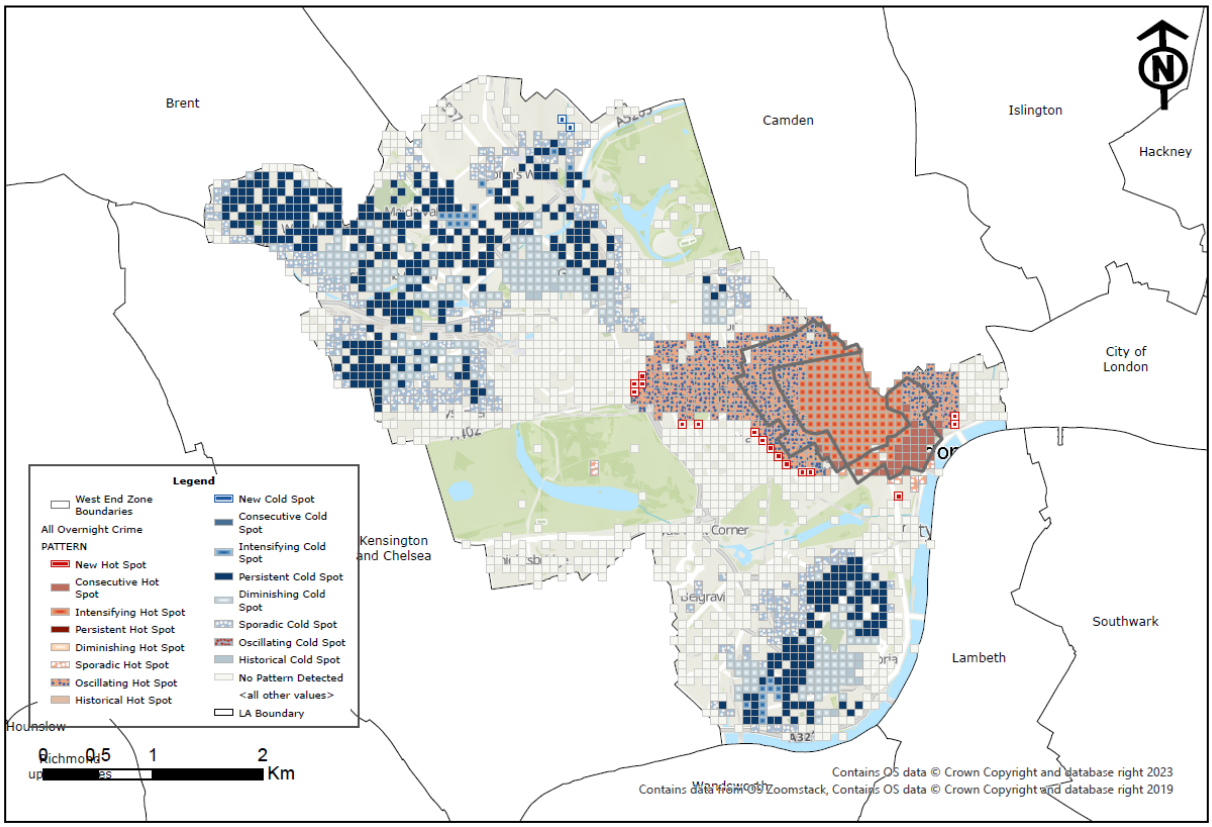
The tool also identifies statistically cold spots. These are areas where lower levels of crime have been identified in comparison to the hot spots. However, it should be noted that these areas experienced higher trends of cumulative impact in comparison to the areas where no patterns were detected. Below are the definitions of the cold spot patterns.

The data sets used in the analysis were concentrated on overnight offences in 2022 of theft, drugs, robbery and violence against person, as well as overnight reports of noise complaints. Four-week time-step intervals were used, within areas of an approximate size of a city block (73x73m).

Appendix 6

Emerging hotspot map of overnight crime (theft, robbery, drugs, VAP, sexual offences) with West End Zone Boundaries included for reference

Overnight Crime (theft, robbery, drugs, VAP, sexual offences) - Emerging hotspot analysis

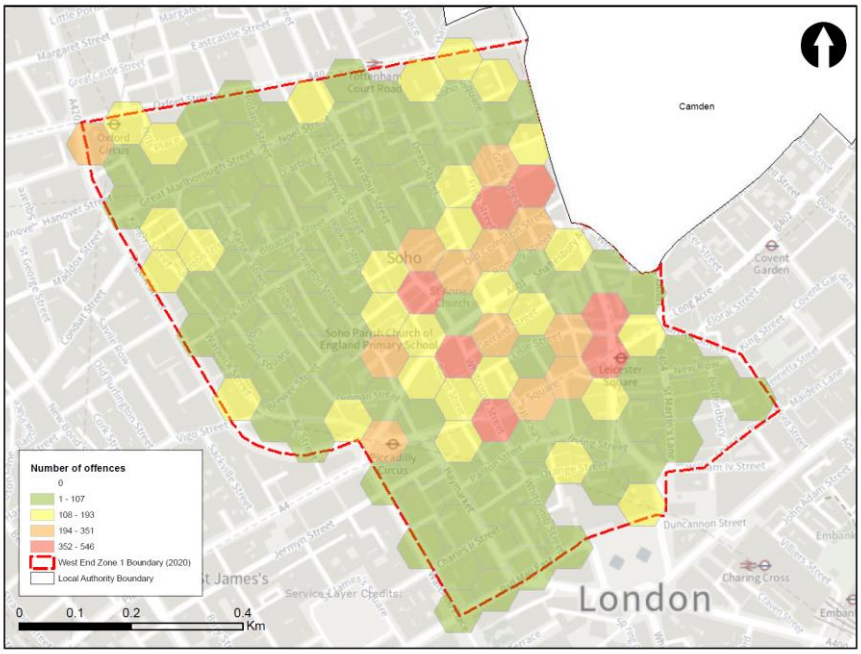


Appendix 7

Overnight crime, noise complaints and CCHI within the West End Zones

The following maps are hexagon maps made solely from hexagons with their centroids within West End Zones 1 and 2. When compared to the rest of the borough, the majority of hexagons within the West End Zones have higher crime levels. However, when this analysis is conducted using only hexagons within the West End Zones, it allows us to see the quieter locations within the West End. The maps for both WEZ 1 and WEZ 2 for overnight crime, noise complaints and CCHI score can both be seen below.

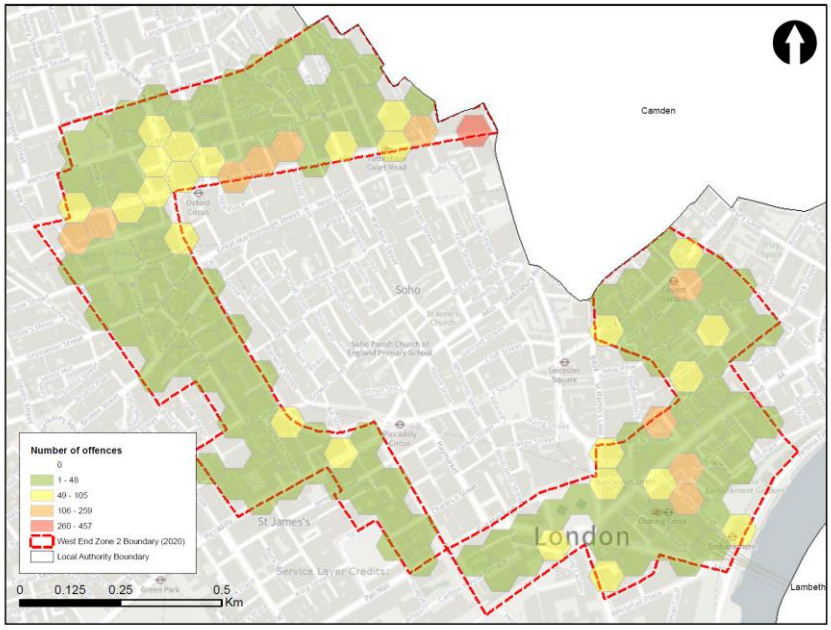
Overnight crime (theft, robbery, drugs, VAP, sexual offences) by hexagon within WEZ - West End Zone 1



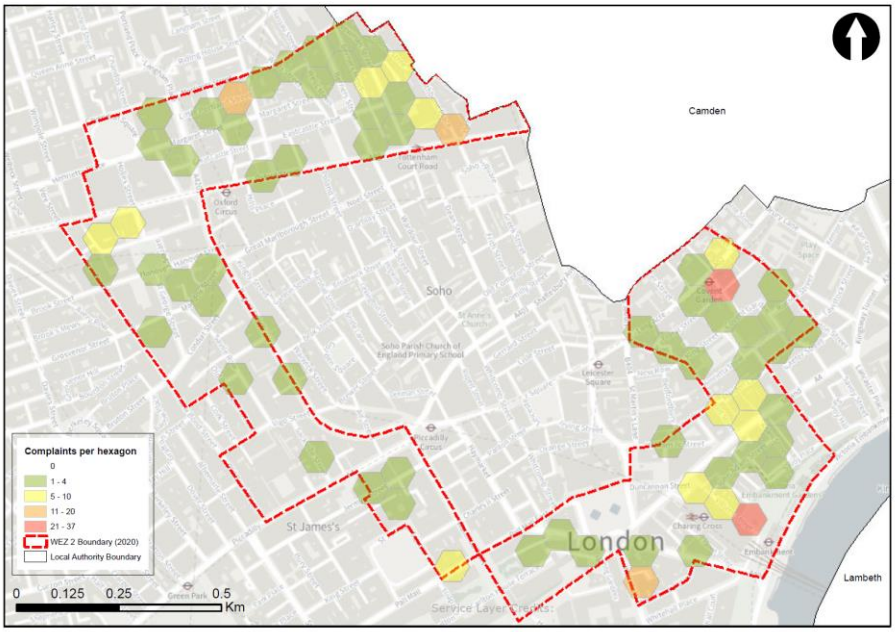
Overnight noise complaints by hexagon within WEZ - West End Zone 1 (30 cap)



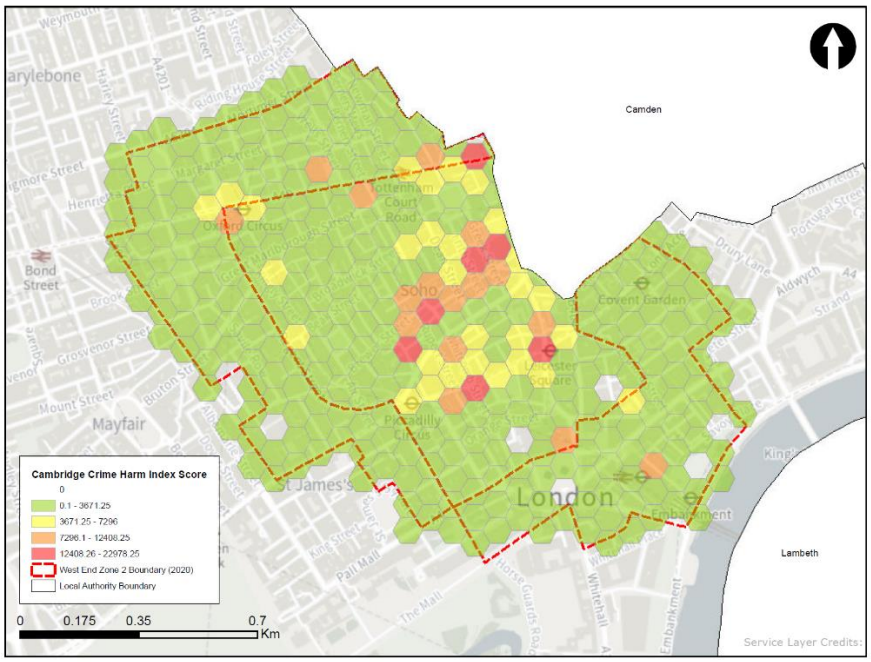
Overnight crime (theft, robbery, drugs, VAP, sexual offences) by hexagon within WEZ - West End Zone 2



Overnight noise complaints by hexagon within WEZ - West End Zone 2 (30 cap)



Cambridge Crime Harm Index by hexagon - Within West End Zones



Appendix 8

Hexagon mapping method

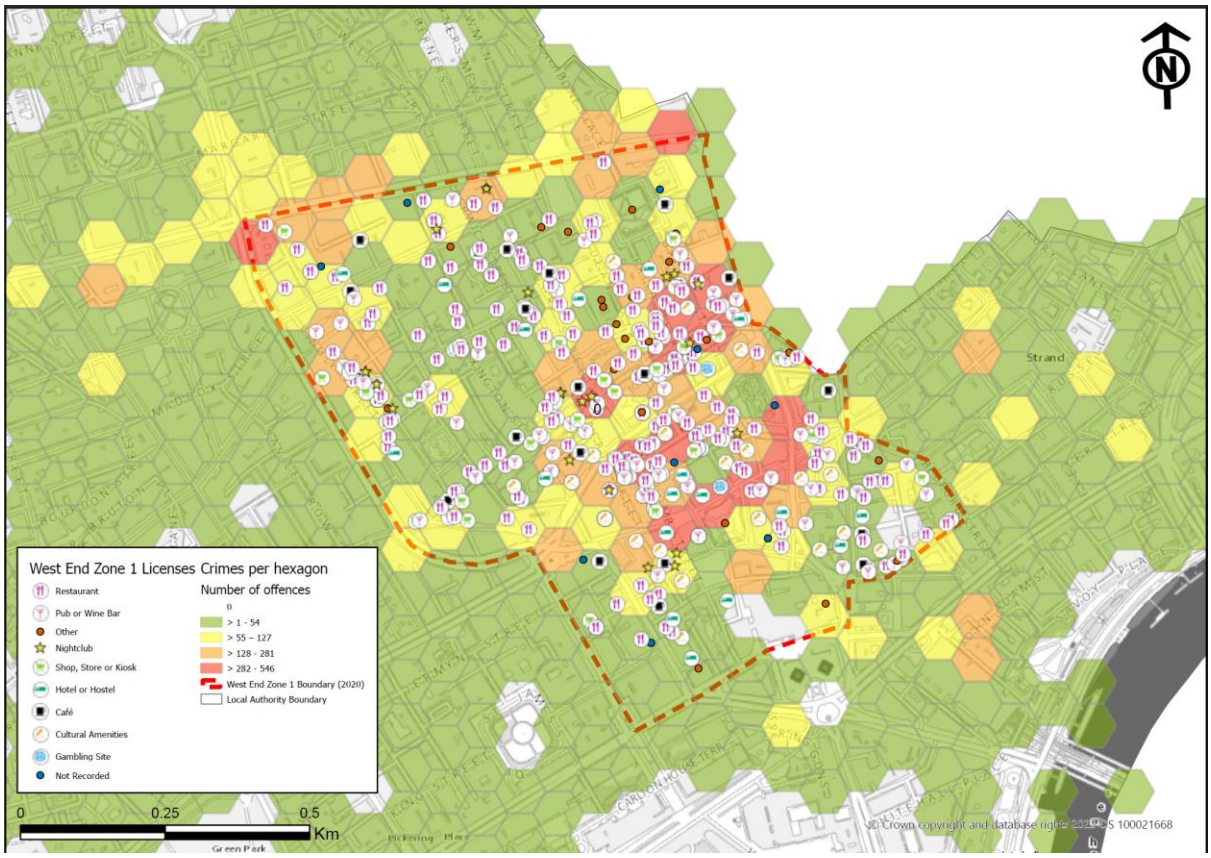
The hexagon maps used throughout the report were created by spatial joining point data with the same hexagon grid used in the previous CIA. These hexagons are approximately 5,000 meters squared.

The hexagon maps are classified using the Natural Breaks (Jenks) method with 5 classes, excluding the map used to identify other areas of interest, which had 8 classes. One of these classes is reserved for hexagons with 0 occurrences (which are coloured blank). Natural Breaks classes are based on natural groupings inherent in the data. Class breaks are identified that best group similar values and that maximize the differences between classes. This is done by seeking to minimize each class's average deviation from the class mean, while maximizing each class's deviation from the means of the other classes. In other words, the method seeks to reduce the variance within classes and maximize the variance between classes.

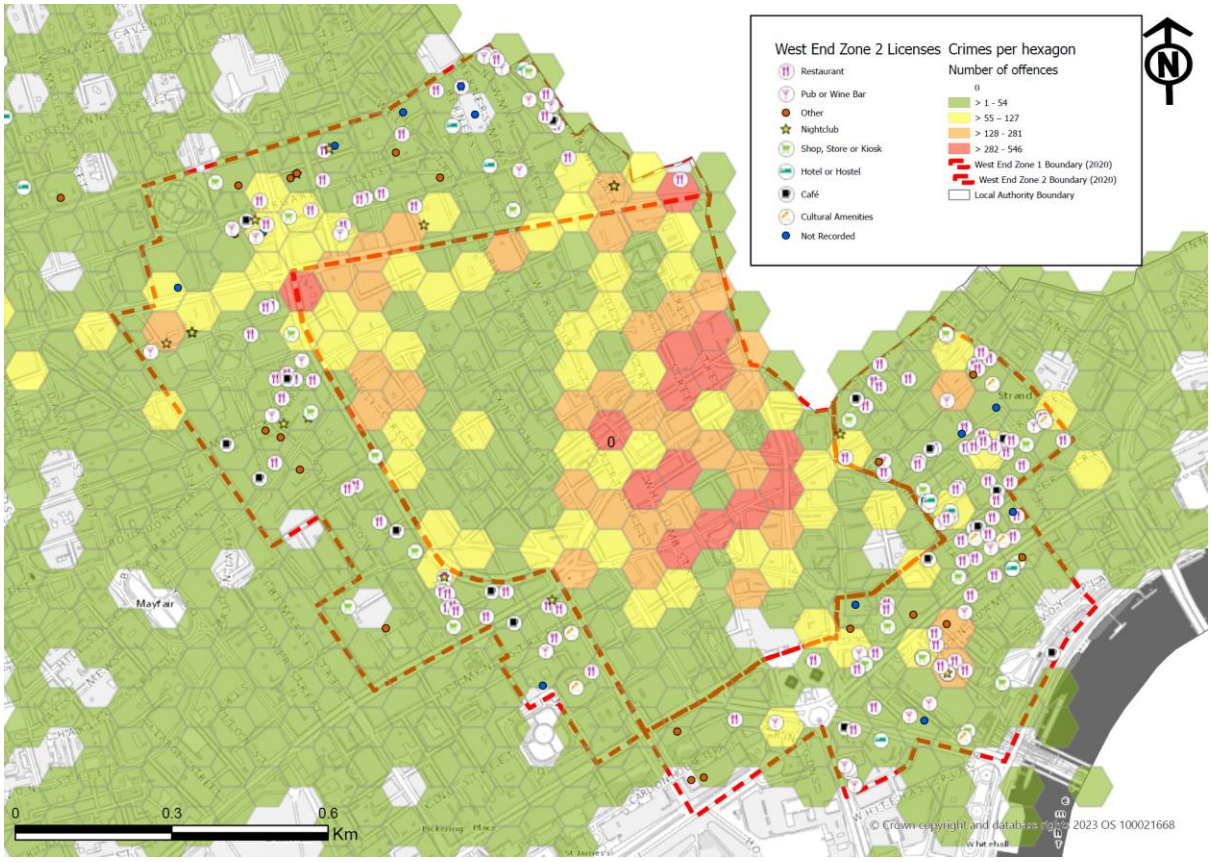
Appendix 9

Combined overnight crime hexagon and unique licensed premises maps for West End Zones

West End Zone 1



West End Zone 2



Glossary

1. **Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)**: Actions or behaviours that disrupt public order or peace, often linked to issues like alcohol, licensed premises, and the night-time economy.
2. **ASB Consultation 2022**: A consultation conducted in 2022 to gather input from residents, Business Improvement Districts (BIDs), and stakeholders regarding anti-social behaviour in Westminster, with a focus on its connections to alcohol, licensed premises, and the night-time economy.
3. **Business Improvement Districts (BIDS):** Geographical areas in which local businesses collaborate to improve their commercial environment, often through initiatives like marketing, security, and infrastructure improvements.
4. **BTP (British Transport Police)**: A law enforcement agency responsible for policing the railways and other transport systems in the UK, including Westminster.
5. **Cambridge Crime Harm Index (CCHI)**: The Cambridge Harm Index (CHI) is a theoretical framework proposed by researchers at the University of Cambridge to weight different crimes. A Harm Index is used to measure how harmful different crimes are in proportion to the others. This approach adds a larger weight to more harmful crimes (e.g. homicide, rape and grievous bodily harm with intent), distinguishing them from less harmful types of crime (e.g. minor thefts, criminal damage and common assault).
6. **Child Sex Exploitation (CSE)**: Crimes involving the sexual exploitation of children.
7. **City Survey**: A survey conducted to gather insights into resident concerns and emerging trends for local issues, including problems related to licensed premises, safety after dark, and other aspects of public life.
8. **Cumulative Impact Assessment (CIA)**: An evaluation of the combined effect of licensing, alcohol, and the night-time economy on a specific area, often used to inform policy decisions.
9. **Crime Records**: Official records of criminal incidents, including categories such as theft, violence, robbery, and drugs, often maintained by law enforcement agencies like the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS).
10. **Crime Recording Information System (CRIS):** A system used by police to record and manage crime-related information.
11. **Health Data**: Data related to health incidents, including ambulance callouts and paramedic classifications such as 'alcohol-related' and 'overdose.'
12. **Hate Crime:** Criminal offenses motivated by hostility or prejudice based on factors such as race, religion, sexual orientation, transgender identity, or disability.
13. **Licensed Premises**: Establishments that have obtained licenses to sell alcohol, such as pubs, bars, and clubs.
14. **Metropolitan Police Service (MPS)**: The police service responsible for the Greater London area, including Westminster.

15. **Night-Time Economy (NTE)**: Economic activities that take place during the evening and night, often associated with entertainment and nightlife.
16. **Public Realm Offenses**: Crimes that occur in public spaces, including theft, violence, robbery, and drugs.
17. **Safety After Dark**: Concerns related to personal safety during nighttime hours.
18. **Serious Violence Duty:** Legal obligations to address and prevent serious violence in communities.
19. **Shadow License:** A type of license which mirror a licensed premises operator's license, but are in the name of the freehold owner rather than tenant/leaseholder operator.
20. **Transport for London (TFL)**: The transportation agency responsible for public transport in London, including buses.
21. **Transport-Related Crime**: Crimes that occur in or around transportation hubs, such as train stations and buses.
22. **Theft**: A category of crime involving the unlawful taking of someone's property. Defined by section 1 TA 1968 as dishonestly appropriating property belonging to another with the intention of permanently depriving the other of it.
23. **Violence Against Women and Girls:** A category of crime encompassing various offenses, including sexual offenses, domestic abuse, and violence targeted at women and girls.
24. **West End**: A central commercial and entertainment district in London, often associated with nightlife and tourism.