

LONDON BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK – DRAFT STATEMENT OF LICENSING POLICY

(Version 1.5 August 2004)

Note: This draft policy statement is prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Licensing Act 2003 as received Royal Assent on 10 July 2003 together with associated guidance issued by the Department of Culture Media and Sport (DCMS) on 7 July 2004. It is prepared in advance of secondary regulations to be issued by the DCMS covering licensing practice and process.

The logo for Southwark Council features the word "Southwark" in a stylized, teal-colored script font. A large, teal-colored "S" is positioned to the left of the word, with a horizontal line extending from its base under the word. Below the word "Southwark" is the word "Council" in a teal-colored, sans-serif font.

Council

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SECTION 1 - LEGAL BACKGROUND TO THIS DOCUMENT

The Licensing Act 2003 received Royal Assent in July 2003. The Act repeals existing legislation relating to liquor, entertainment and late night refreshment / night café licensing and replaces this with a new licensing regime wholly administered by the local licensing authority.

Section 5 of the Licensing Act 2003 requires each licensing authority to prepare and publish a statement of its licensing policy every three years. Such a policy must be published before the authority carries out any function in respect of individual licence applications made under the terms of the Act.

In formulating this policy the Council is constrained by the provisions of the Act and Regulations made under the Act. Regard has also been had to the Guidance produced by the Secretary of State for the Department of Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS). A Licensing Authority may, where it considers appropriate, deviate from the Guidance but would need good reason, which would withstand judicial scrutiny to do so.

This Statement of Policy is being prepared with full regard to the Act, the Regulations and the Guidance. Consultation being carried out in preparation of this policy extends beyond those parties listed within the DCMS Guidance. Due consideration will be given to all those who respond.

The Council's final policy will be come into force on a date to be set following approval by the full Council.

SECTION 2 - PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THE LICENSING POLICY

PURPOSE OF THE POLICY

This Policy has 4 main objectives

- To reinforce to elected members on the Licensing Committee, the boundaries and power of the local authority, and to provide the parameters under which this Authority may make licence decisions.
- To inform licence applicants of the parameters under which this Authority will make licence decisions, and therefore how a licensed premises is likely to be able to operate within an area
- To inform residents and businesses of the parameters under which this Authority will make licence decisions and therefore how their needs will be addressed
- To support decisions made by this Authority when licence decisions may be challenged in a court of law.

SCOPE OF THE POLICY

The Scope of this Policy covers the following licensable activities

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

LICENCE TYPES

The types of licences dealt with under this Policy are

- "**Personal Licences**" covering the licensing of individuals for the retail sale of alcohol
- "**Premises Licences**" covering the licensing of premises for the retail sale of alcohol, the provision of *regulated entertainment* and the provision of *late night refreshment*

- **“Club Premises Certificates”** covering the supply of alcohol by or on behalf of a club, or to the order of a member of the club and the provision of regulated entertainment at certain clubs

This Policy also covers

- **“Temporary Event Notices”** concerning the permitting of certain licensable activities on a temporary basis

The scope of the Policy covers new applications, renewals, transfers and variations of licences and certificates including temporary premises licences. It will also include the review and possible revocation of licences and certificates.

In general a reference in this policy to a premises licence will include a club premises certificate.

This Policy does not set out to explain the circumstances under which any one of the available licences or consents may be required nor does it attempt to set out the licences applications process. Detail on these matters is provided under separate guidance available from the Licensing Service.

DEFINITIONS

“Regulated entertainments” under the Act include

- The performance of a play
- The exhibition of a film
- An indoor sporting event
- A boxing or wrestling entertainment
- A performance of live music
- Any playing of recorded music
- A performance of dance
- Facilities for making music
- Facilities for dancing

“Late night refreshment” constitutes the supply of hot food or hot drink to members of the public between the hours of 11.p.m. and 5.a.m.

THE LICENSING OBJECTIVES

In carrying out its licensing functions the Council will promote the four licensing objectives set out in the Licensing Act 2003. They are

- (i) The prevention of crime and disorder;
- (ii) Ensuring public safety;

- (iii) The prevention of public nuisance; and
- (iv) The protection of children from harm.

Each objective has equal importance. Each of the objectives is dealt with in more detail in Sections 5 to 8 of this document.

GENERAL

Licensing is about the control of licensed premises, qualifying clubs and temporary events within the terms of the 2003 Act. Conditions attached to various permissions will be focussed on matters that are within the control of individual licensees and others granted relevant permissions. Accordingly, these matters will centre on the premises and places being used for licensable activities and the vicinity of those premises and places. This will include the direct impacts of the activities taking place at the licensed premises on members of the public living, working or engaged in normal activity in the area concerned.

However, the licensing function is only one means of securing the delivery of the objectives described. While we anticipate that the licensing function will make a substantial contribution in respect of the premises affected, it cannot alone resolve all problems. For instance, the Council recognises that licensing law is not a mechanism for the general control of anti-social behaviour by individuals once they are beyond the direct control of the individual, club or business holding the licence, certificate or permission concerned.

The Council will therefore use its full range of powers, engage all relevant responsibilities and enter appropriate partnership arrangements in meeting these objectives.

Other mechanisms available for addressing issues of unruly behaviour that can occur away from licensed premises include

- Planning controls
- Ongoing measures such as the Council's Community Wardens; Street Action Teams and Street Leader Schemes which aim to create a safe, clean and green environment through partnerships between the Council and the community
- The provision of CCTV surveillance across the borough; improved street lighting; late night public conveniences; street cleaning and litter patrols
- Designation of parts of the Borough as places where alcohol may not be consumed publicly

- Regular liaison with the Borough Police on law enforcement issues regarding disorder and anti-social behaviour, including the issue of fixed penalty notices, prosecution of those selling alcohol to people who are drunk; confiscation of alcohol from adults and children in designated areas and instantly closing down licensed premises or temporary events on the grounds of disorder, or likelihood of disorder or excessive noise from the premises
- The power of the Police, other responsible authority or a local resident or business to seek a review of the licence or certificate

While this statement sets out the Council's general approach to the making of licensing decisions, nothing in this statement undermines the right of any individual to apply under the terms of the Act for a variety of permissions and to have such application considered upon its individual merits.

Similarly, this Statement of Policy does not override the right of any person to make representations or seek a review of a licence or certificate where provision has been made for them to do so under the Act. Absolute weight will be given to all representations. However, this will not include those that are frivolous, vexatious or repetitious.

The Council may depart from this policy if the individual circumstances of any case merit such a decision in the interests of promoting the licensing objectives. Where such decision is taken full reasons for the departure from the policy will be given.

THE PREPARATION OF THIS STATEMENT OF POLICY

This Policy is being compiled through a very broad public consultation process that expands beyond that proposed under the relevant legislation. Regard will be had to all submissions received during the consultation process in the preparation of this Statement. A full list of those who contributed during the consultation process will be attached as **Appendix E**.

SECTION THREE – ALL ABOUT SOUTHWARK

Centrally located on the south side of the Thames, immediately opposite the Cities of London and Westminster, the borough of Southwark reflects the complex socio-economic profile of the three metropolitan boroughs from which it was originally formed – Bermondsey, Camberwell and Southwark – many of which remain visible today.

Borough and Bankside in the historic north of the borough, is now a vibrant cultural and commercial quarter at the heart of the capital, with new commercial, cultural and retail developments including Tate Modern and the Greater London Authority headquarters. Previously dominated by manufacturing and docks, adjacent Rotherhithe and Bermondsey have undergone a transformation in the last ten years and over 3,000 new homes of mixed tenure have been built in the area.

Peckham, Newington and Camberwell in the centre of the borough are characterised by some of the most deprived communities in the country. This area is significantly more multi-cultural (40%) than the rest of the borough with wide-ranging needs, expectations and potential. One of the most extensive SRB regeneration projects in the country has recently come to an end in Peckham resulting in huge changes to the physical and social structure of the area.

Dulwich in the south is, by contrast, for the most part affluent with a few pockets of deprivation. Dulwich Village and three large private schools are at its centre. It retains a characteristically quiet, suburban atmosphere and is home to a large number of professionals who commute to central London. The key challenges for Dulwich have been conservation and the environment.

Today Southwark is London's fastest growing tourist quarter and a thriving business location. Attractions include the Tate Modern, as well as the Globe Theatre and Borough market. There is a vibrant arts scene together with a growing reputation for innovative architecture and quality urban design. Peckham Library won the Stirling Prize for architecture in 2000 and the borough was awarded the RIBA/CABE London Local Authority of the Year award in 2002 for design excellence.

Businesses based in the borough include the Pearsons Group, which produces the Financial Times and the Daily Express, Lloyds TSB Bank, PricewaterhouseCoopers and KPMG. There is also a flourishing small business sector. In the last few years more than 15,000 jobs have been attracted to the borough. More than forty per cent of the borough is covered by a current or planned regeneration area. Over the next ten years between £2 – 3 bn will be invested in regeneration in the borough, including the Elephant and Castle, Canada Water and Bermondsey Spa.

Southwark has a population of 251,300 (ONS mid-year 2002), which is relatively young (five years younger than England as a whole), with one in five of the total population being below the age of 15.

Southwark's population demonstrates a rich ethnic and cultural diversity with around one third (90,600) of the borough population from a black or ethnic minority community. This is set to rise to 38% by 2011. More than 100 languages are spoken in our schools and 43% of pupils speak English as an additional language.

LEADING SOUTHWARK

Southwark is made up of 21 wards, with 63 councillors (three from each ward). Each of these councillors sits on the council assembly, which is the "sovereign" body of the council. The assembly is chaired by the Mayor of Southwark and is responsible for approving the budget and policy framework. Currently the council has no overall political control. The Liberal Democrats are the largest party (29), with Labour (28) and Conservative (6).

The council operates a leader / executive model. The executive is headed by the leader and deputy leader, with a further eight members holding portfolios of

- Health and adult care
- Environment and transport
- Regeneration and economic development
- Education
- Housing and community safety
- Equalities, culture and sport
- Communication and performance improvement
- Resources

The Executive is responsible for leading the community planning and consultation process, drafting the budget and policy framework, and taking most decisions on resources and priorities.

Scrutiny operates with one overview committee and six sub-committees, with cross-party representation. An independent member chairs standards committee.

Eight ward based community councils were established in April 2003 to take local decisions in key areas (including licensing) that have a direct impact on the local community.

LICENSING AND ENTERTAINMENT

Southwark enjoys a widespread and diverse selection of licensed premises and venues.

While a good range of facilities can be found through the length and breadth of the Borough several areas are particularly well served. The Bankside area along the Thames to the north of the Borough, which houses some of Southwark's most prestigious venues can rightly be judged as an extension of the West End and is of considerable attraction to tourists. The Elephant and Castle, Camberwell and Peckham all also provide home to many entertainment venues, restaurants and public houses.

As long as premises are well run and a premises management works together with their local community then they can make a significant contribution in helping the local economy, providing tourism opportunities, building local community spirit and providing cultural development.

Of course, negative impacts can be caused alongside these positive impacts if good management practices are not followed. Potential negative impacts might arise in the shape of noise, nuisance, disturbance and crime and disorder problems.

This Policy aims to help provide Southwark with a thriving business and late night economy that works hand in hand with local community to the benefit of all.

While this Policy does not set out to impose any unnecessary restrictions on licensed trade, appropriate controls on licensed operations will be set as necessary.

SECTION FOUR - OTHER POLICIES, OBJECTIVES AND GUIDANCE

This Policy is intended to compliment the broad range of other relevant Council and Government policies, strategies, responsibilities, and guidance. Regard will be had to each of the following during the preparation of this Policy. This Policy will also be checked for consistency with all current policies, objectives and guidance on an annual basis.

OTHER STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

The Council has general statutory requirements relating to anti-social behaviour, crime and disorder, human rights, race disability discrimination and race relations which are briefly outlined below.

The **Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2003** which identifies types of anti-social behaviour that affect community life and provides local authorities and the police with the tools to deal with these.

Under the **Crime and Disorder Act 1998** local authorities must consider how the exercise of their functions impact upon and contribute toward the prevention of crime and disorder in their area.

The **Human Rights Act 1998** incorporates the European Convention on Human Rights and makes it unlawful for a local authority to act in any way that is incompatible with a Convention right. The Council will have particular regard to the relevant provisions of the European Convention of Human Rights –

- Article 1 of the First Protocol that every person is entitled to the peaceful enjoyment of his possessions, including for example the possession of a licence
- Article 6 that in determination of civil rights and obligations everyone is entitled to a fair and public hearing within a reasonable time by an independent and impartial tribunal established by law
- Article 8 that everyone has the right to respect for his home and private life.

The **Disability Discrimination Act 1995** introduced measures to tackle discrimination encountered by disabled people in the areas of employment, access to goods, facilities and services and the management, buying or renting of land or property. For service providers, such as licensees

- Since December 1996 it has been unlawful to treat disabled people less favourably than other people for a reason related to their disability

- Since October 1999 they have had to make reasonable adjustments for disabled people, such as providing extra help or making changes to the way they provide their services
- From 2004 they will have to make reasonable adjustments to the physical features of their premises to overcome physical barriers to access.

The **Race Relations Act 1976**, as amended by the Race Relations (Amendment) Act 2000, places a legal obligation on public authorities to have due regard to the need to eliminate unlawful discrimination; and to promote equality of opportunity and good relations between persons of different racial groups.

OTHER STRATEGIES AND POLICIES

The Council will look to secure the proper integration of this Policy with other Council and Government policies, strategies, responsibilities, and guidance documents issued.

In this context this Policy is informed by the following strategies and policies.

All enforcement actions taken by the Licensing Service are governed by the Council's **Environmental Health and Trading Standards Service Enforcement Policy**, which has been drafted with full reference to the **Enforcement Concordat**.

Through the Licensing Service's links with the Safer Southwark Partnership we will pursue measures in relation to the Southwark **Crime and Disorder Reduction Strategy** which concentrates on balancing short-term law enforcement action with longer-term crime prevention and also the Southwark **Community Safety Strategy**.

Southwark's local **Alcohol Harm Reduction Strategy** (prepared in response to the **National Alcohol Harm Reduction Strategy**) explores the relationships between alcohol and crime alongside health impacts and also Southwark's response to substance misuse, the **Substance Misuse Strategy**. Links exist between the Licensing Service, the Southwark Drugs and Alcohol Action Team and the Police aimed at building initiatives to tackle the issues of alcohol harm reduction and drugs misuse.

In preparing this Statement the Council is particularly aware that the National Alcohol Harm Reduction Strategy has also identified a number of priorities that should be considered when taking decisions in connection with licensing matters.

- To reduce the problems arising from under-age drinking
- To reduce public drunkenness

- To prevent alcohol related violence

Southwark's Cultural Strategy (prepared response to **The Mayor of London's Cultural Strategy**) deals with the diverse needs and aspirations of Londoners.

This Policy recognises that as part of implementing the Southwark Cultural Strategy, proper account should be taken of the need to encourage and promote live music, dancing and theatre for the wider cultural benefit of communities generally, particularly children.

When considering applications for such events and the imposition of conditions on licences and certificates, the Council will carefully balance the cultural needs of the community with the necessity of promoting the licensing objectives. Thereby, only necessary, proportionate and reasonable licensing conditions will impose any restrictions on such events.

The Council will monitor the impact of licensing on regulated entertainment, and particularly live music and dancing. Where there is any indication of such events being deterred by licensing requirements, the policy shall be revisited with a view to investigating how the situation might be reversed.

The Council will also give consideration to the licensing of its own venues for the purposes of community use, so as to further ease the licensing process.

The Council's **Transport Strategy** which covers the Council's important role in developing a sustainable and integrated transport policy. Protocols will be arranged between the Licensing Service and the Police to report to the Government Office for London and Transport for London on relevant issues. In turn, the Licensing Committee will be kept apprised of the employment situation in the area and the need for new investment and employment where appropriate.

Lastly, it should be made clear that the **planning, building control and licensing regimes** will be properly separated to avoid duplication and inefficiency. Licensing applications will not be a re-run of planning applications and licensing decisions will not cut across planning decisions. The Council is conscious that while there is no legal basis for a licensing authority to refuse a licence application because it does not have planning permission, it would not be consistent for the authority to give a licence for something when it has refused planning permission for the activity to take place. In such cases the Council would expect the applicant to show compelling reasons as to why planning permission had not been granted.

Proper integration with the planning regime will therefore be assured. This will include, where appropriate, the provision of regular reports to the Planning Committee on the situation regarding licensed premises in the area, including the general impact of alcohol related crime and disorder.

Reference will be had thereby to the **Southwark Plan** and supplementary planning guidance.

GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS

This Policy is also mindful of the direction provided under the following guidance documents.

The Home Office Safer Clubbing Guide issued to ensure the health and safety of anyone who attends dance events, with a particular emphasis on those who also take controlled drugs.

The LACORS / Trading Standards Institute Code of Practice on Test purchasing which deals with the involvement of children in the enforcement of legislation concerning the sale of age-restricted goods.

Furthermore, the objectives of the **Private Security Industry Authority** will be taken into account in all issues relating to the provision of door supervision at licensed operations.

SECTION FIVE – THE FIRST LICENSING OBJECTIVE – THE PREVENTION OF CRIME AND DISORDER

The Council recognises that well run licensed premises can make a valuable positive contribution to the local community through the local economy, tourism, and cultural development. . Equally, however, If they are not properly managed and controlled, licensed premises, especially those offering late night / early morning entertainment, or alcohol and refreshment for large numbers of people, can become a source of crime and disorder problems.

Thereby the Council will expect applicants for premises licences to demonstrate in their Operating Schedules that suitable and sufficient steps are to be taken to minimise crime and disorder in and around the vicinity of their premises and events. As such the following matters should be addressed

- Underage drinking
- Drunkenness on the premises
- Public drunkenness
- Drugs use
- Violent behaviour
- Anti-social behaviour

In this respect, applicants are recommended to seek advice from the Council's Licensing Officers and Southwark Borough Police when preparing their plans and schedules. Applicants are also urged to consider the range of qualifications designed to support the licensing objectives, available from the British institute of Innkeeping (BII), in addition to the statutory requirement for personal licence holders to have an accredited licensing qualification. Further information is available by contacting the BII by e-mail at the following address info@bii.org

The Council will consider attaching conditions to licences and permissions to deter crime and disorder both inside and immediately outside the premises. As far as possible these will reflect local crime prevention strategies. This may include conditions drawn from the draft model pool of conditions relating to the prevention of crime and disorder on licensed premises as proposed by the DCMS and appended to this document as **Appendix A**.

As a broad guide for applicants, figure 1 below suggests the type of management controls that the Council and the local police would anticipate that applicants for premises licences will consider introducing as part of their operating schedules.

However, this is neither meant to be a definitive list nor should the controls listed be necessary in every circumstance. It is recognised that applicants know their premises best and controls proposed under the operating schedule should properly reflect the proposed operation of the premises concerned.

	Broad Guide to Crime and Disorder Conditions (see key provided on following page). Nos 1 – 13 are taken from the DCMS Pool of Model Conditions dealt with in Appendix B. Conditions 14 onward deal with further established local crime and disorder control measures																						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Off licences / shops / supermarkets			Y	Y				Y		Y		Y											
Community halls and similar facilities / Members & Sports Clubs		Y		Y								Y											
Restaurants / cafes		Y		Y	Y			Y	Y			Y											
Cinemas / theatres	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y	Y	Y	Y										Y	Y
Pubs and bars	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y										
Entertainment bars	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Night Clubs	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

Figure 1 – Broad Guide to the level of Crime and Disorder Controls that should be considered for various categories of premises operation

Key 1 – Crime and Disorder Control Measures	
1	The introduction of bottle bans
2	The setting of capacity limits
3	The installation off CCTV
4	The use of crime prevention notices
5	The employment of SIA registered door supervisors
6	Controls over irresponsible drinks promotions
7	High Volume Vertical Drinking establishment controls
8	Controls over removal of open containers from premises
9	Use of plastic containers and toughened glass
10	Use of proof of age card schemes
11	Restrictions on drinking areas
12	Displays of signage setting out details of the premises operation
13	Use of text pagers
14	Personal searches by door supervisors made a condition of entry
15	Door supervisors provided with hand held search wands to be used during all personal searches
16	The installation of a search arch maintained in good working order with all persons admitted to the premises required to go through the arch
17	The development of a drugs policy in conjunction with local police
18	The provision of a drugs amnesty box
19	The photographic logging of all customers
20	One months notice to be provided to the police and local licensing authority in respect of all promoters
21	A commitment that no film will be exhibited or performance given that will lead to disorder
22	A commitment that no film will be exhibited / performance take place that is likely to stir up hatred or incite violence toward or against any section of the public on the grounds of colour, race or ethnic or national origin, disability, religious beliefs, sexual orientation of gender
23	That a last admissions time be set and advertised outside of the premises

CUMULATIVE EFFECT

The Council will not consider the issue of “need” when considering any licence application, as this is a matter for planning control and the market. Thereby, this Council will not impose quotas of premises or licences.

The Council recognises, however, that in areas where the number, type and density of premises selling alcohol are unusually high, the potential for serious problems of nuisance and disorder to arise outside of or even some distance from licensed premises, is increased. In such cases the cumulative effect of the increasing capacity of all the premises taken together is greater than the usual impact of customers of individual premises.

For this purpose the Council invites representations, during this consultation process, from responsible authorities or interested parties that the cumulative effect of new licences has led or is leading to an area becoming saturated with premises making it a focal point for large groups of people to gather and circulate away from the licensed premises themselves.

The Council will pay particular regard to representations received on this issue from the Safer Southwark Partnership.

Where representations are received from a responsible authority or from representatives of residents that identify serious and chronic concern about noise, nuisance, disturbance or disorder the Council will

- (a) Assess the causes; and
- (b) Where it can be demonstrated by evidence that disorder and nuisance is arising as a result of customers of licensed premises, identify the boundaries of the area from which problems are arising; and
- (c) Adopt a policy about future applications from that area.

This may involve the adoption of a special “saturation” policy of refusing new licences because the area is already saturated with licensed premises (although this will not prevent each application being considered on its own individual merits nor prevent licences that are unlikely to add significantly to saturation being approved). No “saturation” policy will include provisions for a terminal hour in a particular area.

The Council will consider representations based on the impact on the licensing objectives in the Borough generally of the grant of the particular application in front of them. However, the onus will be on objectors to provide evidence to back up any assertion that the addition of the premises in question would produce the

cumulative impact claimed, taking into account that the impact will be different for premises with different styles and characteristics.

The Council will review any special saturation policies every three years to see whether they have had the effect intended and whether they are still needed.

The Council will not use such policies solely -

- As the grounds for removing a licence when representations are received about problems with existing licensed premises; or
- To refuse modifications to a licence, except when the modifications are directly relevant to the policy, for example where the application is for a significant increase in the capacity limits.

LICENSING HOURS

One of the principles upon which the 2003 Act is based is the avoidance of fixed and artificially early closing times that provide peaks of disorder and disturbance on the streets when a majority of customers emerge simultaneously.

In order therefore to limit significant movements of people across boundaries at particular times as they seek premises which open later, and to ensure that residents in one area are not treated less favourably than those in another, fixed trading hours within designated areas will not normally be set.

Nor will the Council normally look to limit opening hours without regard to the individual merits of any application, however, relevant saturation policies will be borne in mind where applicable.

Where applications relate to premises that are located within more densely populated areas of the Borough stricter controls with regard to noise control will be demanded. For guidance see Section Seven on the prevention of public nuisance below.

Shops, stores and supermarkets selling alcohol will normally be permitted to provide sales of alcohol for consumption off the premises at any time when the retail outlet is open for shopping. However, a restriction on the hours during which alcohol sales may be permitted will be considered where representations are made by the police relating to disorder or disturbance.

TEMPORARY EVENT NOTICES

Under the Act, a personal licence holder will be able to carry on a limited level of licensable activities by providing only a Temporary Events Notice to the Council.

In such circumstances the Council may not seek to attach any terms, conditions or restrictions, albeit that there is the facility for police intervention. (For full details see separate guidance provided by the Licensing Service). Section 100(7) of the Act states, however, that the organiser of a Temporary Event must give the Licensing Authority and the local police a minimum of 10 working days notice of the event. In a significant number of events it is anticipated that this minimum notice period will not provide sufficient time for proper consideration to be given to any crime and disorder concerns that the police may raise. This Council will require, therefore, that at least 28 days notice be given to the local authority and the police of the intention to stage a temporary event.

Furthermore, many Temporary Events will still have potential to give rise to nuisance, public safety and protection of children from harm issues. For this reason the Licensing Service intends to provide notification of all Temporary Event notices to all of the “responsible authorities” under the Act (including the fire authority, the Council’s Building Control and Noise Teams, and Social Services. This action does not, however, absolve any temporary event organiser from their own responsibility to ensure that their event causes no safety, nuisance or harm to children issues.

ENTERTAINMENT INVOLVING STRIPEASE AND NUDITY

Where the activities specified in the operating schedule include striptease or any other kind of nudity the Council will take into consideration the increased risk to the promotion of the licensing objectives. In particular, the Council will have given additional thought to the promotion of licensing objectives in relation to the prevention of crime and disorder and the protection of children from harm.

Where premises licence applications include striptease or any other kind of nudity, the Council will have particular regard to the location of the premises in relation to places of religious worship, schools, youth clubs or other premises where significant numbers of children are likely to attend.

In order to promote the licensing objectives, where the Council grants premises licences that include striptease or other kind of nudity it will generally impose conditions relating to the following issues

- The location within the premises where the activity takes place
- The absence of advertising activities outside the premises
- The measures undertaken to ensure that no person under 18 years of age enters the premises
- The measures taken to ensure that the activities inside the premises cannot be seen from outside the premises

- The position of the performers' dressing rooms in relation to the area in which they perform
- Physical contact between performers and customers

SECTION SIX – THE SECOND LICENSING OBJECTIVE – ENSURING PUBLIC SAFETY

The 2003 Act covers a wide range of premises that require licensing, including cinemas, concert halls, theatres, public houses, stores, cafes / restaurants and fast food outlets.

Each of these different types of premises presents a mixture of risks. While many are common to most premises, others are unique to specific operations. It is essential that premises are constructed or adapted and operated so as to acknowledge and safeguard occupants against these risks.

Thereby the Council will expect each applicant for a licence to demonstrate within their operating Schedule that all those relevant factors that might impact upon public safety have been considered. These may include

- The nature of the activities to be provided, in particular the sale of alcohol, and including whether those activities are of a temporary or permanent nature
- The design, construction, condition and layout of the premises, including the means of escape in the case of fire
- The hours of operation and hours of opening if different
- The customer profile
- The number of persons attending the premises
- The use of special effects such as lasers, pyrotechnics, smoke machines, foam machines etc)

Those preparing Operating Schedules are recommended to refer to the following guidance

- **“Model National and Standard Conditions for Places of Public Entertainment”** and Associated Guidance ISBN 904031 11 0 (Entertainment Technology Press – ABTT Publications)
- **“The Event Safety Guide”** - A guide to health, safety and welfare at music and similar events (HSE 1999) ("The Purple Book") ISBN 0 7176 2453 6.
- **“Managing Crowds Safely”** (HSE 2000) ISBN 0 7176 1834 X

- **“5 Steps to Risk Assessment: Case Studies”** (HSE 1998) ISBN 07176 15804
- **“The Guide to Safety at Sports Grounds”** - (The Stationery Office 1997) ("The Green Guide") ISBN 0 11 300095 2
- **“Safety Guide for Street Arts, Carnival, Processions and large scale Performances”** published by the Independent Street Arts Network, copies of which may be obtained through www.streetartsnetwork.org/pages/publications
- The London District Surveyors Association’s **“Technical Standards for Places of Public Entertainment”** ISBN 0 9531229 2 1
- **“Safer Clubbing”** - Produced by the Home Office in conjunction with the London Drugs Policy Forum

The following British Standards should also be considered

- **BS 5588 Part 6 (regarding places of assembly)**
- **BS 5588 Part 9 (regarding ventilation and air conditioning systems)**
- **BS5588 Part 9 (regarding means of escape for disabled people)**
- **BS 5839 (fire detection, fire alarm systems and buildings)**
- **BS 5266 (emergency lighting systems)**

Applicants may also seek further advice from the Council’s Licensing Officers and District Surveyor and the London Fire and Emergency Planning Authority when preparing their plans and schedules.

So far as possible, this Policy is not intended to duplicate existing legislation and other regulatory regimes that already place obligations on employers and operators, e.g. The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974, The Environmental Protection Act 1990, disability discrimination legislation and the new Fire Safety Regulatory Reform Order when it comes into force.

However, the Council will consider attaching conditions to licences and permissions to promote public safety where these are not provided for within other legislation and are necessary for the promotion of that licensing objective. This may include conditions drawn from the model pool of conditions relating to public safety and to fire safety in cinemas. A copy of the draft model pool of conditions relating to the assurance of public safety as proposed by the DCMS is appended to this document as **Appendix B**.

Safe capacities will be imposed upon licences where necessary for the purposes of ensuring public safety. Capacities will be calculated using guidance established under the Council's Technical Regulations 2003.

SECTION SEVEN – THE THIRD LICENSING OBJECTIVE – THE PREVENTION OF PUBLIC NUISANCE

Licensed premises, especially those operating late at night and in the early hours of the morning, can cause a range of nuisances impacting on people living, working or sleeping in the vicinity of the premises.

The principle concerns relate to noise nuisance, light pollution and noxious smells. Due regard will be had to the impact these may have and the Council will expect each applicant to fully address the steps that the applicant proposes to take in order to ensure the prevention of public nuisance within their Operating Schedules. This may include the steps taken to

- Prevent noise and vibration escaping from the premises, including music, noise from ventilation equipment and human voices
- Prevent disturbance by customers arriving at or departing from the premises, particularly after 10.p.m. at night
- Prevent queues forming outside of the premises (either by customers or vehicles) or where some form of queuing is necessary the steps to prevent disturbance or obstruction
- Ensure clear up operations conducted by staff do not cause a nuisance and that staff leave the premises quietly
- Address arrangements made for parking by patrons
- Consider whether there is sufficient public transport provision and where licensed taxis or private hire vehicles are likely, arrangements made to prevent disturbance to local residents
- Control disturbance that may be caused by the use of gardens and other open-air areas
- Restrict delivery and collection times
- Limit nuisance caused by the positioning of external lighting, including security lighting
- Prevent refuse storage and disposal problems and the accumulation of litter in the vicinity of the premises
- Prevent nuisance from the positioning of plant and extraction machinery

Applicants are advised to refer to the **Institute of Acoustics “Good Practice Guide on the Control of Noise from Pubs and Clubs”** and, in the case of large music events, the **Code of Practice on Environmental Noise Control at Concerts** produced by the Noise Council. Applicants may also seek further advice from the Council’s Environmental Health Noise Team when preparing their plans and schedules.

The Council will consider attaching conditions to licences and permissions in respect of premises operating beyond **23:00 hrs** to prevent public nuisance, and these may include conditions drawn from the draft model pool of conditions proposed by the DCMS relating to public nuisance. A copy is appended to this document as **Appendix C**.

As a broad guide for applicants, Table 2 below suggests the type of management controls that the Council would anticipate that applicants for premises licences would consider introducing as part of their operating schedules.

However, this is neither meant to be a definitive list nor should the controls listed be necessary in every circumstance. It is recognised that applicants know their premises and controls proposed under the operating schedule should properly reflect the proposed operation of the premises concerned.

	Guidance on the prevention of Nuisance for compliance with Conditions (see key provided on following page).																			Additional conditions for premises*							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	18	16	19	20	
Off licences / shops / supermarkets operating A hrs																		Y								Y	Y
Off licences / shops / supermarkets operating B hrs	Y				Y													Y	Y					Y	Y	Y	Y
Community halls and similar facilities / Members & Sports Clubs operating A hrs		Y		Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		Y						Y		Y	Y	
Community halls and similar facilities / Members & Sports Clubs operating B hrs	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y					Y	Y	Y	Y	
Restaurants / cafes operating A hrs		Y		Y	Y	Y	Y		Y				Y		Y		Y						Y		Y	Y	
Restaurants / cafes operating B hrs	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y			Y	Y		Y		Y	Y					Y	Y	Y	Y	
Cinemas / theatres operating A hrs		Y		Y	Y	Y	Y		Y				Y	Y	Y		Y						Y	Y	Y	Y	
Cinemas / theatres operating B hrs	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y					Y	Y	Y	Y	
Pubs and bars operating A hrs				Y								Y	Y		Y		Y						Y	Y	Y	Y	
Pubs and bars operating B hrs	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y			Y	Y		Y		Y	Y					Y	Y	Y	Y	
Entertainment bars operating A hrs		Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y						Y	Y	Y	Y	
Entertainment bars operating B hrs	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y					Y	Y	Y	Y	
Night Clubs operating B hrs	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y					Y	Y	Y	Y	
Open Air events 500+ patrons A hrs		Y												Y		Y	Y	Y	Y				Y				

A hours = Operating 07:00 to 23:00 hrs, Monday to Sunday.

B hours = Operating hours outside of the hours specified in A.

***Premises structurally connected to residential/noise sensitive premises.**

Table 2 – Broad Guide to the level of Nuisance Controls that should be considered for various categories of premises operation

Key 1 – Nuisance Control Measures	
1	The disbursement of patrons outside the premises
2	The installation and use of a noise limiting device for all amplified sound
3	The connection of the fire doors to the noise limiting device
4	The use of notices and announcements requesting patrons to leave the area quietly
5	The closing of windows and doors to prevent noise escape
6	The provision of acoustic door seals
7	The provision of additional ventilation
8	The provision of air conditioning/cooling
9	The provision of noise baffling on the ventilation system
10	The provision of double glazing/sound resilient glass
11	The provision of acoustic double door lobbies
12	Restriction of the use of the outside/garden/patio area after 22:30 hours*
13	Restriction of the use of music/amplified sound in the outside/garden/patio area between 22:00 and 09:00 hrs
14	The reduction of the volume or ceasing of the music/amplified sound 30 minutes prior to closure
15	The provision of alarms to fire doors
16	The provision of an acoustic engineers report on the sound insulation of the premises
17	Restriction of the Deliveries and removal of goods, equipment and waste between the hours of 00:00 and 07:30 hours Mon – Sat, 10:00 – 23:00 Sun*
18	Prevention of the use of horns, loud music or slamming doors from taxi and private vehicles outside the premises and in ancillary car parks
19	The provision of anti-vibration mounts on the ventilation system
20	Positioning of loudspeakers/equipment away from party walls and use of ant-vibration mounts.
21	Regular parameter checks around the premises for noise escape or noisy patrons outside
22	The provision of an acoustic engineer to follow the recommendations in the Code of Practice on Environmental Noise Control at Concerts

SECTION EIGHT – THE FOURTH LICENSING OBJECTIVE – THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN FROM HARM

The licensing objective of the protection of children from harm includes the protection of children from moral, psychological and physical harm.

The Council will expect the Operating Schedule submitted by each applicant to fully address the steps that the applicant proposes to take in order to ensure the protection of children from harm.

Applicants are advised to seek advice from the relevant Child Protection Agencies (contact details given in Section 13) when preparing their plans and schedules.

The Council will consider attaching conditions to protect children from harm and these may include conditions drawn from the draft model pool of conditions relating to the protection of children proposed by the DCMS. A copy is appended to this document as **Appendix D**.

ACCESS TO LICENSED PREMISES

The Act prohibits the admission of children to public houses, night clubs and other similar establishments whose primary purpose is the consumption of alcohol unless they are accompanied by an adult over the age 18.

The Council recognises, however, that licences may be sought for a great variety of premises, including theatres, cinemas, restaurants, concert halls, take-away and fast food outlets as well as public houses and nightclubs.

It is not the Council's intention that the access of children should be any further limited to licensed premises unless it is necessary for the prevention of harm to children. Nor is it the Council's intention to require that access to any premises is given at all times. While the Council would encourage applicants to make provision for the access of children this remains at the applicant's discretion.

Examples of areas where particular concern in respect of the harm caused to children might arise are premises

- Where there have been convictions for serving alcohol to minors or with a reputation for underage drinking
- With a known association with drug taking or dealing
- Where there is a strong element of gambling (including the provision of gambling machines) on the premises; and

- Where entertainment of an adult or sexual nature is commonly provided.

In such cases it is open to the Council to consider –

- (a) Limitations on the hours when children may be present;
- (b) The imposition of age limitations (below 18 years);
- (c) Limitations or exclusions when certain activities are taking place;
- (d) The setting of requirements for accompanying adults; or
- (e) Full exclusion of persons under 18 years from the premises when licensable activities are taking place.

CHILDREN AND SMOKING BANS

Information issued by Smoke Free London (an alliance of agencies working together to improve the health of all Londoners by eliminating or reducing their exposure to tobacco) states that

- Passive smoking causes cancer, heart disease, acute asthma attacks and other respiratory illness
- Passive smoking causes an estimated two million instances of illness each year in the UK
- Every day in London about five children under the age of five are admitted to hospital due to the effects of tobacco smoke
- Every day in London about 60 children start smoking.

In June 2001 Smoke Free London published the results of a major survey commissioned on behalf of London's health authorities, on attitudes to many aspects of tobacco control. The survey was conducted by BMRB International between February and March 2001 amongst adults aged 16 plus. Overall, 9,878 Londoners were interviewed, with a representative sample of about 300 in each London borough. The survey demonstrated considerable support for restrictions on smoking in pubs, bars, cafes, restaurants and fast food outlets. See **Table 3**

Survey results for London and for Southwark			
		London (9878)	Southwark (311)
Fast-Food Outlets	Yes, restrictions on smoking	98	98
	A complete ban on smoking	69	65
	Mainly smoke free but with	29	33

	areas for smoking		
	No restrictions on smoking	2	2
In cafes and restaurants	Yes, restrictions on smoking	97	96
	A complete ban on smoking	43	42
	Mainly smoke free but with areas for smoking	54	54
	No restrictions on smoking	2	3
In Pubs and Bars	Yes, restrictions on smoking	74	71
	A complete ban on smoking	18	17
	Mainly smoke free but with areas for smoking	56	54
	No restrictions on smoking	24	28

Table 3

In the interests of health it is suggested that where applicants wish to permit the admission of children to their premises that consideration should be given to imposing either a full or partial smoking ban within the premises.

Assistance with the introduction of complete or partial ban can be provided by the Licensing Service.

THE PURCHASE AND CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOL BY MINORS

The Council shares the Government's concern over the purchase and consumption of alcohol by minors. Trend data from the Department of Health (Smoking, drinking and drug use) shows that between 20 – 27% of 11 – 15 year olds have drunk in the past week. Statistics also suggest there is a clear increase in the amount of alcohol consumed by those who drank. The Licensing Act 2003 increases the offences related to this matter in recognition of this concern.

As a safeguard to operators, the Council would suggest that each licensee dealing in the sale and supply of alcohol requires that personal identification is required in every case where there is any doubt as to whether the customer is of lawful age. It is further recommended that only the following forms of identification should be accepted as proof of age

- The Portman Group's Proof of Age Card
- Citizen Card

- Connexions Card
- Validate UK Card
- Passport
- Photo Driving Licence

All of these forms of identification are supported by the Council's Trading Standards Service who will provide further guidance on this issue.

Weights and Measures Officers from the Council's Trading Standards Service will carry out test purchases where complaints are received concerning the supply of alcohol to children under the age of 18.

CHILDREN AND RESPONSIBLE DRINKS PROMOTIONS

The Portman Group operates, on behalf of the alcohol industry, a Code of Practice on the Naming, Packaging and Promotion of Alcoholic Drinks. The Code seeks to ensure that drinks are packaged and promoted in a socially responsible manner and only to those who are 18 years and older. This Code was first introduced in 1996 and has been developed to deal with issues ranging from "alco-pops" through to the marketing of alcoholic "energy" or "stimulation" drinks.

The Council commends the Portman Group Code of Practice on the Naming, Packaging and Promotion of Alcoholic Drinks and we urge that licensees adopt the provisions of the Code as part of their controls over the reduction of harm to children.

The Code makes a conscious decision, however, not to deal with promotions such as "happy hours". Given that irresponsible promotions can significantly fuel the issue of "binge-drinking", which is identified by the Government as a significant factor in alcohol-related crime and disorder, we would urge that licensees undertake not to provide any promotions which encourage the drinking of an increased volume of alcohol over a short time-period.

CHILDREN AND CINEMAS

In the case of premises giving film exhibitions, the Council will impose a mandatory condition that "Access to any film exhibition will be restricted to only those who meet the required age limit in accordance with any certificate granted by the British Board of Film Classification, or in specific cases, the local authority". Applicants should include within their operating schedule arrangements for restricting children from viewing age-restricted films.

Information regarding the classification of films by this Authority is available separately upon request from the Licensing Service.

CHILDREN AND REGULATED ENTERTAINMENTS

Where a regulated entertainment is specially presented for children, the Council will expect to impose conditions concerning the presence of adult staff to control access and aggro of children and to protect them from harm. Conditions will be made as follows –

- (i) An adult member of staff to be stationed in the vicinity of each of the exits from any level, subject to there being a minimum of one member of staff per 50 children or part thereof;
- (ii) No child (unless accompanied by an adult) to be permitted in the front row of any balcony; and
- (iii) No standing to be permitted in any part of the auditorium during the performance.

Where children are taking part in any regulated entertainment the Council will require the arrangements set out in the Council's "Guidance Note on Children in Entertainment" at the premises to assure their safety.

SECTION TEN - CONDITIONS

STANDARDISED CONDITIONS

Key concepts underscoring the 2003 Act are that conditions should only be attached to licences and certificates for the purposes of achieving the licensing objectives and that conditions that are attached should be tailored to the individual style and characteristics of the particular premises and events concerned. This is considered essential to avoid the imposition of disproportionate and overly burdensome conditions on premises where there is no need for such conditions.

To this end the Council will not impose blanket standard conditions. Where necessary for the promotion of the licensing objectives, the Council will consider attaching appropriate and proportionate conditions. Reference is made at various points in this document to model pools of conditions. Where conditions from these pools are to be applied this will be on the basis that they are appropriate to suit the specific needs of an individual premises operation. Conditions not listed in the pools of model conditions may also be specifically tailored by the Council and attached to licences also as appropriate.

DUPLICATION

So far as possible, this policy is not intended to duplicate other existing legislation and regulatory regimes. To this end conditions shall only be attached to premises licences that are not provided for within other legislation and are necessary for the promotion of the licensing objectives.

MANDATORY CONDITIONS

The following mandatory conditions are set out within the Act: -

(a) Where a premises licence authorises the supply of alcohol, no supply may be made at a time where no designated premises supervisor has been specified in the licence or at a time when the designated premises supervisor does not hold a personal licence or his or her licence has been suspended; and

(b) Where a premises licence includes a condition that at specified times one or more individuals must be at the premises to carry out a security activity, the licence must contain a condition that each such individual must be licensed by the Security Industry Authority (SIA) (or until such time as the SIA's licensing scheme takes effect in London, by the Council).

Mandatory conditions are also set out in Section 8 relating to the fourth licensing objective concerning the prevention of harm to children.

SECTION ELEVEN - ENFORCEMENT

Protocols will be established with the local police on enforcement issues to provide for a more efficient deployment of local authority and police staff commonly engaged in enforcing licensing law and the inspection of licensed premises.

Inspections will be undertaken on a risk-assessment basis with resources targeted toward agreed problem and high-risk premises, which require greater attention. A lighter touch will be applied in respect of low risk premises, which are well run. Detail of the basis to our risk-assessment approach will be set out in this Policy when developed.

All enforcement actions will be in accordance with the Council's Environmental Health and Trading Standards Service Enforcement Policy and with the Better Regulation Unit's Enforcement Concordat to which this Council is a signatory.

It should be noted, however, that the 2003 Act does not require inspections to take place save at the discretion of the local authority and police. The resources that may be directed toward enforcement will be dependent upon income generated by the licensing process.

SECTION TWELVE – ADMINISTRATION, EXERCISE AND DELEGATION OF FUNCTION

Since May 2003, contested applications for annual public entertainment licences have normally been considered by the local area Community Council, sitting as a Sub-Committee of the Council's main Licensing Committee.

The provisions of the Licensing Act 2003 Act do not provide for this form of operation to continue. Instead the Act provides for the establishment of a Licensing Committee of a maximum of 15 members with provision for Sub-Committees of 3 members to be drawn from the overall pool of main committee membership. This Council's arrangements are not yet confirmed but will comply with the provisions of the Act.

In doing so, the Council intends to establish a speedy, efficient and cost-effective system and thereby where the Act carries a presumption of grant for non-contentious applications, these matters will be delegated to officers. All such matters will be reported for information and comment only to the next licensing committee meeting.

Table 4 sets out proposals for the delegation of decisions and functions to Licensing Committee, Sub-Committees and officers.

This form of delegation is without prejudice to the Council's right to redirect an application as appropriate in the circumstances of any particular case.

TRANSITIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND GRANDFATHER RIGHTS APPLICATIONS

It should be noted that under the transitional arrangements applicants have six months from the "first appointed date" under the Act (being 7 February 2005) to make "grandfather rights applications" to the Council whereby existing licensing consents may be transferred into the new licensing regime subject to existing terms, conditions and restrictions.

Such applications will normally receive automatic approval unless there is intervention by the police on crime and disorder grounds.

This means that, generally, during the transitional period, all current holders of Justices Licences are entitled to apply for a Personal Licence without the need to provide evidence of a criminal record check or of a licensing qualification. Applicants will need to provide, however, their current Justices Licence (or a certified copy of it) their photograph (in the form to be prescribed by the DCMS) and a statement (if relevant) in relation to any convictions for relevant offences or foreign offences since the Justices Licence was granted, last renewed or transferred.

Applications for conversion of existing licences into new premises licences must be accompanied by the existing licences or certified copies, a scale plan of the premises (preferably 1:100) and relevant certificates (e.g. extensions of permitted hours or children's certificates, where the application is not by the holder of the existing licence a form of consent given by that person, and where the licence will concern the sale of alcohol the applicant must provide details of the individual to be specified in the new licence as the designated premises supervisor and a form given of that person's consent.

Matter to be dealt with	Full Committee	Sub-Committee	Officers
Application for Personal Licence		If a police representation	If no representation made
Application for Personal Licence with unspent convictions		All cases	
Application for Premises Licence / Club Certificate		If a relevant representation made	If no relevant representation made
Application for a Provisional Statement		If a relevant representation made	If no relevant representation made
Application to vary Premises Licence / Club Certificate		If a relevant representation made	If no relevant representation made
Application to vary Designated Premises Supervisor		If a police representation	All other cases
Request to be removed as Designated Premises Supervisor			All cases
Application for transfer of Premises Licence		If a police representation	All other cases
Application for interim authorities		If a police representation	All other cases
Application to review Premises Licence / Club Certificate		If a police representation	
Decision on whether a complaint is irrelevant, frivolous, vexatious etc			All cases
Decision to object when a local authority is a consultee and not the lead authority			All cases
Determination of police representations to a temporary event notice		All cases	

Table 4 – Table of Delegations of Licensing Functions

SECTION THIRTEEN – CONTACT DETAILS

THE LICENSING SERVICE

Advice and Guidance

Further details of the licensing and application process and copies of application forms can be obtained from the Licensing Service by using any of the following sources

By Personal Callers (Or In Writing) to

The Licensing Service
Southwark Environmental Health and Trading Standards
The Chaplin Centre
Thurlow Street
London, SE17 2DG

Personal callers may be received at reception during office hours (Monday to Friday between 8.45.a.m. and 5.p.m.)

By Telephone

By calling the Council's Environmental Contact Centre on 020 7525 2000
Or by calling the Service direct on 020 7525 5748

By Fax

By calling 020 7525 5705

By E-Mail

At licensing@southwark.gov.uk

By visiting the Southwark Web Site

At www.southwark.gov.uk/business/licensing

The Council along with the Police and fire authority are willing to give advice and guidance to applicants at all times.

OTHER RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITIES

Commissioner of Police for the Metropolis

Regarding premises in the north of the Borough.

The Police Licensing Office
Walworth Road Police Station
Manor Place
London, SE17

Tel contact: 020 7232 6210

Regarding premises to the south of the Borough.

The Police Licensing Office
Peckham Police Station
Peckham High Street
London, SE15

Tel contact: 020 7232 7167

The London Fire and Emergency Planning Authority

South East Area Office
London Fire and Emergency Planning Authority
Queens Road
London, SE15

Tel contact: 020 7587 2287

The Council's Trading Standards Service

Trading Standards Service
Southwark Environmental Health & Trading Standards
C/O The Chaplin Centre
Thurlow Street
London, SE17 2DG

Tel Contact: 020 7525 2000

The Council's Environmental Health Noise Team

Noise Team
Southwark Environmental Health & Trading Standards
C/O The Chaplin Centre
Thurlow Street
London, SE17 2DG

Tel Contact: 020 7525 2000

Child Protection Agencies

Malcolm Ward
Childrens Division
Southwark Social Services
Mabel Goldwin House
49 Grange Walk
London, SE1 3DY

Tel: 020 7525 3733