



Licensing Section, Town Hall, Crawley, West Sussex, RH10 1UZ

Temporary Event Notice

Before completing this notice, please read the gu(o)12.998 (.00496 (e)-d.998 (a)12.998 (d)-not)-7.998 (i)5 (s)-4.0

8. Alternative address for correspondence (If you complete the details below, we will use this address to correspond with you)

Post town

Issuing licensing authority

Crawley Borough Council

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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	<input type="checkbox"/>
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	<input type="checkbox"/>
If the premises are situated in one or more police areas, sent a copy of this notice to each additional chief officer of police	<input type="checkbox"/>
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	<input type="checkbox"/>
Made or enclosed payment of the fee for the application	<input type="checkbox"/>
Signed the declaration in Section 9 below	<input type="checkbox"/>

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 supply of alcohol that all such supplies are made by or under the authority of the premises user.

9. Declarations (Please read note 19)

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 connection with the application for a temporary event notice under section 126.5 of the Licensing Act 2003.

Name of Officer signing	
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NOTES

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

It should also be noted that the following, among other things, are offences under the

Note 3

A temporary event notice can be giv

Indoor sporting events: no licence is required for performances between 08.00 and 23.00 on any day, provided that the aud

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 premise

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 12, 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 (15 for each premises, 21 days for each premises, 50 per personal licence holder and 5 for non-holders) for each year. However, only one notice needs to be given.

For the purposes of determining the overall limits of 50 temporary event notices per personal licence holder (in a calendar year) and of 5 for a non-personal licence holder (in a calendar year), temporary event notices given by an associate or a person who is in business with a premises user (and that business involves carrying on licensable activities) count towards those totals. Note 15 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

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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 g