COVID-19 and the recovery of life at night

COVID-19 and the recovery of life at night

OFF
LICENCE

SUPERMARKET

Halal Meat

Fresh Quail is
available

Tazo bıldırcın
bulunur

We Sell
FROZEN FOOD

Introduction

Between the months of March and July 2020, night time industries and communities across London endured closures as lockdown measures were imposed. Subsequent curfews and the winter lockdown have seen many night time industries and supply chains come under extreme pressures. It is becoming increasingly difficult to operate viably within lockdown restrictions and public health guidelines. Many businesses, councils and institutions have been forced to adapt their practices to meet ever-changing regulations, and many night time workers have lost their jobs. Essential night workers have faced challenges getting to and from work, shopping for essentials and accessing basic amenities at night, such as public toilets. The public health crisis has revealed the vulnerabilities of night time industries, while highlighting their critical importance to London's economy and to the mental and physical wellbeing of Londoners.

Adapting to COVID-19 has encouraged new working models, permissive and flexible licensing policies that support businesses, and the temporary redesign and management of the public realm and transport networks to help support night time businesses and communities.

This document offers guidance for local authorities on helping the night time economy recover from the devastating impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. It explores cases of best practice nationally and internationally of the various ways businesses have been able to adapt and re-open. The research sets out key considerations and priorities for local authorities to consider as the pandemic continues, organised according to the themes of:

- Communication – the importance of open communication between the local authority, night time industries and local residents

- Adaptation – policies and pilot projects that can be put in place to help businesses adapt to changing conditions and regulations, and test future viability of projects

- Resilience – measures to protect night time industries and night workers from future challenges

- Measurement and assessment – ways for local authorities to measure the success of temporary and pilot projects

The precedents that follow illustrate the key role that local authorities can play in supporting local businesses. They highlight some of the initiatives, partnership models and interventions that have successfully been piloted so far.

Document icon key

🔍 Link to online resources

Communication

Communication between stakeholders is critical to the recovery of evening and night time activity across the city post-lockdown. While this recovery presents a great opportunity to reimagine many aspects of town centres, it is also now more important than ever for local authorities to take the lead in establishing effective channels of communication in their areas to nurture support networks, pool resources, gather feedback, respond to challenges and seize new opportunities as they emerge.

Night time forum or task force
Consider setting up a night time forum or night time economy task force to provide a regular opportunity for council officers, businesses, resident groups, employers and night workers to meet.

Communication methods
Consider how both digital and physical media, alongside in-person visits, can be used to communicate regularly with stakeholders. Undertake an audit of the existing response rates from different groups, and scales of business and organisation, to identify whether communication methods could be diversified or better targeted to reach particular groups. Set up dedicated communications platforms using social media and online forums.

Businesses and workers
Understand evening and night time businesses' and workers' immediate and anticipated needs through surveys, site visits, online forums, BIDs and night time industry groups. Develop a rapport with businesses and night time industry groups to help pool resources, nurture partnerships and share ideas.

Advice and support
Publish and distribute simple how-to leaflets, social media posts and video guides to raise awareness about support available, and help guide businesses through application processes.

Coordination with daytime uses
Consult with businesses open only during the daytime when planning evening and night time activities, events and pilot projects to explore opportunities for all to benefit from evening and night time footfall, or whether they could offer pavement space to adjacent premises requiring outdoor seating. Coordinate use of pavement space between building access and egress, seating and queuing. Ascertain where and when building servicing is required and could be consolidated.

Local residents

Engage local residents before, during and after implementation of pilot projects to monitor, refine and learn from initiatives tested. Consider how access, sound mitigation, and requirements for increased amenities and services such as bins, street cleaning and toilets will be managed. Consider providing wardens to help manage evening and night time pilot activities, offering help and advice where required, and recording feedback.

Emergency services

Engage emergency services where temporary pedestrianisation and extended outdoor seating is introduced, incorporating their input on public safety requirements and emergency vehicle access.

Mediation

Share feedback between businesses and residents, and nurture a dialogue to anticipate and address issues constructively.

Signage and information

Provide information in public streets and spaces for pedestrians on procedures, guidelines and regulations, and ensure these are easily visible after dark.

Promotion

Create on-street and online marketing campaigns to raise awareness of evening and night time events and businesses. Consider street dressing and special lighting to help draw footfall towards clusters of activity.

Adaptation

Temporary projects and pilot schemes are an important part of responding to immediate needs for social distancing and diversification of businesses, and are also an opportunity for testing future uses. Two key steps in this direction will be the use and stewardship of public space by private partners and more flexible, streamlined licensing processes. Adaptive measures often appropriate or reimagine existing resources and infrastructures, quickly improving economic stability.

Adapt and streamline licensing policies

Consider reviewing licensing policies to extend opening hours on a temporary basis. Review whether Cumulative Impact Zones should be reduced or removed for 12 to 24 months to stimulate the recovery of high streets and town centres.

Fees and levies

Consider where late night levy fees can be reduced or put on hold and where pavement licenses could be extended, or their fees discounted or waived.

Pedestrianisation of streets and 'Streateries'

Identify streets to be prioritised for temporary and timed pedestrianisation to allow extended areas for outdoor seating, socialising and pedestrian amenity. Streets could be selected based on previous timed pedestrianisation or where leisure and hospitality uses are clustered. Licensing and highways teams should work together and liaise with TfL, police and others to coordinate with requirements for public transport, access for people with disabilities, emergency access and public safety.

Localised outdoor seating

Identify localised areas for extended outdoor seating, which could include the use of parking spaces, adjacent pavements, squares, terraces and rooftops.

Retailers

Consult with retailers to explore how they could benefit from extending or diversifying their own activities in the evenings to capitalise on increased footfall and dwell times in streets hosting evening and night time uses.

Opening hours

Work with businesses to help them benefit from extended opening hours. This could help them recoup lost revenues and will aid social distancing. Measuring footfall in town centres can help highlight opportunities to capitalise on peak hours of footfall.

Underused public spaces

Identify underused outdoor public spaces that could be used to test new

activities, such as night markets and outdoor theatre and film events, which could present revenue opportunities for local authorities and low-cost opportunities for new businesses and creatives to get started.

Underused privately-owned spaces

Identify where private building and land owners could help make additional space available for new and expanded evening and night time activities in open spaces, car parks, rooftops and terraces. Landowners can play an important role in identifying unused assets that could be deployed to help hospitality, culture, service and retail businesses trade sustainably again.

Temporarily closed or underused night time venues

Help facilitate alternative, temporary uses for evening and night time venues that remain closed or underused post-lockdown, such as night clubs and music venues. Explore how alternative uses (during the day and night) and partnerships could help provide venues with financial stability.

Covered spaces and sheltered areas

Identify existing, under-used covered spaces that could be used for seating and activities in the colder months. Prepare guidelines for businesses on the use and installation of temporary and pop-up shelters in outdoor areas, such as canopies, awnings and seating pods, which can also help contain sound and provide privacy in residential areas.

Outdoor heaters

Fast-track a review of policies on the use of outdoor heaters in relation to the local authority's sustainability targets. Provide guidance to businesses, including recommended types of heater, and alternative/supplementary devices such as blankets and heated furniture, in preparation for colder seasons. The GLA has produced guidance on winterising outdoor spaces. It is available at https://www.businesshub.london/resource/eating-and-drinking-outside-this-winter/

Bins and toilets

Where extended outdoor activities attract increased footfall in the evenings, consider providing additional bins and street cleaning, and work with businesses and venues to extend free access to toilet facilities.

Cycle infrastructure

Identify gaps in cycle parking and extend capacity where required on a temporary or permanent basis, using parking bays if necessary. Work with cycle hire providers to explore options to expand e-bike and bike share provision where demand exceeds capacity.

Resilience

Restrictions brought about by the pandemic have highlighted fragilities in industries and infrastructures internationally. Lessons learned from lockdown and the changes to the public realm that it has inspired can feed into long-term planning for more sustainable night time activities.

Land use planning – clusters

The pandemic has highlighted the benefits of clustering evening and night time uses. Where concentrations of evening and night time hospitality venues exist, local authorities have been able to test localised timed pedestrianisation and traffic calming measures to benefit several businesses clustered in a given area.

Land use planning – coordination with transport infrastructures and public realm designs

The importance of planning public realm designs, transport infrastructures and land uses holistically was brought into sharp focus after the summer lockdown. Hospitality venues located adjacent to wide footways, public squares, green spaces and other pedestrian areas have enjoyed extended space to trade safely and activate public areas with social activity in the evening and night time.

Where hospitality venues are located alongside narrow footways and adjacent to bus stops, it has been very difficult to extend their seating outdoors.

Locating evening and night time venues that support the social and cultural life of a borough in pedestrian-friendly areas and on streets that lend themselves to timed closures (e.g. those that do not function as arterial vehicular and public transport routes, or those already used for events and markets) will help provide flexibilty to extend outdoor seating and activities.

Diversified and extended uses

Businesses have had to innovate, experiment and diversify their uses to survive during the pandemic. This has required flexibility, and a supportive and enabling approach from local authorities. Local authorities are encouraged to build upon the momentum and lessons learned to continue to cut red tape for businesses, pool resources and streamline communications to allow businesses to test new uses and become more resilient.

Night time industries

Night time industries, such as night clubs and music venues, have been among the hardest hit by the pandemic. They are critical spaces for social cohesion, wellbeing, and exchange. Venues and their supporting supply chains are struggling to survive. Local authorities are encouraged to open up communications with night time industry groups such as the Night Time Industries Association, Music Venues Trust, UK Music, the LGBTQ+ Venues Forum, and Arts Council England to help protect night time venues and businesses from closure.

Counter terrorism

Consider what counter terrorism measures would be appropriate and proportionate for different locations, and the type of businesses that are there. Speak to the local counter terrorism police officer and the Safer Sounds Partnership. Help businesses to access online and in-person training and put a counter terrorism action plan in place.

Consider how hostile vehicle mitigation (HVM) could be integrated into public realm

designs, especially where pedestrianisation schemes are to be made more permanent. Refer to the Centre for the Protection of National Infrastructure's (CPNI's) guidance for integrated security, designing appropriate HVM that is proportionate to the assessed threat.

Public toilets

Seek to extend public toilet availability and opening hours, and hand washing facilities, particularly in areas that attract footfall in the evenings. Work with businesses to incentivise making their toilet facilities accessible to the public to help expand capacity, and communicate locations of toilets via apps, maps and on-street signage.

Pedestrian and cycle infrastructure

Capitalise on the implementation of temporary pedestrianisation, footway widening and cycle lane schemes, exploring opportunities to establish pedestrian-priority areas more permanently, or stage pedestrian-only street events more regularly.

Enhance cycle infrastructure for the evening and night time, ensuring routes and racks are adequately lit and located close to evening and night time venues. Raise awareness about cycle safety after dark.

Seasonality

Work with businesses to establish guidelines for the use of covered and heated outdoor spaces in the colder months. Plan for autumn and winter events, such as night markets and light festivals in green spaces and pedestrian areas, which can help boost the borough's social and economic life in the autumn and winter months.

Respond quickly to the evenings drawing in, considering where atmospheric lighting and light art nights could be introduced on a permanent or regular basis to encourage and enhance outdoor activity to continue after dark and boost surrounding businesses.

Stakeholder networks

Communication, support networks and partnership working have been critical during the pandemic. Build upon the groups and networks formed to establish a night time stakeholder forum that can meet to discuss and address short, medium and long term challenges and opportunities as they arise.

Measurement and assessment

In order to create an evidence base that can inform longer-term decision making, it is important to measure and understand the effects of any interventions implemented in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The behavioural patterns of people and communities are now, more than ever, changing quickly in response to wider events and advice. Gathering qualitative and quantitative feedback from stakeholders is crucial to understanding implications and scope for longer term measures.

Audiences

Surveys and assessment methodologies should be tailored to different stakeholder groups to encourage good response rates. Understanding the reasoning behind responses is also important, so collecting qualitative data from interviews and surveys can provide further insight into what is working and what is not.

Footfall counts

Quantitative indicators such as footfall counts could be collected to inform ongoing and future strategies. Many local authorities are monitoring footfall in town centres during the daytime, so consider extending counts into the evening and night time to help inform holistic 24-hour strategies. Keep businesses informed of data findings and coordinate data gathering with the GLA's Night Time Data Observatory team.

🔍 Follow this link to the London Night Time Data Observatory

Public and consumer data

Consider how partnerships with data collection services might be useful in measuring the success of an intervention, for instance credit and debit card activity in a cluster of bars and restaurants, or night time Oyster Card, taxi or bike share usage patterns in an area. Coordinate data gathering and review with the Night Time Data Observatory.

🔍 Follow this link to the London Night Time Data Observatory

Business data

Consider building databases of town centre business premises, tracking which businesses have opened, which have remained closed, and which have diversified their uses or extended their operating hours.

Employment

Collect financial and employment data from businesses to show the impact of any new initiatives. Measurement and evaluation should be ongoing so that initiatives can be tailored in response to change.

Air quality

Engage with TfL and educational institutions to monitor impacts of interventions on air quality. Use resources such as the London Air website to help monitor changes.

Precedents

Communication · Online methods

NYC Open Restaurants, New York

Open Restaurants is a programme in New York that aims to expand outdoor seating for hospitality businesses. A GIS-generated, interactive online map provides information about over 10,000 restaurants that offer outdoor dining. Users can scroll the map or search within an area to view restaurants, which are colour coded by 'alcohol service' or 'no alcohol service'.

The programme is run by the New York City Department of Transport and aims to promote open space, enable social distancing, and help the hospitality industry bounce back after lockdown. Individual open restaurants are shown as providing seating on the roadway, pavement or both. Community-based organisations, BIDs or groups of three or more restaurants on the same block can apply together to close the street to traffic over the weekend. The Open Restaurants programme has a set of criteria for seating, which must be met in order for the restaurant to be verified on the map.
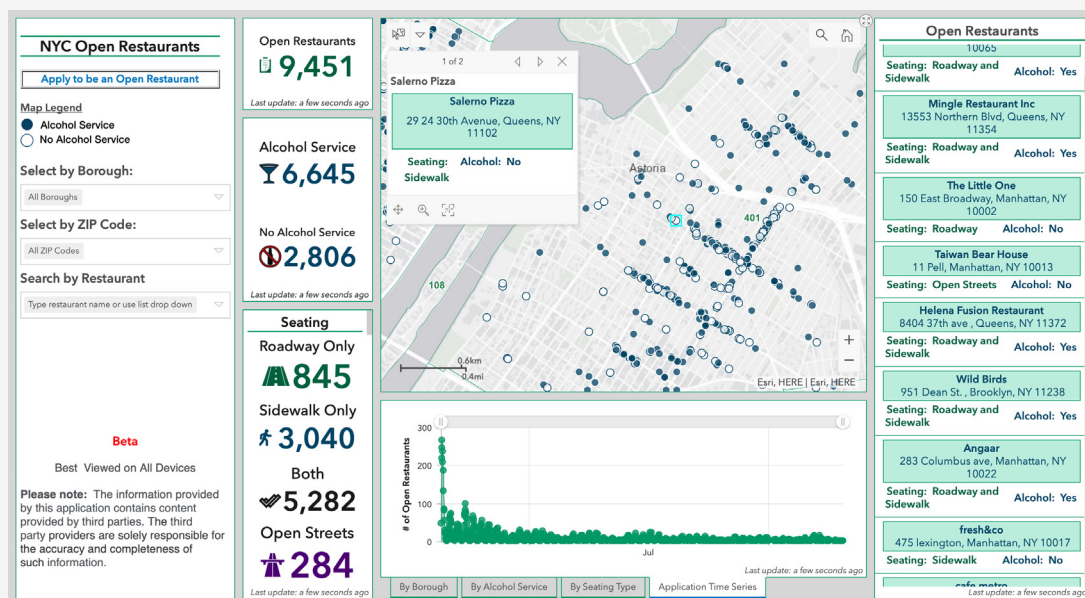
Open Restaurants interactive map, New York City · The map provides information on the number of restaurants open and the type of seating available · Image: Screenshot from Open Restaurants online map.

Night time DJ event, London Borough of Redbridge

The importance of efficient and regular information exchange with businesses during the pandemic led Redbridge council to streamline its communication methods, focusing its efforts on social media platforms like Instagram and Twitter to broaden its networks and reach the public quickly.

In South Woodford, managing the night time economy after the summer lockdown required particular care and attention. Commercial units often have residential properties located above them, meaning there can be tensions between night time businesses and residents. A night time DJ event organised at 'Parlay E18' after the summer lockdown demonstrated how an indoor music event could be delivered successfully and responsibly.

Residents and other local businesses were informed a week before the event, and a channel of communication was left open on the night if there were any complaints about noise. The interior was reorganised to facilitate social distancing and was reviewed by the Redbridge licensing department in advance. They also observed the management of the venue on the night. Following the event's success, the council is seeking to formalise an approach to night time events that is facilitative and enabling.

Precedents

Adaptation · Outdoor seating

Belsize Village 'Streatery', Camden

The Belsize Village Streatery is organised by the Belsize Village Business Association. Camden Council granted a license to businesses in the popular Belsize Village area to place 45 tables in a pedestrianised area 12pm – 9.30pm, 7 days a week, after the summer lockdown. The measures allowed independent businesses to stay open and enabled customers to practice social distancing. Following the success of the scheme, Camden Council extended the 'Streatery' model to other hotspots of hospitality businesses within the borough, including South End Green, Charlotte Street, Goodge Street and Drummond Street.

Locations for Streateries and pavement widening were suggested and supported via the council's online engagement tool, which recorded and shared suggestions and comments from local people.

Utilising existing pedestrianised space to provide tables and chairs in Belsize Village · Image: David S. Percy

Case study: Northcote Road, Wandsworth

Adaptation · Outdoor seating

Stretching for almost a kilometre, Northcote Road in Wandsworth includes 115 units, including high street chains and independent hospitality businesses and shops. After lockdown, starting from 4th July, the road was closed to vehicular traffic every Saturday and Sunday to enable businesses to increase their capacity and adhere to social distancing regulations.

At 5am on Saturday morning, the road was shut and water barriers were placed at intersections along the main road, creating large areas of pedestrian space while allowing east-west vehicular traffic. Businesses populated the pavement and roadway with tables, chairs and greenery, with tables spaced appropriately to enable social distancing. The public highway closure was managed by an events company, with 20–25 staff members present throughout the day. Individual businesses and the Northcote Road Business Network coordinated and managed interior and outdoor seating areas.

Drinking while standing up was prohibited, and restaurants and bars had a curfew of 11pm on Saturday nights, and 10pm on Sunday nights. Several businesses, including a pub and restaurant, owed their ability to stay open to the pedestrianisation of the street. The mix of businesses on Northcote Road meant frontages and pavement spaces were shared – following negotiation between businesses, the Draft House pub placed seating outside a dressmaking business and an estate agent. The extended outdoor seating and creation of a more convivial space reportedly stimulated business for the two establishments.

While some retailers along the street raised concerns over reduced vehicular access, others capitalised on the pedestrian-friendly and convivial atmosphere, seeking to join the streetside activity by displaying goods on stalls outside, or diversifying their offer. A bakery, for example, started making and selling pizzas.

Residents living on the street were supportive of the scheme, which created a family-friendly, sociable environment while supporting a high street that has previously struggled, with vacant units exemplifying the fragility of some businesses.

Wandsworth Council extended the weekend pedestrianisation into September, and then further into October, adapting and refining layouts and processes responsively. Increased footfall and vibrancy were observable, and the council supported the observed impacts by conducting an extensive business survey to gather both qualitative and quantitative data on how the scheme had benefited them. Some of the early findings of the weekend pedestrianisation scheme included:

- 16 hospitality businesses un-furloughed a total of 48 staff members
- 16 hospitality businesses employed a total of 42 new staff members
- 66 businesses were in favour of continuing the road closure throughout and beyond September
- 28 businesses were against an extended closure, due to affected deliveries and reduced business

The road closure invites a variety of people, and shared frontages enable tables and chairs to be spaced generously · Images: Publica

Precedents

Adaptation · Outdoor seating

Temporary pedestrianisation and outdoor seating schemes in various locations across London.

Hollywood Road in the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea · Image: Publica

Hollywood Road in the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea · Image: Publica

Bute Street in the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea · Image: Publica

North Audley Street in Westminster. Planters which also serve as hostile vehicle mitigation · Image: Publica

Church Street in Twickenham · Image: LB Richmond upon Thames

Precedents

Adaptation · Programming underused spaces

Luna Cinema

The Luna Cinema produce outdoor cinema experiences across various locations in the UK. These included drive-in cinemas in outer London boroughs locations, including Gunnersbury Park, plus group tickets for pedestrians in green spaces, such as Dulwich Park in Southwark. Here, pitches were pre-laid out in socially distanced groups and attendees were invited to bring their own picnics. High definition outdoor screens and individual sound system units were provided for each car in drive-in scenarios. The cinemas were open throughout the summer.

Luna cinema, UK wide · Image: Janet Hughes

Berghain, Berlin

Berghain in Berlin is one of the most famous nightclubs in the world. While the club has been closed for several months, the space hosted a sound installation called 'Eleven Songs – Halle Am Berghain'. Entry was €8 and the space had a maximum capacity of 50, instead of the usual 1500. The exhibition used the qualities of the space – an old power station – to create an immersive experience through sound composition, colour symbolism, and spatial audio dynamics. Utilising night time economy infrastructure for other purposes helps to maintain the activity within and around the space, and ensure an ongoing, albeit significantly reduced, income for the venue.

Eleven Songs – Halle am Berghain exhibition, Berlin · The exhibition utilised the vacant space usually occupied by a legendary night club and made use of its architectural qualities for an audio exhibition · Image: Roman März

Precedents

Adaptation · Amenity · Public-private partnerships

Community Toilet Scheme, LB Richmond

Richmond Council's Community Toilet Scheme incentivises businesses to make their toilets available to the public during opening hours, regardless of whether they are customers of the business. £1200 per annum, paid in quarterly instalments, is offered to participating businesses to help address the shortage of free toilets in public spaces and address issues with street urination.

Window stickers indicate whether there are male, female, wheelchair accessible, or baby changing facilities within. Street signage and an online map show the name and location of any nearby participating businesses.

An extra financial incentive has been offered to businesses joining during the COVID-19 pandemic, to encourage people to visit and spend time in the area's public spaces. Richmond Council plays an important role in ongoing management and engagement with businesses to ensure the programme is being run effectively.

Signs in participating business windows indicate the facilities available · Image: LB Richmond

North Audley Street, Mayfair

Grosvenor is a landowner and developer that has been working in partnership with Westminster City Council, local businesses and residents to help stimulate the evening and night time economy. Parking on North Audley Street in Mayfair has been suspended, with tenants encouraged to apply for Pavement Licenses in former parking spaces.

Concrete planters, which also serve as hostile vehicle mitigation (HVM), were introduced in mid August. The provision of HVM was a requirement from Westminster City Council to ensure the safety of diners and pedestrians in this high profile area. Curated planting provides an attractive, soft green edge to extended outdoor seating areas. Different types and heights of plant provide screening from the roadway and create a room-like setting for diners.

Bespoke banners have also been installed to further help animate the street and draw footfall towards hospitality businesses.

A number of businesses reported improved revenue as a direct result of the extended seating, with some even improving upon their previous year's (pre-COVID-19) takings.

Grosvenor has also been exploring the opportunity to activate one of their under-used assets, Brown Hart Gardens, by partnering with a local cafe that has established good relationships with the local residential community. They are working with the cafe operator, Westminster City Council and local residents to explore how operational restrictions could be relaxed to create an asset that benefits the community it serves.

Outdoor seating now occupies parking spaces on North Audley Street to create more space for outdoor dining · Image: Publica

Precedents

Resilience · Seasonality · Pedestrian-priority space

Patio Program, Vancouver

In 2017, the City of Vancouver developed a plan to transform Gastown into Vancouver's first 'car-light' or pedestrian-priority district, restricting vehicular traffic to create more space for pedestrians to walk, exercise and socialise and for cyclists, including the creation of All Ages and Abilities (AAA) cycle routes. A partnership between the City of Vancouver and the Gastown Business Improvement Area pedestrianised the famous 'Carrall Street' in summer 2020. The neighbourhood now hosts 20 patios supporting almost 500 dining spaces. Businesses have been able to set up parklets and areas with tables and chairs for customers. The neighbourhood has been dubbed 'Patiotown'.

A bicycle valet service provides free, secure bicycle parking and operates 5pm–11pm on Friday and Saturday nights. Public artworks were installed to enhance the outdoor seating areas throughout the summer. The pedestrianisation and modification of the land use was a pilot project to test the impacts of pedestrianisation on one of the main high streets in the neighbourhood.

The implementation of ambitious plans for outdoor dining areas has supported Vancouver's hospitality businesses during the pandemic · Image: Cail Smith

Serres Séparées, Amsterdam

The Mediamatic arts centre in Amsterdam created the 'Serres Séparées' programme for their restaurant. Glass greenhouses allow customers to dine in and maintain social distance to other diners. The off-the-shelf glass greenhouses each have a table and two chairs, and food is served on long planks that allow waiters to deliver food without entering the intimate space. The shelters will offer protection from rain and cold as autumn arrives.

Providing enclosed dining spaces enables social distancing and will be important in the coming colder and wetter months · Image: Anne Lakeman, Willem Velthoven

Precedents

Measurement · Footfall · Town centre dashboards

High street business data – London Borough of Waltham Forest

The London borough of Waltham Forest uses a GIS database to create live maps, or 'dashboards', of four town centres (North Chingford, Chingford, Leytonstone and Walthamstow), allowing them to monitor ongoing changes to businesses' opening after lockdown. The colour-coding system relates to a RAG (red/amber/green) rating, which indicates whether a business is open (green), closed (red), or has adapted its business model to stay open, e.g. it is now functioning as a takeaway (amber). The database includes the name and type of business and its floorspace area, frontage length and use class.

The database allows the council to understand where clusters of active uses exist, where businesses are struggling, and where premises are likely to become vacant, allowing them to respond quickly to help keep high streets active.
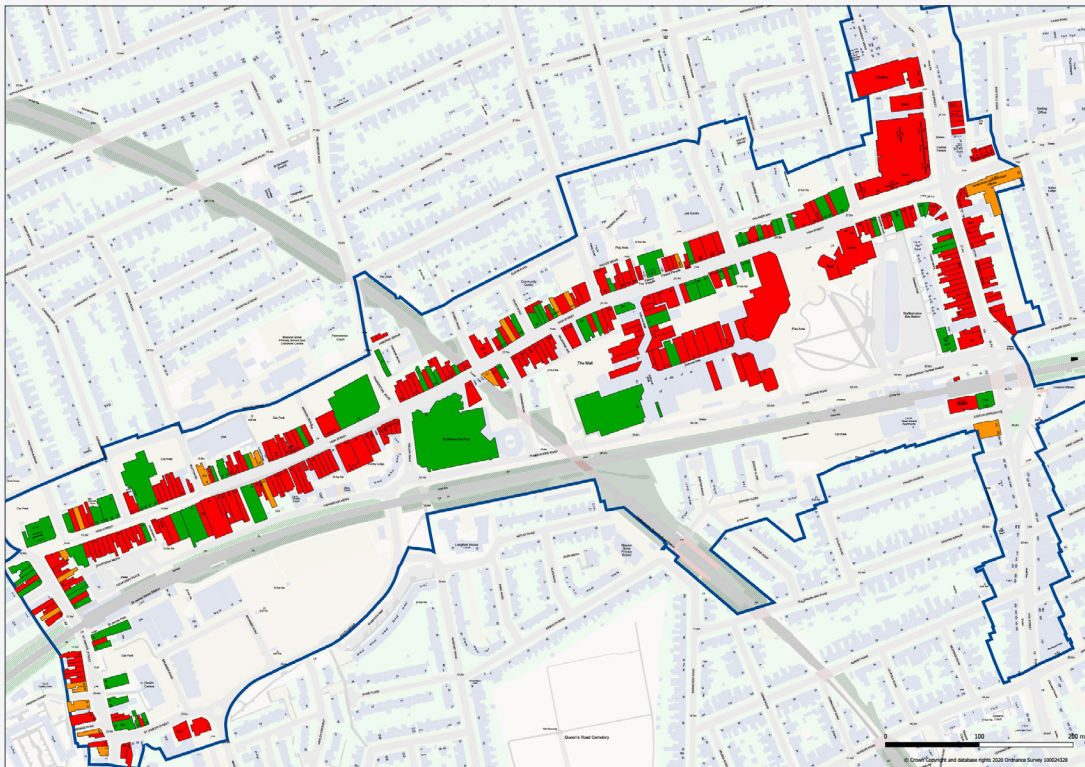
Retail survey during the COVID-19 pandemic, Walthamstow, May 2020 · A GIS database helps LBWF map changes in town centres month by month · Image: London Borough of Waltham Forest

Data Collection – Grafton Street in Dublin

A trial pedestrianisation of Grafton Street in Dublin aimed to support the recovery of the city, creating more space for pedestrians, diners and drinkers. Temporary street furniture permits were granted to several cafés and restaurants with ten staff from the council patrolling the street from 10am–11pm. Data was also collected from businesses and users of the space, with an overwhelming support for permanent pedestrianisation of the area. Traders' income increased between 40–100%, and 96% of respondents agreed the area had improved following the measures. The trials had initially been planned for 11am-7pm each day, though positive feedback saw this extended to 11pm.

Collecting data enables ongoing changes to meet the needs of businesses or residents. It also creates an evidence base for longer-term plans for streetscape modification.

Grafton Street in Dublin was successfully pedestrianised and data was collected from businesses to inform future streetscape modifications · Image: Cllr Michael Pidgeon

Further resources and guidance related to the recovery of night life during the pandemic

Safer Public Spaces During COVID-19

A government guidance document on the design principles for public spaces and green spaces in the context of social distancing.

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/
media/5f27c66b8fa8f57acc8d8200/200803_Guidance_Safer_Public_
Places_During_Covid_v7.1.pdf

Streetspace for London

A TfL guidance document on streetscape design to enable social distancing and encourage active forms of travel.

https://tfl.gov.uk/travel-information/improvements-and-projects/
streetspace-for-london

Global Nighttime Recovery Plan

A report by VibeLab into the management of outdoor space and sound to enable safe open-air night time activities.

https://www.nighttime.org/chapter-one-open-air-nightlife-and-COVID-19-
managing-outdoor-space-and-sound/

Coronavirus communications support and template

An information pack from the Local Government Association for councils and local authorities about communicating with businesses and residents, including templates and examples.

https://www.local.gov.uk/our-support/guidance-and-resources/comms-
hub-communications-support/coronavirus-COVID-19

Night Time Enterprise Zone Walthamstow Pilot Project Findings and Recommendations

A report and toolkit by the London Borough of Waltham Forest and GLA that sets out initiatives boroughs can take to diversify their night time and offers guidance for businesses seeking to operate later or adapt their business models to meet changing demands.

Bibliography

Image sources

Page 4: Green Lanes, Haringey – Publica

Page 14: Open Restaurants Interactive Map, New York USA – Screenshot by Author on 10.08.2020

Page 17: Belsize Village, LB Camden – David S. Percy

Page 19: Northcote Road, LB Wandsworth – Publica

Page 20: Hollywood Road, Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea – Publica

Page 21: Bute Street, Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea – Publica

Page 21: North Audley Street, City of Westminster – Publica

Page 21: Church Street, LB Richmond upon Thames – LB Richmond upon Thames

Page 22: Luna Cinema, UK wide – Janet Hughes, CC BY-NC-ND 2.0

Page 23: Halle am Berghain, Berlin Germany – Roman März

Page 24: Community Toilet Scheme, LB Richmond upon Thames – LB Richmond Upon Thames

Page 25: North Audley Street, Mayfair – Publica

Page 26: Maple Tree Square COVID-19 pedestrianisation, Vancouver, Canada – Cail Smith, CC BY-NC-ND 2.0

Page 27: Serres Séparées, Amsterdam The Netherlands – Anne Lakeman and Willem Velthoven

Page 28: Retail Survey Walthamstow, LB Waltham Forest – LB Waltham Forest

Page 29: Grafton Street, Dublin Ireland – Cllr Michael Pidgeon