

## **APPENDIX A**

### **1. The Notice**

- 1.1 This report concerns a temporary event notice given by Ronald Sempa in respect of a proposed licensable activities at 112 Whitehorse Road, Croydon, CR0 2JF on 30 September and 1 October 2023. The notice was received by the Licensing Team on 23 August 2023.
- 1.2 The notice was given under section 100 of the Licensing Act 2003.
- 1.3 The Police have given an 'objection notice' regarding the temporary event notice under section 104 of the Licensing Act 2003.
- 1.4 A copy of the temporary event notice (TEN) is attached at Appendix A1.
- 1.5 A copy of the objection notice is attached at Appendix A2.
- 1.6 An ordnance survey extract map of the area, with the premises shown at the centre is attached at Appendix A3.

### **4 Policy Considerations**

- 4.1 Under the terms of the Act, the Council has published a Statement of Licensing Policy. This is available on the Council website at [www.croydon.gov.uk](http://www.croydon.gov.uk) . Hard copies are also available from the Council's Sustainable Communities Department and copies of the policy will also be available at the licensing sub committee hearing. The following paragraphs from the Statement are considered particularly relevant with regard to this application –
- 4.8 The fundamental principles of the Act and its accompanying guidance are that nothing in this 'Statement of Policy' will:
  - undermine the rights of any person to apply under the 2003 Act for a variety of permissions and have each application considered on its individual merits, or,
  - override the right of any person to make representations on any application or seek a review of a licence or certificate where they are permitted to do so under the 2003 Act.
- 4.9 Parties should be aware that, for a representation to be considered relevant, it must be one that is about the likely effect of the grant of a new licence/certificate or variation of an existing licence/certificate on the promotion of the four licensing objectives. Also, if the representation is made by an 'other person', it will not be relevant if the licensing authority considers it to be 'vexatious or frivolous', or in the case of a review, 'repetitious'.
- 4.10 Applicants and those making relevant representations in respect of applications or seeking a review of a licence or a certificate have the right of appeal to the Magistrates' Court against the decisions of the Council.

- 4.11 In considering all licence/certificate applications, the Council will take into account the character of the surrounding area, the impact of the licence/certificate on that area and the nature and character of the operation.
- 4.12 As part of any application for a premises licence/club premises certificate or a variation to an existing licence/certificate, applicants are required to submit an 'Operating Schedule', which must include the steps proposed to promote the Licensing Objectives set out in paragraph 2.2.
- 4.13 Part 5 of this Statement gives guidance to applicants on some of the matters they may wish to consider when preparing their Operating Schedules.
- 4.14 Licensing is about permitting activities but also ensuring the responsible management of licensed premises, qualifying clubs and temporary events within the terms of the 2003 Act, and conditions are likely to be attached to licences, certificates and permissions that will cover matters which are within the control of individual licensees.
- 4.15 However, the Council acknowledges that it can only impose conditions where relevant representations have been received on an application and that such conditions must be considered necessary for the promotion of the licensing objectives. Where no relevant representations have been made, the application will be granted by the licensing authority in terms consistent with the applicants operating schedule.
- 4.16 When considering these conditions, the Council will primarily focus on the direct impact of the activities taking place at licensed premises on members of the public living, working or engaged in normal activity in the area concerned.

#### **NEED and CUMULATIVE IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

- 4.17 The Council will not take 'need' into account when considering an application, as this concerns 'commercial demand' and is a matter for the planning process and the market.
- 4.18 However, the Council recognises that a significant number and type of licensed premises in a particular area may lead to problems of crime, disorder and nuisance and notes that in accordance with the Statutory Guidance to the Act, their cumulative impact on the promotion of the licensing objectives is a proper matter for the Council to consider. For example, national analysis of alcohol sales data (sales in the on and off trade) has shown a positive association at local authority level between off-trade sales and alcohol-specific hospital admissions.
- 4.19 Where the Council recognises that there is such a cumulative effect it will consider adopting a specific Cumulative Impact Assessment for that area, if this is shown to be necessary. Reducing availability, affordability and attractiveness are some of the most effective ways to reduce alcohol-harm and related crime.

- 4.20 In these circumstances, the Council may consider that the imposition of conditions is unlikely to address the apparent problems and may consider the adoption of a special policy whereby there will be a presumption that new premises licence or club premises certificate applications, or applications to materially vary a premises licence, will be refused. A material variation may be, for example, an increase in permitted hours or to add a licensable activity onto a premises licence.
- 4.21 Based on the Statutory Guidance to the Act, in deciding whether to adopt such a Policy in an area, the Council will consider the following:
- local crime and disorder statistics, including statistics on specific types of crime and crime hotspots
  - statistics on local anti-social behaviour offences
  - the density and number of current premises selling alcohol
  - Alcohol use and misuse in Croydon's population
  - Claimants of benefits due to alcoholism
  - Alcohol specific hospital admissions for under 18's
  - Ambulance incidents and dispatches
  - Alcohol related road traffic accidents
  - Statistics on alcohol related emergency attendances and hospital admissions
  - Mortality
  - Complaints recorded by the local authority
  - Evidence from local councillors and
  - Evidence obtained through local consultation.
- 4.22 There are concerns about parts of the borough which experience high levels of alcohol related crime and alcohol related hospital admissions and where it is clear that the density of shops selling alcohol for consumption off the premises is significantly higher than in other parts of the borough.
- 4.23 As a result, the Council has considered it appropriate to designate, the following five areas within Croydon as being subject to a Cumulative Impact Assessment in respect of off licences and shops and supermarkets selling alcohol for consumption off the premises:
- i. Cumulative impact area 1: Along the Brighton Road; South End; High Street, George Street corridor, from the Royal Oak Centre on Brighton Road, Purley to the junction of George Street and Cherry Orchard Road in Central Croydon
  - ii Cumulative impact area 2: Along the London Road/Streatham High Road corridor, in 3 sections; from the junction of London Road and Tamworth Road in West Croydon to the j/w Canterbury Road; from the j/w Broughton Road to the j/w Melrose Avenue and; from the j/w Northborough Road to the borough boundary with London Borough of Lambeth

- iii Cumulative impact area 3: Along the Brigstock Road and High Street, Thornton Heath corridor, from the junction of Brigstock Road and London Road in Thornton Heath to the junction of High Street, Thornton Heath and Whitehorse Lane
  - iv Cumulative impact area 4: Along the length of Central Parade, New Addington
  - v. Cumulative impact area 5: Along the length of High Street, South Norwood from the junctions with Oliver Grove and Station Road to the junction with Lancaster Road and along the length of Portland from the junction with High Street to the junction with Spring Lane, Woodside
- 4.24 The effect of a Cumulative Impact Assessment for each of the areas listed above is that where relevant representations are received on any new applications for a premises licence to sell alcohol off the premises, or on a material variation to an existing such premises licence there will be a presumption under the assessment that the application will be refused. A material variation would be, for example, an increase in permitted hours for the sale of alcohol or to add the sale of alcohol off the premises as a licensable activity to the premises licence.
- 4.25 The Cumulative Impact Assessment is intended to be strict, and will only be overridden in genuinely exceptional circumstances. However, the Licensing Authority will not apply these policies inflexibly. It will always consider the individual circumstances of each application; even where an application is made for a proposal that is apparently contrary to policy.
- 4.26 It is not possible to give a full list of examples of when the council may treat an application as an exception. However, in considering whether a particular case is exceptional, the Licensing Authority will consider the reasons underlying the assessment.
- 4.27 The Licensing Authority will not consider a case to be exceptional merely on the grounds that the premises have been or will be operated within the terms of the conditions on the licence, or that are or will be generally well managed because of the reputation or good character of the licence holder or operator. This is expected in the conduct of all licensed premises. Moreover, licences are for premises and can be easily transferred to others who intend to operate within the scope of the licence and its conditions.
- 4.28 The Council will review the assessment regularly to see whether the cumulative impact areas have had the effect intended and whether they are still needed or whether they need expanding.
- 4.29 The Council will not use this assessment and areas solely:
- As the grounds for removing a licence when representations are received about problems with existing licensed premises, or,
  - To refuse modifications to a licence, except where the modifications are

directly relevant to the policy, for example where the application is for an extension in permitted hours or to add a licensable activity.

- 4.30 The Council recognises though that where no relevant representations are made in relation to an application in a cumulative impact area, the application must be granted in terms consistent with the applicants operating schedule.
- 4.31 The Council recognises that the diversity of premises selling alcohol, serving food and providing entertainment covers a wide range of contrasting styles and characteristics and will have full regard to those differences and the differing impact these will have on the local community.
- 4.32 Where an application is made for a new or transfer and variation of a licence, in respect of premises that have closed and been unused and that closure was to a relevant extent as a consequence of crime and disorder and/or nuisance issues at the premises, the Council would expect the applicant to make clear in their operating schedule how they will ensure the prevention of crime and disorder and prevention of public nuisance objectives will be met, bearing in mind any previous crime and disorder/nuisance concerns there may have been.
- 4.33 It therefore also recognises that, within the Cumulative Impact assessment areas, it may be able to approve licences that are unlikely to add significantly to the existing problems, and will consider the circumstances of each individual application on its merits.
- 4.34 The Council acknowledges that the licensing function cannot be used for the general control of anti-social behaviour by individuals once they are beyond the direct control of the licensee of any premises concerned and that apart from the licensing function, there are a number of other measures available for addressing issues of unruly behaviour that can occur away from licensed premises.
- 4.35 In recognising the importance of such measures, the Council will continue to seek further improvements to those already achieved in respect of planning controls and working in partnership with local businesses and transport operators on a number of measures to create a safe and clean environment in the following areas:
- Provision of extensive CCTV and radio communication systems
  - Improvements to street lighting
  - Rubbish collection and street cleaning
  - Provision of better late night bus, tram, rail and taxi/minicab services
  - Provision of Police Officers/street and litter wardens
  - Designation of areas within the borough, as part of a Public Space Protection Order, where alcohol may not be consumed publicly and monitoring the possible need for future designations in other parts of the borough\*
  - Working in partnership with Croydon Borough Police on law enforcement issues relating to disorder and anti-social behaviour. These include the

use of powers to issue fixed penalty notices, prosecuting those selling alcohol to people who are underage and/or drunk, confiscating alcohol from adults and children in designated areas and instant closure of licensed premises or temporary events on the grounds of disorder, or likelihood of disorder or excessive noise from the premises

- Working in partnership with Licensees and expecting them to support existing and future agreed measures set up to promote the strategic objectives for crime and disorder reduction within the Borough
- Acknowledging the powers of the police or other responsible authorities, or a local resident or business under the 2003 Act, to seek a review of the licence or certificate

\*Would existing licence/certificate holders and new applicants please note that a number of areas within the borough of Croydon may lie within Public Space Protection Orders (PSPO's) that may control the consumption of alcohol in public areas. Please contact the Council's licensing team if you wish to discuss how such orders may affect licensed premises.

## **5. LICENSING OBJECTIVES and OPERATING SCHEDULES**

5.1.1 The following sections set out the Council's Policy relating specifically to the four Licensing Objectives:

- the prevention of crime and disorder
- public safety
- the prevention of public nuisance
- the protection of children from harm

5.1.2 In each section the Council defines its intended outcome and lists the factors that may influence achieving that particular objective, but because of the wide variety of premises and activities to which this Policy applies, the lists provided are not exhaustive. Applicants will know their premises best and will be expected to address all aspects relevant to the individual style and characteristics of their premises and events.

5.1.3 Further, each section lists possible control measures to assist applicants, but again these lists are not exhaustive. Also, many of the control measures achieve more than one Objective but have not been listed under each Objective and applicants do not need to mention a control measure more than once in their Operating Schedule.

### **5.2 Crime and Disorder**

5.2.1 Croydon Council is committed to reducing crime and disorder within the Borough and creating an environment where people feel safe.

5.2.2 In addition to the requirements under the 2003 Act for the Council to promote the licensing objective of preventing crime and disorder, it also has a duty under Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 to do all it reasonably can to prevent crime and disorder in the Borough.

- 5.2.3 Licensed premises, especially those offering late night/early morning entertainment, alcohol and/or refreshment, can be a source of crime and disorder problems.
- 5.2.4 The Council considers that the promotion of the Licensing Objective to prevent crime and disorder also places a responsibility on licence holders to work in partnership to achieve this Objective.
- 5.2.5 The Licensing Authority will expect applicants to demonstrate in their Operating Schedule that suitable and sufficient measures have been identified and will be implemented and maintained so as to minimise or prevent crime and disorder in and around the vicinity of their premises and events.
- 5.2.6 The Licensing Authority recommends that for certain events, a comprehensive risk assessment is undertaken by premises licence applicants & holders to ensure that crime and disorder and public safety matters are identified and addressed. For larger public events, including those in open spaces and for premises that wish to stage promotions or events, the Licensing Authority recommends that licence applicants and holders address Risk Assessment and post event debrief processes in their application operating schedule/event planning.
- 5.2.7 Applicants and premises licence holders may wish to engage the services of suitably trained individuals or companies to assist them in this risk assessment process. In addition, they may seek guidance and advice from the Licensing Authority or the Metropolitan Police regarding the process, although the responsibility for undertaking the risk assessment remains with the Applicant/Premises License holder as neither body is able to actually undertake such risk assessments for applicants/licence holders. Applicants and premises licence holders are also reminded that the Licensing Authority is not able to recommend the services of a particular individual or company for this purpose.
- 5.2.8 Drugs, violence, anti social behaviour and theft of customers property are examples of crime and disorder issues which may be addressed by the following examples of recommended management practice being included in operating schedules, having due regard to the type of premises and/or activities:
- effective and responsible management and supervision of the premises, including associated open areas, appropriate storage of alcohol, discouraging loitering/consuming alcohol outside the premises, ensuring opening hours are adhered to
  - participation in responsible management schemes such as the 'Best Bar None' accreditation/award scheme
  - appropriate instruction, training and supervision of those employed or engaged to prevent incidents of crime and disorder
  - adoption of existing and future best practice guidance (e.g. Safer Nightlife, the National Alcohol Harm Reduction Toolkit and other recognised codes of practice including those relating to drinks'

promotions, i.e. The Point of Sale Promotions published by the British Beer and Pub Association and cheap drinks deals/Happy Hours)

- acceptance of accredited 'proof of age' documentation, as recognised by the Licensing Authority in consultation with the Police
- maintaining appropriate signage and a refusals log
- employment of sufficient SIA licensed door staff, i.e. within nationally accepted standards
- provision of toughened or plastic glasses
- provision of secure deposit boxes for confiscated items as recognised by the Licensing Authority in conjunction with the Police
- provision of litter bins and security measures, such as lighting outside premises
- Other schemes including only purchasing alcohol from authorised wholesalers, not selling certain alcohol types/strengths (e.g. high strength beers/ciders or single cans above 6% ABV), restricting sales on certain alcohol types (e.g. miniature spirits), allowing a 'track and trace' identifier on products so Police/Trading Standards can identify which off-licence seized alcohol is from, signing up to local responsible retailer schemes
- Provision of closed circuit television, with cameras covering relevant internal and external areas (including beer gardens) and entrances/exits to premises

Note: As this Policy applies to a wide range of premises and activities, the above list will not be applicable in all cases and in some cases additional matters may need to be addressed.

5.2.9 Additionally, when preparing their Operating Schedules, applicants are recommended to seek advice from the Council Licensing Team and Croydon Police Licensing and/or Crime Prevention Officers, as well as taking into account, as appropriate, local planning and transport policies, and, tourism, cultural and crime prevention strategies.

5.2.10 Where relevant representations have been made, the Council will consider attaching conditions to licences and permissions to deter and prevent crime and disorder both inside and immediately outside the premises.

5.2.11 In addition to the above, recent times have seen a significant increase in terrorist attacks and the threat from terrorist attacks. Licensed premises and licensed open spaces and public events, where large numbers of people may gather can unfortunately be a target for terrorist activity. Licence/certificate applicants and holders and people submitting temporary event notices are therefore recommended to ensure they have assessed, planned and initiated suitable control measures to counter and mitigate against such a terrorist attack. Further advice can be obtained by contacting the Metropolitan Police or the Council's Licensing Team.



### **5.3 Public Safety**

- 5.3.1 The Council is committed to ensuring that the safety of any person visiting or working in licensed premises is not compromised. To this end, applicants will be expected to demonstrate in their Operating Schedule that suitable and sufficient measures have been identified and will be implemented and maintained to ensure public safety, relevant to the individual style and characteristics of their premises and events.
- 5.3.2 The 2003 Act covers a wide range of premises that require licensing, including, cinemas, concert halls, theatres, nightclubs, public houses, off licences, cafés/restaurants, fast food outlets/takeaways and sometimes open spaces.
- 5.3.3 Each of these types of premises present a mixture of different risks, with many common to most premises and others unique to specific operations. These will range from fire safety, including fire precautions and means of escape arrangements in all types of premises, to the use of scenery and pyrotechnics in theatres and special lighting effects in night clubs.
- 5.3.4 It is essential that premises are constructed or adapted and operated so as to acknowledge and safeguard occupants against these risks.
- 5.3.5 The following examples of influencing factors are given to assist applicants when addressing the issue of public safety during the preparation of their Operating Schedule:
- the number of people attending the premises
  - the condition, design and layout of the premises, including the means of escape in case of fire
  - the nature of the activities to be provided, in particular the sale of alcohol and including whether those activities are of a temporary or permanent nature
  - the hours of operation and hours of opening if different
  - customer profile (i.e. age, mobility)
  - the use of special effects such as strobe lighting, lasers, pyrotechnics, smoke machines, foam machines etc.
- 5.3.6 Public safety issues may be addressed by the following examples of recommended management practice being included in operating schedules, having due regard to the type of premises and/or activities:
- effective and responsible management of premises
  - provision of a sufficient number of people employed or engaged to secure the safety of everyone attending the premises or event, i.e. number of door supervisors within nationally accepted standards (and having SIA accreditation where necessary)
  - appropriate instruction, training and supervision of those employed or engaged to secure the safety of everyone attending the premises or event

- suitable customer-care policies for assisting lone customers taken ill or injured etc. at the premises
- provision of effective CCTV in and around premises
- provision of toughened or plastic glasses
- implementation of crowd management measures, regular testing (and certification where appropriate) of procedures, appliances, systems etc. pertinent to safety codes and standards

Note: As this Policy applies to a wide range of premises and activities, the above list will not be applicable in all cases and in some cases additional matters may need addressing.

5.3.7 Licence applicants, licence holders and organisers of public events are also advised to familiarise themselves with the Croydon Council Events Policy that is currently being developed. This policy will set out the key principles by which Croydon Council, with its key partners and other stakeholders, will approach the authorisation of public events.

The Events Policy aims include –

- ensuring effective planning and management of events
- to provide a fair, consistent and well co-ordinated approach to how events are supported and facilitated by the Council and
- to ensure that safety is placed as a priority in decision making

Further information on the Croydon Council Events Policy can be obtained by emailing [specialevent@croydon.gov.uk](mailto:specialevent@croydon.gov.uk) .

5.3.8 Additionally, when preparing their Operating Schedules, applicants are recommended to seek advice from the Council's Health and Safety Officers and the London Fire Brigade.

5.3.9 The Council will consider attaching Conditions to licences and permissions to promote public safety.

## **5.4 Prevention of Public Nuisance**

5.4.1 The Council recognises the need to protect the amenities of people living, visiting and working in the vicinity of licensed premises, whilst balancing the rights of businesses to develop.

5.4.2 Licensed premises, especially those operating late at night and in the early hours of the morning, can give rise to a range of public nuisances which may impact adversely on local communities.

5.4.3 These concerns mainly relate to noise and disturbance, light pollution, noxious smells, litter and anti-social behaviour and due regard will be taken on the impact these may have.

## **LICENSING HOURS**

- 5.4.4 The Council will generally deal with the issue of licensing hours having due regard to the individual merits of each application, considering the potential for nuisance associated with the style, characteristics and activities of the business and examining any steps that might reduce the risk of nuisance.
- 5.4.5 The Council recognises that longer licensing hours for the sale of alcohol will avoid concentrations of people leaving premises at the same time, which is necessary to reduce the potential for friction at late night fast food outlets, taxi ranks/minicab offices and other sources of transport that can lead to disorder and disturbance.
- 5.4.6 The Council will not set fixed trading hours within designated areas (“zoning”) as it recognises this could lead to significant movements of people across boundaries at particular times seeking premises opening later and would lead to the peaks of disorder and disturbance the Council is trying to avoid. Additionally, this would seemingly treat residents in one area less favourably than those in another.
- 5.4.7 However, although the Council will treat each case on its individual merits, generally it will not grant permission for licensable activities beyond 2330 hours on Sundays to Thursdays and Midnight on Fridays and Saturdays in respect of public houses situated in areas having denser residential accommodation. The Council would expect good reasons to be given to support any application for extensions beyond these hours, including addressing possible disturbance to residents. Additionally, in these areas, consideration will be given to imposing stricter conditions in respect of noise control.

## **SHOPS, STORES AND SUPERMARKETS**

- 5.4.8 The Council acknowledges that the Guidance issued under section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003 states that shops, stores and supermarkets should normally be free to provide sales of alcohol for consumption off the premises at any times when the retail outlet is open for shopping unless there are good reasons, based on the licensing objectives, for restricting those hours.
- 5.4.9 However, there is local concern about crime and disorder associated with shops licensed to sell alcohol off the premises. Accordingly, while the Council will treat each case on its individual merits there will be a presumption that permitted hours for the sale of alcohol will be restricted to between 8am and 11.30pm on Sunday to Thursday and 8am to midnight on Friday and Saturday in respect of shops in residential areas or within one of the five relevant Cumulative Impact areas where relevant representations are made and where premises are shown to be a focus of crime, disorder or nuisance. Applications to vary the permitted hours for the sale of alcohol off the premises within the above hours shall similarly be treated on their merits

## **PREVENTION OF PUBLIC NUISANCE - GENERALLY**

5.4.10 The Council will expect applicants to demonstrate in their Operating Schedule that they have identified satisfactory measures and will implement and maintain these so as to prevent public nuisance, having due regard to the style, characteristics and activities of their particular premises and events and of the locality.

5.4.11 The following examples of influencing factors are given to assist applicants when addressing the issue of the prevention of public nuisance during the preparation of their Operating Schedule:

- the location of the premises and proximity to residential or other noise sensitive premises
- effective and responsible management and supervision of the premises and associated open areas
- the hours of opening
- the nature of the activities to be provided and their location within the premises, the customer profile, whether the activities are temporary or permanent and whether they are to be held inside or outside
- the design and layout of the premises and in particular the presence of noise limiting features
- the number of people attending the premises
- the availability of public transport
- a 'wind down' period between the end of the licensable activities and the closure of the premises
- a 'last admission time' policy

5.4.12 Public nuisance issues may be addressed by the following examples of recommended management practice being included in operating schedules, having due regard to the type of premises and/or activities:

- effective and responsible management and supervision of the premises, including any outside areas
- appropriate instruction, training and supervision of staff to prevent public nuisance
- adoption of current best practice guidance (i.e. Good Practice Guide on the Control of Noise from Pubs and Clubs produced by the Institute of Acoustics), including designing shop fronts so as to limit noise nuisance from premises, i.e. from opening windows or continental-style concertina doors
- control of opening hours for all or part (i.e. garden areas) of the premises – including other times when deliveries take place/rubbish and bottles are binned – and the operation of generating plant and equipment
- installation of acoustic insulation, suitably controlled, sited and silenced ventilation or air conditioning systems and sound insulation and limiting devices
- managing people, including staff and traffic, arriving and leaving the premises, including patrolling entrance queues
- managing the departure of customers

- liaising with transport providers
- siting and operation of necessary external lighting, including security lighting, with the possible nuisance to nearby properties
- suitable arrangements for collection and disposal of litter, including bottles, so as to minimise disturbance to nearby properties
- no flyposting of events/careful distribution of flyers, including by promoters
- effective ventilation systems to prevent nuisance from odour

Note: As this Policy applies to a wide range of premises and activities, the above list will not be applicable in all cases, and in some cases additional matters may need addressing.

5.4.13 Additionally, when preparing their Operating Schedules applicants are recommended to seek advice from Council Pollution Enforcement Officers.

5.4.14 The Council will consider attaching Conditions to licences and permissions to prevent public nuisance.

## **5.5 Protection of Children from Harm**

### **ACCESS TO LICENSED PREMISES**

5.5.1 The wide range of premises that require licensing means that children can be expected to visit many of these, often on their own, to buy food and/or for entertainment.

5.5.2 Although the 2003 Act details certain age and/or time limitations on the admission of accompanied or unaccompanied children to certain types of licensed premises, the Council recognises that additional limitations may have to be considered where it appears necessary to protect them from physical, moral or psychological harm.

5.5.3 The Council will consider the merits of each application before deciding whether to impose conditions limiting the access of children to individual premises.

5.5.4 While no policy can anticipate every situation, the following are examples of premises that will raise concern:

- where entertainment or services of an adult or sexual nature is commonly provided;
- where there have been convictions of members of the current staff at the premises for serving alcohol to minors or with a reputation for underage drinking;
- with a known association with drug taking or dealing;
- where there is a strong element of gambling on the premises (but not, for example, the simple presence of a small number of cash prize gaming machines); and

- where the supply of alcohol for consumption on the premises is the exclusive or primary purpose of the services provided at the premises.
- 5.5.5 It is not possible to give an exhaustive list of what amounts to entertainment or services of an adult or sexual nature and the Council acknowledges that any such proposal will require careful discussion with the applicant and responsible authorities. However, as a guide (notwithstanding the implications of the re classification of lap dancing type venues brought about by section 27 of the Policing and Crime Act 2009), the provision of topless bar staff, striptease, lap-table or pole-dancing, performances involving feigned violence or horrific incidents, feigned or actual sexual acts or fetishism, or entertainment involving strong or offensive language would be included in any such considerations.
- 5.5.6 When dealing with a licence application where limiting the access of children is considered necessary, the Council may consider any of the following options, in combination where appropriate:
- limitations on the hours when children may be present;
  - limitations on the exclusion of the presence of children under certain ages when particular specified activities are taking place;
  - limitations on the parts of premises to which children might be given access;
  - age limitations (below 18);
  - requirements for an accompanying adult (including for example, a combination of requirements which provide that children under a particular age must be accompanied by an adult); and
  - full exclusion of people under 18 from the premises when any licensable activities are taking place.
- 5.5.7 The Council will not impose conditions on licences or certificates requiring that children be admitted to any premises and, where no limitation is imposed, this will be left to the discretion of the individual licensee. However, where applicants volunteer prohibitions and limitations in their operating schedules and no relevant representations have been made to the Council, these will become conditions attached to the licence/certificate conditions and will be enforceable as such.

## **RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY**

- 5.5.8 The Council recognises the Croydon Children's Safeguarding Board and any successor groups to be the 'responsible authority' competent to advise on matters relating to the 'protection of children from harm', and to whom copies of applications should be sent.

## **CHILDREN AND REGULATED ENTERTAINMENT**

- 5.5.12 The Council considers that specific arrangements relating to the supervision and safety of children may be required for occasions when they go to see and/or take part in regulated entertainments arranged especially for them and,

where appropriate, will consider attaching appropriate Conditions to licences and certificates.

### **CHILDREN IN LICENSED PREMISES – GENERALLY**

5.5.13 The Council will expect applicants to demonstrate in their Operating Schedule that suitable and sufficient measures have been identified and will be implemented and maintained to protect children from harm, having due regard to the style, characteristics and activities of their particular premises and/or events.

5.5.14 Whilst children may be adequately protected from harm by the action taken to protect adults, they may also need special consideration and no policy can anticipate every situation. Applicants should consider the following influencing factors, for which there is the potential for children to be exposed, when addressing the issue of protecting children from harm during the preparation of their Operating Schedule:

- drugs, drug taking or drug dealing
- gambling
- activities of an adult or sexual nature
- incidents of violence or disorder
- environmental pollution such as noise or smoke
- special hazards such as falls from heights
- opportunities to purchase, acquire or consume alcohol

Note: A number of these factors are listed in more details in paragraph 5.5.6, but as this Policy applies to a wide range of premises and activities, the above list will not be applicable in all cases, and in some cases additional matters may need addressing.

5.5.15 Protection of children from harm issues may be addressed by the following examples of recommended management practice being included in operating schedules, having due regard to the type of premises and/or activities:

- effective and responsible management of premises
- provision of a sufficient number of people employed or engaged to secure the protection of children, including child performers, from harm
- appropriate instruction, training and supervision of those employed or engaged to secure the protection of children from harm
- adoption of best practice guidance (Public Places Charter)
- limitations on the hours when children may be present in all or parts of the premises
- limitations or exclusions by age when certain activities are taking place
- imposition of requirement for children to be accompanied by an adult
- appropriate instruction and training for counter staff in the prevention of underage sales, including acceptance of accredited 'proof of age' identification, such as a photo card driving licence, a passport, a citizens

card, a validate card or a scheme which carries the PASS hologram logo and keeping a 'refusal' book.

- 5.5.16 Additionally, when preparing their Operating Schedules, applicants are recommended to seek advice from Council Licensing and Child Protection Officers.
- 5.5.17 The Council will consider attaching Conditions to licences and certificates to protect children from harm.
- 5.5.18 While the Council expects Licence holders to comply with the law, the 2003 Act details a number of specific offences designed to protect children in licensed premises and the Council will work closely with the police to ensure the appropriate enforcement of the law, especially relating to the underage sale and supply of alcohol to children.
- 5.5.19 While each case will be treated on its merits, where offences are disclosed the Trading Standards Service, as a responsible authority under the Licensing Act 2003, will consider seeking a review of a premises licence.
- 5.5.20 Designated premises supervisors and personal licence holders are also reminded of their responsibilities under the legislation to ensure that the licensing objectives are met, specifically here with regard to the protection of children from harm and are also reminded that enforcement action is not restricted solely to premises licence or certificate holders.

## **6. INTEGRATING STRATEGIES and AVOIDING DUPLICATION**

- 6.1 There are many stakeholders in the leisure industry covering a wide range of disciplines and although their strategies are not always directly related to the promotion of the licensing objectives, they often indirectly impact upon them.
- 6.2 The Council therefore acknowledges the importance of co-ordinating and integrating these policies, strategies and initiatives and will maintain multi-disciplinary working groups to ensure its licensing policy integrates with local crime prevention, planning, transport, tourism, equality schemes and cultural strategies, as well as any other plans relating to the management of the town centres and the night-time economy.

### **CRIME PREVENTION**

- 6.3 Conditions attached to Licences and Certificates will, so far as possible, reflect local crime prevention strategies. Examples of such conditions can be found in the Pool of Conditions relating to prevention of crime and disorder contained in the Statutory Guidance to the Act.

### **CULTURAL STRATEGIES**

- 6.4 The Council will make arrangements to monitor the impact of licensing on regulated entertainment, particularly live music, ensuring that only necessary,



proportionate and reasonable licensing conditions impose any restrictions on such events.

- 6.5 Where there is any indication that such events are being deterred by non-statutory licensing requirements, the statement of licensing policy will be examined to see if the situation might be reversed.

## **TRANSPORT**

- 6.6 The Council will, if necessary make arrangements with Croydon Borough Police and other licensing enforcement officers for reports to be made on any matters relating to the need for the swift and safe dispersal of people from the town centre to avoid concentrations which can produce disorder and disturbance.

## **TOURISM AND EMPLOYMENT**

- 6.7 Arrangements will be made for licensing committees to receive, when appropriate, reports on the following matters to ensure these are reflected in their considerations:

- the needs of the local tourist economy and the cultural strategy for the Borough, and,
- the employment situation in the Borough and the need for new investment and employment where appropriate

## **PLANNING AND BUILDING CONTROL**

- 6.8 The Council recognises that there should be a clear separation of the planning, building control and licensing regimes in order to avoid duplication and inefficiency.
- 6.9 Licensing applications will not be a re-run of the planning application and will not cut across decisions made by the planning committee or permissions granted on appeal.
- 6.10 The Council will however expect applications for premises licences or for a variation to an existing premises licence at permanent commercial premises to be from businesses having the relevant planning consent for the property concerned. In addition, persons submitting temporary event notices should ensure the premises in question has the requisite planning consent for the proposed activities and hours of operation. Where this is not the case, applicants will be expected to show good reason why the premises do not have planning permission.
- 6.11 The Croydon Local Plan sets out the policy that will be used to determine planning applications for any changes of use that require planning permission, unless material considerations indicate otherwise. Some changes of use do not require planning permission but an application for prior approval may be required to ascertain whether there are matters

related to the change of use that do require planning permission. Applicants should contact the Council's Development Management service at [development.management@croydon.gov.uk](mailto:development.management@croydon.gov.uk) with any enquiries related to planning applications or the prior approval process.

- 6.12 Any application for planning permission will be expected to take into account the impact of noise and fumes (and other forms of potential nuisance) on neighbouring premises and to provide details of any mitigating measures, as applicable.
- 6.13 The Council will ensure that if requested, reports will be sent from the licensing committee to the planning committee advising them of the situation regarding licensed premises in Croydon, including the general impact of alcohol related crime and disorder, to assist them in their decision-making.

### **ADVANCING EQUALITY**

- 6.14 Applicants and licensees must make themselves familiar with the law and their responsibilities set out within the Equality Act 2010 and relevant guidance for businesses, which can be found on the Equality & Human Rights Commission website
- The Act makes discrimination against any person (including employees and customers) unlawful.
  - Section 149 (7) of the Act defines the relevant protected characteristics as age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex, and sexual orientation.
  - Any activity in breach of the Act may be considered an offence and may lead to enforcement by the Equality and Human Rights Commission.
- 6.15 The Council recognises its public sector equality duty under the Equality Act 2010 and the legal obligation to have due regard, when exercising its functions, to the need to eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation and other conduct prohibited by the Act, to advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not and to foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.
- 6.16 The Council will assess and consult on the likely impact and monitor for any adverse impact on the advancement of equality which may arise as a result of this Policy Document and will publish the results.

### **DUPLICATION**

- 6.17 The Council will, so far as possible, avoid duplication with other legislation and regulatory regimes that already place obligations on employees and operators, e.g. the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974, the Environmental Protection Act 1990, the Regulatory Reform Fire Safety Order 2005 and the Equality Act 2010 in respect of accessibility for disabled people.

- 6.18 Conditions relating to public safety will only be attached to premises licences and club premises certificates where considered necessary for the promotion of that licensing objective and not covered by any other legislation and where regulations do not cover the unique circumstances of certain licensable activities in specific premises.
- 6.19 The Council acknowledges that bingo clubs are dealt with under the Gambling Act 2005 and will have due regard to the relevant advice regarding duplicating licence conditions which has been given under both this legislation and the 2003 Act when dealing with applications relating to alcohol, regulated entertainment or late night refreshment under the 2003 Act.

## **7. LIVE MUSIC, DANCING AND THEATRE**

- 7.1 In its role of implementing local authority cultural strategies, the Council recognises the need to encourage and promote the broadest possible range of entertainment, particularly live music, dance, street arts and theatre, for the wider cultural benefits of the community, especially for and/or involving children. In order to assist performers and entertainers, consideration will be given to obtaining licences for public spaces within the Borough where such uses take place/could take place on a regular basis.
- 7.2 In considering applications for such events, this cultural need will be carefully balanced against possible neighbourhood disturbance so that, when determining what conditions to attach to licences/certificates to promote the licensing objectives, the Council will be aware of the need to avoid measures which might deter such events by imposing substantial indirect costs.

## **9. STANDARDISED CONDITIONS**

- 9.1 Where Conditions are properly attached to licences or certificates they will be tailored to the individual style and characteristics of the particular premises and events concerned.

## **10. ENFORCEMENT**

- 10.1 It is essential that licensed premises are maintained and operated so as to ensure the continued promotion of the licensing objectives and compliance with the specific requirements of the 2003 Act and it is the responsibility of premises licence holders and designated premises supervisors (where applicable) to ensure this happens and that regulatory compliance is maintained. The Council and its partners will make arrangements to monitor premises and take appropriate enforcement action to ensure this, but enforcement action should be considered to be the last resort and such intervention should not be necessary where premises are operated & managed effectively.
- 10.2 Each of the Responsible Authorities under the Act may make representations on an application or seek a review of a premises licence/club premises

certificate, based on concerns around any of the licensing objectives. That said, it is anticipated that specific responsible authorities will take a central advisory & enforcement role, as necessary, with regard to relevant licensing objectives, for example –

- Prevention of crime and disorder – Police
- Prevention of Public Nuisance – Council Environmental Health (Pollution) Team and the Planning Department
- Public Safety – Council Food & Safety Team or Health and Safety Executive (as applicable) and the London Fire Brigade
- Protection of Children from Harm – Croydon Children’s Safeguarding Board, Police and the Trading Standards Team

10.3 Under the departmental enforcement policy using the principles of risk assessment, the Council will work closely with the responsible authorities in enforcing licensing law and inspecting licensed premises. This should ensure that resources are more effectively concentrated on problem and high risk premises.

10.4 The Council will carry out its regulatory functions in accordance with good enforcement practice and particular regard will be had to fundamental principles. In that regard, Enforcement shall be:

- Targeted
- Consistent
- Transparent
- Proportionate
- Necessary

Any enforcement activity shall be undertaken in a fair, open and consistent manner in conformity with the above principles.

The Home Office has produced Guidance under Section 182 of the Act and the following paragraphs from that Guidance are considered particularly relevant to this matter.

7.7 A TEN does not relieve the premises user from any requirements under planning law for appropriate planning permission where it is required.

## **Who can give a temporary event notice?**

### **Personal licence holders**

7.23 A personal licence holder can give a TEN at any premises on up to 50 occasions in a calendar year. This limit is inclusive of any late TENs (subject to a maximum of 10) given in the same year. The use of each TEN must of course observe the limits described above, including the limit of 15 (20) TENs in respect of each premises in a calendar year.

## **Non-personal licence holders**

7.24 The 2003 Act provides that any individual aged 18 or over may give a TEN to authorise the carrying on of all licensable activities under the Licensing Act 2003, whether or not that individual holds a personal licence. Such an individual will not, therefore, have met the requirements that apply to a personal licence holder under Part 6 of the 2003 Act. Where alcohol is not intended to be sold, this should not matter. However, many events will involve a combination of licensable activities and the 2003 Act limits the number of notices that may be given by any non-personal licence holder to five occasions in a calendar year (inclusive of any late TENs – subject to a maximum of 2 - in the same year). In every other respect, the Guidance and information set out in the paragraphs above applies.

## **ROLE OF THE LICENSING AUTHORITY**

7.28 If the licensing authority receives an objection notice from the police or EHA that is not withdrawn, it must (in the case of a standard TEN only) hold a hearing to consider the objection unless all parties agree that this is unnecessary. The licensing committee may decide to allow the licensable activities to go ahead as stated in the notice. If the notice is in connection with licensable activities at licensed premises, the licensing authority may also impose one or more of the existing licence or certificate conditions on the TEN (insofar as such conditions are not inconsistent with the event) if it considers that this is appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives. If the authority decides to impose conditions, it must give notice to the premises user which includes a statement of conditions (a “notice (statement of conditions)”) and provide a copy to each relevant party. Alternatively, it can decide that the event would undermine the licensing objectives and should not take place. In this case, the licensing authority must give a counter notice.

7.29 Premises users are not required to be on the premises during the event authorised by the TEN, but they will remain liable to prosecution for certain offences that may be committed at the premises during the period covered by it. These include, for example, the offences of the sale of alcohol to a person who is drunk; persistently selling alcohol to children and allowing disorderly conduct on licensed premises.

7.30 In the case of an event authorised by a TEN, failure to adhere to the requirements of the 2003 Act, such as the limitation of no more than 499 being present at any one time, would mean that the event was unauthorised. In such circumstances, the premises user would be liable to prosecution.

## **POLICE AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH INTERVENTION**

7.32 The system of permitted temporary activities gives police and EHAs the opportunity to consider whether they should object to a TEN on the basis of any of the licensing objectives.

7.33 If the police or EHA believe that allowing the premises to be used in accordance with the TEN will undermine the licensing objectives, they must give the premises user and the licensing authority an objection notice. The objection notice must be

given within the period of three working days following the day on which they received the TEN.

7.34 Where a standard TEN was given, the licensing authority must consider the objection at a hearing before a counter notice can be issued. At the hearing, the police, EHA and the premises user may make representations to the licensing authority. Following the hearing, the licensing authority may decide to impose conditions which already apply to an existing premises licence or club premises certificate at the venue or issue a counter notice to prevent the event going ahead.

## **Modification**

7.37 As noted above, the police or EHA (as “relevant persons”) may contact the premises user to discuss their objections and try to come to an agreement which will allow the proposed licensable activities to proceed. The TEN can be modified (for example, by changing the details of the parts of the premises that are to be used for the event, the description of the nature of the intended activities or their duration). The other relevant person has to agree for the modification to be made. There is no scope under the 2003 Act for the modification of a late TEN.

## **APPLYING CONDITIONS TO A TEN**

7.38 The 2003 Act provides that only the licensing authority can impose conditions to a TEN from the existing conditions on the premises licence or club premises certificate at the venue. The licensing authority can only do so:

- if the police or the EHA have objected to the TEN;
- if that objection has not been withdrawn;
- if there is a licence or certificate in relation to at least a part of the premises in respect of which the TEN is given;
- and if the licensing authority considers it appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives to impose one or more conditions.

7.39 This decision is one for the licensing authority alone, regardless of the premises user’s views or willingness to accept conditions. The conditions must be notified to the premises user on the form prescribed by regulations.

2.2 All relevant parties have been made aware of the date, time and location of the Sub Committee meeting.