

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

Co-operative Food

--

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

<p>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.</p>	
--	--

Has any person with whom you are in business carrying on licensable activities already

For completion by the licensing authority

10. Acknowledgement (Please read note 18)	
I acknowledge receipt of this temporary event notice.	
Signature	On behalf of the licensing authority
Date	
Name of Officer signing	

NOTES

General

In these notes, a person who gives a temporary event notice is called a

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 (maximum fine on conviction is a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale, currently £5,000);

allowing the sale of alcohol to children under 18 (maximum fine on conviction is a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale, currently £5,000);

knowingly allowing the consumption of alcohol on the premises by a person aged under 18 (maximum fine on conviction is a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale, currently £5,000);

allowing disorderly behaviour on the premises (maximum fine on conviction is a fine not exceeding level 3 on the standard scale, currently £1,000);

the sale of alcohol to a person who is drunk (maximum fine on conviction is a fine not exceeding level 3 on the standard scale, currently £1,000);

obtaining alcohol for a person who is drunk (maximum fine on conviction is a fine not exceeding level 3 on the standard scale, currently £1,000);

knowingly allowing a person aged under 18 to make any sale or supply of alcohol unless the sale or supply has been specifically approved by the premises user or any individual aged 18 or over who has been authorised for this purpose by the premises user (maximum fine on conviction is a fine not exceeding level 1 on the standard scale, currently £200); and

knowingly keeping or allowing to be kept on the premises any smuggled goods which have been imported without payment of duty or which have otherwise been unlawfully imported (maximum fine on conviction is a fine not exceeding level 3 on the standard scale, currently £1,000).

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

Note 1

A temporary event notice may only be given by an individual and not a club or business. The individual giving the notice is the proposed club or organisations, one individual will therefore need to be identified

Within businesses,

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 T/F1 10.5 Tf1 0 0 1 223.68 735.95 Tm3000008874 0 595.5 842 reW*nBT/F1 10.5 Tf1 0 0 1 22

(g) a performance of dance; and

(h) entertainment of a similar description to that falling within (e), (f) or (g).

If you are uncertain whether or not the activities that you propose are

Note 17

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

Note 18

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.