

# Licensing Panel (Licensing Act 2003 Functions)

Date: **17 December 2025**

Time: **12.30pm or the conclusion of the prior licensing panel.**

Venue **Virtual (Microsoft Teams)**

Members: **Councillors:** Lyons, Parrott and Sykes

Contact: **Francis Mitchell**  
Democratic Services Officer  
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# AGENDA

## PART ONE

Page

### 1 TO APPOINT A CHAIR FOR THE MEETING

#### WELCOME & INTRODUCTIONS

### 2 PROCEDURAL BUSINESS

(a) **Declaration of Substitutes:** Where Councillors are unable to attend a meeting, a substitute Member from the Licensing Committee may attend, speak and vote in their place for that meeting.

(b) **Declarations of Interest:**

- (a) Disclosable pecuniary interests;
- (b) Any other interests required to be registered under the local code;
- (c) Any other general interest as a result of which a decision on the matter might reasonably be regarded as affecting you or a partner more than a majority of other people or businesses in the ward/s affected by the decision.

In each case, you need to declare

- (i) the item on the agenda the interest relates to;
- (ii) the nature of the interest; and
- (iii) whether it is a disclosable pecuniary interest or some other interest.

If unsure, Members should seek advice from the committee lawyer or administrator preferably before the meeting.

(c) **Exclusion of Press and Public:** To consider whether, in view of the nature of the business to be transacted, or the nature of the proceedings, the press and public should be excluded from the meeting when any of the following items are under consideration.

**NOTE:** Any item appearing in Part Two of the Agenda states in its heading the category under which the information disclosed in the report is exempt from disclosure and therefore not available to the public.

A list and description of the exempt categories is available for public inspection at Brighton and Hove Town Halls.

### 3 MORLEY'S LICENSING PANEL (LICENSING ACT 2003 FUNCTIONS)

7 - 30

Contact Officer: Charles Boufrahi

Ward Affected: Kemptown

Date of Publication - Tuesday, 9 December 2025

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### **FURTHER INFORMATION**

For further details and general enquiries about this meeting contact Francis Mitchell, (01273 294183, email [Francis.Mitchell@brighton-hove.gov.uk](mailto:Francis.Mitchell@brighton-hove.gov.uk)) or email [democratic.services@brighton-hove.gov.uk](mailto:democratic.services@brighton-hove.gov.uk)

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- Once you are outside, please do not wait immediately next to the building, but move some distance away and await further instructions; and
- Do not re-enter the building until told that it is safe to do so.





<b>LICENSING PANEL</b>	<b>Agenda Item</b>
(Licensing Act 2003 Functions)	Brighton & Hove City Council

<b>Subject:</b>	<b>Notification of a Temporary Event Notice under the Licensing Act 2003</b>
<b>Premises:</b>	<b>Morley's, 22 St James's Street, Brighton, BN2 1RF</b>
<b>Applicant:</b>	<b>Elangeswaran Sinnathamby</b>
<b>Date of Meeting:</b>	<b>17 December 2025</b>
<b>Report of:</b>	<b>Corporate Director for City Operations</b>
<b>Contact Officer: Name:</b>	<b>Emily Fountain</b>
<b>Email:</b>	<b>emily.fountain@brighton-hove.gov.uk</b>
<b>Ward(s) affected:</b>	<b>Kemptown</b>

## 1. PURPOSE OF REPORT AND POLICY CONTEXT

- 1.1 To consider a notification of a Temporary Event Notice in view of a formal objection to it by a relevant person under section 104(2) of the Licensing Act 2003.

## 2. RECOMMENDATIONS:

- 2.1 That the Panel consider whether it is necessary for the promotion of the licensing objectives of the Prevention of Crime and Disorder and Prevention of Public Nuisance to issue a counter notice to prevent the event from taking place.

## 3. CONTEXT/ BACKGROUND INFORMATION & CONSULTATION

- 3.1 This Temporary Event Notice relates to the time period: 31/12/2025 - 01/01/2026
- 3.2 The proposed activities are:

	<b>Proposed Activities</b>
<b>Late Night Refreshment</b>	23:00 until 05:00

- 3.3 The area to be covered by the temporary event notice: Morley's, 22 St James's Street, Brighton, BN2 1RF
- 3.4 Please see a copy of the Temporary Event Notice attached at Appendix A.

## Objections received

- 3.5 The Sussex Police representation on the Temporary Event Notice was made no later than 72 hours following receipt of the Temporary Event Notice. Their objection was made on the grounds of the Prevention of Crime and Disorder and Prevention of Public Nuisance.
- 3.6 Please see representation letter from Sussex Police attached in Appendix B.
- 3.7 A map detailing the location of the premises is attached at Appendix C.

#### **4. COMMENTARY ON THE LICENSING POLICY**

- 4.1 The following extracts from Guidance issued under section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003 are considered relevant to this application and **numbered as they appear in the Guidance**:

##### **General**

- 7.2 The system of permitted temporary activities is intended as a light touch process, and as such, the carrying on of licensable activities does not have to be authorised by the licensing authority on an application. Instead, a person wishing to hold an event at which such activities are proposed to be carried on (the “premises user”) gives notice to the licensing authority of the event (a “temporary event notice” or “TEN”).
- 7.6 The police or EHA (“relevant persons” for the purposes of TENs) may intervene to prevent such an event taking place by sending an objection to the licensing authority, which the licensing authority must consider on the basis of the statutory licensing objectives and decide whether the event should go ahead. A relevant person may also intervene by agreeing a modification of the proposed arrangements directly with the TENs user (see paragraph 7.36). If a relevant person sends an objection, this may result in the licensing authority imposing conditions on a TEN but only where the venue at which the event is to be held has an existing premises licence or club premises certificate. When giving a TEN, the premises user should consider the promotion of the four licensing objectives. The licensing authority may only otherwise intervene if the statutory permitted limits on TENs would be exceeded (see paragraphs 7.15-7.22).
- 7.7 A TEN does not relieve the premises user from any requirements under planning law for appropriate planning permission where it is required.

##### **Role of the licensing authority**

- 7.28 If the licensing authority receives an objection notice from the police or EHA that is not withdrawn, it must (in the case of a standard TEN only) hold a hearing to consider the objection unless all parties agree that this is unnecessary. The licensing committee may decide to allow the licensable activities to go ahead as stated in the notice. If the notice is in connection with licensable activities at licensed premises, the licensing authority may also impose one or more of the existing licence conditions on the TEN (insofar as such conditions are not inconsistent with the event) if it considers that this is appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives. If the authority decides to impose



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

### **Police and environmental health intervention**

- 7.32 The system of permitted temporary activities gives police and EHAs the opportunity to consider whether they should object to a TEN on the basis of any of the licensing objectives.
- 7.33 If the police or EHA believe that allowing the premises to be used in accordance with the TEN will undermine the licensing objectives, they must give the premises user and the licensing authority an objection notice. The objection notice must be given within the period of three working days following the day on which they received the TEN.
- 7.34 Where a standard TEN was given, the licensing authority must consider the objection at a hearing before a counter notice can be issued. At the hearing, the police, EHA and the premises user may make representations to the licensing authority. Following the hearing, the licensing authority may decide to impose conditions which already apply to an existing premises licence or club premises certificate at the venue, or issue a counter notice to prevent the event going ahead. As noted above, there is no scope for hearings in respect of late TENs and if objections are raised by the police or EHA in relation to a late TEN, the notice will be invalid and the event will not go ahead.
- 7.35 Such cases might arise because of concerns about the scale, location, timing of the event or concerns about public nuisance – even where the statutory limits on numbers are being observed. The premises user who signs the form is legally responsible for ensuring that the numbers present do not exceed the permitted limit at any one time. In cases where there is reason to doubt that the numbers will remain within the permitted limit the premises user should make clear what the nature of the event(s) is and how they will ensure that the permitted persons limit will not be exceeded. For example, where notices are being given for TENs simultaneously on adjacent plots of land it may be appropriate for door staff to be employed with counters. In each case it is important that licensing authorities and relevant persons can consider whether they believe that the premises user intends to exceed the 499 person limit, or will be unable to control or know whether the limit will be exceeded. Where the planned activities are likely to breach the statutory limits or undermine the licensing objectives, it is likely to be appropriate for the police or EHA to raise objections.
- 7.36 However, in most cases, where for example, alcohol is supplied away from licensed premises at a temporary bar under the control of a personal licence holder, (such as at weddings with a cash bar or small social or sporting events) this should not usually give rise to the use of these powers.

### **Modification**

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

### **Applying conditions to a TEN**

- 7.38 The 2003 Act provides that only the licensing authority can impose conditions to a TEN from the existing conditions on the premises licence or club premises certificate at the venue. The licensing authority can only do so:
- if the police or the EHA have objected to the TEN;
  - if that objection has not been withdrawn;
  - if there is a licence or certificate in relation to at least a part of the premises in respect of which the TEN is given;
  - and if the licensing authority considers it appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives to impose one or more conditions.
- 7.39 This decision is one for the licensing authority alone, regardless of the premises user’s views or willingness to accept conditions. The conditions must be notified to the premises user on the form prescribed by regulations.

## **5. FINANCIAL & OTHER IMPLICATIONS:**

### Financial Implications:

- 5.1 The licensing Act 2003 provides for fees to be payable to the licensing authority in respect of the discharge of their functions. The fee levels are set centrally at a level to allow licensing authorities to fully recover the costs of administration, inspection and enforcement of the regime.

*Finance Officer Consulted David Wilder*

*Date:09/12/2025*

### Legal Implications:

- 5.2 The licensing authority must act to promote the four licensing objectives which are:
- The prevention of crime and disorder
  - Public safety
  - The prevention of public nuisance
  - The protection of children from harm

The licensing authority must have regard to its statement of licensing policy and the guidance issued by the Secretary of State in carrying out its functions.

Equalities Implications:

- 5.3 Diversity is valued and strong, safe communities are vital to future prosperity. Licensing policy aims to protect children from harm including sale and supply of alcohol to children.

Sustainability Implications:

- 5.4 Licensing policy aims to prevent public nuisance and develop culture of live music, dancing and theatre.

**SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION**

**Appendices:**

1. Appendix A – Temporary Event Notice
2. Appendix B – Representation made by Sussex Police
3. Appendix C – Map of the area

**Documents in Members' Rooms**

Brighton & Hove City Council, Licensing Act 2003: Statement of Licensing Policy 2021.  
Home Office, Revised Guidance issued under section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003, December 2023.

**Background Documents**

Brighton & Hove City Council, Licensing Act 2003: Statement of Licensing Policy 2021.



## Temporary Event Notice

Before completing this notice, please read the guidance notes at the end of the notice. If you are completing this notice by hand, please write legibly in block capitals. In all cases, ensure that your answers are inside the boxes and written in black ink or typed. Use additional sheets if necessary. You should keep a copy of the completed notice for your records. You must send at least one copy of this notice to the licensing authority and additional copies must be sent to the chief officer of police and the local authority exercising environmental health functions for the area in which the premises are situated. The licensing authority will give to you written acknowledgement of the receipt of the notice.

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

1. The personal details of premises user (Please read note 1)			
1. Your name			
Title	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Mr <input type="radio"/> Mrs <input type="radio"/> Miss <input type="radio"/> Ms <input type="radio"/> Other (please state)		
Surname	SINNATHAMBY		
Forenames	ELANGESWARAN		
2. Previous names (Please enter details of any previous names or maiden names, if applicable. Please continue on a separate sheet if necessary)			
Title	Mr Mrs Miss Ms Other (please state)		
Surname			
Forenames			
3. Your date of birth	Day	Month	Year
4. Your place of birth			
5. National Insurance Number			
6. Your current address (We will use this address to correspond with you unless you complete the separate correspondence box below)			
Post town		Postcode	
7. Other contact details			
Telephone numbers			
Daytime			
Evening (optional)			
Mobile (optional)			
Fax number (optional)			
E-Mail address			

(if available)	
8. Alternative address for correspondence (If you complete the details below, we will use this address to correspond with you)	
Post town	Postcode
9. Alternative contact details (if applicable)	
Telephone numbers: Daytime	
Evening (optional)	
Mobile (optional)	
Fax number (optional)	
E-Mail address (if available)	

<input type="checkbox"/> 2. The premises Please give the address of the premises where you intend to carry on the licensable activities or, if it has no address, give a detailed description (including the Ordnance Survey references) (Please read note 2)	
22 ST JAMES ST KEMPTOWN BRIGHTON AND HOVE BN21RF	
Does a premises licence or club premises certificate have effect in relation to the premises (or any part of the premises)? If so, please enter the licence or certificate number below.	
Premises licence number	
Club premises certificate number	
If you intend to use only part of the premises at this address or intend to restrict the area to which this notice applies, please give a description and details below. (Please read note 3)	
Extend inside trading hours	
Please describe the nature of the premises below. (Please read note 4)	
Restaurant/ Takeaway	
Please describe the nature of the event below. (Please read note 5)	

New Years Eve into New Years

3. The licensable activities		
Please state the licensable activities that you intend to carry on at the premises (please tick all licensable activities you intend to carry on). (Please read note 6)		
The sale by retail of alcohol		
The supply of alcohol by or on behalf of a club to, or to the order of, a member of the club		
The provision of regulated entertainment (Please read note 7)		
The provision of late night refreshment		
Are you giving a late temporary event notice? (Please read note 8)		
Please state the dates on which you intend to use these premises for licensable activities. (Please read note 9)		
Wednesday 31 December 2025 - Thursday 1 January 2026		
Please state the times during the event period that you propose to carry on licensable activities (please give times in 24-hour clock). (Please read note 10)		
Wednesday 31 December 2025 23:00 - Thursday 1 January 2026 05:00		
Please state the maximum number of people at any one time that you intend to allow to be present at the premises during the times when you intend to carry on licensable activities, including any staff, organisers or performers. (Please read note 11)		60
If the licensable activities will include the sale or supply of alcohol, please state whether these will be for consumption on or off the premises, or both (please tick as appropriate). (Please read note 12)	On the premises only	N/A
	Off the premises only	N/A
	Both	N/A

Please state if the licensable activities will include the provision of relevant entertainment. If so, please state the times during the event period that you propose to provide relevant entertainment (including, but not limited to lap dancing and pole dancing). (Please see note 13)

4. Personal licence holders (Please read note 14)	
Do you currently hold a valid personal licence? (Please tick)	Yes No
If "Yes" please provide the details of your personal licence below.	
Issuing licensing authority	
Licence number	
Date of issue	
Any further relevant details	

5. Previous temporary event notices you have given (Please read note 15 and tick the boxes that apply to you)		
Have you previously given a temporary event notice in respect of any premises for events falling in the same calendar year as the event for which you are now giving this temporary event notice?	Yes	No
If answering yes, please state the number of temporary event notices (including the number of late temporary event notices, if any) you have given for events in that same calendar year		
Have you already given a temporary event notice for the same premises in which the event period: a) ends 24 hours or less before; or b) begins 24 hours or less after the event period proposed in this notice?	Yes	No


6. Associates and business colleagues (Please read note 16 and tick the boxes that apply to you)		
Has any associate of yours given a temporary event notice for an event in the same calendar year as the event for which you are now giving a temporary event notice?	Yes	No
If answering yes, please state the total number of temporary event notices (including the number of late temporary event notices, if any) your associate(s) have given for		



events in the same calendar year.		
Has any associate of yours already given a temporary event notice for the same premises in which the event period: a) ends 24 hours or less before; or b) begins 24 hours or less after the event period proposed in this notice?	Yes	No
Has any person with whom you are in business carrying on licensable activities given a temporary event notice for an event in the same calendar year as the event for which you are now giving a temporary event notice?	Yes	No
If answering yes, please state the total number of temporary event notices (including the number of late temporary event notices, if any) your business colleague(s) have given for events in the same calendar year.		
Has any person with whom you are in business carrying on licensable activities already given a temporary event notice for the same premises in which the event period: a) ends 24 hours or less before; or b) begins 24 hours or less after the event period proposed in this notice?	Yes	No

7. Checklist (Please read note 17)	
I have: (Please tick the appropriate boxes, where applicable)	
Sent at least one copy of this notice to the licensing authority for the area in which the premises are situated	
Sent a copy of this notice to the chief officer of police for the area in which the premises are situated	
Sent a copy of this notice to the local authority exercising environmental health functions for the area in which the premises are situated	
If the premises are situated in one or more licensing authority areas, sent at least one copy of this notice to each additional licensing authority	
If the premises are situated in one or more police areas, sent a copy of this notice to each additional chief officer of police	
If the premises are situated in one or more local authority areas, sent a copy of this notice to each additional local authority exercising environmental health functions	
Made or enclosed payment of the fee for the application	
Signed the declaration in Section 9 below	

8. Condition (Please read note 18)
It is a condition of this temporary event notice that where the relevant licensable activities described in Section 3 above include the sale or supply of alcohol that all such supplies are made by or under the authority of the premises user.

<b>9. Declarations (Please read note 19)</b>	
The information contained in this form is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.	
I understand that it is an offence: (i) to knowingly or recklessly make a false statement in or in connection with this temporary event notice and that a person is liable on summary conviction for such an offence to a fine of any amount; and (ii) to permit an unauthorised licensable activity to be carried on at any place and that a person is liable on summary conviction for any such offence to a fine of any amount, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or to both.	
Signature	
Date	29/11/2025
Name of Person signing	ELANGESWARAN SINNATHAMBY

For completion by the licensing authority

<b>10. Acknowledgement (Please read note 20)</b>	
I acknowledge receipt of this temporary event notice.	
Signature	On behalf of the licensing authority
Date	
Name of Officer signing	

☐ **Notes for Guidance**

### General

In these notes, a person who gives a temporary event notice is called a "premises user".

The police and local authority exercising environmental health functions may intervene on the grounds of any of the four licensing objectives (the prevention of crime and disorder, public safety, the prevention of public nuisance, and the protection of children from harm) to prevent the occurrence of an event at which permitted temporary activities are to take place or to agree a modification of the arrangements for such an event. However, the licensing authority will intervene of its own volition in the cases described below.

First, it will issue a counter notice if there is an objection to a late temporary event notice (see note 8 below).

Secondly, it may issue a notice in relation to its decision to impose conditions on a temporary event notice (see note 2 below).

Thirdly, it will issue a counter notice if the first, second, third and fifth of the limits set out below would be exceeded. If any of the limits below are breached or if a counter notice has been issued, any licensable activities taking place would be unauthorised and the premises user would be liable to prosecution. The limitations apply to:

- the number of times a person may give a temporary event notice (50 times per year for a personal licence holder and 5 times per year for other people);
- the number of times a person may give a late temporary event notice (10 times per year for a personal licence holder and 2 times per year for other people);
- the number of times a temporary event notice may be given in respect of any particular premises (15 times or, for event periods occurring wholly or partly in 2022 or 2023, 20 times a calendar year);
- the length of time a temporary event may last for these purposes (168 hours or 7 days);
- the maximum aggregate duration of the periods covered by temporary event notices at any individual premises (21 days or, for event periods (or any part of those periods) occurring in 2022 or 2023, 26 days per calendar year); and
- the scale of the event in terms of the maximum number of people attending at any one time (a maximum of 499).

For the purposes of determining the overall limits of 50 temporary event notices per personal licence holder (in a calendar year) and of 5 for a non-personal licence holder (in a calendar year), temporary event notices given by an associate or a person who is in business with a premises user (and that business involves carrying on licensable activities) count towards those totals. The limits applying to late temporary event notices are included within the overall limits applying to the total number of temporary event notices. Note 16 below sets out the definition of an “associate”.

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

- a copy of the temporary event notice is prominently displayed at the premises; or
- the temporary event notice is kept at the premises either in his own custody or in the custody of a person present and working at the premises and whom he has nominated for that purpose.

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

Where the temporary event notice or a notice specifying the nominated person is not displayed, a constable or an authorised person (for example, a licensing officer, fire officer or environmental health officer) may require the premises user to produce the temporary event notice for examination. Similarly, where the nominated person has the temporary event notice in his custody, a constable or authorised person may require that person to produce it for examination. Failure to produce the temporary event notice without reasonable excuse would be an offence.

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

- the sale or supply of alcohol to children under 18 years of age (subject to an unlimited fine on conviction);
- allowing the sale of alcohol to children under 18 ( subject to an unlimited fine on conviction);
- knowingly allowing the consumption of alcohol on the premises by a person aged under 18 (subject to an unlimited fine, on conviction );
- allowing disorderly behaviour on the premises (subject to a fine not exceeding level 3 on the standard scale, on conviction);
- the sale of alcohol to a person who is drunk (subject to a fine not exceeding level 3 on the standard scale, on conviction);
- obtaining alcohol for a person who is drunk (subject to a fine not exceeding level 3 on the standard scale, on conviction);
- knowingly allowing a person aged under 18 to make any sale or supply of alcohol unless the sale or supply has been specifically approved by the premises user or any individual aged 18 or over who has been authorised for this purpose by the premises user (subject to a fine not exceeding level 1 on the standard scale, on conviction); and
- knowingly keeping or allowing to be kept on the premises any smuggled goods which have been imported without payment of duty or which have otherwise been unlawfully imported (subject to a fine not exceeding level 3 on the standard scale, on conviction).

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

#### Note 1

A temporary event notice may only be given by an individual and not, for example, by an organisation or club or business. The individual giving the notice is the proposed “premises user”. Within

businesses, clubs or organisations, one individual will therefore need to be identified as the proposed premises user.

If you include an e-mail address in section 1(7) or 1(9), the licensing authority may send to this the acknowledgement of receipt of your notice or any notice or counter notice it is required to give under sections 104A, 106A or 107 of the Licensing Act 2003.

#### Note 2

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

If a premises licence or club premises certificate has effect in relation to the premises (or any part of the premises) which you want to use to carry on licensable activities, it is possible that any conditions which apply to the licence or certificate may be imposed on the temporary event notice if certain pre-conditions are met. These pre-conditions are that the police or the local authority exercising environmental health functions object to the notice and the licensing authority decides:

- not to give a counter notice under section 105 of the Licensing Act 2003;
- the conditions apply to the licence or certificate; and
- the imposition of the conditions on the notice would not be inconsistent with the carrying on of the licensable activities under the notice.

#### Note 3

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

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

#### Note 4

A description of the nature of the premises assists the chief officer of police and local authority exercising environmental health functions in deciding if any issues relating to the licensing objectives are likely to arise. You should state clearly that the premises to be used are, for example, a public house, a restaurant, an open field, a village hall or a beer tent.

#### Note 5

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

#### Note 6

The licensable activities are:

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

### Note 7

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

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

In terms of specific regulated entertainments please note that:

- Plays: no licence is required for performances between 08.00 and 23.00 on any day, provided that the audience does not exceed 500.
- Dance: no licence is required for performances between 08.00 and 23.00 on any day, provided that the audience does not exceed 500. However, a performance which amounts to adult entertainment remains licensable.
- Films: no licence is required for 'not-for-profit' film exhibition held in community premises between 08.00 and 23.00 on any day provided that the audience does not exceed 500 and the organiser (a) gets consent to the screening from a person who is responsible for the premises; and (b) ensures that each such screening abides by age classification ratings.
- Indoor sporting events: no licence is required for performances between 08.00 and 23.00 on any day, provided that the audience does not exceed 1000.
- Boxing or Wrestling Entertainment: no licence is required for a contest, exhibition or display of Greco-Roman wrestling, or freestyle wrestling between 08.00 and 23.00 on any day, provided that the audience does not exceed 1000. Combined fighting sports – defined as a contest, exhibition or display which combines boxing or wrestling with one or more martial arts – are licensable as a boxing or wrestling entertainment rather than an indoor sporting event.
- Live music: no licence permission is required for:
  - a performance of unamplified live music between 08.00 and 23.00 on any day, on any premises.
  - a performance of amplified live music between 08.00 and 23.00 on any day on premises authorised to sell alcohol for consumption on those premises, provided that the audience does not exceed 500.
  - a performance of amplified live music between 08.00 and 23.00 on any day, in a workplace that is not licensed to sell alcohol on those premises, provided that the audience does not exceed 500.
  - a performance of amplified live music between 08.00 and 23.00 on any day, in a church hall, village hall, community hall, or other similar community premises, that is not licensed by a premises licence to sell alcohol, provided that (a) the audience does not exceed 500, and (b) the organiser gets consent for the performance from a person who is responsible for the premises.

- a performance of amplified live music between 08.00 and 23.00 on any day, at the non-residential premises of (i) a local authority, or (ii) a school, or (iii) a hospital, provided that (a) the audience does not exceed 500, and (b) the organiser gets consent for the performance on the relevant premises from: (i) the local authority concerned, or (ii) the school or (iii) the health care provider for the hospital.
- Recorded Music: no licence permission is required for:
  - any playing of recorded music between 08.00 and 23.00 on any day on premises authorised to sell alcohol for consumption on those premises, provided that the audience does not exceed 500.
  - any playing of recorded music between 08.00 and 23.00 on any day, in a church hall, village hall, community hall, or other similar community premises, that is not licensed by a premises licence to sell alcohol, provided that (a) the audience does not exceed 500, and (b) the organiser gets consent for the performance from a person who is responsible for the premises.
  - any playing of recorded music between 08.00 and 23.00 on any day, at the non-residential premises of (i) a local authority, or (ii) a school, or (iii) a hospital, provided that (a) the audience does not exceed 500, and (b) the organiser gets consent for the performance on the relevant premises from: (i) the local authority concerned, or (ii) the school proprietor or (iii) the health care provider for the hospital.
- Cross activity exemptions: no licence is required between 08.00 and 23.00 on any day, with no limit on audience size for:
  - any entertainment taking place on the premises of the local authority where the entertainment is provided by or on behalf of the local authority;
  - any entertainment taking place on the hospital premises of the health care provider where the entertainment is provided by or on behalf of the health care provider;
  - any entertainment taking place on the premises of the school where the entertainment is provided by or on behalf of the school proprietor; and
  - any entertainment (excluding films and a boxing or wrestling entertainment) taking place at a travelling circus, provided that (a) it takes place within a moveable structure that accommodates the audience, and (b) that the travelling circus has not been located on the same site for more than 28 consecutive days.

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

#### Note 8

Late notices can be given no later than 5 working days but no earlier than 9 working days before the event in relation to which the notice is given. A late notice given later than 5 working days before the event to which it relates will be returned as void and the activities described in it will not be authorised.

The number of late notices that can be given in any one calendar year is limited to 10 for personal licence holders and 2 for non-personal licence holders. These count towards the total number of temporary event notices (i.e. 50 temporary event notices per year for personal licence holders and 5 temporary event notices for non-personal licence holders).

If there is an objection from either the police or local authority exercising environmental health functions, the event will not go ahead and a counter notice will be issued.

#### Note 9



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

#### Note 10

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

#### Note 11

No more than 499 may be on the premises for a temporary event at any one time when licensable activities are being carried on. If you intend to have more than 499 attending the event, you should obtain a premises licence for the event. Your licensing authority should be able to advise you. The maximum figure of 499 includes not only the audience, spectators or consumers but also, for example, staff, organisers, stewards and performers who will be present on the premises.

#### Note 12

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

#### Note 13

Relevant entertainment is defined in the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982 ("the 1982 Act") as *any live performance or any live display of nudity which is of such a nature that, ignoring financial gain, it must reasonably be assumed to be provided solely or principally for the purpose of sexually stimulating any member of the audience (whether by verbal or other means)*. Relevant entertainment therefore includes, but is not limited to, lap dancing and pole dancing.

The 1982 Act requires premises which provide relevant entertainment to be licensed under that Act for this purpose. Premises at which there have not been more than eleven occasions on which such entertainment has been provided within a period of 12 months, no such occasion has lasted for more than 24 hours and there has been a period of at least one month between each such occasion are exempt from the requirement to obtain a licence under the 1982 Act. Such premises are likely instead to require an authorisation under the Licensing Act 2003 to be used for such activities as these are a licensable activity (the provision of regulated entertainment — see note 6 above). A temporary event notice may be given for this purpose.

#### Note 14

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

#### Note 15

As stated under Note 14, a personal licence holder (issued under the Licensing Act 2003) may give up to 50 temporary event notices (including 10 late notices) in any calendar year. An individual who does not hold a personal licence may only give 5 temporary event notices (including 2 late notices) in England and Wales in any calendar year. A calendar year is the period between 1st January to 31st December inclusive in any year.



If an event straddles two calendar years, it will count against the limits on temporary event notices for each year. However, only one notice needs to be given. The limits are:

- i. for event periods occurring wholly or partly in 2022 or 2023, up to 20 times in the calendar year for each premises;
- ii. for other event periods, 15 times in a calendar year for each premises;
- iii. for event periods (or any part of a period) occurring in 2022 or 2023, 26 days in the calendar year for each premises;
- iv. for other event periods, 21 days in a calendar year for each premises;
- v. 50 per personal licence holder each calendar year; and
- vi. 5 for non-holders each calendar year.

For the purposes of determining the overall limits of 50 temporary event notices per personal licence holder (in a calendar year) and of 5 for a non-personal licence holder (in a calendar year), temporary event notices given by an associate or a person who is in business with a premises user (and that business involves carrying on licensable activities) count towards those totals. Note 16 below sets out the definition of an “associate”.

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

For the purposes of determining whether or not the required gap of 24 hours is upheld, temporary event notices given by an associate or a person who is in business with a premises user (and that business involves carrying on licensable activities) count as if they had been given by the premises user. Note 16 below sets out the definition of an “associate”.

#### Note 16

An “associate” of the proposed premises user is:

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

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

#### Note 17

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

One copy must be sent to each of the chief officer of police and the local authority exercising environmental health functions for the area in which the premises is situated at least ten working days for a standard notice (or five working days for a late notice) before the commencement of the proposed licensable activities. Where the premises are situated in two police areas or environmental health areas, a further copy will need to be sent to the further police force and local authority exercising environmental health functions.

#### Note 18

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

#### Note 19

It is an offence knowingly or recklessly to make a false statement in, or in connection with, a temporary event notice. (A person is to be treated as making a false statement if he produces, furnishes, signs or otherwise makes use of a document that contains a false statement.) To do so could result in prosecution and an unlimited fine.

#### Note 20

You should not complete section 10 of the notice, which is for use by the licensing authority. It may complete this section as one means of giving you written acknowledgement of its receipt of the notice.

## Appendix B

**From:** Brighton.Licensing <Brighton.Licensing@sussex.pnn.police.uk>

**Sent:** 02 December 2025 08:39

**To:** EHL Licensing <EHL.Licensing@brighton-hove.gov.uk>

**Cc:** REDACTED; EHL Environmental Protection <EHL.EnvironmentalProtection@brighton-hove.gov.uk>

**Subject:** TEN - Morley's St James - Police Objection

**RE: TEMPORARY EVENT NOTICE (TEN) FOR MORLEY'S, 22 ST JAMES STREET, BRIGHTON, EAST SUSSEX, BN2 1RF FOR WEDNESDAY 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2025 – THURSDAY 01<sup>ST</sup> JANUARY 2026**  
**NOTICE OF OBJECTION under Section 104 (2) of the Licensing Act 2003**

To whom it may concern,

Notice of objection is hereby given on behalf of the Chief Officer of Police for Sussex for the above Temporary Event Notice (TEN) on the grounds of the licensing objective of prevention of crime and disorder and public nuisance not being promoted.

The TEN seeks to licence the following:

**We are unsure but believe this is for Late Night refreshments: Wednesday 31<sup>st</sup> Dec 2025 23:00 through to Thursday 01<sup>st</sup> January 2026 05:00.**

The venue is described as a restaurant / takeaway. The applicant describes the event as being New Years Eve into New Years.

Sussex Police work closely with venues in the city centre, particularly around dates and times which may see a higher demand for policing e.g. Bank Holidays, Pride, Halloween, and New Years to name a few. During Brighton & Hove Pride 2025 the venue operated under a TEN which permitted them to conduct late night refreshments until 02:00 during the weekend. Although it should always be expected for venue operators to act responsibly day to day, we do put an additional emphasis during high-risk peak times. At 03:45 on 03<sup>rd</sup> August 2025 officers attended the venue as it was open with customers inside awaiting food orders. This being when the venue should have closed by 02:00. The staff became dismissive towards the officers stating they had no customers despite them physically being in the shop waiting for their orders and confirming to officers that this was the case.

The previous breach of a TEN does not give us confidence to support this new notice for New Years Eve.

Additionally, we have concerns around crime & disorder and public nuisance. Within the notice there is no safeguarding information given regarding vulnerable people which could be a factor especially that time of the year. There are also no security arrangements in place that they are making us aware of. The notice is to trade until

05:00 which does not assist with dispersal from this area. An area which although has many types of businesses is also very residential. Keeping people in the location until this time is likely to cause anti-social behaviour by way of noise causing a public nuisance.

The premises is unlicensed, so we do not benefit with the knowledge that the venue has CCTV, incident logs and staff training especially around vulnerability and conflict management. Safeguards that are often put on licensed venues.

The Chief Officer of Police contends that permitting this location to be used in accordance with the notice is likely to undermine the licensing objectives, particularly at a high-risk period e.g. the early hours of the morning during New Years and the non-compliance of the TEN during Pride 2025. For these reasons, we ask that a Counter Notice is issued by the Licensing Authority Committee.

I confirm that a copy of this objection has been sent by email to the applicant and every other 'relevant person'.

Yours sincerely,

**REDACTED**

Sgt. Mark Redbourn  
Ops Planning and Events (inc. Licensing) Sergeant  
Brighton & Hove Division  
Sussex Police

## Appendix C

