

Public Document Pack



LICENSING COMMITTEE

Wednesday, 19 November 2014 at 4.00 pm
Room 1, Civic Centre, Silver Street, Enfield,
EN1 3XA

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Councillors : Daniel Anderson, Alev Cazimoglu, Dogan Delman, Nesimi Erbil, Turgut Esendagli, Peter Fallart, Christine Hamilton, Doris Jiagge, Eric Jukes, Derek Levy (Chair), Vicki Pite, George Savva MBE (Vice-Chair), Toby Simon (Vice-Chair), Jim Steven and Glynis Vince

AGENDA – PART 1

1. WELCOME AND APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

2. DECLARATION OF INTERESTS

Members of the Licensing Committee are invited to identify any disclosable pecuniary, other pecuniary or non pecuniary interests relevant to items on the agenda.

3. MINUTES (Pages 1 - 4)

To receive and confirm the minutes from the last meeting of the Licensing Committee held on 9 July 2014.

4. LICENSING ACT 2003 - ENFIELD'S POLICY (REPORT NO.123) (Pages 5 - 64)

To receive the report of the Director of Regeneration and Environment to consider the responses to the public consultation on the Council's Licensing Policy statement and to approve policy recommendations for adoption by Council.

SENT TO FOLLOW

5. EXCLUSION OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC

If necessary, to consider passing a resolution under Section 100A(4) of the Local Government Act 1972 excluding the press and public from the meeting for any items of business moved to part 2 of the agenda on the grounds that they involve the likely disclosure of exempt information as defined in those

paragraphs of Part 1 of Schedule 12A to the Act (as amended by the Local Government (Access to Information) (Variation) Order 2006).
(There is no part 2 agenda)

LICENSING COMMITTEE - 9.7.2014**MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE LICENSING COMMITTEE
HELD ON WEDNESDAY, 9 JULY 2014****COUNCILLORS**

PRESENT Daniel Anderson, Alev Cazimoglu, Dogan Delman, Nesimi Erbil, Peter Fallart, Christine Hamilton, Doris Jiagge, Eric Jukes, Derek Levy (Chair), Vicki Pite, George Savva MBE, Jim Steven and Glynis Vince

ABSENT Turgut Esendagli and Toby Simon

CO-OPTED

OFFICERS: Mark Galvayne (Principal Licensing Officer), Martyn Fisher (Police Licensing Officer), Charlotte Palmer (Licensing Enforcement Officer) and Catriona McFarlane (Legal Representative) Jane Creer (Secretary)

Also Attending: Councillor Erin Celebi

22**WELCOME AND APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE**

The Chairman welcomed everyone to the meeting.

Apologies for absence were received from Councillors Esendagli and Simon.

Apologies for lateness were received from Councillors Anderson and Fallart.

23**ELECTION OF VICE CHAIRMEN**

Councillors Savva and Simon were elected Vice Chairmen of the Licensing Committee for the 2014/15 municipal year.

24**DECLARATION OF INTERESTS**

There were no declarations of interest.

25**MINUTES**

RECEIVED the minutes of the meeting held on 10 December 2012.

LICENSING COMMITTEE - 9.7.2014

AGREED that the minutes of the meeting held on 10 December 2012 be confirmed and signed as a correct record.

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LICENSING ACT 2003 - ENFIELD'S POLICY (REPORT NO. 29)

RECEIVED the report of the Director of Regeneration and Environment.

NOTED

1. The introduction by the Principal Licensing Officer, including:
 - a. The Licensing Act 2003 sets out the way the Council controls licensable activities.
 - b. The Council had to determine and publish a Licensing Policy Statement every five years.
 - c. Enfield's Licensing Policy Statement was most recently fully reviewed by public consultation in 2010.
 - d. The current Fourth Edition Licensing Policy Statement was attached as Annex A to the report.
 - e. The current Licensing Policy Statement included four Cumulative Impact Policy (CIP) areas, within which applications for new licences and extensions of existing licences would generally be granted up to set core hours only.
 - f. The CIP areas had been designated around two years' ago and all applications outside core hours apart from one had been resisted. There had been no legal challenge to the policy.
 - g. The Licensing Committee's view was sought on the content of the consultation to be produced this year. There would be a three month consultation period during which residents, businesses and responsible authorities would be able to give their comments. The Committee would then receive and consider responses to the consultation and recommend a final fifth edition of Enfield's Licensing Policy Statement for adoption by Council.
 - h. The Cabinet Member for Environment and Community Safety had made two recommendations to the Licensing Committee for amendments to the Licensing Policy Statement, as set out in para 2 of the report.
2. Members' debate, and responses to questions raised, including:
 - a. Acknowledgement that other suggestions for amendments might be for further areas to be covered by a CIP, such as Palmers Green, or for boundaries of designated CIP areas to be altered.
 - b. It was noted that the number of disputed cases and the need for Licensing Sub Committee hearings had fallen considerably since the introduction of the CIP areas.
 - c. Confirmation that when the four CIP areas were designated this had been in response to Police concerns, and Police evidence had led to the areas' delineation. The data which had informed the designation of the CIP areas was included on pages 25 – 29 of the report.

LICENSING COMMITTEE - 9.7.2014

- d. Clarification that the CIP applied only to applications for new premises licences or licensed hours extensions within the CIP areas. There were many existing licences approved prior to the introduction of the CIP in 2012 that permitted licensable activities beyond the CIP core hours.
 - e. Members' concerns that it may be considered unfair across the borough if it was suggested that the Enfield Town CIP only should be removed.
 - f. Members' concerns that the situation had not changed since 2012 and that removing the CIP from Enfield Town could lead to an increase in crime and disorder and public nuisance.
 - g. The opinion of the Police Licensing Officer that Enfield Town was the hub of activity in the borough and in his view the CIP had a positive effect on crime and disorder and public nuisance, and should remain.
 - h. Confirmation that Public Health would be a statutory consultee in the consultation. In addition to the statutory consultees, recognised amenity societies, business groups and residents' associations would also be directly contacted for consultation. The consultation would be borough-wide.
 - i. Members' views that a more open consultation would gather the most useful evidence from all respondents. The questions should be broad and not mention specific hours.
 - j. Members' concerns that many people would be away on holiday during much of the proposed consultation period of 21 July to 17 October and that it should be extended to enable the fullest participation.
3. The Licensing Committee considered the report and recommended that:
- a. The Council did not consult specifically on removing Enfield Town Cumulative Impact Policy, or on extending core hours to either midnight or 1am, but did consult on the Licensing Policy Statement using broad questions.
 - b. The public consultation period be extended to 31 October 2014.

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MUNICIPAL YEAR 2014/2015 - REPORT NO.

MEETING TITLE AND DATE

Licensing Committee
19 November 2014

Agenda - Part: 1	Item: 4
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Subject: Licensing Act 2003 - Enfield's Policy

Wards: All

REPORT OF:

Director of Regeneration &
Environment
Mark Galvayne
020 8379 4743
mark.galvayne@enfield.gov.uk

Cabinet Member consulted:

Cllr. Chris Bond

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 1.1 To consider the responses to the public consultation on the Council's Licensing Policy Statement and to approve policy recommendations for adoption by Council.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 2.1 To approve the continuance of the Cumulative Impact Policy within the Council's Licensing Policy Statement under the Licensing Act 2003.
- 2.2 To approve the retention of the four Cumulative Impact Policy areas.
- 2.3 To approve the retention of the midnight terminal hour for restaurants, take-aways, plays, films and indoor sports within the Cumulative Impact Policy areas.
- 2.4 To approve the extension of the terminal hour for pubs/bars, off licences & music and/or dancing within the Cumulative Impact Policy areas from 11pm to midnight.
- 2.5 To approve the removal of Section 15 (Olympics & Paralympics) from the Licensing Policy Statement.

3. THE CONSULTATION AND ITS RESULTS

- 3.1 On 1 April 2012 full Council approved a Cumulative Impact Policy ('CIP'). This policy was inserted into our Licensing Policy Statement without otherwise amending the extant policy.
- 3.2 The current 4th Edition of Licensing Policy Statement is attached as Annex A.
- 3.3 A 5th Edition of our Licensing Policy Statement must be approved by full Council by/in January 2015.
- 3.4 On 9 July 2014 the Licensing Committee recommended that the Council did not consult specifically on removing the Enfield Town CIP area, or on extending core hours in the CIP areas to either midnight or 1am, but did consult on the Licensing Policy Statement using broad questions. The Committee further recommended that the public consultation period be extended to 31 October 2014.
- 3.5 Accordingly, between 8 August and 31 October 2014 (twelve weeks) a borough-wide public consultation, using broad questions on the Licensing Policy Statement, was conducted.
- 3.6 Consultation letters/emails were sent to 956 recipients, as follows:
 - 3.6.1 Letters were sent to 790 Licensed Premises;
 - 3.6.2 Letters were sent to 76 Residents Associations;
 - 3.6.3 Emails were sent to 63 Members; &
 - 3.6.4 Emails were sent to 27 Responsible Authorities and other persons.
- 3.7 We received 27 responses to the consultation, which is a 2.8% return.
- 3.8 The responses may be summarised as:
 - 3.8.1 90% of respondents want to retain the 4 CIP Areas.
 - 3.8.2 56% of respondents want to retain an 11pm terminal hour in the CIP areas for pubs/bars, off licences & music and/or dancing.
 - 3.8.3 75% of respondents want to retain a midnight terminal hour in the CIP areas for restaurants, take-aways, plays, films and indoor sports.
- 3.9 A table of the responses is attached is Annex B.
- 3.10 Within the current Licensing Policy Statement (Annex A) is historical Police data for crime and anti-social behaviour in the 4 CIP areas. In their response to this consultation, the Metropolitan Police Service have provided recent Police data concerning alcohol related crime in the 4 CIP areas. This recent Police data is attached as Annex C.

- 3.11 The comments from the respondents may be summarised as:
- 3.11.1 There is a general consensus that the 4 CIP areas should be retained.
- 3.11.2 There is a general consensus that set terminal hours within the 4 CIP areas should be retained.
- 3.11.3 The Police and Licensing Enforcement generally agree that the current 11pm terminal hour in the CIP areas (for pubs/bars, off licences & music and/or dancing) should generally be extended to midnight (in line with restaurants, take-aways, plays, films and indoor sports).
- 3.11.4 The respondents provided a number of ideas in respect of how the Council could attract more people into our town centres each day for social, leisure and entertainment purposes; and how we would like to keep those people in our town centres for a longer period of time.
- 3.12 A list of the response comments is attached as Annex D.

4. THE CUMULATIVE IMPACT POLICY IN CONTEXT

- 4.1 The Cumulative Impact Policy ('CIP') within the current Licensing Policy Statement (annex A) took effect on 1 April 2012.
- 4.2 The CIP only applies to applications under the Licensing Act 2003 for new premises licences/club premises certificates ('licences') and to applications to extend the hours of existing licences for alcohol, entertainment and late night refreshment ('licensable activities').
- 4.3 And, in respect of those new & variation applications, the CIP only applies to a particular application if:
- 4.3.1 The application is for a premises located within 1 of the 4 CIP areas; and
- 4.3.2 The application seeks licensable activities outside the core hours detailed in the CIP; and
- 4.3.3 The Police or the Licensing Authority (or any other responsible authority or person) make a representation against ('object to') the application.
- 4.4 The CIP is not an absolute rule nor is it a barrier to businesses in the 4 CIP areas:
- 4.4.1 If the applicant for a licence satisfies the Police and Licensing Authority that their proposal does not pose a risk to the licensing objectives so those authorities don't object to the application it is possible for a new or variation application, in a CIP area for licensable activities beyond the core hours, to be granted by officers. This has occurred since 1 April 2012.

- 4.4.2 If the applicant for a licence, which is subject to objections, satisfies the Licensing Sub-Committee that their proposal does not pose a risk to the licensing objectives it is possible for a new or variation application, in a CIP area for licensable activities beyond the core hours, to be granted by the Sub-Committee. This has also occurred since 1 April 2012.
- 4.4.3 However, if the applicant for a licence, which is subject to objections, fails to satisfy the Licensing Sub-Committee that their proposal does not pose a risk to the licensing objectives, the application may be refused by the Sub-Committee.
- 4.5 In the two years before the CIP took effect, the Licensing Sub-Committee refused 5 new & variation applications. In the two years after the CIP took effect, the Sub-Committee also refused 5 applications.
- 4.6 The CIP has not prevented applications from being made and the CIP has not caused any more applications to be refused.
- 4.7 However, the CIP has had one significant effect:
 - 4.7.1 When an applicant for a licence does not satisfy the Police or the Licensing Authority that their proposal does not pose a risk to the licensing objectives, those authorities object to the application and it is referred to a hearing of the Licensing Sub-Committee. When the objections of the authorities centre on the hours of the licensable activities and the applicant and objectors are unable to agree on the appropriate hours, the Sub-Committee will decide the matter.
 - 4.7.2 But when the objections of the authorities centre on the hours of the licensable activities and the premises is located in 1 of the 4 CIP areas, the authorities are able to refer to the CIP. The CIP details the core hours that the Council considers appropriate for the CIP areas and indicates to applicants what hours they could generally expect to achieve. This has enabled the authorities to conduct more effective negotiations with applicants.
 - 4.7.3 In the two years before the CIP took effect, 17% of new & variation applications were referred to the Licensing Sub-Committee for Members to decide the appropriate hours. In the two years after the CIP took effect, because of more effective negotiations, only 9% of applications were referred to the Sub-Committee.

5. REASONS FOR THE RECOMMENDATIONS

To ensure that the Council is able to discharge its statutory obligations and promote its four licensing objectives.

6. COMMENTS OF THE DIRECTOR OF FINANCE, RESOURCES AND CUSTOMER SERVICES AND OTHER DEPARTMENTS

6.1 Financial Implications

Formal adoption of the Licensing Policies detailed in this report should have no financial implications to the Council other than officers' time in matters of administration and enforcement, which will be met from within existing resources.

6.2 Legal Implications

The Council has the power to adopt the Cumulative Impact Policy within the Licensing Policy Statement under the Licensing Act 2003 and supporting legislation.

Although if there were any doubt about the power to adopt these policies, the Localism Act 2011 (Commencement No. 3) Order 2012 (*SI 2012/411*) brought the general power of competence into force for principal local authorities. The introduction of the general power of competence means that the well-being power no longer applies to English Local Authorities and as such the general power of competence will provide the Council with the power to adopt the policy outlined within this report.

The general power of competence is set out in s. 1.1 of the Localism Act 2011 and states that "a local authority has power to do anything that individuals generally may do. " Ss (2) states that "Subsection (1) applies to things that an individual may do even though they are in nature, extent or otherwise— (a) unlike anything the authority may do apart from subsection (1), or (b) unlike anything that other public bodies may do." Where the authority can do something under the power, the starting point is that there are to be no limits as to how the power can be exercised. For example, the power does not need to be exercised for the benefit of any particular place or group, and can be exercised anywhere and in any way. Section 2 sets out the boundaries of the general power, requiring local authorities to act in accordance with statutory limitations or restrictions

6.3 Property Implications

None

7. KEY RISKS

The Council is at risk of public challenge if it does not promote its licensing objectives.

The Cumulative Impact Policy reduces risk around four key objectives and also tackles the risk of cumulative impact in identified areas.

8. IMPACT ON COUNCIL PRIORITIES

8.1 Fairness for All

This report ensures that the Council's Licensing Policy meets its statutory obligations and is able to prevent licensable activity that is not in the public interest and to reduce crime and antisocial behaviour arising from concentrations of licensed premises operating in areas affected by such disorder.

8.2 Growth and Sustainability

These recommendations do not restrict growth and by reducing crime and disorder will promote sustainable business.

8.3 Strong Communities

The recommendations in this report fully support this Council priority.

9. EQUALITIES IMPACT IMPLICATIONS

No equality impact assessment is required.

A predictive equalities impact assessment was completed for the introduction of the Cumulative Impact Policy in 2012.

The main finding of that assessment was that the licensing policy statement has no adverse/specific impact on different disadvantaged groups in the community or on staff.

10. PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS

The effectiveness of these policies will be assessed through the Council's performance at reducing crime and antisocial behaviour associated with licensed premises and in particular the public perception of people being drunk or rowdy in public spaces, measured by the Residents Survey.

11. PUBLIC HEALTH IMPLICATIONS

None

Background Papers

Licensing Committee report – 9 July 2014

LONDON BOROUGH OF ENFIELD

**LICENSING
ACT 2003**

LICENSING POLICY STATEMENT

**Fourth Edition
1 April 2012**



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1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This Licensing Policy Statement ('the Policy') is issued by the London Borough of Enfield ('the Council'), as Licensing Authority, under the Licensing Act 2003 ('the Act').
- 1.2 The Policy relates to all licensing activities falling within the provisions of the Act, namely :
- 1.2.1 the supply of alcohol (either sold by retail or supplied to a club member);
 - 1.2.2 the provision of regulated entertainment;
 - 1.2.3 the provision of late night refreshment.
- 1.3 Supply of alcohol includes the retail sale of alcohol, including for consumption on or off premises, with or without food, and the supply of alcohol by or on behalf of a club to, or on the order of, a member of the club.
- 1.4 Regulated entertainment occurs where the entertainment takes place in the presence of an audience and is provided for the purpose, or for purposes which include the purpose, of entertaining the audience and includes :
- 1.4.1 a performance of a play;
 - 1.4.2 an exhibition of a film;
 - 1.4.3 an indoor sporting event;
 - 1.4.4 a boxing or wrestling entertainment;
 - 1.4.5 a performance of live music;
 - 1.4.6 any playing of recorded music;
 - 1.4.7 a performance of dance;
 - 1.4.8 entertainment of a similar description.
- 1.5 Late night refreshment is the provision of hot food and/or drink between the hours of 23:00 and 05:00.
- 1.6 The Policy takes into account Guidance ('the Guidance') issued by the appropriate Secretary of State under section 182 of the Act.
- 1.7 The Policy supports the Council's vision to make Enfield a better place to live and work, delivering fairness for all, growth and sustainability and strong communities.

2. LICENSING OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The Council, in carrying out its licensing functions under the Act, will promote the Licensing Objectives, which are :
- 2.1.1 the prevention of crime and disorder;
 - 2.1.2 public safety;
 - 2.1.3 the prevention of public nuisance;
 - 2.1.4 the protection of children from harm.

3. POLICY STATEMENT

- 3.1 The purpose of the Policy is to inform Members, applicants, residents and businesses of the key principles under which the Council will make licensing decisions.
- 3.2 Every application considered by the Council under this Policy, will be considered on its merits where relevant representations are made in respect of any application and a hearing is convened and regard is given to the Act and the Guidance and any supporting regulations.
- 3.3 The Council maintains that licensing is about the control of licensed premises, qualifying clubs and temporary events within the terms of the Act and any terms and conditions attached to licences will be focused on matters that are within the control of individual licensees and in the vicinity of premises.
- 3.4 The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 promotes the practice of partnership working to reduce crime and disorder and places a statutory duty on police and local authorities to develop and implement a strategy to tackle problems in their area. In doing so, the responsible authorities are required to work in partnership with a range of other local public, private, community and voluntary groups and with the community itself.
- 3.5 This approach recognises that both the causes of crime and disorder and the interventions required to deliver safer, more secure communities lies with a range of organisations, groups and individuals working in partnership. Crime reduction is not solely the responsibility of the police.
- 3.6 For people in the community the quality of their life in their neighbourhoods is affected by a whole range of influences. Quite rightly, they do not apportion responsibility for solutions uniquely to each individual agency and as part of our own community, we recognise situations in which the actions of one agency can positively contribute to the work of another. Local organisations working together can collectively provide interventions and responses to tackle problems and provide earlier, more effective solutions.

4. CONSULTATION

- 4.1 The Policy is made following consultation with (amongst others) :
- 4.1.1 The Chief Officer of Police;
- 4.1.2 The London Fire Brigade;
- 4.1.3 Bodies representing local holders of premises licences;
- 4.1.4 Bodies representing local holders of club premises certificates;
- 4.1.5 Bodies representing local holders of personal licences;
- 4.1.6 Bodies representing businesses and residents in the Council's area.

5. DEFINITIONS

- 5.1 'Interested Party' is defined in section 13(3) of the Act and means any of the following :
- 5.1.1 a person living in the vicinity of the premises;
 - 5.1.2 a body representing persons who live in that vicinity;
 - 5.1.3 a person involved in a business in that vicinity;
 - 5.1.4 a body representing persons involved in such businesses
- 5.2 'Responsible Authority' is defined in section 13(4) of the Act and means any of the following :
- 5.2.1 the chief officer of police for any police area in which the premises are situated;
 - 5.2.2 the fire authority for any area in which the premises are situated;
 - 5.2.3 the enforcing authority within the meaning given by section 18 of the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 for any area in which the premises are situated;
 - 5.2.4 the local planning authority within the meaning given by the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (c.8) for any area in which the premises are situated;
 - 5.2.5 the local authority by which statutory functions are exercisable in any area in which the premises are situated in relation to minimizing or preventing the risk of pollution of the environment or of harm to human health;
 - 5.2.6 a body which (i) represents those who, in relation to any such area, are responsible for, or interested in, matters relating to the protection of children from harm, and (ii) is recognised by the licensing authority for that area for the purposes of this section as being competent to advise it on such matters;
 - 5.2.7 any licensing authority (other than the relevant licensing authority) in whose area part of the premises is situated;
 - 5.2.8 in relation to a vessel (i) a navigation authority, (ii) the Environment Agency, (iii) the British Waterways Board, or (iv) the Secretary of State;
 - 5.2.9 a person prescribed for the purposes of this subsection.
- 5.3 'Provisional statement' means a statement issued under section 31(2) or (3) (c) of the Act, which relates to premises that are about to be constructed, extended or otherwise altered.
- 5.4 The Council regards 'irresponsible price promotions' as those that encourage people to drink faster and more than they would when normal pricing arrangements apply.
- 5.5 'Significant event' is deemed by the Metropolitan Police Service to be any occasion in a premises licensed under the provisions of the Licensing Act 2003, where there will be a live performer(s) – meaning musicians, DJs, MCs or other artiste; that is promoted in some form by either the venue or an outside promoter; where entry is either free, by invitation, pay on the door or by ticket.

6. THE BOROUGH OF ENFIELD

6.1 Enfield is London's northernmost Borough and covers 32 square miles. There are five major roads passing through, including the M25 in the north. About one third of the Borough is residential comprising some 115,000 homes. Another third is Green Belt land (predominantly in the north and west) comprising country parks, farmland and open land (including urban parks, sports fields, golf courses, allotments and school playing fields). There are also fifteen conservation areas. The Borough has a population of 281,775 (Office of National Statistics 2001 census updated 2002).

7. CHILDREN

7.1 The Act imposes certain controls by way of criminal penalty relating to the access to certain premises by unaccompanied children. In addition, Policy may create further restrictions for certain premises relating to access by children.

7.2 The Council recognises the wide variety of premises for which licences may be granted. It also recognises that there are many circumstances where it is appropriate for children to be present on premises and seeks to encourage their access to constructive leisure pursuits that support the social fabric of the Borough. It also recognises that there are circumstances where it is appropriate to limit or prevent access by children for the purposes of the Licensing Objectives.

7.3 The Council will not therefore impose conditions that restrict or prevent access by children unless this is necessary to promote the Licensing Objectives. It will however seek to ensure that children are not permitted to remain at or enter certain premises after a specified cut-off time or times.

7.4 In determining a specified cut-off time, the committee will take into account :

7.4.1 the concerns of Responsible Authorities and Interested Parties who have made representations;

7.4.2 the steps set out in an operating schedule that the licensee will take to meet the Licensing Objectives having regard to the nature of the premises or events for which the licence is required.

CHILDREN (OFF-LICENCE) POLICY

7.5 For premises supplying alcohol for consumption off premises, the Council normally requires applicants to have arrangements to ensure that children under 14 years, not accompanied by an adult, are not permitted to remain at or enter the premises after 21:00.

7.5.1 NB. The age-limit of 14 years is intended as an upper limit and does not imply that this limit will be permitted for all relevant applications.

- 7.6 There will be a strong presumption against access by persons under 18 to premises where any of the following apply :
 - 7.6.1 where adult entertainment is provided;
 - 7.6.2 where there have been convictions of the current management for serving alcohol to minors;
 - 7.6.3 where requirements for proof of age cards or other age identification to combat the purchase of alcohol by minors is not the norm;
 - 7.6.4 where there is a known association with drug taking or dealing;
 - 7.6.5 where there is a strong element of gambling on the premises;
 - 7.6.6 where the supply of alcohol for consumption on the premises is the exclusive or primary purposes of the services provided at the premises

- 7.7 In order to protect children, the Licensing Committee or Sub-Committee's options would include, among other things, requiring conditions relating to :
 - 7.7.1 requirements for the production of proof of age cards or other age identification before sales are made;
 - 7.7.2 limitations on the hours when children may be present;
 - 7.7.3 age limitations below 18;
 - 7.7.4 limitations or exclusions when certain activities are taking place;
 - 7.7.5 access limited to parts of the premises;
 - 7.7.6 requirements for accompanying adults;
 - 7.7.7 full exclusion of people under 18 from the premises when any licensable activities are taking place.

- 7.8 No conditions will be imposed to the effect that children must be admitted to licensed premises.

- 7.9 Conditions may be imposed on licences for premises where children will be present during regulated entertainment to the effect that adult staff must be present to control the access and egress of children and to ensure their safety.

- 7.10 Children and cinemas :
 - 7.10.1 The Council will require licensees to include in their operating schedules arrangements for restricting the viewing of films by children below the age of any restriction for that film as classified according to the recommendations of the British Board of Film Classification or the Council, as the case may be;
 - 7.10.2 In respect of all premises licences and club premises certificates that authorise the exhibition of films to children, a mandatory condition will be required for the exhibition of any film to be restricted in accordance with the recommendations given to films by a body designated under section 4 of the Video Recordings Act 1984 or by the Council;
 - 7.10.3 The Council will expect the premises to provide adequate numbers of attendants in accordance with model conditions from the Guidance;
 - 7.10.4 It is not the Council's intention to re-classify films that have been classified by a body designated under section 4 of the Video Recordings Act 1984. However, the Council reserves the right to do so in exceptional circumstances.

8. LICENSING HOURS

- 8.1 The Council will deal with licensing hours on the merits of each individual application, again, only if relevant representations are made and there is a hearing to consider them. Applicants are expected to provide details of the measures they intend to take in order to promote the Licensing Objectives.
- 8.2 The Council recognises that variable licensing hours for the sale of alcohol may be desirable to ensure that concentrations of customers leaving premises simultaneously are avoided. However where this may lead to longer opening hours the Council also recognises the potential for additional crime and disorder and/or public nuisance that may arise.
- 8.3 However, there is no general assumption in favour of lengthening licensing hours and the four Licensing Objectives should be paramount considerations at all times. Where there are representations against an application and the Sub-Committee believes that extending the licensing hours would undermine the Licensing Objectives, they may reject the application or grant it with appropriate conditions and/or different hours from those requested.
- 8.4 Stricter conditions with regard to licensing hours may be required for licensed premises situated in or immediately adjacent to residential areas to ensure that disturbance to local residents is avoided. This will particularly apply in circumstances where, having regard to the location, size and nature of the licensed premises, it is likely that disturbance will be caused to residents in the vicinity of the premises by concentrations of people leaving, particularly during normal night-time sleeping periods. It is accepted that applicants' operating schedules may adequately provide for such circumstances and the Council will not seek to impose stricter conditions unless relevant representations are received and a hearing takes place.
- 8.5 The Council takes the view that persons under 18 may be at risk by late night access to premises primarily used for the sale and consumption of alcohol. In particular, exposure to late night drinking may encourage illegal drinking and detrimentally affect studies and work.

CHILDREN (ON-LICENCE) POLICY

- 8.6 There is a strong presumption that the Council will not license premises to permit persons under the age of 18 to be present on premises after 23:00, where the premises are exclusively or primarily used for the sale and consumption of alcohol on the premises.**

- 8.7 'Off sales' :
- 8.7.1 The Guidance recommends to Licensing Authorities that shops, stores and supermarkets should normally be permitted to sell alcohol during their normal trading hours, for consumption off premises, where consistent with the Licensing Objectives;
- 8.7.2 Whilst accepting this principle in respect of certain premises, the Council also recognises that in individual cases availability of alcohol, particularly late at night, can contribute to anti-social behaviour around premises licensed to sell alcohol for consumption off premises;
- 8.7.3 Licences for the sale of alcohol for consumption off premises, particularly late night sales, will be resisted and/or limitations may be imposed in the case of specific premises known to be or likely to be, a focus of crime and disorder, nuisance or those presenting a risk of harm to children.
- 8.8 Late Night Takeaway Premises :
- 8.8.1 Applications for premises offering late night take away food and drink will be considered on their individual merits and in the absence of relevant representations shall be granted in accordance with the application subject only to such conditions as are consistent with the operating schedule and conditions that are mandatory under sections 19 to 21 of the Act;
- 8.8.2 However, the impact upon the licensing objectives from people gathering at such premises, particularly after other licensed premises have closed, can be considerable. In determining licensing hours, regard will therefore be had to the density and closing times of licensed premises in the vicinity;
- 8.8.3 The cumulative effect of litter in the vicinity of premises carrying on licensable activities can cause public nuisance. For example, it may be appropriate and necessary for a condition of a licence to require takeaway premises to provide litterbins in order to prevent the accumulation of litter.

9. CUMULATIVE IMPACT POLICY

Introduction

- 9.1 The Guidance provides that the cumulative impact of licensed premises on the promotion of the licensing objectives is a proper matter for a licensing authority to consider in developing its licensing policy statement. Cumulative impact means the potential impact on the promotion of the licensing objectives of a significant number of licensed premises concentrated in one area.
- 9.2 The steps to be followed in considering whether to adopt a special policy relating to cumulative impact within the council's statement of licensing policy are as follows :
- 9.2.1 Identify concern about crime and disorder or public nuisance;
- 9.2.2 Consider whether there is good evidence that crime and disorder or nuisance is happening and is caused by the customers of licensed premises or, that the risk of cumulative impact is imminent;
- 9.2.3 Identify the boundaries of the area where problems are occurring;

9.2.4 Consult those specified in section 5(3) of the Act, and subject to the outcome of the consultation, include and publish details of the cumulative impact within the licensing policy statement.

9.3 The effect of adopting a cumulative impact 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, following relevant representations, unless the applicant can demonstrate in their operating schedule that there will be no negative cumulative impact on the licensing objectives.

Identifying Concern about Crime and Disorder or Public Nuisance

9.4 In 2009 the Council's Community Safety Service, in partnership with the Metropolitan Police, identified two areas where there was a positive correlation between the concentrations of licensed premises and the levels of anti social behaviour and crimes of violence against the person. After due consideration, it was not considered appropriate at that time to adopt those areas as being subject to cumulative impact within the Council's licensing policy.

9.5 Further work by the Community Safety partnership and the police has now led to the conclusion that the cumulative impact of a concentration of licensed premises in four areas of Enfield is undermining the promotion of the licensing objectives in those areas.

9.6 Police statistics are known to underestimate the numbers of alcohol related crime because of the high level of under reporting. Government estimates suggest that almost a half of all violent crime is alcohol related. But nationally the burden of alcohol related crime goes much wider than that, because alcohol related crime and drunken offenders place a huge burden on the police and other public services :

9.6.1 from approximately 10.30pm to 3am the majority of arrests are for alcohol-related offences;

9.6.2 there is the potential for routine incidents of public nuisance to escalate to more serious, especially violent, offences;

9.6.3 dealing with intoxicated offenders can be difficult and time consuming. For example, they may have to be kept in cells long enough to sober up; while they are there the police have a duty of care and have to ensure the offender does not come to harm by choking on their own vomit. The offender may have to be checked every 15 minutes. Medical attention may be necessary. Female offenders need female police officers to attend certain procedures who may have to be taken off other duties;

9.6.4 intoxicated prisoners can be disruptive, uncooperative and may present severe hygiene problems, urinating or defecating in their clothing during or after arrest.

9.7 The Council has also taken note of the results of the 2010/11 Enfield resident's Ipsos MORI survey and in particular that, whilst 70% of residents were either very satisfied or fairly satisfied with their local area as a place to live, they also had significant concerns about crime and disorder. Of those

surveyed, 64% said they thought the level of crime was one of the most important things in making somewhere a good place to live and almost 40% said the level of crime was one of the things that needed improving. Almost a third of those surveyed considered that people being drunk or rowdy in a public place was a problem.

- 9.8 All local authorities must fulfil their responsibilities under section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 when carrying out their functions as licensing authorities under the Licensing Act 2003. Section 17 places a duty on local authorities and the police to do all they reasonably can to prevent crime and disorder in their area.
- 9.9 The Guidance states that the four licensing objectives are paramount considerations at all times. But the Guidance also identifies a number of other key aims and purposes which it says should be the principal aims for everyone involved in licensing work. They include ‘the necessary protection of local residents whose lives can be blighted by disturbance and anti social behaviour associated with the behaviour of some people visiting licensed premises of entertainment.’

Evidence that crime and disorder or nuisance are happening and are caused by the customers of licensed premises, or that the risk of cumulative impact is imminent

- 9.10 Recent analysis of police statistics by the Enfield Community Safety Unit has shown an increase of 23% in what they describe as ‘alcohol and night time economy offences in the last 12 months. Most such offences are occurring on Friday nights into Saturday mornings and Saturday nights into Sunday mornings. Those are the times when pubs, clubs and bars are most highly populated.
- 9.11 Typically, most such offences are recorded between midnight and 3am. That information has been confirmed by comparing London Ambulance data which identifies people taken to hospital who have been the victims of assault, or who are treated for problems that are alcohol related.
- 9.12 The areas that show the highest levels of such incidents, or the most significant increases are: Fore Street, Hertford Road (where although there has been a decrease in the overall levels of night time alcohol related incidents comparative levels remain high) and Enfield Town.
- 9.13 **Annex 1** is a table showing police data records for crime and anti social behaviour calls in Edmonton, Enfield Highway, Enfield Town and Southgate. It displays the numbers of crimes in three categories : All Crime; Violent Crime only; and Anti Social Behaviour Calls. The first column of numbers displays the total crimes in those categories between 11am and 3pm, the second column those between 11pm and 3am and then in subsequent columns the total numbers on each day of the week.
- 9.14 The comparison between four of the busiest hours of the day, when footfall may be expected to be at its highest in a town centre, and four night time

hours, which may be expected to see far fewer people on the streets because shops and offices are closed is informative because places of entertainment are the main attraction at those times.

- 9.15 As may be expected, the 'all crimes' category during the day for Edmonton, Enfield Highway and Enfield Town show higher levels of crime than the night time period, particularly because the 'all crimes' totals include acquisitive crime. However, the 'violent crimes' only category which is so often associated with alcohol shows high levels during both periods in Edmonton, but a higher number of recorded incidents of violence during the night time period in each of Enfield Highway, Enfield Town and Southgate, as compared to the day time.
- 9.16 For 'anti social behaviour' calls, there are a higher number of calls to the police during the night time period up to 3am in Edmonton, in Enfield Town and in Southgate, with a similar number during each period in Enfield Highway. Police experience shows that after 10pm anti social behaviour calls are most often alcohol related.
- 9.17 **Annex 2** is the analysis of noise data in these four areas shows a clear peak for noise complaints in Enfield Highway at around midnight. In Southgate the second highest peak time for noise complaints is at midnight.
- 9.18 Public nuisance caused by noise is a cause of great concern to local residents who may be trying to sleep themselves or who have young children who are woken at night by intoxicated revellers.

Identify the boundaries of the area where problems are occurring

- 9.19 Following analysis of the police data and of council records relating to public nuisance, four areas have been identified which the evidence indicates are subject to high levels of public nuisance and certain categories of crime and disorder which are connected to the concentrations of licensed premises in those areas. Those four areas are designated as :
- 9.19.1 **Edmonton**, as delineated and highlighted on the map at **Annex 3**;
- 9.19.2 **Enfield Highway**, as delineated and highlighted on the map at **Annex 4**;
- 9.19.3 **Enfield Town**, as delineated and highlighted on the map at **Annex 5**;
- 9.19.4 **Southgate**, as delineated and highlighted on the map at **Annex 6**.

Consultation on Cumulative Impact Policies

- 9.20 In light of the concerns and evidence about alcohol related crime and disorder and public nuisance, set out above in this policy statement, the Council consulted those specified in section 5(3) Licensing Act 2003.

CUMULATIVE IMPACT POLICY

- 9.21** Any applications for new premises licences and/or club premises certificates and/or provisional statements and any applications for variations of those authorisations for hours within the limits set out below (referred to as Core Hours) for premises and/or clubs inside the cumulative impact policy areas will generally be granted, subject to consideration of any representations about the way in which the application will promote the licensing objectives.
- 9.22** Any applications for new premises licences and/or club premises certificates and/or provisional statements and any applications for variations of those authorisations for hours outside the limits set out below (referred to as Core Hours) for premises and/or clubs inside the cumulative impact policy areas will, when subject to relevant representations, be subject to the presumption against grant that is implicit in a cumulative impact policy.
- 9.23** **Core Hours** :
- 9.23.1** Sale/supply of alcohol (on supplies only) :
Monday to Sunday Indoors and/or outdoors 10:00 to 23:00
- 9.23.2** Sale/supply of alcohol (on supplies only) when subject to a condition that “alcohol shall not be supplied other than as ancillary to a substantial table meal” :
Monday to Sunday Indoors and/or outdoors 10:00 to 23:00
Monday to Sunday Indoors only 10:00 to 24:00
- 9.23.3** Sale/supply of alcohol (on and off supplies) :
Monday to Sunday Indoors and/or outdoors 10:00 to 23:00
- 9.23.4** Sale/supply of alcohol (off supplies only) :
Monday to Sunday Indoors and/or outdoors 08:00 to 23:00
- 9.23.5** Live music, Recorded music, Performance of dance, Facilities for making music and/or Facilities for dancing :
Monday to Sunday Indoors and/or outdoors 09:00 to 23:00
- 9.23.6** Plays, Films, Indoor sporting events and/or Boxing or wrestling entertainments :
Monday to Sunday Indoors and/or outdoors 09:00 to 23:00
Monday to Sunday Indoors only 09:00 to 24:00
- 9.23.7** Late night refreshment :
Monday to Sunday Indoors and/or outdoors none
Monday to Sunday Indoors only 23:00 to 24:00
- 9.23.8** New Years Eve : Any premises or club that is licensed for both the on supply of alcohol and for regulated entertainment may remain open and provide their licensed activities from the end of licensed hours on New Years Eve to the start of licensed hours on New Years Day.

Conclusion

- 9.24 In developing these policies the council has given careful consideration to the whole of the Guidance. In particular, it has considered that, in some circumstances, flexible licensing hours can ensure that concentrations of customers leaving premises simultaneously are avoided, which can help to reduce the friction at late night fast food outlets, taxi ranks and bus stops which sometimes lead to friction and to crime and disorder.
- 9.25 It also takes note of the need to ensure a thriving and safe evening and night time economy which are important to investment and employment locally, but have to be balanced against the requirement to promote the licensing objectives. Some premises, for example restaurants where there is no 'take away' facility and alcohol is only provided as ancillary to substantial food provided to people seated at table, generally have a lower incidence of crime than premises selling alcohol where substantial food is not available and there is little seating.
- 9.26 The policy of the council takes account of the particular circumstances that apply in each of the designated cumulative impact areas in Enfield and the evidence that problems of crime and disorder and public nuisance are generally associated with longer and later hours. It is the view of the Police nationally that longer and later hours for premises licensed to sell alcohol lead to problems later in the night and that those problems are most apparent outside the licensed premises and around fast food outlets and taxi ranks.
- 9.27 It is not the intention of the Council to impose a particular terminal hour in any area of Enfield, as urged against in the Guidance. Where an application is made for later hours than the core hours, and representations are made, then such applications will always be carefully considered against the above policies and any relevant representations. The consideration of hours of operation will include the context of each application within each of the licensing objectives. For example, the hours at which noise may occur and the extent to which that may affect local resident's sleep and relaxation, will be a consideration because late night premises may have an impact on the local environment and can cause public nuisance.
- 9.28 Neither is it the intention of the Council to impose quotas, based on either the number of premises or the capacity of those premises. Quotas could indirectly have the affect of predetermining the outcome of an application. The licensing authority will consider each application with regard to the Council's policies and each application will be determined with a view to promoting the licensing objectives.

10. LICENCE APPLICATIONS AND REVIEW

- 10.1 In its consideration of applications or in a review of a licence where representations have been received, the Council must give appropriate weight to: the steps that are necessary to promote the Licensing Objectives; the representations presented by all parties; the Guidance; and this Policy. Where relevant, particular regard will be given to the factors shown under Special Factors for Consideration below. Particular regard will be given to evidence identifying any history or pattern of practice which impacts upon the Licensing Objectives.
- 10.2 When preparing their Operating Schedules, applicants should consider the Special Factors for Consideration below. The Council may refuse to grant or may attach conditions to a licence where it is not satisfied that these factors have been properly addressed by the applicant's Operating Schedule.
- 10.3 In reviewing a licence, after representations and/or after a hearing, the Council will consider, and take into account, the complaints history of the premises and all other relevant information.

11. OPERATING SCHEDULES

- 11.1 An Operating Schedule is submitted with a licence application and contains the information required by section 17(4) of the Act. Among other things, it includes the steps that the applicant proposes to take to promote the Licensing Objectives. Where a risk to the Licensing Objectives is present, the Council expects applicants to specifically address in their operating schedules, how they will meet the Special Factors for Consideration.

12. SPECIAL FACTORS FOR CONSIDERATION

- 12.1 **Prevention of Crime and Disorder** - the means by which crime and disorder will be or is prevented by the effective management and operation of the licensed activities including :
- 12.1.1 crime prevention design, including adequate lighting of car parks and CCTV;
- 12.1.2 text/radio pagers;
- 12.1.3 door supervision, including arrangements for screening for weapons and drugs;
- 12.1.4 other measures to control violent, drunken or abusive behaviour (including exclusion of troublemakers; refusal to sell to those who are or appear to be drunk or under age; use of toughened and plastic 'glasses'; and bottle bins);
- 12.1.5 drug dealing and abuse;
- 12.1.6 prostitution and indecency;
- 12.1.7 methods to discourage drinking of alcohol supplied for consumption on the premises, in a public place in the vicinity of the premises;

- 12.1.8 methods to discourage taking alcohol off the premises in open containers;
 - 12.1.9 methods to discourage the handling and distribution of stolen, counterfeit goods or other illegal goods;
 - 12.1.10 capacity limits where necessary to prevent overcrowding or prevent nuisance upon entry and exit;
 - 12.1.11 appropriate ratio of tables and chairs to customers (based on the capacity) where the premises are used exclusively or primarily for the 'vertical' consumption of alcohol;
 - 12.1.12 irresponsible alcohol promotion.
- 12.2 **Public Safety** - the means by which risk to public safety will be or is prevented by the effective management and operation of the licensed activities including :
- 12.2.1 whether the premises has a licence or fire certificate specifying the maximum number of persons that can attend it;
 - 12.2.2 whether the applicant has carried out a risk assessment as to the maximum number of people who can attend the premises safely and evacuate it in an emergency;
 - 12.2.3 measures to record and limit the number of persons on the premises;
 - 12.2.4 the adequacy of transportation arrangements to ensure that customers may safely travel to and from the premises and nuisance is avoided by concentrations of people unable to access transport in a timely manner;
 - 12.2.5 confirmation that any arrangements or advertising of taxis solely relate to taxis licensed by a recognised licensing authority;
 - 12.2.6 arrangements to ensure the safety for users, including people with disabilities, in the event of fire or other emergency;
 - 12.2.7 the safe storage and use of special effects such as fireworks or other explosives, firearms, real flame, strobe lighting / lasers etc;
 - 12.2.8 for dance events, the provision of measures to combat overheating, including availability of drinking water, air conditioning and ventilation.
- 12.3 **Prevention of Nuisance** - the means by which nuisances will be or are prevented by the effective management and operation of the licensed activities including :
- 12.3.1 noise from delivery vehicles;
 - 12.3.2 noise from vehicles delivering and collecting customers;
 - 12.3.3 noise and/or vibrations emanating from the premises including extended/external areas such as beer gardens;
 - 12.3.4 noise, anti-social behaviour and other disturbance caused by persons leaving the premises;
 - 12.3.5 in relation to urination in public places the means to prevent nuisances should include the adequacy of lavatories, financial contributions towards the provision and/or maintenance of public urinals and supervision in the vicinity of the premises;
 - 12.3.6 congregations of persons, whether consuming alcohol or not, either waiting to enter, leaving or spilling/standing outside the premises;
 - 12.3.7 litter and accumulations of rubbish;
 - 12.3.8 the removal from premises of drinking vessels and bottles;
 - 12.3.9 vermin and pests;
 - 12.3.10 light pollution;

- 12.3.11 use of fireworks or other explosives / special effects;
- 12.3.12 noxious smells;
- 12.3.13 arrangements to ensure that public lavatories within premises are available for use throughout the entire period that the public are on those premises;
- 12.3.14 noise from persons smoking outside the premises;

- 12.4 **Protection of Children from Harm** - the means by which harm to children will be or is prevented by the effective arrangement and operation of the licensed activities including :
 - 12.4.1 the prevention of unlawful supply, consumption and use of alcohol and drugs and other products which it is illegal to supply to children, including proof of age arrangements;
 - 12.4.2 premises restrictions on the access by children to the whole or any part of premises, including times when children may not be present;
 - 12.4.3 the protection from inappropriate exposure to strong language, expletives or entertainment of an adult or sexual nature;
 - 12.4.4 the protection from significant gambling;
 - 12.4.5 arrangements to deter, drug taking or dealing;
 - 12.4.6 adequacy of controls on the times during which children may be present on the premises;
 - 12.4.7 the nature of the licensed premises and facilities provided e.g. sporting, cultural and recreational, where these may provide a tangible social benefit, particularly for children and may contribute to crime and disorder reduction and the protection of children from harm.

13. CONDITIONS

- 13.1 When relevant representations are made by a Responsible Authority or Interested Parties, the Committee may impose conditions on licences. Any such conditions, which must be necessary for the promotion of the Licensing Objectives, will be specific to the individual premises and events. Conditions may be drawn from the model pool of conditions in the Guidance.

- 13.2 Special conditions may be imposed for certain types of venues to prevent the sale and consumption of drugs and to create a safer environment for those who may have taken them. These conditions will take into account the "Safer Clubbing" guidelines issued by the Home Office and model conditions from the Guidance. Where these conditions are to be imposed advice may be sought from appropriate bodies such as the Enfield Drug Action Team and the Police, who it is envisaged will make representations on such applications.

- 13.3 The Council will have regard to the impact of licensable activities at specific premises on persons living and working in the vicinity of those premises, which are disproportionate and unreasonable. These issues will mainly concern noise, light pollution, noxious smells, litter and vermin and pest infestations. Nuisance may include, in appropriate circumstances, the detrimental impact upon the living and working amenity and environment of

'interested parties'. Special conditions and other limitations may be considered necessary where customers may be inclined towards carelessness and anti-social behaviour as a result of consuming alcohol.

13.4 The Council will give consideration to setting capacity limits for licensed premises or clubs where it may be necessary for public safety or otherwise to prevent over-crowding which may lead to disorder and nuisance. Where applicable, further consideration will also be given to whether door supervisors would also be needed to ensure that the numbers are appropriately controlled.

13.5 The Council recognises proper account will need to be taken to encourage and promote live music, dancing and theatre for the wider cultural benefit of the community, including for example, opera, jazz and the performance of a wide range of traditional and historic plays, contemporary music and other arts.

14. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

14.1 The Council recommends that for significant events, a comprehensive risk assessment is undertaken by premises licence holders to ensure that matters related to the licensing objectives are identified and addressed.

14.2 Licence holders are advised to contact the Metropolitan Police Service and enquire if the Police require that the Event Risk Assessment Form 696 and the After Promotion/Event Debrief Risk Assessment Form 696A be completed and submitted to them.

15. OLYMPICS & PARALYMPICS

15.1 The Council is fully committed to a safe and successful Olympic and Paralympic Games in London during 2012. The council recognises that the resources of the police, transport and emergency services will be planned out and prioritised for the security of major events before, during and after the Games, as a minimum from 15th July 2012 until 16th September 2012. Due consideration will be given by the council to representations from the Police in relation to licence applications for activity during Games time on the grounds of public safety and security when police and other emergency services resources are insufficient to deal with the risks presented. Where, as a result of representations from a responsible authority, it is identified that a licence or proposed event presents a risk that the licensing objectives will be compromised, it is likely that such applications will not be granted.

16. TEMPORARY EVENTS

- 16.1 The Act requires that a Temporary Event Notice (TEN) must be given to the licensing authority no later than 10 working days before the day on which the event begins. Nevertheless, the Council will seek the co-operation of Personal Licence holders and other people serving TENs in allowing more than the minimum required 10 days. To this end the Council strongly recommend giving (the longest possible notice) at least three months' notice to hold all but the smallest events; this will allow the Council to help organisers plan their events safely and may mean the Police are less likely to object to the proposed event.
- 16.2 Organisers of temporary events should be aware that although a licence or authorisation may not be needed under the Act, other legislation might apply. This can include :
- 16.2.1 Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974;
- 16.2.2 Fire Precautions Act 1971;
- 16.2.3 Environmental Protection Act 1990.
- 16.3 Organisers of temporary events should also be aware that it is highly likely that the Council's enforcement officers will visit events held under the terms of a Temporary Event Notice to ensure compliance with legal requirements. While mindful of the Council's Enforcement Policy, the Council will normally prosecute where serious offences are detected.
- 16.4 Organisers and promoters of temporary events should be mindful of the 'Special Factors for Consideration' outlined above.

17. ENFORCEMENT

- 17.1 The Council will follow the Better Regulation and Hampton principles and shall endeavour to be :
- 17.1.1 **Proportionate** - regulators should only intervene when necessary, remedies should be appropriate to the risk posed, and costs identified and minimised;
- 17.1.2 **Accountable** - regulators must be able to justify decisions, and be subject to public scrutiny;
- 17.1.3 **Consistent** - rules and standards must be joined up and implemented fairly;
- 17.1.4 **Transparent** - regulators should be open, and keep regulations simple and user friendly;
- 17.1.5 **Targeted** - regulation should be focused on the problem, and minimise side effects.
- 17.2 The Council will endeavour to avoid duplication with other regulatory regimes so far as possible.

- 17.3 The Council will adopt a risk-based inspection programme. The Council's risk model for premises licences will be based upon the Licensing Objectives.
- 17.4 The main enforcement and compliance role for the Council under the Act is to ensure compliance with the premises licences and other permissions which it authorises.
- 17.5 The Council's enforcement/compliance protocols/written agreements and risk methodology will be available on the Council's web-site.

18. INTEGRATION OF POLICIES AND AVOIDANCE OF DUPLICATION

- 18.1 The Council will seek to avoid any duplication with other statutory/regulatory systems where possible. The Council will not have regard to whether or not a proposal by the applicant is likely to be permitted in accordance with the law relating to planning or building.
- 18.2 The Council has adopted powers to designate parts of its area as places where alcohol may not be consumed publicly. These 'designated areas' will be kept under review by the Council.
- 18.3 The Council and its partners has produced an Alcohol Harm Reduction policy, which the Council will take into account in considering representations to licence applications and complaints from Responsible Authorities and Interested Parties seeking a review of a licence.

19. CONTACT DETAILS

- 19.1 Further information and advice on this Licensing Policy Statement, the requirements of the Licensing Act 2003 and related matters is available from the Council as follows :
 - 19.1.1 Address : London Borough of Enfield Licensing Team, PO Box 57, B-Block South, Civic Centre, Silver Street, Enfield EN1 3XH;
 - 19.1.2 Telephone : 020 8379 3578
 - 19.1.3 Email : licensing@enfield.gov.uk
 - 19.1.4 Internet : www.enfield.gov.uk

ANNEX 1 - CUMULATIVE IMPACT POLICY - TIME COMPARISON

Total Notifiable Crime between January and December 2010									
Area	11am – 3pm	11pm – 3am	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
Edmonton	599	367	361	356	382	390	397	384	270
Enfield Highway	146	130	90	85	95	115	111	129	80
Enfield Town	485	165	170	207	190	205	228	249	130
Southgate	86	131	74	80	74	78	86	96	67

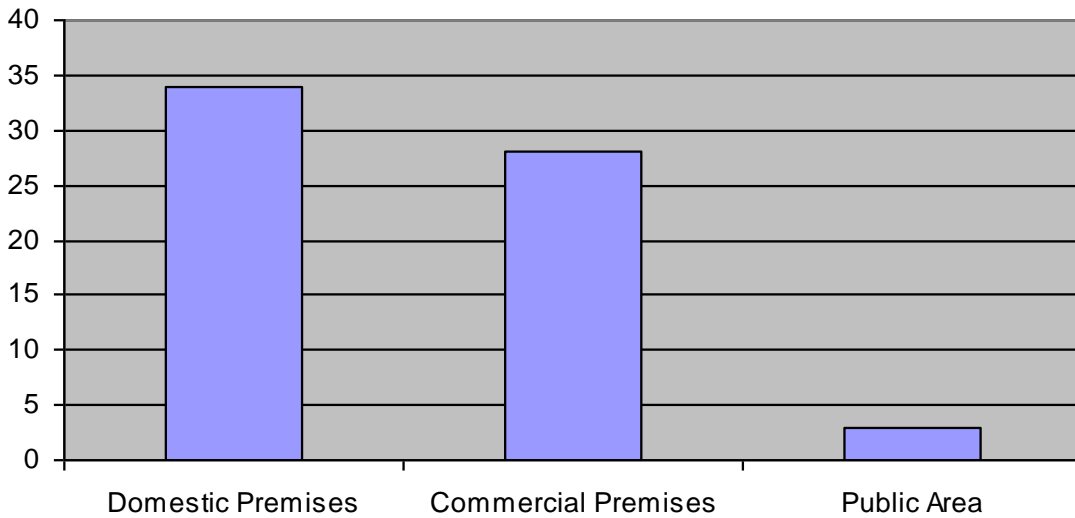
Violent Crime between January and December 2010									
Area	11am – 3pm	11pm – 3am	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
Edmonton	130	98	80	94	88	77	109	112	93
Enfield Highway	17	35	15	17	14	20	22	37	20
Enfield Town	39	64	27	24	25	17	33	61	33
Southgate	14	21	12	10	6	11	13	16	16

Anti-Social Behaviour Calls between January and December 2010									
Area	11am – 3pm	11pm – 3am	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
Edmonton	446	463	472	447	416	421	478	592	481
Enfield Highway	144	130	146	134	146	159	204	182	136
Enfield Town	157	271	128	130	156	114	192	225	153
Southgate	57	67	57	61	74	70	51	94	62

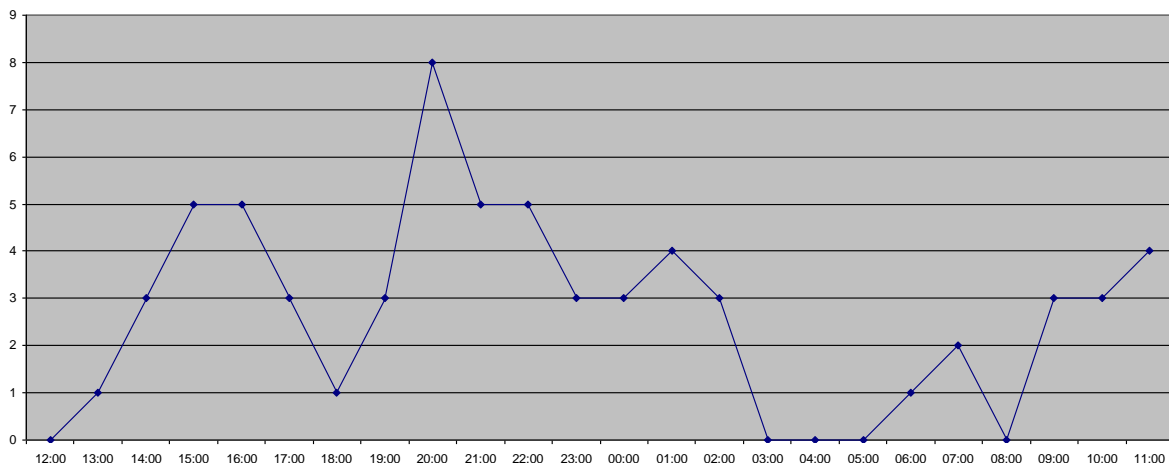
ANNEX 2 – CUMULATIVE IMPACT POLICY - NOISE DATA

The following information is based on noise complaints received by Enfield Council within the 12 month period of 6th March 2010 to 6th March 2011. The information will be divided into 4 different ‘Stress Areas’ of the borough.

EDMONTON CUMULATIVE IMPACT POLICY AREA

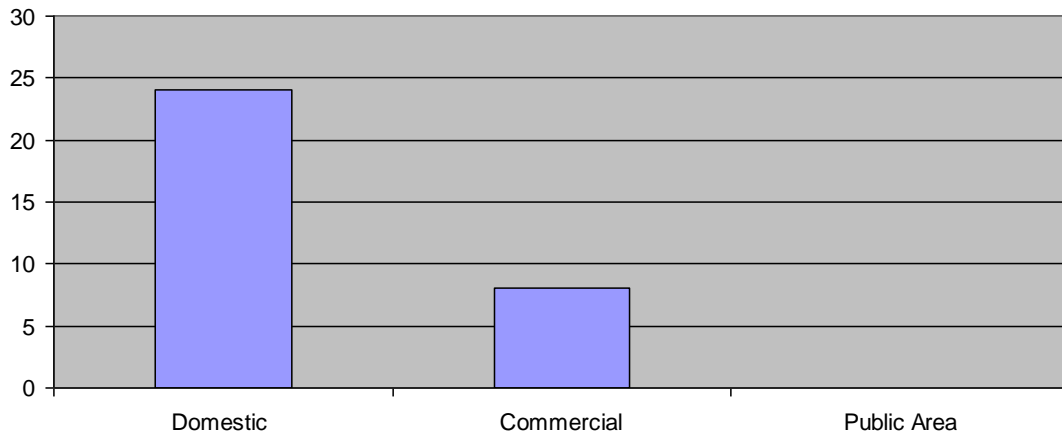


There were a total of 65 noise complaints in the Edmonton Stress Area in this period of time. 28 were complaints against commercial premises, 34 were against domestic premises and 3 were against public areas.

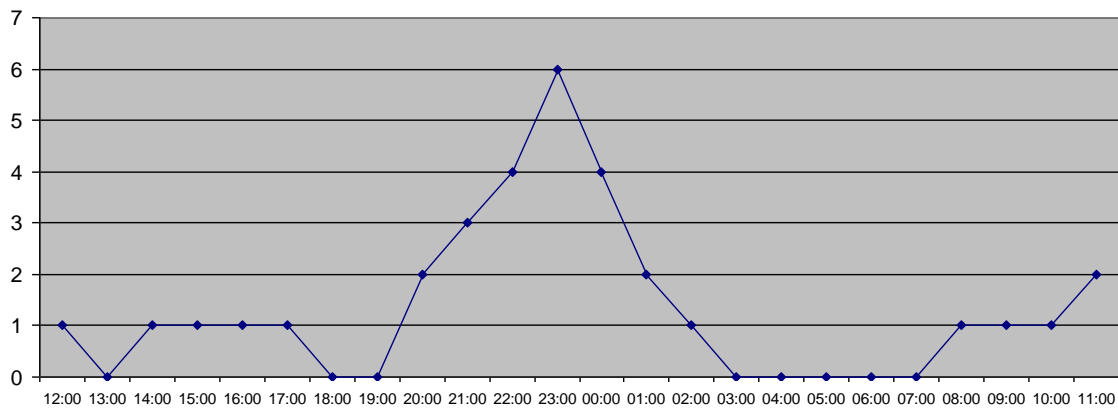


The above line graph shows the time of ALL noise reports received against every type of premises. The graph shows a surge in noise reports within the hour of 20:00 gradually decreasing until the hour of 01:00, where there is a slight increase.

ENFIELD HIGHWAY CUMULATIVE IMPACT POLICY AREA

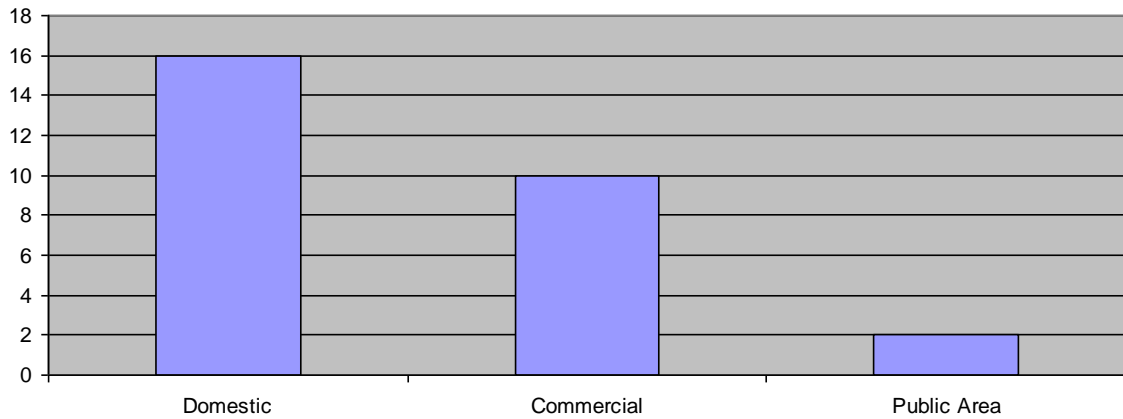


There were a total of 32 noise complaints in the Enfield Highway Stress Area in this period of time. 8 were complaints against commercial premises, 24 were against domestic premises and none were against public areas.

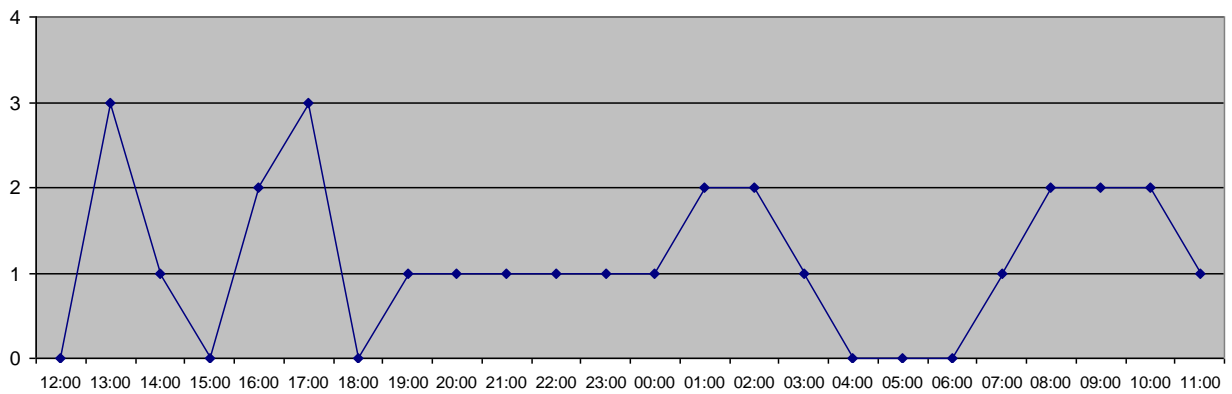


The above line graph shows the time of ALL noise reports received against every type of premises. As you can see there is a clear peak within the hour of 23:00.

ENFIELD TOWN CUMULATIVE IMPACT POLICY AREA

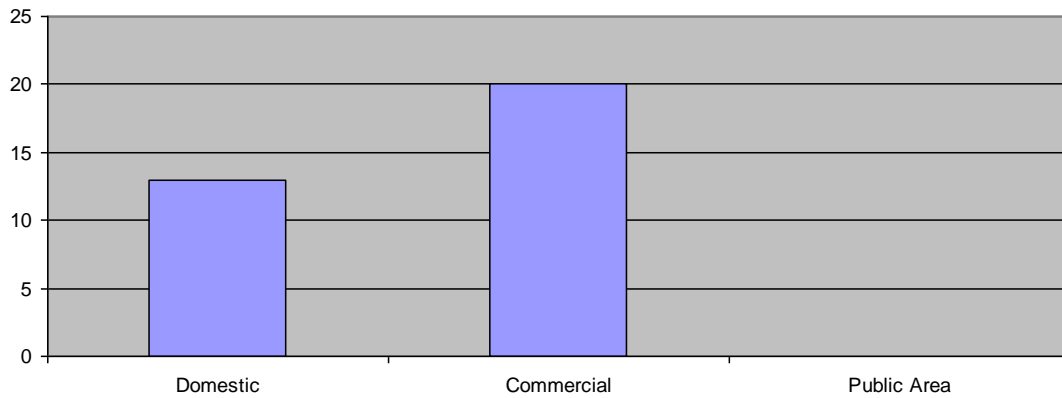


There were a total of 28 noise complaints in the Enfield Town Stress Area in this period of time. 10 were complaints against commercial premises, 16 were against domestic premises and 2 were against public areas

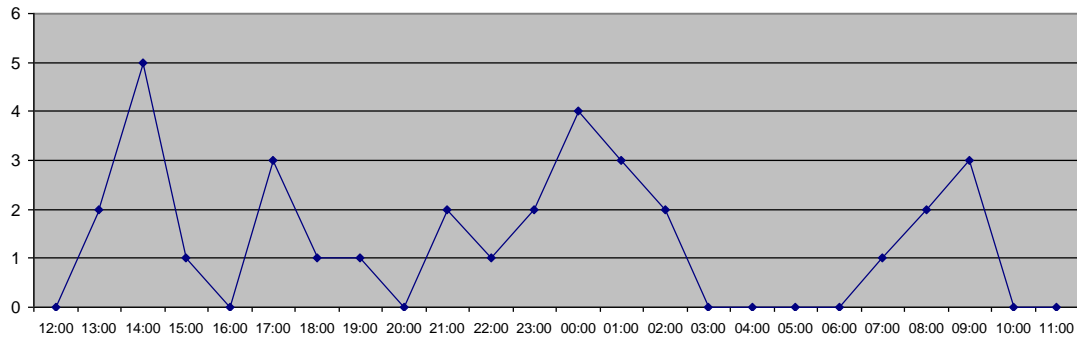


The above line graph shows the time of ALL noise reports received against every type of premises in the Enfield Town Stress Area. There is not a particular time where noise is at a peak. It peaks and troughs throughout the 24 hours. The hours of 13:00 and 17:00 have the highest amount of noise complaints.

SOUTHGATE CUMULATIVE IMPACT POLICY AREA

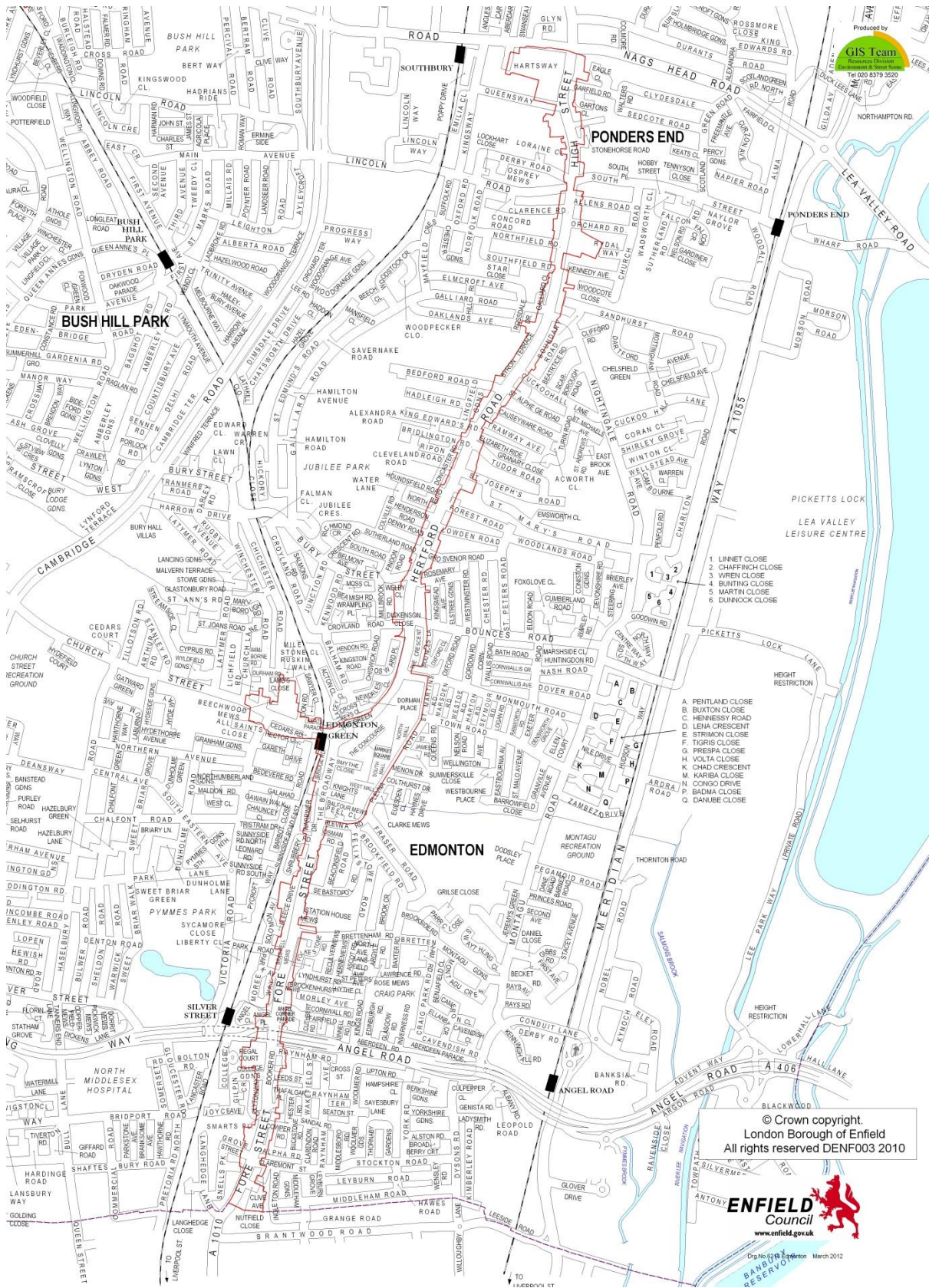


There were a total of 33 noise complaints in the Southgate Stress Area in this period of time. 20 were complaints against commercial premises, 13 were against domestic premises and none were against public areas

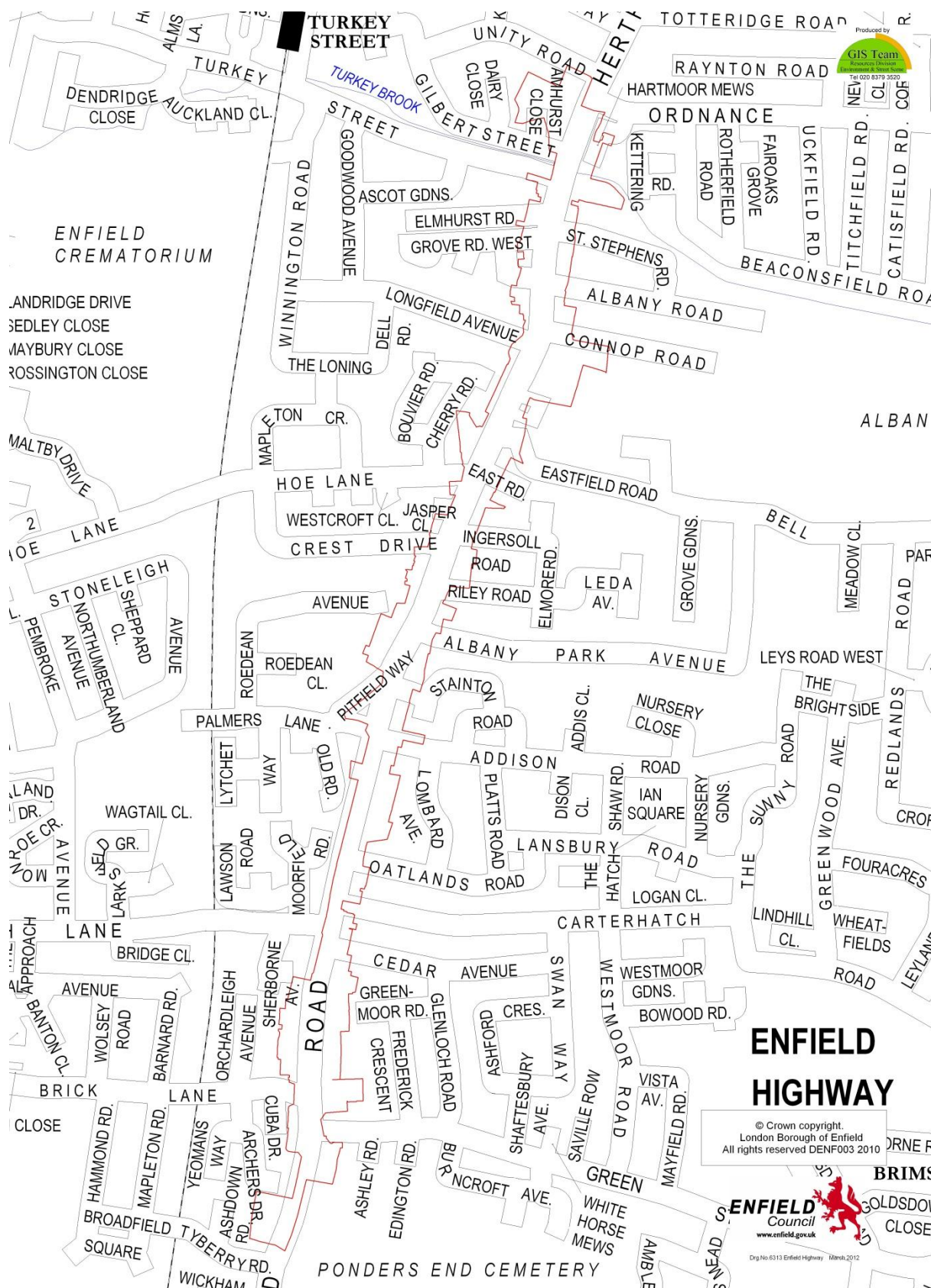


The above line graph shows the time of ALL noise reports received against every type of premises in the Southgate Stress Area. The hours when the most noise complaints were within the hour of 14:00 and within the hour of 00:00.

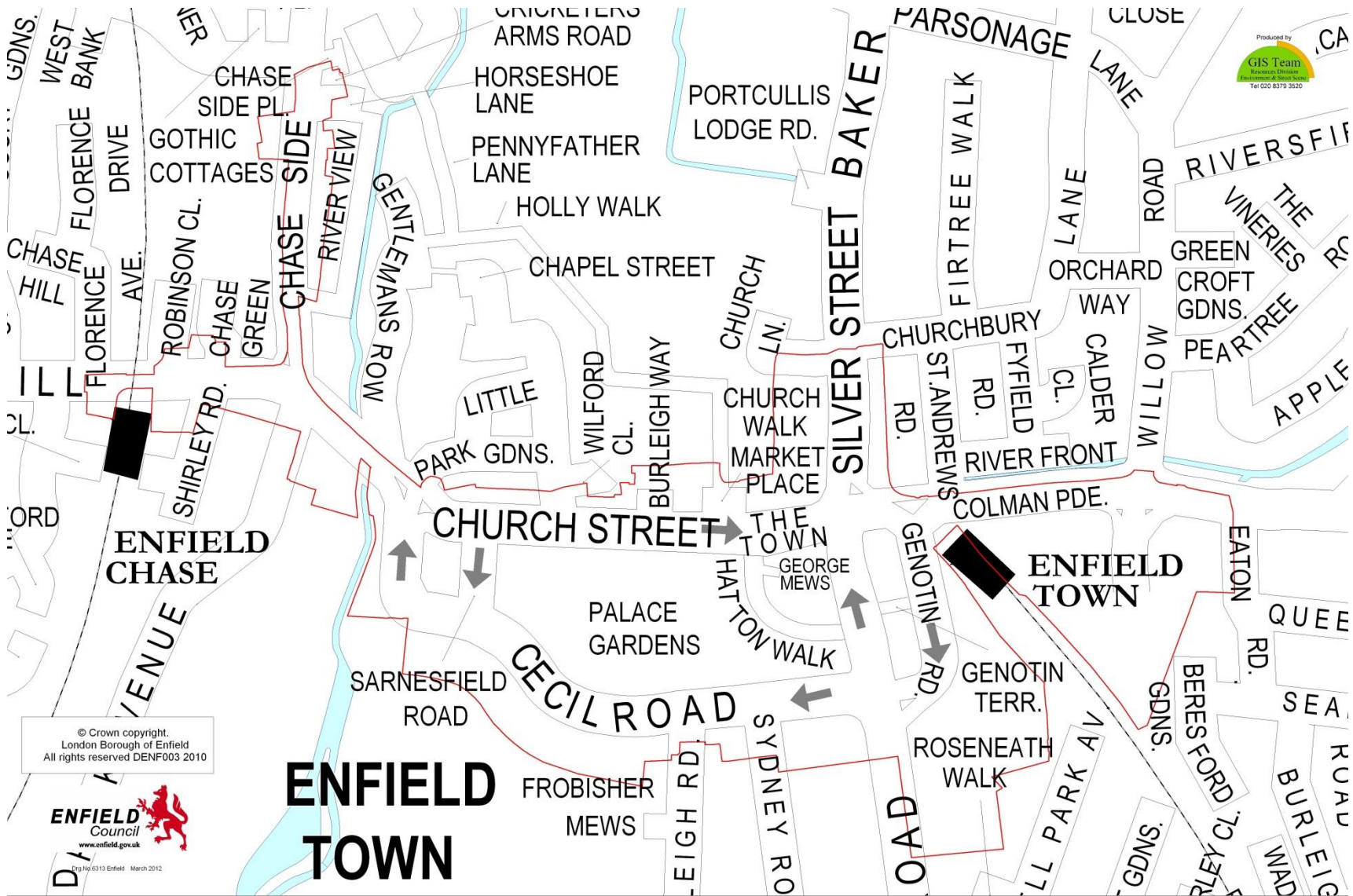
ANNEX 3 – THE EDMONTON CUMULATIVE IMPACT POLICY AREA



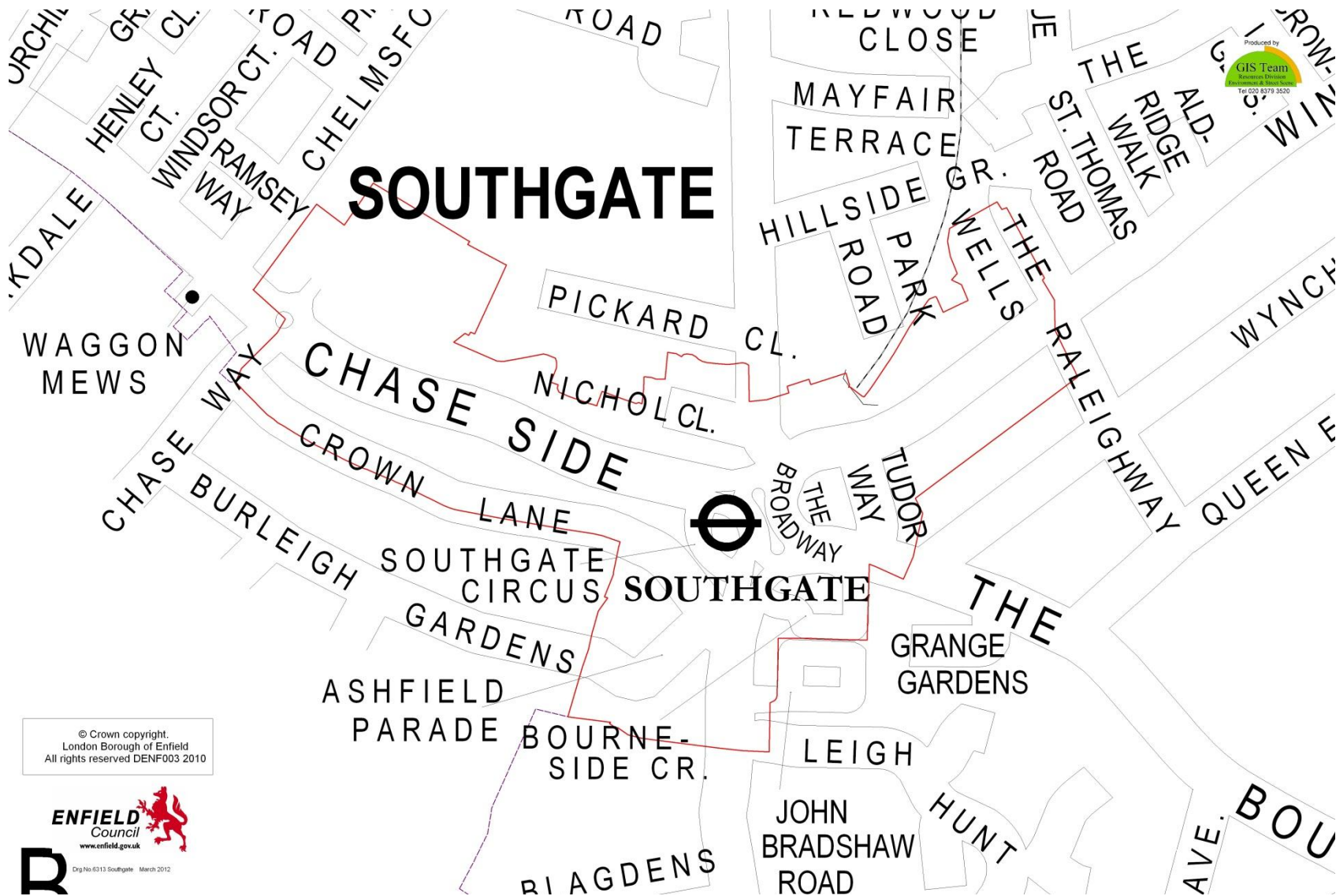
ANNEX 4 – THE ENFIELD HIGHWAY CUMULATIVE IMPACT POLICY AREA



ANNEX 5 – THE ENFIELD TOWN CUMULATIVE IMPACT POLICY AREA



ANNEX 6 – THE SOUTHGATE CUMULATIVE IMPACT POLICY AREA



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ANNEX 7 – SEXUAL ENTERTAINMENT VENUES AND SEX ESTABLISHMENTS

The information below is provided for convenience and is complementary to, but does not form part of, the Policy under the Act :

Sexual Entertainment Venues - Policing and Crime Act 2009

On 28 March 2012 the Council resolved to refuse to adopt the sexual entertainment venues licensing provisions contained within the Policing and Crime Act 2009. Therefore Sexual Entertainment Venue Licences are not required in Enfield.

Sex Establishments - Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982 (as amended)

The Council has adopted the legislation in relation to sex establishments.

The Council has resolved that the appropriate number of Sex Establishment Licences to be granted in the Borough is nil.

Any application received will be considered on its merits and in accordance with the Council's policy that the Licensing Sub-Committee should exercise caution in considering any such application.

ANNEX 8 - SUMMARY OF AGE RESTRICTIONS

The table below summarises certain age restrictions. The list is not exhaustive and is provided as a guide :

Type of Premises	Access or sales restriction (Source in brackets)
Premises exclusively or primarily used for the sale or supply of alcohol for consumption on the premises	No unaccompanied under 16's at any time (section 145 of the Act) No under 18's after 23:00 (Policy)
Other licensed premises whilst open for the sale or supply of alcohol for consumption on those premises	No unaccompanied under 16's between the hours of midnight and 05:00 (section 145 of the Act)
All licensed premises whilst open for the sale or supply of alcohol for consumption on those premises	Under 18's only until 'specified cut-off time' identified in the premises licence (where applicable) (Policy)
Off-licensed premises	No unaccompanied under 14's after 21:00 (Policy)
All premises	No sale of alcohol to under 18's (except 16 and 17 year olds where supplied as part of a table meal where an over 18 is present). (Section 146 of the Act)
Film exhibition	Restricted in accordance with film classification (Section 29 of the Act)

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ANNEX B

LICENSING CONSULTATION 2014 – TABLE OF RESPONSES

Question	Response	
	Yes	No
Do you think that we should retain the Edmonton Cumulative Impact Policy Area?	17	2
Do you think that we should retain the Enfield Highway Cumulative Impact Policy Area?	17	1
Do you think that we should retain the Enfield Town Cumulative Impact Policy Area?	18	2
Do you think that we should retain the Southgate Cumulative Impact Policy Area?	18	2
In a Cumulative Impact Policy Area, do you think that we should retain a terminal hour of 11pm for the sale of alcohol in Pubs/Bars and Off Licences?	13	11
In a Cumulative Impact Policy Area, do you think that we should retain a terminal hour of 11pm for music and/or dancing?	14	10
In a Cumulative Impact Policy Area, do you think that we should retain a terminal hour of midnight for the sale of alcohol in Restaurants?	14	6
In a Cumulative Impact Policy Area, do you think that we should retain a terminal hour of midnight for the sale of hot food in Take Aways?	16	5
In a Cumulative Impact Policy Area, do you think that we should retain a terminal hour of midnight for plays, films and/or indoor sports?	16	4
As the Olympics and Paralympics have now passed, do you agree that we should remove Section 15 of the current Licensing Policy from any new edition of the policy?	13	1

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Metropolitan Police Service Alcohol Related Crime in YE Borough.

The information is based on alcohol related reported crime, received by the Metropolitan Police in the area of Enfield borough (YE). The time frame of activity is from the 7th September 2012 to 7th September 2014.

This equated to 11793 offences found by text mining crime reports. Due to fact that there is no real measure to obtain just alcohol related offences. This means that all downloaded offences are subject to accurate officer inputting and the relevance of the key word in the dets. With the vast number of offences every crime could not be cleaned to make sure they all fitted the requested modal of offending.

Key words used

- %Intoxic%
- %Alcohol%
- %Drunk%
- %Beer%
- %Larger%
- %Cider%

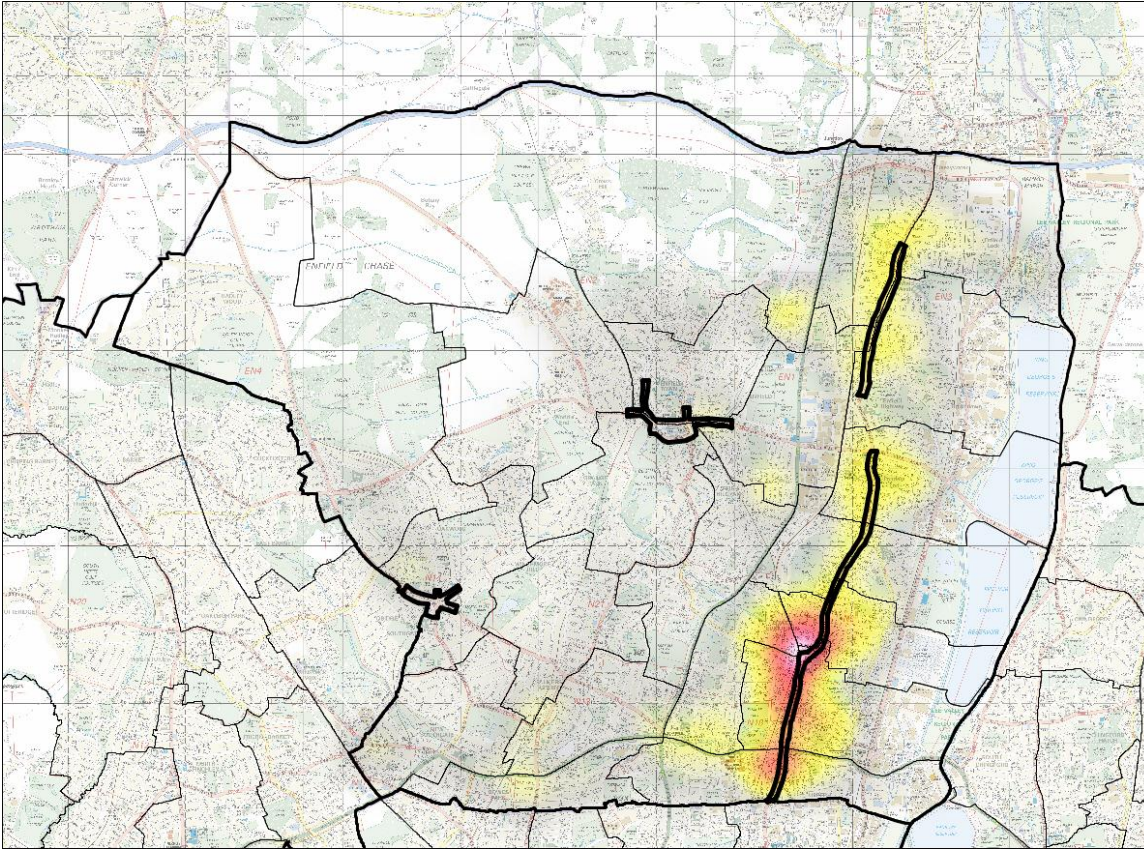
The Metropolitan Police have three feature codes that could have been used to gain appropriate information for the product.

1. GA - Alcohol consumed at scene of crime such as burglary where the suspect has consumed alcohol whilst committing the offence.
2. MV - Victim has been drinking prior to the offence.
3. MF - Suspect / Accused has been drinking prior to the offence.

Unfortunately from the total downloaded offences, ONLY 13.03 % had been labelled with a feature code on the dets. This is attributed to the sum of all the feature codes combined together. This means that where crimes have more then one feature code, the total credited figure could be lower then what has been stated. Therefore it was decided not to download crimes just on feature codes and rely on text mining to gauge a more accurate representation of offending on the borough of YE.

All the offences were mapped onto the borough, were I had outlined the four cumulative impact areas of Edmonton, Enfield Highway, Enfield Town and Southgate. I then selected all the offences that fell into the impact areas for further analysis.

Image 1



This borough picture relates to all offences in the form of a hotspot map. This is where the highest concentration of offending receives a heat source footprint and the more offences coupled together, the more the heat source will show up. On top of the Hotspot map I have placed the four cumulative impact areas. This allows us to visually interpret which area is being affected and the geographic impact of offending around the areas concerned.

The Edmonton cumulative impact area is the most affected area, followed by Enfield Highway. If a figure based look at the offences within the heat zone were to be looked at. It would equate to 3515 offences in the Edmonton area. However there would be trouble trying to identify those offences generally linked to the cumulative area and ones just related to alcohol consumption.

Therefore it was decided to only look at those offences that fall within the impact zones. These offences could be more or less linked to alcohol related crimes affected by internal factors within the zones (like clubs, off licences or pubs).

Table 1

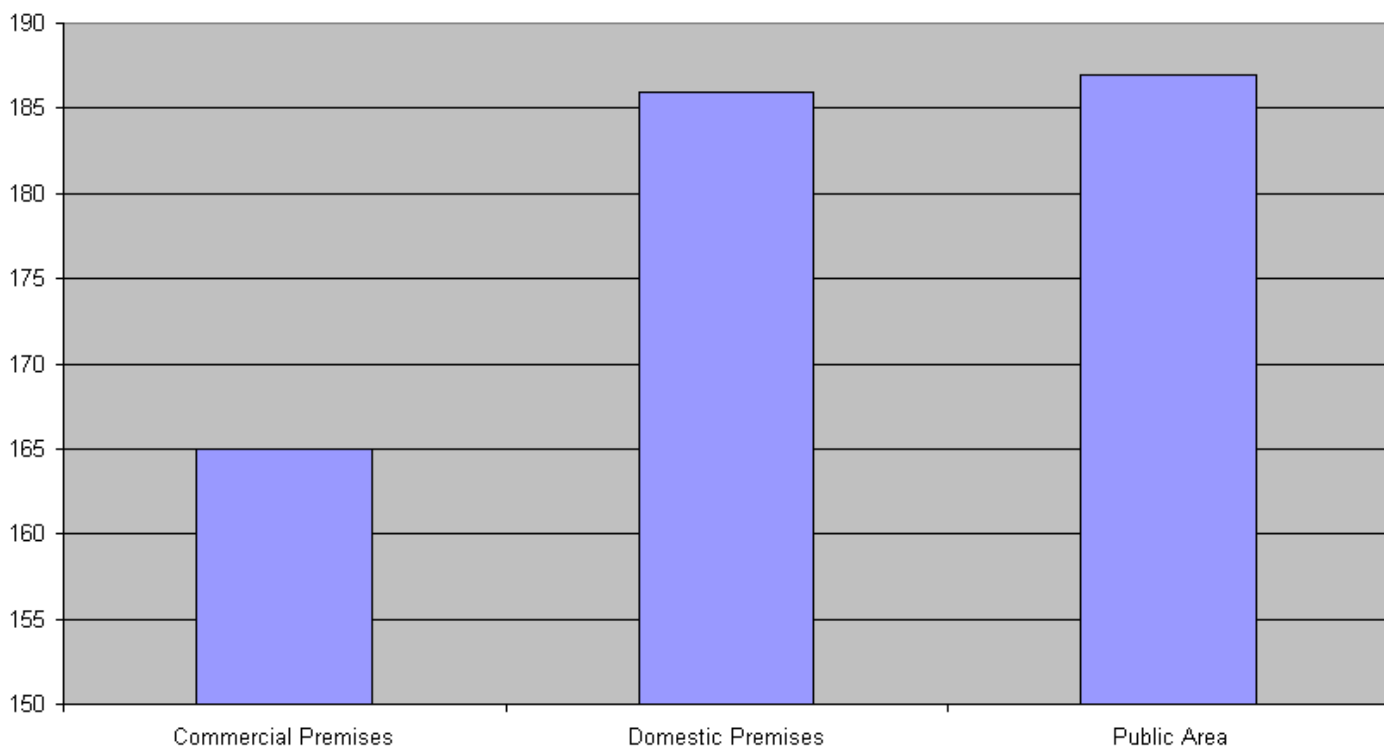
Total Alcohol Related Crime Between September 2012 to September 2014									
Area	11am - 3pm	11pm - 3am	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
Edmonton	98	107	76	73	77	57	75	97	83
Enfield Highway	14	18	15	8	7	10	10	15	12
Enfield Town	43	43	10	18	29	19	26	32	35
Southgate	16	13	6	10	4	12	12	20	10

The above table represents the four areas and the impact of alcohol related offending during peak trading hours and days of the week. To put this into more light I have created the below table, which represents what percentage of offending the above numbers represent against total offending in the areas.

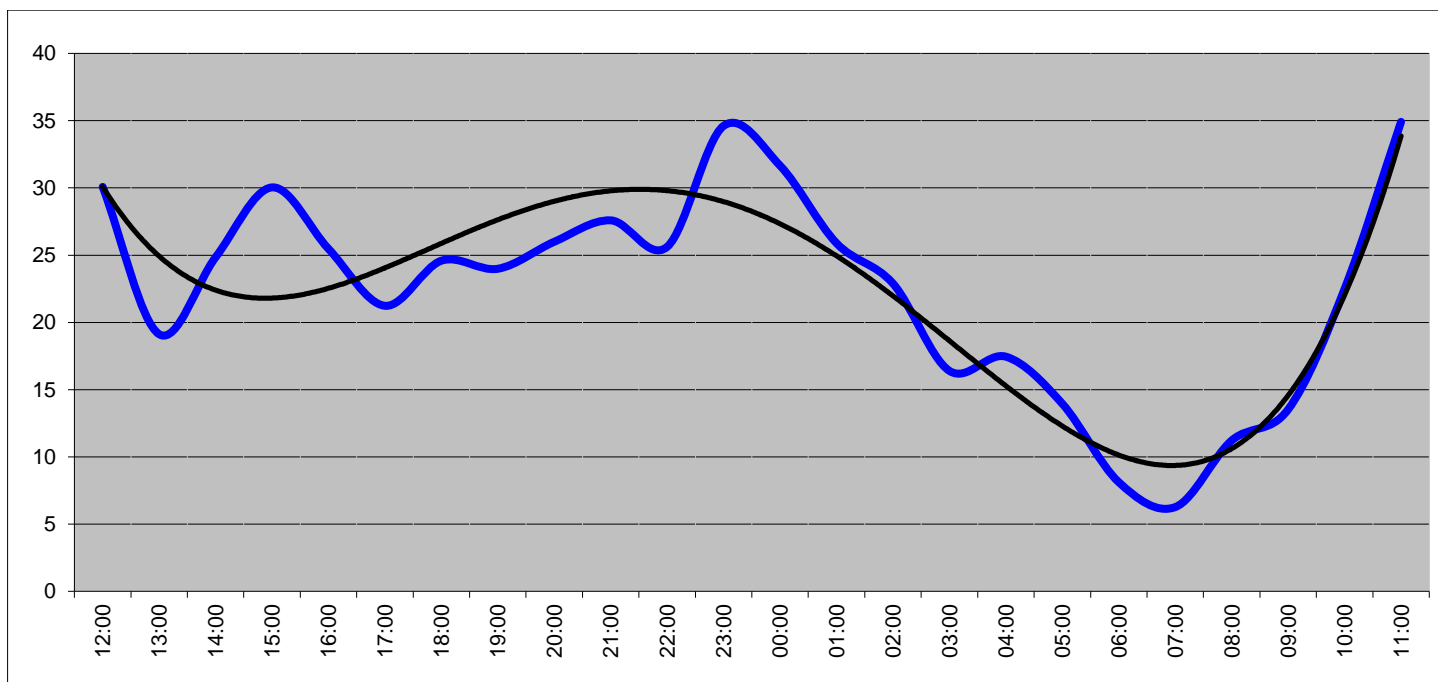
Table 2

% of Total Alcohol Related Crime Between September 2012 to September 2014									
Area	11am - 3pm	11pm - 3am	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
Edmonton	18.22	19.89	14.13	13.57	14.31	10.59	13.94	18.03	15.43
Enfield Highway	18.18	23.38	19.48	10.39	9.09	12.99	12.99	19.48	15.58
Enfield Town	25.44	25.44	5.92	10.65	17.16	11.24	15.38	18.93	20.71
Southgate	21.62	17.57	8.11	13.51	5.41	16.22	16.22	27.03	13.51

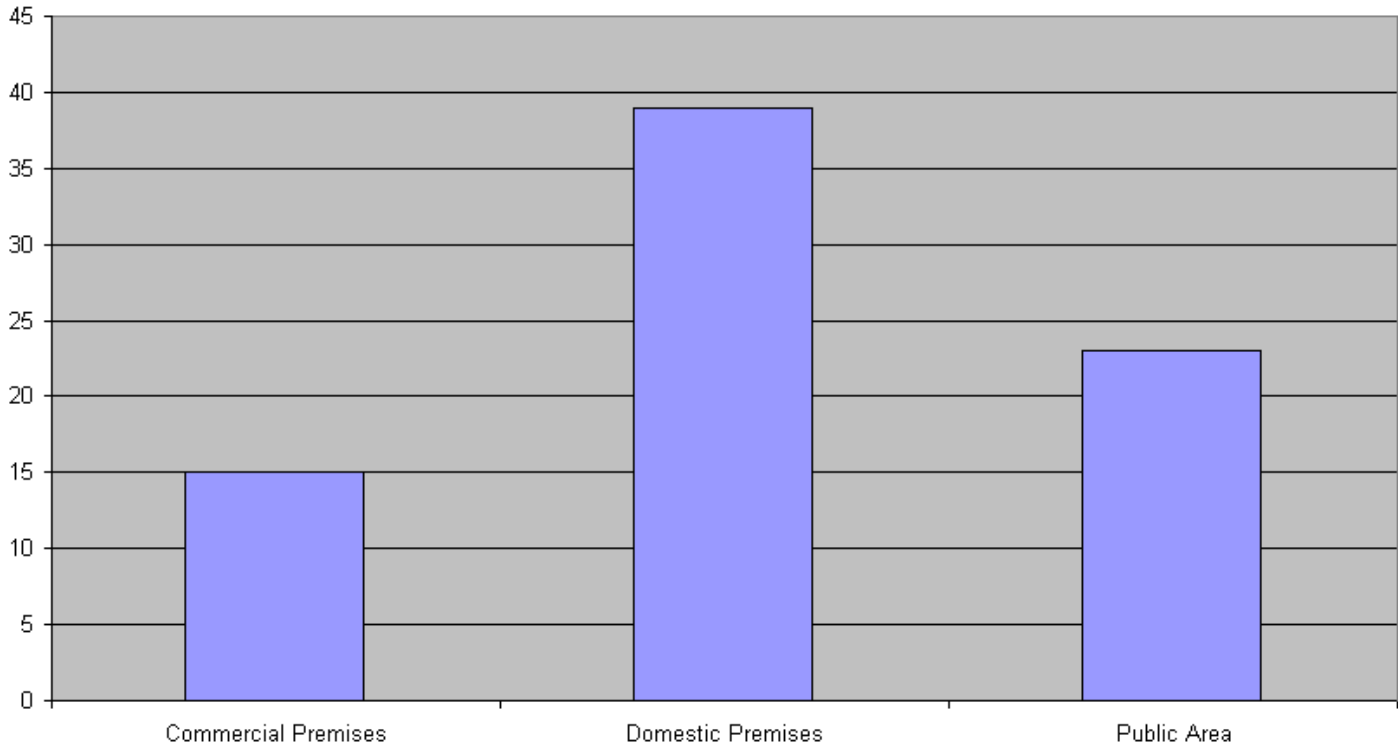
EDMONTON CUMULATIVE IMPACT AREA



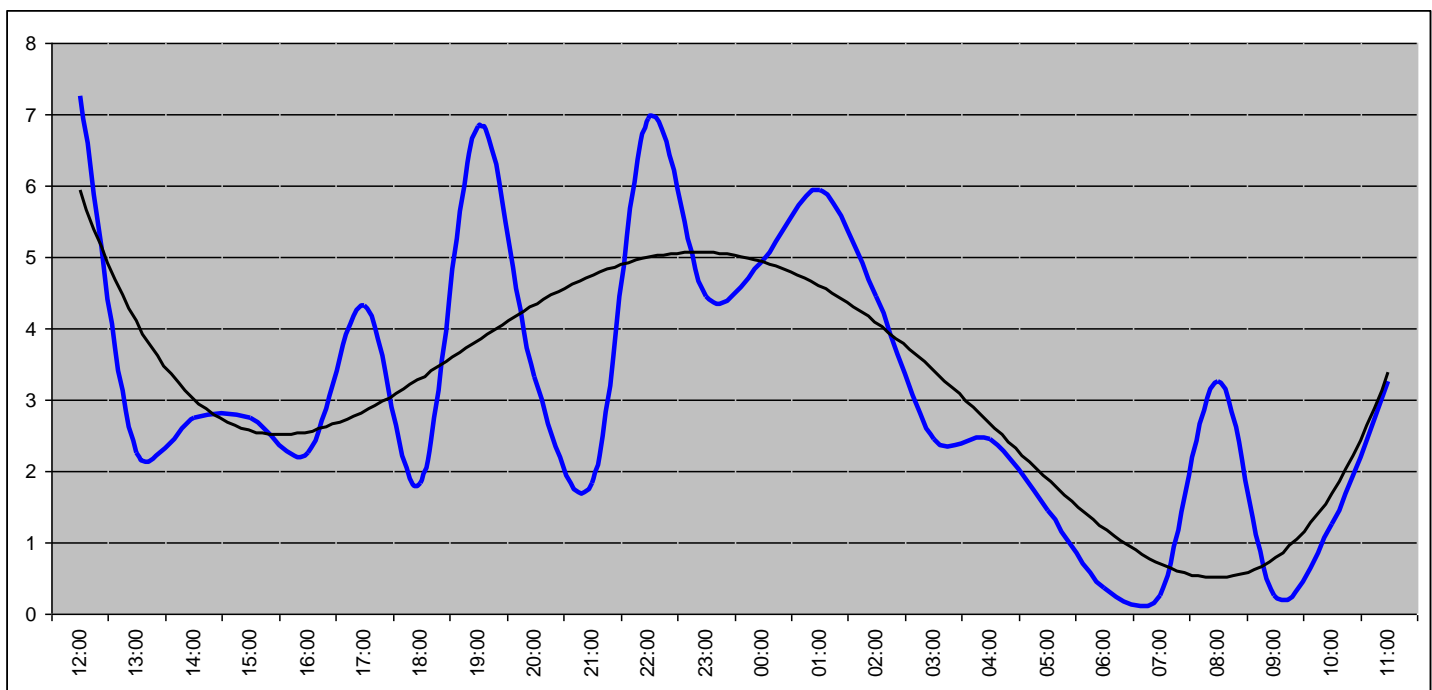
There were a total of 538 Alcohol related complaints in the Edmonton Stress Area in this period of time. 165 were offences at commercial premises, 186 were at domestic premises and 187 were at public areas.



The above line graph shows the time of ALL alcohol related offences received against every type of premises. The graph shows a surge in crime reports within the hour of 22:00 gradually decreasing until the hour 01:00, where there is a slight increase but still decreasing.

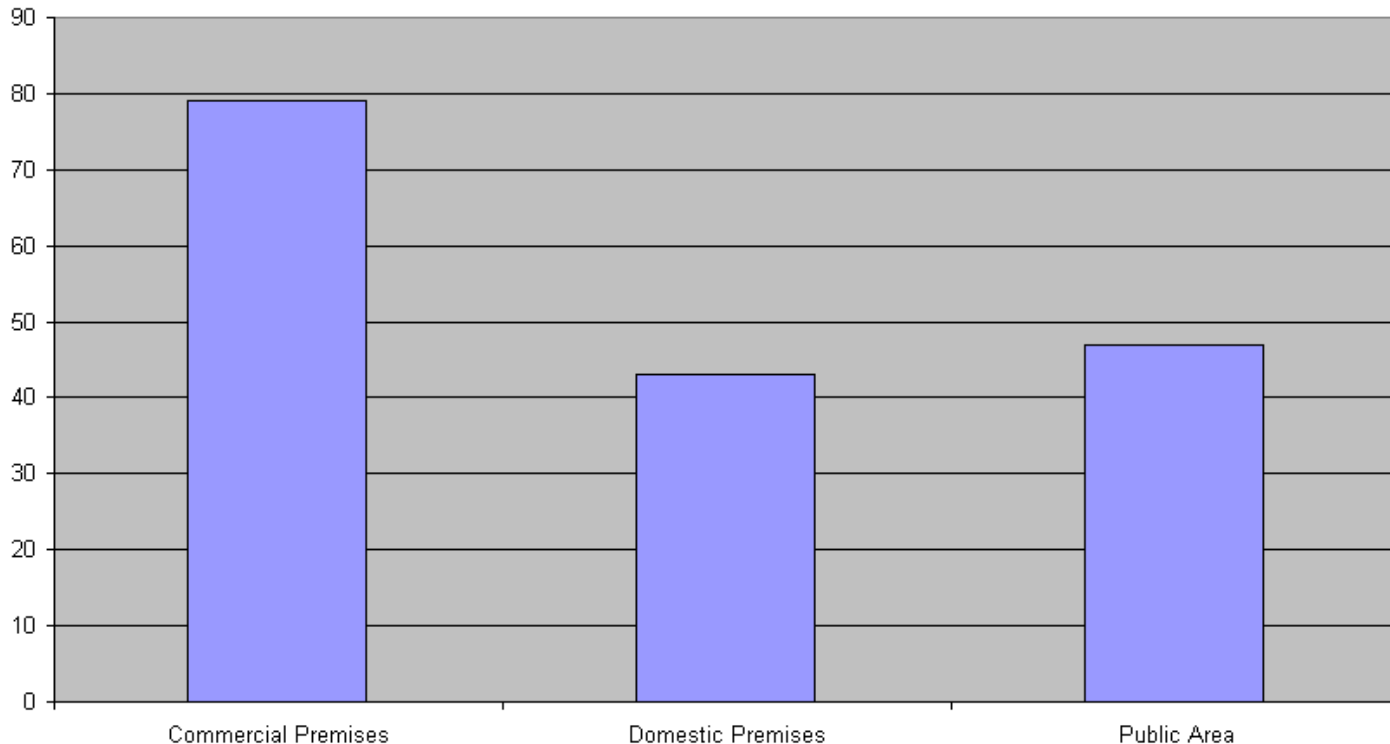
ENFIELD HIGHWAY CUMULATIVE IMPACT AREA

There were a total of 77 Alcohol related complaints in the Enfield Highway Stress Area in this period of time. 15 were offences at commercial premises, 39 were at domestic premises and 23 were at public areas.

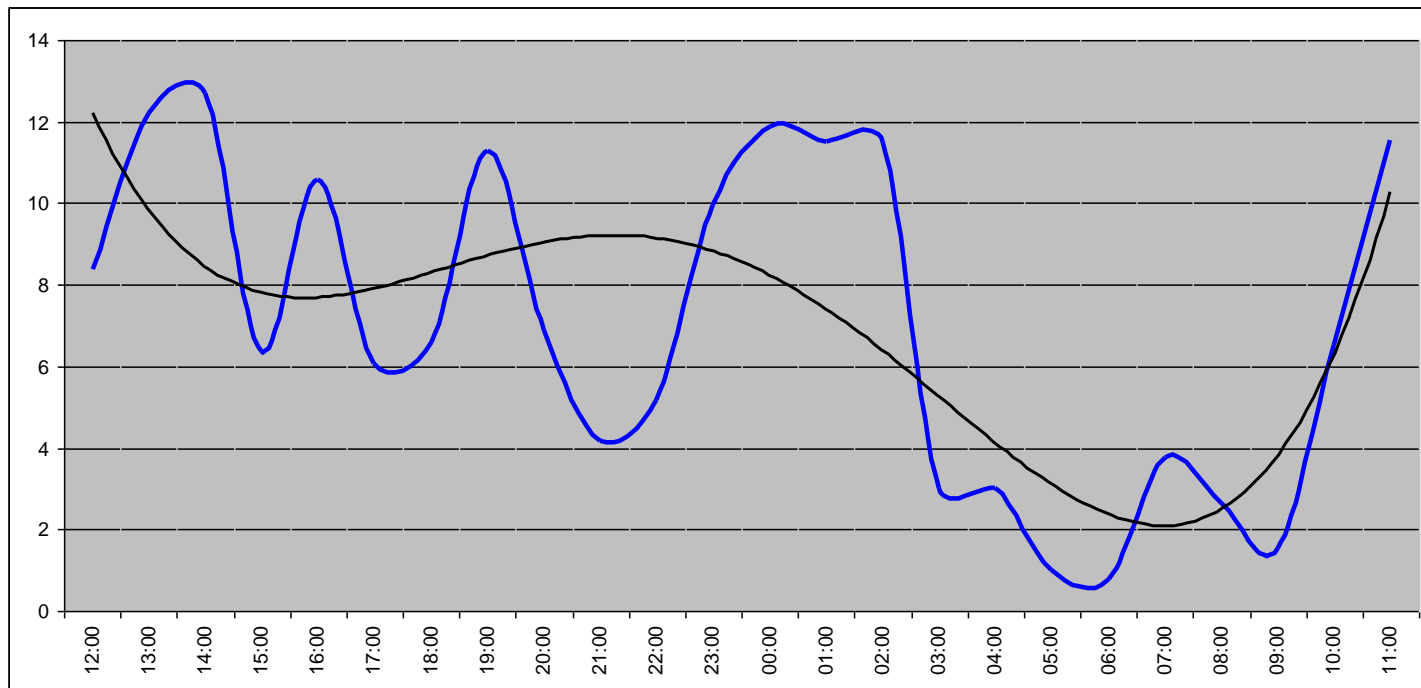


The above line graph shows the time of ALL alcohol related offences received against every type of premises. There are two main time frames of activity with a peak at 22:00 hours and slightly before at 19:00 hours. The main time frame starts from 21:30 hours and drops at 22:30, before picking up again and fishing at 02:30 hours. The other time frame starts at 18:30 and finishes at 20:00.

ENFIELD TOWN CUMULATIVE IMPACT AREA

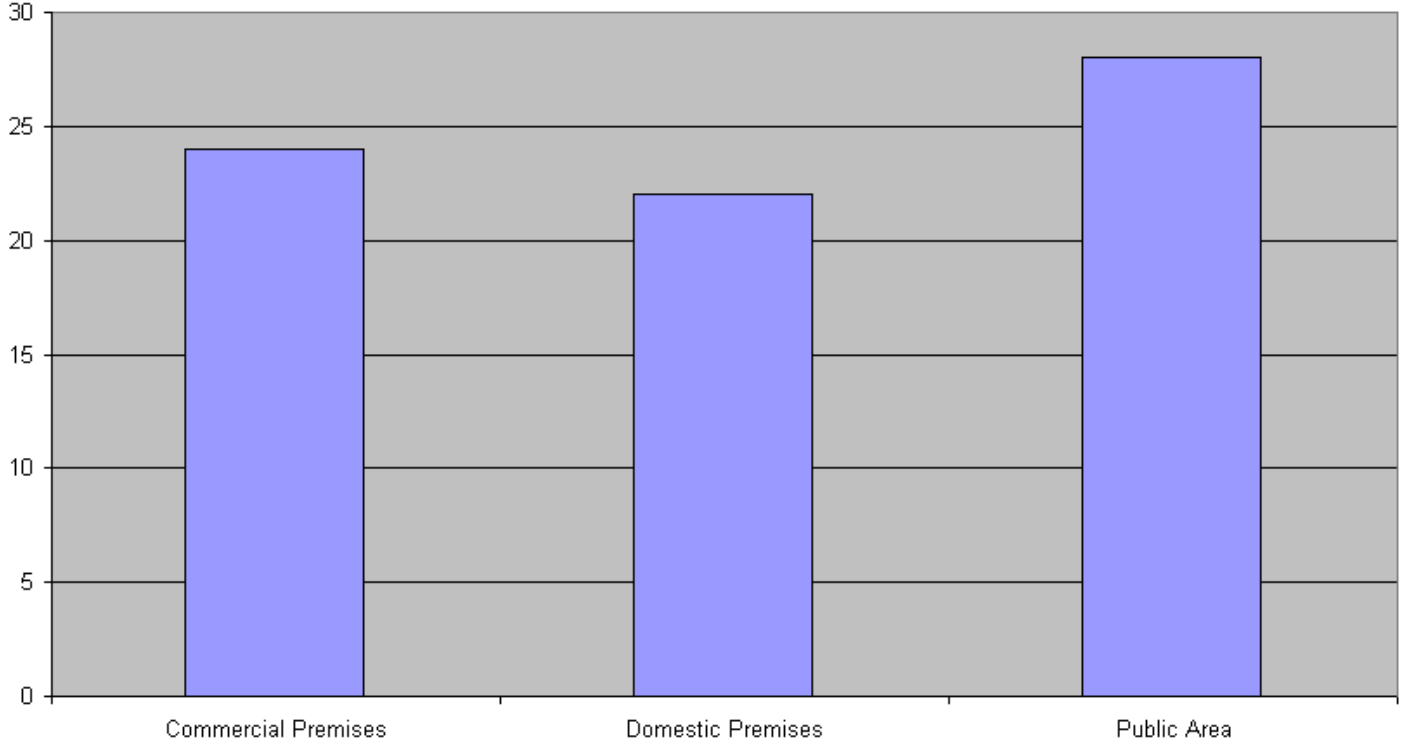


There were a total of 169 Alcohol related complaints in the Enfield Town Stress Area in this period of time. 79 were offences at commercial premises, 43 were at domestic premises and 47 were at public areas.

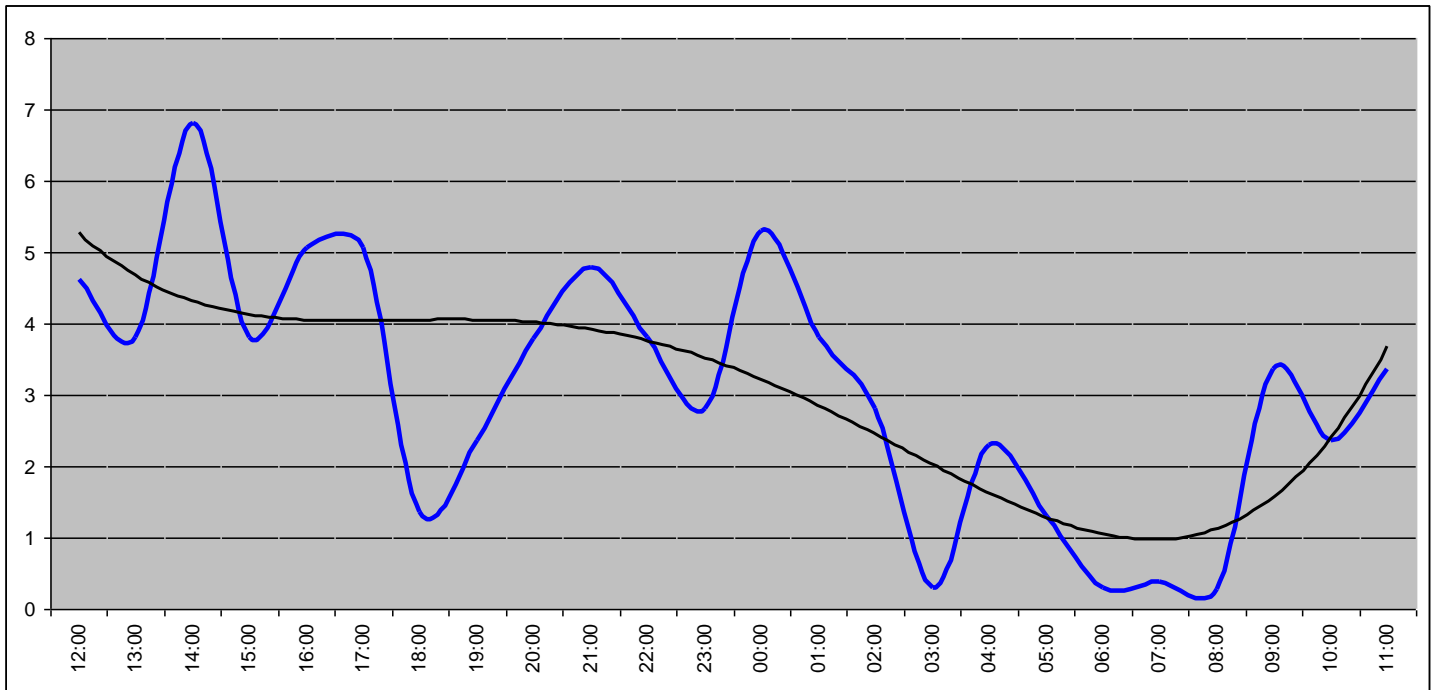


The above line graph shows the time of ALL alcohol related offences received against every type of premises in the Enfield Town Stress Area. There is not a particular time where alcohol crime is at a peak, as there are multiple peaks throughout the 24 hours. The hours of 13:30 and 00:00 hours have the highest amount of crime reports.

SOUTHGATE CUMULATIVE IMPACT AREA.



There were a total of 74 Alcohol related reports in the Southgate Stress Area in this period of time. 24 were offences at commercial premises, 22 were at domestic premises and 28 were at public areas.



The above line graph shows the time of ALL alcohol related reports received against every type of premises in the Southgate Stress Area. The hours with the most alcohol related reports were at 14:00 and 00:00 hours.

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ANNEX D

LICENSING CONSULTATION 2014 – LIST OF COMMENTS

Q2. Do you think we should retain the Edmonton Cumulative Impact Policy Area?
--

Metropolitan Police Service – Police Licensing Officer (26):

I am the police licensing officer for the borough of Enfield and from my experience working on this borough for over 20 years, believe that this policy has been successful in reducing crime and disorder in this particular area. I have analysis available to assist this consultation that Edmonton CIP area is still of concern regarding these issues and believe that if the CIP was to be terminated, it would have a detrimental effect in this area to local residents and businesses alike.

Metropolitan Police Service – Police Sergeant, Enfield Town (15):

I am the Police Sergeant whose team look after Enfield Town. I know that this policy has had an obvious impact in drink related crime both violent crime and crime related to the damage to property. This i can evidence directly as when we patrol the area it is noticeable that the closing hours of such license premises is maintaining a level of behaviour that is not anti-social and does not lead to the offences as stated.

Licensing Authority – Principal Trading Standards Officer (Licensing Enforcement) (23):

However, the hours to be altered as follows: Alcohol (on supplies) until midnight; Alcohol (off supplies) – remain at 11pm; LNR (take away only) – nil; LNR (sit down table meal) – midnight; Entertainment – midnight.

Fox Lane & District Residents ' Association (9):

I represent the Fox lane & District Residents ' Association. Our feeling is that the Core Hours Policy should extend to the whole of the Borough. There should be no need then for CIP Areas. At the very least, Palmers Green should also be a CIP Area as it has as many premises selling alcohol, with attendant results, as the other areas.

(10): The current financial climate is already affecting the businesses in the area and further restrictions will cause a lot of businesses to close down. This will have a direct impact on employment of people.

(16): Keeps crime and disorder down.

(17): In 2009 the Council rejected the adoption of a Cumulative Impact Policy. Only three years later, in 2012, the Council felt that the cumulative impact licensed premises in four areas of Enfield was undermining the promotion of the licensing objectives in those areas and duly adopted a Cumulative Impact Policy. Almost a third of residents feel that people being drunk or rowdy in a public place is a problem. Public nuisance caused by noise is a cause of great concern to residents who may be trying to sleep themselves or who have young children who are woken at night by intoxicated revellers. The need to ensure a thriving and safe evening and night time economy has to be balanced against the requirement to promote the licensing objectives. The current policy achieves that balance. Only two years have passed since the policy's adoption - it is too soon to abandon it now.

(24): To avoid drunkenness and unruly behaviour on the streets.

(25): However i believe the terminal hours for all activities should be midnight, except for takeaways food premises. I do not believe any more licences should be granted for takeaways in this area.

(27): This has been an important and effective tool in reducing the alcohol related crimes and disorder in all the areas of Enfield Borough.

Q3. Do you think we should retain the Enfield Highway Cumulative Impact Policy Area?

Metropolitan Police Service – Police Licensing Officer (26):

I am the police licensing officer for the borough of Enfield and from my experience working on this borough for over 20 years, believe that this policy has been successful in reducing crime and disorder in this particular area. I have analysis available to assist this consultation that Enfield highway CIP area is still of concern regarding these issues and believe that if the CIP was to be terminated, it would have a detrimental effect in this area to local residents and businesses alike.

Metropolitan Police Service – Police Sergeant, Enfield Town (15):

I am the Police Sergeant whose team look after Enfield Town. I know that this policy has had an obvious impact in drink related crime both violent crime and crime related to the damage to property. This i can evidence directly as when we patrol the area it is noticeable that the closing hours of such license premises is maintaining a level of behaviour that is not anti-social and does not lead to the offences as stated.

Licensing Authority – Principal Trading Standards Officer (Licensing Enforcement) (23):

However, the hours to be altered as follows: Alcohol (on supplies) until midnight; Alcohol (off supplies) – remain at 11pm; LNR (take away only) – nil; LNR (sit down table meal) – midnight; Entertainment – midnight.

(17): In 2009 the Council rejected the adoption of a Cumulative Impact Policy. Only three years later, in 2012, the Council felt that the cumulative impact licensed premises in four areas of Enfield was undermining the promotion of the licensing objectives in those areas and duly adopted a Cumulative Impact Policy. Almost a third of residents feel that people being drunk or rowdy in a public place is a problem. Public nuisance caused by noise is a cause of great concern to residents who may be trying to sleep themselves or who have young children who are woken at night by intoxicated revellers. The need to ensure a thriving and safe evening and night time economy has to be balanced against the requirement to promote the licensing objectives. The current policy achieves that balance. Only two years have passed since the policy's adoption - it is too soon to abandon it now.

(24): To avoid drunkenness and unruly behaviour on the streets.

(25): However i believe the terminal hours for all activities should be midnight, except for takeaways food premises. I do not believe any more licences should be granted for takeaways in this area.

(27): This has been an important and effective tool in reducing the alcohol related crimes and disorder in all the areas of Enfield Borough.

Q4. Do you think we should retain the Enfield Town Cumulative Impact Policy Area?
--

Metropolitan Police Service – Police Licensing Officer (26):

I am the police licensing officer for the borough of Enfield and from my experience working on this borough for over 20 years, believe that this policy has been successful in reducing crime and disorder in this particular area. I have analysis available to assist this consultation that Enfield Town CIP area is still of concern regarding these issues and believe that if the CIP was to be terminated, it would have a detrimental effect in this area to local residents and businesses alike.

Metropolitan Police Service – Police Sergeant, Enfield Town (15):

I am the Police Sergeant whose team look after Enfield Town. I know that this policy has had an obvious impact in drink related crime both violent crime and crime related to the damage to property. This i can evidence directly as when we patrol the area it is noticeable that the closing hours of such license premises is maintaining a level of behaviour that is not anti-social and does not lead to the offences as stated.

Licensing Authority – Principal Trading Standards Officer (Licensing Enforcement) (23):

However, the hours to be altered as follows: Alcohol (on supplies) until midnight; Alcohol (off supplies) – remain at 11pm; LNR (take away only) – nil; LNR (sit down table meal) – midnight; Entertainment – midnight.

(10): The current financial climate is already affecting the businesses in the area and further restrictions will cause a lot of businesses to close down. This will have a direct impact on employment of people.

(17): In 2009 the Council rejected the adoption of a Cumulative Impact Policy. Only three years later, in 2012, the Council felt that the cumulative impact licensed premises in four areas of Enfield was undermining the promotion of the licensing objectives in those areas and duly adopted a Cumulative Impact Policy. Almost a third of residents feel that people being drunk or rowdy in a public place is a problem. Public nuisance caused by noise is a cause of great concern to residents who may be trying to sleep themselves or who have young children who are woken at night by intoxicated revellers. The need to ensure a thriving and safe evening and night time economy has to be balanced against the requirement to promote the licensing objectives. The current policy achieves that balance. Only two years have passed since the policy's adoption - it is too soon to abandon it now.

(24): To avoid drunkenness and unruly behaviour on the streets.

(25): However i believe the terminal hours for all activities should be 01:00, except for takeaways food premises. I do not believe any more licences should be granted for takeaways in this area.

(27): This has been an important and effective tool in reducing the alcohol related crimes and disorder in all the areas of Enfield Borough.

Q5. Do you think we should retain the Southgate Cumulative Impact Policy Area?

Metropolitan Police Service – Police Licensing Officer (26):

I am the police licensing officer for the borough of Enfield and from my experience working on this borough for over 20 years, believe that this policy has been successful in reducing crime and disorder in this particular area. I have analysis available to assist this consultation that Southgate CIP area is still of concern regarding these issues and believe that if the CIP was to be terminated, it would have a detrimental effect in this area to local residents and businesses alike.

Metropolitan Police Service, Police Sergeant, Southgate (13):

I am the LPM Sergeant for Southgate ward. I have found this policy invaluable. Since its implementation there has been very little ASB issues relating to alcohol. I feel that if these were relaxed or removed then this leave police with less powers to deal with any issues that may arise.

Metropolitan Police Service – Police Sergeant, Enfield Town (15):

I am the Police Sergeant whose team look after Enfield Town. I know that this policy has had an obvious impact in drink related crime both violent crime and crime related to the damage to property. This i can evidence directly as when we patrol the area it is noticeable that the closing hours of such license premises is

maintaining a level of behaviour that is not anti-social and does not lead to the offences as stated.

Licensing Authority – Principal Trading Standards Officer (Licensing Enforcement) (23):

However, the hours to be altered as follows: Alcohol (on supplies) until midnight; Alcohol (off supplies) – remain at 11pm; LNR (take away only) – nil; LNR (sit down table meal) – midnight; Entertainment – midnight.

(1): We have recently applied for, and been refused, an extension of our core licensable activities. These minor extensions would have added 1 hour per day to our trading day, which we would only use, as and when required, and not every day.

(14): To help keep the amount of drink related ASB to a minimal level.

(17): In 2009 the Council rejected the adoption of a Cumulative Impact Policy. Only three years later, in 2012, the Council felt that the cumulative impact licensed premises in four areas of Enfield was undermining the promotion of the licensing objectives in those areas and duly adopted a Cumulative Impact Policy. Almost a third of residents feel that people being drunk or rowdy in a public place is a problem. Public nuisance caused by noise is a cause of great concern to residents who may be trying to sleep themselves or who have young children who are woken at night by intoxicated revellers. The need to ensure a thriving and safe evening and night time economy has to be balanced against the requirement to promote the licensing objectives. The current policy achieves that balance. Only two years have passed since the policy's adoption - it is too soon to abandon it now.

(24): To avoid drunkenness and unruly behaviour on our streets. I would also like to see the Cumulative Impact Policy extended to the whole borough, and particularly Palmers Green where I live.

(25): However i believe the terminal hours for all activities should be midnight, except for takeaways food premises. I do not believe any more licences should be granted for takeaways in this area.

(27): This has been an important and effective tool in reducing the alcohol related crimes and disorder in all the areas of Enfield Borough.

Q6. In a Cumulative Impact Policy Area, do you think that we should retain a terminal hour of 11pm for the sale of alcohol in Pubs/Bars and Off Licences?

Metropolitan Police Service – Police Licensing Officer (26):

I believe that midnight would be a more suitable terminal hour for the sale/supply of alcohol to give new businesses and those wishing to vary existing hours the chance to compete with other business with later terminal hours but not impact on the policy itself.

Metropolitan Police Service, Police Sergeant, Southgate (13):

I can only speak for Southgate ward but this is a mainly residential area and the residents are happy with the current level of noise/asb relating to licenced premises.

Metropolitan Police Service – Police Sergeant, Enfield Town (15):

I am the Police Sergeant whose team look after Enfield Town. I know that this policy has had an obvious impact in drink related crime both violent crime and crime related to the damage to property. This i can evidence directly as when we patrol the area it is noticeable that the closing hours of such license premises is maintaining a level of behaviour that is not anti-social and does not lead to the offences as stated.

Licensing Authority – Principal Trading Standards Officer (Licensing Enforcement) (23):

Sale of alcohol in pubs/bars could be extended to midnight, as it is easier to prevent underage sales and proxy sales at such premises. Off licences should remain at 23:00 to avoid pre-loading: drinking at home is more damaging, and more underage drinkers try to buy from off licenses. Lots of pubs/bars already have longer hours and we can use the review process if necessary.

(1): If the extension is not for major hours, but for just 1 or 2 hours, it means more outlets are playing on a level field.

(10): the restaurants in the area will be affected and many may have to close down. It is a volatile financial time and many are already struggling to keep in business. If these are closing then there will be a rise in the number of people unemployed.

(12): We are a well regulated club and 12 midnight would be more appropriate on some occasions without the need for applying for a TEN.

(14): To help keep the amount of drink related ASB to a minimal level.

(16): Crime will rise if a later time is given.

(19): In areas near residential dwellings any later than 11pm is intrusive and often causes noisy groups especially in summer.

(21): I believe it is better if the closing times of licensed premises in close proximity to each other are staggered to avoid the situation that all of the customers are exiting onto the street at the same time.

(24): To prevent people drinking beyond their limit which causes additional work for the police. Encountering drunks on the street is very intimidating and potentially dangerous.

(25): I believe the terminal hour should be 00:00 for Edmonton, Highway and Southgate and 01:00 for Enfield Town.

(27): This has been an important part of and backs up the effectiveness of the tool in reducing the alcohol related crimes and disorder in all the areas of Enfield Borough.

Q7. In a Cumulative Impact Policy Area, do you think that we should retain a terminal hour of midnight for the sale of alcohol in Restaurants?

Metropolitan Police Service – Police Licensing Officer (26):

I am happy that the current hours for the sale of alcohol in restaurants is more than adequate.

Licensing Authority – Principal Trading Standards Officer (Licensing Enforcement) (23):

Yes, midnight is an acceptable hour for these types of businesses.

(10): many restaurants are organising weddings or other celebrations and the main income comes from these events. The businesses will suffer and may have to cut down staff or close altogether.

(21) The nature of drinking in a restaurant is quite different from drinking in a pub or bar, and the management of the former should be entrusted to serve their customers responsibly without such a time limit.

(24): Generally yes unless a special extension has been agreed for occasions e.g. a wedding reception or anniversary.

(25): Yes, but 01:00 in Enfield Town.

(27): This has also been an important part of and backs up the effectiveness of the tool in reducing the alcohol related crimes and disorder in all the areas of Enfield Borough.

Q8. In a Cumulative Impact Policy Area, do you think that we should retain a terminal hour of midnight for the sale of hot food in Take Aways?

Metropolitan Police Service – Police Licensing Officer (26):

I believe that the current hours for the sale of hot food in take-aways should be retained. Take aways are a gathering point for large groups of people who have left pubs and bars and are often flash points for violence and disorder, particularly in CIP areas. These take away restaurants will often want to trade after the closing times of nearby licensed premises in order to attract their customers causing the issues as outlined above.

Metropolitan Police Service – Police Sergeant, Enfield Town (15):

The selling of hot food in take-aways within the Borough should be limited to midnight as any extension will only result in the standard of living for those residents that adjoin any such premises being drastically reduced. Again we see from a Policing perspective that extended hours of take aways can be connected to anti-social behaviour and this should go hand in hand with the licensing hours policy.

Licensing Authority – Principal Trading Standards Officer (Licensing Enforcement) (23):

LNR encourages litter, ASB, noise from those hanging around outside in the street, and often only offers unhealthy food. This should therefore be restricted further so that new applications for LNR in takeaways are not permitted at all.

(18): Take aways should have a lower opening time to reduce loitering and litter.

(21): Take-Aways provide a focus for people to hang around, and the emphasis should be on encouraging the post-pub crowds to disperse and go home (quietly).

(22): To reduce noise for neighbours who may live over or beside hot food outlets.

(25): I do not believe any more licences should be granted for takeaways. The availability of takeaway late at night encourages people to hang around in the street, creating noise and ASB rather than going straight home, the food it unhealthy and leads to an increase of litter in the borough.

(27) This has also been an important part of and backs up the effectiveness of the tool in reducing the alcohol related crimes and disorder in all the areas of Enfield Borough.

Q9. In a Cumulative Impact Policy Area, do you think that we should retain a terminal hour of 11pm for music and/or dancing?

Metropolitan Police Service – Police Licensing Officer (26):

I believe that midnight would be a more suitable terminal hour for music and/or dancing to give new businesses and those wishing to vary existing hours the chance to compete with other business with later terminal hours but not impact on the policy itself.

Metropolitan Police Service – Police Sergeant, Enfield Town (15):

Please see my last comments. This should only be retained should there be such disruption to local residents which have an effect on their wellbeing.

Licensing Authority – Principal Trading Standards Officer (Licensing Enforcement) (23):

Extending the terminal hour for music and/or dancing could be extended to midnight, which may attract new businesses offering different /more entertainment, and subsequently be more appealing for people to come to/stay in the borough of Enfield for socialising. Each licence application will still be considered on its individual merits and can be refused should it be seen to undermine the licensing objectives. Businesses will still need the necessary planning permission.

(1): If the extension is not for major hours, but for just 1 or 2 hours, it means more outlets are playing on a level field.

(10): Especially the restaurants will be affected. These are organising weddings and other celebrations which require live music and dancing. The Enfield borough is a multicultural and many ethnic minorities have the benefit of having traditional restaurants. If the music and dancing will be limited to 11pm many restaurants will lose business and may closed down. This in turn will have an impact on the number of unemployed.

(12): Midnight is more appropriate on some occasions. Music and dancing is generally limited to weekends.

(14): To keep the noise levels of the venue's and from people using the venue's to a reasonable level.

(21): A later finish should be considered on Fridays & Saturdays, subject to stricter noise controls. If an operator invests in adequate sound proofing he should not be subject to the same time restrictions as someone who allows sound pollution.

(24): Yes generally but to have flexibility to extend for special occasions.

(25): Facilities for dancing is not licensable so irrelevant and live music is already permitted until 23:00 by way of the live music act. I recommend it be increased to 00:00 in Edmonton, Highway and Southgate and 01:00 in Enfield Town.

(27): This has also been a very important part of and backs up the effectiveness of the tool in reducing the alcohol related crimes and disorder in all the areas of Enfield Borough

Q10. In a Cumulative Impact Policy Area, do you think that we should retain a terminal hour of midnight for plays, films and/or indoor sports?

Metropolitan Police Service – Police Licensing Officer (26):

The current hours within the policy are more than adequate for businesses and customers alike.

(14): Why change something that is not broken.

(21): As before, subject to adequate sound proofing.

(24): Yes to limit large numbers of people creating unacceptable noise levels in the early hours of the morning.

(25): But 01:00 for Enfield Town.

(27): This has also been an important part of and backs up the effectiveness of the tool in reducing the alcohol related crimes and disorder in all the areas of Enfield Borough.

Q12. The Council would like to attract more people into our town centres each day for social, leisure and entertainment purposes; and we would like to keep those people in our town centres for a longer period of time. If you have any ideas in respect of how we could achieve this, please let us know.

Metropolitan Police Service – Police Licensing Officer (26):

Make the town centres more user-friendly and accessible for parking and a safer place in which to socialise. There are already a plethora of restaurants, bars and night clubs in the borough of Enfield, catering for the needs of both the younger and older generations. Lowering business rates would attract other businesses which I believe would encourage other business brands to set up and operate within the borough.

Licensing Authority – Principal Trading Standards Officer (Licensing Enforcement) (23):

Increase width of footpaths to allow more street trading, and relax street trading licences to allow more tables and chairs outside premises where appropriate. More cycle paths in line with "mini Holland" bid, more cycling facilities, be more pro-active in attracting more entertainment led businesses. Provide more and cheaper parking. Offer more competitive rates to attract business, including independent businesses, for example offer reduced rates for the first year of trading, or empty property rates. Ascertain residential feedback as to what they'd like to see in the towns. Conduct surveys at train and tube stations on Friday and Saturday nights asking those leaving why they are not socialising in Enfield and what would make them do so. Gateways to the borough should have advertising showing what Enfield has to offer. Approach well-known companies to get them to set up in Enfield e.g. Jamie's Italian, Debenhams, as it needs more core businesses and shops that open later so shoppers stay in the town and then go to the restaurants / bars etc. Also encourage independent businesses and pop up events, and advertise them effectively so that people start to look out for the next event, for example, mini golf, ping pong, darts. Develop a night time economy working group who walk around Enfield one weekend then benchmark against other boroughs with a more vibrant night time economy and see what works well and what we are missing. Develop links and themes of our twin towns, e.g. themed markets.

(1): Give people a chance to eat and drink at times to suit them, and not kick them out of venues at 11pm.

(9): you attract more people by good shops and Community events. This needs to be looked at as a whole in view of the proposed Cycle Enfield issue and issues that will arise from the ,hopefully, full and proper consultation on that.

(12): Extend the licensing hours to midnight at weekend for social clubs.

(16): I believe that we should introduce more arts to the borough. Recently in Barking Pavilion an area was allocated that would allow local artists to use the space. Something similar would be good and would also attract better people into the area allowing more businesses to thrive and gives youths more to do.

(17): The Portas Review recommendations include: 1. Put in place a "Town Team": a visionary, strategic and strong operational management team for high streets. 2. Local authorities should use their new discretionary powers to give business rate concessions to new local businesses. 3. Local areas should implement free controlled parking schemes that work for their town centres and we should have a new parking league table. 4. Town Teams should focus on making high streets accessible, attractive and safe. 5. Address the restrictive aspects of the 'Use Class' system to make it easier to change the uses of key properties on the high street. 6. Put betting shops into a separate 'Use Class' of their own. 7. Large retailers should support and mentor local businesses and independent retailers 8. Encourage a contract of care between landlords and their commercial tenants by promoting the leasing code and supporting the use of lease structures other than upward only rent reviews, especially for small businesses. 9. Explore further disincentives to prevent landlords from leaving units vacant. 10. Banks who own empty property on the high street should either administer these assets well or be required to sell them. 11. Local authorities should make more proactive use of Compulsory Purchase Order powers to encourage the redevelopment of key high street retail space. 12. Empower local authorities to step in when landlords are negligent with new "Empty Shop Management Orders". 13. Introduce a public register of high street landlords. 14. Run a high profile campaign to get people involved in Neighbourhood Plans. 15. Promote the inclusion of the High Street in Neighbourhood Plans. 16. Support imaginative community use of empty properties through Community Right to Buy, Meanwhile Use and a new "Community Right to Try".

(18): Improve the quality of social, leisure and entertainment. Provide incentives but don't give everything free.

(19): Lower rates to encourage better variety of shops. Fewer betting shops. Cheaper parking and more car parks. More outside space for eating in Enfield Town.

(20): Stop putting in Estate Agents and Book Makers.

(24): By exercising control of the venues offering food, alcohol and entertainment so that the town is a safe environment for people of all ages. Short term free parking will help and attract more people for shopping. Ensuring that there are adequate car parks with acceptable charges especially for those who wish to stay for long periods.

(25): Give new businesses reduced business rates for the first year of trading to help them get established and to attract them to the borough. Approach companies who provide activities as a main part of their business rather than food and alcohol. Different types of live music - jazz etc., different styles of dancing, more pool, darts, bowling, ping pong, indoor golf, outdoor music events, outdoor cinema events, more events - cookery, art, craft, beer festivals, make better use of sports centres for events / concerts etc. More secure bike storage, cheaper parking later in the day.

Q13. If you would like to make any additional comments in respect of our licensing policy, please let us know.

Metropolitan Police Service – Police Licensing Officer (26):

I have Police analysis data relating to crime and disorder issues in the current CIP areas to produce to the committee for their consideration to assist in their decision making process. This analysis is available and can be produced whenever the committee require it

Licensing Authority – Principal Trading Standards Officer (Licensing Enforcement) (23):

To review the CIP and consider adding Palmers Green to Bowes Green Lanes corridor.

(9): Make it simple and make sure that the views of the public, particularly locally affected residents are taken into account when there are proposals for extensions of licensing hours and/or new applications for sale of liquor etc. Often people are not aware until too late.

(24): I would like to see this policy extended to the whole borough and particularly in Palmers Green where I live. There is a lot of unruly behaviour on the street here late at night. I don't feel safe walking out on my own late in the evening. It would greatly help local businesses in the Palmers Green high street if there was free short stay parking and adequate parking facilities for longer stays.

(25): No under 14's after 21:00 in off licence is hard for those located in residential streets. This prevents a 13 year old popping into the shop next door to buy a pint of milk and is not practical.