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1. THE APPLICATION

On 7th June 2024, the Licensing Authority received a valid application for a new premises licence in respect of the premises known as Eel Brook Common, New Kings Road, London, SW6 4QD submitted by A1 Hospitality Ltd.

1.1 Application Requested

The applicant has applied for a new premises licence for the sale of alcohol on the premises, the performance of live music outdoors only, the playing of recorded music outdoors only, the performance of dance outdoors only, entertainment similar to music or dance outdoors only as outlined below:

The Performance of Live Music – Outdoors Only
Saturdays and Sundays 12:00 to 20:30

The Playing of Recorded Music – Outdoors Only
Saturdays and Sundays 12:00 to 20:30

The Performance of Dance – Outdoors Only
Saturdays and Sundays 12:00 to 20:30

Entertainment similar to Music or Dance - Outdoors Only
Saturdays and Sundays 12:00 to 20:30

The Sale of Alcohol - On the Premises Only
Saturdays and Sundays 12:00 to 20:00

Opening Hours of the Premises
Saturdays and Sundays 12:00 to 20:30

A copy of the application form and plan can be seen on pages **21-31** of this report.

1.2 Applicants Operating Schedule

The applicant has proposed a number of steps to promote the four licensing objectives if the application is granted. A copy of the proposed conditions can be seen on pages **28-30** of this report.

On 12th June 2024, following correspondence with the Licensing Team, the applicant confirmed the application was only for one weekend (Saturday and Sunday) a year in August or September and agreed to add a condition to the licence if granted reflecting this. On the 17th June 2024, the applicant submitted a resident action plan, which stated that the event one be for one weekend (Saturday and Sunday) a year in August or September only and provided details of additional ways the applicant proposes to promote the licensing objectives. A copy of the resident action plan and relevant correspondence can be seen on pages **32-44** of this report.

On 17th July 2024, following correspondence with the applicant and Licensing Team, the Police agreed to withdraw their representation as the applicant agreed to add 29

conditions to the licence, if granted. A copy of the agreed conditions and relevant correspondence can be seen on pages **45-48** of this report.

On 17th July 2024, following correspondence with the applicant and Licensing Team, the Environmental Protection Team agreed to withdraw their representation as the applicant agreed to add 6 conditions to the licence, if granted. A copy of the relevant correspondence can be seen on pages **49-50** of this report.

2. BACKGROUND

The several access points to the common which is located on New King's Road, Musgrave Crescent and Musgrave Crescent. The applicant intends to operate the licence as a Food Festival on part of Eel Brook common, on the New King's Road side. There mainly residential premises within the area. A map showing the location of the premises and neighbouring licensed premises can be seen on page **51** of this report.

There are several options for transport away from the area including buses and taxis which run from in and around the New King's Road and the Fulham Broadway area. Fulham Broadway tube station is an 8-minute walk away, Parsons Green tube station is a 14-minute walk away.

3. CONSULTATION

A public notice was displayed at the premises for 28 days. The application was advertised in a local circular and all statutory consultees were notified as required by the Regulations. The Council has served written notice of hearing upon the applicant and all those parties that have made representations in respect of the application.

3.1. Relevant Representations

The licensing section received sixty-seven representations objecting to the licence application being granted, and one representation in support of the application, during the consultation period.

One representation was received on behalf of the Licensing Authority objecting to the premises licence application. On 13th September 2024, following the agreement with the Police conditions outlined in section 1.2 of the report, the Licensing Authority withdrew their representation. A copy of the representation and correspondence can be seen on pages **52-53** of this report.

One representation was received from the Police Licensing Team objecting to the premises licence application. On 18th July 2024, following the agreement with the conditions outlined in section 1.2 of the report, the Police Licensing Team withdrew their representation. A copy of the representation and correspondence can be seen on pages **54-55** of this report.

One representation was received from the Environmental Protection Team objecting to the licence application. On 18th July 2024, following the agreement with the six conditions outlined in section 1.2 of the report, the Environmental Protection Team withdrew their representation. A copy of the representation and correspondence can be seen on pages **56-58** of this report.

Two representations were received from the Parsons Green and Sandford Local Ward Councillors, Councillor Alfonso and Councillor Pascu-Tulbure objecting to the licence application. A copy of the representations can be seen on pages **59-60** of this report.

One representation was received on behalf of the Eel Brook Common Residents Association, one representation was received on behalf of the Barclay Road Neighbourhood Watch, and fifty-nine on behalf of a local residents, all objecting to the licence application. A copy of these representations can be seen on pages **61-151** of this report.

One representation was received on behalf of a local resident supporting the grant of the licence application. A copy of the representation a can be seen on pages **152-153** of this report.

On the 27th June 2024, the licensing team circulated the resident pack and informed of the time limited nature of the application mentioned in section 1.2 of this report, nine residents withdrew their objections. A copy of this correspondence can be seen on pages **154-178** of this report.

4. OTHER INFORMATION

4.1 Enforcement History

There have not been any warnings, simple cautions or prosecutions given in respect of the premises during the past three years.

4.2 Temporary Event Notices (“TENs”)

There has been one TEN which has been submitted in respect of this premises in the past twelve months, as detailed below:

LICNTYPE	CPTRAD EAS	LISTA T	REFVAL	DETAILS	Start Date	End Date
LATEMP	Brook House PH LTD	5_ISS	2024/00852/LA TEMP	<p>Temporary Event Notice, Brook House PH LTD: The applicant proposes a TEN to cover the sale of alcohol and regulated entertainment during a charity event on Eel Brook Common.</p> <p>Licensable activities sought: The Sale of Alcohol and the Provision of Regulated Entertainment for no more than 499 people.</p> <p>Days and times sought: Saturday 29 June 2024 between 11:30 to 18:00</p>	29/06/2024	29/06/2024

5. POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

5.1 Section 2 pages 7 and 8 of the Statement of Licensing Policy (“SLP”) states the Licensing Authority is keen to support the licensed sector and leisure offer within the borough, with a particular focus on business resilience and growing a robust and thriving cultural and leisure sector.

To achieve this the Licensing Authority has identified three key themes of the Licensing Policy and the Licensing Authority’s approach to implementing it. These are:

- A sustainable, well-run licensed sector;
- Hammersmith & Fulham as a good place to live, work and enjoy leisure; and,
- A safe licensing environment and night-time economy.

5.2 Section 5 pages 12 and 13 of the SLP states that in order to ensure the promotion of the four Licensing Objectives the Licensing Authority will require applicants to detail in their operating schedule:

- the steps proposed to promote the licensing objective of the 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 use the premises;
- the steps proposed to ensure the physical safety of people using the relevant premises or place;
- 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;
- 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.

5.3 Section 7 pages 13 to 15 of the SLP states that operating schedules for premises licences are the key to ensuring compliance with the four Licensing Objectives. The measures proposed in the operating schedule will normally be converted into conditions to be attached to the premises licence and should therefore fulfil the following criteria:

- (i) Be precise and enforceable
- (ii) Be unambiguous
- (iii) Not duplicate other statutory provisions
- (iv) Be clear in what they intend to achieve, and
- (v) Be appropriate, proportionate and justifiable

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.

5.4 Policy 1 page 18 confirms that The Secretary of State's Guidance states that applicants are expected to obtain sufficient information to enable them to demonstrate, the steps they propose to take to promote the licensing objectives; and that they understand the layout of the local area and physical environment including:

- a) crime and disorder hotspots;
- b) proximity to residential premises;
- c) proximity to areas where children may congregate;
- d) any risk posed to the local area by the applicants' proposed licensable activities; and
- e) participation in any local initiatives (for example, local crime reduction initiatives or voluntary schemes, such as 'Ask for Angela', local taxi-marshalling schemes, street pastors and other schemes) which may help to mitigate potential risks.

Applicants are expected to include positive proposals in their application on how they will manage any potential risks.

The Guidance goes on to state that 'Applicants are expected to provide licensing authorities with sufficient information in this section to determine the extent to which their proposed steps are appropriate to promote the licensing objectives in the local area. Applications must not be based on providing a set of standard conditions to promote the licensing objectives and applicants are expected to make it clear why the steps they are proposing are appropriate for the premises.'

The Licensing Authority notes the contents of these paragraphs from the Secretary of State's Guidance and, in particular, the use of the word 'expected'. Licence applications that do not in any way address the contents of these paragraphs in their operating schedules may be returned to the applicant as 'incomplete'.

5.4 Policy 3 page 21 and 22 of the SLP states that 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:

- a) Whether the licensed activities are likely to have an adverse impact especially on local residents and, if there is potential to have an adverse impact, what, if any, appropriate measures will be put in place to prevent it;
- b) Whether there will be a substantial increase in the cumulative adverse impact from these or similar activities, on an adjacent residential area;
- c) Whether there is a suitable level of public transport accessibility to and from the premises at the appropriate times;
- d) 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 a negative impact on the Licensing Objectives relating to the prevention of crime, disorder, anti-social behaviour (ASB), nuisance and vehicle emissions;
- e) Whether there have been any representations made by Responsible Authorities, or other relevant agency or representative.

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 minimum of thirty minutes to consume alcohol.

5.5 Policy 2 page 20 of the SLP states that the Licensing Authority acknowledges that it is unique in the fact that it has 3 major football clubs within its 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 issue in their operating schedule.

Where a relevant representation is made by the Police, another Responsible Authority, or 'other person' in respect of an application made by a licence holder, the Licensing Authority may apply enhanced "match day" conditions to ensure the Licensing Objectives are promoted. This may include, but is not limited to, the following conditions:

- a) Restriction of hours in the run up to and after 'Kick Off'
- b) Restriction of sales of alcohol in glass bottles or the use of glass for any drinks on match days
- c) Conditions for premises to robustly control the spillage of customers onto the highway through overcrowding
- d) Conditions to prevent customers from drinking or taking alcohol out onto the street outside the premises on match days
- e) The ability for the Police or Licensing Authority to require the premises to close on grounds of Public Safety if required to do so
- f) Having door supervisors on duty
- g) Having a Designated Premises Supervisor (DPS) / Personal Licence Holder on the premises
- h) Using display cabinets with shutters for alcohol
- i) Conditions to support the prevention of violence against women and girls and other vulnerable people on match days

Similar conditions may also be applied on 'victory day' or similar large crowd parades.

It has also been the experience of the Licensing Authority that at times it may be required to completely close 'off' 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 Intelligence Unit will liaise with relevant premises operators at the earliest opportunity in order to discuss closure. Informal cooperation will always be preferred. However, review proceedings will necessarily follow when a Magistrates' Court has made a closure order under section 80 of the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014, or the Crown Court has made a closure order on appeal under section 84 of that Act.

5.6 Policy 4 pages 22 and 23 of the SLP states that in determining an application where there has been a relevant representation the Licensing Authority will, where appropriate, take into account the cumulative effect of the number, type and density of licensed

premises already existing in the area. Consideration will be given to the proximity to any drug and alcohol treatment site, A&E department or homeless hostel in a local area type remit ie applicants need to make the case for how they would not increase further problems for residents/clients nearby.

In coming to any decision regarding cumulative impact the Licensing Authority will consider other mechanisms outside of the licensing regime which may also be available to address this issue, these include but are not limited to:

- Police and other enforcement of the normal law concerning disorder and anti-social behaviour
- Prosecution or other enforcement of any personal licence holder or member of staff at such premises who is selling alcohol to people who are drunk
- Prosecution or other enforcement of any personal licence holder or member of staff at such premises who is selling to underage persons or selling illegal alcohol or tobacco
- Police powers to close down instantly any licensed premises or temporary events on grounds of disorder, the likelihood of disorder or excessive noise emanating from the premises, for up to 24 hours.

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.

- Police and Local Authority power to issue a Closure Notice for up to 48 hours where serious antisocial behaviour is taking place at licensed premises under the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014.
- To ensure that residents are protected from the negative impact of late-night local licensing activities the Licensing Authority may decide to adopt an Area Specific Cumulative Impact Policy in relation to a specific area; where the number, type and density of premises providing licensable activities is having a serious negative impact on the local community and local amenities.

5.7 Policy 5 pages 24 to 26 of the SLP states where appropriate, the Licensing Authority will consider to what extent applications are aligned and show support for other council policies and strategies that support the four licensing objectives and key themes and principles in this Statement of Licensing Policy.

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.

The Licensing Authority will monitor the impact of licensing on the provision of regulated entertainment, and particularly live music and dancing. Only appropriate, proportionate and reasonable licensing conditions will be imposed on such events.

Arrangements will be made for the licensing committee and other key stakeholders to receive, when appropriate, reports on the status and identified needs for a safe and accessible nighttime economy.

5.8 Policy 8 pages 26 and 27 of the SLP states that applicants planning large outdoor events need to particularly consider measures to ensure the prevention of public nuisance

and promotion of public safety as part of planning. Applicants are also strongly encouraged to engage with the appropriate Council services.

Public safety and the prevention 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. Applicants are encouraged to make applications for a new Premises Licence and should therefore ensure that they apply in good time. Applicants are recommended to speak to the relevant Responsible Authorities, and in particular, the Police at the first step of planning large events. This could be as much as 18 months or two years prior to the event taking place, dependent on the type and size of event proposed.

Applicants for such events must also consider the following Event Safety information published by the Health and Safety Executive, on all aspects of arranging and staging events: [Event Safety](#)

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, Licensing Officers, Environmental Health, Fire Authority, and may include officers from other relevant departments and agencies such as the London Ambulance Service, Transport for London (TFL) and Highways.

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.

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 SAG.

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.

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.

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 written 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.

The council may itself seek premises licences for appropriate public spaces within the borough; and will be subject to the same scrutiny as other applicants. 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.

5.9 Policy 11 pages 30 and 31 of the SLP states that 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 licensed premises and, therefore, beyond the direct control of the licensee. However, licensing is a key aspect of such control and licensing law is part of a holistic approach to the management of the nighttime economy.

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.

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.

Population densities in this 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 objectives will be of paramount concern when evaluating Operating Schedules. Licensing Committees will place high regard on the control measures put in place by the applicant to ensure that our residents are protected from the potential detrimental effects of any licensed premises.

5.10 Policy 12 pages 30 and 31 of the SLP states that we are committed to the Regulators Code and supporting businesses.

i) We will work with businesses in our borough and provide the advice you need to help you comply with the law. This may be through meeting with you at your premises or at our offices, providing written advice in an email or letter or verbally over the telephone.

ii) We will usually confirm any technical/ legal advice in writing. For applicants and agents, we also offer a pre-application advice service. Further details about this service can be found on our website.

iii) We will attend pub watch meetings and work with local businesses, including the Hammersmith Business Improvement District (BID) and Fulham BID, to help facilitate the sharing of information and advice amongst licensees in our borough.

iv) We are continuously working to improve our online application process for a range of licence permissions. If you want to know what services are available or you want to make an application online, please check our website for further details.

v) We want to ensure that businesses comply with the law. Where this has not been possible through advice and education, we will carry out enforcement action in accordance with our enforcement policy and as part of our commitment to the Regulators Code.

vi) We want local businesses in our borough to thrive and survive. We recognise that the law can be complex at times and that despite trying to resolve issues through discussion in the first instance, enforcement will be necessary on some occasions. We also recognise that attitudes, circumstances and personnel often change over time.

Where enforcement action has been taken against a business in the past, relevant Responsible Authorities will be mindful of this when considering any new applications. However, all new applications e.g. variations to hours or licensable activities will be decided on their merits and the information provided to demonstrate promotion of the four licensing objectives. Where a premises licence or club premises certificate has previously been reviewed or the business has been prosecuted for licensing offences, licensees are advised to discuss any new/proposed changes with the Licensing Authority and/or the relevant Responsible Authority e.g. The Police, to resolve any ongoing concerns and/or issues.

5.11 Policy 15 page 33 of the SLP states that the Licensing Authority expects licence applications to outline measures in their operating schedules to prevent, identify and address drink spiking. Any establishment where drink spiking is reported will be supported to address future cases, and where there are several cases occurring a review may be initiated.

Licensees and licence applicants are encouraged to establish a clear approach to preventing, identifying and addressing drink spiking in their operating schedules. This should include, but is not limited to:

- Training for door and bar staff to identify where drink spiking may be taking place, how to respond to any reported or observed instances of drink spiking, and how to report to Police.
- Offering drink spiking preventative measures, such as drink covers, serving drinks direct to customers (not leaving these unattended before being provided to customers), and keeping an eye on or clearing drinks left unattended.
- Providing customers with information on keeping safe from drink spiking.
- Operating schemes such as 'Ask for Angela' to encourage customers to seek help if they suspect drink spiking has occurred.
- Requiring the production of a drink spiking risk assessment and procedure for dealing with any such incidents.
- Displaying posters in visible locations at the premises to explain what to do in the event of a spiking incident / what a spiked drink looks like.

5.9 Annex 1 pages 35 and 36 of the SLP in relation to the prevention of crime and disorder states licence applicants will be expected to demonstrate the following in their operating schedules:

- a) Measures to control excessive consumption and intoxication.
- b) Consideration of any additional measures or restrictions that may be placed on alcohol sales to prevent binge drinking and promote 'sensible drinking'.
- f) Robust measures in place to avoid the presence of weapons on their premises and should agree a protocol with the Licensing Authority and the police on the handling of weapons found on their premises.
- g) 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.

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/operators. As a result, the Licensing Authority and the Police have signed a Memorandum of Understanding. This document provides 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.

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 regulated 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.

To assist potential licence applicants the Council now offers a pre-application advice service. Details of this service can be found on the licensing pages of the LBHF website.

h) 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.

i) 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.

j) CCTV - using CCTV inside and/or outside the premises together with appropriate procedures and having staff properly trained to use CCTV equipment.

k) dispersal procedures - establishing appropriate dispersal procedures to minimise the potential for crime and disorder when customers are leaving the premises.

l) 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.

m) 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).

o) 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.

p) 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.

q) prevention of theft - using bag hooks and signage to warn customers of pickpockets and bag snatchers.

r) 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, however this would be in a guidance capacity to help support the business in question. Any such assessments should be emailed to: (AWMailbox.Licensing@met.police.uk) before the event is agreed. Where a large outdoor event is planned this Authority and the Police recommend that the organisers consult with 'relevant parties' as early in the planning stages as possible. 'Relevant parties' would include local residents, local businesses, schools, charitable organisations, responsible authorities and relevant local authority departments. Consideration of timing of events should be given in relation to football matches and other large pre-planned annual events within the locality and surrounding boroughs.

5.10 Annex 1 page 37 and 38 of the SLP states the Licensing Authority will require the applicant to demonstrate the steps proposed to ensure the physical safety of people using the relevant premises or place. This does not cover the separate need for applicants to provide relevant public safety requirements dealt with by Environmental Health. This is expected to include:

a) Maximum occupancy limits will be specified on the licence 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 that limit as a licence condition.

b) 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 may make representations to that effect. The types of premises that may be subject to safe capacities will be the following;

i. Nightclubs

ii. Cinemas

iii. Theatres

iv. Other premises where regulated entertainment is being provided within the meaning of the Act, e.g. open public spaces

c) The Licensing Authority will, where appropriate, attach conditions to a licence to ensure public safety, dealing with, but not limited to. the following:

i. Checks on equipment at specified intervals, e.g. gas safety checks;

- ii. Standards to be maintained, e.g. temporary electrical installations to comply with British Standards;
- iii. 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;
- iv. 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;
- v. The use of door supervisors to manage the entrance and exit from the premises and to protect public safety as customers leave the premises;
- vi. The provision of air conditioning and ventilation;
- vii. Measures to protect against overcrowding; and
- viii. Implement access/support needs for disabled people

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:

d) 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.

e) 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.

f) 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.

g) 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).

h) overcrowding - developing policies and procedures regarding capacity to prevent overcrowding and patrons possibly becoming aggressive.

i) 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.

5.11 Annex 1 pages 38 to 40 of the SLP in relation to the prevention of public nuisance states that 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.

This is expected to include:

a) In considering an application, the Licensing Authority will consider the adequacy of proposed measures to remove or effectively manage the potential for public nuisance and anti-social behaviour and any Public Spaces Protection Orders (PSPOs) in place.

b) Licensing Authority will particularly consider the following matters where they are material to the individual application:

- ii. The proximity of residential accommodation;
- iii. The type of use proposed, including the likely numbers of customers, proposed hours of operation and the frequency of activity;
- iv. 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;
- v. The steps taken or proposed to be taken by the applicant to prevent disturbance by customers arriving at or leaving the premises.
- viii. 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;
- ix. The steps taken or proposed to be taken by the applicant to ensure staff leave the premises quietly;
- x. The arrangements made or proposed for parking by patrons, and the effect of parking by patrons on local residents;
- xi. The provision for public transport in the locality (including taxis and private hire vehicles) for patrons;
- xii. The level of likely disturbance from associated vehicular and pedestrian movement to and from the premises;
- xiii. The delivery and collection areas and delivery/collection times;
- xv. The arrangements for refuse disposal, storage and the prevention/tidying of litter (including fly posters and illegal placards);
- xvi. The history of previous nuisance complaints proved against the premises, particularly where statutory notices have been served on the present licence holder;
- xvii. The history of the applicant in controlling anti-social behaviour and preventing nuisance;
- xviii. The generation of odour, e.g. from the preparation of food;
- xix. Any other relevant activity likely to give rise to nuisance;

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:

l) Light pollution – this is an increasingly common source of complaint, particularly from illuminated signs and external security lighting. Where provided, illuminated signs should not cause glare to neighbouring properties, ideally being turned off at night, and external lighting should be angled and/or diffused to also prevent nuisance.

m) Noise and/or vibration breakout from the provision of regulated entertainment, particularly from (but not limited to) live music – consider what type of entertainment is to be provided, in what room/area of the premises and the suitability of the construction of this room/area to contain sound. Windows are a particular weak-point for noise break-out so consider providing regulated entertainment in a room without windows or with as few windows as possible, particularly windows that face towards nearby residential properties. Where suitable, install a lobby to prevent spillage of noise each time an entrance/exit door is opened.

- n) External Areas – External areas such as gardens can be the source of noise disturbance to surrounding premises. Consider limiting the use of the garden to a reasonable time and number of people.
- o) Odour – odour from cooking is a common source of complaint, particularly from restaurants and fast-food takeaways. The Council’s Noise and Nuisance Service may therefore require evidence that the kitchen ventilation and/or extract systems are regularly maintained and serviced to ensure that it is operating efficiently and with minimal nuisance to neighbours arising from odour and also noise. This includes the siting of BBQs.
- p) 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.
- r) Waste – consider how and where waste will be stored/disposed of at the end of trading hours, particularly if trading until late at night. This is important because the disposal of glass and/or cans to outside bin areas can be very noisy and give rise to complaints, so it may be necessary to store such items and other non-degradable refuse inside the premises until the next trading day. Consideration should also be given to the time of deliveries to minimize disruption to local residents.
- s) Litter – for example, litter patrols for late night take-away premises

5.12 Annex 1 pages 40 and 41 of the SLP in relation to the protection of children from harm states 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. This is expected to include:

- c) The sale of alcohol to a minor is a criminal offence and Trading Standards officers will conduct appropriate covert test purchasing exercises and will take account of any complaints and intelligence. The Act permits the use of children under the age of 18 to undertake test purchases when they have been directed to do so by a duly authorised officer.
- d) Where a sale of alcohol has been made on the same premises to a minor on two or more different occasions within a period of three months the premises licence could be suspended for a defined period.
- g) 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. The Council’s Trading Standards officers have a role to play in the protection of children from harm, and proof of age schemes, and are able to provide advice in relation to measures that can be taken to help prevent the sale of alcohol to underage children. Potential licence holders should also be aware of the Proof of Age London (PAL) Scheme hosted by Southwark Council.
- i) 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 The Proof of Age Standards Scheme (PASS) website.

6. DETERMINATION

6.1 In determining this application, the Committee must have regard to the representations and take such of the following steps as it considers necessary for the promotion of the licensing objectives. The steps are:

- (a) Grant the application in full
- (b) Grant the application in part – modifying the proposed hours, activities or conditions.
- (c) Reject the application

It is the Council's duty under the Licensing Act 2003 ("The Act") to determine applications with a view to promoting the four licensing objectives; Prevention of Crime and Disorder, Public Safety, Prevention of Public Nuisance and the Protection of Children from Harm.

In reaching a decision the Council shall consider the details of any relevant representations received; the applicant's Operating Schedule; the Council's adopted Statement of Licensing Policy and the guidance issued by the Secretary of State under section 182 of the Act.

If the Committee is minded to grant the application conditions may be attached to the licence to alleviate the concerns raised through the representations.