

<b>Item No.</b> 7.	<b>Classification:</b> Open	<b>Date:</b> 22 June 2017	<b>Meeting Name:</b> Licensing sub-committee
<b>Report title:</b>		Licensing Act 2003: Mint Street Music Festival, Mint Street Park, London SE1 – Temporary Event Notices	
<b>Ward(s) or groups affected:</b>		Cathedrals	
<b>From:</b>		Strategic Director of Environment and Social Regeneration	

## RECOMMENDATION

1. That the licensing sub-committee decide whether or not to issue a counter notice in respect of two temporary event notices (TEN) 859099 and 859102 served by Hannah Metcalfe in regards to an event to be held at Mint Street Park, London SE1. The TEN is between 11:00 and 19:30 on Saturday 15 July 2017.

## BACKGROUND INFORMATION

### The Licensing Act 2003

2. On 24 November 2005 the Licensing Act 2003 came into effect establishing a licensing regime for the following licensable activities:
  - a) The retail sale of alcohol
  - b) The supply of alcohol to club members or on behalf of a club
  - c) The provision of regulated entertainment
  - d) The provision of late night refreshments.
3. The Act established a process for the giving of “temporary event notices” (TENs).
4. Amendments to the Licensing Act 2003 were brought about by way of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 as of 25 April 2012.
5. A premises user may serve a TEN, where it is proposed to use the premises concerned to provide one or more licensable activities for a period not exceeding 168 hours for less than 500 persons.
6. A person holding a personal license issued under the Act may serve up to 50 TENs in a calendar year. Non personal licence holders may serve up to five TENs in the same period. No premises may be used for more than 12 TENs in a calendar year or for more than 21 days in a calendar year.
7. No premises may be used for temporary events that are less than 24 hours apart.
8. The police or environmental health authority may intervene to prevent such an event taking place or agree a modification of the proposed arrangements, and their

intervention may in some cases result in the licensing authority imposing conditions on a TEN.

9. If the police or environmental health team believe that allowing the premises to be used in accordance with the TEN will undermine the licensing objectives, they must give the premises user and the licensing authority an objection notice. This must be given within three working days of the receipt of the TEN.
10. A TEN does not relieve the premises user from any requirements under planning law for appropriate planning permission where it is required.
11. The police or environmental health may contact the premises user to discuss their objections and attempt to come to an agreement which will allow the proposed licensable activities to proceed. The TEN can be modified. If there is no agreement, the licensing authority must hold a hearing to consider the notice.
12. If the licensing authority receives an objection notice from the police or environmental health that is not withdrawn, it must (in the case of a standard TEN only) hold a hearing to consider the objection (unless all parties agree that this is unnecessary). The licensing committee may decide to allow the licensable activities to go ahead as stated in the notice. If the notice is in connection with licensable activities at licensed premises, the licensing authority may also impose one or more of the existing licence conditions on the TEN if it considers that this is appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives. If the authority decides to impose conditions, it must give notice to the premises user which includes a statement of conditions, and provide a copy to each relevant party. Alternatively, it can decide that the event would undermine the licensing objectives and give a counter notice. This prohibits the event from taking place.

## **KEY ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION**

### **The temporary event notices**

13. On 8 June 2017 two TENs were served by Hannah Metcalfe in regards to an event to be held at Mint Street Park, SE1. The TEN is between 11:00 and 19:30 on Saturday 15 July 2017. Copies of the TENs and supporting documents are attached to this report as Appendix A.
14. The TENs are summarised as follows:

To allow the sale of alcohol on and off the premises and the provision of regulated entertainment between 11:00 and 19:30 on Saturday 15 July 2017. The maximum number of people expected at any one time at the premises is 499. The activities are to take place on the premises only. Mint Street Music Festival is a free, family-friendly, non-profit community event. The area for this TEN is the area with the wooden stage where there will be bands performing live music. there will also be an Information Tent where free refreshments (including alcohol) will be served to performers. This area has been used for the same purpose on three other occasions.

### **The objection notices**

15. On 13 June 2017 the councils Environmental Protection Team served objection notices in respect of the TENs.
16. The objection notices state that this event should have been applied for by way of a time limited premises licence and not a series of TENs, therefore creating several different events.
17. EPT make the following points in support of their objections:
18. Both TEN applications seek to licence one larger event, the Mint Street Musical Festival, for a combined total of 998 persons. This exceeds the 499 person limit for an event to be licensed under a TEN and therefore undermines the Licensing Act and associated Section.182 Guidance.
19. Exceeding the 499 event capacity limit crates a risk that licensing objectives, specifically prevention of crime and disorder, public safety, and the prevention of public nuisance will not be upheld.
20. EPT note that previous Mint Street Festival events have been permitted to take place via TEN applications in the past. EPT note that in 2015 a premises licence time limited application was also applied for initially.
21. EPT have recently raised the issue of multiple TEN applications being submitted to licence one larger event, and as such it is now agreed that all such applications should be objected to and brought before Southwark's Licensing Sub-Committee.
22. A copy of the EPT objection notice is attached to this report in Appendix B.

### **TENs History**

23. There has been one TEN issued for this parcel of land in the past 12 months. This was an event produced by Emergency Exit Arts and was submitted by Deborah Mullins called "Follow the Phoenix" and was held on 25 November 2016. The event took place between 15:30 and 19:00. Mint St Park formed part of the overall event.

### **Licensing visit history**

24. There are currently no issues in this area that we are investigating.

### **The local area.**

25. A map showing the location of the premises is attached to this report as Appendix C.

### **Policy considerations**

26. Section 4 of the Southwark statement of licensing policy on "administration, exercise and delegation of function" deals with the parameters under which TENs may be considered.

### **Consideration by the sub-committee**

27. The sub-committee is asked to consider whether then issue of a counter notice is necessary for the promotion of the prevention of public nuisance and protection of public safety licensing objectives.

### **Community impact statement**

28. Members are advised that under the Act, the matters to which consideration may be given in this instance are the crime and disorder and public nuisance objectives.
29. In considering the TENs in terms of community impact the sub-committee must restrict its considerations to this matter.

### **Resource implications**

30. A fee of £21.00 has been paid by the applicant in respect of the TEN, this being the statutory fee payable.

### **Consultation**

31. The Act provides for no consultations to take place other than the process outlined in this report.

## **SUPPLEMENTARY ADVICE FROM OTHER OFFICERS**

### **Director of Law and Democracy**

32. The sub-committee is asked to determine the notification of this temporary event under Section 105 of the Licensing Act 2003 and to consider whether or not counter notice should be issued in the circumstance. It must only issue a counter notice if they believe the event would undermine the crime prevention objective set out in the Act
33. The principles which sub-committee members must apply are set out below.

### **Principles for making the determination**

34. The general principle is that temporary event notices must be accepted unless a relevant objection is received from the police. This is subject to the proviso that the premises user has complied with regulations and submitted the notice within a prescribed time.
35. A relevant objection is that which:
  - Is about the likely effect of the TEN on the promotion of the crime prevention of the licensing objectives
  - Is made by the metropolitan police
  - Has not been withdrawn
  - Are not, in the opinion of the relevant licensing authority, frivolous or vexatious.

36. If a relevant objection notice is received then the sub-committee must have regard to it in determining whether it is necessary for the promotion of the prevention of crime prevention and the prevention of public nuisance licensing objectives of the Licensing Act to:
- Issue a counter notice by adding to, omit, and/or alter the conditions of the licence or
  - Reject the whole or part of the application for TEN.

### **Conditions**

37. The sub-committee may attach conditions on the carrying on of permitted licensable activities. The sub-committee's function is to determine whether a counter notice should be issued.
38. Members are also referred to the Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) guidance on conditions, specifically section 7, and Annexes D, E, F and G.

### **Reasons**

39. The sub-committee must give reasons for its decision to issue or not to issue a counter notice.

### **Hearing procedures**

40. Subject to the licensing hearing regulations, the licensing committee may determine its own procedures. Key elements of the regulations are that:
- The hearing shall take the form of a discussion led by the authority. Cross examination shall not be permitted unless the authority considered that it is required for it to consider the objection.
  - Members of the authority are free to ask any question of any party or other person appearing at the hearing.
  - The committee must allow the parties an equal maximum period of time in which to exercise their rights to:
    - Address the authority
    - If given permission by the committee, question any other party.
    - In response to a point which the authority has given notice it will require clarification, give further information in support of their submission.
  - The committee shall disregard any information given by a party which is not relevant:
    - To the particular submission before the committee
    - To the licensing objectives prevention of crime and disorder.
  - The hearing shall be in public, although the committee may exclude the public from all or part of a hearing where it considers that the public interest in

doing so outweighs the public interest in the hearing, or that part of the hearing, taking place in private.

- In considering the objection and notice the authority may take into account documentary or other information produced by a party in support of their objection or notice (as applicable) either before the hearing or, with the consent of all the other parties, at the hearing.
41. This matter relates to the determination of a notification for a temporary event notice under section 105 of the Licensing Act 2003. Regulation 26(1) (c) requires the sub-committee to make its determination at the conclusion of the hearing.
  42. Members should note that the licensing sub-committee is meeting on this occasion solely to perform the role of licensing authority. The sub-committee sits in quasi-judicial capacity, and must act impartially. It must offer a fair and unbiased hearing of the application. In this case, members should disregard the council's broader policy objectives and role as statutory authority in other contexts. Members must direct themselves to making a determination solely based upon the licensing law, guidance and the council's statement of licensing policy.
  43. As a quasi-judicial body the licensing sub-committee is required to consider the temporary event notice on its merits. The sub-committee must take into account only relevant factors, and ignore irrelevant factors. The decision must be based on evidence, that is to say material, which tends logically to show the existence or non-existence of relevant facts, or the likelihood or unlikelihood of the occurrence of some future event, the occurrence of which would be relevant. The licensing sub-committee must give fair consideration to the contentions of the police objection.
  44. Members will be aware of the council's code of conduct which requires them to declare personal and prejudicial interests. The code applies to members when considering licensing applications. In addition, as a quasi-judicial body, members are required to avoid both actual bias, and the appearance of bias.
  45. Under the Human Rights Act 1998, the sub committee needs to consider the balance between the rights of the applicant and those making the objection to the application when making their decision. The sub-committee has a duty under section 17 Crime and Disorder Act 1998 when making its decision to do all it can to prevent crime and disorder in the borough.
  46. Where the relevant counter notice under section 105(3) is given the premises user may appeal against that decision. Where a counter notice is not given, the chief officer of police may appeal against that decision. The appeal must be made to the Magistrates' Court within a period of 21 days beginning with the day on which the applicant was notified by the licensing authority of the decision to be appealed against. No appeal may be brought later than five working days before the day on which the event begins.

## **Guidance**

47. Members are required to have regard to the Home Office revised guidance in carrying out the functions of licensing authority. However, guidance does not cover

every possible situation, so long as the guidance has been properly and carefully understood, members may depart from it if they have reason to do so. Full reasons must be given if this is the case.

### **Strategic Director of Finance and Governance**

48. The head of regulatory services has confirmed that the costs of this process over and above the application fee are borne by the service.

### **REASONS FOR URGENCY**

49. The TENs process is time limited, and due to legislative time constraints it would not be possible to wait for a further meeting to be held to consider this report.

### **REASONS FOR LATENESS**

50. The TENs process is time limited and there was not sufficient time to prepare and clear the report in time for the main agenda dispatch.

### **BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS**

<b>Background Papers</b>	<b>Held At</b>	<b>Contact</b>
Licensing Act 2003 Home Office revised guidance Secondary Regulations Statement of Licensing Policy Various papers from the premises file.	Licensing Unit Hub 2 Third Floor 160 Tooley Street SE1 2TZ	Kirty Read (020 7525 5748)

### **APPENDICES**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Title</b>
Appendix A	The temporary event notice
Appendix B	EPT representation
Appendix C	Map of area

**AUDIT TRAIL**

<b>Lead Officer</b>	Deborah Collins, Strategic Director of Environment and Social Regeneration	
<b>Report Author</b>	Mark Orton, Licensing Enforcement Officer	
<b>Version</b>	Final	
<b>Dated</b>	20 June 2017	
<b>Key Decision?</b>	No	
<b>CONSULTATION WITH OTHER OFFICERS/DIRECTORATES/CABINET MEMBER</b>		
<b>Officer Title</b>	<b>Comments sought</b>	<b>Comments included</b>
Director of Law and Democracy	Yes	Yes
Strategic Director of Finance and Governance	Yes	Yes
<b>Cabinet Member</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>Date final report sent to Constitutional Team</b>		21 June 2017