

Licensing forms guidance

Contains:

- Temporary Event Notice Application
- Minor variation to a Premises or Club Licence
- Application for the mandatory alcohol condition under the Licensing Act 2003 requiring a Designated Premises Supervisor in respect of a premises licence to be disapplied

Temporary Event Notice Application

General

In general, only the police may intervene on crime prevention grounds to prevent the occurrence of an event at which permitted temporary activities are to take place or to agree a modification of the arrangements for such an event. However, the licensing authority may intervene of its own volition by issuing a counter notice if the first, second and fourth of the limits set out below would be exceeded. If any of the limits below are breached or if a counter notice has been issued, any licensable activities taking place would be unauthorised and the premises user would be liable to prosecution. The limitations apply to:

- the number of times a person (the “premises user”) may give a temporary event notice (50 times per year for a personal licence holder and 5 times per year for other people);
- the number of times a temporary event notice may be given in respect of any particular premises (12 times in a calendar year);
- the length of time a temporary event may last for these purposes (96 hours);
- the maximum aggregate duration of the periods covered by temporary event notices at any individual premises (15 days per calendar year); and
- the scale of the event in terms of the maximum number of people attending at any one time (a maximum of 499).

For the purposes of determining the overall limits of 50 temporary event notices per personal licence holder (in a calendar year) and of 5 for a non-personal licence holder (in a calendar year), temporary event notices given by an associate or a person who is in business with a premises user (and that business involves carrying on licensable activities) count towards those totals. Note 13 below explains the definition of an “associate”

When permitted temporary activities take place, a premises user must ensure that either:

- a copy of the temporary event notice endorsed as acknowledged by the licensing authority is prominently displayed at the premises; or that
- the temporary event notice endorsed as acknowledged by the licensing authority is kept at the premises either in his own custody or in the custody of

a person present and working at the premises and whom he has nominated for that purpose.

Where the temporary event notice is in the custody of a nominated person, a notice specifying that fact and the position held by that person must be displayed prominently at the premises.

Where neither the temporary event notice nor a notice specifying the nominated person are displayed, a constable or an authorised person (for example, a licensing officer, fire officer or environmental health officer) may require the premises user to produce the temporary event notice for examination. Similarly, where the nominated person has the temporary event notice in his custody, a constable or authorised person may require that person to produce it for examination. Failure to produce the temporary event notice without reasonable excuse would be an offence.

It should also be noted that the following, among other things, are offences under the Licensing Act 2003:

- the sale or supply of alcohol to children under 18 years of age (maximum fine on conviction is a fine up to level 5 on the standard scale, currently £5,000);
- allowing the sale of alcohol to children under 18 (maximum fine on conviction is a fine up to level 5 on the standard scale, currently £5,000);
- knowingly allowing the consumption of alcohol on the premises by a person aged under 18 (maximum fine on conviction is a fine up to level 5 on the standard scale, currently £5,000);
- allowing disorderly behaviour on the premises (maximum fine on conviction is a fine up to level 3 on the standard scale, currently £1,000);
- the sale of alcohol to a person who is drunk (maximum fine on conviction is a fine up to level 3 on the standard scale, currently £1,000);
- obtaining alcohol for a person who is drunk (maximum fine on conviction is a fine up to level 3 on the standard scale, currently £1,000);
- knowingly allowing a person aged under 18 to make any sale or supply of alcohol unless the sale or supply has been specifically approved by the premises user or any individual aged 18 or over who has been authorised for this purpose by the premises user (maximum fine on conviction is a fine up to level 1 on the standard scale, currently £200); and
- knowingly keeping or allowing to be kept on the premises any smuggled goods which have been imported without payment of duty or which have otherwise been unlawfully imported (maximum fine on conviction is a fine up to level 3 on the standard scale, currently £1,000).

In addition, where the premises are to be used primarily or exclusively for the sale or supply of alcohol for consumption on the premises, it is an offence to allow children under 16 to be present when the premises are open for that purpose unless they are accompanied by an adult. In the case of any premises at which sales or supplies of alcohol are taking place at all, it is an offence for a child under 16 to be present there between the hours of midnight and 5am unless accompanied by an adult. In both instances, the penalty on conviction is a fine not exceeding level 3 on the standard scale, currently £1,000.

Note 1

A temporary event notice may only be given by an individual and not, for example, by an organisation or club or business. The individual giving the notice is the proposed “premises user”. Within businesses, clubs or organisations one individual will therefore need to be identified as the proposed premises user.

If you include an e-mail address in section 1(7) or 1(9) the licensing authority may use the address to send any counter notice it is required to give under section 107 of the Licensing Act 2003.

Note 2

For the purposes of the Licensing Act 2003, “premises” means any place. Premises will therefore not always be a building with a formal address and postcode. Premises can include, for example, public parks, recreation grounds and private land.

Note 3

A temporary event notice can be given for part of a building, such as a single room or a plot within a larger area of land. You should provide a clear description of the area in which you propose to carry on licensable activities. This is important as any licensable activities conducted outside the area of the premises protected by the authority of this temporary event notice would be unlawful and could lead to prosecution.

In addition, when holding the proposed event, the premises user would need to be able to restrict the number of people on the premises at any one time when licensable activities are taking place to less than 500. If more than 499 are on the premises when licensable activities are being carried on, the licensable activities would be unlawful and the premises user would be liable to prosecution. The maximum figure of 499 includes, for example, staff, organisers, stewards and performers.

Note 4

A description of the nature of the premises assists the chief officer of police in deciding if any crime prevention issues are likely to arise. You should state clearly that the premises to be used are, for example, a public house, a restaurant, an open field, a village hall or a beer tent.

Note 5

A description of the nature of the event similarly assists the chief officer of police in making his decision whether or not to make an objection. You should state clearly that the event taking place at the premises would be, for example, a wedding with a pay bar, the supply of beer at a particular farmers’ market, a discotheque, the performance of a string quartet, a folk group or a rock band.

Note 6

The licensable activities are:

- 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 a club;
- the provision of regulated entertainment; and
- the provision of late night refreshment.

Please refer to Schedules 1 and 2 to the Licensing Act 2003 for fuller details of the definitions and exemptions relating to regulated entertainment and late night refreshment.

Regulated entertainment, subject to specified conditions and exemptions, includes:

- a. a performance of a play;
- b. an exhibition of a film;
- c. an indoor sporting event;
- d. a boxing or wrestling entertainment;
- e. a performance of live music;
- f. any playing of recorded music;
- g. a performance of dance;
- h. entertainment of a similar description to that falling within (e), (f) or (g).

Regulated entertainment also includes the provision of “entertainment facilities” for:

- a. making music;
- b. dancing; and
- c. entertainment of a similar description to that falling within (a) or (b).

If you are uncertain whether or not the activities that you propose are licensable, you should contact your licensing authority for further advice.

Note 7

The maximum period for using premises for licensable activities under the authority of a temporary event notice is 96 hours (four days).

Note 8

You should state here the times during the event period, for example 48 hours, when you intend to carry on licensable activities. For example, you may not intend to carry on licensable activities throughout the entire 48 hour event period, and may intend to sell alcohol between 8.00 hrs and 23.00 hrs on each of the two days.

Note 9

No more than 499 may be on the premises for a temporary event at any one time when licensable activities are being carried on. If you intend to have more than 499 attending the event, you should obtain a premises licence for the event. Your licensing authority should be able to advise you. The maximum figure of 499 does not just

include the audience, spectators or consumers and includes, for example, staff, organisers, stewards and performers who will be present on the premises.

Note 10

If you indicate that alcohol will be supplied only for consumption on the premises, you would be required to ensure that no person leaves the premises with alcohol supplied there. If such a supply takes place, the premises user may be liable to prosecution for carrying on an unauthorised licensable activity. Similarly, if the premises user gives notice that only supplies of alcohol for consumption off the premises will take place, he/she must ensure that alcohol supplied is not consumed on the premises. The premises user is free to give notice that he/she intends to carry on both types of supplies. For this purpose the supply of alcohol includes both of the first two licensable activities listed in note 6 above.

Note 11

The holder of a valid personal licence issued under the Licensing Act 2003 may give up to 50 temporary event notices in any calendar year subject to the other limitations in the 2003 Act. A proposed premises user who holds such a licence should give the details requested.

Note 12

As stated under Note 11 the holder of a valid personal licence holder issued under the Licensing Act 2003 may give up to 50 temporary event notices in any calendar year. An individual who does not hold a valid personal licence may only give 5 temporary event notices in England and Wales within a calendar year. A calendar year is the period between 1 January to 31 December, inclusive, in any year.

If an event straddles two calendar years, it will count against the limits on temporary event notices (12 for each premises, 15 days for each premises, 50 per personal licence holder and 5 for non-holders) for each year, however, only one notice needs to be given.

For the purposes of determining the overall limits of 50 temporary event notices per personal licence holder (in a calendar year) and of 5 for a non-personal licence holder (in a calendar year), temporary event notices given by an associate or a person who is in business with a premises user (and that business involves carrying on licensable activities) count towards those totals. Note 13 below sets out the definition of an “associate”.

If a temporary event notice has been given for the same premises, by the same premises user, and would have effect within 24 hours before the start of the event period under the current proposal or within 24 hours after the end of that period, the temporary event notice given would be void and any licensable activities carried on under it would therefore be unlicensed.

For the purposes of determining whether or not the required gap of 24 hours is upheld, temporary event notices given by an associate or a person who is in business with a

premises user (and that business involves carrying on licensable activities) count as if they had been given by the premises user himself. Note 13 below sets out the definition of an “associate”.

Note 13

An “associate” of the proposed premises user is:

- a. the spouse of that person;
- b. a child, parent, grandchild, grandparent, brother or sister of that person;
- c. an agent or employee of that person; or
- d. the spouse of a person within (b) or (c).

For these purposes, a person living with another as that person’s husband or wife is to be treated as that person’s spouse.

These provisions will be subject to amendment by the Civil Partnerships Act. These amendments are due to take effect from 5th December 2005.

Note 14

It is a requirement that you send two copies of this notice to the licensing authority at least ten working days before the commencement of the proposed licensable activities. The authority will endorse one of the two copies and return it to you as an acknowledgement. This will be important proof that you gave the notice and when you gave it for the purposes of the Act. Some premises may be situated in two licensing authority areas, for example, where a building or field straddles the local authority boundary. Where this is the case, two copies must be sent to each of the licensing authorities identified, together with the appropriate fee in each case. In such circumstances, you need to receive acknowledgements from all the relevant licensing authorities.

One copy must be sent to the chief officer of police for the area in which the premises is situated at least ten working days before the commencement of the proposed licensable activities. Where the premises are situated in two police areas, a further copy will need to be sent to the second police force.

Note 15

Under the Licensing Act 2003, all temporary event notices are given subject to a mandatory condition requiring that where the licensable activities involve the supply of alcohol, all such supplies must be made by or under the authority of the named premises user. If there is a breach of this condition, the premises user and the individual making the supply in question would be liable to prosecution. For this purpose the supply of alcohol includes both of the first two licensable activities listed in note 6 above.

Note 16

It is an offence knowingly or recklessly to make a false statement in, or in connection with, a temporary event notice. (A person is to be treated as making a false statement if he produces, furnishes, signs or otherwise makes use of a document that contains a false statement). To do so could result in prosecution and a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale.

Note 17

You should not complete section 10 of the notice, which is for use by the licensing authority. They will complete this section and return one of the copies that you have sent to them as an acknowledgement of the notice you have given.

Minor variation to a Premises or Club Licence

Note 1 - General

The minor variations process can only be used for variations that could have no adverse impact on the promotion of any of the four licensing objectives. (These are: the prevention of crime and disorder; public safety; the prevention of public nuisance; and the protection of children from harm.)

It cannot be used to:

- extend the period for which the licence or certificate has effect;
- transfer the licence or certificate from one premises to another;
- specify, in a premises licence, an individual as the premises supervisor
- add the sale by retail or supply of alcohol as an activity authorised by a licence or certificate;
- authorise the sale by retail or supply of alcohol at any time between 11pm and 7am;
- authorise an increase in the amount of time on any day during which alcohol may be sold by retail or supplied;
- include the alternative licence condition referred to in section 41D(3) in a premises licence.

Note 2

Description of premises. For example the type of premises, its general situation and layout and any other information which could be relevant to the licensing objectives. This should include any activities in or associated with the use of the premises which may give rise to concern in respect of children regardless of whether you intend children to have access to the premises, for example (but not exclusively) nudity or semi-nudity, films for restricted age groups, the presence of gaming machines, etc.

Note 3

Give full details of all the proposed variation(s). Failure to provide sufficient information may lead to the refusal of your application. Details should include a description of the proposed variation(s) in terms as precise as possible. If you are not precise, the licensing authority may decide that the changes you propose would be potentially broader in scope than you intend and reject your application as not being a 'minor' variation. You should also include a statement about why you consider the variations proposed could not have an impact on the licensing objectives listed in section 4(2) of the Act. You should cover each of the objectives that could possibly apply to your proposal (or if more than one, to each proposal) and say why you think there could be no adverse impact on that objective. Your application will be assisted by including as much information as you can about this. (However, there is a box at the end of the form for 'further information', and this should be used for any relevant background information not directly related to the variation). Relevant information includes:

- a. Variations to licensable activities/licensing hours (all timings should be given in 24 hour clock (e.g. 16.00). Only give details for the days of the week when you intend the premises to be used for the activity), such as:
 - o Whether new or increased levels of licensable activities will be taking place indoors or outdoors. Indoors may include a tent;
 - o Relevant further details, for example whether music will be amplified or unamplified;
 - o Standard days and timing when the activity will take place, including start and finish times;
 - o Any seasonal variations in timings, e.g. additional days during the summer;
 - o Non-standard timings, e.g. where you wish the activity to go on longer on a particular day such as Christmas Eve.
 - b. Variations to premises/club layout: If you are applying for a variation to the layout of your premises, you must include a revised plan. You should be aware that your application is likely to be refused if the proposed variation could:
 - o increase capacity for drinking on the premises;
 - o affect access between the public part of the premises and the rest of the premises or the street or public way, e.g. block emergency exits or routes to emergency exits; or
 - o impede the effective operation of a noise reduction measure.
 - c. Revisions, removals and additions of conditions: The minor variation process may be used to remove conditions which are out of date or invalid and to revise conditions which are unclear (as long as the intention and effect remains the same). It can also be used to add a new condition volunteered by the applicant or mutually agreed between the applicant and a responsible authority, such as the police or the environmental health authority (subject to impact on the licensing objectives).
 - d. Variations to opening hours: Details of any changes to hours when the premises or club is open to the public.
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Application for the mandatory alcohol condition under the Licensing Act 2003 requiring a Designated Premises Supervisor in respect of a premises licence to be disapplied

Note 1 - General

This form may be used by a community premises seeking to replace the mandatory conditions in sections 19(2) and 19(3) of the 2003 Act which requires a personal licence holder and Designated Premises Supervisor where a premises allows the supply of alcohol, with the alternative mandatory condition (in section 19(4) of the Act) that the supply of alcohol is instead authorised by the premises licence holder through either:

- applying to remove the mandatory conditions of an existing premise licence which allows the sale of alcohol;
- applying to remove the mandatory conditions when applying for a new premises licence that includes the sale of alcohol; or
- applying to remove the mandatory conditions when applying to vary an existing premises licence to allow the sale of alcohol.

On applying for the removal of the requirement to have a Designated Premises Supervisor, the management committee should understand that if this is granted they will be responsible for all alcohol sales under the licence.

Applications to substitute the section 19(4) mandatory condition must be made by a management committee or similar structure which holds or will be the holder of the premises licence for the community premises and the name of the committee or similar structure must be shown as the applicant. Two members of the management committee must sign the form, stating in what capacity they represent the premises licence holder (e.g. Committee Chair, committee member, Hall secretary etc).

If you apply by post, please send a copy of this form to the chief officer of police for your area. You do not need to do this if you apply online.

Note 2

Describe the premises and the management structure. In particular, explain why you consider it to be a community premises i.e. is it available for community benefit most of the time and accessible by a broad range of persons and sectors of the local community for purposes beneficial to the community as a whole. If the community premises is a registered charity, please include its Charity Commission number. Set out how the premises is managed and the structure of the committee or board of individuals with responsibility for its management (including the names of the committee's or board's key officers, e.g. the chair, secretary, treasurer). Please include any documents e.g. a written constitution or other management documents that show the structure of the premises and how it is managed.

Note 3

Describe how the supervision of alcohol sales is to be ensured in different situations (including e.g. when the community premises is hired to private parties, when the community premises is hired for large fundraising events and when the community premises is hired for short fundraising events by local voluntary organisations). Set out how responsibility for alcohol sales is to be determined in individual cases and discussed and reviewed within the committee's or board's procedure in the event of any issues arising. You should include copies of hiring agreements that describe the arrangement made between the community premises and the hiring party. You should note that sample hire agreements are available from e.g. ACRE and Community Matters. More information about these hire agreements is contained in the statutory Guidance.