

Statutory Licensing Sub-Committee

18th July 2017

Consideration of a Temporary Event Notice



Report of Jane Robinson, Corporate Director, Adult & Health Services

Name of Premises User: Mr Stephen Metcalf

1. Summary

The Sub-Committee is asked to consider an objection notice served by Durham Constabulary, in response to a Temporary Event Notice (TEN) given under Part 5 of the Licensing Act 2003 relating to:

The Olive Grove
Half Moon Lane
Spennymoor
Co Durham DL16 6HQ

Officers are unable to determine this matter due to an objection notice being received from Durham Constabulary on the basis that the event will undermine the licensing objective, the Prevention of Crime and Disorder.

2. Details of the Notice

On 7th July 2017, the premises user, Mr Stephen Metcalf, served a Temporary Event Notice for The Olive Grove, Half Moon Lane, Spennymoor, Co Durham. A copy of this notice is attached as Appendix 1.

The licensable activities that the premises user intends to carry out under the TEN are set out in the table below:

Licensable Activities	Date and Time
Sale by Retail of Alcohol (on the premises)	22 nd July until 28 th July 2017 12:00 hrs until 23:00 hrs

For Members Information: The Olive Grove previously held a premises licence issued under the Licensing Act 2003, however the licensing authority recently received information, confirmed via Companies House register, that on 4th August 2015 the company named as Olive Grove Durham Limited was dissolved. Under Section 27(1) of the Licensing Act 2003 a premises licence lapses if the company holding the licence is dissolved.

The licensing authority informed Mr Metcalf who is managing the Olive Grove that the premises licence had lapsed and the establishment did not have authorisation for

any licensable activities. Mr Metcalf therefore submitted temporary event notices to request the sale of alcohol.

For Members Information: The premises licence which lapsed did authorise Live Music (indoors) and Facilities for Making Music and Dancing (indoors) Monday to Saturday 11:00 hrs to 23:00 hrs Sunday 12:00 to 23:00 hrs. Recorded Music (indoors) and Sale of Alcohol (on and off sales) Monday to Wednesday 11:00 to 23:00 hrs, Thursday to Saturday 11:00 hrs to 00:00 hrs and Sunday 12:00 to 23:30 hrs

3. The Objection

On 12th July 2017, the Licensing Authority received an objection notice from Durham Constabulary on the grounds of the Prevention of Crime and Disorder and their objection is attached as Appendix 2.

On 11th July 2017, Environmental Health confirmed that they had no comments to make in relation to the Temporary Event Notice.

4. The Parties

The Parties to the hearing will be:

- Mr Stephen Metcalf (premises user)
- Durham Constabulary (Sgt Dickenson and DC Haythornwaite)

5. Durham County Council Statement of Licensing Policy

The Sub-Committee's attention is drawn to the following relevant part of the Policy:

- 7.0 - The Prevention of Crime and Disorder

Relevant information is attached at Appendix 3.

6. Section 182 Guidance

The Sub-Committee's attention is drawn to the Guidance issued under section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003 and in particular

- 2.1 – 2.7 Crime and Disorder
- 7.0 Temporary Event Notices

Relevant information is attached at Appendix 4.

7. For Decision

Members are requested to consider whether to allow the event to proceed and subsequently issue a notice of decision to the premises user and Durham Constabulary.

Alternatively, Members may wish to prohibit the event and subsequently issue a Counter Notice / Prescribed form of Notice and give reasons to both parties.

Background Papers:

- Durham County Council's Statement of Licensing Policy
- Guidance issued under section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003 (as amended April 2017)

Contact: Karen Robson

Tel: 03000 265104

Email: karen.robson2@durham.gov.uk

APPENDIX 1 – TEMPORARY EVENT NOTICE



* required information

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You can save the form at any time and resume it later. You do not need to be logged in when you resume.

System reference

Not Currently In Use

This is the unique reference for this application generated by the system.

Your reference

The Olive Grove

You can put what you want here to help you track applications if you make lots of them. It is passed to the authority.

Are you an agent acting on behalf of the applicant?

Yes No

Put "no" if you are applying on your own behalf or on behalf of a business you own or work for.

Applicant Details

* First name

Stephen

* Family name

Metcalfe

* E-mail

Main telephone number

()

Include country code.

Other telephone number

Indicate here if you would prefer not to be contacted by telephone

Are you:

Applying as a business or organisation, including as a sole trader

Applying as an individual

A sole trader is a business owned by one person without any special legal structure. Applying as an individual means you are applying so you can be employed, or for some other personal reason, such as following a hobby.

Continued from previous page...

Your Address

Address official correspondence should be sent to.

* Building number or name	The Olive Grove
* Street	Half Moon Lane
District	
* City or town	Spennymoor
County or administrative area	Co Durham
* Postcode	DL16 6HQ
* Country	United Kingdom

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APPLICATION DETAILS (See also guidance on completing the form, general notes and note 1)

Have you had any previous or maiden names?

Yes No

* Your date of birth

dd	mm	yyyy

Applicant must be 18 years of age or older

National Insurance number

--	--

This box need not be completed if you are an individual not liable to pay UK national insurance.

Place of birth

--	--

Correspondence Address

Is the address the same as (or similar to) the address given in section one?

Yes No

If "Yes" is selected you can re-use the details from section one, or amend them as required. Select "No" to enter a completely new set of details.

Building number or name	The Olive Grove
Street	Half Moon Lane
District	
City or town	Spennymoor
County or administrative area	Co Durham
Postcode	DL16 6HQ
Country	United Kingdom

Continued from previous page...

Additional Contact Details

Are the contact details the same as (or similar to) those given in section one?

Yes

No

If "Yes" is selected you can re-use the details from section one, or amend them as required. Select "No" to enter a completely new set of details.

E-mail

Telephone number

Other telephone number

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THE PREMISES

I, the proposed user, hereby give notice under section 100 of the Licensing Act 2003 of my proposal to carry out a temporary activity at the premises described below.

Give the address of the premises where you intend to carry on the licensable activities or if it has no address give a detailed description (including the Ordnance Survey references). [\(See also guidance on completing the form, note 2\)](#)

* Does the premises have an address?

Yes

No

Address

Is the address the same as (or similar to) the address given in section one?

Yes

No

If "Yes" is selected you can re-use the details from section one, or amend them as required. Select "No" to enter a completely new set of details.

* Building number or name

The Olive Grove

* Street

Half Moon Lane

District

* City or town

Spennymoor

County or administrative area

Co Durham

* Postcode

DL16 6HQ

* Country

United Kingdom

* Does a premises licence or club premises certificate have effect in relation to the premises (or any part of the premises)?

Neither

Premises licence

Club premises certificate

Location Details

* Provide further details about the location of the event

Sale of Alcohol at The Olive Grove Spennymoor whilst full premises licence is applied for

If you intend to use only part of the premises at this address or intend to restrict the area to which this notice applies, give a description and details below [\(see also guidance on completing the form, note 3\)](#)

Continued from previous page...

Describe the nature of the premises below (see also guidance on completing the form, note 4)

Pub Restaurant serving Food and Alcohol

Describe the nature of the event below (see also guidance on completing the form, note 5)

The event is to to be used to try and keep the premises open serving alcohol with food whilst a new premises license is applied for.

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LICENSABLE ACTIVITIES

State the licensable activities that you intend to carry on at the premises (see also guidance on completing the form, note 6):

- 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
- The giving of a late temporary event notice

Late notices can be given no later than 5 working days but no earlier than 9 working days before the event.
(See also guidance on completing the form, note 7).

Event Dates

There must be a period of at least 10 working days between the date you submit this form and the date of the earliest event when you will be using these premises for licensable activities.

State the dates on which you intend to use these premises for licensable activities

(see also guidance on completing the form, note 8)

Event start date

/ /
dd mm yyyy

The maximum period for using premises for licensable activities under the authority of a temporary event notice is 168 hours or seven days.

Event end date

/ /
dd mm yyyy

Continued from previous page...

State the times during the event period that you propose to carry on licensable activities (give times in 24 hour clock)

1200 to 2300

(see also guidance on completing the form, note 9)

State the maximum number of people at any one time that you intend to allow to be present at the premises during the times when you intend to carry on licensable activities, including any staff, organisers or performers

60

Note that the maximum number of people cannot exceed 499.

(see also guidance on completing the form, note 10)

If the licensable activities will include the supply of alcohol, state whether the supplies will be for consumption on or off the premises, or both

(see also guidance on completing the form, note 11):

- On the premises only
 Off the premises only
 Both

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RELEVANT ENTERTAINMENT (See also guidance on completing the form, note 12)

State if the licensable activities will include the provision of relevant entertainment. If so, state the times during the event period that you propose to provide relevant entertainment

none

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PERSONAL LICENCE HOLDERS (See also guidance on completing the form, note 13)

Do you currently hold a valid personal licence? Yes No

Provide the details of your personal licence below.

Issuing licensing authority

Licence number

Date of issue

 - -

dd mm yyyy

Date of expiry

 / /

dd mm yyyy

Continued from previous page... Any further relevant details

Section 7 of 9

PREVIOUS TEMPORARY EVENT NOTICES (See also guidance on completing the form, note 14)

Have you previously given a temporary event notice in respect of any premises for events falling in the same calendar year as the event for which you are now giving this temporary event notice?

Yes

No

State the number of temporary event notices you have given for events in that same calendar year

1

Have you already given a temporary event notice for the same premises in which the event period:

a) Ends 24 hours or less before; or Yes

No

b) Begins 24 hours or less after the event period proposed in this notice?

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ASSOCIATES AND BUSINESS COLLEAGUES (See also guidance on completing the form, note 15)

Has any associate of yours given a temporary event notice for an event in the same calendar year as the event for which you are now giving a temporary event notice?

Yes

No

Has any associate of yours already given a temporary event notice for the same premises in which the event period:

a) Ends 24 hours or less before; or Yes

No

b) Begins 24 hours or less after the event period proposed in this notice?

Continued from previous page...

Has any person with whom you are in business carrying on licensable activities given a temporary event notice for an event in the same calendar year as the event for which you are now giving a temporary event notice?

Yes

No

Has any person with whom you are in business carrying on licensable activities already given a temporary event notice for the same premises in which the event period:

Yes

No

- a) Ends 24 hours or less before; or
- b) Begins 24 hours or less after the event period proposed in this notice?

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CONDITION (See also guidance on completing the form, note 17)

It is a condition of this temporary event notice that where the relevant licensable activities described in Sections 4 and 5 above include the supply of alcohol that all such supplies are made by or under the authority of the premises user.

PAYMENT DETAILS

This fee must be paid to the authority. If you complete the application online, you must pay it by debit or credit card.

This formality requires a fixed fee of £21

ATTACHMENTS

AUTHORITY POSTAL ADDRESS

Address

Building number or name

Street

District

City or town

County or administrative area

Postcode

Country

United Kingdom

DECLARATION (See also guidance on completing the form, note 18)

* The information contained in this form is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief

Continued from previous page...

- * I understand that it is an offence:
 - * (i) to knowingly or recklessly make a false statement in connection with this temporary event notice and that a person is liable on conviction for such an offence to a fine up to level 5 on the standard scale; and
 - * (ii) to permit an unauthorised licensable activity to be carried on at any place and that a person is liable on conviction for any such offence to a fine not exceeding £20,000, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or to both
- Ticking this box indicates you have read and understood the above declaration

This section should be completed by the applicant, unless you answered "Yes" to the question "Are you an agent acting on behalf of the applicant?"

* Full name

* Capacity

Date (dd/mm/yyyy)

Add another signatory

Once you're finished you need to do the following:

1. Save this form to your computer by clicking file/save as...
2. Go back to <https://www.gov.uk/apply-for-a-licence/temporary-event-notice/county-durham/apply-1> to upload this file and continue with your application.

Don't forget to make sure you have all your supporting documentation to hand.

APPENDIX 2 – DURHAM CONSTABULARY OBJECTION

Karen Robson

From: Michael Urwin <[redacted]>
Sent: 12 July 2017 10:55
To: Alcohol Harm Reduction Unit; Karen Robson; Carol Graham - Licensing Assistant (N'hoods)
Cc: Caroline Dickenson; Dean Haythornthwaite; Helen Robson
Subject: Objection - TEN application received - The Olive Grove, Spennymoor
Attachments: Olive Grove TEN's objection.docx

In relation in to the TENs received from The Olive Grove, Spennymoor – Durham Constabulary wish to object to this Temporary Event under the licensing objective Crime & disorder - please see the attached which gives the grounds for our objection in detail.

Please note - the matter will be dealt with by Sgt Caroline Dickenson - [redacted] due my impending period a leave.

Regards,



**Durham
Constabulary**
Alcopics Better Policing



Sgt 2100 Mick Urwin

Strategic Harm Reduction & Demand Management Command

Harm Reduction Unit

Annand House

John Street North

Meadowfield

Durham DH7 8RS

E-mail@ [m](mailto:mick.urwin@durham.policing.uk)

[uk](mailto:mick.urwin@durham.policing.uk)



: 0345 606 0365 Ext. 754994

**Durham Police objection to Temporary Event Notice given for
The Olive Grove, Half Moon Lane
Spennymoor
DL16 6HQ**



The Olive Grove is situated in the Half Moon Lane, Spennymoor and is described as being a pub/restaurant. Durham Constabulary records indicate that the license has lapsed and therefore there is no current licence in force in connection with the premises.

Durham Constabulary, under the licensing objective of Crime & Disorder, object to the Temporary Event Notice submitted by Mr Stephen Metcalf for the period from 22nd July 2017 to 28th July 2017, to sell alcohol between the hours of 12:00 – 23:00

Durham Constabulary were made aware at the end of June 2017 that an investigation had commenced by Licensing Authority enforcement officers into unauthorised licensable activities (namely the sale of alcohol) at the premises, contrary to **Section 136 of the Licensing Act 2003** which states :

A person commits an offence if –

(a) He/she carries on or attempts to carry on a licensable activity on or from any premises otherwise than under and in accordance with an authorisation, or

(b) He/she knowingly allows a licensable activity to be so carried on.

Durham Constabulary licensing staff attended the premises on 30th June together with a local authority licensing enforcement officer and seized the CCTV hard drive of the premises in order to preserve evidence as part of that investigation.

Durham Constabulary understand that offences have been identified from the CCTV footage and letters have been sent to the applicant and a staff member requesting them to attend the local authority licensing offices for interview in relation to this.

It is Durham Constabulary's submission that the applicant has been blatantly disregarding the Licensing Act. The licensing authority have communicated with the applicant previously and informed him that a licence is not in force for the premises – despite this the website for the venue is still promoting the sale of alcohol.

The following were taken from the venues website www.the-olive-grove.net on the 12th July 2017. -

**Thursday is specials Night
any 2 Main Meals off our
Thursday Evening Menu
and we will give you a bottle
of house wine**



Sample our Large Selection of Wines from around the World

There is no indication to potential customers that alcohol is not for sale – which is what Durham Constabulary would expect where a licence is not in force.

It is noted by Durham Constabulary that a previous TEN's was submitted for the period covering 1st July – 7th July 2017 – this was not objected to as when that TEN's was submitted and processed, Durham Constabulary were unaware of any investigation into possible licensing offences having been committed.

Durham Constabulary understand that the TEN's submitted is to allow the venue to remain open whilst a full licence application is progressed, However Durham Constabulary believe that the Temporary Event should not be allowed due to the current investigation being conducted and the activities of the venue undermining the Crime and Disorder objective.

**Sgt 2100 Mick Urwin
Harm Reduction Unit
Durham Constabulary**

APPENDIX 3 - STATEMENT OF LICENSING POLICY

DURHAM COUNTY COUNCIL STATEMENT OF LICENSING POLICY

7.0 The Prevention of Crime and Disorder

7.1 Licensed premises, especially those offering late night / early morning entertainment, alcohol and refreshment may sometimes, if not properly managed, become a source of public nuisance, generating crime and disorder problems.

7.2 As a matter of policy, the Licensing Authority will require every holder of a premises licence, club premises certificate or temporary event notice to be responsible for minimising the impact of crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour by their patrons both on and within the immediate vicinity of their premises, including for example on the pavement, in a beer garden or in a smoking shelter.

7.3 The Licensing Authority recommends that all applicants demonstrate in their Operating Schedules that suitable and sufficient measures, ranging from the design and layout of the premises through to the daily operation of the business have been identified and will be implemented and maintained with the intention of preventing crime and disorder. Procedures to deal with drunken customers, violence and anti social behaviour in and outside premises and the provision of closed circuit television in certain premises should be considered by applicants, licensees and event organisers when addressing this issue.

7.4 The Licensing Authority encourages Personal Licence holders to actively participate in established "Pubwatch" schemes, where issues relating to crime and disorder can be addressed. The Licensing Authority support involvement in "Best Bar None" initiative which enables premises to demonstrate good safe operating procedures. Such schemes have been very successful in reducing the negative impact of alcohol across a range of circumstances.

7.5 The Licensing Authority recognises and promotes effective and responsible management of all licensed and authorised premises through competent and efficient and regular instruction, recorded training, supervision of staff and the adoption of good practice, such as 'Challenge 25'. These are considered to be among the most important control measures for the achievement of all Licensing Objectives. The Licensing Authority will take a positive view of anyone who invests in appropriate training, and in particular nationally accredited qualifications tailored to the Licensing sector. Training records should be kept available for inspection by all enforcement agencies.

7.6 The application for premises licence must identify a Designated Premises Supervisor (DPS) who must also hold a Personal Licence. The DPS does not have to be present on the premises at all times when alcohol is being sold. However, the DPS and Premises Licence Holder remain responsible for the premises at all times. It is important that there is an accountable, responsible person present when alcohol is being sold or supplied to ensure, for example, that alcohol is not sold to persons who have had too much to drink, or to those under the age of 18 years.

7.7 Someone should always be present on premises or at an event during times when licensable activities are taking place who can discuss any problems or

issues arising from the licensable activities offered on the premises with officers from Licensing Authority and Police. The Licensing Authority considers it to be good practice if the DPS or Premises Licence Holder is present in the licensed area of the premises:

- Between 22:00 hours and closing time, when the premises is one that regularly opens after midnight for both regulated entertainment and the sale or supply of alcohol for consumption on the premises.
- At all times when the premises is a "vertical drinking establishment" where little or no seating is provided.
- At times where there is a substantial increase in customers i.e. for televised major sporting events etc.

7.8 The Licensing Authority will only impose a maximum number of people that can attend premises or an event where there is a clear and justifiable need in respect of that particular premises or event. Any such decision will be based on the nature and style of the operation. The Licensing Authority will consider information provided by the applicant and any other body, in particular the Council's Building Control Section, Environmental Health Section and the Durham and Darlington Fire and Rescue Service before setting a maximum number. Applicants will be expected to detail the arrangements that would be put in place e.g. provision of door staff to ensure that the permitted number of people attending the premises or event will not be exceeded.

7.9 Whenever security operatives/door supervisors are employed at licensed premises to carry out security functions they must be licensed by the Security Industry Authority (SIA). If a licensee directly employs security operatives they will need to be licensed by the SIA as a supervisor/manager.

7.10 The numbers of licensed door supervisors, both male and female, required at any premises will be dependent upon the nature of the activities licensed and the characteristics and capacity of the establishment and hours of trading.

7.11 In addition to the requirement of the Licensing Authority to promote the Licensing Objectives, the Council also has a duty under Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 to do all it reasonably can do to prevent crime and disorder in its area and to consider crime and disorder in its decision making process.

7.12 Toughened/Safety Glass Policy: Licensed venues that provide the sale or supply of alcohol for consumption on the premises should consider the introduction of toughened/safety glass. This policy expectation applies to those premises that would be considered as carrying a higher risk for potential crime and disorder. In particular it is expected in premises considered to be high volume vertical drinking establishments and those premises open beyond midnight in areas where there is a high concentration of venues (but not premises in those areas that are viewed as low risk in this context).

7.13 Drugs/Knives/Weapons: The Licensing Authority will expect licensees to take all reasonable steps to prevent the presence of drugs on licensed premises and to take appropriate steps to prevent drugs changing hands within the

premises in order to prevent tragedies as a result of drug misuse. The Licensing Authority will expect licensees to be familiar with the Home Office Drug Strategy booklet entitled Safer Clubbing (ISBN 1840827807) or other subsequent editions. The Licensing Authority also expects that licence holders will also take steps to prevent the presence of knives and other weapons on their premises and that a log be kept of all drug, knife and weapon incidents. Licence holders should also consider arranging training for their staff on drugs, knives and weapons and to have policies for dealing with the possession of drugs, knives and weapons and the supply of drugs.

APPENDIX 4 – SECTION 182 GUIDANCE

Crime and disorder

- 2.1 Licensing authorities should look to the police as the main source of advice on crime and disorder. They should also seek to involve the local Community Safety Partnership (CSP).
- 2.2 In the exercise of their functions, licensing authorities should seek to co-operate with the Security Industry Authority ("SIA") as far as possible and consider adding relevant conditions to licences where appropriate. The SIA also plays an important role in preventing crime and disorder by ensuring that door supervisors are properly licensed and, in partnership with police and other agencies, that security companies are not being used as fronts for serious and organised criminal activity. This may include making specific enquiries or visiting premises through intelligence led operations in conjunction with the police, local authorities and other partner agencies. Similarly, the provision of requirements for door supervision may be appropriate to ensure that people who are drunk, drug dealers or people carrying firearms do not enter the premises and ensuring that the police are kept informed.
- 2.3 Conditions should be targeted on deterrence and preventing crime and disorder including the prevention of illegal working in licensed premises (see paragraph 10.10). For example, where there is good reason to suppose that disorder may take place, the presence of closed-circuit television (CCTV) cameras both inside and immediately outside the premises can actively deter disorder, nuisance, anti-social behaviour and crime generally. Some licence holders may wish to have cameras on their premises for the prevention of crime directed against the business itself, its staff, or its customers. But any condition may require a broader approach, and it may be appropriate to ensure that the precise location of cameras is set out on plans to ensure that certain areas are properly covered and there is no subsequent dispute over the terms of the condition.
- 2.4 The inclusion of radio links and ring-round phone systems should be considered an appropriate condition for public houses, bars and nightclubs operating in city and town centre leisure areas with a high density of licensed premises. These systems allow managers of licensed premises to communicate instantly with the police and facilitate a rapid response to any disorder which may be endangering the customers and staff on the premises.
- 2.5 Conditions relating to the management competency of designated premises supervisors should not normally be attached to premises licences. It will normally be the responsibility of the premises licence holder as an employer, and not the licensing authority, to ensure that the managers appointed at the premises are competent and appropriately trained. The designated premises supervisor is the key person who will

usually be responsible for the day to day management of the premises by the premises licence holder, including the prevention of disorder. A condition of this kind may only be justified as appropriate in rare circumstances where it can be demonstrated that, in the circumstances associated with particular premises, poor management competency could give rise to issues of crime and disorder and public safety.

- 2.6 The prevention of crime includes the prevention of immigration crime including the prevention of illegal working in licensed premises. Licensing authorities should work with Home Office Immigration Enforcement, as well as the police, in respect of these matters. Licence conditions that are considered appropriate for the prevention of illegal working in licensed premises might include requiring a premises licence holder to undertake right to work checks on all staff employed at the licensed premises or requiring that a copy of any document checked as part of a right to work check are retained at the licensed premises.

7. Temporary Event Notices (TENs)

7.1 This Chapter covers the arrangements in Part 5 of the 2003 Act for the temporary carrying on of licensable activities which are not authorised by a premises licence or club premises certificate.

General

7.2 The system of permitted temporary activities is intended as a light touch process, and as such, the carrying on of licensable activities does not have to be authorised by the licensing authority on an application. 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 (a "temporary event notice" or "TEN").

7.3 The TEN must be given to the licensing authority in the form prescribed in regulations made under the 2003 Act. The form requires the user to describe key aspects of the proposed event, including the general nature of the premises and the event, the licensable activities intended to be carried on at the proposed event, including whether they will include any relevant entertainment as defined in Schedule 3 to the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982 (i.e. displays of nudity designed to sexually stimulate any member of the audience including, but not limited to, lap dancing and pole dancing).

7.4 Unless it is sent electronically, it must be sent to the relevant licensing authority, to the police and "local authority exercising environmental health functions" ("EHA") at least ten working days before the event. A premises user may also give a limited number of "late TENs" to the licensing authority less than 10 working days before the event to which they relate, although certain restrictions apply (see paragraphs 7.12-7.14). "Working day" under the 2003 Act means any day other than a Saturday, Sunday, Christmas Day, Good Friday or Bank Holiday. For limited purposes in relation to a TEN, the 2003 Act defines a "day" as a period of 24 hours beginning at midnight.

7.5 If a TEN is sent electronically via GOV.UK or the licensing authority's own facility, the licensing authority must notify the police and EHA as soon as possible and no later than the first working day after the TEN is given.

7.6 The police or EHA ("relevant persons" for the purposes of TENs) may intervene to prevent such an event taking place by sending an objection to the licensing authority, which the licensing authority must consider on the basis of the statutory licensing objectives and decide whether the event should go ahead. A relevant person may also intervene by agreeing a modification of the proposed arrangements directly with the TENs user (see paragraph 7.36). If a relevant person sends an objection, this may result in the licensing authority imposing conditions on a TEN but only where the venue at which the event is to be held has an existing premises licence or club premises certificate. When giving a TEN, the premises user should consider the promotion of the four licensing objectives. The licensing authority may only otherwise intervene if the statutory permitted limits on TENs would be exceeded (see paragraphs 7.15-7.22).

7.7 A TEN does not relieve the premises user from any requirements under planning law for appropriate planning permission where it is required.

Standard and late temporary event notices

- 7.8 There are two types of TEN: a standard TEN and a late TEN. These are subject to different processes: a standard notice is given no later than ten working days before the event to which it relates; and a late notice is given not before nine and not later than five working days before the event.

Standard temporary event notices

- 7.9 "Ten working days" (and other periods of days which apply to other requirements in relation to TENs) exclude the day the notice is received and the first day of the event.
- 7.10 The police and EHA have a period of three working days from when they are given the notice to object to it on the basis of any of the four licensing objectives.
- 7.11 Although ten clear working days is the minimum possible notice that may be given, licensing authorities should publicise their preferences in terms of advance notice and encourage premises users to provide the earliest possible notice of events planned by them. Licensing authorities should also consider publicising a preferred maximum time in advance of an event by when TENs should ideally be given to them.

Late temporary event notices

- 7.12 Late TENs are intended to assist premises users who are required for reasons outside their control to, for example, change the venue for an event at short notice. However, late TENs may, of course, be given in any circumstances providing the limits specified at paragraph 7.15 are not exceeded.
- 7.13 Late TENs can be given up to five working days but no earlier than nine working days before the event is due to take place and, unless given electronically to the licensing authority, must also be sent by the premises user to the police and EHA. A late TEN given less than five days before the event to which it relates will be returned as void and the activities to which it relates will not be authorised.
- 7.14 A key difference between standard and late TENs is the process following an objection notice from the police or EHA. Where an objection notice is received in relation to a standard TEN the licensing authority must hold a hearing to consider the objection, unless all parties agree that a hearing is unnecessary. If the police, EHA or both give an objection to a late TEN, the notice will not be valid and the event will not go ahead as there is no scope for a hearing or the application of any existing conditions.

Limitations

- 7.15 A number of limitations are imposed on the use of TENs by the 2003 Act:
- the number of times a premises user may give a TEN is 50 times in a calendar year for a personal licence holder and five times in a calendar year for other people;
 - the number of times a premises user may give a late TEN is limited to 10 times in a calendar year for a personal licence holder and twice for other people. Late TENs count towards the total number of permitted TENs (i.e. the limit of five TENs a year for non-personal licence holders and 50 TENs for personal licence holders). A notice that is given less than ten working days before the event to which it relates, when the premises user has already given the permitted number of late TENs in that calendar year, will be returned as void and the activities described in it will not be authorised.

- the number of times a TEN may be given for any particular premises is 12 times in a calendar year (the Deregulation Act 2015 has increased this number to 15 with effect from 1 January 2016);
- the maximum duration of an event authorised by a TEN is 168 hours (seven days);
- the maximum total duration of the events authorised by TENs in relation to individual premises is 21 days in a calendar year;
- the maximum number of people attending at any one time is 499; and
- the minimum period between events authorised under separate TENs in relation to the same premises (not including withdrawn TENs) by the same premises user is 24 hours.

7.16 Any associate, relative or business partner of the premises user is considered to be the same premises user in relation to these restrictions. The 2003 Act defines an associate, in relation to the premises user, as being:

- the spouse or civil partner of that person;
- a child, parent, grandchild, grandparent, brother or sister of that person;
- an agent or employee of that person; or
- the spouse or civil partner of a person listed in either of the two preceding bullet points.

7.17 A person living with another person as their husband or wife, is treated for these purposes as their spouse. 'Civil partner' has its meaning in the Civil Partnership Act 2004.

7.18 A TEN that is given may be subsequently withdrawn by the TEN user by giving the licensing authority a notice to that effect no later than 24 hours before the beginning of the event period specified in the TEN. Otherwise, the TEN will be included within the limits of TENs allowed in a given calendar year, even if the event does not go ahead.

7.19 Once these limits have been reached, the licensing authority should issue a counter notice (permitted limits) if any more are given. Proposed activities that exceed these limits will require a premises licence or club premises certificate.

7.20 TENs may be given in respect of premises which already have a premises licence or club premises certificate to cover licensable activities not permitted by the existing authorisation.

7.21 In determining whether the maximum total duration of the periods covered by TENs at any individual premises has exceeded 21 days, an event beginning before midnight and continuing into the next day would count as two days towards the 21-day limitation.

7.22 There is nothing in the 2003 Act to prevent notification of multiple events at the same time, provided the first event is at least ten working days away (or five working days away in the case of a late TEN). For example, an individual personal licence holder wishing to exhibit and sell beer at a series of farmers' markets may wish to give several notices simultaneously. However, this would only be possible where the limits are not exceeded in the case of each notice. Where the events are due to take place in different licensing authority (and police) areas, the respective licensing authorities and relevant persons would each need to be notified accordingly.

Who can give a temporary event notice?

Personal licence holders

- 7.23 A personal licence holder can give a TEN at any premises on up to 50 occasions in a calendar year. This limit is inclusive of any late TENs given in the same year. The use of each TEN must of course observe the limits described above, including the limit of 12 TENs in respect of each premises in a calendar year.

Non-personal licence holders

- 7.24 The 2003 Act provides that any individual aged 18 or over may give a TEN to authorise the carrying on of all licensable activities under the Licensing Act 2003, whether or not that individual holds a personal licence. Such an individual will not, therefore, have met the requirements that apply to a personal licence holder under Part 6 of the 2003 Act. Where alcohol is not intended to be sold, this should not matter. However, many events will involve a combination of licensable activities and the 2003 Act limits the number of notices that may be given by any non-personal licence holder to five occasions in a calendar year (inclusive of any late TENs in the same year). In every other respect, the Guidance and information set out in the paragraphs above applies.

Role of the licensing authority

- 7.25 The licensing authority must check that the limitations set down in Part 5 of the 2003 Act are being observed and intervene if they are not (see paragraph 7.15). For example, a TEN would be void unless there is a minimum of 24 hours between events notified by the same premises user, or an associate or someone who is in business with the relevant premises user in respect of the same premises. This is to prevent evasion of the seven day (or 168 hour) limit on such events and the need to obtain a full premises licence or club premises certificate for more major or permanent events. In addition, for these purposes, a TEN is treated as being from the same premises user if it is given by an associate.
- 7.26 Where the application is not within the statutory parameters described earlier, the licensing authority will issue a counter notice to the premises user.
- 7.27 Where the TEN is in order, the relevant fee paid and the event falls within the prescribed limits, the licensing authority will record the notice in its register and send an acknowledgement to the premises user (which may be given electronically). The licensing authority must do so, no later than the end of the first working day following the day on which it was received (or by the end of the second working day if it was received on a non-working day), unless an objection notice is received beforehand from the police or EHA on the basis of any of the four licensing objectives (see paragraphs below).
- 7.28 If the licensing authority receives an objection notice from the police or EHA that is not withdrawn, it must (in the case of a standard TEN only) hold a hearing to consider the objection (unless all parties agree that this is unnecessary). The licensing committee may decide to allow the licensable activities to go ahead as stated in the notice. If the notice is in connection with licensable activities at licensed premises, the licensing authority may also impose one or more of the existing licence conditions on the TEN (insofar as such conditions are not inconsistent with the event) if it considers that this is

appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives. If the authority decides to impose conditions, it must give notice to the premises user which includes a statement of conditions (a "notice (statement of conditions)") and provide a copy to each relevant party. Alternatively, it can decide that the event would undermine the licensing objectives and should not take place. In this case, the licensing authority must give a counter notice.

- 7.29 Premises users are not required to be on the premises during the event authorised by the TEN, but they will remain liable to prosecution for certain offences that may be committed at the premises during the period covered by it. These include, for example, the offences of the sale of alcohol to a person who is drunk; persistently selling alcohol to children and allowing disorderly conduct on licensed premises.
- 7.30 In the case of an event authorised by a TEN, failure to adhere to the requirements of the 2003 Act, such as the limitation of no more than 499 being present at any one time, would mean that the event was unauthorised. In such circumstances, the premises user would be liable to prosecution.
- 7.31 Section 8 of the 2003 Act requires licensing authorities to keep a register containing certain matters, including a record of TENs received. There is no requirement to record all the personal information given on a TEN.

Police and environmental health intervention

- 7.32 The system of permitted temporary activities gives police and EHAs the opportunity to consider whether they should object to a TEN on the basis of any of the licensing objectives.
- 7.33 If the police or EHA believe that allowing the premises to be used in accordance with the TEN will undermine the licensing objectives, they must give the premises user and the licensing authority an objection notice. The objection notice must be given within the period of three working days following the day on which they received the TEN.
- 7.34 Where a standard TEN was given, the licensing authority must consider the objection at a hearing before a counter notice can be issued. At the hearing, the police, EHA and the premises user may make representations to the licensing authority. Following the hearing, the licensing authority may decide to impose conditions which already apply to an existing premises licence or club premises certificate at the venue, or issue a counter notice to prevent the event going ahead. As noted above, there is no scope for hearings in respect of late TENs and if objections are raised by the police or EHA in relation to a late TEN, the notice will be invalid and the event will not go ahead.
- 7.35 Such cases might arise because of concerns about the scale, location, timing of the event or concerns about public nuisance. However, in most cases, where for example, alcohol is supplied away from licensed premises at a temporary bar under the control of a personal licence holder, (such as at weddings with a cash bar or small social or sporting events) this should not usually give rise to the use of these powers.

Modification

7.36 As noted above, the police or EHA (as “relevant persons”) may contact the premises user to discuss their objections and try to come to an agreement which will allow the proposed licensable activities to proceed. The TEN can be modified (for example, by changing the details of the parts of the premises that are to be used for the event, the description of the nature of the intended activities or their duration). The other relevant person has to agree for the modification to be made. There is no scope under the 2003

Act for the modification of a late TEN.

Applying conditions to a TEN

7.37 The 2003 Act provides that only the licensing authority can impose conditions to a TEN from the existing conditions on the premises licence or club premises certificate at the venue. The licensing authority can only do so:

- if the police or the EHA have objected to the TEN;
- if that objection has not been withdrawn;
- if there is a licence or certificate in relation to at least a part of the premises in respect of which the TEN is given;
- and if the licensing authority considers it appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives to impose one or more conditions.

7.38 This decision is one for the licensing authority alone, regardless of the premises user’s views or willingness to accept conditions. The conditions must be notified to the premises user on the form prescribed by regulations.

Hearings to impose conditions

7.39 Section 105 of the 2003 Act is clear that a licensing authority must hold a hearing to consider any objections from the police or EHA unless all the parties agree that a hearing is not necessary. If the parties agree that a hearing is not necessary and the licensing authority decides not to give a counter notice on the basis of the objection, it may impose existing conditions on the TEN.

Duty of premises users to keep and produce TENs

7.40 Where a TEN is not prominently displayed at the premises, the police and licensing officers have the right under sections 109(5) and (6) of the 2003 Act to request the premises user (or relevant nominated person who has the TEN in their custody) to produce the TEN for examination. If

the police do not intervene when a TEN is given, they will still be able to rely on their powers of closure under the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014³.