

Draft Pavement Licensing Policy

DRAFT

This policy comes into force on the ?? 2020

Policy

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1 Introduction

1.1 Overview of licensing provisions

- 1.1.1 The Covid-19 pandemic has affected businesses across the economy causing many to cease trading for several months while others have had to significantly modify their operations.
- 1.1.2 As the economy starts to re-open, on 25 June 2020 the Government announced a further and urgent relaxation to planning and licensing laws to help the hospitality industry recover from the coronavirus lockdown by removing short term obstacles that could get in their way.
- 1.1.3 The Business and Planning Act 2020 makes it easier for premises serving food and drink such as bars, restaurants and pubs, as lockdown restrictions are lifted but social distancing guidelines remain in place, to seat and serve customers outdoors through temporary changes to planning procedures and alcohol licensing.
- 1.1.4 The measures included in the Act modify provisions in the Licensing Act 2003 to provide automatic extensions to the terms of on-sales alcohol licences to allow for off-sales. It will be a temporary measure to boost the economy, with provisions lasting until the end of September 2021.

2 Scope

2.1 Definition of pavement café

A pavement licence is a licence granted by the local authority, or deemed to have been granted, which allows the licence-holder to place removable furniture over certain highways adjacent to the premises in relation to which the application was made, for certain purposes.

2.2 Eligible Businesses

A business which uses (or proposes to use) premises for the sale of food or drink for consumption (on or off the premises) can apply for a licence. Businesses that are eligible include: public houses, cafes, bars, restaurants, snack bars, coffee shops, and ice cream parlours

2.3 Eligible Locations

- 2.3.1 Licences can only be granted in respect of highways listed in section 115A(1) Highways Act 1980.
- 2.3.2 Generally, these are footpaths restricted to pedestrians or are roads and places to which vehicle access is restricted or prohibited. Highways maintained by Network Rail or over the Crown land are exempt (so a licence cannot be granted).

2.4 Type of furniture permitted

2.4.1 The furniture which may be used is:

- counters or stalls for selling or serving food or drink;
- tables, counters or shelves on which food or drink can be placed;
- chairs, benches or other forms of seating; and
- umbrellas, barriers, heaters and other articles used in connection with the outdoor consumption of food or drink.

2.4.2 This furniture is required to be removable, which in principle means it is not a permanent fixed structure, and is able to be moved easily, and stored away of an evening.

2.4.3 The Council would also expect the type of furniture to be 'in keeping' with the local area.

2.5 Planning Permission

2.5.1 Once a licence is granted, or deemed to be granted, the applicant will also benefit from deemed planning permission to use the land for anything done pursuant to the licence while the licence is valid.

3 Application and Determination of Pavement Licences

3.1 Submission of the Application

3.1.1 An application for a Pavement Licence must be made to the Council, the following must also be submitted with the application:

- a completed Application Form
- the required fee of £100, paid by credit or debit card
- proof of the applicants identity and right to work
- a plan showing the location of the premises shown by a red line, so the application site can be clearly identified
- a plan clearly showing the proposed area covered by the licence in relation to the highway, if not to scale, with measurements clearly shown. The plan must show the positions and number of the proposed tables and chairs, together with any other items that the applicant wishes to place on the highway. The plan shall include clear measurements of, for example, pathway width/length, building width and any other fixed item in the proposed area.
- a risk assessment demonstrating how the applicant will manage social distancing and the conflict between pedestrians using the footway, those using the tables and those queuing to access the premises,
- the proposed days of the week on which, and the times of day between which, it is proposed to put furniture on the highway,
- the proposed duration of the licence (for e.g. 3 months, 6 months, or a year);
- evidence of the right to occupy the premises (e.g. the lease);
- photos or brochures showing the proposed type of furniture and information on potential siting of it within the area applied for;
- (if applicable) reference of existing pavement licence currently under consideration by the local authority;
- evidence that the applicant has met the requirement to give notice of the application (for example photographs of the notice outside the premises and of the notice itself);
- a copy of a current certificate of insurance that covers the activity for third party and public liability risks, to a minimum value of £5 million, and
- any other evidence needed to demonstrate how the Council's local conditions, and any national conditions will be satisfied.

3.2 Fees

- 3.2.1 The fee for applying for a licence under the new process is set locally, but is capped at £100. The Council has determined that the fee for applications will be £100.
- 3.2.2 Application fees must accompany the application in order for the application to be considered valid and for the consultation period to commence.
- 3.2.3 The fee is an 'application' fee for the processing of the application. The fee will not be refunded if the application is withdrawn, refused or if a licence is surrendered or revoked before expiration.

3.3 Consultation

- 3.3.1 Applications are consulted upon for 7 days, starting with the day after the day on which a valid application was made to the Council.
- 3.3.2 The Council will publish details of the application on its website at ???
- 3.3.3 The Council is required by law to consult with the Highways Authority. In addition, to ensure that there are no detrimental effects from the application the Council will consult with:
- Kent Police
 - Kent Fire & Rescue Service
 - Tonbridge and Malling:
 - Planning
 - Environmental Health
 - Food and Safety
 - Economic Regeneration Officer
 - Estates Manager
 - The appropriate Local Ward Councillor(s)
 - The appropriate Parish or Town Council

3.3.4 Members of the public and others listed above can contact the Council to make representations.

3.3.5 The Council must take into account representations received during the public consultation period and consider these when determining the application.

3.4 Site Notice

3.4.1 An applicant for a pavement licence must on the day the application is made, fix a notice of the application to the premises so that the notice is readily visible to, and can be read easily by, members of the public who are not on the premises. The notice must be constructed and secured so that it remains in place until the end of the public consultation period. Evidence of compliance with the site notice requirement must be supplied to the Council.

3.4.2 The Site Notice must:

- state that the application has been made and the date on which it was made;
- state the statutory provisions under which the application is made;
- state the address of the premises and name of the business;
- describe the proposed use of the furniture;
- indicate that representations relating to the application may be made to the Council during the public consultation period and when that period comes to an end;
- state the Council's website where the application and any accompanying material can be viewed during the consultation period;
- state the address to which representations should be sent during the consultation period; and
- the end date of the consultation (7 days starting the day after the application is submitted to the authority).

3.4.3 A template Site Notice is shown as Appendix 1.

3.5 Site Assessment

3.5.1 The following matters will be taken into account by the Council in considering the suitability of the proposed application:

- public health and safety – for example, ensuring that users conform with latest guidance on social distancing and any reasonable crowd management measures needed as a result of a licence being granted and businesses reopening;
- public amenity – will the proposed use create nuisance to neighbouring occupiers by generating anti-social behaviour, excessive noise and litter; and
- accessibility – taking a proportionate approach to considering the nature of the site in relation to which the application for a licence is made, taking account of:
 - any other temporary measures in place that may be relevant to the proposal, for example, the reallocation of road space. This could include pedestrianised streets and any subsequent reallocation of this space to vehicles,
 - whether there are other permanent street furniture or structures in place on the footway that already reduce access,
 - the impact of access and egress to the premises
 - the impact on any neighbouring premises
 - the recommended minimum footway widths and distances required for access by mobility impaired and visually impaired people as set out in Section 3.1 of [Inclusive Mobility](#), and
 - other users of the space, for example if there are high levels of pedestrian or cycle movements.

3.5.2 Applicants are strongly encouraged to talk to neighbouring businesses and occupiers prior to applying to the local authority, and take any issues around noise, and nuisance into consideration as part of the proposal.

3.6 Determination

3.6.1 Once the application is submitted the Council has 14 days from the day after the application is made (excluding public holidays) to consult on and determine the application. This consists of 7 days for public consultation, and then 7 days to consider and determine the application after the consultation period has ended.

3.6.2 If the local authority determines the application before the end of the determination period, the local authority can:

- grant the licence in respect of any or all of the purposes specified in the application,
- grant the licence for some or all of the part of the highway specified in the application,
- impose conditions on any licence granted, or
- refuse the application.

3.6.3 If the local authority does not determine the application within the 14 day period, the application will be deemed to have been granted subject to any published local or national conditions.

3.7 Approval of Applications

3.7.1 The Council may approve applications meeting the criteria contained within these guidelines.

3.7.2 On approving the application, the Council will issue a Pavement Café Licence to which conditions will be attached. The licence will also contain specific terms such as days and hours when tables and chairs are permitted and appearance and location of the furniture corresponding to the application.

3.7.3 A copy of the Council's standard conditions, which will be attached to all Pavement Café Licences are shown at Appendix 2. Additional conditions may be attached if the Council considers it appropriate in the circumstances of any particular case.

3.7.4 The Council generally will only permit Pavement licences between 09:00 and 22:00.

3.7.5 Applications outside these hours will be assessed in terms of the criteria detailed above. The Council however retains the right to specify permitted hours of trading that are less than those specified above in appropriate circumstances.

3.8 Licence Duration

3.8.1 If the Council determines an application before the end of the determination period (which is 7 days, beginning with the first day after the end of the public consultation period, excluding public holidays) the duration of the licence will be specified, subject to a minimum duration of 3 months.

3.8.2 The expectation from the Government is that local authorities will grant licences for 12 months or more unless there are good reasons for granting a licence for a shorter period, such as plans for future changes in use of road space. As such, the Council will normally grant applications until 30 September 2021.

3.8.3 If a licence is 'deemed' granted because the authority does not make a decision on an application before the end of the determination period, then the licence will be valid for a year.

3.8.4 A licence granted or deemed to be granted will not be valid beyond 30 September 2021.

3.9 Refusal of Applications

3.9.1 If the site is deemed unsuitable for a Pavement licence, or if relevant representations are made which cannot be mitigated by imposing conditions, then the application may be refused.

3.9.2 There is no statutory appeal process against a decision to refuse an application.

4 Conditions

4.1 Standard Conditions

4.1.1 The Council's standard conditions are set out at Appendix 2. In some cases, extra measures may be required. This will be determined when assessing any application, on a case by case basis.

4.2 Local Conditions

4.2.1 Where a local authority sets a local condition that covers the same matter as set out in national published conditions, then the locally set condition takes precedence over the national condition to the extent that it is inconsistent with it.

4.3 National no-obstruction Condition

4.3.1 The national no-obstruction condition applies to all Licences. The National 'no obstruction condition is shown in Appendix 3.

5 Enforcement

5.1 Overview of Enforcement

5.1.1 The Council aims to work closely with other enforcement authorities to enforce the provisions of all appropriate legislation. The case remains that an obstruction of the Highway is an offence under The Highways Act 1980 and will be dealt with by the Highways Authority or the Police.

5.1.2 Obtaining a Consent does not confer the holder immunity in regard to other legislation that may apply, e.g. Public Liability, Health & Safety at Work, Food Hygiene and Safety, Alcohol and Entertainment Licensing, and Social distancing controls, and applicants must ensure all such permissions, etc. are in place prior to operating.

5.1.3 If a condition imposed on a licence either by the Council or via a National Condition is breached the Council will be able to issue a notice requiring the breach to be remedied. If the notice is not complied with, the Council may revoke the licence or take the required steps itself and recover the costs of doing so.

5.1.4 The authority may revoke a licence in the following circumstances:

1. For breach of condition, (whether or not a remediation notice has been issued) or
2. Where:
 - there are risks to public health or safety – for example by encouraging users to breach government guidance on social distancing by placing tables and chairs too close together;
 - the highway is being obstructed (other than by anything permitted by the licence);

- there is anti-social behaviour or public nuisance – for example, the use is increasing the amount of noise generated late at night or litter is not being cleaned up;
 - it comes to light that the applicant provided false or misleading statements in their application – for example they are operating a stall selling hot food and had applied for tables and chairs on which drinks could be consumed; or
 - the applicant did not comply with the requirement to affix the notice to notify the public for the relevant period.
3. The Council may also revoke the licence where all or any part of the area of the relevant highway to which the licence relates has become unsuitable for any purpose for which the licence was granted or deemed to be granted. For example, the licensed area (or road adjacent) is no longer to be pedestrianised. The Council will give reasons where these powers are used.

6 Review Procedures

6.1 Review of policy

- 6.1.1 This Policy covers the Temporary Permissions for Pavement Licences under the Business and Planning Act 2020, which are scheduled to expire on 30 September 2021.
- 6.1.2 This Policy will be reviewed from time to time should changes occur in relevant legislation, the nature of Pavement licences generally, relevant social distancing measures or as a result of local considerations within the Tonbridge & Malling Borough.

Site Notice Template for display by an applicant for a Pavement Licence.

PUBLIC NOTICE
Section 2 of the Business and Planning Act 2020.

I/We *(name of applicant)*,

do hereby give notice that on *(date of application)* I/We have applied to Tonbridge and Malling Borough Council for a 'Pavement Licence' at:

(postal address of premises)

known as

(name premises known by)

The application is for:

(brief description of application (e.g. outdoor seating to the front of the premises for serving of food and drink)

Any person wishing to view details of an application can contact the licensing team on 01732 876368

Any person wishing to make representations to this application may do so in writing by _____ *(this will be seven days starting the day after you submitted your application. E.g if you submitted you application on the 1st August, the consultation period would run from 2nd August until 8th August)*, preferably by email, to: licensing.services@tmbc.gov.uk

Signed

Dated..... (date the notice was placed on the premises this must be the same date the application was submitted to the local authority)

Appendix 2

Standard Pavement Licence Conditions

1. Permission to operate a pavement café does not imply an exclusive right to the area of public highway. The licence holder must be aware that Tonbridge & Malling Borough Council and others (e.g. police, highways authority, statutory undertakers) will need access at various times (including emergencies) for maintenance, installation, special events, improvements etc. or any other reasonable cause and it is a condition of this licence to provide such access. This may mean that the pavement licence will need to cease operating and/or be removed for a period of time. On these occasions there would be no compensation for loss of business.
2. The licence holder must hold Public Liability Insurance for the operation of the Pavement Café. This must indemnify Tonbridge & Malling Borough Council and Kent County Council against all claims for injury, damage or loss to users of the public highway, arising from the use of the highway for the permitted purpose. The minimum level of indemnity must be £5 million in respect of any one incident. Evidence of the insurance must be provided to Tonbridge & Malling Borough Council on request.
3. Tables and chairs must not be placed in position outside of the permitted times stated on the licence. When the licence is not in use, all tables and chairs and other furniture must be stored securely inside a premises away from the highway.
4. Tonbridge & Malling Borough Council and/or Kent County Council are empowered following the service of the appropriate statutory notice, to remove and store or dispose of furniture from the highway, at the cost of the licensee, if it is left there outside the permitted hours, or should any conditions of the licence be ignored. The Council will not be responsible for its safekeeping.
5. An unimpeded pedestrian route must be maintained at all times for people wishing to use the footway as per the National Licence Conditions.
6. The method of marking the boundary of the licensed area must be agreed between the licence holder and the Licensing Department. Whatever method is agreed a 2 metre clear walkway must be maintained for the use of pedestrians.
7. Emergency routes to the premises and adjacent buildings must not be obstructed by the Pavement Café, which should not, unless otherwise agreed, extend beyond the width of the premises frontage.
8. Tables and chairs should be of an approved type and should be kept in a good state of repair. Furniture should be placed so as not to obstruct driver's sightlines, or road traffic signs.

Placement of tables and chairs must allow pedestrians to use the footway parallel to the frontage of the premises. Care should be taken in the use of hanging baskets, awnings, protruding umbrellas etc. Alternative items may not be used without first seeking the written authority of the Council. Patio heaters must not be used.

9. All potential obstructions must be removed from the public highway when the premises are closed to prevent a safety hazard to pedestrians, particularly during the hours of darkness.
10. The licensee should ensure that the area operates in a safe and orderly manner, thereby ensuring that any safety risk or nuisance to customers, other users of the public highway or any adjacent land or premises, is minimised.
11. The operation of the area must not interfere with highway drainage arrangements.
12. During the hours of darkness, suitable and sufficient lighting must be provided to ensure safe use of the area. Any proposals to provide additional lighting to the licensed areas must be agreed with the Highway Authority.
13. All detritus (food and drink remnants, spillages, bottles, cans, wrappers etc.) must be regularly removed from the footway surface to reduce hazards to pedestrians. The licence holder must make arrangements to regularly check for and remove litter and rubbish on pedestrian walkways, left by persons using the premises, for a distance of up to 10 metres from the boundary of the premises. The licence holder must ensure that any tables are cleared in an efficient manner during the hours of operation. The licence holder must ensure the licensed area and surrounding highway is washed down at the completion of each day's usage using a method sufficient to remove food debris, grease and other spillages that may occur.
14. The licence holder is not permitted to affix any fixtures, or make excavations of any kind, to the surface of the highway without prior written approval.
15. The Licensee of a premises not licensed under the Licensing Act 2003 or any modification or re-enactment thereof, must not allow the consumption of alcoholic liquor within the licensed area.
16. The Licensee of a premises licensed under the Licensing Act 2003 or any modification or re-enactment thereof, must not allow the consumption of alcoholic liquor within the premises outside the hours in force for the premises itself.
17. The licence must be displayed on the premises with a plan of the agreed layout of the pavement café.
18. The licence holder must remove any tables, chairs and other furniture immediately at the end of the licence period or on revocation of the licence.

NOTES

These conditions should be read in conjunction with any mandatory national conditions concerning pavement licences, if the premises is licenced under the Licensing Act 2003, any relevant conditions attached to the premises licence, the latest government requirements concerning coronavirus and social distancing and any other relevant requirement of the Business and Planning Act 2020.

The licence holder is responsible for ensuring that the conditions of the licence and any other necessary permissions and regulations are adhered to. The Licence holder is to use the highway

solely for the purpose of the licence in line with the provisions of this licence and for no other purpose whatsoever.

Tonbridge & Malling Borough Council reserves the right to revoke this licence at any time if any of the above conditions are not complied with.

Appendix 3

National Conditions

The Secretary of State publishes this condition in exercise of his powers under [Section 5(6)] of the Business and Planning Act 2020:

Condition relating to clear routes of access:

It is a condition that clear routes of access along the highway must be maintained, taking into account the needs of disabled people, and the recommended minimum footway widths and distances required for access by mobility impaired and visually impaired people as set out in Section 3.1 of [Inclusive Mobility](#).

Guidance on the effect of this condition

1. To the extent that conditions imposed or deemed to be imposed on a pavement licence do not require the licence holder to require clear routes of access to be maintained, taking into account the needs of disabled people and the recommended minimum footway widths and distances required for access by mobility impaired and visually impaired people as set out in Section 3.1 of [Inclusive Mobility](#), the licence is granted subject to those requirements.
2. To the extent that a licence is granted subject to a condition which imposes requirements to maintain clear routes of access that are inconsistent with the requirements set out in this condition this condition is not imposed on the licence.