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STATEMENT OF LICENSING POLICY

Review June 2010

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London Borough of Hammersmith &
Fulham statement of licensing policy
Issued November 2010

This policy has been prepared in accordance
with guidance issued under the latest
Section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003.

**If you would like more information,
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1 Foreword

1.1 The Licensing Authority will have regard to this policy when carrying out its functions under the Licensing Act 2003.

1.2 The Licensing Act 2003 requires the Licensing Authority to publish this statement of licensing policy. This policy will be used as a guide in decision making with regard to licensing matters.

1.3 The legislation provides a clear focus on the promotion of four statutory objectives which must be addressed when licensing functions are undertaken, these are:

- The prevention of crime and disorder;
- Public safety;
- The prevention of public nuisance; and
- The protection of children from harm.

Each objective is of equal importance. It is important to note that there are no other licensing objectives, so that these four objectives are paramount considerations at all times.

1.4 The Licensing Authority is keen to promote the cultural life of our borough and licensing will be approached with a view to encouraging all forms of licensable activity that are carried out in ways consistent with the Licensing Objectives.

1.5 Our licensing policy is designed to build upon the work presently carried out by the Licensing Authority to maintain a dynamic, innovative and attractive place to live, work and relax. The council has prepared a number of strategies that contain visions, aims and objectives to promote, improve and protect the borough. Not only has this Licensing Statement been prepared to promote the four Licensing Objectives under the Licensing Act 2003, the Licensing Authority has had regard to the local strategies which have been developed for the borough, its residents, businesses, workers and visitors. The Licensing Authority intends to secure the proper integration with local crime prevention, planning, transport, tourism and cultural strategies and council's equality agenda by ensuring our licensing statement is consistent with their aims and objectives.

1.6 The Licensing Authority will seek to implement the policy in a positive and inclusive way for the whole community

1.7 The council's vision of the improvements it wishes to secure in the local quality of life comes under it's objectives of

- Putting Residents First
- Delivering value for money
- Cracking down on crime and antisocial behaviour
- A borough of opportunity
- A cleaner greener borough

1.8 Our aim is to target premises, which are causing problems within our communities and have a lighter touch for the majority of businesses and community activities, which enhance peoples' lives by providing worthwhile opportunities for the enjoyment of leisure time without having a negative impact. Premises that are associated with any crime, produce disorder, threaten public safety,

generate public nuisance or threaten the well being of our children will be targeted for enforcement action.

- 1.9 Residents also have the benefit of the right to challenge a licensing decision of the Licensing Authority, by appealing to the Magistrates Court.
- 1.10 An effective licensing policy, alongside other initiatives, can work towards promoting the positive aspects, such as increasing the leisure industry provision for the community and encouraging regeneration of town centres, as well as controlling the negative impacts such as increase in noise, nuisance, anti-social behaviour and crime and disorder.
- 1.11 Through this policy the Licensing Authority hopes that local people and visitors to Hammersmith & Fulham will have better opportunities to enjoy their leisure time safely without fear of violence, intimidation or disorder while on, arriving at or leaving licensed premises. In addition, and in response to concerns about the impact of longer trading hours on behaviour and disturbance at night, we have given the protection of local residents, whose lives can be blighted by disturbance and antisocial behaviour associated with the behaviour of some people visiting places of entertainment, a central place in our strategy. The Unitary Development Plan (UDP) sets out the council's planning policies for developing land, improving transport and protecting the environment. The council is required to determine planning applications in accordance with the UDP, the London Plan and any other material considerations.
- 1.12 Hammersmith & Fulham is a socially diverse area with a cosmopolitan population, sharing the advantages and disadvantages of inner city life. This presents the challenge of securing the safety and amenity of residential communities while facilitating a sustainable entertainment and cultural industry. To date, the Licensing Authority has been successful in seeking to strike this balance, and has a proven track record of treating each application in a fair and considered way.
- 1.13 Green spaces have been protected and extended throughout the 1990s to improve the local quality of life. The borough is home to Europe's largest shopping centre Westfield, three major football clubs; Chelsea, Fulham and Queens Park Rangers, national exhibition centres; Olympia and Earls Court 2 and one of London's major live entertainment venues, the HMV Hammersmith Apollo.
- 1.14 The Licensing Act requires the Licensing Authority to review the licensing policy every three years. All reviews will be subject to further consultation with all stakeholders and any revised policy will be published. Issues that arise concerning implementation of the policy will be recorded in an issue log and taken into account during any review.

2 Introduction and purpose

- 2.1 The Licensing Authority for the London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham makes this Statement of Licensing Policy in accordance with section 5 of the Licensing Act 2003.
- 2.2 This policy statement has amongst other things, five main purposes, which are:
 - **To inform Elected Members** of the Licensing Committee of powers of the Licensing Authority and the boundaries within which to make decisions.

- **To inform licence applicants** of the parameters within which the Licensing Authority will make licensing decisions and how licensed premises are likely to be able to operate within the borough.
- **To inform local residents and businesses** of the considerations which the Licensing Authority will take when making licensing decisions and how their needs will be addressed.
- **To support Responsible Authorities** to use their powers under the Licensing Act 2003 to promote the four Licensing Objectives.
- **To support a case in a court of law** if the Licensing Authority has to demonstrate how it arrived at its licensing decisions.

2.3 The policy relates to the following activities (known as licensable activities) that are required to be licensed under the act:

- a. The retail sale of alcohol including licensing of individuals, premises, wholesale of alcohol to members of the public and purchases via the internet or mail order;
- b. The supply of alcohol to members of club premises;
- c. The provision of regulated entertainment in the presence of an audience. Regulated entertainment includes:
 - film exhibitions
 - performances of a play
 - indoor sporting events
 - boxing or wrestling events
 - live music performances
 - playing of recorded music
 - performances of dance
 - the provision of facilities for making music and provision of dance facilities (and anything of a similar description);
- d. The licensing of activities on a temporary basis, TENs (temporary event notices); and
- e. The provision of late night refreshment i.e. supply of hot food or drink from premises, anytime between 11pm and 5am.

2.4 The two main types of licence issued under the legislation are personal and premises licences. Club premises certificates can also be issued for qualifying clubs carrying out qualifying club activities. TENs may be issued for licensable activities involving no more than 499 people & lasting no more than 96 hours (4 days). References to licences in this document include certificates, TENs or other permissions under the act.

2.5 Licensing is about regulating licensable activities on licensed premises, by qualifying clubs and at temporary events within the terms of the 2003 Act. The conditions attached to licences will be focused on matters that are within the control of individual licensees. Accordingly, conditions will centre on the premises and in the vicinity of those premises. What is in the vicinity will depend on the facts of each individual case. But the Licensing Authority will primarily focus on the direct impact of the activities at the licensed premises on members of the public living, working or engaged in normal activity in the area concerned.

2.6 Every application made to the Licensing Authority will be considered on its own merits. This policy will be used as a basis in coming to consistent and transparent decisions on licence applications.

- 2.7 The Licensing Authority has taken full account of the guidance issued to it by the Secretary of State under section 182 of the Licensing Act (available from www.culture.gov.uk). Where it is necessary to depart from that guidance, the Licensing Authority will give its reasons for doing so.
- 2.8 Additionally in formulating this policy document the Licensing Authority has had regard to the provisions of the European Convention on Human Rights, the Equality Act 2010 and has taken into account the provisions of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998.
- 2.9 The scope of this policy covers all applications made under the Licensing Act 2003. Designated sports grounds, events and exhibition centres are the subject of separate legislation. Consideration of applications for premises licences will be limited to those activities that are licensable under the 2003 Act.
- 2.10 Nothing in this policy will undermine any person from applying for a variety of permissions under the act.
- 2.11 The Policy has been drawn up in consultation with the following:
- Metropolitan Police;
 - London Fire, Emergency and Planning Authority;
 - Representatives of holders of premises licences in the borough;
 - Representatives of holders of club premises certificates in the borough;
 - Representatives of holders of personal licences in the borough;
 - Representatives of residents and businesses in the area, including resident groups, tenants associations and societies;
 - The Area Child Protection Committee; Health service including PCT, Accident and Emergency and the London Ambulance service;
 - British Transport Police;
 - Public transport undertakers;
 - Neighbouring authorities;
 - British Institute of Inn keeping;
 - Chamber of Commerce;
 - Drug and alcohol action team;
 - Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership;
 - Trade unions;
 - Other relevant organisations that could be affected by this policy.
- 2.12 This policy comes into force on Xth November 2010.
- 2.13 This policy is not intended to duplicate existing legislation and regulatory regimes that already place obligations on employers.

3 Fundamental principles

- 3.1 In carrying out its licensing functions, the Licensing Authority will actively seek to promote the four Licensing Objectives set out in section 4 of the act, these are:
- The prevention of crime and disorder;

- Public safety;
- The prevention of public nuisance;
- The protection of children from harm.

- 3.2 To achieve these objectives the Licensing Authority will use its full range of powers and engage all relevant responsible authorities including those relating to planning, transport, crime and disorder. Accordingly, the Licensing Authority will enter appropriate partnership arrangements, working closely with the police, the fire authority, local businesses, community representatives and local people in meeting these objectives.
- 3.3 The Licensing Authority has significant experience and awareness of the requirements of, and issues surrounding, the entertainment and leisure industry, and we will work with our stakeholders to ensure mutual co-existence.
- 3.4 The Licensing Act 2003 provides the entertainment and leisure industries with greater freedom and flexibility to meet the demands of its customers but also provides some extra powers for the Licensing Authority and the police to work closely to protect residents from disturbance.
- 3.5 Deregulation inevitably brings with it a higher degree of self-regulation by licence and certificate holders. This shift means that the primary responsibility for controlling activities on licensed premises firmly rests on the licence holders and managers of such premises. This Licensing Authority, with support from the other enforcement agencies will keep the activities of these licence holders under review. This means that all concerned must work closely together in partnership for the community of which both businesses and residents form a part.
- 3.6 Interested Parties and Responsible Authorities may view applications for Club Premises Certificates and Premises Licences, and may make representations to the Licensing Authority where they believe the application undermines one or more of the Licensing Objectives. (see Glossary of terms for Interested Party and Responsible Authority definitions)
- 3.7 All relevant representations will be considered during the decision making process, unless they are considered to be frivolous, vexatious or repetitious. All representations must be made to the Licensing Authority. Only written representations sent by e-mail, post or hand delivered will be accepted, however, where circumstances prevent this, the Licensing Authority shall consider any other forms of representation on an individual basis.
- 3.8 If relevant representations are received by the Licensing Authority, the application will be determined by a Licensing Panel consisting of a sub committee of Councillors of the Licensing Committee. Unopposed applications will be granted by licensing officers under delegated powers. In making decisions on licence applications, the Licensing Panel must have regard to the Licensing Act 2003 and relevant Regulations, the Guidance published by the Department of Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) under s.182 of the Licensing Act 2003, and this Statement of Licensing Policy.
- 3.9 Applicants should also have regard to these documents when preparing their application
- 3.10 Where relevant representations have been received, the conditions attached will relate to the Licensing Objectives and be restricted to matters within the control of individual licence holders.
- 3.11 In making decisions on licensing applications and in imposing conditions, the Licensing Authority will primarily focus on the direct impact of the activities taking place at the licensed premises on

members of public living, working or engaged in normal activity in the area concerned relating to the four Licensing Objectives.

4 Licence Conditions

Mandatory Conditions

4.1 New mandatory conditions have been introduced for all existing and future Premises Licences and Club Premises Certificates authorising the sale and supply of alcohol, see Appendix 1 for details. From 6th April 2010, these conditions:

- Ban irresponsible drink promotions;
- Ban the dispensing of alcohol directly into the mouth; and
- Ensure that customers have access to free tap water so that they can space out their drinks and not get too intoxicated too quickly.

From 1st October 2010, these conditions will also:

- Require an age verification policy to be in place to prevent underage sales; and
- Ensure that customers have the opportunity to choose small measures of beers, ciders, spirits and wine.

General Pool of Conditions

4.2 Necessary and proportionate conditions, which relate to the Licensing Objectives will be drawn in particular circumstances from the National Pool of Conditions, issued by the Department of Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS). Further information regarding these conditions can be found at www.dcms.gov.uk. This does not preclude the Licensing Authority attaching other conditions if deemed appropriate.

The Licensing Authority has its own local pool of conditions (see Appendix 2 for details) that it will apply to premises, as necessary, in line with this Policy. Applicants should consider the National Pool and local pool of conditions and incorporate them into their operating schedules, as they consider necessary to promote each of the Licensing Objectives.

Football Conditions

4.3 The Licensing Authority acknowledges that it is unique in the fact that it has 3 major football clubs within it's boundaries. Given the size of our borough and the raised level of risk of Crime and Disorder occurring on match days any premises in the vicinity of our football grounds will be expected to robustly deal with this area in their operating schedule.

4.4 Where a representation is made to an application, by the Police or another Responsible Authority the Licensing Authority may apply enhanced "match day" conditions to assure the Licensing Objectives are met: This may include the following conditions – note this list is not exhaustive:

- Restriction of hours in the run up to and after Kick Off
- Restriction of sales of alcohol in bottles or the use of glass for any drinks on match days

- Conditions for premises to robustly control the spillage of customers onto the highway through overcrowding to prevent their customers from drinking or taking alcohol out onto the street outside the premises on match days.
- The ability for the Police or Licensing Authority to require the premises to close on grounds of Public Safety if required

4.5 The Licensing Authority acknowledges that off licences can also play a major part in the overall impact to the Crime and Disorder objective and as such would seek to ensure these conditions are also mirrored as required on off licences identified by the Police and Licensing Authority as having a potential impact. The Police and Licensing Authority are especially keen to control the sale of glass bottles on match days and as such may require that no bottles are sold on match days.

4.6 It has also been the experience of the Licensing Authority that at times it may be required to completely close off licences and on licensed premises depending on the information received by the Football Intelligence Unit. In order to ensure this can be effectively controlled the Licensing Authority and the Football unit will liaise with premises at the earliest opportunity in order to discuss closure. Informal cooperation will always be preferred however where formal closure under s161 is required, this will automatically lead to a review of that premises licence and the potential for additional conditions to be imposed.

4.7 Licence holders will be required to ensure that they and their staff comply at all times with all conditions attached to their licence.

5 Licensing hours

5.1 Where there is a relevant representation, the Licensing Authority will consider each particular case on its merits having regard in particular to the following matters:

- Whether the licensed activities are likely to cause an adverse impact especially on local residents, and, if there is potential to cause adverse impact, what, if any, appropriate measures will be put in place to prevent it;
- Whether there will be a substantial increase in the cumulative adverse impact from these or similar activities, on an adjacent residential area;
- Whether there is a suitable level of public transport accessibility to and from the premises at the appropriate times;
- Whether the activity will be likely to lead to a harmful and unmanageable increase in car parking demand in surrounding residential streets suffering high levels of parking stress or on roads forming part of the Strategic London Road Network or the London Bus Priority Network leading to harm to the Licensing Objectives of the prevention of crime, disorder and nuisance;
- Whether the premises has an authorised or lawful use under town planning legislation;
- Whether there have been any representations made by the Police, or other relevant agency or representative.

5.2 The Licensing Authority will closely scrutinise extended hours applications to ensure that the Licensing Objectives are met. In determining an application the licensing committee might decide

that the circumstances are such that a restriction on hours is the only appropriate means to achieve the Licensing Objectives. If an hours restriction is imposed, the Licensing Authority will normally require that customers should be allowed a maximum of thirty minutes to consume alcohol.

- 5.3 In determining representations to an application, which incorporates an external area to the premises, the licensing committee might decide that the circumstances are such that a restriction on hours in that area is the only appropriate means to achieve the Licensing Objectives.
- 5.4 The Licensing Authority will not normally approve an application for a licence unless the applicant can demonstrate that the premises have the appropriate (in terms of the activity and hours sought) planning permission or lawful use.
- 5.5 Exceptions may be made where special circumstances can be demonstrated by the applicant why the application should be considered and approved although the planning status of the premises has not been finalised.
- 5.6 It will be the normal policy of the Licensing Authority to allow shops, stores and supermarkets to provide sales of alcohol for consumption off the premises at any times (in line with permitted planning hours) when the retail outlet is open for shopping unless there are good reasons based on the Licensing Objectives for restricting those hours. Should there be evidence regarding street drinking issues and disorder issues in the vicinity of this type of premises, the Licensing Authority may restrict the hours of sale of alcohol.

6. Cumulative Impact

- 6.1 In determining an application, where there has been a relevant representation, the Licensing Authority will, where appropriate, take into account the cumulative (collective) effect of the number, type and density of licensed premises already existing in the area. A saturation of licensed premises can attract customers to an area to such a degree, that it has an adverse impact on the surrounding area beyond the control of individual licence holders.
- 6.2 Where the cumulative effect of many licensed premises within an area gives rise to problems of public disorder and nuisance in the surrounding area the council may consider it inappropriate for any further licensed premises to be established in the area or capacities to be increased. In such circumstances, an application for a licence for activities, which would undermine the promotion of any of the four Licensing Objectives would be refused.
- 6.3 In 2009 the Licensing Authority identified Fulham Broadway as an area where the number, type and density of premises selling alcohol for consumption on the premises was having a serious negative impact on the local community and local amenities. In order to ensure that residents are protected from the negative impact of late night local licensing activities, the Licensing Authority has adopted a special policy. This policy is set out in Appendix 3 and applies to all applications in that area, except applications for Personal Licences. The special policy will be reviewed regularly to assess whether it is still needed or should be expanded or amended.
- 6.4 The absence of a special policy in other areas does not prevent any Responsible Authority or Interested Party from making representations on the grounds that the premises will give rise to a negative cumulative impact in the area in question, on one or more of the four Licensing Objectives.

- 6.5 Where there is sufficient evidence that another particular area has reached a point where existing licensing activity is at such levels that if by granting a licence, it would contribute to the negative impact in the area, the council may adopt a further special policy.
- 6.6 If any further special policies were adopted it would not be absolute and each application would still have to be considered on its own merits.
- 6.7 In coming to any decision regarding cumulative impact the Licensing Authority will also have regard to other mechanisms outside of the licensing regime which may also be available to address this issue, these are:
- Planning controls (where development or change of use is involved, or where trading hours are limited by planning conditions)
 - Police enforcement of the normal law concerning disorder and anti-social behaviour. Prosecution of any personal licence holder or member of staff at such premises who is selling alcohol to people who are drunk.
 - Police powers to close down instantly for up to 24 hours any licensed premises or temporary events on grounds of disorder, the likelihood of disorder or excessive noise emanating from the premises.
 - The power of the police, other responsible authorities, a local resident, business or Councillor to seek a review of the licence or certificate in question.

7 Promotion of other strategies

- 7.1 The Licensing Authority will monitor the impact of licensing on the provision of regulated entertainment, and particularly live music and dancing. Only necessary, proportionate and reasonable licensing conditions will be imposed on such events. The council recognises that as part of implementing cultural strategies, account needs to be taken of the need to encourage and promote a broad range of entertainment, particularly live music, dancing, street arts and theatre for the wider cultural benefit of the community.
- 7.2 Arrangements have been made for licensing committees to receive, when appropriate, reports on the needs of the local tourist economy.
- 7.3 The Licensing Authority will keep the licensing committee apprised of the employment situation in the area and the need for new investment and employment where appropriate.
- 7.4 The Licensing Authority will also report to local transport committees with regard to the need to disperse people from town centres in order to avoid concentrations of people that can produce nuisance and disorder.
- 7.5 The Equalities Act 2010 obliges public authorities to have due regard to the need to eliminate unlawful discrimination and to promote equality of opportunity and good relations between persons of different groups. The council has an Equal Opportunities Policy and this revised Statement of Licensing Policy will be monitored for any adverse impact on the promotion of opportunities for all.

7.6 The council will ensure its various strategies and policies are joined up to achieve the Licensing Objectives in the interests of clarity for applicants and effective determination. This will include taking into account the following:

- Public Protection and Safety Division's Enforcement Policy;
- Crime and Disorder Reduction strategy;
- Community Safety strategy;
- Drugs and Alcohol strategy;
- Equal Opportunities policy;
- Cultural and Tourism strategies including promotion of live music and community events;
- Objectives of the Private Security Industry Authority;
- Responsibilities under Anti Social Behaviour Act 2003;
- Home Office Safer Clubbing Guide. See: www.drugs.gov.uk/Reports;
- LACORS/TSI Code of Practice on Test Purchasing
- Health Act 2006
- Violent Crime Reduction Act 2006
- Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005

8 Prevention of crime and disorder

- 8.1 The Licensing Authority will require the applicant to detail in their operating schedule the steps proposed to ensure the deterrence and prevention of crime and disorder, on and in the vicinity of the premises, having regard to their location, character, condition, the nature and extent of the proposed use and the persons likely to resort to the premises. Please refer to Section 15 – Operating Schedule.
- 8.2 The Licensing Authority will require the licence holder to indicate what steps will be put in place to control the excessive consumption of alcohol and drunkenness on relevant premises in order to reduce the risk of anti social behaviour occurring elsewhere after customers have left the premises.
- 8.3 The Licensing Authority is aware of the link between the supply of discounted liquor and incidents of alcohol related disorder as well as the impact that excessive consumption of alcohol or binge drinking can have on public health and will consider whether any measures or restrictions are placed on alcohol sales to prevent binge drinking and promote 'sensible drinking'
- 8.4 The Licensing Authority will use the powers contained within the Licensing Act to ensure operators' promotional activities do not undermine the Licensing Objectives. Where alcoholic drinks are heavily or extensively discounted, or there are other forms of promotion such as 'two for one' or 'drink all you can' offers, this is likely to encourage excessive consumption or binge drinking and result in alcohol fuelled incidents of crime and disorder and implications for public safety, public nuisance and may expose children to risk of harm.
- 8.5 Any premises found to be participating in heavily discounted and irresponsible alcohol drinks promotions will be considered as high risk premises for multi-agency compliance and enforcement visits.

- 8.6 The responsible authorities have stated that where evidence shows that a premises' alcohol drinks promotions are undermining one or more of the Licensing Objectives, then they may instigate a review of the licence.
- 8.7 Off Licences, shops, supermarkets and stores selling alcohol for consumption off the premises have a high risk of crime and disorder as well as being targeted as an easy premises from where to acquire alcohol. Such premises can contribute to anti social behaviour and disorder through the consumption of alcohol on the street and in open spaces by groups of drinkers, through the sale of alcohol to children, and through the sale of alcohol to street drinkers and persons who are already drunk.
- 8.8 The Licensing Authority expects off licences to show particular diligence in areas where these problems are prevalent, and to strictly monitor the way they sell alcohol where the premises are located close to schools and hostels and similar premises that may provide shelter or services to alcohol dependent persons.
- 8.9 It is important that staff working at off licences are suitably trained in the Licensing Act 2003 and can discharge their duties in full compliance with the licence conditions and requirements of the Act. This includes the ability to competently check customers' identification where necessary. The Licensing Authority will particularly consider the following matters where they are material to the individual application:
- The likelihood of any violence, public order or policing problem if the licence is granted;
 - The measures taken to control admission to the premises, and to take reasonable steps to prevent the occurrence of crime and disorder and public nuisance immediately outside the premises, for example on the pavement, in a beer garden, or in a smoking shelter or area as a result of the smoking ban, where and to the extent that these matters are within their control, the use of Security Industry Authority registered door supervisors.
 - Past conduct and prior history of complaints proved against the premises;
 - Whether a dispersal policy has been prepared to minimise the potential for disorder as customers leave the premises; and
 - Any relevant representations.
- 8.10 Where applicable, applicants must show that they can comply with the Home Office guidance Safer Clubbing in relation to the control of illegal drugs on their premises. They should agree a protocol with the Licensing Authority and the police on the handling of illegal drugs found on their premises.
- 8.11 Where applicable, applicants must show that they can comply with the control of weapons on their premises. They should agree a protocol with the Licensing Authority and the police on the handling of weapons found on their premises.
- 8.12 Conditions will, so far as possible, reflect local crime prevention strategies, and the Licensing Authority will also have regard to the views of the local Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership.
- 8.13 Police powers to deal with any disorder have been strengthened and they have a key role to play in the prevention of crime and disorder on licensed premises.
- 8.14 The Police and the Licensing Authority will need to work closely together in order to ensure that this important objective of the Act is fulfilled by any applicants. As a result the Licensing Authority and the Police will sign up to a Memorandum of Understanding. This document will provide an outline of

how the Licensing Authority will liaise, communicate and work to ensure full and proper consultation and effective joint working with this key responsible authority.

- 8.15 It is recommended that applicants discuss the crime prevention procedures in their premises with the Licensing Authority and the police before making a formal application. Licences for any form of public entertainment will be subject to conditions to prohibit entertainment (including film exhibitions) which are likely to lead to disorder or stir up hatred or incite violence towards any section of the public on the grounds of colour, race, ethnic or national origin, disability, religious beliefs, sexual orientation or gender.

9 Public safety

- 9.1 The Licensing Authority will require the applicant to detail in their operating plan the steps proposed to ensure the physical safety of people using the relevant premises or place. Please refer to Section 15 – Operating Schedule
- 9.2 Maximum occupancy limits in the premises licence will be specified only where necessary for the promotion of public safety or the prevention of disorder. Where a capacity limit is already specified in a fire risk assessment, the Licensing Authority will not normally include a limit as a licence condition.
- 9.3 From 1st October 2006 the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 ('the Fire Safety Order') Under article 43 of the Fire Safety Order any conditions imposed by the Licensing Authority that relate to any requirements or prohibitions that are or could be imposed by the Order automatically cease to have effect.
- 9.4 The exception to this will be in cases where the council and the enforcing authority for the fire safety order are one and the same body. For example in designated sports-grounds and stands where the council enforce the fire safety order. In such circumstances fire safety conditions should not be set in new licences, but conditions in existing licences will remain in force and be enforceable by the Licensing Authority.
- 9.5 Safe capacities will be imposed where necessary for the promotion of public safety or the prevention of disorder on the relevant premises. If no safe capacity has been imposed through other legislation, a responsible authority may consider it necessary for a new capacity to be attached to the premises which would apply at any material time when the licensable activities are taking place and make representations to that effect. In certain circumstances, capacity limits may be necessary in preventing disorder, as overcrowded venues can increase the risks of crowds becoming frustrated and hostile. The types of premises subject to safe capacities will be the following;
- Nightclubs
 - Cinemas
 - Theatres
 - Other premises where regulated entertainment is being provided within the meaning of the act
- 9.6 The Licensing Authority will, where appropriate, attach conditions to a licence to ensure public safety, dealing with the following:

- Checks on equipment at specified intervals
- Standards to be maintained, e.g. temporary electrical installations to comply with British Standards;
- The number of people on the premises to ensure it is appropriate having regard to the activities taking place and reliable ways of counting the number;
- The steps taken to manage the risk from glass, the use of bottle bins, glass collectors and door supervisors to prevent glass being taken off the premises;
- The use of door supervisors to manage the entrance and exit from the premise and, to protect public safety as customers leave the premises;
- The provision of air conditioning and ventilation;
- Measures to protect against overcrowding; and
- Consideration of the needs of disabled people and appropriate provisions.

10 The prevention of nuisance

- 10.1 The Licensing Authority will require the applicant to demonstrate within the operating plan how they intend to prevent nuisance arising, prevent disturbance and protect amenity so far as is appropriate to ensure that the Licensing Objectives are met. Where there is a relevant representation regarding extended hours, the Licensing Authority will not permit an extension unless it is satisfied that the Licensing Objectives would be met. Please refer to Section 15 – Operating Schedule
- 10.2 In considering an application, the Licensing Authority will consider the adequacy of proposed measures to remove or effectively manage the potential for nuisance and anti-social behaviour.
- 10.3 The Licensing Authority will particularly consider the following matters where they are material to the individual application:
- One of the most common complaints the Licensing Authority receive is about nuisance caused by customers as they leave licensed premises at night. The Licensing Authority recommends that primarily alcohol led premises such as nightclubs and pubs, located close to any residential premises, implement a dispersal policy at their venue. All relevant staff should be trained on any policy, and all reasonable steps should be taken to ensure it is adhered to. Further guidance on dispersal policies can also be found on the NOCTIS website at www.noctisuk.org/
 - The proximity of residential accommodation;
 - The type of use proposed, including the likely numbers of customers, proposed hours of operation and the frequency of activity;
 - The steps taken or proposed to be taken by the applicant to prevent noise and vibration escaping from the premises, including music, noise from ventilation equipment, and human voices. Such measures may include the installation of soundproofing, air conditioning, acoustic lobbies and sound limitation devices;
 - The steps taken or proposed to be taken by the applicant to prevent disturbance by customers arriving at or leaving the premises. This will usually be of greater importance between 11.00 pm and 7.00 am than at other times of the day;
 - The steps taken or proposed to be taken by the applicant to prevent queuing (either by pedestrian or vehicular traffic). If some queuing is inevitable then queues should be diverted away from neighbouring premises or be otherwise managed to prevent disturbance or obstruction;

- The steps taken or proposed to be taken by the applicant to ensure staff leave the premises quietly;
- The arrangements made or proposed for parking by patrons, and the effect of parking by patrons on local residents;
- The provision for public transport in the locality (including taxis and private hire vehicles) for patrons;
- The level of likely disturbance from associated vehicular and pedestrian movement to and from the premises;
- The use of gardens and other open-air areas, including those for the use of smoking;
- The delivery and collection areas and delivery/collection times;
- The siting of external lighting, including security lighting that is installed inappropriately;
- The arrangements for refuse disposal, storage and the prevention/tidying of litter (including fly posters and illegal placards);
- The history of previous nuisance complaints proved against the premises, particularly where statutory notices have been served on the present licensees;
- The history of the applicant in controlling anti-social behaviour and preventing nuisance;
- The generation of odour, e.g. from the preparation of food;
- Any other relevant activity likely to give rise to nuisance;
- Any representations made by the Police, or other relevant agency or representative;
- Whether a dispersal policy has been prepared to minimise the potential for disturbance as customers leave the premises.

11 Protection of children from harm

- 11.1 The Licensing Authority will require operating plans to specify the measures and management controls in place to protect children from harm. Where appropriate a written childcare policy should be available and be incorporated in the induction of staff. Please refer to Section 15 – Operating Schedule
- 11.2 The legislation recognises the right of licence holders (serving alcohol) to allow accompanied children into their premises at any time. The Licensing Authority will not normally seek to limit their access (above that specified in the act) to any premises unless it is necessary for the prevention of physical, moral or psychological harm. Where this is considered likely, upon consideration of a relevant representation, conditions will be imposed that restrict children from entering all or part of licensed premises:
- At certain times of the day;
 - When certain licensable activities are taking place;
 - Under certain ages, e.g. 16 or 18;
 - Unless accompanied by an adult.
- 11.3 The Licensing Authority will particularly consider if:
- There is entertainment or services of an adult nature commonly provided;
 - There have been convictions, FPNs or cautions for serving alcohol to minors or premises with a reputation for under-age drinking;

- There is a known association with drug taking or dealing;
- There is a significant element of gambling on the premises;
- There is a presumption that children under 18 should not be allowed (e.g. to nightclubs, except when under 18 discos are being held);
- There are licensable activities that are likely to appeal to minors/children under 16 taking place during times when children under 16 may be expected to be attending compulsory full-time education;
- There have been representations from police, the Local Safeguarding Children Board, Trading Standards or other relevant agency or representative.

- 11.4 The sale of alcohol to a minor is a criminal offence and Trading Standards will conduct appropriate covert test purchasing exercises in response to complaints and local intelligence. The Licensing Act 2003 permits the use of children under the age of 18 to undertake test purchases.
- 11.5 Where a sale of alcohol has been made on the same premises, to a minor on two or more different occasions within three months the premises licence could be suspended for up to three months.
- 11.6 Where there are restrictions (whether imposed by statute or by the Licensing Authority) on the sale or supply of goods or the provision of services or the showing of films or other entertainment to children below a certain age, then the licensee will be required to demonstrate that they have in place a system for verifying the age of the children intended to be supplied with such goods, services or entertainment. Training should be given to all persons who might be in a position to serve or refuse such children. The training should include a basic understanding of the law, seeking proof of age, verifying the authenticity of proof of age cards and handling and recording refusals.
- 11.7 Conditions may be imposed on licences for premises where children will be present at places of public entertainment to the effect that a sufficient number of adults must be present to control the access and egress (including safe transport home) and to ensure their safety.
- 11.8 The Licensing Authority will expect operating plans to specify the measures and management controls in place to prevent alcohol being served to children, other than in those limited circumstances permitted by the act.
- 11.9 The Licensing Authority commends the Portman Group Code of Practice on the naming, packaging and promotion of alcoholic drinks to ensure that drinks are packaged and promoted in a socially responsible manner and only to those who are 18 years or older. The Licensing Authority recommends that the applicant refer to the Retailer Alert Bulletin by which the Portman Group tells licensed retailers, which products have been found to be in breach of the code, and should be removed from sale.
- 11.10 The Licensing Authority will expect the operating schedule for premises with film exhibition to include a stipulation that children will be restricted from viewing age-restricted films classified according to the recommendations of the British Board of Film Classification.
- 11.11 There may be occasions where a display of film is required and needs to be classified by the Licensing Authority or the need for a classification needs to be waived. In this case applicants must apply to the Licensing Authority for this to be carried out.
- 11.12 In relation to pubs, restaurants and clubs, the Licensing Authority will expect licensees to have due regard to the guidelines issued by the National Association of Cigarette Machine Operators

(NACMO). Cigarette machines should be sited in a position where they are clearly visible to members of staff so that attempted purchases by young people can be challenged.

11.13 Nothing in the above interferes with the right of a licence holder to preclude children from their premises. Conditions requiring the admission of children to premises cannot be attached to licences.

11.14 The 'Responsible Authority' in relation to the protection of children from harm is the council's Local Safeguarding Children Board and in particular the child protection officer. The Trading Standards service will also have certain responsibilities particularly in relation to the underage sales of age restricted products.

12 Premises licences

12.1 An application for a premises licence must be made in the prescribed form to this Licensing Authority. The application must be accompanied by:

- The required fee;
- An operating schedule;
- A plan of the premises in a prescribed form;
- If the application involves the supply of alcohol, a form of consent from the individual who is to be specified in the licence as the designated premises supervisor. This person will normally have been given day to day responsibility for running the premises by the premises licence holder; and
- Copies of the appropriate certificates.

12.2 Please note the fee for a premises licence is payable annually on the anniversary of the granting of the application. Non payment of this fee will be treated by the Licensing Authority as a serious matter and every effort will be made to recover the debt.

12.3 The licensing committee may decide to time limit any licence to a year where non payment of the maintenance fee has been identified as outstanding at any future application for variation or if a review is brought against a particular premises.

12.4 Officers will determine on a case-by-case basis which applications require an inspection, and will arrange for such inspection.

12.5 Applicants will be informed if the Licensing Authority is not minded to conduct an inspection.

12.6 The Licensing Authority will proactively monitor licensable activity within the borough and carry out a programme of risk based inspections.

13 Variation to existing premise licences

13.1 Where a premise licence requires a material change to the licence a variation application is made.

This would include an increase in the capacity of the premises, a change in the hours of operation of the premise, and change to the way the premises is to operate in regard to the operating schedule or a request to vary an existing condition attached to the licence.

13.2 The Licensing Act was amended to include the ability of premises licence certificate holders to apply to vary their existing licence for a minor variation.

13.3 A minor variation application may not be used to vary the licence to;

- extend the period for which a licence has effect
- vary substantially the premises
- vary the Designated Premise Supervisor
- authorise the sale by retail of alcohol
- authorise the supply of alcohol at any time between 11 pm and 7 am.
- authorise an increase in the amount of time on any day during which alcohol may be sold by retail, or
- include the alternative licence condition that every supply of alcohol under the premises licence must be made or authorised by the management committee in respect of community premises.

13.4 There are 4 main types of variation suitable for the minor variation application:

- Minor changes to the structure or layout of a premises
- Small adjustments to licensing hours,
- Removal of out of date, irrelevant or unenforceable conditions,
- Licensable activities: adding certain licensable activities, including live music

13.5 Applications are made to the Licensing Authority on prescribed forms. The application must be advertised on a **white A4 notice** at the premises, and contain basic details such as a brief description of the proposed variation; name of the applicant or club; address of the premises; and date by which any interested party may make representations. There is no requirement for the applicant to advertise the application in a local newspaper. Applicants can volunteer conditions as part of the minor variations process, whether from their own risk assessment of the variation, or from informal discussions with the responsible authorities or the Licensing Authority.

13.6 There are no hearings under the minor variation process. The application will be determined by licensing officers under the Delegated Authority powers of the Council.

13.7 There is no requirement for applicants to notify responsible authorities of their application. Responsible authorities only become involved at the request of the licensing officer. The guidance states that licensing officers “must consult relevant responsible authorities if there is any doubt about the impact of the variation on the Licensing Objectives and they need specialist advice, and take their views into account in reaching a decision.” The guidance also states “in many cases the Licensing Authority may be able to make a decision without consultation”.

13.8 Interested parties may make representations based on the Licensing Objectives. Representations do **not** trigger a hearing under the minor variations process, but the guidance states that licensing authorities must take any representations into account in arriving at a decision.

13.9 The timescale set out in the legislation is 15 **working** days. Day one is the first working day after the day the Licensing Authority receives the application. The Licensing Authority must then process the

application and determine it within 15 working days.

- 13.10 If the Licensing Authority fails to determine the application within 15 working days, the application is deemed refused, and the fee must be returned to the applicant. The first 10 working days of the 15 working day period constitute a consultation period in which Interested Parties may make representations to the Licensing Authority. During this period officers may consider the application and may consult relevant responsible authorities. A determination of the application cannot be made during the 10 working day period; a decision on the application must be made during the remaining 5 working days.

NB: If the application is rejected within the 15 days, the local authority retains the fee in the usual way.

- 13.11 The key test by the Licensing Authority is whether the proposed variation could impact adversely on any of the four Licensing Objectives.” Licensing officers have no power to impose conditions; only conditions volunteered by the applicant can be added to the licence under the minor variations procedure. The determination must be to grant or to refuse an application. There are notice requirements following determined applications.

- 13.12 **Granted applications:** the Licensing Authority must notify the applicant of any variation granted, together with the time that the variation will take effect. This will usually be as stipulated in the application, but if the applicant stipulates a date before the notice of determination is given, the Licensing Authority will specify a later time in the notice.

- 13.13 **Refused applications:** the Licensing Authority must give notice to the applicant that the application has been refused, together with the reasons for the refusal. Applications that have been rejected under the minor variations process can then be the subject of a full variation application or of a revised minor variations application. The minor variations refusal does not affect any subsequent variation application in respect of the same premises. Licences and summaries will be re-issued on the grant of a minor variation to reflect the changes made.

14 Planning Permission

- 14.1 The local planning authority retains its powers to control opening times of all new establishments seeking planning permission, where harm would otherwise arise.

- 14.2 Applications for premises licenses should normally relate to premises with an existing lawful use for the activities proposed.

- 14.3 Licensing applications will not be a re-run of the planning application. The granting by the licensing committee of any variation of a licence, which involves a material alteration to a building, would not relieve the applicant of the need to apply for planning permission or building regulation control where appropriate.

- 14.4 The council's Planning Policies are currently set out in its Unitary Development Plan (UDP) and subsequently in the Local Development Framework, supplemented by additional guidance on A3 use of restaurants and cafés, A4 use of public houses and A5 use for take-aways. Additional policies are set out in the London Plan, which is also part of the statutory development plan for the

borough. For further information contact Planning Department on 020 8753 1084.

- 14.5 The strength of these policies is that there is an obligation both on the council, as local planning authority, and the decision maker on any appeal, to give considerable weight to them. This helps to ensure consistency in the decision making process.
- 14.6 In general, planning permissions authorise the development or change of use of land and buildings in the public interest, whereas licences relate to the specific circumstances and proposed licensable activity within a particular premises and the suitability of the operator and may cover only a part of the premises.
- 14.7 In many cases where an application is made for a new licence or variation, the town planning use will already be authorised by a previous planning permission or because the premises has a long-standing lawful use. Therefore, a new application for planning permission is often not required. However, the existing planning permission might, and if recently granted is very likely to have conditions restricting the use of the premises in some way: e.g. the hours of operation. In that case, anybody seeking a licence to operate beyond those hours would first need to seek and obtain a revised planning permission or a variation or removal of the relevant planning condition.
- 14.8 In general, the planning position should be resolved before a licence application is made. The Licensing Authority may refuse to grant a licence if the:
- Activity to be authorised would amount to an unlawful use of the premises;
 - Hours being sought exceed those authorised by any planning permission.
- 14.9 The Licensing Authority may nonetheless determine a licence application without evidence of a lawful planning use where the applicant satisfactorily demonstrates special reason justifying such an approach.
- 14.10 The Licensing Act states that any authorisation for the supply of alcohol in relation to a petrol station will have no effect if the premise is used primarily as a garage. It is for the Licensing Authority to decide in the light of the facts whether or not any premises is used primarily as a garage. The Licensing Authority will establish primary use based on an examination of the intensity of use by customers of the premises and not based on an examination of gross or net turnover.

15 Operating schedules

- 15.1 Operating schedules for premises licences are the key to ensuring compliance with the four Licensing Objectives. In the vast majority of cases, the terms of the operating schedule will translate into the licence conditions that set out how the business will be run.
- 15.2 Prospective holders of new premises licences, and those seeking variations to existing premises licences are advised to consult with the Licensing Authority and the various responsible authorities at the earliest possible stage in order to reduce the risk of any dispute arising.
- 15.3 The Licensing Authority will seek to impose the minimum conditions necessary to promote the Licensing Objectives. For those premises, which present the lowest risk to public safety and the other Licensing Objectives, the Licensing Authority will adopt a light touch approach to regulation.

- 15.4 Operators of licensed premises will have to comply with planning, environmental health, trading standards, fire safety, licensing and building control legislation when opening or adapting licensed premises. The Licensing Authority will seek to avoid confusion and duplication by not imposing licence conditions relating to matters that are required or controllable under other legislation, except where they can be exceptionally justified to promote the Licensing Objectives.
- 15.5 During the course of its inspections, the Licensing Authority may refer matters to any other agency where there appears to be a contravention of the legislation enforced by that agency.
- 15.6 The Licensing Authority considers that it would be beneficial if operating schedules include all the following:

GENERAL

- a description of the style and character of the business to be conducted on the premises (for example, a supermarket, or a cinema with 6 screens and a bar, or a restaurant, or a public house with two bars, a dining area and a garden open to customers);
- the licensable activities to be conducted on the premises;
- the times during which it is proposed that the relevant licensable activities are to take place. This should include the time the premises will be open, the time the last customer will be able to enter the premises, the time the last drink will be served and the time all customers will have left the premises. Detail should also be provided on how this will be managed/controlled;
- Any other times when the premises are to be open to the public;
- Where the licence is required only for a limited period, that period;
- Where appropriate, details of the accessibility of the premises for disabled people. The Licensing Authority will apply the “Technical Standards for Places of Entertainment” to new premises providing entertainment and premises that are having refurbishment works carried out. These standards cover access for disabled people, such as adequate access and means of escape, audible and visible means of communication, toilet facilities, etc;

LICENSABLE ACTIVITIES

Where the licensable activities include the supply of alcohol:

- the name and address of an individual who must hold a valid personal licence to be specified as the designated premises supervisor and be responsible on a day-to-day basis for conducting business in the premises in a manner consistent with the terms and conditions of the licence, in accordance with the act and in pursuit of the Licensing Objectives; except in some Community Premises (**see Community premises section at section 19 of this Policy**)
- whether the alcohol will be supplied for consumption on or off the premises or both;
- details of what seating arrangements will they be provided and where;
- When completing operating schedules and in their management of premises, applicants should consider guidance documents on the responsible promotion of alcohol and on binge drinking, such as the British Beer and Pub Association’s document – Point of Sale Promotion Standards for the Management of Responsible Drinks Promotions including happy hours, which is also available via the www.beerandpub.com website.

For sales of alcohol for consumption off the premises – applicants in respect of off licences and other premises selling alcohol for consumption off the premises may need to consider whether:

- there are shutters to prevent alcohol from being selected in non-licensed periods.
- there are appropriate numbers of staff on duty to deal with possible ‘intimidation’ to sell alcohol.
- there are restrictions required on the sale of low price, high strength alcohol and drink promotions.
- an incident log book is available to record incidents.
- there are measures necessary to prevent underage sales.
- there are measures necessary to prevent alcohol from being sold outside permitted hours where the operating hours of the premises exceed those for the sale of alcohol.
- there are procedures in place to prevent sales of alcohol to intoxicated persons (with particular attention to street drinkers) or individuals leaving premises in the vicinity such as a late night bar; where there is evidence to suggest this is a problem the Licensing Authority may require a temporary cessation of alcohol sales during high risk times.

Where the licensable activities include dance:

- a description of the type of dancing in broad terms, such as if dancing will be done by professionals or if it will be for members of the public, where it will take place on the premises, if the dancing involves striptease or lap dancing;

LICENSING OBJECTIVES

15.7 The Licensing Authority will robustly examine any application and its operating schedule to ensure premises do not impact negatively in the community measuring against the four Licensing Objectives. The Licensing Authority will consider the steps which the applicant proposes to take to promote the Objectives. The Licensing Authority will use further conditions where they are not satisfied an operating schedule is sufficient to control these potential issues. The following provides a non-exhaustive list of measures/issues that the Licensing Authority considers may be relevant to licence applications:

The prevention of crime and disorder

15.8 The following provides a non-exhaustive list of risks associated with the crime and disorder objective that applicants may want to consider when preparing their Operating Schedule:

- **Crime and disorder in the vicinity of the premises** : this may include the crime and disorder risks arising from persons queuing to enter the premises; persons exiting the premises and customers smoking eating or drinking in outdoor areas and on the highway outside the premises. This can also include crime arising from pickpockets and bag snatchers, particularly in open spaces or crowded areas where alcohol is being consumed.
- **alternative to glass bottles and glasses** - restricting the use of glass bottles and beer glasses to customers in preference for containers made from polycarbonate materials.
- **CCTV** - using CCTV inside and/or outside the premises together with appropriate procedures and staff training for the maintenance and operation of such systems.

- **dispersal procedures** - establishing appropriate dispersal procedures to minimise the potential for crime and disorder when customers are leaving the premises
- **dealing with and reporting crime and disorder** - training for staff and door security aimed at reducing crime and disorder in the premises and its vicinity and dealing with and reporting incidents if they occur.
- **door staff** - considering whether the premises employs a sufficient number of SIA registered door staff, whether Door Premises Supervisors check the legitimacy of the badges and whether SIA staff display their badges prominently. (Note: All door supervisors must be Security Industry Authority (SIA) registered).
- **drugs and weapons** - ensuring compliance with relevant guidance regarding illegal drugs and weapons. Attention should be paid to search procedures, procedures for the safe storage and surrender of seized drugs and weapons and drug awareness issues, designing out the ability to take drugs in the premises, etc.
- **excessive drinking** - training for staff to recognise when customers are becoming drunk and adopting appropriate 'cut off' procedures for drunken customers, so as to reduce the likelihood of fights or aggressive behaviour.
- **local schemes** – joining and attending local Pubwatch meetings and participating in the Behave or Be Banned Scheme (BOBB) of the, signing up and using the Council's Safety Net Radio scheme.
- **prevention of theft** - using bag hooks and signage to warn customers of pickpockets and bag snatchers.
- **Event type** - in some cases the type of regulated entertainment proposed could attract elements which increase the possibility of violence and/or disorder occurring in, or in the vicinity of, the premises. For example, some externally promoted live music events carry an increased risk of violent crime and disorder. It may be appropriate to carry out a risk assessment of the activities proposed and, in some cases, to provide such risk assessment to the Events Team at Fulham Police and or the Clubs and Vice Unit of the Metropolitan Police before the event is agreed.

Public safety

15.9 The following provides a non-exhaustive list of risks associated with the public safety objective that applicants may want to consider when preparing their Operating Schedule:

- **special effects** - whether music and dance venues and performance venues will use equipment or special effects, e.g. moving equipment, vehicles, pyrotechnics, strobe lights, smoke machines, etc.
- **incident and occurrence book** – keeping an incident book on the premises so staff can record any instances of crime, disorder, refused sales, ejections and intimidating behaviour.
- **risks associated with special promotions/events** – ensuring compliance with guidance from the Metropolitan Police relating to specific event risk assessments for externally promoted live

music events well in advance of the event. Risk assessment forms can be obtained from the Metropolitan Police Licensing Officer at Hammersmith Police Station.

- **getting home safely** - providing information to customers and staff (including contact telephone numbers) regarding safer options available for travelling home late at night - including night buses, licensed taxis and private hire (mini-cabs).
- **overcrowding** - developing policies and procedures regarding capacity to prevent overcrowding and patrons possibly becoming aggressive.
- **premises environment** - applicants should consider the physical environment of the premises and have regard to issues that could increase the likelihood of patrons becoming agitated or aggressive. This may include procedures regarding door supervision, identification and management of drunken customers and issues of overcrowding and capacity, which may result in patrons becoming aggressive or rowdy.

The prevention of public nuisance

15.10 The following provides a non-exhaustive list of risks associated with the public nuisance objective that applicants may want to consider when preparing their Operating Schedule:

- **drink promotions** – adopting policies to discourage excessive drinking such as happy hours, buy one get one free, etc.
- **queue management** - establishing appropriate procedures to avoid the need for customers to queue before entering the premises or, where queuing cannot be avoided, to manage queues so as to minimise the potential for crime and disorder or public nuisance by customers who are queuing.
- **late night refreshment** - applicants in respect of late night takeaways should demonstrate they have assessed the risk of persons congregating in large numbers in the vicinity of their premises. Where appropriate, applicants should demonstrate suitable measures to address this problem.

The protection of children from harm

15.11 Where premises are subject to age-restrictions, the procedures in place to conduct age verification checks. The Council will expect premises only to accept current passports, driving licences or documents bearing the national PASS logo, such as Citizencard. The Proof of Age Standards Scheme (PASS) is the UK's national guarantee scheme for proof-of-age cards as endorsed by the Home Office. More information can be found on <http://www.brc.org.uk/pass/default.asp>

15.12 Where an application has not indicated any adult entertainment the Licensing Authority will impose the condition for no nudity or adult entertainment to take place at the premises.

16 Consultation

16.1 The applicant will be expected to advertise the application in accordance with the Regulations made

under the Licensing Act 2003.

- 16.2 The Licensing Authority will carry out a consultation process in accordance with the regulations made under the Licensing Act 2003. In exceptional circumstances the Licensing Authority may consider it appropriate to carry out a more extensive form of public consultation. The Licensing Authority will publicise details of applications received.

17 Applications for Personal Licences

- 17.1 In order to obtain a personal licence the requirements are that the applicant must:
- Be aged 18 or over;
 - Possess a licensing qualification accredited by the Secretary of State;
 - Not have forfeited a personal licence within five years of his or her application;
 - Produce a Criminal Record Bureau certificate;
 - Not have an objection notice from the police about the grant of a personal licence following notification of any unspent relevant offence or foreign offence; or must show that that such an offence should not lead to refusal on crime prevention grounds;
 - Pay the appropriate fee to the council.
- 17.2 The Licensing Authority requires that any photographs submitted to it must be clearly endorsed on the reverse side with the persons name, date of birth and contact number in order to ensure these are correctly processed.
- 17.3 Applicants with unspent criminal convictions for relevant offences set out in the Licensing Act are strongly encouraged to first discuss their intended application with the police and the Licensing Authority before making an application.
- 17.4 A personal licence is valid for 10 years. A designated premises supervisor must hold a personal licence.

18 Temporary Event Notices (TENs)

- 18.1 The Licensing Act 2003 provides for certain occasions when small scale events (no more than 499 people at a time and lasting for no more than 96 hours) do not need a licence providing that a minimum of 10 working days notice is given to the police and the Licensing Authority. The police are the only ones that can object to a Temporary Event Notice if the event is likely to undermine the crime prevention objective.
- 18.2 Where police representation is received by serving a counter notice the Licensing Authority will hold a hearing to decide the application.
- 18.3 The Licensing Authority will consider whether the limitations set down by the act in terms of numbers and duration of events and capacities are being observed.
- 18.4 It is recommended in general that the Licensing Authority and police be given at least 28 calendar days notice of the events, to allow them to help organisers plan their events safely.

- 18.5 Organisers of temporary events are strongly advised to contact the Licensing Authority and the Police for advice at the earliest opportunity when planning events, to avoid any unnecessary objections being made that may arise from misunderstandings or confusion as to what is being proposed.
- 18.6 The Safety of the Public and the protection of Public Nuisance at **large outdoor events** is of paramount importance to the Licensing Authority. Applications for large events that are normally temporary in nature, may not be suitable for licensing under the TENs process. Events will be licensed under a time limited Premises Licence lasting for the duration of the event.
- 18.7 Applicants for such events must consider “The Event Safety Guide” published by the Health and Safety Executive on all aspects of arranging and staging events.
- 18.8 Applications for large temporary events may be scrutinised by a Safety Advisory Group (SAG) as well as the licensing committee. The SAG will consist of officers from Responsible Authorities such as the Police, Environmental Protection, Commercial Services Team, Fire Authority, and may include officers from other relevant departments and agencies such as the London Ambulance Service, Transport for London and Highways.
- 18.9 The Safety Advisory Group allows officers to question applicants about the operation of their event to ensure it will be a “safe” event, and will minimise disruption to traffic management and nuisance.
- 18.10 The SAG will not determine licence applications. It may recommend conditions. The Licensing Authority will expect applicants and organisers of large temporary events to produce a satisfactory Event Management Plan for their event and to comply with any recommendations made by the group.
- 18.11 The Licensing Authority recommends that for significant events and the use of promoters as defined in the glossary, a comprehensive risk assessment is undertaken by premises licence holders to ensure that crime and disorder and public safety matters are identified and addressed.
- 18.12 Accordingly, for premises that wish to stage promotions, or events the Licensing Authority recommends that applicants address the Risk Assessment and debrief processes in their operating schedule.
- 18.13 The Licensing Authority further recommends the Metropolitan Police Promotion Event Risk Assessment Form 696 and the After Promotion Event Debrief Risk Assessment Form 696A as useful and effective tools for this purpose. Where the Risk Assessment forms are used to assess the likely risks from any promotion or event, the Licensing Authority anticipates that these will be completed in consultation with the Metropolitan Police. Risk assessments should be submitted to the Metropolitan Police and the Licensing Authority within 14 days of any proposed event and debrief forms submitted within 14 days of the conclusion.
- 18.14 Forms 696 and 696A are available on the Metropolitan Police web site at <http://www.met.police.uk/> It is recommended that electronic completion and transmission of the forms is undertaken by licensees. E-mail addresses for submission are ClubsFocusDesk-CO14@met.police.uk and licensing@lbhf.gov.uk

18.15 Generally, applicants are advised to offer only the following conditions in their Operating Schedule.

- The Licensee shall comply with the Event Management Plan submitted to and approved by the Licensing Authority.
- The Event shall be run in accordance with the site plan submitted to, and approved by, the Licensing Authority. No changes shall be made to the site plan without the prior consent of the Licensing Authority.
- This approach allows the event organiser flexibility to make changes to the layout of the event or to specific activities without the need to make a fresh application for a Premises Licence or an application to vary the Premises Licence already granted. Without this approach, any changes made could be unauthorised and possibly result in enforcement action.

18.16 The council may seek in its own name premises licences for appropriate public spaces within the borough. This will make it easier for people to organise suitable cultural events. We will consider any request for permission to use such public spaces for cultural activities having regard to the promotion of the four licensing objectives.

18.17 Anyone planning an event of this nature is strongly recommended to enter into discussion with the Police and Licensing Authority as early as possible to ensure the event can be properly planned. Failure to liaise with the Licensing Authority may see the committee refusing a licence for the event on grounds of Public Safety.

19 Designated Premises Supervisors (DPS) in community premises

19.1 Community premises can have a licence to supply alcohol without the requirement to have a Designated Premises Supervisor (DPS).

19.2 Such an application can only be made if the licence holder is, or is to be, a committee or board of individuals with responsibility for the management of the premises. The following condition will be attached to the premise licence: "Every supply of alcohol under the premises licence must be made or authorised by the management committee."

19.3 Church halls, chapel halls, parish halls, community halls, village halls are examples of community premises. Where it is not clear whether premises are community premises, the matter will be approached on a case-by-case basis, with the main consideration being how the premises are predominantly used. If they are:

- genuinely made available for community benefit most of the time;
- accessible by a broad range of people and sectors of the local community;
- providing facilities to benefit the community as a whole;
- they are likely to be considered to be community premises.

19.4 If it is authorised for the sale of alcohol, the management committee of the premises can apply to remove the DPS requirement. This removes the mandatory conditions in relation to a DPS and the

personal licence holder(s).

- 19.5 The application form requires the applicants to provide the names of the management committee's key officers to the Licensing Authority. The Licensing Authority must be satisfied that arrangements for the management of the premises by the committee or board are sufficient to ensure the adequate supervision of the supply of alcohol on the premises.
- 19.6 Existing premises licence holders must pay a fee and the application will take 28 days to process.
- 19.7 In exceptional circumstances, the police can object to the request on grounds of crime and disorder. The Licensing Authority must then hold a hearing to reach a decision on whether to grant the application.

20 Enforcement Policy

- 20.1 The Licensing Authority operates a proactive inspection regime that is based on inspections and risk assessments. These inspections are linked to the Enforcement Policy, which targets premises failing to support the Licensing Objectives. Relevant action will be taken after each visit in accordance with this policy.
- 20.2 Premises that produce disorder, threaten public safety, generate public nuisance or threaten the well being of our children will be targeted for enforcement action.
- 20.3 The Licensing Authority has a long-established Enforcement Policy, based around the principles of consistency, transparency and proportionality it also takes into account the Attorney General's Guidelines to Crown Prosecutors for bringing prosecutions.
- 20.4 We will take necessary enforcement action in accordance with our Enforcement Policy.
- 20.5 We will use a range of sanctions such as letters of warning, simple cautions, FPNs and legal proceedings.
- 20.6 The Licensing Authority will seek to work with the police and other responsible authorities in enforcing licensing legislation. We will strive to have a joint enforcement protocol with all the relevant agencies.
- 20.7 Enforcement will be focussed on premises or persons found to be failing to promote the four Licensing Objectives.

21 Dealing with complaints

- 21.1 Where a representation is made to the Licensing Authority, the Licensing Authority will consider whether it is valid. In determining whether a representation is valid the Licensing Authority will first consider if the complaint made is irrelevant, vexatious, frivolous or repetitious.
- 21.2 Interested Parties include:

- A resident living in the vicinity
- A body representing person who live in that vicinity
- A person involved in a business in that vicinity
- A body representing persons involved in such business
- A Councillor.

21.3 The definition of “interested parties”) has been expanded to include all Councillors of local authorities that are also licensing authorities, so that councillors of the Licensing Authority can now make representations or seek a review in their own right.

21.4 Councillors are not required to live in the vicinity or in the same ward as the licensed premises they are making a representation about, and are not required to have been requested to act by any other person or body.

21.5 The term "member of the Licensing Authority" refers only to Elected Members (local councillors), and not licensing officers or other employees of the council.

21.6 Where an interested party has made:

- Valid representations about licensed premises; or
- A valid application for a licence to be reviewed then the Licensing Authority may initially arrange a mediation meeting to address, clarify and try to resolve the issues of concern.

21.7 This process will not override the right of any interested party to ask that the Licensing Authority to consider their valid representations, or for any licence holder to decline to participate in a mediation meeting.

21.8 At any stage, following the grant of a premises licence, a responsible authority, such as the police or the fire authority, or an interested party, such as a resident living in the vicinity of the premises, may ask the Licensing Authority to review the licence because of a matter arising at the premises in connection with any of the four Licensing Objectives.

21.9 The Licensing Authority will review a licence where it is alleged that the Licensing Objectives are being breached and there is evidence to show this. The Licensing Authority will regard applications for the review of any premises licence, particularly seriously, where they involve evidence of:

- Use of licensed premises for the sale and distribution of drugs and the laundering of the proceeds of drugs crimes;
- Use of licensed premises for the sale and distribution of illegal firearms;
- Evasion of copyright in respect of pirated or unlicensed films and music;
- Underage purchase and consumption of alcohol;
- Use of licensed premises for prostitution or the sale of unlawful pornography;
- Serious risks to children;
- Use of licensed premises for unlawful gaming and gambling;
- Use of licensed premises as a base for organised criminal activity;
- Use of licensed premises for the organisation of racist, homophobic, sexual abuse, attacks or any discriminatory behaviour;
- Use of licensed premises for the sale of smuggled tobacco or goods;
- The use of licensed premises for the sale of stolen goods;

- Incidents of disorder;
- Instances of public nuisance where there have been disregard to warnings;
- Serious risks to public safety which the management is unable or unwilling to correct;
- Frequently operating outside permitted hours.

21.10 Where the Licensing Authority considers that action under its statutory powers is necessary it may seek to issue a warning, simple caution, prosecute or bring a licence before the committee to:

- Modify the conditions of the premises licence;
- Exclude a licensable activity from the scope of the licence;
- Remove the designated premises supervisor;
- Suspend the licence for up to three months;
- Revoke the licence.

21.11 Interested parties aggrieved by decisions of the Licensing Authority are entitled to appeal to the magistrates court.

22 CONSIDERATION OF OUR RESIDENTS

22.1 Licensing law is not the primary mechanism for the general control of nuisance and anti-social behaviour caused by people once they are away from the premises and therefore beyond the direct control of the licensee. Nonetheless, licensing is a key aspect of such control and licensing law is part of a holistic approach to the management of the night time economy.

However, as a matter of policy, the council expects every holder of a licence, certificate or permission to accept and be responsible for minimising the impact of their activities and anti-social behaviour by their patrons within the vicinity of their premises by taking appropriate measures and action consistent with that responsibility.

22.2 Licensees and certificate holders should take reasonable steps to prevent the occurrence of crime and disorder and public nuisance immediately outside their premises, for example on the pavement, in a beer garden or in a smoking area, to the extent that these matters are within their control.

22.3 Population densities in our borough are high, with many residential premises located above or in close proximity to licensed premises. This means that the public nuisance and crime and disorder objective will be of paramount concern when evaluating Operating Schedules. Committees will place high regard on the control measures in place by the applicant in order to ensure our residents are protected from the potential detrimental effects of any licences premises.

23 Licensing Committee

23.1 The Licensing Committee will consist of up to fifteen councillors that may sit annually to discuss policy, review delegated decisions and administrative matters. The Licensing Authority will review this Statement of Licensing Policy at least every three years. Any changes to the policy will include full consultation of all interested parties.

- 23.2 A sub-committee of three councillors will determine applications where representations have been received from interested parties and responsible authorities. Ward councillors will not serve on a sub-committee involving an application within their own ward.
- 23.3 The Licensing Committee will also deal with other licensing matters not associated with the Licensing Act 2003, such as massage and special treatments, street trading or Gambling Act, etc.
- 23.4 Where a councillor who is a member of a Licensing Committee or a subcommittee has had direct involvement in the affairs of an application before them, in the interests of good governance they will disqualify themselves from any involvement in the decision-making process affecting the premises licence in question.
- 23.5 Each decision of the Licensing Committee or its sub-committee(s) shall be accompanied with clear reasons for the decision. A summary of the decision will be posted on the council's website as soon as possible after the decision has been confirmed, where it will form part of the statutory licensing register required to be kept by the Licensing Authority.
- 23.6 The Licensing Authority's authorised officers will deal with licence applications where either no representations have been received, or where representations have been received and the parties agree that a hearing is not necessary.
- 23.7 Licensing Authority officers will make the decisions upon whether representations are frivolous or vexatious. Where representations are rejected, the person making that representation will be given written reasons for the decision.
- 23.8 The Licensing Committee will regularly receive, review, comment upon and consider other relevant policies relating to employment, transport, cultural development and community safety as far as they affect its licensing function.

Appendix 1 – New Mandatory Licensing Conditions

1. (1) The responsible person shall take all reasonable steps to ensure that staff on relevant premises do not carry out, arrange or participate in any irresponsible promotions in relation to the premises.
(2) In this paragraph, an irresponsible promotion means any one or more of the following activities, or substantially similar activities, carried on for the purpose of encouraging the sale or supply of alcohol for consumption on the premises in a manner which carries a significant risk of leading or contributing to crime and disorder, prejudice to public safety, public nuisance, or harm to children:
 - (a) games or other activities which require or encourage, or are designed to require or encourage, individuals to:
 - (i) drink a quantity of alcohol within a time limit (other than to drink alcohol sold or supplied on the premises before the cessation of the period in which the responsible person is authorised to sell or supply alcohol), or
 - (ii) drink as much alcohol as possible (whether within a time limit or otherwise);
 - (b) provision of unlimited or unspecified quantities of alcohol free or for a fixed or discounted fee to the public or to a group defined by a particular characteristic (other than any promotion or discount available to an individual in respect of alcohol for consumption at a table meal, as defined in section 159 of the Act);
 - (c) provision of free or discounted alcohol or any other thing as a prize to encourage or reward the purchase and consumption of alcohol over a period of 24 hours or less;
 - (d) provision of free or discounted alcohol in relation to the viewing on the premises of a sporting event, where that provision is dependent on–
 - (i) the outcome of a race, competition or other event or process, or
 - (ii) the likelihood of anything occurring or not occurring;
 - (e) selling or supplying alcohol in association with promotional posters or flyers on, or in the vicinity of, the premises which can reasonably be considered to condone, encourage or glamorise anti-social behaviour or to refer to the effects of drunkenness in any favourable manner.
2. The responsible person shall ensure that no alcohol is dispensed directly by one person into the mouth of another (other than where that other person is unable to drink without assistance by reason of a disability).
3. The responsible person shall ensure that free tap water is provided on request to customers where it is reasonably available.
4. (1) The premises licence holder or club premises certificate holder shall ensure that an age verification policy applies to the premises in relation to the sale or supply of alcohol.
(2) The policy must require individuals who appear to the responsible person to be under 18 years of age (or such older age as may be specified in the policy) to produce on request, before being served alcohol, identification bearing their photograph, date of birth and a holographic mark.
5. The responsible person shall ensure that–
 - (a) where any of the following alcoholic drinks is sold or supplied for consumption on the premises (other than alcoholic drinks sold or supplied having been made up in advance ready for sale or supply in a securely closed container) it is available to customers in the following measures–
 - (i) beer or cider: ½ pint;
 - (ii) gin, rum, vodka or whisky: 25 ml or 35 ml; and
 - (iii) still wine in a glass: 125 ml; and
 - (b) customers are made aware of the availability of these measures.

Appendix 2 – Local Pool of Licence Conditions

Local Pool of Licence Conditions

The following licensing conditions can be applied to different types of premises (A – F below). They can be used as a guide for applicants, residents, Councillors, agencies and responsible authorities such as the Police when making, commenting on or considering applications. This list is not exhaustive and should be used as a guide to help promote the four licensing objectives, in its application, to the following types of premises:

A: Restaurants

B: Late night refreshment Venues

C: Public houses and bars:

D: Nightclubs

E: Off Licences

F: Theatres, Cinemas, Qualifying Clubs, Hotels and Community Premises

Exit routes and evacuation procedures	Application
Means of escape shall be maintained unobstructed, immediately available and clearly identifiable.	Public Safety C, D, F
Exit doors shall be checked before opening each day to ensure they function satisfactorily.	Public Safety C, D, F
Notices shall be prominently displayed at each exit from the premises asking patrons to be considerate to neighbours when leaving.	Public Safety C, D, F
Customers shall not be permitted to sit or stand in gangways or aisles or in any position that will impede means of escape from the premises.	Public Safety A, C, D, F
An evacuation policy shall be in place that is to the satisfaction of the Fire Authority, Licensing Authority and Police. All staff members shall be trained in the evacuation policy. Written records of staff training shall be kept and produced to Police and authorised Council officers on request.	Public Safety A, C, D, F
Emergency/fire drills and tests will be conducted monthly. Records of these tests shall be made available upon request.	Public Safety A, C, D, F
Use of beer gardens/external areas	
The use of the garden/external area shall cease after <i>(insert time)</i> hours on <i>(insert days of the week)</i> .	Nuisance C, D
Alcohol shall not be sold to customers to drink on the pavement outside the premises unless a Tables and Chairs Licence is in force.	Nuisance A, C, D
A maximum of <i>(insert number)</i> customers will be allowed in outdoor areas of the premises. These customers shall not be such as number as to cause obstruction of the public highway.	Nuisance A, C, D

Where a Tables and Chairs licence is in effect, only seated customers shall be permitted to drink in the area covered by the Tables and Chairs licence.	Nuisance A, C, D
Where customers are permitted to drink alcohol outside the premises, (<i>insert number</i>) of registered door supervisors will be used to monitor and manage those customers from (<i>insert times</i>).	Nuisance C, D
A physical barrier, such as a rope, will be used to mark the boundary of the area outside the premises where customers are allowed.	Nuisance A, C, D
The garden of the premises shall be closed to customers at (<i>insert time</i>).	Nuisance A, C, D
The tables and chairs outside the premises shall be brought inside at (<i>insert time</i>).	Nuisance A, C, D
No more than (<i>insert number</i>) of patrons shall be permitted to drink or smoke outside the premises at any one time.	Nuisance A, C, D
Customers shall not be permitted to take drinks outside with them and prominent signage shall be provided to this effect.	Nuisance A, C, D
Staff shall regularly supervise the pavement area outside the premises to ensure customers are not blocking pavements or causing nuisance to neighbouring premises.	Nuisance A, C, D
Customers shall not be permitted to take glass bottles or glasses outside the premises.	Nuisance C, D, F
Persons wishing to leave the premises to smoke shall not be permitted to take drinks outside with them.	Nuisance A, C, D, F
External lighting for the premises shall be turned off after the premises are closed to the public.	Nuisance A, B, C, D, E, F
Where customers are permitted to smoke immediately outside the premises, smoking bins/ashtrays/receptacles should be provided.	Nuisance A, C, D, F
Door supervisors and door entry policies	
A minimum of (<i>insert number</i>) door supervisors shall be on duty on the premises during the hours of (<i>insert times</i>) on (<i>insert days of week</i>).	Crime/disorder C, D
A minimum of (<i>insert number</i>) of door supervisors shall be provided on (<i>insert days of week</i>) to patrol external areas of the premises between the hours of (<i>insert times</i>).	Crime/disorder C, D
Policy and procedures for door staff will be put into place around dispersal techniques for customers and procedures for dealing with incidents that occur in the vicinity of the premises.	Crime/disorder C, D
The premises shall operate a dispersal policy and all staff shall be trained in its	Crime/disorder

implementation.	C, D
Random searches shall be undertaken of customers entering the premises between the hours of <i>(insert times)</i> and prominent signage provided to this effect.	Crime/disorder C, D
At least one female door supervisor shall be provided where door supervisors are used to search female customers.	Crime/disorder C, D
Customers shall be supervised when leaving the premises and shall be asked to leave quietly.	Nuisance C, D
There shall be no admittance or re-admittance to the premises after <i>(insert time)</i> .	Nuisance C, D
A minimum of <i>(insert number)</i> door supervisors shall be on duty on the premises from <i>(insert time)</i> until all customers have left the premises and its vicinity.	Nuisance C, D
Door supervisors shall be provided with radios to enable them to contact each other and the duty manager at the premises.	Crime/disorder C, D
Capacity	
A maximum of <i>(insert number)</i> customers shall be permitted on the premises at any one time.	Public Safety C, D, F
“Clickers” or other devices shall be used by door staff to monitor the number of persons present on the premises at any one time.	Public Safety C, D, F
CCTV	
CCTV shall operate at all times while the premises remains open to the public and all images captured will be recorded and stored on site for a minimum period of 31 days.	Crime/disorder B, C, D, E
Copies of CCTV recordings will be made available to the Police and/or the Licensing Authority on request within 48 hours of the request being made together with facilities for viewing where requested. If the CCTV equipment is inoperative, or is otherwise not installed and working to the satisfaction of the Police and Licensing Authority, then within 48 hours the Police and Licensing Authority shall be notified and an estimate given of the repair timescale. The premises will comply with all reasonable requests from the Police, which may include the suspension of licensable activities if necessary.	Crime/disorder B, C, D, E
Training	
At least one member of staff on duty whilst this licence is being used shall be trained in the requirements of the Licensing Act 2003 in terms of the licensing objectives, offences committed under the Act and conditions of the Premises Licence. Such person(s) shall be competent to ensure offences are not committed and that the premises shall be run in accordance with the licence.	ALL A, C, D, E, F
All staff responsible for selling alcohol shall receive regular training in the Licensing Act 2003. Written records of this training shall be retained and made	ALL A, C, D, E, F

available to Police and Council officers on request.	
All staff shall be trained in how to identify drunk or drug impaired customers. This training shall be repeated at least biannually and written records of the training kept and made available to Police and authorised Council officers on request.	ALL A, C, D, E, F
Weapons	
A metal detection device shall be randomly used by door supervisors to search patrons for weapons.	Crime/disorder C, D
A search arch shall be used at the entrance to the premises to detect customers who may be carrying weapons.	Crime/disorder C, D
Any drugs or weapons confiscated from customers shall be stored in a locked and secure container and the Police shall be notified as soon as reasonably practicable.	Crime/disorder C, D
Responsible management	
The licence holder shall actively participate in any local Pubwatch or similar scheme.	Crime/disorder B, C, D, E
The premises shall be a member of any local radio scheme that allows them to be in contact with other venues in the local area.	Crime/disorder B, C, D, E
An incident log book will be maintained by the premises that details incidents of note that occur in the premises. This shall include refused sales, disorder, and ejections as a minimum. The log book shall be kept on the premises and be available for inspection at all times the premises is open, and management shall regularly check the book to ensure all staff are using it.	Crime/disorder B, C, D, E
Protecting children, proof of age schemes	
A Proof of Age scheme shall operate at the premises and all staff shall be trained in its implementation. Only photographic ID such as a British driving licence, a current passport or a PASS ID card shall be treated as acceptable forms of identification.	Children C, D, E
All staff shall be trained in the Proof of Age policy and how to identify acceptable means of identification.	Children C, D, E
Posters shall be displayed in prominent positions around the till advising customers of the Proof of Age policy in force at the premises.	Children C, D, E
A refusals book shall be kept at the premises to record details of all refusals to sell alcohol. This book shall contain the date and time of the incident, a description of the customer, the name of the staff member who refused the sale, and the reason the sale was refused. The book shall be made available to Police and authorised Council officers on request.	Children C, D, E

The Designated Premises Supervisor shall regularly check the refusals book to ensure it is being consistently used by all staff.	Children C, D, E
Noise issues	
A sound limiting device shall be installed, set and sealed at a level approved by the Council.	Nuisance C, D, F
Only the Premises Licence Holder and the Designated Premises Supervisor shall have access to the sound limiting device.	Nuisance C, D, F
The sound limiting device shall be used whenever relevant regulated entertainment is taking place.	Nuisance C, D, F
A cutout device shall be connected to the exit doors and will be operational at all times the licence is in use.	Nuisance C, D, F
When the premises doors are open the levels of music shall cut out completely or fall to ambient levels that are not intrusive to local residents.	Nuisance C, D, F
No sound emanating from regulated entertainment shall be audible a metre from the façade of the nearest noise sensitive premises between 2300 and 0700 hours.	Nuisance A, C, D, F
All external doors and windows to the premises shall be kept closed during the provision of regulated entertainment, save during access and egress.	Nuisance A, C, D, F
The licence holder or duty manager shall make regular patrols at no less than hourly intervals around the perimeter of the premises when regulated entertainment is taking place. Noise levels shall be adjusted to ensure local residents are not disturbed by excessive noise break out.	Nuisance A, C, D, F
Litter	
Patrols of the area outside the premises shall be undertaken every (<i>insert time period</i>) during the use of the licence and any litter accumulations cleared.	Nuisance A, B, C, D, F
Where customers are permitted to drink alcohol outside the premises, regular litter and glass collections shall be carried out in all areas where customers are congregating.	Nuisance A, C, D, F
Proprietary clubs	
Admission to the licensed premises shall be restricted to Members of the Club and their bona fide guests.	ALL F
No person shall be admitted to the premises without an interval of at least 48 hours between application for membership and admission.	ALL F

Only one guest per member shall be permitted.	ALL F
No more than three guests per member shall be admitted to the club, and details of all guests shall be recorded on site and to be made available to Police immediately upon request on any given night that they visit the premises.	ALL F
The maximum number of guests in attendance on any given night is not to exceed 25% of the total number of persons at the premises.	ALL F
Members and guests shall be required to "sign in" when entering the premises.	ALL F
Any book used for the signing in of members and guests shall be kept on the premises at all times and made available on request to Police and authorised Council officers.	ALL F
Selling alcohol	
Strong beer and cider above 5.5% ABV will not be sold.	Nuisance E
No single cans or bottles of beer or cider will be sold.	Nuisance E
A minimum of two members of staff shall be present at all times whilst the premises remain open for the sale of alcohol.	Nuisance E
At least one person holding a Personal Licence shall be on duty at the premises when alcohol is being sold.	Nuisance E
All alcohol kept in the public part of the premises shall be kept in display units. All display units for alcohol will have lockable shutters. Shutters shall be closed and locked at the end of the permitted hours for the sale of alcohol, and shall not be unlocked again whilst the premises is open until the start of the permitted hours on the following day.	Nuisance E
All alcohol shall be stored and displayed behind the service counter and not in aisles or other areas accessible to the public.	Nuisance E
All alcoholic drinks shall be clearly labelled or marked with the name of the premises.	Nuisance E
Any alcohol sold for consumption off the premises shall be sold in a sealed container.	Nuisance C, D, E, F
Alcoholic and soft drinks shall be served in polycarbonate containers.	Crime/disorder C, D, F
Drug use	
The premises shall operate a zero tolerance policy to drug use and posters shall be prominently displayed to this effect.	Crime/disorder C, D, F
All staff shall be trained in the implementation of the venue's drugs policy.	Crime/disorder

	C, D, F
Toilet cisterns shall be provided with sloping lids or similar to discourage drug use.	Crime/disorder C, D, F
Any drugs confiscated from customers shall be stored in a locked and secure container and the Police shall be notified as soon as reasonably practicable.	Crime/disorder C, D, F
Theft and security	
Bag clips shall be made available on all tables.	Crime/disorder A, B, C, D
A cloakroom or similar facility shall be available for customers to leave their belongings.	Crime/disorder C, D, F
Notices shall be displayed throughout the premises to advise customers of the potential for thefts.	Crime/disorder B, C, D, F
The premises shall participate in any local radio scheme in operation that enables them to be in contact with other local radio scheme users.	
Hotels	
Alcohol may be sold at any time to hotel guests for consumption on the premises.	Nuisance F
Alcohol shall only be sold to non hotel residents from the hours of <i>(insert times)</i> on <i>(insert days of the week)</i> and during the following times to persons attending bona fide private functions at the hotel <i>(insert days and times)</i> .	Nuisance F
Premises providing Nudity, Striptease and other Adult Entertainment	
No person under the age of eighteen shall be admitted to the premises or be permitted to remain on the premises when adult entertainment is taking place.	Children A, C, D, F
Prominent notices shall be displayed at each entrance to the premises when adult entertainment is taking place stating that there shall be no admission to the premises for persons aged under 18.	Children A, C, D, F
The premises shall be arranged so adult entertainment is not visible from the street.	Children A, C, D, F
There shall be no external advertisement at the premises for adult entertainment.	Children A, C, D, F
There shall be no leafleting or touting of the adult entertainment at the licensed premises.	Children A, C, D, F
Nudity shall only be permitted by performers and not by customers.	Children A, C, D, F

A minimum of one metre distance shall be maintained between dancers and customers during adult entertainment.	Children A, C, D, F
A written Code of Conduct for staff participating in the provision of striptease or nudity shall be in place, and shall be kept on the premises for inspection by Police or authorised Council officers at all times the premises are open to the public. Management shall ensure all staff are aware of the Code of Conduct and shall take all reasonable steps to ensure it is adhered to.	Children A, C, D, F
Hiring or letting of rooms or premises	
Where rooms at the premises are let to individuals or groups for private hire, a hire agreement shall be in place that includes an outline of the conditions on the Premises Licence (<i>or Club Premises Certificate</i>) and clearly states the responsibilities of the hirer in respect of upholding such conditions.	ALL A, C, D, F
Where the premises are let to individuals or groups for private hire, a named person shall be responsible for ensuring that conditions of the Premises Licence (<i>or Club Premises Certificate</i>) are adhered to. This person shall provide their details to the licence holder (<i>or Secretary of the Club</i>) in writing in advance of the event and their details shall be retained for a period of at least thirty one days after the date of the event.	ALL A, C, D, F
Special effects	
Any special effects or mechanical installation shall be arranged and stored so as to minimise any risk to the safety of the audience, performers and staff. Special effects include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dry ice machines and cryogenic fog • Smoke machines and fog generators • Pyrotechnics, including fireworks • Real flame • Firearms • Motor vehicles • Strobe lighting • Lasers • Explosives and highly flammable substances. 	Public Safety A, C, D, F
The Licence Holder shall not permit the use of special effects, except with the prior consent of the Licensing Authority, which may be subject to additional conditions if necessary to promote the public safety objective.	Public Safety A, C, D, F
Promotions or events	
The licensee shall undertake a risk assessment of any promotion or event using the Metropolitan Police Promotion/Event Risk Assessment (Form 696) or an equivalent and provide a copy to the Police and the Licensing Authority not less than 14 days before the event is due to take place. Following submission of the	Public Safety A, C, D, F

risk assessment, all directions of the Police shall be complied with, including cancellation of an event if necessary.	
Where an 'event' has taken place, the licensee shall complete a Metropolitan Police After Promotion/Event Debrief Risk Assessment (Form 696A) and submit this to the Metropolitan Police and the Licensing Authority, within three days of the conclusion of the event.	Public Safety A, C, D, F
The licensee shall take all reasonable steps to ensure that there is no unauthorised advertising of events to be held at the premises.	Public Safety A, C, D, F
Miscellaneous conditions	
Furniture at the premises for customer use shall be fixed in position so space cannot be made to allow the provision of dancing or other entertainment.	Nuisance A, C, F
The premises will be adequately ventilated in all areas to which the staff and public have access.	Public Safety A, B, C, D, F

Appendix 3 – Special licensing policy for Fulham Area

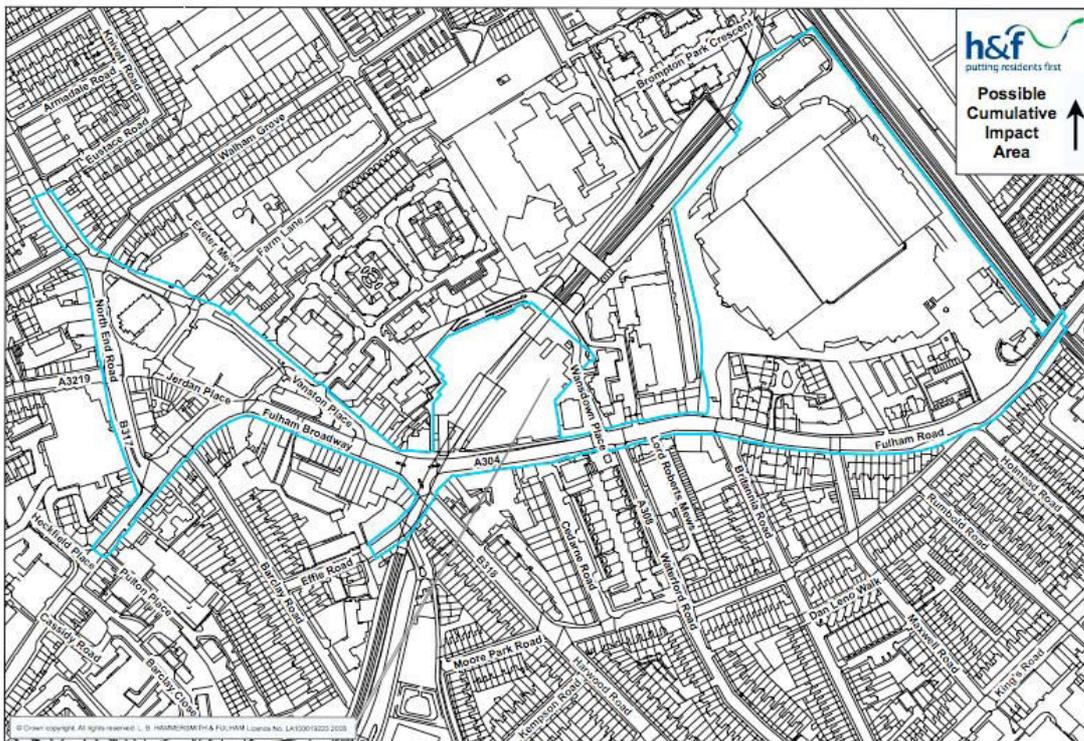
1 The Council has decided to introduce a special policy relating to cumulative impact as provided by the Secretary of State in the Guidance issued under section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003 (paragraphs 13.24 to 13.39) and the Council’s own Statement of Licensing policy dated November 2007 at paragraph 4.3 to the Fulham Town Centre Area (being the shaded area and all premises which have a principal form of access onto the shaded area as shown on the plan in Appendix 1)

2 “Cumulative impact” means the potential impact on the promotion of the Licensing Objectives of a significant number of licensed premises concentrated in one area.

3 The Fulham Town Centre Area has been identified as being adversely affected in terms of the Licensing Objectives because of the cumulative impact of the concentration of drink led premises. There is evidence that the cumulative impact includes serious problems of crime, disorder and public nuisance. Having regard to the evidence, the Licensing Authority has been satisfied that it is appropriate and necessary to include an approach to cumulative impact. The evidence for this special policy may be viewed on request at the Council Offices.

4 Applications for new premises licences, club premises certificates or any variations within the Fulham Town Centre Area that are likely to add to the existing cumulative impact will normally be refused where a relevant representation has been made, unless the applicant can demonstrate that there will be no negative cumulative impact on one or more of the Licensing Objectives. Accordingly, the presumption of refusal in this policy is not absolute and the circumstances of each application will be considered where a relevant representation has been made.

5 The presumption of refusal does not relieve responsible authorities or interested parties of the need to make a relevant representation. Applicants will need to address the special policy issues in their operating schedules. If there are no representations the Licensing Authority must grant the application in terms consistent with the operating schedule submitted.



6. The cumulative impact policy will be kept under review by the Licensing Authority.

7. The geographical boundary of the proposed area

Figure 1. Proposed Cumulative Impact Area (CIP).

Glossary

Appeals

Appeals against decisions of the Licensing Authority are to the magistrates' court for the area in which the premises are situated. The appeal must be lodged within 21 days of being notified of the Licensing Authority's decision. On appeal a magistrates' court may, dismiss the appeal; substitute its own decision; remit the case to the Licensing Authority with directions; and make an order for costs.

Designated Premises Supervisor (DPS)

The person in the case of premises selling alcohol, who will normally have been given the day to day responsibility for running the premises by the holder of the Premises Licence or will be the Premises Licence holder themselves (who must also be a Personal Licence holder.)

Extended hours application

Any application that seeks to extend the hours of operation of the premises to which it relates. Whilst all applications will be thoroughly scrutinised with a view to the promotion of the Licensing Objectives, particular care might need to be taken when an extension of hours is requested. In such circumstances, there might be greater potential for impact on residential occupiers that might amount to a public nuisance. An hours restriction might be the only method of promoting the Licensing Objectives, particularly in the light of advice in PPG 24 Planning and Noise which recognises a distinction that noise might have on residential occupants between the hours of 11pm and 7am compared with the rest of the day.

Interested party

Section 13 of the Licensing Act 2003 defines 'interested party' and 'responsible authority'. Interested parties are defined as:

- a person living in the vicinity of the premises
- a body representing persons who live in that vicinity
- a person involved in a business in that vicinity
- a body representing persons involved in such businesses
- Elected Members of the Licensing Authority (local Councillors)

Late night refreshment premises

Premises where refreshment is provided at any time between the hours of 11.00pm and 5.00am. This includes the supply of hot food or hot drink to members of the public whether for consumption on or off the premises.

Licensable activities

Those activities under the Licensing Act 2003, which require a licence from the Licensing Authority include the following:

- The sale by retail of alcohol;
- The supply of alcohol by or on behalf of a club to, or to the order of, a member of a club;
- The provision of regulated entertainment;
- The provision of late night refreshment.

Licensing Authority

In the Licensing Act 2003 licensing authorities in London are defined as the councils of London boroughs.

Personal licences

A licence which:

- Is granted by a Licensing Authority to an individual;
- Authorises that individual to supply alcohol, or authorise the supply of alcohol, in accordance with the premises licence.

Regulated entertainment

Includes both entertainment and entertainment facilities, where the following takes place in front of an audience and is provided for the purpose of entertaining that audience:

- A performance of a play;
- An exhibition of a film;
- An indoor sporting event;
- A boxing or wrestling entertainment (indoors and outdoors);
- A performance of live music;
- Any playing of recorded music;
- A performance of dance;
- Entertainment of a similar description to that falling within the performance of live music, the playing of recorded music and the performance of dance.

NB If the music is incidental to the main purpose of the event then this will not require a licence, such as provision of a jukebox. A karaoke machine would constitute regulated entertainment and therefore require a licence. Musical instruments made available for members of the public would also constitute an entertainment facility.

Relevant representation

A representation (objection) by an interested party or a responsible authority that relates to the likely effect of the grant of the licence on the promotion of at least one of the four Licensing Objectives.

Responsible authorities

These include:

- Chief Officer of Police;
- The Fire Authority;
- The enforcing authority for health and safety at work;
- The Planning Authority;
- The local authority responsible for minimising or preventing the risk of pollution or harm to human health;
- The recognised body responsible for the protection of children from harm;
- Trading Standards.

Special event

This definition relates to events that require a Promotion Event Risk Assessment Form 696 and 696A

A significant event will be deemed to be any occasion in a premises licensed under the provisions of the Licensing Act 2003, where there will be a live performer(s) – meaning musicians, DJs, MCs or other artists; that is promoted in some form by either the venue or an outside promoter; where entry is either free, by invitation, pay on the door or by ticket.

Security Industry Authority (SIA)

An authority that implements the Private Security Industry Act 2001, their key role is managing and issuing of licences for people working in particular areas of the private security business, including door supervisors.

Variation

A variation is a material change to a premises licence and would include an increase in the capacity of the premises, a change in the hours of operation of the premises, and change to the way the premises is to operate in regard to the operating schedule or a request to vary an existing condition attached to the premises licence.

Vicinity

Incidents regarded as being “in the vicinity” of licensed premises is a question of fact and will depend on the particular circumstances of the case. In cases of dispute, the question will ultimately be decided by the courts. In addressing this matter, the Licensing Authority will primarily focus on the direct impact of the activities taking place at the licensed premises on members of the public living, working or engaged in normal activity in the area concerned.

Contact details

For further information about this policy please contact licensing@lbhf.gov.uk

or write to:

London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham

Licensing Authority

Public Protection and Safety Division

5th Floor Town Hall Extension

King Street, Hammersmith

London

W6 9JU

Phone: 020 8753 1081

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