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1. THE APPLICATION:

On 23 May 2025, the Licensing Authority received a valid application for a new premises licence in respect of the premises known as Black Bull, 257 King Street, London, W6 9LU ("the Premises"), submitted by Gregorian Hotel Trading Limited ("the Applicant").

1.1 Application Requested:

As shown in Appendix 1, the Applicant originally applied for the following licensable activities:

Recorded Music (Indoors):

Monday to Saturday:	11:00 to 00:00.
Sunday:	12:00 to 23:30.

Late Night Refreshment (Indoors):

Monday to Saturday:	23:00 to 00:00.
Sunday:	23:00 to 23:30.

Supply of Alcohol (On and Off the Premises):

Monday to Saturday:	11:00 to 01:00.
Sunday:	12:00 to 23:30.

As well as the following Non-Standard Timing:

New Years Eve, except Sunday, 11:00 until the start of permitted hours on the following day and on a Sunday 12:00 until the start of permitted hours on the following day.

Hours Open to the Public:

Monday to Saturday:	11:00 to 01:30.
Sunday:	12:00 to 00:00.

Following communications with the Police, which can be found at Appendix 4, the Applicant has since revised their application timings. It is, therefore, the following revised hours that the Sub-Committee are being asked to consider:

Recorded Music (Indoors Only):

Monday to Thursday:	11:00 to 23:00.
Friday and Saturday:	11:00 to 00:00.
Sunday:	12:00 to 23:00.

Late-Night Refreshment (Indoors Only):

Monday to Saturday:	23:00 to 00:00.
Sunday:	23:00 to 23:30.

The Sale of Alcohol (On and Off the Premises):

Monday to Saturday:	11:00 to 00:00.
Sunday:	12:00 to 23:30.

Hours Open to the Public:

Monday to Saturday:	11:00 to 00:30
Sunday:	12:00 to 00:00

Members will note that Appendix 2 shows that the premises was previously subject to a premises licence with broadly the same type of activities as applied for in this case. This was surrendered on 8 August 2025 by Punch Partnership (PLT) Limited who held the licence at the time. This previous licence refers to patrons having access to the outside garden space to the front of the premises. This was possible owing to off-sales having been granted. Condition 10 of the previous licence states that *“the beer garden and frontage will be closed and patrons requested to come inside the main structure of the premises at 11.10pm”*.

In the case of this new application, the same provision for off-sales has been sought by the Applicant and granting this would, technically, allow the premises to have patrons drinking outside the building in this external area. However, in discussions between the Applicant and the Licensing Officer handling the application, indications were made that patrons would not be drinking outside the premises, but rather inside only. Following these conversations, local residents (inquiring about the application during the consultation) were advised in good faith that patrons would only be inside the premises. Residents were further informed that, if this current application were to be granted, the Applicant could potentially apply for regulated activities and/or late night refreshment for outside space. However, this would require a Full Variation application which, as with this application, would be subject to a 28 day public consultation.

Following the Applicant's appointment of a legal representative, further discussions have taken place regarding the issue of off-sales and the space outside the premises. The Applicant's representative has indicated that they are likely to seek to have patrons using the outside space in the very near future. However, given the previous statements made about patrons being inside the premises only, the Applicant has offered the following condition for the purpose of this application:

No drinks to be permitted to be taken into the external area until this condition has been removed by way of variation to the premises licence.

1.2 Applicants Operating Schedule:

The Applicant has proposed a number of steps to promote the four licensing objectives should the application is granted which, again, can be seen in Appendix 1. However, after discussions with the Police (Appendix 4), the Applicant agreed to adopt the following conditions (some of which have been updated from the original Operating Schedule to ensure enforceability):

1. Any incidents relating to the prevention of crime and/ or disorder licensing objective occurring on the premises will be reported to the Police.

2. Appropriate fire safety procedures are in place including fire extinguishers (foam, H2O and CO2), fire blanket, internally illuminated fire exit signs, smoke detectors and emergency lighting (see enclosed plan for details of locations) will be fitted and maintained. All appliances will be inspected annually.

3. All emergency exits shall be kept free from obstruction at all times.

- 4. At the end of trading, the DPS or manager will take measures to ensure that where necessary, customers leaving the premises are asked to leave quietly.**
- 5. Clear and legible notices will be prominently displayed to remind customers to leave quietly and have regard for neighbours.**
- 6. High Definition CCTV shall be installed, operated and maintained, at all times that the premises are open for licensable activities and;**
- shall be checked every two weeks to ensure that the system is working properly and that the date and time are correct. A record of these checks, showing the date and name of the person checking, shall be kept and made available to Police or authorised Council officers on request**
 - one camera will show a close-up of the entrance to the premises, to capture a clear, full length image of anyone entering.**
 - shall cover any internal or external area of the premises where licensable activities take place.**
 - recordings shall be in real time and stored for a minimum period of 31 days with date and time stamping.**
 - footage shall be provided free of charge to Police or authorised council officer within 24 hours of a request or withing any other agreed timeframe.**
 - a staff member from the premises that is conversant with the operation of the CCTV system shall be on the premises at all times. This staff member will be able to show police or authorised officers of the Licensing Authority recent data footage with the minimum of delay when requested. This data or footage reproduction shall be almost instantaneous**
- 7. All staff responsible for selling alcohol shall receive regular training in the Licensing Act 2003 in terms of the licensing objectives, offences committed under the Act and conditions of the Premises Licence. Written records of this training shall be retained and made available to police and authorised officers of the Licensing Authority on request.**
- 8. A daily incident log shall be kept at the Premises and made available on request to an authorised officer of the Council or the Police or the Fire Service which shall record the following:**
- (a) all crimes reported to the venue**
 - (b) all ejection of patrons**
 - (c) any complaints received**
 - (d) any incidents of disorder**
 - (e) seizures of drugs or offensive weapons**
 - (f) any faults in the CCTV system**
 - (g) any refusal of the sale of alcohol**
 - (h) any visit by a relevant authority or emergency service**
- 9. The premises shall operate a 'Challenge 25' age-restricted sales policy and promote it through the prominent display of posters.**

10. The licence holder see shall put arrangements in place to ensure that before serving alcohol or other age-restricted goods to customers they believe to be less than 25 years of age, staff ask to see accredited proof of age: that is, proof of age cards carrying the 'PASS' logo (and no others), a Passport, a UK Driving Licence bearing the photograph and date of birth of the customer or any other form of ID approved by the Home Office for the purposes of age verification for sales of alcohol.

11. The DPS shall draw up and implement a policy to ensure the welfare and safeguarding of vulnerable patrons on the premises. Staff shall be able to support and assist people who feel unsafe, vulnerable or threatened. Should customers approach the venue for assistance, these incidents shall be recorded in the incident log. This policy shall be made available to police or authorised officers of the Licensing Authority upon request.

12. The need for SIA door staff shall be risk assessed by the DPS and a written record of the risk assessment kept at the premises. Where the risk assessment identified the need for door supervisors, they shall be employed in the numbers and for the times identified. The risk assessment shall be retained for a period of 12 months and be available for inspection upon the request of a Police Officer and officer of the council.

2. BACKGROUND

The main access to the proposed premises is located on King Street and proposes to operate as “a traditional British pub, operating as a social hub. Providing a place where people gather to [socialise], relax and enjoy drinks, serving a variety of beers, wines and spirits, as well as non-alcoholic drinks, food and snacks.

The immediate area around the application site represents a mix of commercial and residential. A map showing the location of the premises and neighbouring licenced premises can be found in Appendix 3.

There are several options for transport away from the area, including buses and taxis which run in, and around, the area. Of nearby Underground Stations, Ravenscourt Park is approximately 4 minutes away, Stamford Brook is approximately 9 minutes walk away and both Hammersmith Stations are approximately 15 minutes walk away.

3. CONSULTATION

A public notice was displayed at the premises for over 28 days, with the standard 28 day period having been extended slightly, owing to the need to relocate the original notice. 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 originally received 36 Representations from the following bodies and people:

- The Metropolitan Police – now conciliated and withdrawn (Appendix 4).
- The Council's Noise Team (Appendix 5).
- The Council's Public Safety Team (Appendix 6).
- 33 other residential objections (Appendix 7).

As can be seen from Appendix 8, the Applicant's solicitor wrote to all Objectors to highlight the changes that had been reached with the Police with a view to conciliate any objections. However, since then, no Objectors have withdrawn and Appendix 9 contains the substantive responses to that letter. With 35 Representations remaining outstanding, this means that the Sub-Committee are required to come to a decision on this Application.

4. OTHER INFORMATION:

4.1 Enforcement History:

This section is not applicable, owing to this being a new premises licence application and no TENs have been submitted prior to this application.

4.2 Temporary Event Notices ("TENs"):

This section is not applicable, owing to this being a new premises licence application and no TENs have been submitted prior to this application.

5. POLICY CONSIDERATIONS:

5.1 Section 2 pages 7 and 8 of the Statement of Licensing Policy ("SLP"), which can be found at https://www.lbhf.gov.uk/sites/default/files/section_attachments/lbhf-statement-of-licensing-policy-2022-2027-150722.pdf, 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.

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 in place necessary to prevent underage sales.
- there are measures in place 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.

5.4 Policy 1 page 18 confirms that The Secretary of State’s Guidance (the Guidance), <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/explanatory-memorandum-revised-guidance-issued-under-s-182-of-licensing-act-2003>, 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 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'.

5.5 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.

To act as a guide for new or existing operators we have set out the suggested closing times for licensed premises below:

Type of premises	Town centres	Mixed use areas	Residential areas
Public houses, bars or other drinking establishments	Monday to Thursday: 01:00. Friday to Saturday: 02:30. Sunday: 00:00.	Monday to Thursday: 00:00. Friday to Saturday: 01:00. Sunday: 23:00	Friday: to Saturday: 23:00. Sunday: 22:00.

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:

- Planning controls (where development or change of use is involved, or where trading hours are limited by planning conditions)
- 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 11 pages 29 and 30 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.

5.8 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.

5.9 Policy 15, page 33 of the SLP in relation to drink spiking issues, 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.

5.10 Policy 16, pages 33 to 34 of the SLP states that the Licensing Authority will use its powers to regulate the night-time economy, both with specific regard to spiking incidents and more generally in relation to violence against women and girls. This may include:

- a) Using the Licensing Authority's powers to impose conditions or revoke premises licenses, where venues do not take sufficient measures to protect and provide support to customers in spiking incidents;
- b) Considering the prevalence, prevention and reporting of sexual harassment and misconduct and gender-based violence in licensed premises.
- c) Requiring the presence of suitably trained and accredited door staff.
- d) Require presence of CCTV, or to introduce entry searches for example. Licence applicants and existing licence holders are encouraged to include in their operating schedules clear policies relating to potential abuse or violence against women and girls.

This would include, but is not limited to the 'Ask for Angela' programme, Welfare and Vulnerability Engagement' training package (WAVE) for staff to identify and assist women and girls being at risk or being subjected to violence, and the implementation of clear policies in the premises on preventing and addressing violence against women and girls. The Licensing Authority would also encourage off licensed premises to take part in the Ask for Angela scheme in an effort to increase the visible promotion of the scheme in all licensed premises across the borough.

Implementing these measures, particularly for on-licence premises, providing training for staff to increase awareness and provide skills and tools for identifying and assisting when it is at risk of happening or is happening, and having clear policies against violence against women and girls provide a solid basis for addressing the issue when it occurs in licensed premises. Furthermore, having policies on staff reporting incidents to Police and Council officers will help to ensure that these incidents are addressed.

We expect that all staff working at music festivals, including vendors, be given compulsory safeguarding training, as the Licensing Authority will consider this when approving events. This training might be similar to training provided in voluntary schemes in other licensed premises, such as Ask Angela or the licensing security and vulnerability initiative (Licensing SAVI). This training should be documented in any event management plan which is in place at the premises.

The licensing authority also expects a more formal and higher standard for outdoor music festivals owing to the comparatively younger age of festival-goers and the additional vulnerability that may arise.

As part of the Government's and the Council's Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy, venues may also wish to consider boosting their security measures e.g. the recruitment and training of additional door security staff, particularly female staff.

The Council are proud supporters of the Women's Night Safety Charter and we would like to encourage all our licensed premises to consider how you and your business can contribute to making your workplace and H&F a borough where all women feel confident and welcome whenever and wherever they happen to be. The Women's Night Safety Charter is a voluntary pledge to show you take women's safety seriously. By signing the Charter, you show your acknowledgement of the issue and that you're ready to get proactive in improving women's safety.

5.11 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'.
- c) Operators of off-licences in areas problems relating to street drinking and underage drinking are prevalent, measures should be outlined to strictly monitor the way alcohol is sold, specifically where the premises are located close to schools and hostels and similar premises that provide shelter or services to alcohol dependent persons.
- d) It is important to ensure that staff working at off licences are suitably trained and receive appropriate refresher training in their responsibilities under the Act and can discharge their duties in full compliance with the licence conditions and requirements of the Act. This includes the ability to competently check a customer's age with acceptable forms of identification where necessary. The Licensing Authority will particularly consider the following matters where they are material to the individual application:
 - i. The likelihood of any violence, public order or policing problem if the licence is granted;
 - ii. 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, where and to the extent that these matters are within their control.
 - iii. Past conduct and prior history of complaints against the premises.
 - iv. Whether a dispersal policy has been prepared to minimise the potential for disorder as customers leave the premises; and
 - v. Any relevant representations.
- 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.

h) 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.

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).

n) 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.

o) 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.

p) local schemes – joining and attending local Pubwatch meetings and participating in the Behave or Be Banned Scheme (BOBB) and/or signing up and using the Council's Safety Net Radio scheme.

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

5.12 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.

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:

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.
- 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.

5.13 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.
 - vi. Limiting the number of people permitted to use a garden or other open-air areas, including those for the use of smoking, at any one time.
 - vii. Restricting the use of a

garden or other open-air areas, including those for the use of smoking, after a particular time e.g. 11:00pm (or such earlier time as may be considered appropriate). 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;

xvii. The history of the applicant in controlling anti-social behaviour and preventing nuisance;

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:

j) Deliveries/collections – noise from deliveries to and/or collections (e.g. refuse) from the premises are another common source of complaint. Consider the times of such deliveries/collections and make sure you specify to any contractors that deliveries/collections should not be made at anti-social times. As a guide, the Noise and Nuisance Service recommend that deliveries/collections should only be made between the hours of 7:30am and 9:00pm, depending on the proximity of residential and/or other noise-sensitive properties.

k) Late night refreshment - applicants in respect of late night takeaways should demonstrate that 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.

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 breakout 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 fastfood 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.

q) Ventilation – where regulated entertainment is to be provided there may be a requirement to keep doors and/or windows closed during its provision to limit noise breakout, consider therefore the provision of air conditioning for the comfort of your customers if doors and windows have to be closed during the summer. However, also note air conditioning can be the source of noise complaints in itself, so careful consideration also needs to be given to the siting of this equipment.

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

5.14 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:

a) 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, or where there are concerns about child sexual exploitation. 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:

i. At certain times of the day;

ii. When certain licensable activities are taking place;

iii. Under certain ages, e.g. 16 or 18; iv. Unless accompanied by an adult

b) The Licensing Authority will particularly consider whether:

vi. 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;

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.

e) 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.

f) 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. What is deemed sufficient will depend on the circumstances of the particular event

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 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 SLP and the Guidance.