

Licensing Act 2003

Haringey Statement of Licensing Policy 2021 - 2026

This Policy should be read in conjunction with:

The Licensing Act 2003

Available from www.legislation.gov.uk/2003

**Government Guidance under Section 182 of the
Licensing Act 2003**

A Home Office document available from

HMSO. Information also available on the GOV.UK website:

www.gov.uk

**Haringey Council's guidance documents on making
applications under the Licensing Act 2003**

*Available from Haringey Council's Licensing Service on request and our
website: www.haringey.gov.uk/licensing or by calling 020 8489 8232.*

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Legal Background to this document

The Licensing Act 2003 (the Act) came into effect in November 2005, it repealed existing legislation relating to alcohol, entertainment and late night refreshment. It introduced a new licensing regime administered by the local Licensing Authority.

Section 5 of the Act requires each Licensing Authority to prepare and publish a statement of its licensing policy every five years. The Haringey statement has been frequently revised and updated in order to keep up to date with changes in law, guidance and local issues and policy. Each revision of the policy had been developed through consultation and regard to the Act as well as the Section 182 Guidance issued by the Home Office more recently.

The Section 182 guidance itself is subject to revisions from time to time and there may be periods of time when the Haringey policy is inconsistent with the guidance. At such times the Council will have regard and give appropriate weight to the revised guidance in its decision making.

The Licensing Authority may depart from its own policy if the circumstances of a given case merits such action in reaching a decision in the interest of promoting the licensing objectives.

Foreword– Cllr White (Cabinet Member)

The Covid-19 pandemic is the biggest health crisis for generations. The measures that the Government has taken to limit the spread of the virus, including restrictions on movement and the closure of retail shops, restaurants and pubs as well as schools for a period of time has had a major impact on the UK economy and locally.

At the time of preparing the policy the UK is slowly coming out of the lockdown measures and life will slowly return to a new normal where social distancing and the ongoing impacts of Covid 19 will be all our responsibility as we move forward. More than ever the need to support businesses' and residents through this period to enable the rebuilding of livelihoods within the community is of paramount importance. Haringey enjoys a widespread and diverse selection of licensed premises and venues with more than 900 premises that are currently licensed for either the sale or supply of alcohol; the provision of regulated entertainment; and / or the provision of late night refreshment. These range from pubs, bars, night clubs, member's clubs, theatres, cinemas and indoor sports facilities to restaurants, cafes and take-away establishments to off-licences, supermarkets and grocers. Together they combine to help make Haringey the exciting, vibrant borough it is by providing a wide-range of leisure and cultural opportunities; providing employment; and making a significant economic contribution to the local community.

We believe that licensed premises within the borough can play a key role in positively contributing to community cohesion and cultural development; however, this can only work if licensees work with local communities and run well managed and safe venues which address the four licensing objectives:

- The Prevention of Crime and Disorder
- Public Safety
- The Prevention of Public Nuisance
- The Protection of Children from Harm

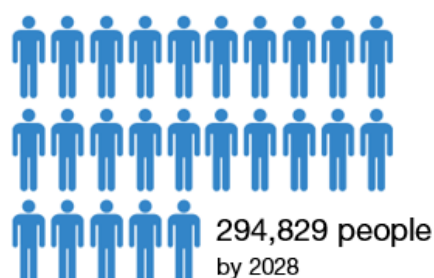
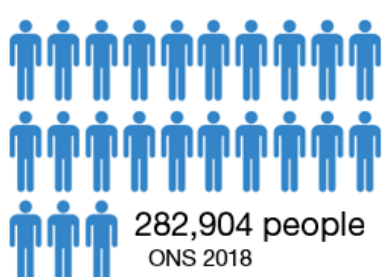
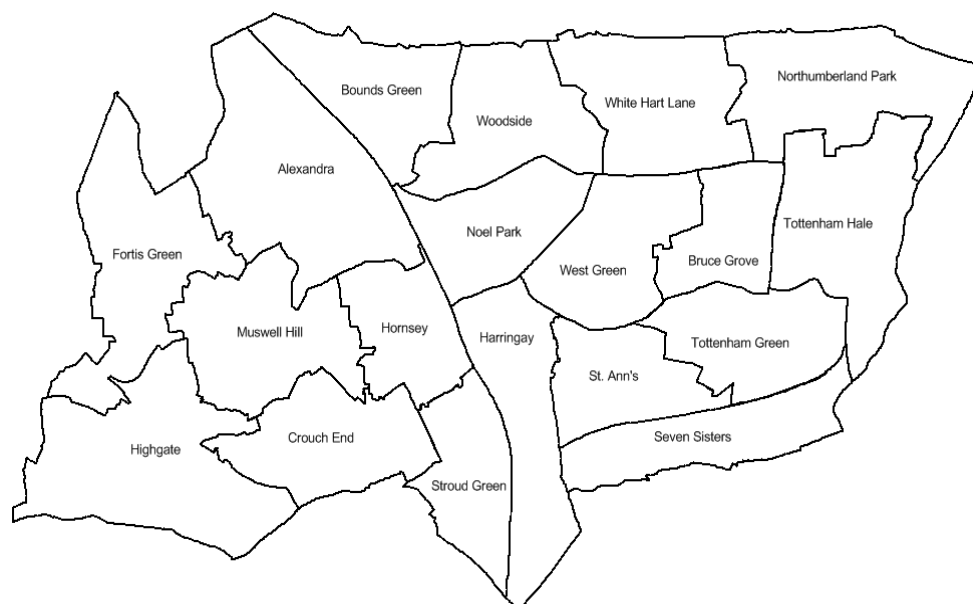
However, the Council equally recognises that negative impacts will occur if good management practices are not followed. This can include anti-social behaviour, nuisance and disturbance caused to local residents, together with serious crime and disorder problems. We recognise that the misuse of alcohol, in particular, is an important contributing factor in all of these problems. Alcohol related violence, disorder and rowdiness impact on our community, public health and the public purse through the demands made upon A&E; additional policing; additional street cleaning; and the criminal justice system. This authority does not consider that it is reasonable for Haringey communities to suffer because of the actions of irresponsible profiteering business operators or the inconsiderate few. As a borough we are committed to improving the impact that alcohol can have on health by proper consideration at the application stage, and by ensuring that premises operate responsibly, we will ensure that licensed premises have a positive impact in neighbourhoods throughout the borough.

Our policy, therefore, seeks to provide a necessary balance between providing a platform upon which responsible business operators may thrive and contribute towards a vibrant business and night-time economy, while ensuring that the quality of life of those who live and work in the borough is protected and enhanced through the licensing system. We believe these aims are achievable if all parties concerned work together.

With continuing financial pressure on the council we note our increased partnership approach. The importance of joint working with the metropolitan police and engagement with businesses and residents lies at the heart of our work. The Act seeks to put local communities at the heart of decisions which determine local licensing has empowered individuals, families and local communities. This policy will contribute towards the success in promoting the borough for all for the benefit of businesses, residents and visitors.

The policy summarises the various processes that a prospective licensee will need to undertake in order to present a licence application to the Council for consideration. Reference is also made to how the Council will enforce license conditions and how the new policy supports the new priorities and objectives as set out in the Borough Plan – 'Building and retaining wealth in our community, Tackling serious violent crime , Reducing inequality and making Haringey a fairer place.

1. ALL ABOUT HARINGEY – BACKGROUND INFORMATION



The highest expected growth is in the older age groups of 65-84 and 85+

Haringey is the fifth most diverse borough in the UK with over 100 languages spoken

Men in the most deprived wards live, on average, 7.6 years less than men in the least deprived wards

2. Our vision for Haringey

- 2.1 Haringey embodies the future of London: a borough that embraces growth and harnesses the strengths of diverse communities and innovative businesses to create an excellent place to work learn and live. As a gateway to central London we are determined to be a well-connected hub of activity rather than a dormitory borough. Our Community Wealth Building approach is a direct response to people and communities being left behind by economic growth, resulting in increasing inequality. Questions about fairness and equality

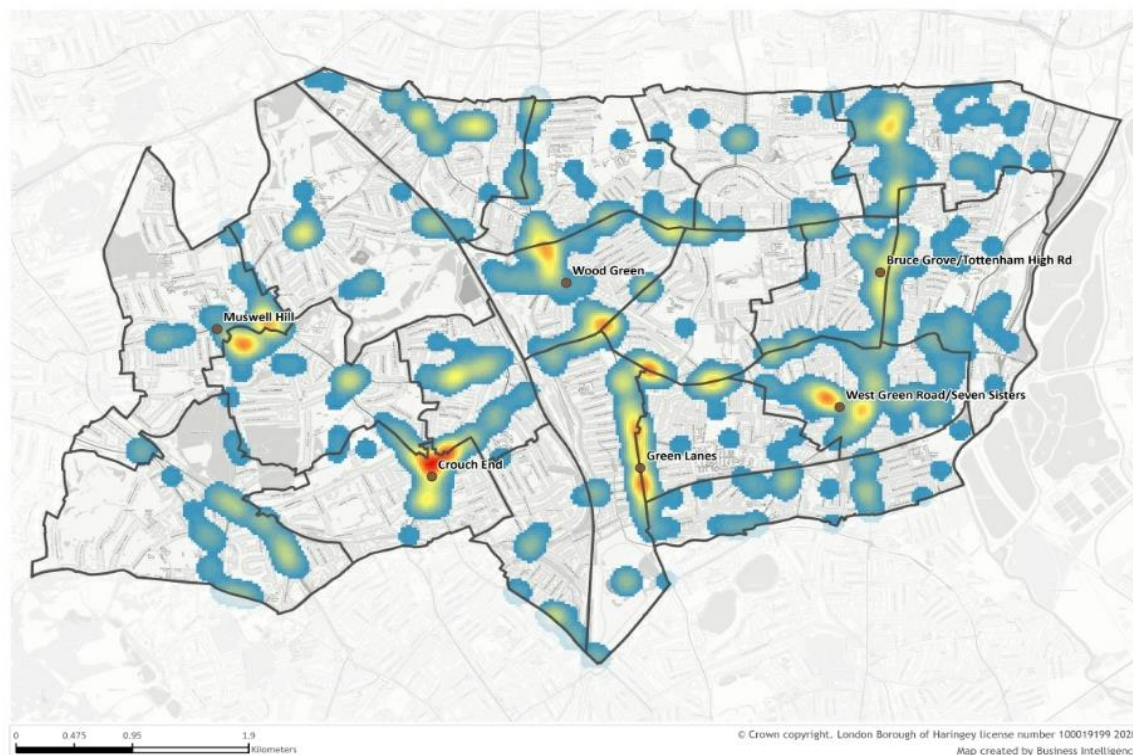
are therefore at the core of Community Wealth Building. These should prompt us to consider not only who will benefit from any intervention or investment, but also whether all parts of our community are equally well equipped and supported to take advantage of the opportunities that exist to improve their prosperity and wellbeing with a focus on creating a good economy which supports our residents and businesses to thrive with an ambitious objective for achieving full employment and establishing Haringey at the epicentre of London's small and medium sized innovation economy. Our Housing Strategy and Local Plan lay the foundations for major house building and the regeneration of neighbourhoods with an exciting mix of employment, retail, entertainment and housing. Here we are building on our existing strengths: Haringey is a vibrant place to live, with many different cultures mixing together, and a fantastic variety of characterful High Streets – from the metropolitan centre at Wood Green to the boutiques and restaurants of Muswell Hill and Crouch End to the developing and growth in Tottenham – creating a strong sense of local pride. The State of the Borough Profile has been put together to provide all Haringey's stakeholders –from Officers and Councillors to Residents –with access to the data they need to understand the borough and can be accessed via this link:

<https://www.haringey.gov.uk/local-democracy/about-council/state-of-the-borough>

- 2.2 Licensing policy has a key role in helping us achieve this vision for promoting growth, creating exciting mixed-use neighbourhoods and helping communities to continue to mix and live comfortably with one another. The entertainment and night-time economies make a valuable contribution to economic growth, through employment and local spend, and an effective Licensing Policy can ensure that these sectors grow in a positive and sustainable way. An effective Licensing Policy can also ensure that all neighbourhoods have a vibrant entertainment and night-time offer that reflects the diversity of the borough and provides space for people to come together.
- 2.3 Haringey's Borough Plan lays out how the Council will seek to pursue its vision for the borough over the next four years. The principles of the Borough Plan are reflected in the Licensing Policy, in particular the emphasis on working in partnership. The Licensing Policy lays out how the Council's Licensing team will work in partnership with the Police, Public Health and other Community Safety partners to analyse data and take intelligence led approach to licensing enforcement. It also describes how we will work with resident's associations and other community groups to ensure that Haringey residents have a real say over the development and operation of licensed premises in their neighbourhoods. Working in partnership is also about shared responsibility and the Licensing Policy lays out how we will look to build alliances with responsible businesses and traders associations to tackle problems together. It is through such partnerships that we will apply our commitment to prevention. By engaging early with businesses and educating them on how to avoid alcohol related problems, we can increasingly prevent the need for costly enforcement action.
- 2.4 Through partnership and prevention, the Licensing Policy will help ensure that the entertainment and night-time sectors are able to play their part in the diverse, dynamic and pro-growth Haringey that is being built through the combined efforts of residents, businesses and public sector agencies.
- 2.5 Haringey and the leisure and entertainment industry**
- 2.6 Haringey is home to a number of iconic leisure and cultural institutions that attract people from across London and the UK, benefitting from the borough's excellent public transport links. The borough is the home of Alexandra Palace, the centre of many cultural events and activities. The new Tottenham Hotspur Stadium in High Road Tottenham has come about through working in partnership with the Council, it has been redeveloped into a world-class multipurpose stadium. Finsbury Park has played host to major music concerts for many years and continues to attract a wide range of artists. It is an iconic venue where artists want to appear on stage at some point in their career.
- 2.7 Across the borough, Haringey has in excess of 900 premises licensed for the sale and supply of alcohol and/or regulated entertainment and late night refreshment. Over 780 of these are licensed for the sale and supply of alcohol. There is a great variety of licensed

premises – from community owned pubs to national chain bars, Turkish cafes to banqueting suites – catering for our diverse communities and playing an important role in making Haringey the borough that it is. The average density across London of population to licensed premises is 281 to 1. In Haringey it is 251 to 1, making Haringey 11th in London for outlet density.

Map showing density of alcohol licensed premises across the borough



2.8 The Licensing Policy seeks to expand choice further and encourage premises that will extend the diversity of entertainment and attract a wider range of participants rather than premises mainly or exclusively focussed on the sale of alcohol. The Policy aims to develop a more inclusive night time economy and promote high-quality premises that contribute positively to their neighbourhoods.

2.9 In addition to licensed premises, around 700 small occasional events take place under temporary event notices each year. This number is likely to grow year on year.

3 Challenges facing Haringey

3.1 Haringey ranks as one of the most deprived boroughs in the country with pockets of extreme deprivation concentrated in the east. Haringey is the 84th most deprived borough in England and the 4th most deprived in London, yet it is also a borough of contrasts, with great prosperity and affluence in some communities.

3.2 Persistent inequalities are manifest in the health and wellbeing of our residents. The life expectancy gap between the most and least deprived wards is 7.6 years for men and 3 years for women. The borough is facing an obesity crisis with 1 in 5 reception aged children, and 1 in 3 10/11 year olds, measured as overweight or obese. The number of people with long term conditions like diabetes and heart disease is increasing and there are approximately 4,000 adults with severe mental illnesses – three times more than would be expected, even given Haringey's level of deprivation.

3.3 There are also inequalities in educational achievement, access to employment and housing quality. The borough has seen twelve consecutive years of improvement in GCSE performance and A-levels scores, making Haringey one of the top 3 most improved

areas. Yet too many of our young people still leave school without the skills needed to secure sustainable employment, blocking their access to one of the world's most dynamic economies at their doorstep. It remains our priority to make all of our schools outstanding and to ensure our young people are accessing the skills needed for the jobs of the future.

- 3.4 The Council's response to these challenges is to meet them head on with ambition, innovation and a commitment to work ever more closely with residents, businesses and public sector partners. Nowhere is our ambition greater than in our most deprived communities in Tottenham. Working with central and local Government, developers and major local businesses like Tottenham Hotspur, the Council has secured £1bn of public and private investment in Tottenham's physical environment. Over the next 20 years, this investment will deliver new homes, new transport links and stations, education and health facilities, green public space and 5,000 new jobs. Wood Green is another community that will be the focus of major regeneration that will look to build more homes and create better connections to Alexandra Palace. We are determined that regeneration will be shaped by the views of residents and are pioneering new governance structures to embed the resident voice in the key decisions.
- 3.5 We are also determined that regeneration has a transformative effect on the health and wellbeing of residents. Regeneration has the potential to promote health and wellbeing through the built environment in a number of ways, including designing infrastructure to increase ease of walking and cycling, increasing the accessibility and perceived safety of green space, and shaping the retail offer to promote access to healthy foods.
- 3.6 We are also keen to encourage innovative responses to the health challenge – such as promoting 'Healthy Catering' in the Food industry across the borough and Responsible Retailing scheme to the licensed premises. In Haringey we are adamant that economic growth has to be harnessed as an engine for tackling deprivation and the role of the Licensing Policy is to ensure that licensed businesses play their part. The aim of the policy is to ensure that licensed premises have a positive impact on their locality and where any premises do cause problems, they are addressed swiftly and in the most appropriate manner. Indeed, the need for responsibility and innovation is even greater in the licensed sectors, given the scope for negative impacts is so much higher, as the evidence shows.

3.7 Alcohol and public health

- 3.8 Health bodies were made 'responsible authorities' under the Licensing Act 2003 in April 2012. Although public health is not a licensing objective, health-related data can be used to identify the potential impact of the premises on the licensing objectives.
- 3.9 Alcohol plays a significant part in the social lives of many people and the economic development. However, alcohol consumption is a key factor of poor health in Haringey and around 1 in 10 people are binge drinkers and over 10,000 people across the borough are higher risk drinkers, regularly going well above the levels recommended by the Department of Health (14 units a week for men and women). Haringey has high rates of alcohol dependency, it is estimated to be the second highest in North Central London (2016/17). The sale of high strength, low cost alcohol is a particular problem in Haringey and contributing factor behind these figures.
- 3.10 According to Haringey's State of the Borough document the businesses in the Borough sell above the London average for litres of alcohol. The high level of sales points and high levels of unsafe drinking, increases the risk of both health and social related alcohol harms. This has a large impact on our communities, such as alcohol fuelled crime and disorder, antisocial behaviour, street drinking and other hidden harms (i.e. dependency, family breakdown, domestic abuse and child safeguarding

issues). Haringey has one of the highest rates of reported domestic abuse across London. Figures do not show if alcohol was a contributing factor. Of all contacts to Children and Young People Services in Haringey, 70-80% involve domestic abuse. More than 1 in 5 women have been subject to stalking or harassment at some point in their lives. This means that 5,000 women in **Haringey** will have been stalked/harassed at some point in their lives.

- 3.11 Alcohol misuse is also associated with 60 medical conditions, from liver disease, heart disease and strokes to types of cancer, hypertension and mental health issues. This has a large impact on our health services. Haringey has the 5th highest rate of alcohol-related admissions in London and has a significantly higher rate than all North Central London boroughs except Islington, which ranks first in London (2016/2017). Alcohol consumption is a contributing factor to hospital admissions and deaths from a diverse range of conditions. Alcohol misuse is estimated to cost the NHS about 3.5 billion pounds per year and society as a whole 21 billion pounds annually. Alcohol related hospital admissions are higher in Haringey than the London and England averages. Around 4.5% of all local hospital admission in 2019. Men living in more deprived areas (generally the east of the borough) have higher rates of alcohol related hospital admissions (see figure 1) below.
- 3.12 In Haringey, there are an estimated 546 adults with alcohol dependency who live with children (and 1,038 children who live with an adult with alcohol dependency). There are 149 of these adults in specialist treatment, a higher percentage than the benchmark and national average. Among Haringey's most prolific young offenders, signs of poor parenting are evident in the first year of life in 45% of cases, parental involvement in substance or alcohol misuse is evident in 30% of cases by the age of 1.
- 3.13 Using national estimates from the biennial schools survey: 'Smoking, drinking and drug use among young people in England' for 11-15 year olds, applied to the Haringey population, we found an estimate of 6,386 11-15 year olds in Haringey are estimated to have ever had an alcoholic drink (GLA 2016). Haringey has 4.2% of young people at the age of 15 who are known to be regular drinkers (Source LAPE –Local Area Profiles for England). Alcohol was the second leading substance cited as the substance that brought the young person into treatment in 2017/8.

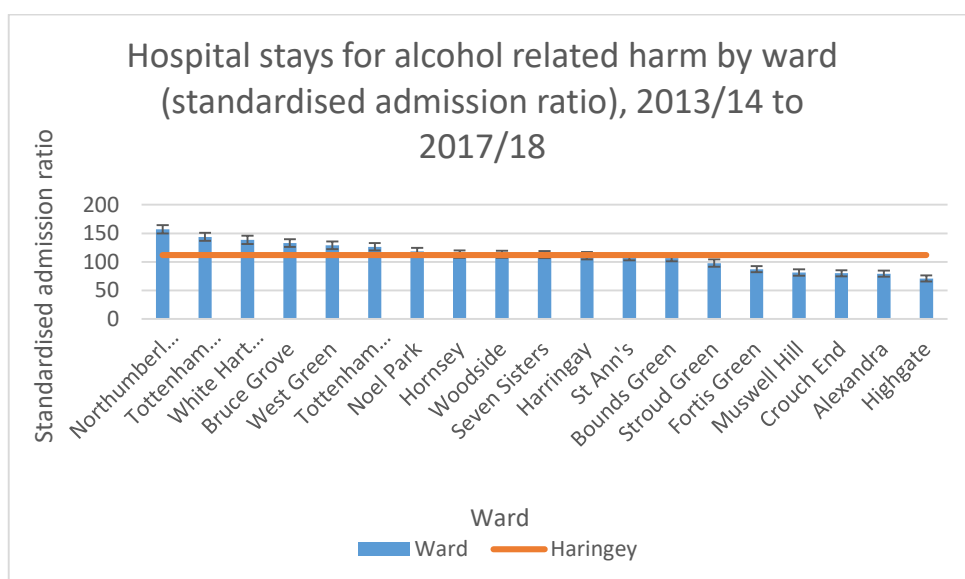


Figure 1. Hospital stays for alcohol related harm by ward (2013-18)

- 3.14 Local health data around the impact on alcohol is collected as part of the annual Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) and State of the Borough Plan is a core source of data used to inform licensing decisions and broader activity of the Community Safety Partnership.
- 3.15 The issues highlighted above affect the young people of the borough and the expectation is that applicants and traders will be required to demonstrate a robust policy to ensure the protection of children from harm objective is fully considered. Licence holders failing to have regard for this will receive enforcement action as the challenges facing our young people with regard to availability and consumption of alcohol is a concern..

3.16 Alcohol and crime/anti-social behaviour

- 3.17 We know we face some significant challenges. London has a problem with serious violence, particularly with knife crime. Some of this is due to less funding for work to intervene at an earlier stage in order to put preventative measures in place. There have also been significant cuts to neighbourhood policing across London, which means that the police are less visible than they were. We want Haringey to be a safe borough for everyone who lives and works here; a place with strong, resilient and connected communities where people can lead active and healthy lives in a safe environment. As the borough continues to grow, becomes better connected and continues to be a destination for many Londoners, we will need to ensure Haringey remains a safe and pleasant environment for all. The Community Safety Strategy provides the partnership approach with an opportunity to set out how it will achieve that vision. The Crime and Disorder Act 1998, as amended by section 97 and 98 of the Police Reform Act 2002, places a requirement on Local Authorities to co-operate in the reduction of crime and disorder in the Borough.
- 3.18 We will continue to work together with local people and businesses to ensure licensed premises are contributing to this requirement through the promotion of the licensing objectives. It is against this backdrop that Haringey will seek to robustly implement its policy to ensure responsible retailing of alcohol and the impact on the wider community re considered and monitored. The Community Safety Partnership is now receiving anonymised data on alcohol related violence which may also be useful, particularly if it can be related to a specific premise(s).

3.19 Public Health - Licensing consideration post Covid 19

The escalation of Coronavirus crisis has meant that many hospitality and leisure operators, including hotels, restaurants, pubs, some retailers and visitor attractions, are making difficult decisions to plan for reduced activity and reduced demand going forward. There is ongoing debate about social distancing measures that must be adopted to support the leisure sector. However, it is clear that social distancing will be part of everyday life for the foreseeable future. With this in mind, there will be a need for premises licence holders to revisit their premises licence to check it is Covid-secure and fit for purpose and compatibility.

- 3.20 There are a range of issues licence holders need to consider such as:
- The need for licensing additional space, most likely outdoors
 - The need to review licensing conditions that might restrict trading flexibility
 - A review of licensed hours to adapt to a new way of trading
- 3.21 Within the context of trading under current restrictions, we anticipate licensed businesses will seek to utilise outdoor space more than they have done in the past. It may be necessary to license additional areas for the sale of alcohol.
- 3.22 If you are making a new application consider the ability to authorise Off sales, the use of door staff, last entry, as well as steps to prevent underage sales. There are a number of licensing, environmental and health and safety considerations for premises licence holders to bear in mind when planning how their business will operate in the new norm of social distancing. Your risk assessment should include:
- social distancing guidelines;

- hygiene information;
 - entry and exit routes; access points to regulate entry/flow of visitors and customers
 - customer instructions required inside and outside of venue
 - contactless payment process.
- 3.23 For existing licence holders you are encouraged to review your existing licence conditions to consider whether anything needs amending for example the use of any existing outside space or any potential new areas that can be brought into the curtilage of the licence boundary to help with social distancing. Further guidance for existing business's to carry out small changes under a Minor Variation process can be found at section 11.3.

3.24 Pavement Licence

- 3.25 The Business and Planning Act 2020 makes it easier for premises serving food and drink such as bars, restaurants and pubs, as lockdown restrictions are lifted but social distancing guidelines remain in place, to seat and serve customers outdoors through temporary changes to planning procedures and alcohol licensing. The measures included in the Act modify provisions in the Licensing Act 2003 to provide automatic extensions to the terms of on-sales alcohol licences to allow for off-sales. It will be a temporary measure to boost the economy, with provisions lasting until the end of September 2021 unless extended by the Secretary of State.
- 3.26 The Act also introduces a temporary fast-track process for these businesses to obtain permission, in the form of a "pavement licence", from The Council for the placement of furniture such as tables and chairs on the pavement outside their premises which will enable them to maximise their capacity whilst adhering to social distancing guidelines.
- 3.27 Currently, tables and chairs permissions are granted as Tables and Chairs licences under the London Local Authorities Act 1990 or in some cases, the Highways Authority, under section 115E of the Highways Act 1980. The fee varies between local authorities and there is a time consuming 28 day consultation period. The new temporary measure places a cap on the application fee for businesses, and introduces a new 14-day determination period, ensuring that businesses can obtain licences in a timely and cost effective manner aiding to their recovery. If the site is deemed unsuitable for a Pavement licence, or if relevant representations are made which cannot be mitigated by imposing conditions, then the application may be refused.
- 3.28 There is no statutory appeal process against a decision to refuse an application but the Council may introduce its own appeals process.
- 3.29 Licences will be subject to the Council's published conditions and any national conditions set by the Government. In some cases, extra measures may be required. This will be determined when assessing any application, on a case by case basis. Where a local authority sets a local condition that covers the same matter as set out in national published conditions, then the locally set condition takes precedence over the national condition to the extent that it is inconsistent with it. Obtaining a pavement licence does not confer the holder immunity in regard to other legislation that may apply, e.g. Public Liability, Health & Safety at Work, Food Hygiene and Safety, Alcohol and Entertainment Licensing, and Social distancing controls, and applicants must ensure all such permissions, etc. are in place prior to operating.
- 3.30 If a condition imposed on a licence either by the Council or via a National Condition is breached the Council will be able to issue a notice requiring the breach to be remedied. If the notice is not complied with, the Council may revoke the licence or take the required steps itself and recover the costs of doing so.

- 3.31 The expectation from the Government is that local authorities will grant licences for 12 months or more unless there are good reasons for granting a licence for a shorter period, such as plans for future changes in use of road space. As such, the Council will normally grant applications until 30 September 2021 as stated in the legislation
- 3.32 There will likely be an increase in public nuisance complaints as a result of these new measures. Whilst they will be a positive for businesses, residents who live nearby and find themselves disturbed by the activities taking place outside of venues will feel disadvantaged by this process. It is therefore important that the standard conditions adopted by the Council provide some safeguards for residents and they are made aware of how they can engage in the process.

4 Links to the Borough Plan

- 4.1 The Borough Plan 2019-23 sets out a four-year vision to make Haringey one of London's greatest boroughs where families can thrive and succeed. The Haringey Council Community Wealth Building approach will create an economy that is rooted in the community, with the council:
- Using all our available levers to make sure every public pound delivers maximum public good and wherever possible builds the prosperity of local people and businesses,
 - Supporting residents economically and socially, with a focus on employment, particularly in areas with high levels of deprivation
 - Giving residents a greater stake in public services and the Haringey economy
 - Working with partners to ensure they embed the same approach across the borough

We will work to make sure strong families, strong networks and strong communities nurture all residents to live well and achieve their potential. We will work to create safe, stable and affordable homes for everyone, whatever their circumstances, and neighbourhoods with strong, resilient and connected communities where people can lead active and healthy lives in an environment that is safe, clean and green.

- 4.2 **Priority-2 People** - Our vision is a Haringey where strong families, strong networks and strong communities nurture all residents to live well and achieve their potential. The protection of children and the vulnerable from harm within the licensing objective will contribute to this priority. Outcome 4: Best start in life: The first few years of every child's life will give them the long-term foundations to thrive

Delivery Plan:

- Listen better to the voice of children, young people and families and work with them earlier to support the best outcomes

Outcome 5: Happy childhood: all children across the borough will be happy and healthy as they grow up, feeling safe and secure in their family and in our community

Delivery Plan:

- Work with young people and those around them to ensure that their voices are heard

Outcome 7: All adult are able to live health and fulfilling lives.

- 4.3 **Policy 3 – Place** - Our vision is for a place with strong, resilient and connected communities where people can lead active and healthy lives in an environment that is safe, clean and green.

As the borough continues to grow, becomes better connected and continues to be a destination for many Londoners, we will need to ensure Haringey remains a safe and pleasant environment for all. We want to work with partners and the local community to achieve this and to define and shape how the borough looks and feels, both now and in the future.

4.4 **Policy 4 – Economy** - Our vision is for a growing economy that provides opportunities for all our residents and supports our businesses to thrive. We want to build the strength, depth and wealth of our local economy and will create safe and attractive environments for both businesses and our residents to thrive. We will make sure that investment and development has the interests of our communities at its heart and is undertaken for the benefit of our local residents and businesses.

4.5 The above Priorities and objectives are underpinned by a number of cross – cutting principles namely:

- Prevention and early intervention – preventing poor outcomes for young people and intervening early when help and support is needed.
- A fair and equal borough – tackling the barriers facing the most disadvantaged and enabling them to reach their potential;
- Working together with our communities – building resilient communities where people are able to help themselves and support each other.
- Value for Money – achieving the best outcome from the investment made;
- Customer focus – placing our customers' needs at the centre of what we do;
- Working in partnership – delivering with and through others.

4.6 **Integration with other policies and strategies**

4.7 **Other regimes**

This Authority will look to ensure consistency, as far as is possible within the law, with other licensing and consent regimes. This Authority will not consider the issue of “need” in determining any licence application, as this is a matter for planning control and the market.

5. **Planning, regeneration and building regulations regimes**

The planning, regeneration, building control and licensing regimes will be properly separated to avoid duplication and inefficiency. Each regime involves consideration of different (albeit related) matters. Neither Licensing nor Planning Committees are bound by decisions made by the other.

5.1 This Authority will look to ensure proper integration with the planning regime. While it is understood that there is no legal basis for a Licensing Authority to refuse a licence application solely because it does not have planning permission, to allow clarity and consistency both for applicants; and in response of enforcement action, it is strongly recommended that applications for premises licences for permanent commercial premises should normally be from businesses with relevant planning consent for the property concerned. This applies equally to applications seeking a licence intended to facilitate a change of use / type of operation. Where this is not the case, the Council may expect the applicant to address the reasons why planning permission had not been firstly sought and / or granted and provide reasons as to why licensing consent should be granted

5.2 This Authority notes that Guidance supports ‘where businesses have indicated, when applying for a licence under the 2003 Act, that they have also applied for planning permission or that they intend to do so, the Licensing Sub-Committee and Officers may consider discussion with their planning counterparts prior to determination with the aim of agreeing mutually acceptable operating hours and scheme designs”.

5.3 There are circumstances when, as a condition of planning permission, a terminal hour has been set for the use of premises for commercial purposes. It must be emphasised that where these hours are different to the permitted licensing hours, the Applicant must observe the earlier closing

or later opening time. Premises operating in breach of their planning permission would be liable to prosecution under planning law.

5.4 Land owners consent

5.56 Where licences are granted or temporary event notices are submitted for licensable activities to persons who do not own the premises/land where the licensable activity is to take place, this authorisation does not authorise the use of the premises without the prior consent of the land owner and does not allow an operator to breach any covenants or restrictions on the titles or leases for the use of land/premises.

5.6 With regards to public or Council owned premises/land there is no implied permission to use the premises/land with the issue of a premises licence without obtaining separate consent from the appropriate Council department such as Highways, Commercial Estates, Parks or from Homes for Haringey, who need to grant permission to use the land.

5.7 Other consents

Other consents such as planning permission are separate regimes and a premises licence or temporary event notice cannot be used unless all other relevant consents are in place.

5.8 Statement on Modern Slavery

Modern slavery is the illegal exploitation of people for personal or commercial gain. An unseen crime, it hides in takeaways, hotels, car washes, nail bars and private homes. Victims are trapped in servitude, which they were deceived or coerced into and they feel they cannot leave. The Global Slavery Index estimated earlier this year that in 2016 there were up to 136,000 victims of modern slavery in the UK. This contrasts with a figure of 13,000 estimated by the Home Office in 2013. Modern Slavery might not always be obvious, but its exploitation of vulnerable people can be happening all around us and includes:

- Sexual exploitation
- Criminal exploitation
- Forced labour and domestic servitude
- Child exploitation

It happens across the world and UK. It is also happening in Haringey and could even be happening on your own doorstep. We all have a duty to protect the most vulnerable in our society from these criminals who are willing to exploit them. We must all be vigilant for signs of this happening in our communities, the hospitality industry plays an important part in this regard. The legislation requires that checks are made to ensure Personal Licence holders and applicants for Premises licences are checked to ensure their right to work in the UK. We will work with the Home Office and partner agencies on this issue. Haringey's Borough Plan has a focus on People, as a borough we are committed to take a lead role alongside our partners in identifying and safeguarding those at risk of harm, exploitation or neglect.

5.9 Community Safety Strategy

We want Haringey to be a safe place for people to live, work and visit. We want people to live without fear in our borough. This will be delivered through the Safer for All Strategy which contain six priorities:

- Young people - prevention and support
- Serious crime - violence, acquisitive crime and domestic violence
- Anti-social behavior - A focus on children and families, housing and the public realm
- Drugs and alcohol - prevention, effective treatment and re-integration
- Reducing re-offending - adults and young people
- Increasing confidence in the Criminal Justice System

A part of this is the late night economy of the borough and the protection of women and the vulnerable.

5.10 Late night economy

Haringey currently has a ‘food led’ late night economy as opposed to an alcohol led late night economy. Alcohol is not the main driver for the evening economy in the borough at the present time. The Licensing Authority recognises that licensed premises make a significant contribution to the wellbeing of the borough by providing a wide variety of entertainment, arts and cultural activities, business, employment and career opportunities. However, we must be alert to uncontrolled expansion of this sector could provide disproportionately negative impacts for local residents and public services.

Densely populated residential areas are located in very close proximity to commercial areas, and that poorly managed premises can have a negative impact on nearby local residents. Looking forward the Licensing Authority will continue to play its part in managing the growth of the late night economy. Premises trading beyond midnight pose the greatest risk of undermining the licensing objectives. We want to positively support well managed businesses that will contribute to the borough’s growing vibrant and diverse evening economy.

5.11 Women and vulnerable persons safety

The Women’s Night Safe Charter launched by the Mayor of London in August 2018 aims to raise awareness across the late night economy to put in place best practice to keep women and vulnerable people safe at night. There is the potential for harassment to be seen as normalised behaviour and goes unchallenged and or unreported.

Licensed bars, clubs and the many venues and large events that take place across the borough are therefore encouraged and strongly recommended to demonstrate their commitment to ensuring that their premises provides a safe environment by taking the following steps:

- Prominently display high visibility posters in their venue which discourage harassment and encourage reporting
- Take every report of harassment and sexual intimidation seriously and take appropriate action
- Take active steps to support persons who report harassment or sexual intimidation which might take place in their premises
- Train all front of house staff to address women’s safety and harassment
- Take active steps to ensure females leave the venue safely

The Metropolitan Police launched the scheme called ‘Ask for Angela’ and licensees are strongly encouraged to adopt and train staff to operate such a scheme within venues.

5.12 Statement on sustainability

Climate change is real and in March 2019 Haringey Council declared a climate emergency. The Council has warned that unless action is taken, and soon, there will be an increase in health problems – particularly for young and older people – as well as higher energy and food costs.

Haringey has agreed to work with the community and partners to speed up the borough’s efforts to become carbon neutral by 2030, bringing forward the original date from 2050.

As part of this commitment, Haringey Council is encouraging licensed premises to do their part to ensure their day to day operations are as sustainable as possible such as using energy efficient LED lighting,

Section Two- Purpose and Scope

6 PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THE LICENSING POLICY

Purpose of the policy

6.1 This policy has five main objectives:

- To reinforce, for the benefit of elected members on the Licensing Committee, the powers and constraints placed upon the Local Authority as Licensing Authority by the 2003 Act;
- To set out, for the benefit of prospective Applicants; Responsible Authorities; local residents; and licensed operators; the parameters under which this Authority will make its licensing decisions;
- To inform prospective licensees how a licensed premises is likely to be able to operate within an area;
- To inform local residents and licensed operators how their needs will be addressed;
- To minimise the number of licensing decisions that may be challenged in a court of law.

6.2 Scope of the policy

The Licensing Act 2003 regulates the following activities

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

6.3 Types of authorisation

The Act provides for four different types of authorisation or permission as follows

- Personal licences – to sell or authorise the sale of alcohol from premises in respect of which there is a premises licence;
- Premises licences – to use a premises for licensable activities;
- Club premises certificates – to allow a qualifying club to engage in qualifying club activities;
- Temporary event notice (TENs) - to carry out licensable activities at a temporary event.

6.4 The scope of the policy covers new applications for licences, renewals, transfers and variations, including time-limited premises licences. It also covers the review and possible revocation of licences and certificates.

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

7 Definitions – ‘Regulated entertainments’

“Regulated entertainment” includes:

- A performance of a play;
- An 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;
- Entertainment of a similar description to a performance of live music, and playing of recorded music or a performance of dance.

7.1 For the entertainment to be licensable, one or more of these activities must take place in the presence of an audience and be provided (at least in part) to entertain that audience upon premises made available for the purpose.

7.2 There are a number of exemptions contained in the Act. Also, since the introduction of the Live Music Act 2012, a number of deregulatory steps have been taken.

7.3 The Act removes the licensing requirements for:

- Amplified live music taking place between 8am and 11pm before audiences of no more than 200 people on premises authorised to sell alcohol for consumption on the premises;
- Amplified live music between 8am and 11pm before audiences of no more than 200 people in workplaces not otherwise licensed under the Licensing Act 2003 (or licensed only for the provision of late night refreshment);
- Unamplified music between 8am and 11pm in all venues.

7.4 The Live Music Act 2012 also removes the licensing requirements for the following licensable activities:

- Making Music;
- Dancing;
- Entertainment of a similar description to making music or dancing.

7.5 Where licensable activities (such as the sale of alcohol) continue to take place on the premises, any existing conditions on the licence that are related to live music will be suspended and shall not have effect. It is possible however to impose new conditions or re-instate existing licence conditions upon a formal review of the licence. The licensing authority can also impose a statement whereby the provisions of the Live Music Act 2012 will no longer apply.

7.8 LICENSING HOURS

7.9 The Council will generally deal with the issue of licensing hours having due regard to the individual merits of each application, considering the potential for nuisance associated with the style, characteristics and activities of the business and type of premises, examining any steps that might reduce the risk of nuisance.

7.10 However, although the Council will treat each case on its individual merits, generally it will not grant permission for licensable activities beyond 2330 hours on Sundays to Thursdays and Midnight on Fridays and Saturdays in respect of public houses situated in areas having denser residential accommodation. The Council would expect good reasons to be given to support any application for extensions beyond these hours, including addressing possible disturbance to residents and local parking. Additionally, in these areas, consideration will be given to imposing stricter conditions in respect of noise control

7.11 Definitions – ‘Late night refreshment’

“Late night refreshment” is defined as the supply of hot food or hot drink to members of the public from or in a premise for consumption on or off the premises, between the hours of 23:00hrs and 05:00hrs. Premises include vehicles and stalls.

8. 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:

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

8.1 Each objective is of equal importance. There are no other licensing objectives, so the promotion of the four objectives is paramount at all times. It is the responsibility of all parties involved in the licensing process to work together toward these licensing objectives at all times. The four objectives are considered in more detail in section three (How the policy works) of this document.

8.2 However, the legislation supports a number of other key aims and purposes. These are vitally important and should be principal aims for everyone involved in licensing work. They include:

- Protecting the public and local residents from crime, anti-social behaviour and noise nuisance caused by irresponsible licensed operators;
- Giving the Police and Local Authorities the powers they need to effectively manage and police the night-time economy and take action against those premises that are causing problems
- Recognising the important role which pubs and other licensed premises play in our local communities by minimising the regulatory burden on business encouraging innovation and supporting responsible premises;
- Providing a regulatory framework for alcohol which reflects the needs of local communities and empowers Local Authorities to make and enforce decisions about the most appropriate licensing strategies for their local area;
- Encouraging greater community involvement in licensing decisions and giving local residents the opportunity to have their say regarding licensing decisions that may affect them.

8.3 Each licence application will be considered on its own merits and in accordance with this policy.

9. Fundamental principles

Licensing is about regulating licensable activities on licensed premises, by qualifying clubs and at temporary events within the terms of the 2003 Act.

9.1 If an application for a premises licence or club premises certificate has been made lawfully and there have been no representations from Responsible Authorities or other persons, this Authority must grant the application, subject only to conditions that are consistent with the operating schedule and relevant mandatory conditions.

9.2 Conditions attached to the various authorisations will be focused on matters which are within the control of individual licence holders and others with relevant authorisations, i.e. the premises and its vicinity. 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.

9.3 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 2003 Act for a variety of permissions and to have any such application considered upon its individual merits.

9.4 Similarly, this statement of policy does not override the right of any person to make representations on an application or to seek a review of a licence or certificate where provision has been made for them to do so in the 2003 Act. Absolute weight will be given to all representations. However, this will not include those that are frivolous, vexatious or repetitious.

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

9.6 General information

This Authority recognises that licensing law is not the primary mechanism for the general control of nuisance and anti-social behaviour by individuals once they are away from licensed premises and, therefore, beyond the direct control of the individual, club or business, holding the licence. Nevertheless, it is a key aspect of such control and licensing law will always be a part of the holistic approach to the management of the evening and night-time economy in town and city centres. A licence holder's responsibility does not end at the door of their premises. Violence and disorder, on and immediately outside, licensed premises are often closely linked with customers who have consumed alcohol and the licence holder can be held accountable.

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

- Maximising the use of intelligence sources, ensuring these are identified and information obtained is analysed and shared among all relevant partner agencies;
- Ensuring the most effective and efficient use of partnership resources, co-ordinated and intelligently targeted where they are most necessary and can achieve the maximum benefit;
- Ensuring the careful consideration is given to the best use of the full range of powers available to the various partner agencies, so as to achieve effective outcomes to matters of concern.

9.8 Regulatory powers extend beyond licensing and include for instance other Police, anti-social behaviour, Trading Standards and Environmental Health legislation;

- Ensuring good communication and support is provided to responsible operators, providing regular contacts, liaison and training opportunities are available. For example: The partnership tasking group plays an important role in providing additional focus on targeted enforcement approach
- Co-ordination with Planning and use of planning controls;
- Careful consideration of supporting infrastructure, including the provision of CCTV surveillance across the Borough; improved street lighting; late night public conveniences; street cleaning and litter patrols together with initiatives such as The Public Spaces Protection Order (PSPO) which replaced the Designated Public Place Orders (DPPO) under the Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2014. The current PSPOs in place across various wards of the Borough provides powers to confiscate alcohol from nuisance drinkers, another controls dogs;
- Encouragement of socially responsible licensed operations through schemes such as the Responsible Retailer Scheme;

The Council will use its full range of powers, engage all relevant responsibilities and work together with all partners to deliver the licensing objectives.

10. ADMINISTRATION: EXERCISE AND DELGATION OF FUNCTION

General

10.1 Applications for all licences and consents available under the 2003 Act must be made on the relevant form prescribed under secondary regulations. Applications will not be progressed until the form has been completed in full and received, together with the relevant fee and all other required information, by the licensing authority and the relevant Responsible Authorities.

Where electronic applications are made, the application will be taken to be given when the applicant has submitted a complete application form and submitted the fee.

Applications will be progressed in accordance with procedures laid down by the Act. Prospective applicants should refer to the separate relevant guidance documents for further details.

10.2 Personal Licences

A personal licence is a portable licence issued to an individual which allows them to authorise sales of alcohol from premises that hold a premises licence. The Personal licence holders is assigned to the Premises as the Designated Premises Supervisor.

- A personal licence:
- is granted to an individual
- has effect indefinitely
- ceases to have effect if surrendered, suspended or revoked; or if the holder may no longer work lawfully in the UK and

- can be used anywhere in England and Wales

Before anyone can apply for a personal licence, they first need to complete a qualification known as the Award for Personal Licence Holders (APLH).

We can only accept application from persons who live in Haringey. The applicant must also be able to prove (with copies of official government-issued documents) that they have the legal right to work in the UK.

10.3 The process requires that you will need to enclose:

- two passport photos, one of which has been endorsed (by a solicitor, notary, a person of standing in the community or an individual with a professional qualification) with a statement that the photo is a true likeness of the applicant
- the original certificate issued after passing the accredited training course
- a completed 'disclosure of convictions, immigration penalties and declaration' form
- a criminal record certificate, such as a Basic Disclosure within the last month
- copies of documents proving that you have the right to work in the UK.

If an applicant has any unspent convictions for relevant or foreign offences, or has had to pay a civil immigration penalty, or if their right to work in the UK is unclear, we will consult with the police or the Home Office. If they object to the application, it will be determined by the Licensing Sub-Committee at a hearing.

10.4 Convictions and immigration penalties

People who hold personal licences are also required to notify the licensing authority if they are subsequently convicted of any relevant offence or foreign offence, or required to pay an immigration penalty. Personal licence holders who are charged with a relevant offence must tell the court that they hold a personal licence before the end of their first court appearance. If convicted, the court may decide to order the forfeiture or suspension of the licence as part of the sentence, and the licensing authority may also review that personal licence with a view to revocation or suspension.

10.5 Change of name or address

A holder of a Personal Licence must also notify the authority in writing if there is a change of name and/or address. Proof of any changes must be provided such as a copy of your marriage or deed poll certificate.

A holder must notify the authority in writing if their licence is lost, stolen, damaged or destroyed.

10.6 Duration and renewals

Personal licences are valid for life, and do not need to be renewed. They will cease to be valid in the following circumstances:

- if the holder dies
- if the holder no longer has a legal right to work in the UK
- if the licence is surrendered by the holder (for example, if they no longer work in the licensed trade and return the licence to us)
- if we revoke the licence, due to the holder being convicted of a relevant offence or having to pay a civil immigration penalty
- if a court orders the forfeiture of the licence, as part of a sentence following conviction for a relevant offence.

10.7 Licensing Authority powers to revoke or suspended Personal Licences

The Licensing Act 2003 as amended gives licensing authorities the power to revoke or suspend personal licences. This is a discretionary power; licensing authorities are not obliged to give consideration to all personal licence holders subject to convictions for relevant offences, foreign offences or civil penalties for immigration matters. Should licensing authorities choose to use this power, the process which must be undertaken by the licensing authority to suspend or revoke a personal licence is set out at section 132A of the Licensing Act 2003. The decision to revoke or suspend a personal licence must be made by the Licensing Sub Committee, but the action required before making a final decision may be made by a licensing officer. Additionally confirms that the decision to revoke or suspend a personal licence (following a relevant conviction or immigration penalty) may not be delegated to an officer.

- 10.8 The implication is that if the authority has granted the personal licence and becomes aware that the licence holder has been convicted of a relevant offence or foreign offence or has been required to pay an immigration penalty on or after 6th April 2017, the authority has the discretionary power to revoke the licence or suspend it for a period of up to six months.

11. Application for Club premises certificate.

Club premises certificates may be issued to qualifying clubs, formerly registered members clubs. To be eligible for a club premises certificate the members of the club must have joined together for a particular social, sporting or political purpose and to purchase alcohol in bulk, for supply to members and their guests. Qualifying conditions are specified in Section 61 of the Act and the council must be satisfied that these conditions have been met. This authority will require evidence to be submitted with any application that supports that the club is non-profit making and that there is a minimum of a two-day interval between the application and the acceptance of new members.

11.1 Provision of scale plans

Applicants should note that this council will normally require that a current scale plan of the premises be submitted with each new application for a premises licence and a scale plan of the proposed layout for any application for a variation of a premises licence affecting approved layout arrangements. Plans should normally be submitted in scale 1:100 unless otherwise agreed by this authority in writing. Plans need not be professionally drawn but must be clear and legible in all material respects and provide sufficient detail for this authority to determine the application. Applicants are asked to note that plans should detail not only the arrangement of internal areas of the premises but also external areas intended to be used as part of the licence but not if the area of land is in the public domain. This includes patio or garden areas and any temporary structures such as marquees or smoking shelters.

11.2 Variations & new applications

Where a premises licence holder wishes to amend their licence the Act allows, in most cases, for an application to vary the licence to be made rather than requiring an application for a new premises licence, unless the proposed variation would make substantial changes to the premises. A minor variations process exists for proposed variations to a licence that do not impact upon the licensing objectives. A separate major variations process supplements this for variations that carry potential impacts. It should be noted, however, that some proposals to extend the current physical licensed area of the premises concerned may require a new premises licence application to be made. Applicants should discuss their proposals with the licensing team before submitting an application in order to ensure that the correct route is taken.

11.3 Minor Variations

- 11.4 A minor variation is defined as a small change to a licence that could not impact adversely on any of the four licensing objectives.

MINOR VARIATION APPLICATION POLICY

Applications

Minor variations generally fall into four categories:

Minor changes to the structure or layout of the premises;

Small adjustments to licensing hours (not including alcohol hours);

The removal of out of date, irrelevant or unenforceable conditions or the addition of volunteered conditions; and the addition of certain licensable activities (not alcohol).

Please refer to the application form for examples of what would and would not constitute a 'minor variation'.

11.5 Processing

The licensing authority (officers) will consider the following when determining a minor variation application:

- a) Whether a full detailed description of all the proposed variation has been provided in the application;
- b) Whether the variation could impact adversely on the licensing objectives;
- c) If more than one variation is sought, whether any of them considered separately or together could impact adversely on the licensing objectives;
- d) The history of the premises, e.g. have previous applications attracted representations from the local community that have been difficult to resolve?
- e) Whether there have been any complaints received relevant to the proposed application.

11.6 All minor variations will be circulated to the relevant responsible authorities with an interest in the proposed variation. If the licensing authority fails to respond to an applicant within 15 working days, the application will be treated as refused and the authority will return the fee.

11.7 Determining an Opposed Application

Where a representation has been submitted there is no right to a hearing under this process, but licensing authorities (officers) must take any relevant representations into account in arriving at a decision. Where an application is refused and then resubmitted through the full variation process, the full 28 day consultation period will apply from the date the new application is received.

11.8 Provisional statements

While applications for a full premises licence may be made in respect of a premises that is not yet complete, this council would prefer to see provisional statements sought in the first instance in cases where the responsible bodies are not yet able to confirm that works have been carried out in compliance with agreed schedules and to standard. However, the council acknowledges that any person falling within section 16 of the Act can apply for a premises licence before new premises are constructed, extended or changed, as long as clear plans of the proposed structure exist and the applicant is in a position to complete an operating schedule. The schedule will need to contain details of:

- The activities to take place there
- The time at which such activities will take place
- The proposed hours of opening
- Where the applicant wishes the licence to have effect for a limited period, that period
- The steps to be taken to promote the licensing objectives
- Where the sale of alcohol is involved, whether supplies are proposed to be for consumption on or off the premises (or both) and the name of the designated premises supervisor the applicant wishes to specify

11.9 Temporary event notices (TENs)

The Act provides a system by way of "temporary event notices" for the temporary carrying on of any licensable activity outside of the terms of a premises licence or club premises certificate. Under this system no authorisation as such is required from the licensing authority. Instead a person wishing to hold an event at which such activities are proposed to be carried on (the "premises user") gives notice to the licensing authority of the event.

11.10 There are two types of TENs. A standard TEN and a late TEN. All TENs must be given to the licensing authority in the form prescribed in regulations made under the 2003 Act, together with the relevant fee, and be copied to the police and this authority's Environmental Protection team .

11.11 A standard TEN must be given with at least 10 clear working days notice before the event. A late TEN (intended to assist premises users in situations that are outside of their control) can be given no earlier than nine working days but still with a minimum of five clear working days notice before the event. These stated timescales are not negotiable and no notice will be progressed unless all parties

have been correctly notified and the correct fee paid.

- 11.12** The 10 and 5 clear working days notice periods will be calculated exclusive of the day on which the event is to start and the day on which the notice is given. So, for instance, if a standard temporary event is intended for a Saturday or Sunday night, the notice must be given three Fridays before the event date at the latest. If a bank holiday should fall within the period then an additional working day must be allowed for each bank holiday day that occurs. A 'working day' as defined by the Licensing Act is any day other than a Saturday, a Sunday, Christmas Day, Good Friday, or a day that is a bank holiday under the Banking and Financial Dealings Act 1971 in England and Wales.
- 11.13** Only the Police or the Environmental Health team (on grounds relevant to any of the licensing objectives) may intervene to prevent such an event taking place. However, the licensing authority will also intervene if the notice given is incorrect or if the limits set out in the Act on the number of events that may be given are exceeded.
- 11.14** In a significant number of events it is anticipated that the minimum notice period will not provide sufficient time for proper consideration to be given to any concerns that may arise. For this reason, while this authority will accept notifications given with only the statutory minimum notice, it is requested that 28 days notice of an intention to stage a temporary event is provided, together with as much supporting information as possible, in order to prevent unnecessary objections having to be raised.
- 11.15** It should also be noted that in cases where there is any element of doubt as to whether the premises user has the consent of the premises owner to use the premises concerned for the purposes given; this authority will wish for both the police and itself to be provided with evidence to this effect.
- 11.16** Furthermore, it should be recognised that many temporary events will still have potential to give rise to concerns, particularly around health and safety or protection of children. For this reason applicants should understand that the licensing service may share information on temporary events taking place with other "responsible authorities". This does not provide those responsible authorities with the opportunity to raise representations, but will allow any matter of concern to be followed up under other powers. This action does not, however, absolve any premises user from their own responsibility to ensure that any other necessary consent is obtained or that their event does not give rise to any crime and disorder, public safety, nuisance or harm to children issues
- 11.17** If the required notice is not given, the TEN cannot be acknowledged by the Authority. Therefore, it is advisable to provide as much notice as possible. The Police and Environmental Health may object to a TEN within three working days of their receipt of the TEN. An objection can be made on the grounds of any licensing objective. Where an objection is received (and not withdrawn) a hearing will be held to determine whether the event may proceed. The police or Environmental Health may withdraw their objection notice at any stage if the proposed premises user agrees to modify the proposal to meet their concerns. A copy of the modified notice should then be given to the licensing authority by the police as proof of the agreement. The licensing committee may decide to allow the licensable activities to go ahead as stated in the notice. Where the notice is in connection with licensable activities at a premises which already holds a premises licence or club premises certificate, the licensing authority may impose one or more of the conditions from that authorisation on the Temporary Event Notice (insofar as such conditions are not inconsistent with the event). Where the authority considers that this is appropriate for the promotion of the licence objectives, the policy is to give notice to the premises user which includes a statement of the conditions imposed. Copies of this notice will be provided to the police and Environmental Health.
- 11.18** Where, following any representations at the hearing, the licensing authority is not satisfied the event will ensure the promotion of the licensing objectives, the policy is to issue a counter-notice against the Temporary Event Notice.
- 11.19 Multiple TENs for a single event**
Section 171 of the explanatory notes to the Licensing Act 2003 with regards to Section 101 of the Act, "Minimum of 24 hours between event periods", states that:

- 11.20** *"This section provides that there must be a minimum period of 24 hours between temporary events held on the same premises by a premises user, or held by that user and another person who is related to, associated with or in business with that user. This prevents a premises user holding numerous consecutive temporary events as a means of avoiding an application for a premises licence. If a temporary event takes place on premises that are included within or include other premises where another temporary event takes place, then the two events are deemed to take place on the same premises."*
- 11.21** In addition to section 101 of the Licensing Act 2003, the Licensing Authority considers that the use of more than one TEN within the same or adjacent premises at similar times to allow an event of over 499 persons attending at any one time is likely to give rise to the increase in public nuisance and crime and disorder. Additionally the increased number of patrons over 499 persons gives a greater concern on the impact of the event on public safety and the prevention of harm to children.
- 11.22** Organisers of events whereby patrons will exceed 499 should not use the "light touch" approach with multiple TENS. Such events should be licensed by application for a time-limited premises licence. This will allow for full consultation of the proposal and the measures to promote the licensing objectives and allows greater opportunities to grant the application with appropriate conditions to promote the licensing objectives.
- 11.23** Therefore multiple TENS that are at similar times, or within 24 hours of each other, for the premises included within or adjacent to the premises that receive objections from a relevant person will be considered by the Licensing Sub Committee.
- 11.24** Premises users for multiple TENS will be given opportunity to demonstrate how they will ensure that the licensing objectives will not be undermined and that the total maximum capacity of 499 will not be exceeded. This will be balanced against evidence provided by the Police and/or Environmental Health Officers.

12 Major art and pop festivals

- 12.1** We encourage organisers of major festivals and carnivals to approach the Council at the earliest opportunity to discuss arrangements for the licensing of their events. Larger events will require a time-limited premises licence. This will involve the preparation of a substantial operating schedule, full public consultation and a longer lead in period.
- 12.2** The Council co-ordinates a Safety Advisory Group (SAG) with membership comprising all the emergency response authorities which can provide support to event organisers on event planning if good time is allowed. All major events will be scrutinised by the SAG.
- 12.3** Haringey has a number of venues that host large capacity events throughout the year. Alexandra Palace in the West of the borough, Tottenham Stadium in the East and Finsbury Park which sits on the boundary with Hackney and Islington. It is not the purpose of The Licensing Authority to schedule the timings of large events but operators are encouraged to have early dialogue with each other and Transport for London to ensure that dates timings and capacity of proposed events can be safely accommodated to ensure safe arrival and egress of large crowds from an area. It is important that operators have the support of the transport infrastructure and are able to ensure that crowds can safely be dispersed.
- 12.4** The SAG will take the view that a suitable egress/dispersal plan will need to have agreement from TFL and Police members of the SAG to meet sign off agreement.

13 Application Consultation arrangements

- 13.1** This Authority considers it important that the local community is fully aware of local licensing applications being made within its area. Regulations governing the advertising of applications for the grant, variation or review of premises licences and club premises certificates require a public notice to be published in the local press and a brief summary of the application to be displayed immediately on or outside premises concerned. Failure to comply with the requirements in full will result in the progression of the application being delayed.

- 13.2 This Authority understands that regulations to the Act require public notices to be of a size equal or larger than A4; of pale blue colour; and printed legibly in black ink or typed in black in a font of a size equal to or larger than 16. It also recognises that applications may not be rejected on the basis of improper notification if public notices comply with this minimum standard. This Authority also asks that the notice summarises the proposed licensable activities and the proposed hours of opening and remains clearly displayed in a position where it may be readily seen by passers-by for the period during which representations may be made.
- 13.3 The licensing service supports the consultation process by maintaining a public register at: https://www.haringey.gov.uk/sites/haringeygovuk/files/licences_premise_to_display_on_web.pdf
- 13.4 This details all current applications (alongside detail of current licensed premises). It is open to any person who wishes to be kept up to date with the latest applications in their area.
- 13.5 The licensing service will also notify local Ward Councillors of all new applications in their area.

14. Responsible Authorities

- 14.1 The Responsible Authorities must be notified of, and are entitled to lodge representations about, applications for premises licences or club premises certificates or variations. They may ask the licensing authority to review a premises licence or club premises certificate. Responsible Authorities will also provide advice and information on established best management practice. Information on preparing an operating schedule is contained within this policy, for more complex applications, e.g. those that may include a variety of differing licensable provisions with differing operational times within the same premises, Applicants may also wish to consult with the Authorities directly with a draft operating schedule prior to submission.
- 14.2 It should be noted that the Director of Public Health is added as a Responsible Authority. While health is not included as a licensing objective, the Guidance to the Act recognises that health bodies may hold information which other Responsible Authorities do not, but which would assist a Licensing Authority in exercising its functions.
- 14.3 Additionally the Secretary of State has been added as a Responsible Authority and this task is undertaken by the Home Office. Changes to the Act now prevent the issue or transfer of a premises licence to a person who is not entitled to work in the UK. Relevant offences have also been updated to include the offence of employing a person who is not entitled to work in the UK.

14.4 Representations

It is open to any "Responsible Authority", as defined under the Act or other person to lodge representations concerning a premises licence or club premises certificate application during the set consultation period.

- 14.5 A representation will only be "relevant" if it relates to the likely effect of the grant of the licence on the promotion of at least one of the licensing objectives. A representation that fails to do this is not "relevant" for the purposes of the 2003 Act. It is for the Licensing Authority to determine on its merits whether any representation by an interested party is frivolous or vexatious.
- 14.6 Representations must be received in writing at the licensing service office by the last date for representations. Representations must be signed, dated, provide the grounds of representation in full and include the name and address of the person / body making the representation.

14.7 Disclosure of personal details of persons making representations

Where a notice of a hearing is given to an Applicant, the Licensing Authority is required under the Licensing Act 2003 (Hearings) Regulations 2005 to provide the Applicant with copies of the relevant representations that have been made. Applicants will be provided with the complete addresses of all Objectors, as they may wish to challenge whether or not an Objector lives in the local area where the premises is situated. Other personal details will be redacted. If an Objector does not wish for their address to be given, they may ask another party such as their Ward

Councillor or local Residents Association to make an objection on their behalf. A Licensing Sub-Committee hearing may be convened to consider the representation and to determine the application. Any representations may form part of the public documents for the hearing, which are available to the public and press. All personal details, including addresses, will be removed from public documents, including online reports.

- 14.8 In exceptional circumstances, persons making representations to the Licensing Authority may be reluctant to do so because of fears of intimidation or violence if their personal details, such as names and address, are divulged to the Applicant.
- 14.9 Where this Authority considers that the person concerned has a genuine and well- founded fear and may be deterred from making a representation on this basis, alternative approaches will be considered. Where circumstances justify such actions this Authority may either provide only minimal details (such as street name or general location in a street) or withhold details.

15 The Licensing Authority acting as responsible authority

The Licensing Authority is included within the list of responsible authorities. This role will be undertaken within the Authority's licensing service. This Authority will determine when it considers it appropriate to act in its capacity as a Responsible Authority in accordance with its duties under section 4 of the 2003 Act.

- 15.1 Where it is decided to act within the Responsible Authority role, a separation of duties will be maintained to ensure procedural fairness and eliminate conflicts of interest.

15.2 Determination of applications

In accordance with the provisions of the Act, this Authority has established a Regulatory Committee with a maximum of 15 members and provision for Licensing Sub Committees of three members to be drawn from the overall pool of the main Committee membership.

- 15.3 In doing so, the Council has sought to establish an efficient and cost-effective system for determinations of licences. Where the Act carries a presumption of grant for applications to which no objection has been made, the administration of the grant will be delegated to Officers. All such matters will be periodically reported for information only to the Regulatory Committee.
- 15.4 Where matters are subject of representations, the licensing service will normally attempt to reach a negotiated conclusion through a mediation process. This service is provided to help develop workable agreed outcomes supported by all parties which will also save the time and costs associated with holding a public hearing. Mediation can be agreed up until 24 hours before a hearing takes place. Where this is not possible the application and representations to it will be considered by the Sub Committee at a public hearing.
- 15.5 Table 1 sets out the schedule of delegation of decisions and functions to Regulatory 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.

| Matter to be dealt with | | |
|---|--|-----------------|
| | Licensing Sub-Committee | Officers |
| Application for personal licence | Where a police or Sec of State objection has been received | |
| Personal licence with unspent convictions | All cases | |
| Personal licence where the Authority becomes aware of any relevant offence or foreign offence | When the Authority becomes aware | |

| Matter to be dealt with | | |
|--|--|--|
| Application for provisional statement | Where representations have been received and not withdrawn | Where representations were not received or have all been withdrawn |
| Application for premises licence / club premises certificate | Where representations have been received and not withdrawn | Where representations were not received or have all been withdrawn |
| Application to vary premises licence / club premises certificate | Where representations have been received and not withdrawn | Where representations were not received or have all been withdrawn |
| Application to vary designated premises supervisor | Where a police or Sec State objection has been received | Where an objection was not received |
| Request to be removed as designated premises supervisor | | ✓ |
| Application for transfer of premises licence | Where a police or Sec State objection has been received | Where an objection was not received |
| Application for interim authority notice | Where a police or Sec of State objection has been received | Where an objection was not received |
| Application to review premises licence / club premises certificate | ✓ | |
| Decision whether a representation is irrelevant, frivolous or vexatious | | ✓ |
| Making of representation when authority is consulted by neighbouring licensing authority | ✓ | |
| Consideration to a temporary event notice | If police or EH objection is made | |

16 Licence reviews

- 16.1 At any stage following the grant of a premises licence, a Responsible Authority or other persons, may apply for a review of that licence because of a matter arising at the premises in connection with any of the four licensing objectives. Reviews represent a key protection for the community where premises present problems associated with the licensing objectives, allowing interested parties, local councillors or representatives and responsible authorities to apply in writing to the Licensing Authority for a review of a premises licence or club premises certificate.
- 16.2 The Licensing Authority may, at any time, reject any ground for review if it is satisfied that the request for review does not relate to the licensing objectives or is frivolous, vexatious or repetitious.
- 16.3 In addition, a review of the licence will normally follow any action by the Police to close down a premises for up to 24 hours on grounds of disorder or nuisance, as a result of a magistrate court's direction sent to the Licensing Authority. A licence review can have several outcomes, ranging from no action being found necessary to the temporary suspension or revocation of a licence.

- 16.4 Where a review of a premises licence is sought this must relate specifically to a particular premises licence relating to an individual premises. The Licensing Authority may also reject an application made by an interested party if it determines that the ground for the review is repetitious, that it is substantially similar to an earlier review, following which a “reasonable interval” has not elapsed since the earlier application or alternatively since the grant of the premises licence. In other words, where a licence has been granted or varied and an aggrieved interested party chooses not to appeal but elects instead to review the premises licence/certificate shortly after the Licensing Sub Committee’s decision.
- 16.5 Any evidence relied upon for a review (or any submitted representation) must be supplied to all parties within the consultation period. Any supplementary evidence following that period must be supplied at least 24 hours before the Hearing. It is the responsibility of the person bringing the review, or making a representation, to ensure that any supporting evidence (written or visual) is in an acceptable and usable format that can be circulated to all Responsible Authorities, the licence holder and any other interested parties.
Evidence supplied should be complete at the point that it is submitted, with no expectation that the Council will add to their evidence or produce evidence from previous complaints or applications.
- 16.6 Applications for transfer of a premises licence following application for a review**
This Authority is concerned over the frequently observed practice of an application for a transfer of a premises licence being made following an application for a review of that same licence being lodged.
- 16.7 Where, such applications are made, this Authority will require documented proof of transfer of the business / lawful occupancy of the premises (such as a lease), to the new proposed licence holder to support the contention that the business is now under new management control.
- 16.8 Annual maintenance fee payments**
The annual maintenance fee is payable in respect of all premises licences and club premises certificates. If the annual fee is not paid when it is due, the Authority must suspend the licence or certificate. In such cases, the holder of the licence will be notified in writing, giving at least two working days notice of the suspension date. Once suspended, the licensable activity authorised by that licence must cease. The Police and other Responsible Authorities will be informed and monitoring checks will be made to ensure no licensable activity continues.
- 16.9 The suspension ends upon payment of the fee. Licence holders should ensure that the payment of the outstanding fee is brought to the attention of the licensing service in order that the suspension may be lifted.

Section 3 How this policy works

16 DETERMINING APPLICATIONS FOR PREMISES AND CLUB PREMISES

How this policy works

- 16.1 All applications for new premises licences or variations need to be supported by an operating schedule. The schedule must clearly establish the steps the Applicant proposes to promote the licensing objectives.
- 16.2 If an application for a premises licence or club premises certificate has been made lawfully and there have been no representations from Responsible Authorities or other persons, the Licensing Authority must grant the application in the terms sought, subject only to the relevant mandatory conditions and conditions that are consistent with the operating schedule. The Licensing authority will have no discretion to refuse the application or to alter or add to the conditions arising from the operating schedule.

- 16.3 If relevant representations are received, then (unless the concerns raised are resolved through conciliation) a hearing of the application by the Licensing Sub-Committee will normally follow. At the hearing, each application will be considered upon its own merits with all relevant matters taken into account.
- 16.4 Having had regard to all relevant matters, the Sub-Committee will take such steps as it considers appropriate to promote the licensing objectives. This may include the refusal or part grant of the application, or adding to or modifying the conditions proposed in the operating schedule.
- 16.5 In exercising its discretion, the Licensing Sub-Committee will have regard to the content of this licensing policy. Applicants are therefore, advised to read the content of this policy carefully before drawing up their operating schedule. Where an operating schedule complies with this policy, it is generally less likely that a Responsible Authority or other person will object to it, or that any representation will succeed. Therefore, compliance with this policy is likely to assist the Applicant to avoid the delay and expense of a contested licensing hearing, and risk refusal of the application or the addition of unwanted conditions.
- 16.6 This is not to say that an opposed application which complies with the policy will necessarily be granted or that an opposed application which does not comply with it will necessarily be refused. Where there have been relevant representations, the Licensing Authority will always consider the merits of the case, and will make representation on the operating schedule only when, and to the extent, considered appropriate to promote the licensing objectives, where the steps proposed are insufficient to meet the licensing objectives in the individual circumstances of the case.
- 16.7 While the contents of the operating schedule are a matter for the Applicant, in cases where there is objection to a schedule which departs from the policy, the licensing Sub Committee hearing the opposed application will normally expect to be given good reason for the departure if it is to be asked to make an exception to the policy.
- 16.8 The Licensing Authority's expectations of applicants is engaged where the Licensing Authority has a discretion following the receipt of representations. In such cases, the Licensing Authority will not apply the policy rigidly, but will always have regard to the merits of the case with a view to promoting the licensing objectives.
- 16.9 Applicants are encouraged to conduct a risk assessment in relation to the licensing objectives before completing an operating schedule. It is emphasised that there is no statutory requirement for this under the Licensing Act 2003. If the Applicant can demonstrate that a particular risk has been properly evaluated and either discounted or mitigated in the operating schedule.

16.10 Location and other relevant considerations

In considering applications for new licences, variations of existing licences and licence reviews, this Authority will take the following matters into account:

- The type and mix of premises in the local area;
- The location of the premises and their character;
- The views of the Responsible Authorities and other persons;
- The past compliance history of the current management;
- The proposed hours of operation;
- The type and numbers of customers likely to attend the premises;
- Whether the Applicant is able to demonstrate commitment to a high standard of management for example through the level of consideration given to the promotion of the licensing objectives; by active participation in the Responsible Retailer Scheme or safety schemes such as Ask For Angela
- The physical suitability of the premises for the proposed licensable activities i.e. in terms of safety, access, noise control etc.

This Authority will need to carefully balance the conflicting needs of residents, patrons and businesses in relation to the introduction of premises and flexible opening hours for the sale and supply of alcohol and late night refreshment.

16.11 High standards of management

When assessing the Applicant's or Licensee's ability to demonstrate a commitment to high standards of management this Authority will consider whether the Applicant or Licensee

- Has researched the local area and can demonstrate understanding of local community concerns;
- Has carried out relevant risk assessments and devised an appropriate strategy to promote the licensing objectives;
- Can demonstrate comprehensive knowledge of best practice;
- Has sought advice from the Responsible Authorities;
- Has implemented any advice given by Responsible Authorities;
- Is able to understand verbal and written advice and legal requirements;
- Can demonstrate knowledge of the licensing objectives, relevant parts of the licensing policy and their responsibilities under the 2003 Act;
- Is able to run their business lawfully and in accordance with good business practices;
- Is able to demonstrate a track record of compliance with legal requirements.

16.12 Mandatory conditions

There are a number of mandatory conditions set out within the Act (as amended by the Mandatory Licensing Conditions (Amendment) Order 2014). The mandatory conditions must be imposed upon all licences where relevant. The mandatory conditions are detailed within this policy under the relevant licensing objectives.

16.13 Other conditions

Conditions on a premises licence or club premises certificate are important in setting the parameters within which premises can lawfully operate. This Authority will aim to ensure that conditions attached to licences will:

- Be appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives;
- Be precise and enforceable;
- Be unambiguous and clear in what they intend to achieve;
- Not duplicate other statutory requirements or other duties or responsibilities placed on the employer by other legislation unless extending circumstances have demonstrated multiple breaches of that legislation and the condition/s are to prevent further breaches;
- Be tailored to the individual type, location and characteristics of the premises and events concerned;
- Not be standardised;
- Not replicate offences set out in the 2003 Act or other legislation;
- Be proportionate, justifiable and be capable of being met;
- Not seek to manage the behaviour of customers once they are beyond the direct management of the licence holder and their staff (but may impact upon the behaviour of customers in the immediate vicinity of the premises or as they enter or leave);
- Not be written in a prescriptive manner.

16.14 Multiple licences on a premises

The Licensing Authority has received applications for premises licences where a licence is already in force. The licences issued carry the same or similar terms to the licence already existing. The Authority recognises that there is no restriction in the Licensing Act 2003 for there to be more than one licence to be in effect at any one time at the same premises.

16.15 The Licensing Authority has concerns however that the holding of additional licences has the potential to undermine the decisions made as a result of determining applications to review a premises licence whereby if one licence was modified, suspended or revoked the premises could effectively continue to operate under the original conditions on the unaffected licences.

16.16 To promote the licensing objectives this Authority will take a holistic view of the licensing circumstances at the premises. The Licensing Authority will encourage Responsible Authorities and other persons when submitting an application to review a premises licence, to also consider whether it is appropriate to review all the licences in effect at the premises in order to promote the licensing objectives.

16.17 In determining applications for a review of a more than one premises licence relating to the same premises each application will be considered individually on its own merits.

17 Cumulative impact Policy -considerations outside local CIPs

This authority will not consider the issue of “need” in determining 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.

17.1 However, the authority recognises that in areas where the number, type and density of premises selling alcohol are high or exceptional, serious problems of nuisance and disorder may be arising or have begun to arise outside or some distance from licensed premises. Guidance to the Act sets out that the cumulative impact of licensed premises on the promotion of the licensing objectives is a proper matter for a licensing authority to consider within its licensing policy and that local authorities may adopt special local saturation policies. However, there should be an evidential basis for a decision to include a special policy within the statement of licensing policy.

17.2 Where an application for a grant of a new premises licence, or to vary an existing, premises licence is made the Authority will accept representations that include evidence of cumulative impact issues in an area. Cumulative impact can form part of a representation with supporting evidence

17.3 In summary, the steps to be followed in considering whether to adopt a special policy within the borough are:

- (a) Identification of concern about crime and disorder or public nuisance or protection of children from harm
- (b) Consideration of whether there is good evidence that crime and disorder or nuisance are occurring; or whether there are activities which pose a threat to public safety or the protection of children from harm
- (c) If such problems are occurring, identify whether these problems are being caused by customers of licensed premises, or that the risk of cumulative impact is imminent
- (d) Identifying the boundaries of the area where problems are occurring (this can involve mapping where the problems occur and identifying specific streets or localities where such problems arise
- (e) Consultation with those specified by section 5(3) of the 2003 Act and subject to the outcome of the consultation, include and publish details of the special policy in the licensing policy statement

17.4 The effect of adopting a special policy of this kind is to create a rebuttable presumption that applications for new premises licences or club premises certificates or variations that are likely to add to the existing cumulative impact will normally be refused, or subject to certain limitations, following relevant representations. Once a policy is adopted it will need to be kept under review.

17.5 Early morning restriction orders (EMRO)

There are no EMROs in Haringey at the time of writing this policy. We will review this as the business growth across the borough increases.

17.6 SELLING ALCOHOL ON EVENT DAYS AND MATCH DAYS

17.7 The Licensing Authority require all applicants and premises licence or certificate holders to promote public safety and minimise alcohol related crime and disorder when large scale events and match days are taking place by putting forward the following measures in their operating schedules:

- Premises not to be open for the sale of alcohol before 11.00 Saturday and Sunday.
- All drinks dispensed from the bar are poured into plastic containers 4 hours before kick off time until one hour after the end of the match.
- No glass bottles are served over the bar 4 hours before kick off time until one hour after the end of the match.

- A minimum of two Door Staff who have been approved by the Security Industry Authority to be employed on the premises to control the entry and exit of customers 4 hours before kick off time until one hour after the end of the match.
 - Patrons will not be permitted to stand on the pavement consuming alcohol other than in designated areas with registered door supervisors managing and controlling the area.
- 17.8 The Licensing Authority has concerns about the consumption of alcohol in public places when these events take place and the impact that these events have on residents as well as Council Services and other agencies such as Police and Ambulance in terms of alcohol fuelled disorder, anti-social behaviour, increased litter as well as noise nuisance.

THE LICENSING OBJECTIVES

18 THE PREVENTION OF CRIME AND DISORDER

The council recognises that well run licensed premises can make a valuable and positive contribution to the local community through the local economy, tourism, and cultural development. However, poorly managed licensed premises, especially those offering late night alcohol and / or entertainment, or late night refreshment for large numbers of people, can become a serious source of crime and disorder or anti-social behaviour problems.

- 18.1 This authority expects applicants for premises licences and club premises certificates to have made relevant enquiries about the local area and prepare their operating schedule on the basis of a risk assessment of the potential sources of crime and disorder associated with the premises operation. The operating schedule should demonstrate an understanding of the level of risk of crime and disorder and include positive proposals to manage any potential risk.

Relevant issues might include:

- Anti-social behaviour;
- Drunkenness on the premises;
- Public drunkenness;
- Violent behaviour;
- The possession of weapons;
- Drugs use;
- Underage drinking;
- Theft of personal property;
- Trafficking and illegal workers;
- Prostitution, lewd acts and similar offences;
- Child sexual exploitation;
- Harassment;
- Counterfeit goods;
- Non-duty paid goods and tax evasion;
- Maintenance of smoke-free environments, including shisha bars.

- 18.2 Applicants are recommended to seek advice from the council's licensing team, the police and trading standards when carrying out their risk assessments and in preparing their operating schedules.
- 18.3 While it is recognised that there is no requirement in the 2003 Act to do so, applicants may find that it helps the licensing process to provide a copy of the completed risk assessment upon which the operating schedule is based to the relevant responsible bodies for consideration at the time of application.
- 18.4 The main part of this section of the policy is intended to provide a guide to prospective licence applicants as to the types of controls that may be appropriate for the promotion of the prevention of crime and disorder licensing objective. It is neither intended to provide a definitive list of preventative measures nor will the controls listed be appropriate in every circumstance. They are provided to be considered and modified to fit the proposed business operation.

18.5 Where its discretion is engaged following consideration of relevant representations, the licensing authority will consider attaching appropriate 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.

18.6 As an additional aide to good management, this authority recommends the range of qualifications designed to support the licensing objectives, available from the British Institute of Innkeeping (BII). Further information is available by contacting the BII by e-mail at the following address info@bii.org

18.7 Measures in support of the prevention of crime and disorder licensing objective – all premises

- When compiling operating schedules Applicants are strongly advised to give __consideration to:

- **The setting of a safe capacity limit** – While often necessary on public safety grounds, this is equally important in order to prevent overcrowding giving rise to risk of crime and disorder;
- **Use of crime prevention notices** – For use in circumstances where it would be helpful to warn customers of prevalence of crime which may target them, for instance, to warn of pickpockets or bag snatchers;
- **Publicise details of the premises operation** – Display details of the premises opening and closing times;
- **Installation of CCTV** – The presence of CCTV cameras can be an important means of deterring crime both inside and outside of the premises. It can also help to provide valuable evidence in the event that an incident does occur. CCTV should be maintained in good working order and used at all times with a 31 day library of recordings maintained at all times and a member of staff on duty that is able to operate the CCTV system;
- **The removal of low cost, high strength alcohol from offer** – To help reduce street crime and violence and anti-social behaviour from public drunkenness. Any beers or ciders above 6.5% are considered high strength;
- **A written drugs policy** – Establish a clear written anti-drugs policy and publicise this to customers;
- **Use bona fide suppliers** – Being mindful of the prevalence of counterfeit products, particularly alcohol and tobacco, to only stock from legitimate and traceable suppliers
- **Denying access to hawkers** – Prevent counterfeit products, such as alcohol, tobacco, DVDs, CDs and other goods from being offered for sale upon the premises.

18.8 Premises supplying alcohol for consumption On the premises - Consideration should be given to the measures set out below.

- **Use of plastic containers and toughened glass** – Consideration should be given to the use of safer alternatives to glass which would inflict less severe injuries if used as weapons.
- Premises should be using reusable polycarbonate plastic receptacles as the alternative to glass. Single use plastics (both receptacles and straws) should not be used unless there is no alternative. Note: All plastic glasses, both single use and reusable, must carry the approved CE mark when used for draft beer, cider and wines;
- **Introduce bottle bans** – Decant drinks into glasses before being handed across a bar;
- **Provide seating for customers** – sufficient to ensure that the majority of customers do not have to stand;
- **Ensure good availability of soft drinks and food;**
- **Maintain control over the removal of open containers** – To prevent the use of containers as weapons in the street;
- **Off sales to be sold in sealed containers for consumption away from the premises to minimise public nuisance.**

18.9 Premises providing alcohol for consumption upon the premises and regulated entertainment in the night-time economy - Consideration should be given to:

- **Employment of appropriate number of SIA registered door supervisors** – for maintaining orderly behaviour in queues;

- searching and excluding those suspected of carrying offensive weapons, or illegal drugs; keeping out banned individuals; or controlling admissions and departures. A minimum of two SIA would be expected on most premises;
- **Make personal searches by door supervisors a condition of entry** – Including the provision of signage and female SIA for personal searches conducted on female customers and performers;
- **Provide door supervisors with search wands / search arches** – Maintained in good working order and used on all occasions;
- **Provide a drugs and weapons box** – Kept under the direct control of premises management with all seized drugs and weapons to be handed over to the Police in accordance with the Police instructions;
- **Install ID scanning and recording equipment** – Requiring all customers seeking admission to the premises to provide ID and agree to being recorded. Notices should be provided to this effect. PASS approved Proof of Age cards should be accepted as part of the age verification system; Government issued photographic ID
- **A last admissions policy** – For both admissions and readmissions. Publicise this at the premises;
- **A written dispersals policy** – Helping to reduce the potential for disturbance to local residents;
- **Co-operate with the Police and Council on Risk assessments** Management should carry out a risk assessments on all DJ and Live music events and advise police of any medium or high-risk events so advice can be obtained to minimise the risk to the public. To participate in the voluntary partnership for venues and promoters;
- **Ensure certain performances and exhibitions are age appropriate**– That no film be exhibited or performance given that is likely to stir up hatred or incite violence against any section of the public on grounds of colour, race or ethnic or national origin, disability religious beliefs, sexual orientation or gender;
- **Police promote the use of CCTV to prevent and assist with detection of crime and terrorism. The following conditions should be included within relevant applications in consultation with the Police Licensing Officer:**

18.10 That a CCTV system be installed at the premises, be maintained in good working order and be continually recording at all times the premises are in use. The CCTV System must be capable of capturing a clear facial image of every person who enters the premises;

2. That all CCTV footage be kept for a period of 31 days and shall be made immediately available to Officers of the Police and/or Council on request;
3. That a member of staff shall be on duty at all times the premises is open who is trained in the use of the CCTV system and who is able to view, and download to a removable device, CCTV footage at the request of Police and / or Council Officers.

18.11 The Data Protection Act 2018 controls how your personal information is used by organisations, businesses or the government. Where a premise collects personal data, including CCTV images and ID scanners in licensed premises, the licence holder should have a formal procedure in place regarding the use, retention and destruction of this data within a reasonable time period. <https://www.gov.uk/data-protection>

19 **Designated premises supervisor / personal licence holders and authorisations for the retail sale of alcohol**

This Authority recognises that neither the Act nor the mandatory conditions outlined elsewhere in this chapter require either a designated premises supervisor or any other personal licence holder to be present on the premises at all times when alcohol is sold or supplied. Nor does the fact that every sale or supply of alcohol must be made under the authority of a personal licence holder mean that only personal licence holders can make such sale or supply or that they must be personally present at every transaction.

19.1 However, this Authority wishes to emphasise that the designated premises supervisor and the premises licence holder remain responsible for the premises at all times including

compliance with the terms of the Licensing Act and conditions attached to the premises licence to promote the licensing objectives.

19.2. This Authority considers it reasonable to expect therefore that either the designated premises supervisor or another personal licence holder will normally be present upon the premises at all times that alcohol is either sold or supplied or that proper arrangements are in place for authorisation of staff in their absence and for their monitoring. This Authority does recognise that there may be occasions when it is not possible for the designated premises supervisor or another personal licence holder to be present but this Authority considers that this should not occur for any extended period and emphasises that there can be no abdication of responsibility in their absence.

19.3 Furthermore, this Authority expects that authorisations of other staff to sell and supply alcohol made by the designated premises supervisor, preferably in written form; and any other personal licence holders must be meaningful and be properly carried out.

19.4. It is understood that, ultimately, whether or not an authorisation has been given within the meaning of the Act will be a matter for a court to determine on the evidence before it when the issue arose, but this Authority notes the Secretary of State considers that the following factors should be relevant in considering whether there was real authorisation:

- a) The person(s) authorised to sell alcohol at any particular premises should be clearly identified;
- b) The authorisation should have specified the acts which may be carried out the person being authorised;
- c) There should be an overt act of authorisation, for example a specific written statement given to the individual(s) being authorised;
- d) There should be in place sensible arrangements for the personal licence holder to monitor the activity that they have authorised on a reasonably regular basis.

19.5 Attention is drawn; however, to the fact that recent provision has been made for certain community premises to apply for the removal of the mandatory condition relating to the requirement for a DPS and personal licence and replace this with an alternative condition making a Management Committee or Board of individuals responsible for the supervision and authorisation of alcohol sales. Where such application is made the Council will expect the Applicant to demonstrate that the arrangements for the management of the premises by the Committee or Board are adequate to ensure adequate supervision of the supply of alcohol on the premises. In cases where it is intended to make the premises concerned available for private hire, this Authority will wish to consider the arrangements for hiring agreements. This consideration will include steps to be taken to ensure that the hirer is aware of the licensing objectives and offences in the 2003 Act and to ensure that no offences are committed during the period of the hire.

19.6 The sale and possession of smuggled, bootlegged or counterfeit products and the handling of stolen goods

The guidance to the Act indicates that offences can be committed by certain persons in licensed premises if they allow the sale or supply of smuggled, bootlegged or counterfeit goods on the premises. This is in particular relation to alcohol or tobacco products, but may also include the sale of other counterfeited products such as DVDs and CDs and the handling of stolen goods:

- Smuggled – foreign brands illegally brought into the UK;
- Bootlegged (duty evaded) foreign products brought into the UK in illegal quantities and / or resold in the UK;
- Counterfeit – Fake goods and packaging. Cheap low quality and often dangerous products packaged to look like premium UK brands.

19.7 Offences are for selling illicit products but also for employees permitting sales and for employees buying or selling. To prevent these offences occurring, the Licensee should consider taking certain precautions. Advice on this can be obtained from the Council's Trading Standards service. Note: That on conviction for offences relating to counterfeit products a proceeds of crime confiscation hearing may be sought by the Council.

19.8 The Licensing Authority's approach is that the supply of illicit goods will be taken seriously as these matters undermine the licensing objectives. Licensees supplying illicit goods can expect the Licensing Authority to impose additional controls and sanctions and run the risk of losing their licence. The Licensing Authority will consider licence review applications where there is evidence that illicit alcohol has been offered for sale on the premises. Where other illicit goods, such as tobacco, have been found this may be considered by the Licensing Authority as evidence of poor management and have the potential to undermine the licensing objectives. The Authority notes that the Home Office guidance under S.182 makes it clear that matters such as these should be treated particularly seriously.

19.9 Door Supervision

Door supervisors will often play an important key role in ensuring that well managed premises are free from crime and disorder and nuisance problems. A reminder is given that where a premises licence (other than for plays or films) includes a condition that at specified times there must be persons employed for the purposes of security; protection; screening the suitability of persons entering premises; or dealing with conflict in pubs, clubs and other licensed premises open to the public, then such persons must be registered with the Security Industry Authority (SIA). In any event it is in operator's own interests to ensure that all security staff employed, whether under contract or employed in-house are so licensed, since the operator may be legally liable for their actions. Licensed door supervisors will have undergone an identity and criminal record check and have received suitable training. It is recommended that employers should consider using only SIA approved contractors to source staff.

19.10 Police promotion event risk assessments

This Authority recommends that for significant events (see note below) further specific comprehensive risk assessments are undertaken by premises licence holders to identify and minimise any risk of serious violent crime (or public nuisance). Accordingly, for premises that wish to stage promotions, or events (as defined below) this Authority recommends that Applicants address the risk assessment and debrief processes in their operating schedules.

19.11 Risk assessment should be completed by the management for all 'significant events' and when they are assessed as medium or high risk by the management or have an audience of over five hundred the Police should be informed. This Licensing Authority anticipates that these will be forwarded to the Metropolitan Police and a consultation will take place. Risk assessments should be submitted to the Metropolitan Police more than 14 days prior to any proposed event and debrief forms submitted within 14 days of the conclusion.

19.12 Note: The Metropolitan Police define "a significant event" as any occasion in a premises licensed under the provisions of the Licensing Act 2003, that is promoted /advertised to the public at any time before the event; predominantly features live music, DJs or MCs performing to a recorded backing track; runs anytime between the hours of 22:00hrs and 04:00hrs; and is in a nightclub or large public event.

19.13 Off licences

Street drinking can be a major cause of antisocial behaviour, often involving underage persons and those with alcoholic problems, which gives rise to disorder, concerns over public safety and harm to children. Additionally, it is widely reported that consumption of alcohol by persons on the way to on-licensed premises gives rise to problems of drunken and disorderly behaviour.

19.14 The licensing authority therefore adopts the following policy in relation to premises licensed for the sale of alcohol for consumption exclusively off the premises where any Responsible Authority makes representation against the grant of a licence for off-sales and, following a hearing the committee are satisfied that there is evidence of serious concerns over demonstrable problems

of street drinking or disorder associated with the off-sale of alcohol in the area, there shall be a presumption against granting a licence.

Applicants will need to demonstrate in their operating schedule their willingness to address any known anti social behaviour issues in the area:

- Consider the types of alcohol intended to be sold at the premises
- Times for alcohol sales
- Social responsibility
- Joining the Responsible Retailer Scheme
- No bottles or cans of beer, lager or cider with an alcohol volume of 6.5% or more that is sold cheaply shall be sold except higher priced premium products as specified in a Reduce the Strength Campaign.

19.15 Applications shall only be granted where the licensing authority is satisfied the grant of the licence would not harm the Licensing Objectives following a hearing. Where relevant representations are made, the licensing authority will also have particular consideration to the hours requested for sales of alcohol. Persons who are alcohol-dependant may be drawn to particular premises if they are licensed to sell alcohol at earlier times than other premises.

Additionally, if there are issues related to late-night disorder, the hours for alcohol sales from the premises may be restricted. Other conditions may be imposed directed at avoiding problematic street drinking in the vicinity of the premises. Another particular concern will be irresponsible drink promotions that do not follow best practice, would appeal to underage drinkers or street drinkers, or encourage excessive consumption.

19.16 Mandatory conditions

A number of mandatory licence conditions are set out in the Act. The following mandatory conditions will apply to all premises licences authorising the retail sale of alcohol:

- (a) Where a premises licence authorises the sale of alcohol, every supply of alcohol is to be made or authorised by a person who holds a personal licence; and
- (b) Where a premises licence authorises the supply of alcohol, no supply may be made if 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.

19.17 Further mandatory licence conditions have been introduced under Orders which cover:

- The prohibition of irresponsible drinks promotions (on sales only) – Requiring the responsible person to ensure staff do not carry out, arrange or participate in any irresponsible promotion carried on for the purpose of encouraging the sale of alcohol on the premises. Irresponsible promotions incorporate drinking games; provision of unlimited or unspecified quantities of alcohol for free or fixed or discounted prices which undermine the licensing objective; promotional posters; and dispensing alcohol directly into the mouth of a customer by a member of staff
- The provision of free potable water (on sales only)
- Requirements for age verification policies to be established in relation to the sale and supply of alcohol, including photo-identification for persons appearing to be under 18 years of age (on and off sales).
- Requirements for alcohol, where sold or supplied for consumption upon the premises) to be made available in the following measures beer or cider half pint; gin, rum, vodka or whisky – 25ml or 35ml; and still wine in a glass – 125ml
- A ban on the sale of alcohol below the cost of VAT and duty

19.18 Entertainment involving striptease and nudity

On 11th January 2011, Council resolved to adopt the provisions under Schedule 3 to the

Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982 as amended by section 27 of the Policing and Crime Act 2009, with effect from 8th February 2011. This legislation established a new extended licensing regime for sex establishments, covering sex shops, sex cinemas and sex entertainment venues.

- 19.19 Any person wishing to operate a lap dancing club or similar in the Haringey area will require to be licensed as a sex entertainments venue under a sex establishments licence. The policy decision taken in January 2011 was that the number of sexual entertainment venues across the borough should be nil in each ward, meaning that no licences will be issued. The exemption that existed in law that enabled lap dancing clubs or similar to operate under the provisions of the 2003 Act no longer applies, excepting that occasional striptease performances are permitted without a sex establishments licence. Occasional performances are limited to no more than 11 per year, each of less than 24 hours duration and each at least one month apart.
- 19.20 This authority's approach to the licensing of sex establishments is covered in full under the separate Haringey Sex Establishments Licensing Policy, which is available from the Licensing section.
- 19.21 Beyond the remit of the 1982 Act (as amended) where activities specified in the operating schedule include any permitted adult entertainment (involving full or partial nudity, occasional striptease or any other kind of adult entertainment) the licensing authority will give particular consideration to the implications of the proposals across the four licensing objectives.
- 19.22 In such circumstances, this authority advises that applicants should give specific consideration when conducting their risk assessments and operating schedules to the appropriate management controls. This must include issues around the protection of children and young people from harm.

Where occasional striptease performances are provided, the licensing authority will normally expect the operating schedule and, if the application is granted, the licence conditions to address all relevant matters in pursuit of the licensing objectives. These are likely to include conditions relating to:

- The exclusion of persons under 18 at all times from the premises and the prevention of views into the premises
- The prohibition of exterior advertising of the sex-related entertainment at the premises
- The prohibition of leafleting or touting for business
- That the provision of services will be to seated customers only
- The prohibition of the participation of customers in the performance
- The maintenance of a minimum distance of 1 metre between performer and customers during the performance
- The provision of CCTV and the maintenance of a library of recordings
- A code of conduct for dancers including appropriate disciplinary procedures for failure to comply with the code
- Rules of conduct for customers, including appropriate procedures for breach of these rules
- Procedures to ensure that all staff employed in the premises have pre-employment checks including suitable proof of identity, age and (where required) permission to work
- The provision of supervisors and security staff
- Other necessary steps to be taken, including in the recruitment or supply of performers, is free of the influence or organised criminal activity

19.23 Theft of personal property

Recent analysis of crime statistics has given rise to increasing concern over levels of theft of personal property within licensed premises. Licence applicants are asked to give consideration to appropriate control measures within their risk-assessments and operating

schedules.

Important steps that can be taken to reduce the risk of theft of personal property include:

- Raise the level of awareness among customers of the risk of theft of personal property through crime prevention information. This is especially important within premises where there is a high level of transient, tourist trade
- Provide controlled cloakroom areas
- Provide Chelsea clips under tables
- Ensure all areas of the premises are well lit and able to be observed by staff. Direct staff to observe the customer areas and politely raise with customers when personal belongings are unattended
- Provide and publicise internal CCTV
- Ensure adequate staffing levels and provided appropriate staff training

Officers from the police crime prevention can be requested to visit and advise on arrangements at your premises.

20. THE PREVENTION OF PUBLIC NUISANCE

Licensed premises, especially those that operate late at night or in the early hours of the morning, can give rise to a range of nuisances that may potentially impact on people living, working or sleeping in the vicinity of the premises. Principal concerns relate to noise nuisance, light pollution and noxious smells.

20.1 This Authority expects Applicants for premises licences and club premises certificates to have made relevant enquiries about the local area before submitting their application. It is important to recognise that the impacts of licensed activity are not contained within a building. Inevitably there is a wider impact as people travel to and from the premises or congregate outside while it is in operation. Nuisance is best managed by careful consideration of the suitability of the selected site at an early stage. Though each site will be considered upon its own characteristics, locating licensable activities in town centres on main roads well served by public transport will generally offer a better prospect of mitigating the impact of the activity.

20.2 When a suitable site is identified, operating schedules should be prepared on the basis of a risk assessment of the potential sources of nuisance posed by the premises operation to the local community. The operating schedule should demonstrate an understanding of the level of risk of nuisance and include positive measures to manage any potential risks.

20.3 Relevant considerations might include

- Preventing disturbance caused by patrons upon arrival; when queuing or being admitted to the premises; while congregating outside the premises; or upon departure. This particularly (though not exclusively) between 22:00hrs and 08:00hrs;
- Preventing noise and vibration escaping from the premises, including from music played upon the premises; public address systems; and customer noise;
- Preventing nuisance from the positioning and operation of plant and machinery such as kitchen extraction systems, ventilation plant, condensers etc.;
- The need for regular patrols of the boundary of the premises and / or at the nearest residential points to ensure nuisance impacts are not being experienced by neighbours;
- Controlling disturbance that may be caused by the use of external areas. This should include gardens and terraces as well as other open-air areas including the highway (particularly in relation to the smoking ban and passage of patrons between internal and external areas);
- Arranging clear up operations conducted by staff so they do not cause a nuisance and controlling staff departures;

- The provision of adequate parking arrangements for customers, preventing illegal parking and obstruction of emergency and other vehicles;
- The prevention of queues of traffic forming outside the premises;
- The availability of alternative public transport and local provision for licensed taxis or private hire vehicles, including arrangements to ensure their use does not cause disturbance to local residents;
- Restricting delivery and collection times (waste, equipment and consumables) to between 08:00hrs and 20:00hrs;
- Limiting any nuisance or glare caused by the positioning of external lighting, including security lighting;
- Preventing odour or pests from refuse storage and waste disposal and the accumulation of litter and smokers waste in the vicinity of the premises;
- Preventing odour from food preparation and have adequate kitchen extraction systems in place.

20.4 Applicants are recommended to seek advice from the Council's Environmental Protection Team when preparing their operating plans and schedules. Where relevant, Applicants are also advised to refer to:

- The Institute of Acoustics "Good Practice Guide on the Control of Noise from Pubs and Clubs";
- Noise at Work Guidance for employers on the Control of Noise at Work Regulations 2005 issued by the Health and Safety Executive and obtainable from <http://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/indg362.pdf>;
- In the case of large music events, the Code of Practice on Environmental Noise Control at Concerts – This document is under review

20.5 While it is recognised that there is no requirement in the 2003 Act to do so, Applicants may find that it helps the licensing process to provide a copy of the completed risk-assessment upon which the operating schedule is based to the relevant responsible bodies for consideration at the time of application. Where appropriate, an acoustic report / noise impact assessment can also be submitted to support an application.

20.6 Guide to control measures

This section of the policy is intended to provide a guide to prospective licence Applicants as to the types of controls that may be appropriate for the promotion of the prevention of public nuisance licensing objective. It is neither intended to provide a definitive list of preventative measures nor will the controls listed be appropriate in every circumstance. They are provided to be considered and modified to fit the proposed business operation.

20.7 Applicants should note that where the discretion of the Authority is engaged following consideration of relevant representations, the Licensing Authority will consider attaching appropriate conditions to licences to prevent nuisance. This may include additional site specific controls relevant to the planned activities and their timing.

20.8 Preventing nuisance outside of premises

Nuisance caused by patrons outside of premises, whether by patrons queuing for entry; enjoying the facility of a beer garden or terrace; or by smokers congregated on the pavement, is of considerable concern to local residents. This forms the basis for many of the complaints received within the Authority, especially through the summer months. While people noise is often the main concern, obstruction of the highway preventing people passing by on the pavement and forcing them into the road, can also be both intimidating and dangerous and may also hamper access by emergency services, or street cleansing. Local residents may be further affected by smoke from barbeques and other cooking equipment used in the open air.

20.9. Licensees have a responsibility for the conduct of their customers while they are in and around their premises. If provision is made for customers to congregate or smoke outside of premises, then sufficient management controls must be put into place to ensure that no

nuisance or disturbance is caused to local residents. Failure to control customers outside of premises can result in licence reviews being submitted endangering the continuation of the premises licence.

20.10 Some simple management controls can be put into place which can significantly reduce the risk of nuisance caused to local residents by customers outside of licensed premises. Consideration should be given to placing controls on:

- Queues of patrons awaiting admission and how these are arranged;
- The hours of operation of any licensed external area, requiring customers to return back into the premises at a specific time. It is suggested that a closing time no later than 22.00 is appropriate. No drinks allowed outside after this time;
- All off sales to be sold in sealed containers for consumption away from the premises;
- The supervision of patrons using any external area so as to prevent nuisance and disturbance;
- Setting a maximum occupancy figure for the premises to address the likely impact of public nuisance from patrons arriving and leaving the premises, particularly where the application seeks to continue beyond recommended closing times;
- Setting a maximum capacity figure for the outside area to control the number of patrons at any one time and the potential noise from the use of the area;
- Whether it is appropriate to relay music into any external area (Licensees must take care not to cause nuisance at any time of the day or night)
- The times during which any live music or amplified sound may be played in, or relayed by external speakers into, any external area or marquee. (Note: Any music played or relayed into the external area should cease earlier than the time set on the use of the external area).
- The numbers of persons using any licensed external area at any one time;
- The numbers of 'smokers' allowed outside of the premises at any one time;
- The taking of drinks outside of the premises when patrons step outside to smoke should be discouraged as it encouraged patrons to stand outside longer giving rise to public nuisance.
- The areas within which patrons may congregate outside of the premises, restricting them, for instance, to the curtilage or footprint of the premises;
- The times within which barbecues or other cooking facilities may be provided within any external area;
- The terminal hour for last admissions and readmissions to the premises;
- The reduction of music levels within the premises 30 minutes before closing so as to reduce levels of excitement among patrons upon leaving;
- Arrangements made with local cab companies when calling for customers, requiring that they call within the premises for their customers without sounding their horn in the street;
- The display of notices at exit points asking patrons to 'please leave quietly' and be mindful of local neighbours;
- The supervision of patrons outside of the premises to ensure quick dispersal from the immediate area upon closing time;
- The clearance of any litter created by the operation of the premises;
- The hours during which external activities such as the handling and removal of waste or musical equipment or the delivery of goods. (Note: It is recommended this is prohibited between 22.00hrs and 08:00hrs);
- Restricting the use of artificial lighting outside of the premises so as to reduce the potential for light nuisance;
- Ensuring any/all external plant (i.e. air conditioning units, kitchen extraction systems etc.) are maintained and serviced so as not to create any additional unnecessary noises;
- The time and number of people allowed to use shisha or similar items in any area.

20.11 Preventing nuisance from within premises

Nuisance may often be caused by sound escaping from the premises or transmitted through the structure of the building. While some simple management steps may be taken to reduce

the problem, it should be understood that in some premises physical works may be necessary to prevent nuisance being caused to local residents. The likelihood of this increases where regulated entertainments are to be provided; the later the intended hour of operation; where residents live adjacent to, above or close by the premises; or where there are other noise sensitive premises close by. Where physical measures are likely to be necessary expert advice should be sought on appropriate measures.

20.12 This Authority expects that the following measures will be considered and applied appropriate to the level of risk of nuisance being created.

- The provision of and management control of entrance / exit lobbies, so as to ensure that the integrity of the premises is maintained and internal sound contained;
- The provision of acoustic double door lobbies of an adequate residence time;
- The provision of acoustic seals and self closers on doors;
- The installation and / or maintenance of double glazing / sound resistant glass;
- The provision of sound insulation to party walls, floor and ceiling;
- The provision of alarms to fire doors or other private external doors;
- Keeping doors and windows closed where performances of regulated entertainment take place;
- The installation and use of a sound-limiting device for all amplified sound to enable maximum volume and bass to be set at levels appropriate for the premises / event;
- The connection of fire doors and / or private external doors to the sound limiting device (so that volume is reduced if the doors are opened);
- The provision of additional air conditioning / air cooling to enable doors and windows to remain closed during any entertainment;
- The provision of acoustic baffling to any ventilation extract and intake system;
- Management and recording of periodic perimeter checks;
- Management should ensure that there are sufficient toilet facilities on the premises.

20.13 It is important to understand that, even though recent government deregulation initiatives have relaxed the requirements around the licensing of small scale entertainments taking place during day time hours, all operators remain responsible for preventing public nuisance arising from their premises operation. Failure to prevent public nuisance may give rise to deregulation provisions being removed and endanger the continuation of a premises licence.

20.14 Outdoor events

Haringey hosts a number of major commercial events, these events add to the vibrancy of the Borough and are enjoyed by both residents and visitors alike. It is important that such events are organised and managed so as to ensure that minimum disturbance is caused to people living and working nearby. In order to achieve this, Applicants are asked to submit an 'Event Management Plan' as part of the licensing process and to consult with the Haringey Safety Advisory Group early in the process of preparing for any event.

Account will be taken of:

- (i) the type/s of events planned
- (ii) the number of events that take place each year
- (iii) the numbers of participants and people attending each event
- (iv) the times of day and duration of events
- (v) the days/dates of the events
- (vi) conformity to The Noise Council's 'Code of Practice on Environmental Noise Control at Concerts', guidelines and recommended noise control procedures
- (vii) conformity to standards set by the council in relation to the existing external noise levels at the nearest noise sensitive properties.

20.15 The Noise Environmental Health Team as Responsible Authorities, will assess all licence applications for their impact with regard to public nuisance. Nuisance from outdoor events can be created by many activities, for example:

- Set up rigging / de-rigging;
- Vehicle movements on and around site;
- Patrons congregating and dispersing;
- Parking arrangements;
- Music and entertainment;
- Fireworks and special effects;
- Smoke;
- Odour from concessions or open food preparation;
- Lighting;
- Operation of plant and machinery (including generators etc.);
- Litter.

20.16. It is recommended that event organisers include a 'noise management section' within the Event Management Plan, assessing all nuisance-causing activities and setting out the measures proposed to mitigate any nuisances that are likely to be caused.

20.17 The noise management section should include the following information

- Location and site plan;
- Date /hours of operation. It is suggested a finishing time of 22:00hrs is appropriate; however an earlier finish time may be requested subject to local circumstances;
- Information on the type of event, with programme and timetable;
- Orientation of any stage(s), marquees or potential sources of noise;
- Plans for access to and from site and site routes within the event perimeter
- Location of operational plant and vehicles;
- Background noise survey and predictive noise assessment;
- Details of event and stage management structure including names and contact details for persons responsible for liaison with Council and other Enforcement
- Officers at the event; for management of sound systems; recording of noise levels; dealing with complaints and keeping records of and remedial actions; and attending pre-event and post-event audit meetings with the Authority;
- Details of noise control measures:
 - Sound limiting technology to be used
 - Maximum noise / bass levels
 - Selection of equipment etc.
- Location of light sources and light impact assessment;
- Litter control, waste management and recycling provisions;
- A copy of the pre-event information leaflet to be dropped to occupiers of nearby noise sensitive premises.

20.18 Other consents

Licensees should be aware that a range of other consents may be necessary to provide smoking shelters or space heaters, awnings, tables and chairs, metal or rope barriers or 'A' boards on the highway. Please discuss your proposals with the Licensing Team in the first instance

21 PUBLIC SAFETY OBJECTIVE

Licence holders have a responsibility to ensure the safety of those using their premises as a part of their duties under the Licensing Act 2003. This concerns the safety of people using the relevant premises, including the prevention of accidents and injuries and other immediate harms that can result from excessive alcohol consumption such as unconsciousness or alcohol poisoning.

21.1 The act covers a wide range of premises that require licensing, including night clubs, cinemas, concert halls, theatres, public houses, off-licences, supermarkets and grocers, cafes/ restaurants and fast food outlets. Each of these premises presents a mixture of risks. While many risks are common to most premises, others are unique to specific operations. It is essential that premises are constructed or adapted and managed in a manner which acknowledges these risks and safeguards occupants against them.

- 21.2 This authority is committed to ensuring the safety of people visiting and working in licensed premises. Thereby, this authority expects applicants for premises licenses and club premises certificates to prepare their operating schedule on the basis of a risk-assessment and demonstrate an understanding of the potential risks and hazards and include positive proposals to promote the public safety licensing objective. In certain premises where existing legislation does not provide adequately for the safety of the staff or others lawfully on the premises, consideration should also be given to conditions that deal with Living accommodation attached to or accessed via Licensed Premises, such as: ensuring that sufficient fire safety arrangements are in place to detect and warn occupants and all other relevant persons ensuring adequate fire separation and means of escape is provided between the mixed use premises.
- 21.3 In certain premises where existing legislation does not provide adequately for the safety of the public, consideration might also be given to conditions that ensure that when disabled people are present, adequate arrangements exist to enable their safe evacuation in the event of an emergency; and disabled people on the premises are made aware of those arrangements.
- 21.4 This authority is committed to ensuring the safety of people visiting and working in licensed premises. Thereby, this authority expects applicants for premises licences and club premises certificates to prepare their operating schedule on the basis of a risk-assessment and demonstrate an understanding of the potential risks and hazards and include positive proposals to promote the public safety licensing objective.

Relevant issues might include

- Premises configuration and site layout arrangements, including access for emergency services such as ambulances
 - Means of escape
 - Temporary structures
 - Fire and other emergency safety and systems
 - Building services
 - Hygiene and welfare
 - Special installations and special effects
 - Communications systems
 - Ensuring good communication with local authority and emergency services (for example, communications networks with the police and signing up for local incident alerts)
 - Ensuring appropriate provision of trained staff including the presence of trained first aiders on the premises and appropriate first aid kits
 - Ensuring the safety of people when leaving the premises (for example, through the provision of information on late night transport)
 - Ensuring appropriate and frequent waste disposal, particularly of glass and bottles
 - Ensuring appropriate safe limits on the maximum capacity of the premises
 - Considering the use of CCTV in and around the premises (see previous section)
 - Considering the use of licensed security
- 21.5 Applicants are recommended to seek advice from the council's occupational health and safety team and / or local fire safety officers when carrying out their risk assessments and preparing their operating schedules. Reference should also be made to the following documents, where appropriate:
- **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 2002) ("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.htm

- **Fire Safety Risk Assessment – Open Air Events and Venues**" (ISBN 978 1 85112 823 5) which is available from the Communities and Local Government website www.communities.gov.uk/fire
- 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

21.6 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)

21.7 It helps the licensing process to provide a copy of the completed risk-assessment upon which the operating schedule is based to the relevant responsible bodies for consideration at the time of application.

21.8 This main part of this section of the policy is intended to provide a guide to prospective licence applicants as to the types of controls that may be appropriate for the promotion of the public safety licensing objective. It is neither intended to provide a definitive list of preventative measures nor will the controls listed be appropriate in every circumstance. They are provided to be considered and modified to fit the proposed business operation.

21.9 Where its discretion is engaged following the consideration of relevant representations the licensing authority will consider attaching relevant conditions to licences permissions to promote public safety where these are not provided for within other legislation and are necessary for the promotion of the public safety licensing objective. This may include additional site specific controls relevant to the planned activities and their timing.

21.10 Other relevant legislation

Applicants are firstly reminded of the general duties imposed under other legislation (i.e. the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005) and the Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999.

21.11 Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005

Under the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 the "responsible person" as defined by the order, must

- Take such general fire precautions as will ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, the safety of his or her employees
- Take such general fire precautions as may be reasonably required in the circumstances of the case to ensure that the premises are safe for the use by other persons
- Make a suitable and sufficient assessment of fire risks to which relevant persons may be exposed for the purposes of identifying the general fire precautions he or she needs to take
- The responsible person **MUST** record the information gathered by the risk assessment for all premises covered by the Licensing Act 2003, in particular, the significant findings; the measures taken, or to be taken, to ensure general fire safety; and any person identified as being especially at risk.

21.12 This authority recognises that it may not impose any condition relating to any requirement or prohibition that is or could be imposed under the "Fire Safety Order" and thereby that

conditions relating purely to fire safety matters may not be placed on premises licences. Further information and guidance about the Order and fire safety legislation is available from the Communities and Local Government website at www.communities.gov.uk/fire .

21.13 Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999

The Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999 state that

“(1) Every employer shall make a suitable and sufficient assessment of

- (a) The risks to the health and safety of his employees to which they are exposed whilst they are at work; and
- (b) The risks to the health and safety of persons not in his employment arising out of or in connection with the conduct by him of his undertaking, for the purpose of identifying the measures he needs to take to comply with the requirements and prohibitions imposed upon him by or under the relevant statutory provisions.

(2) Every self-employed person shall make a suitable and sufficient assessment of -

- (a) The risks to his own health and safety to which he is exposed whilst he is at work; and
- (b) The risks to the health and safety of persons not in his employment arising out of or in connection with the conduct by him of his undertaking,”

The Health and Safety Executive helpfully provides a range of example risk-assessments which may be viewed at <http://www.hse.gov.uk/risk/casestudies/> The examples provided include for night-clubs, pubs, village halls, off-licences and convenience stores.

21.14 Safe capacities

The Guidance to the Act sets out that “safe capacities” should only be imposed where necessary for the promotion of public safety or the prevention of disorder on the relevant premises.

The position of the authority and the responsible authorities is that the importance of the role of safe capacities in terms of both public safety and crime and disorder should not be overlooked.

21.15 Accordingly it is recommended that wherever the setting of a safe capacity will assist issues of crowd safety or public order, this is addressed by the operating schedule. It should be borne in mind that the safe capacity should be that which applies at any material time that licensable activities may take place under the premises licence. Safe capacities should consider not only the overall capacity of a premises but the potential for localised overcrowding within premises also. This is particularly relevant in larger premises, where several activities are taking place in different areas at the same time.

21.16 It should also be noted that where an applicant wishes to take advantage of the special provisions in Section 177 of the Act relating to small venues then a capacity must be set in consultation with the fire authority.

For guidance in calculating safe capacities applicants may refer to the London District Surveyors Associations Technical Regulations.

21.17 A proactive approach to customer safety

Applicants are also encouraged to take a proactive approach to general safety issues, including that of their customers, and to discuss appropriate measures with the responsible authorities concerned. Arrangements that might be taken into account could include steps;

- To monitor customers, present upon the premises so as to ensure that no customer continues to be supplied with alcohol to a point where they become drunk
- To ensure the regular collection of glass within the venue and / or external areas
- To ensure against drinks being “spiked” or otherwise tampered with

- To ensure all (internal and external) parts of the premises are adequately lit and may be monitored by staff.
- reports of harassment and sexual intimidation should be taken seriously and take appropriate action
- Take active steps to support persons who report harassment or sexual intimidation which might take place in their premises
- Train all front of house staff to address women's safety and harassment issues
- Take active steps to ensure females leave the venue safely
- To ensure that customers are able to return home safely, for instance, by providing information on local transport availability or making arrangements with reputable cab companies

21.18 Premises should not be altered in such a way as to make it impossible to comply with an existing licence condition without first seeking a variation of the premises licence proposing the deletion of the condition relating to public safety in question. The applicant will need to propose in a new Operating Schedule reflecting the proposed alteration to the premises how he or she intends to take alternative steps to promote the public safety objective. The application for variation will enable the responsible authorities with expertise in safety matters to consider whether the proposal is acceptable.

22. THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN FROM HARM

- 22.1 The licensing objective of the protection of children from harm includes the protection of children from moral, psychological and physical harm. This includes not only protecting children from the harms associated with alcohol but also wider harms such as exposure to strong language and sexual expletives (for example, in the context of exposure to certain films or adult entertainment). Licensing Authorities must also consider the need to protect children from sexual exploitation when undertaking licensing functions.
- 22.2 This Authority expects Applicants for premises licences and club premises certificates to have prepared their operating schedule on the basis of a risk- assessment of the potential sources of harm to children. It is expected that the operating schedule will demonstrate an understanding of the potential risks to children and set out the steps to be taken to protect children from harm when on the premises. This authority believes that it is completely unacceptable to sell alcohol and associated age-restricted products to children.

Relevant issues might include

- Preventing access to alcohol
 - Removing encouragement for children to consume alcohol
 - Preventing exposure to gaming
 - Preventing exposure to adult entertainments or facilities
- 22.3 While it is recognised that there is no requirement in the 2003 act to do so, applicants may find that it helps the licensing process to provide a copy of the completed risk-assessment relating to the protection of children from harm to the child safeguarding officer and the trading standards team when submitting the application.
- 22.4 This section of the policy is intended to provide a guide to prospective licence applicants as to the types of controls that may be appropriate for the promotion of the protection of children from harm licensing objective. It is neither intended to provide a definitive list of preventative measures nor will the controls listed be appropriate in every circumstance. Applicants should note that where its discretion is engaged following the consideration of relevant representations, the licensing authority will consider attaching appropriate conditions to protect children from harm.
- 22.5 **Access to licensed premises**
The act makes it an offence to permit children under the age of 16, who are not accompanied by an adult to be present on premises being used exclusively or primarily for the supply of alcohol for consumption on those premises, under the authorisation of a premises licence, club premises certificate or where that activity is carried on under the authority of a temporary event notice. In addition, it is an offence to permit children under 16 who are not accompanied by an adult, between midnight and 0500 at other premises supplying alcohol for consumption on the premises, under any such authority.
- 22.6 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. While the council would encourage applicants to make provision for the access of children, where appropriate, conditions restricting the access of children will be strongly considered in circumstances where:
- Adult entertainment is provided.
 - A member or members of the current management have been convicted for serving alcohol to minors or with a reputation for allowing underage drinking.
 - It is known that unaccompanied children have been allowed access.
 - There is a known association with drug taking or drug dealing.
 - The premises are used exclusively or primarily for the sale of alcohol for consumption upon the premises.

- 22.7 Applicants must be clear in their operating schedules about the activities intended to be provided and the times at which these shall take place, in order to help determine when it is not appropriate for children to enter the premises.

Conditions should reflect the licensable activities taking place on the premises. Consideration should be given to appropriate conditions

- Restricting the hours when children are present
- Restricting or excluding children under a specified age when certain particular specified activities are taking place
- Restricting the parts of the premises to which children may have access;
- Age restrictions (below 18)
- Requirements for an accompanying adult
- Full exclusion of people under the age of 18 years from the premises

22.8 The purchase and consumption of alcohol by children and young persons

This Authority is committed to tackling the illegal sale of alcohol to children, including proxy sales when adults buy alcohol for children. Licensees are expected to have robust management arrangements in place to prevent all staff making underage sales. This Authority will take appropriate action, including the review of licenses, where sales persist.

- 22.9 The UK has one of the highest rates amongst European countries of admissions to hospital or A&E due to alcohol use by 15-16 year olds.

- 22.10 Frequency of drinking is associated with offending in children and young people. The 2004 Offending, Crime and Justice Survey found those who drank alcohol once a week or more committed a disproportionate volume of crime, accounting for 37% of all offences but only 14% of respondents.

- 22.11 The borough carries out alcohol test purchase campaigns, while the compliance rates are seen to be improving over the years, the rate of test purchase failures remains a concern. It is important that compliance rates are further improved.

22.12 Age verification policies – Mandatory condition

The following mandatory licence condition must be attached to all premises licences and club premises certificates issued by this authority.

- The premises licence holder or club premises certificate holder must ensure that an age verification policy applies to the premises in relation to the sale of alcohol. This must as a minimum require individuals who appear to the responsible person to be under 18 years of age to produce upon request, before being served alcohol, identification bearing their photograph, date of birth, and a holographic mark

22.13 Age verification policies-applicants considerations.

The trading standards service, in its role as responsible authority, considers each individual licence application received by the licensing authority and makes recommendations on the appropriate range of management controls around this issue. The service's recommended approach to controlling under-age sales is set out below. As a minimum it is recommended that:

- That an age verification scheme is established and maintained that requires the production of evidence of age (comprising any Proof of Age Standards Scheme (PASS) accredited card or passport or driving licence) from any person appearing to staff engaged in selling or supplying alcohol to be under the age of 18 and who is attempting to buy alcohol.
- That notices be displayed informing customers and staff that sales of alcohol will not be made to under 18s and that age verification will be required.
- That evidence of the scheme (in the form of documented procedures) is maintained and

made available for inspection by authorised officers.

22.14 However, the service recommends that as best management practice

- That “Challenge 25” is supported as part of the age verification scheme established. The scheme should require the production of evidence of age (comprising any PASS accredited card or passport or driving licence) from any person appearing to staff engaged in selling or supplying alcohol to be under the age of 25 and who is attempting to buy alcohol.
- That “Challenge 25” notices be displayed informing customers and staff that sales of alcohol will not be made to anyone appearing to be under 25 unless they can prove they are 18 or over.
- That evidence of the scheme (in the form of documented procedures) is maintained and made available for inspection by authorised officers.
- That all staff involved in the sale of alcohol shall be trained in the age verification scheme and records of such training shall be retained on the premises and made available for inspection by authorised officers.
- That an incident log shall be maintained and details of all age related refusals recorded. This book shall be reviewed monthly by the DPS and any actions taken recorded in the book and signed off by the DPS. This log shall be retained on the premises and made available for inspection by authorised officers.
- That if a CCTV recording system is installed inside the premises, it shall be positioned to capture the sale of alcohol. A library of recordings taken by the system shall be maintained for 31 days and made available to authorised officers upon request.
- That a personal licence holder shall be on the premises at all times that alcohol is supplied.
- That an EPOS (electronic point of sale) system is installed at the premises, it shall be configured to prompt the operator to check proof of age when an alcoholic product is scanned. This prompt should require the operator to confirm the purchaser is over 18 before the next item can be scanned or the transaction completed.
- That the DPS shall ensure that, as far as is reasonably practical, alcohol is displayed in an area which can be constantly monitored or supervised by staff, separate from goods likely to be purchased by persons under 18.
- That, if any advertising campaigns or promotions of alcohol are planned, the premises licence holder shall ensure they are carried out in a socially responsible manner and that they do not encourage irresponsible drinking. If authorised officers raise concerns about any promotion the premises licence holder shall discontinue it.

11.15 While this is intended as guidance only, this authority recommends that all operators should give careful consideration to introducing these controls into their management practices and including them within their operating schedules.

Trading standards also provides practical support to licensees. This includes:

- Running a local PASS approved proof of age card scheme.
- Provision of a range of downloadable business advice information leaflets.
- Free retailer support materials such as refusals registers, signage, posters and point of sale material.

22.16 In detailing the council’s recommended approach to under-age sales it is recognised that some sales may be made through intimidation or fear. Licensees experiencing such problems are advised to discuss their situation with licensing or trading standards officers.

22.17 Children and responsible drinks promotions

The Portman Group operates, on behalf of the alcohol industry, the ‘Code of Practice of the Naming, Packaging and Promotion of Alcoholic Drinks’ to ensure that alcohol is marketed responsibly and only at adults.

The Code applies to all alcohol marketing (including naming, packaging, sponsorship, point of sale and brand merchandising) which is primarily UK targeted and not already subject to

regulation by the Advertising Standards Authority (ASA) or Ofcom.

The Code can be viewed at <http://www.portmangroup.org.uk/codes/alcohol-marketing/code-of-practice/code-of-practice>. This authority commends the Code accordingly.

22.18 Children and cinemas – Mandatory licence condition

Where premises licences incorporate film exhibitions as a licensable activity the following mandatory condition will be imposed:

- The admission of children to films is to be restricted in accordance with recommendations given either by a body designated under section 4 of the Video Recordings Act 1984 specified in the licence (currently the British Board of Film Classification) or by the licensing authority itself.

Applicants are expected to include within their operating schedule arrangements for restricting children from viewing age-restricted films.

Information regarding the classification of films by the council can be requested from the licensing service.

22.19 Regulated entertainment provided for children

Where entertainments or facilities generally are provided specifically for children, applicants are asked to demonstrate within their application

- That the company / organisation has a policy or statement on keeping children safe from harm
- How employees or contracted agencies will be made aware of the company's / organisation's policy / statement on keeping children safe from harm
- That recruitment processes for staff who may have to deal direct with children under the age of 18 seek to ensure, as best the company / organisation can, that the appointed applicant has not been known to have harmed children
- That there will be clear expectations on staff with regard to their personal conduct in direct relations with children under 18 and guidance on what is appropriate in dealing with specific situations which may arise
- There are systems in place and that staff are aware of them for dealing with possible abuse or violence to children from other users of the licensed facility
- There are clear and accessible complaints systems for children to report if they have been harmed and that there are clear whistle-blowing procedures for staff who may have concerns about the welfare of children on the premises
- That all duty managers or staff in charge of the premises are aware of how to refer any concerns about the welfare of children to the local police, education authority or social services as necessary

22.20 Where a theatrical entertainment is specially presented for children, the council advises the presence of sufficient adult staff to control access and egress of children and to protect them from harm as follows –

- (1) 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
- (2) No child (unless accompanied by an adult) to be permitted in the front row of any balcony
- (3) No standing to be permitted in any part of the auditorium during the performance

22.21 Raising awareness of child sexual exploitation and dealing with the risk.

The risks will vary from premises to premises depending on the type of licensing activity and the age of the children. Young children may be at risk if they are not properly supervised or are exposed to adults who have become intoxicated. Young children can be dangerously intoxicated by quite small quantities of alcohol, so care needs to be taken to clear used glasses to protect

them from this risk. Young teenagers may attempt to buy and consume alcohol and then become vulnerable because their judgement is impaired, this could put them in danger from getting involved in fights, from drink driving or from sexual predators.

All children are at risk of adults who are viewed as a danger to them. Care must be taken when staff are appointed to ensure that such individuals are not placed in an environment where they can exploit their position.

Adult entertainment is not suitable for children. At premises where such entertainment is allowed arrangements must be enforced to ensure that children are not exposed to any inappropriate acts or material.

22.22 Steps to reduce risks to children and young persons

- Use clear signs so that people are aware when and where children are welcome in the premises
- Display signs and adhere to laws relating to alcohol and children
- Have a clear policy for dealing with children on their premises, e.g. age, thresholds, supervision, expectations of adults, timings, etc.
- Age-identification procedures used – national, local, premises schemes
- How expectations on adults are enforced e.g. instructions to staff
- Vetting procedures for staff, to ensure that no unsuitable adults are employed
- Staff should be easily identifiable (uniform or badge) and aware of safeguarding issues
- Policy on clearing glasses to minimise opportunities for children to access left-over alcohol
- Minimise the risk of passive smoking with clearly defined 'smoking' areas to which children have no access.
- Use CCTV to monitor the premises/event including toilet and play areas.

22.23 The risks vary depending on the style and character of the business but premises can be involved in the following ways:

- If an adult venue (night clubs/sex entertainment venue) is frequented by underage customers this can attract perpetrators; or if a premises (or event) hosts under 18 events or mixed age activities
- Where underage drinking takes place, children and young people are vulnerable as their judgement is impaired
- There is a risk of child sexual exploitation (CSE) at premises where goods or services can be offered in exchange for sexual favours (such as free food, transport, drinks, cigarettes, or free access to a venue). This can happen if a perpetrator is employed there (or works voluntarily) and has regular or private contact with children
- Children and young people are vulnerable in areas of premises that are not monitored (such as toilets, beer gardens)
- Risk may present if information technology is in use at a premises (internet, mobile phones/cameras/video recorders)
- Premises providing facilities for private parties, private dancing/entertainment booths or overnight accommodation may be vulnerable to child sexual exploitation

22.24 What can licensees do to manage this risk?

Under the Licensing Act 2003, the 'due diligence' defence can be used to protect your business, if you can demonstrate that all reasonable steps have been taken to manage risk. Here are some suggested safeguarding measures to help evidence 'due diligence' and keep children safe:

- Undertake a written children and young people's risk assessment and use it to inform your operating policy and staff training
- Staff should be trained to recognise indicators of child sexual exploitation and know how to report concerns
- Staff should be trained to operate an age verification scheme, know what types of identification are acceptable and to recognise signs of proxy purchase of alcohol
- Staff training records should be maintained

- Activity at the premises should be monitored (for example using CCTV or by regular patrols. Patrol records should be maintained)
- Suspicious activity should be reported to the police (including details such as vehicle registration numbers, description of individuals) and should be recorded in your incident log
- If you, or your staff, are in a situation involving the supervision of a vulnerable young person at your premise, it is important to follow a consistent and auditable protocol.
- If you have a delivery service (for example hot food) enforce a Code of conduct to promote good safeguarding when deliveries are made to unaccompanied children.

The authority recognises that training is a key factor for applicants to demonstrate and evidence how they will monitor and maintain standards to promote the licensing objectives. Applicants are recommended to use specialised accredited training providers where appropriate.

22.25 Film classifications

Where a Premises Licence authorises the exhibition of films, the licence must include a condition requiring the admission of children to films to be restricted in accordance with:

- EITHER the BBFC classification;
- OR where the film is not classified by the BBFC, any recommendations made by the licensing authority.

In accordance with the Guidance issued under s182 of the Licensing Act 2003, the licensing authority shall concern itself primarily with the protection of children from harm when classifying films. It will not use its powers to censor films save where there is clear cause to believe that this is required to promote the Licensing Objectives.

22.26 The Guidance states: 'The protection of children from harm includes the protection of children from moral, psychological and physical harm and this would include the protection of children from too early an exposure to strong language and sexual expletives, for example, in the context of film exhibitions or where adult entertainment is provided.'

22.27 The licensing authority considers the classification system used by the BBFC to be nationally understood and accepted. It will therefore use this system and any amendments thereto, as a reference point for determining its recommendation(s) on the restriction of access of children to the film(s). It should be noted however that the licensing authority is not obliged to follow these guidelines.

22.28 Requests for certification by the licensing authority should be made at least 28 days in advance of the proposed screening date and submitted to the Licensing Unit.

Requests should include:

- a DVD copy of the film
- details of any existing classification issued by an existing classification body, whether within or outside the UK
- a synopsis identifying the material within the film considered by the exhibitor to be likely to have a bearing on the age limit for the audience for exhibition of the film
- such recommendation as may have been made by the film-maker upon age limit for the intended audience for exhibition of the film
- proposal of age restriction by the applicant

22.29 Applicants should note that where its discretion is engaged following the consideration of relevant representations, the Licensing Authority will consider attaching appropriate conditions

Section

23 Guide to Licensing Policy- How can we help?

23.1 Residents can play a significant role in contributing to the effective implementation of this Licensing Policy. The impact of licensed premises will naturally be most felt at a local level and it

is important that residents and businesses have an active involvement in the licensing process and understand how they can do this. In order for premises to provide any of the above activities, the operator must obtain authorisation from Haringey in its role as licensing authority.

The authorisation may be in the form of a Premises Licence, a Club Premises Certificate or a Temporary Event Notice.

Where an application for a new Premises Licence or Club Premises Certificate is made to the licensing authority or for variation of an existing licence or certificate, consultation is required with Responsible Authorities as defined under the Licensing Act 2003. Details of the Responsible Authorities can be found at Appendix 1.

23.2 Relevant information for residents and other persons

An application will consist of (among other things) an operating schedule, which details the licensable activities applied for as well as specifying during which times and on which days they would be conducted. In the operating schedule, the licensee also sets out any steps they propose to take in order to address the four Licensing Objectives.

Local residents and businesses can play an important role in the licensing process as it will be they who are most likely to be directly affected. This section provides useful information on understanding how to find out about applications and submit any comments (representations) in respect of them. Representations do not have to be objections and can be made in support of an application.

In this section, references to 'licences' shall also be relevant to 'Club Premises Certificates'. Further useful information and guidance can be found on the Council's website at www.haringey.gov.uk/licensing and also at <https://www.gov.uk/alcohol-licensing>.

23.3 Finding out about the application

Applicants for new licences and variations to existing licences are required to advertise the application in two ways by:

1. Placing a notice at or on the premises
 - On A4 (or larger) pale blue paper (or on white paper, in the case of an application for a Minor Variation)
 - Printed legibly in black ink or typed in a font of at least 16 point
 - Placed prominently at or on the premises where it can be conveniently read from the exterior of the premises
 - Placed every 50 metres on the external perimeter of the premises abutting any highway (where applicable).
- 2 . Placing a notice in a newspaper (not applicable for a Minor Variation)
 - Newspaper circulation must be in the vicinity of the premises (or if there isn't a local paper, in a local newsletter or circular)
 - Advertisement will be at least once in the ten days following the application being given to the licensing authority.

23.4 Both of these notices are required to give a brief description of the application. A notice will also be published through the Council's website (www.haringey.gov.uk) outlining key details in respect of an application, including:

- The name of the applicant or club;
- The postal address of the applicant or club;
- The postal address and, where applicable, the internet address where we keep our licensing register and where and when the record of the application may be inspected;
- The date by which representations from responsible authorities or other persons should be received and how these representations should be made; and
- That it is an offence to knowingly or recklessly make a false statement in connection with an application and the maximum fine for which a person is liable on summary conviction for the offence.

It is advised to regularly check the Council's register of licence applications and notices on premises in your local area.

23.5 Representations

If you want your views to be considered by the Council in respect of a particular application, you must submit a 'relevant representation'. A relevant representation must:

- (a) be made by any person or Responsible Authority (see Appendix 1)
- (b) be made in writing to the licensing authority
- (c) be received by the licensing authority no later than 28 days after the date the application was made (ten days for a minor variation)
- (d) relate to the likely effect of the granting of the application upon one or more of the

Licensing Objectives, which are:

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

Potential issues could include noise or disturbance from the premises, previous examples of crime and disorder associated with the premises, litter problems associated with the premises, or provision of activities not suitable for children where children could be admitted. Any representation that is considered as frivolous or vexatious by the licensing authority will not be accepted.

Representations may be made by email and the licensing authority does not require email representations to be followed up with a hard copy. Representations should be made to:

By post: By email:

The Licensing Team
Level 1, River Park House
225 High Road
London N22 8HQ
Licensing@haringey.gov.uk

23.6 Good practice for making a representation

- In accordance with (d) above, you should demonstrate how your representation affects the promotion of the Licensing Objectives.
- Provide an evidential base for the grounds of the representation, which could include written logs of problems, details of previous complaints, photographs or video evidence of the particular issues.
- Ensure as far as possible that the representation is specific to the premises.
- Consult the Licensing Policy, If you consider that an application has not addressed any particular issues around the four licensing objectives, then you should highlight these and explain your reasons why you think these issues should be addressed.
- Consider how you would like the issues to be addressed. For example, you may wish to propose additional or alternative conditions to those proposed in the application's operating schedule. Alternatively, you may wish to propose restricted hours or licensable activities.
- If you are making a representation in support of an application, explain how the proposed application would promote the Licensing Objectives.
- Representations will not be considered if they are considered 'frivolous' or 'vexatious' by the licensing authority. 'Frivolous' and 'vexatious' have their ordinary meaning; therefore, the licensing authority might disregard representations that are made because of a business dispute between rivals or representations that lack seriousness.

23.7 Disclosure of personal details of persons making representations

The licensing authority is required to provide the licence applicant with copies of any relevant representations received in respect of the application.

The licensing authority may consider withholding some or all of a person's personal details where that person can demonstrate they have a genuine and well-founded fear of intimidation and the circumstances justify such action.

The withholding of personal details by the licensing authority will only be taken in exceptional circumstances and any person requesting their details to be withheld will be expected to demonstrate why such action is necessary.

Where a person who has concerns over an application but does not wish their personal details to be disclosed, alternative approaches include requesting a local councillor to submit a representation based on their concerns, or alternatively providing details on how the licensing

objectives are likely to be undermined to a responsible authority, who may make representation, if they consider it justifiable and appropriate to do so.

23.8 The role of councillors

Councillors are able to make their own representations in their capacity as a member of the Council. If you have concerns over a premises and do not wish to submit a representation yourself, an alternative is to contact your local councillor to enquire whether they will make a representation. However, it is a matter for members whether they accept and it is recommended that such requests are made in writing so that any request can be clearly demonstrated.

Additionally, if you have made a representation, you can nominate any person, including a local councillor, to represent you at the hearing to determine the application. It is your responsibility to ensure that the nominated person is available and willing to represent you.

As above, any request should be made in writing so that the licensing authority can be satisfied the person has been nominated by you.

Where relevant representations are received in respect of an application, it will be determined at a hearing by a subcommittee of three members from the Council's Licensing Committee. The licensee and any party who has submitted a relevant representation (or their representatives) may attend in order to make submissions to the sub committee.

23.9 All applications will be considered on their own merit. Following such a hearing, the Licensing Sub committee can:

- (a) Grant the application as applied for; or
- (b) Grant the application with restricted licensable activities/hours than those applied for and/or impose additional conditions, where considered appropriate for the promotion of the Licensing Objectives; or
- (c) Refuse the application

There is a right of appeal to the Magistrates' Court against the decision of the Licensing Subcommittee by any party to the original hearing.

23.10 Licensed premises are an integral part of our communities and this Licensing Policy is a key tool in ensuring the different circumstances of our neighbourhoods are taken into account when considering licence applications.

23.11 Haringey, as the licensing authority, is committed to ensuring that licensed premises are an asset to their locality and respect the character and identity of the area through the implementation of this Licensing Policy. However, where licensed premises fail to promote the Licensing Objectives, the licensing authority will take appropriate steps to address any such licence-related issues.

23.12 The licensing authority considers it extremely important that licensed premises operate as good neighbours within their community. Operators of licensed premises are encouraged to consult with local residents and businesses prior to submitting applications to ensure they are aware of, and can address, any needs or concerns they may have. Additionally, existing licensed premises are encouraged to have regular dialogue with residents and businesses in the local area in ensuring the promotion of the Licensing Objectives on an ongoing basis.

24 Section Compliance and Enforcement

It is essential that licensed premises comply with the terms of their licence as well as other requirements of the Licensing Act. Equally important is ensuring that premises not licensed to provide licensable activities are prevented from doing so. The licensing authority works particularly closely with the Responsible Authorities, including its partners such as the Police and Fire Authority, based upon the principles of partnership working, in order to most effectively address licensing-related issues.

24.1 Enforcement action has been taken in respect of issues including unlicensed premises, underage sales, and breaches of licence condition by the Responsible Authorities such as the Police, Environmental Health and Trading Standards. The licensing authority takes a risk-based and proportionate approach to regulatory enforcement and monitoring in relation to the likely impact of the premises upon crime and disorder, public nuisance, problems concerning public safety and the protection of children from harm. Therefore, higher-risk and problem premises will be targeted for enforcement activity whereas a lighter touch approach will be

adopted for low risk, well-run premises. Failure to promote the Licensing Objectives may result in licence review and the possible implementation of sanctions by the Licensing Committee, including removal of licensable activities, reductions in hours or, ultimately, revocation of the licence. Additionally, where offences are committed, prosecution may be considered. The licensing authority and partner agencies shall continue to work with the licensed trade through the provision of advice, education and training, information, promotion of good practice and behaviour.

24.2 The principles of enforcement for the licensing authority focus on:

- Taking firm action against those who flout the law or act irresponsibly
- Assisting businesses and others in meeting their legal obligations
- Promptly acting on issues of concern to local communities.

The Responsible Authorities (see Appendix 1) are available to provide advice and support for licensees as well as members of the public in relation to any problems they may be encountering relevant to licensed premises.

24.3 All enforcement actions are taken by the range of enforcement agents located within the council's community safety and enforcement division (including the licensing service) and are governed by the council's enforcement policy. In line with best practise all enforcement actions will be fair, consistent, transparent and proportionate. A copy of our enforcement policy may be obtained from the licensing service. Licensing@haringey.gov.uk

24.4 All proactive premises inspections will be undertaken on a risk-assessed 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.

24.5 Other enforcement activities will be intelligence led using the full range of available information sources, including using complaints and referrals from the local community and reports from officers and partner agencies. As part of the "better regulation initiative" and in order to promote effective use of enforcement resources and reduce the burden on business, the various enforcement agencies involved may from time to time look at references normally dealt with by other relevant agencies during the course of premises visits. Where issues are identified under those other agencies remit (for instance where a licensing officer notes a fire safety matter) this will be brought to the attention of the person in charge and the matter may be referred on to the agency involved. Where appropriate advice and guidance will be given.

24.6 This approach is supported and facilitated by the partnership night-time economy team; regular liaison meetings between the licensing service and the police licensing teams; meetings of the primary responsible authorities; and through the partnership tasking group, and local licensing enforcement group. All complaints and referrals made to such liaison meetings will be investigated appropriately. The night-time economy team also intends to provide a high-visibility reassuring presence and to establish good working relationships with venue front of house and management staff. Random visits will be made to premises to further these aims.

Investigations may be undertaken through a range of means including overt and covert operations. This could include covert observations on premises to ensure opening hours restrictions are being complied with. In addition, weights and measures officers from the council's trading standards service or officers from the police authority will carry out covert test purchases of age restricted products including alcohol. This means underage, or young looking, volunteers are deployed to attempt to buy age restricted products or services. These tests are conducted to check compliance with the law and age verification policies (eg Challenge 25 scheme).

24.7 Additionally, this authority recognises the important role played in preventing crime and disorder by the Security Industry Authority by ensuring that door supervisors are properly licensed and, in partnership with the police and other agencies, that security companies are not being used as fronts for serious and organised criminal activity. This authority will look to co-operate with the SIA as far as possible and as part of this co-operation has authorised officers to act under the powers of the Private Security Industry Act 2001.

24.8 However, it remains the over-riding intention of this authority, the police and the other relevant enforcement agents to work together at all times with responsible licence holders and operators

to help run successful venues and facilities that play a positive role within the local community. We will look to provide support, advice and education and give early warning of any concerns identified at any premises. In return we expect licence holders to act responsibly and work together with us. However, the authorities will use the range of enforcement powers made available under the Act where individuals act with disregard to their responsibilities.

In demonstration of this, this authority will provide induction meetings with new licensed operators, intended to make clear the responsibilities of and expectations made of operators and the support that can be expected in return.

This authority also supports pub and club watch and is willing to support business led initiatives intended to help promote the licensing objectives. Together we will ensure that Haringey remains a great place to live, work and visit.

25. Pubwatches and Off-licence Forums

Such schemes are demonstrations of good practice by the licensed trade and are supported by the Council as well as partner agencies such as the Police and the NHS. Haringey will encourage licensees to participate in such local groups, or for them to seek to establish new ones where none currently exist. We will endeavour to provide as much support as possible to any members of the trade looking to work together with neighbouring residents and businesses to ensure the promotion of the Licensing Objectives.

26. Best Bar None

The Best Bar None is an awards scheme for licensed premises, currently running in over 80 locations across the UK. Best Bar None schemes provide an incentive for the operators of licensed premises to improve their standards of operation to the level of a commonly agreed national benchmark.

CONTACT DETAILS

THE LICENSING SERVICE

Advice and Guidance

Further details of the licensing application processes and copies of application forms can be obtained from the licensing service. You can contact the service

In writing

The Licensing Service
River Park House, Level 1, 225 High Road , Wood Green, London
N22

By phone: Customer service centre on
0208489 1335

By e-mail: licensing@haringey.gov.uk

By visiting the web site: <http://www.haringey.gov.uk>

Responsible Authorities –APPENDIX 1A

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| <p>Licensing Authority London Borough of Haringey Licensing Team Level 1 River Park House 225 High Road Wood Green London N22 8HQ</p> <p>Tel: 0208 489 8232 Fax: 0208 489 5528 Email licensing@haringey.gov.uk</p> | <p>Police Metropolitan Police Service Quicksilver Patrol Base Unit 1 Quicksilver Place Western Road Wood Green London N22 6UH</p> <p>Tel: 0203 276 0150 Fax: 0203 276 0140</p> |
| <p>Fire LFEPA Fire Safety Regulation: North West Area 1 London Fire Brigade 169 Union Street London SE1 0LL</p> <p>Tel 0208 555 1200 X53252</p> | <p>Children's and Young Peoples Service. River Park House 225 High Road , Wood Green London N22</p> |
| <p>Planning & Regeneration Service Group Level 2 River Park House 225 High Road Wood Green London N22 8HQ</p> <p>Tel: 0208 489 1000 Fax: 0208 489 5220 Email: development.control@haringey.gov.uk</p> | <p>Health, Safety & Food Protection Group Level 6 Alexandra House 10 Station Road London N22 7TR</p> <p>Tel: 0208 489 8229 Fax 020 8489 5528 Email frontline@haringey.gov.uk</p> |
| <p>Trading Standards Level 1 River Park House 225 High Road London N22 8HQ</p> <p>Tel 020 8489 5134 Fax 020 8489 5554 Email tradingstandards@haringey.gov.uk</p> | <p>Building Control Level 6 River Park House 225 High Road Wood Green N22 8HQ</p> <p>Tel 020 8489 5504 Fax 020 8489 5229 Email building.control@haringey.gov.uk</p> |
| <p>Director of Public Health London Borough of Haringey Level 4 River Park House 225 High Road London N22 8HQ</p> | <p>The Enforcement Response Service (Noise) Level 6 Alexandra House 10 Station Road Wood Green N22 7TR</p> <p>Tel: 020 8489 1000 Email: enforcement.response@haringey.gov.uk</p> |

