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Democratic Services



LICENSING AND PLANNING POLICY COMMITTEE

Tuesday 16 June 2026 at 7.30 pm

Place: Council Chamber, Epsom Town Hall

Online access to this meeting is available on YouTube: [Link to online broadcast](#)

The members listed below are summoned to attend the Licensing and Planning Policy Committee meeting, on the day and at the time and place stated, to consider the business set out in this agenda.

Councillor Peter O'Donovan (Chair)
Councillor Neil Dallen (Vice-Chair)
Councillor Steve Bridger
Councillor Julian Freeman
Councillor Rob Geleit

Councillor James Lawrence
Councillor Phil Neale
Councillor Kieran Persand
Councillor Humphrey Reynolds
Councillor Clive Woodbridge

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Sing', is written over a light blue circular stamp.

Chief Executive

For further information, please contact democraticservices@epsom-ewell.gov.uk or tel: 01372 732000

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- You should proceed calmly; do not run and do not use the lifts;
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- Do not re-enter the building until told that it is safe to do so.

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Agendas, reports and minutes for this Committee are also available on the free Modern.Gov app for iPad, Android and Windows devices. For further information on how to access information regarding this Committee, please email us at democraticservices@epsom-ewell.gov.uk.

Exclusion of the Press and the Public

There are no matters scheduled to be discussed at this meeting that would appear to disclose confidential or exempt information under the provisions Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972 (as amended). Should any such matters arise during the course of discussion of the below items or should the Chair agree to discuss any other such matters on the grounds of urgency, the Committee may wish to resolve to exclude the press and public by virtue of the private nature of the business to be transacted.

Questions and statements from the Public

Up to 30 minutes will be set aside for questions and statements from members of the public at meetings of this Committee. Any member of the public who lives, works, attends an educational establishment or owns or leases land in the Borough may ask a question or make a statement on matters within the Terms of Reference of the Committee.

All questions must consist of one question only and cannot consist of multiple parts. Questions and statements cannot relate to planning or licensing committees matters, the personal affairs of an individual, or a matter which is exempt from disclosure or confidential under the Local Government Act 1972. Questions which in the view of the Chair are defamatory, offensive, vexatious or frivolous will not be accepted. Each question or statement will be limited to 3 minutes in length.

If you wish to ask a question or make a statement at a meeting of this Committee, please contact Democratic Services at: democraticservices@epsom-ewell.gov.uk

Questions must be received in writing by Democratic Services by noon on the fifth working day before the day of the meeting. For this meeting this is **Noon, Tuesday 9th June**.

A written copy of statements must be received by Democratic Services by noon on the working day before the day of the meeting. For this meeting this is **Noon, Monday 15th June**.

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AGENDA

1. QUESTIONS AND STATEMENTS FROM THE PUBLIC

To take any questions or statements from members of the Public.

2. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

To receive declarations of any Disclosable Pecuniary Interests or other registrable or non-registrable interests from Members in respect of any item to be considered at the meeting.

3. MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING (Pages 5 - 14)

The Committee is asked to confirm as a true record the Minutes of the Meeting of the Committee held on 10 March 2026 (attached) and to authorise the Chair to sign them.

4. COUNCILLOR AGENDA REQUEST - CUMULATIVE IMPACT ZONE (Pages 15 - 92)

Consideration of a Councillor's request to add an agenda item *"To explore and review the necessary work for a Cumulative Impact Zone regarding licensed premises in Epsom Town Centre."*

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**Minutes of the Meeting of the LICENSING AND PLANNING POLICY COMMITTEE
held at the Council Chamber, Epsom Town Hall on 10 March 2026**

PRESENT -

Councillor Peter O'Donovan (Chair); Councillor Neil Dallen (Vice-Chair); Councillors Steve Bridger, Alex Coley, Rob Geleit, Phil Neale, Humphrey Reynolds, Clive Woodbridge, James Lawrence (as nominated substitute for Councillor Julian Freeman) and Lucie McIntyre

In Attendance: Councillor Kieran Persand

Absent: Councillor Julian Freeman

Officers present: Ian Mawer (Head of Planning Policy and Economic Development), Oliver Nelson (Public Protection Manager), Kate Gillman (Solicitor), Susie Legg (Principal Planning Policy Officer) (for agenda items 8 to 11), Benjamin Rafferty (Planning Officer) and Phoebe Batchelor (Democratic Services Officer)

26 QUESTIONS AND STATEMENTS FROM THE PUBLIC

The Committee received one written statement from a member of the public which was delivered verbally at the meeting.

27 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

No declarations of any Disclosable Pecuniary Interests or other registrable or non-registrable interests were made by Members with respect to any items to be considered at the meeting.

28 MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING

The Committee confirmed as a true record the Minutes of the Meeting of the Committee held on **22 January 2026** and authorised the Chair to sign them.

29 MINUTES OF LICENSING SUB-COMMITTEE

The Committee received the Minutes of the Licensing Sub-Committees held on the 7 January 2026.

Following consideration, the Committee unanimously resolved to:

- (1) **Receive the Minutes of the Meetings of the Licensing Sub-Committee held on the 7 January 2026 and authorise the Chairs of the Sub-Committee meetings to sign them as a true record of that meeting.**

30 HERITAGE CHAMPION ANNUAL STATEMENT

The Committee received the annual statement of the Heritage Councillor Champion.

The following matters were considered:

- a) **Excellence.** A Member of the Committee expressed their thanks to Councillor Spickett for her hard work throughout the year as Heritage Champion and commended her for her brilliant report, which is full of enthusiasm and extensive research resulting in an interesting and informative read. These comments were echoed by several members.
- b) **Communications.** A Member of the Committee suggested that the report was shared more widely by the Council's Communications Team. The Member suggested that the report is posted on the Council's social media and could also be printed and distributed through the Bourne Hall Museum. The Chair noted the suggestions and agreed that they would be explored following the meeting.

Following consideration, the Committee unanimously resolved to:

- (1) **Receive and note the annual statement of the Heritage Councillor Champion.**

31 APPROVAL OF STATEMENT OF POLICY UNDER THE LICENSING ACT 2003

A public consultation has been completed on a draft revised Licensing Act 2003 Statement of Policy, and the Committee were asked to consider the responses and approve a revised policy which can be recommended for adoption by Full Council.

Following consideration, the Committee unanimously resolved to:

- (1) **Consider the responses to the public consultation,**
- (2) **Agree the amendments to the draft Licensing Act 2003 Statement of Policy**
- (3) **Recommend Council adopt the updated Statement of Policy**

32 APPROVAL OF STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES UNDER THE GAMBLING ACT 2005

A public consultation has been completed on a draft revised Gambling Act 2005 Statement of Principles, and the Committee were asked to consider the responses and approve a revised policy which can be recommended for adoption by Full Council.

The following matters were considered:

- a) **Public Health.** The Chair asked if Public Health normally respond to consultations on gambling and queried if it was due to mental health implications. The Public Protection Manager responded to explain that to the best of their knowledge, it is the first time Public Health have responded to a gambling consultation in Surrey. He explained that it is an area which Public Health are looking at increasingly with regards to gambling addiction. A Member of the Committee welcomed the response from Public Health and the incorporation of the comments by the Licensing Officer.
- b) **Thanks.** The Chair expressed thanks to the Principal Licensing Officer and team for their work on updating the Licensing Statement of Policy and Gambling Statement of Principles.

Following consideration, the Committee unanimously resolved to:

- (1) Consider the responses to the public consultation,**
- (2) Agree the amendments to the draft Gambling Act 2003 Statement of Principles**
- (3) Recommend Council adopt the updated Statement of Principles**

33 SECTION 106 MONITORING FEES

Legislation and planning practice guidance enables the Council to charge a monitoring fee for Section 106 Agreements.

The Committee received a report seeking to introduce new charges to cover some of the administration costs of monitoring future Section 106 agreements.

The following matters were considered:

- a) **Mole Valley.** In response to a Member query the Head of Planning Policy and Economic Development confirmed that Epsom and Ewell had aligned with Mole Valley as the most straightforward, transparent approach to Section 106 monitoring fees. Other East Surrey authorities all did slightly different things such as fixed cost per agreement.

- b) **Biodiversity Net Gain.** In response to a Member query the Head of Planning Policy and Economic Development confirmed that the council did have an in-house qualified ecologist to monitor biodiversity net gain requirements. When the new unitary was in place there would be a bigger pool of ecologists. The Member also asked how a satisfactory monitoring service could be provided for 30 years for just £6k and thought this fee was far too low. The Head of Planning Policy and Economic Development explained in detail how this figure was reached and included standard approaches so estimated the number of statutory reporting years would be 8 of the 30. Certain documents must be submitted at certain times over that 30 years but not every year. There would be some years there would be no work to review and other years there would be monitoring submission years. He also confirmed that it would need to be reviewed in a year or two by the new authority. In the meantime, the current fees were considered reasonable to adopt.
- c) **Current charges.** In response to a Member query the Head of Planning Policy and Economic Development confirmed that at present there was no S106 monitoring fees applied.
- d) **Terminology.** In response to a Member query the Head of Planning Policy and Economic Development confirmed that in section 3 of the report the terminology of administration and monitoring fee, administration and compliance fees, and monitoring fee all meant fee for monitoring and administration. Therefore, compliance was the same as monitoring in this case, just using different words for the same thing.

Following consideration, the Committee unanimously resolved to:

- (1) **Approve the introduction of new fees from the 1 April 2026 to help cover:**
- a) **Administration and monitoring of Section 106 agreements as set in paragraph 3.4 table 1**
- b) **Long term monitoring of legal agreements in relation to biodiversity net gain provision as set out in paragraph 4.6 table 2.**
- (2) **Publish the monitoring fee as set out in tables 1 and 2 on the Council's website.**

34 STONELEIGH AND AURIOL NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN - TO 'MAKE' THE NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN FOLLOWING A SUCCESSFUL REFERENDUM

The Localism Act 2011 introduced a right for communities to draw up neighbourhood development plans. Stoneleigh and Auriol Neighbourhood Forum, with support and advice from Epsom and Ewell Borough Council has produced a neighbourhood plan.

The neighbourhood plan has been subject to community and stakeholder engagement and was subject to an Independent Examination during September and October 2025, which concluded with a recommendation by this committee that Neighbourhood Plan should proceed to Referendum.

A Referendum was held on 12 February 2026 with a positive outcome, with the following results based on a turnout of 20.7%:

- Yes: 93.4%
- No: 6.6%

The following matters were considered:

- Legal Status of the Neighbourhood Plan.** A Member queried the report that stated the Neighbourhood Plan had equal status to the Local Plan. The Principal Planning Policy Officer explained the hierarchical approach where the top level would be the national planning policy, which the local plan had to conform with and equally, the neighbourhood plan had to be in general conformity with the borough's local plan. The terminology used in the report wasn't quite correct. The Head of Planning Policy and Economic Development went on to explain that it was complex, but the neighbourhood plan would have equal weight in decision making, but only in the areas where it applied. Therefore, the neighbourhood plan only applied to the designated neighbourhood forum area. The key thing to note was where there was a conflict between the plans, the most recently adopted plan takes precedence. Therefore, they have equal weight but depending on when they were adopted.
- Thanks.** The Committee recognised the work that had gone into the plan by the resident's association at Stoneleigh and Auriol. It had been a long haul for them and handled by themselves with no outside resources. A very good job had been done, and they were applauded for their resolute enthusiasm.
- Stoneleigh Broadway Height.** A Member questioned plans respecting building heights and asked if the neighbourhood plan would preclude an urban renewal on Stoneleigh Broadway. He was also concerned about potential impact a height policy might have on any other potential developments. The Head of Planning Policy and Economic Development undertook to provide a response after the meeting.

Following consideration, the Committee unanimously resolved to:

- (1) Agree that the Stoneleigh and Auriol Neighbourhood Plan be formally made (adopted) as part of the statutory Development Plan.**
- (2) Authorise the publication of the Decision Statement (Appendix 1 of this report).**

35 NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY FRAMEWORK: PROPOSED REFORMS AND OTHER CHANGES TO THE PLANNING SYSTEM

The Government launched a consultation on changes to the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) on the 16 December 2026. The proposals are a substantive update to the NPPF which includes comprehensive changes to the document structure and format with most chapters being split between 'plan making policies' and 'decision making policies' and the inclusion of a series of new annexes providing detail on the standard method for housing and grey belt assessment.

Councillor Persand gave a verbal statement to the Committee.

There are a significant number of changes proposed, these include:

- Stating that, where local plan policies are inconsistent with national decision-making policies, they should be given limited weight.
- Providing national policy to guide the content of spatial development strategies (SDSs); a new tier of strategic planning.
- That housing and mixed-use development around train stations defined as 'well- connected' will not be considered inappropriate.
- Proposing that plots around train stations should be built out at a density of at least 40 dwellings per hectare, rising to 50 where the station is "well-connected".
- Introducing a medium-size site category into the planning system, which will cover developments of between 10-49 homes, with an area of up to 2.5ha in size.
- Proposing a revision of the weight given to the consideration of the potential effect of a development proposal on a designated heritage asset from "great" to "substantial".

The following matters were considered:

- a) **Amendments.** A Member requested the following amendments:-
- Revisit the grammar of the response to question 2 as it reads that the council needs it to be flawed.
 - To consider adding 'strongly' disagree to the response to question 52.
 - Question 94 should be question 194.

- It was a personal preference of one member that higher density was OK around train stations so did not necessarily agree with the 'strongly disagree' response to question 136. After further discussion the Committee did not agree to change the response to question 136.
- b) In response to a Member query about why Annex B viability standardised inputs in viability assessment had no suggested response, the Head of Planning Policy and Economic Development explained that they were very technical questions on viability methodologies that officers felt they did not have the knowledge or expertise to respond to. There were some more generic questions on viability within the response that have been dealt with, but these were very specific. He undertook to ensure a 'no comment' would be put as the response.

Following consideration, the Committee unanimously resolved to:

- (1) **Note the contents of the consultation.**
- ~~(2) **Approve the draft response (Appendix 1) or;**~~
- (3) **Agree amendments and authorise the Head of Planning Policy and Economic Development in consultation with the Chair of this Committee, to finalise and submit the response.**

36 LOCAL PLAN UPDATE

In accordance with [Appendix 5 - 3.4 of the Constitution](#) a member requested that an item be placed on the agenda for the next scheduled Licensing & Planning Policy Committee on March 10th *"To update the committee on all submissions and modifications made to the Inspector for the Local Plan, following examination hearings last year."*

The Committee received a report responding to the above item request and reflecting the position as of 23 February 2026.

Councillor Persand gave a verbal statement to the Committee.

The following matters were considered:

- a) **Refusal of Plan.** In response to a Member question it was reported that if the plan was not adopted by full Council, then the current local plan that was nearing 20 years old would continue to be the development plan for the borough. It was not known what the process would be following that as the council would not have the time to restart the whole new local plan process again before the unitary comes into force.
- b) **Councillor Coley statement.** Councillor Coley gave a verbal statement and spoke of advice from the monitoring officer regarding motions from

the committee on this agenda item. That advice relied on custom and practise reflected in the December 2000 model constitution commissioned by the Department for Environment, Transport and the Regions. He suggested it was absurd that members were asked to rely on legal advice from a constitution which this Council chose to abandon in 2023.

- c) **Future Consultations.** A Member asked if there would be an opportunity to remove sites from the land supply during the next consultation. The Head of Planning Policy and Economic Development explained that there would be two consultations. The first would be specifically on the extra work that the inspectors recently asked us to undertake, one of which is for the council to suggest potential additional allocations for inclusion in the plan. The second consultation will be after an examination hearing, if the inspector considers that the plan can be found to be sound with main modifications. The Inspectors draft main modifications will be subject to consultation. He was unable to confirm dates for these, and it would depend on these timings whether the Committee would be involved again.
- d) **Priest Hill.** In response to a Member statement that some public wanted Priest Hill removed from the local plan the Head of Planning Policy and Economic Development explained that the plan remained as it was when submitted to the inspector. No changes had yet been made. Priest Hill was not a site within the proposed submission local plan.
- e) **Greenbelt Suitability.** In response to Member questions the Head of Planning Policy and Economic Development gave a detailed explanation of the Calverton Assessment method to judge whether a site was suitable to be included in the green belt. He explained what the Calverton method looked at but more importantly what Calverton didn't take into consideration and the work currently being undertaken by the council on those areas.
- f) **Plan Documents.** The Head of Planning Policy and Economic Development clarified the various documents involved in the plan process. There were 13 core submission documents that were required by legislation and included the plan itself and the policies map. There were also 7 examination documents that included evidence-based topic papers which had been submitted to the inspector.
- g) **Delegation and responsibilities.** In response to a Member query it was confirmed that delegation came from Licensing Planning Policy Committee report of 20th November 2024, which was also part of the submission library under other documents (document OTO5). Then updated by urgent decision. The Member pointed out that the Chair had all the political responsibility and accountability for whatever was in the documents submitted and the Member wanted to share in that accountability along with the whole committee.

- h) **Proposed Amendments.** A Member proposed two amendments. The first was to change delegation P7 from 'to proposed changes' to 'to proposed to licensing and planning policy committee changes'. The Chair stated he had taken advice from the Monitoring Officer and had ruled that no amendment would be made and therefore the report recommendations were as provided. The Member followed up with a further proposal to request the Chair convene a special meeting of Licensing and Planning Policy Committee as soon as constitutionally possible to reassess and determine the future of the local plan, including delegated powers. The Chair refused as vote on this as he wished to seek legal advice from the Monitoring Officer.
- i) **Thanks.** A couple of Members expressed their thanks to Councillor Coley for bringing this item tonight and found it a useful conversation. Thanks were expressed for the hard work, determination, integrity and professionalism of officers over the last three years which had been difficult.

Following consideration, the Committee resolved (7 for, 2 abstaining and the Chair not voting) to:

- (1) Note the contents of this report.**

The meeting began at 7.30 pm and ended at 9.17 pm

COUNCILLOR PETER O'DONOVAN (CHAIR)

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COUNCILLOR AGENDA REQUEST - CUMULATIVE IMPACT ZONE

Head of Service:	Rod Brown, Head of Housing & Community
Report Author	Paul Holliday, Principal Licensing Officer
Wards affected:	(All Wards);
Urgent Decision? (yes/no)	No
If yes, reason urgent decision required:	N/A
Appendices (attached):	Appendix 1 - Councillor agenda item request Appendix 2 - Updated Statement of Policy

Summary

Consideration of a Councillor's request to add an agenda item *"To explore and review the necessary work for a Cumulative Impact Zone regarding licensed premises in Epsom Town Centre."*

Recommendation (s)

The Committee is asked to:

- (1) Consider the agenda item in accordance with the Council's Constitution.
- (2) Endorse the officer recommendation that no action should be taken following consideration of this report.

1 Reason for Recommendation

1.1 On 24 April 2026 Councillor Coley requested in accordance with [Appendix 5 - 3.4 of the Constitution](#) that an item be placed on the agenda for the next scheduled Licensing & Planning Policy Committee, *"To explore and review the necessary work for a Cumulative Impact Zone regarding licensed premises in Epsom Town Centre."* A copy of this e-mail is attached as Appendix 1.

1.2 The body of this report sets out the reasons for recommendation (2).

2 Background

2.1 The Licensing Act 2003 ('the Act') governs the sale and supply of alcohol in England and Wales. The Act has four licensing objectives:

- the prevention of crime and disorder

- public safety
 - the prevention of public nuisance
 - the protection of children from harm
- 2.2 Under the Act, licensing authorities have responsibility for issuing premises licences and club premises certificates authorising the sale of alcohol.
- 2.3 [Section 5 of the Act](#) requires a licensing authority to publish a statement of its licensing policy at least every five years. A policy must summarise any Cumulative Impact Assessment (CIA) the authority has published under section 5A.
- 2.4 The purpose of a CIA is to help the authority limit the licences that it grants in areas where there is evidence to show that the number or density of licensed premises may be contributing to problems that are undermining the licensing objectives. The evidence underpinning the publication of a CIA should generally be suitable as the basis for a decision to refuse an application or impose conditions. However, it does not change the fundamental way that decisions are made under the Act, i.e. applications must be granted as applied for if no representation is received, and each application must be considered on its individual merits.
- 2.5 To date this Licensing Authority has not published a CIA. Section 5A of the Act sets out what a licensing authority needs to do to publish a CIA. Chapter 14 of [Home Office guidance on the Act](#) provides further detail.
- 2.6 After publishing a CIA the licensing authority must, within three years, consider whether it remains of the opinion set out in the assessment. If the licensing authority is of the opinion that the CIA remains necessary, it must revise the CIA to include a statement to that effect and set out the evidence as to why it remains of that opinion (i.e. a CIA is time limited and must be kept under review).
- 2.7 Following a 12-week public consultation, on 10 March 2026 the Licensing and Planning Policy Committee ('LPPC') recommended Council adopt an updated Statement of Policy under the Act. The report and minutes of this meeting are available on the [Council's website](#). A copy of the updated Policy is attached at Appendix 2.
- 2.8 The updated Statement of Policy states at Para 8.1 that; -

'...at present, it is not appropriate for any area of the Borough to be covered by a special policy on cumulative impact ...There is therefore no special policy creating a rebuttable presumption that applications within a particular area of the Borough for new premises licences or club premises certificates will normally be refused, if relevant representations are received.'

- 2.9 As an alternative the updated Statement of Policy includes a 'Special Stress Area Policy'. At Para 8.2 the Policy states that; -

'...Epsom town centre is deemed an area of special concern in terms of the level of crime and disorder, particularly at night, and is recommended for further monitoring and detailed guidance as set out in the Special Stress Area ('SSA') section in Part C. New and varied applications for late night premises and club premises certificates within the SSA will not be subject to the presumption of refusal, but operators will be expected to pay special attention when drawing up their operating schedules and to make fulsome, written positive proposals to ensure that their operation will not add to the problems faced in these areas....

...On receipt of any application in the SSA, where a relevant representation has been made, the Licensing Authority will scrutinise the application carefully and will look at the measures proposed in the operating schedules and compare them to the measures set out in Appendix 6 [of the Statement of Policy], Licensing Best Practice Measures. Where discretion has been engaged, those applications which fall short in considering appropriate measures may be refused or conditions applied to comply with policy measures...'

- 2.10 The LPPC recommendation to adopt the Policy (following the statutory consultations and amendments being made in light of consultation responses received) is due to be considered by Council on 21 July 2026.

3 Risk Assessment

Legal or other duties

3.1 Equality Impact Assessment

3.1.1 The are no equality implications arising from this report

3.2 Prevention of Crime & Disorder/Protecting Children from Harm/Prevention of Public Nuisance/Public Safety

3.2.1 The four licensing objectives are central to the proposed Statement of Policy and ensure that the Council as Licensing Authority fulfils its statutory duties.

3.2.2 The updated Policy aims to strike a balance between the needs of residents and visitors for a safe and healthy environment and the importance of prosperous and well-run entertainment, recreational and cultural premises to the local economy and vibrancy of the town centres and Borough as a whole.

4 Financial Implications

4.1 CIA must include sufficiently detailed evidence and analysis to withstand a possible legal challenge and represents a significant resource demand.

No Surrey District or Borough currently publishes a CIA. Examples of the nearest Licensing Authorities with CIA are; -

- Croydon Council, [Statement of licensing policy 2023-28](#), see p 8-11 and Appendix 2
- Merton Council, [Cumulative impact policy 2024-2027](#) (PDF)

4.2 Officers are actively undertaking additional work as a result of the Local Government Reorganisation, and there is no capacity to undertake a Cumulative Impact Assessment within existing resources. It shall then be a consideration for East Surrey Council whether or not to review this position within the Epsom Town area post April 2027, see Paragraphs 6.7 and 6.8

4.3 In December 2023 an overview costing (i.e. non-binding) was obtained from an external CIA provider, estimating a project cost of £21,300.

4.4 Additional expenditure resulting from a CIA is not budgeted for nor contained with existing service budgets.

4.5 **Section 151 Officer's comments:** As explained in paragraph 4.2 the Council does not have capacity within the officer team to undertake a Cumulative Impact Assessment during the current financial year. Should the decision be taken to complete a CIA before 31/03/2027, a report would need to be taken to Strategy & Resources Committee to request the funding necessary to cover the costs of an external provider undertaking the work, as the Licensing budget does not have provision for this.

5 Legal Implications

5.1 There is no legal requirement to publish a CIA.

5.2 Both the publishing of a CIA and any decisions resulting from a CIA may be challenged legally, by either judicial review or an appeal respectively. Cumulative Impact Assessment Policies must be evidenced based and proportionate to withstand legal challenge. A successful legal challenge would likely result in significant legal costs and reputational damage to the Council.

5.3 There is a lack of evidence in support of publishing a CIA, as follows; -

- The recent 12-week public consultation for the Licensing Act Policy review did not provide evidence that crime and disorder or nuisance is being caused by the customers of licensed premises, or that cumulative impact is imminent.
- We received a total of four responses to the consultation, none of which gave any indication a CIA was necessary.
- During the consultation we liaised with a Surrey Police data analyst, and the local police licensing officer, neither of whom gave evidence that would support a CIA.
- In March the LPPC agreed a revised licensing Statement of Policy, which includes a 'Special Stress Area' policy ('SSA policy') for Epsom Town Centre. Legal advice at the time was that based on the evidence available it was not possible to have a more restrictive licensing policy.
- The LPPC recommendation to adopt the updated policy is due to be considered by Council in July. The new SSA policy replaces the previous 'Zoning' policy for the town centre. The new SSA policy represents a toughening of the Council's current licensing Policy, and it has not yet been possible to measure its effectiveness, as it has not yet been implemented. Replacing the SSA with a CIA in the short term, without evidence that it is urgently necessary, may appear disproportionate and open to legal challenge. This risk will reduce over time, and as stated under Para 8.5 of the Policy, the need for a CIA will be kept under review.
- A CIA may appear disproportionate given the absence of any formal proceedings being instigated against licensed premises in the Epsom Town Centre area in the last five years: -
 - Number of closure orders issued to licensed premises by the police as the result of serious concerns of crime and disorder: zero
 - Number of summary licence reviews applied for by the police: zero
 - Number of licence reviews applied for: zero
 - Number of prosecutions/cautions issued by the police in relation to licensing offences under the Licensing Act 2003: zero
 - Number of prosecutions/cautions being issued by the Licensing Authority: zero (In the last three years we have recorded service requests the Licensing Department has only received seven complaints with respect to licensed premises in the Epsom Town Centre).

5.4 As noted above, there is a formal process to be followed before publishing a Cumulative Impact Assessment (CIA), the Council must have sufficient evidence and have consulted various persons listed in 5 (3) of the Act, including:

- The Chief Officer of police,
- Fire and Rescue Authority for that area,
- Local Health Board for an area any part of which is in the Authority's area,
- each local authority in England whose public health functions within the meaning of the National Health Service Act 2006 are exercisable in respect of an area any part of which is in the licensing authority's area,
- such persons as the licensing authority considers to be representative of holders of premises licences issued by that authority,
- such persons as the licensing authority considers to be representative of holders of club premises certificates issued by that authority,
- such persons as the licensing authority considers to be representative of holders of personal licences issued by that authority, and
- such other persons as the licensing authority considers to be representative of businesses and residents in its area.

5.5 The Statutory Guidance issued under section 182 of the Act (the Guidance) indicates at Paragraphs 14.29 & 14.30 that; -

“Local Community Safety Partnerships and responsible authorities, such as the police and the environmental health authority, may hold relevant information which would inform licensing authorities when establishing the evidence base for publishing a CIA.

...Information which licensing authorities may be able to draw on includes:

- *local crime and disorder statistics, including statistics on specific types of crime and crime hotspots;*
- *statistics on local anti-social behaviour offences;*
- *health-related statistics such as alcohol-related emergency attendances and hospital admissions;*
- *environmental health complaints, particularly in relation to litter and noise;*
- *complaints recorded by the local authority, which may include complaints raised by local residents or residents' associations;*

- *residents' questionnaires;*
- *evidence from local and parish councillors; and*
- *evidence obtained through local consultation.*

14.30 The licensing authority may consider this evidence, alongside its own evidence of the impact of licensable activities within its area, and consider in particular the times at which licensable activities are carried on. Information which may inform consideration of these issues includes:

- *trends in licence applications, particularly trends in applications by types of premises and terminal hours;*
- *changes in terminal hours of premises;*
- *premises' capacities at different times of night and the expected concentrations of drinkers who will be expected to be leaving premises at different times."*

- 5.6 It should be considered whether the gathering and consideration of the volume of evidence suggested by the Guidance is overly time consuming and burdensome considering the relatively small number of complaints, reviews and prosecutions identified in the report.
- 5.7 Members may also consider it relevant that the Borough is already covered by a Public Spaces Protection Order.
- 5.8 Further, members should be aware of the relatively new [National Licensing Framework](#) published in November 2025 ('the Framework'). The Framework is advisory rather than binding but is a document that licensing authorities should take into account as guidance.
- 5.9 The Framework encourages licensing authorities to take a more proportionate and business-friendly approach and support economic growth, investment, extended customer choice along with better regulation (whilst adhering to the four core licensing objectives).
- 5.10 **Legal Officer's comments:**
- 5.11 Any relevant comments are contained within the body of this report.
- 5.12 Members are reminded that any recommendation proposed by way of a motion after consideration of this agenda item must relate to the subject matter of both the request and the report as produced and published.

6 Policies, Plans & Partnerships

- 6.1 **Council's Key Priorities:** The following Key Priorities are engaged:

- Opportunity & Prosperity: Boosting the local economy, supporting high streets

The updated Statement of Policy is due to be adopted by Council on 21 July 2026. By making licensing predictable and proportionate, the updated Statement of Policy will support the Council's stated aim of encouraging enterprise by boosting local economies and support local communities and creating good jobs. A quick change in licensing policy, without credible evidence that it is urgently necessary, could undermine business investment and stifle growth. See Para 6.8 in relation to the possible timeline for revisiting this issue.

- A more restrictive policy has cost implications for businesses. Nationwide, hospitality businesses are struggling due to a variety of economic and social changes. Relevant commentary regarding the Framework are noted within the legal implications section of this report.

Epsom Town Centre hospitality businesses have additionally recently had customer numbers negatively affected by high profile negative social media attention resulting from an allegation of serious sexual assault in the area, that was found to be unsubstantiated. As a direct response to this, the licensed premises forming Epsom Pubwatch are considering applying for [Best Bar None](#) accreditation with the aim of providing extra assurance to patrons that they are in safe hands when visiting Epsom. The Committee may want to consider a statement to Epsom Pubwatch, supporting the ambition of local hospitality businesses in making such a commitment to excellence in safety, customer service, and responsible alcohol management practices.

- Safe & Well: Ensuring a safe environment and supporting community health.

The update Statement of Policy states at Para. 8.5; -

'The Licensing Authority will keep the need for a special cumulative impact policy, a [Special Stress Area] policy...under review. Should the authority find that problems of crime and disorder are not improving, or are worsening, the Statement of Policy will be reviewed.'

- 6.2 **Service Plans:** The matter is not included within the current Service Delivery Plan.
- 6.3 **Climate & Environmental Impact of recommendations:** None
- 6.4 **Sustainability Policy & Community Safety Implications:** None

- 6.5 **Partnerships:** None
- 6.6 **Local Government Reorganisation Implications:** As a result of the Local Government Reorganisation, shadow authorities should make reasonable efforts to prepare a new Statement of Licensing policy, but if this is not completed before 1 April 2027, then they must be completed by 31 March 2029. Between 1 April 2027 and 31 March 2029 the previous policy that had been adopted by the predecessor authority and applied to that area will continue to remain applicable.
- 6.7 Due to the increased workload on officers resulting from preparations for the Local Government Reorganisation, it is highly unlikely Epsom & Ewell Borough Council would be able to publish a CIA and update and consult on our Statement of Licensing Policy to reflect the findings of the CIA before 1 April 2027, unless evidence was available that the Council's Licensing Team took the view that it clearly identified an urgent need to do so. That is not their current view as explained earlier in this report.
- 6.8 The Committee may want to consider whether it would better serve residents and visitors to Epsom Town Centre by agreeing that officers should continue to gather crime and disorder and nuisance statistics for Epsom Town Centre so they may review the need for a CIA, and the full evidence gathering and consultation involved in adopting a CIA, when the Statement of Policy is reviewed, after April 2027 and no later than 31 March 2029.

7 Background papers

- 7.1 The documents referred to in compiling this report are as follows:

Previous reports:

- [10 March 2026 LPPC](#) - recommendation for Council to adopt policy
- [23 September 2025 LPPC](#) – agreement to consult on draft policy

Other papers:

- [Guidance issued under section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003](#) published February 2026
- [National Licensing Framework](#) published November 2025

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Paul Holliday

From: Licensing
Subject: FW: Agenda item request - Cumulative Impact Zone

From: Alex Coley <AColey@epsom-ewell.gov.uk>
Sent: 24 April 2026 12:32
To: Piero Ionta <[REDACTED]>
Cc: Peter O'Donovan <PO'Donovan@epsom-ewell.gov.uk>
Subject: Agenda item request - Cumulative Impact Zone

Dear Piero (CC Peter),

In accordance with [Appendix 5 - 3.4 of the Constitution](#) I request that an item be placed on the agenda for the next scheduled Licensing & Planning Policy Committee. *“To explore and review the necessary work for a Cumulative Impact Zone regarding licensed premises in Epsom Town Centre.”*

I am in discussion with Surrey Police and the Epsom BID about the necessary consultation and data required.

Many Thanks,
Alex

Cllr Alex Coley

Ruxley Ward Councillor
Leader of the Independents Group
Epsom & Ewell Borough Council

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Statement of Policy made under the Licensing Act 2003

Setting out how Epsom & Ewell Borough Council proposes to exercise its functions under the Licensing Act 2003.

This policy is in force between 22 July 2026 and 21 July 2031, unless revised beforehand.

Issued in accordance with section 5 of the Licensing Act 2003.

Version number 1
Date 22 July 2026

Document history

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Part A Introduction and Legislative Basis

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Epsom & Ewell Borough Council ('EEBC'), as the Licensing Authority for the Borough of Epsom & Ewell, is required by section 5 of the Licensing Act 2003 ('the Act') to publish and keep under review a policy with respect to the exercise of its licensing functions.
- 1.2 This policy, along with the Act, secondary legislation and current national guidance issued by the Secretary of State, forms the basis on which licensing decisions are made and how licensed premises are likely to be permitted to operate.
- 1.3 It is intended that this policy provides guidance to a wide range of people in the Borough - EEBC Councillors and officers, organisations who need authorisations under the Act, residents and others who may be affected by their activities, and the statutory bodies with responsibilities under the Act
- 1.4 EEBC, in adopting this policy, aims to strike a balance between the needs of residents and visitors for a safe and healthy environment and the importance of prosperous and well-run entertainment, recreational and cultural premises to the local economy and vibrancy of the town centres and Borough as a whole.
- 1.5 To achieve this, EEBC is committed to working in partnership with enforcement agencies, local businesses, the licensed trade, residents and others towards the promotion of the four licensing objectives set out in the Act

2. Scope of this Policy

- 2.1 EEBC is a licensing authority for the purposes of the Act and is responsible for granting licences, certificates and notices in the Epsom & Ewell Borough in respect of activities described by the Act as 'Licensable Activities'.
- 2.2 Licensable activities include:
 - Retail sale of alcohol
 - Supply of alcohol to club members
 - The provision of regulated entertainment
 - The provision of late night refreshment
- 2.3 Regulated entertainment is entertainment falling within the following description;-
 - Performance of a play
 - An exhibition of a film
 - An indoor sporting event
 - Boxing or wrestling entertainment

- A performance of live music
- Any playing of recorded music
- A performance of dance
- Entertainment of a similar description to that falling within the performance of live music, the playing of recorded music and the performance of dance

That is provided:

- a) For members of the public or a section of the public,
- b) Exclusively for members of a club which is a qualifying club in relation to the provision of regulated entertainment, or for members of such a club and their guests, or
- c) In cases not falling within paragraph (a) or (b), for consideration and with a view to profit, and includes:

There are a number of exemptions and details of these are set out in full in Part 2 of [Schedule 1 of the Licensing Act 2003](#). A summary of when a licence is likely to be required is provided on the [Entertainment Licensing](#) page of .GOV.UK

Irrespective of whether the provision of music is regulated entertainment you may still need permission from the Performing Rights Society if you are playing music for customers, employees or for the public that is copyrighted. The requirements for a PRS licence is outside the scope of this policy, please contact the PRS for advice. Their website is www.prsformusic.com/

- 2.4 Late night refreshment is the supply of hot food and/or drink from any premises, other than private members clubs, between 11pm and 5am. There are a number of exemptions and details of these are set out in full in Part 3 to 5 of [Schedule 2 of the Licensing Act 2003](#).
- 2.5 Part 2 of Schedule 2 of the Act allows the Licensing Authority to exempt from the requirement for a late night refreshment licence either;-
- Certain types of designated premises, or
 - premises within a designated area, or
 - activities within a designated time period (e.g. 11pm to midnight),

Epsom & Ewell Borough Council has not exempted any such premises, locations or periods from the requirement for a late night refreshment licence.

- 2.6 This policy will set out how EEBC as the Licensing Authority will seek to promote the licensing objectives through the issue of licences and the assessment of notices covered by the Act. These are:
- Personal Licences for individuals – necessary where alcohol is to be sold or provided on premises.
 - Premises Licences and Club Premises Certificate – subject to suitability of premises and measures taken by applicant to ensure the promotion of the licensing objectives.

- Temporary Event Notice – a simplified process for occasional events of a smaller scale.

Detailed information on the process for obtaining these authorisation is provided on [Alcohol and Entertainment page of EEBC's website](#).

2.7 This policy does not depart from the statutory guidance issued under section 182 of the Act.

3. Policy consultation

3.1 In determining this policy the Licensing Authority has undertaken formal consultation with members of the public, community stakeholders, specific groups and individuals as listed in section 5(3) of the Licensing Act 2003. These are;

- the chief officer of police for the Licensing Authority's area,
- the fire and rescue authority for that area,
- the Local Health Board for an area any part of which is in the Licensing Authority's area,
- each local authority in England whose public health functions within the meaning of the National Health Service Act 2006 are exercisable in respect of an area any part of which is in the Licensing Authority's area
- Persons/ bodies representative of local premises licence holders
- Persons/ bodies representative of local club premises certificate holders
- Persons/ bodies representative of local personal licence holders
- Persons/ bodies representative of businesses and residents in its area

3.2 In addition the Licensing Authority has consulted with:-

- Buckinghamshire & Surrey Trading Standards,
- Surrey Safeguarding Children Board,
- Epsom & Ewell Borough Council's Environmental Health
- Epsom & Ewell Borough's Planning Department.
- Surrey District and Borough Licensing Authorities
- Epsom Business Improvement District ('Go Epsom')
- Borough Councillors
- Epsom Pubwatch

The draft policy has also been published on Epsom & Ewell Borough Council's website.

3.3 The views of all these bodies and the evidence presented have been given due weight in the determination of this policy. Further details of the consultation process and the results of the consultation are set out in Appendix 1.

4. Policy Review

- 4.1 The policy will be regularly reviewed and formally re-published every 5 years. Any changes considered necessary between the 5 yearly reviews will be referred to Full Council, subject to consultation in accordance with the provisions of the Act, and revisions published accordingly.
- 4.2 Subject to approval of the Chair of the Licensing Committee and in consultation with the Council's Monitoring Officer, inconsequential changes to the policy (e.g. updating contact details/links) may be updated without the requirement for formally reviewing the policy or consultation. Any such inconsequential changes will be logged in the 'Document History' section of this policy.

Part B Epsom & Ewell Borough Council as Licensing Authority

5. Fundamental principles

5.1 The Council will carry out its various licensing functions with a view to promoting the four licensing objectives:

- the prevention of crime and disorder;
- public safety;
- the prevention of public nuisance; and
- the protection of children from harm

Each objective is of equal importance.

5.2 Each licence application will be considered on its own merits in the context of the four licensing objectives.

5.3 Although the four objectives are the only matters that the Licensing Authority may take into account when making licensing decisions, as a public body the Licensing Authority is also required:

- Under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 to have due regard of the crime and disorder implications of any of its decisions, including the adoption of this policy;
- To implement the Licensing Act in a manner consistent with the Human Rights Act 1998 by giving due consideration to the rights contained in the European Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms;
- To implement the Licensing Policy in a manner consistent with its legal requirement under the Equality Act 2010, to ensure that all decisions made give due consideration to the Council's Public Sector Equality Duty.
- To act in accordance with the Regulators Code under the Legislative and Regulatory Reform Act 2006
- To fulfil its obligations under the Immigration Act 2016 and the Modern Slavery Act 2015, including identifying and supporting victims of modern slavery.

5.4 Unless relevant representations or objections are received with respect to an application, the Licensing Authority has no discretion to impose conditions on a licence other than those proposed within an application along with any prescribed mandatory conditions.

- 5.5 The Council recognises that proper account will have to be taken of the need to encourage and promote live music, dancing and theatre for the wider cultural benefit of the community. Conditions to be imposed on relevant licences will not, therefore, discourage the promotion of such entertainment but will relate solely to the promotion of the licensing objectives.
- 5.6 The Council will regard the [National Licensing Policy Framework for the hospitality and leisure sectors](#) as guidance when determining applications, supplemental to statutory guidance and this Statement of Policy. This Statement of Policy supports the stated aims of the framework that licensing should be 'proportionate, evidence-based and responsive, giving responsible operators the freedom and flexibility to meet changing consumer expectations, diversify their offer, and invest in innovation'. Where the Council has identified in the policy a 'Special Stress Area' (in which applicants for licences are expected to consider additional measures to address the evidence based concerns around anti-social behavior and violence) this has been tailored to proportionally uphold the core licensing objectives, thereby protecting residents from pressures resulting from anti-social behaviour and harm from violence.
- 5.7 The Council acknowledges that licensing law is not the primary mechanism for the general control of anti-social behaviour by individuals once they are away from the premises and beyond the direct control of the individual, club or business holding the licence, certificate or authorisation concerned. Nonetheless, it is a key aspect of such control and licensing law will always be part of a holistic approach to the management of the evening and night-time economy in town and city centres. It is of note that there is currently a Borough wide Public Spaces Protection Order in place in an effort to tackle antisocial behaviour (see 6.12)
- 5.8 Nothing in the policy statement should be regarded or interpreted as an indication that any requirement of licensing or other law may be overridden.
- 5.9 Nothing in this policy overrides the right of any person to make an application, make representations about an application or apply for a review of a licence. Each will be considered on its own merits and in accordance with the statutory requirements of the Act.
- 5.10 As this policy cannot foresee every scenario or set of circumstances, EEBC may depart from this policy where, in the Council's view, the matter requires it; in any such case the Licensing Authority will give full reasons, in writing, for this decision.

6. The Local Context

- 6.1 A map showing the geographical area covered by this Statement of Policy can be viewed at Appendix 2.

- 6.2 Epsom & Ewell Borough has a population of approx. 82,000 people; it is Surrey's smallest borough geographically but the most densely populated.
- 6.3 The Borough is bordered by outer London boroughs to the North (with some of the Borough's urban areas forming part of the wider Greater London Built-up Area), and the Surrey Hills National Landscape to the South (designated an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty). The neighbouring districts are Reigate and Banstead, Mole Valley, Kingston upon Thames and Sutton.
- 6.4 The Borough is located entirely within the M25 motorway, and boasts excellent transport links, with direct train lines to Waterloo, London Bridge, and London Victoria, and with Gatwick Airport only 20 miles south of Epsom.
- 6.5 Epsom & Ewell Borough has a vibrant local economy in the retail, engineering and leisure sectors. The area comprises three main conurbations;
- Epsom, a historic market town with a vibrant evening economy.
 - Ewell Village, with renowned taverns and independent shops, cafés and restaurants .
 - Stoneleigh, with a parade of shops and restaurants located near opens spaces and a nearby park.
- 6.6 The area is probably best known worldwide for the running of the Derby at Epsom Downs Racecourse. Horse racing has taken place in Epsom for over 350 years (the first recorded race days were in the 1640's). As well as being a significant local employer, the Derby Festival also indirectly benefits significantly the hospitality sector and local suppliers across the Borough, as well as the wider Surrey area.
- 6.7 The Borough is home to significant educational establishments, with the Borough hosting campuses for the University for the Creative Arts, the North East Surrey College of Technology and Laines Theatre Arts.
- 6.8 Epsom & Ewell Borough is a relatively economically prosperous area, with the Borough [having the highest employment rate across Surrey](#), with resident's earning on typically higher than the national average. However, this picture does mask pockets of deprivation across the Borough, for example, Court Ward is the 4th most deprived ward in Surrey.
- 6.9 Epsom & Ewell Borough has a relatively low crime rate when compared with the rest of the country, although [within Surrey the total number of recorded offences](#) is slightly above average. Of the crimes reported in the Borough, violence and sexual offences is the most prevalent crime type, although this category is usually the largest in any urban area (partly because 'Violent Crime' covers so many offences compared to say Burglary). The next most prevalent crime is antisocial behaviour, followed by public order offences
- 6.10 Surrey Police have mapped incidents of antisocial behaviour and serious violence across Surrey, and identified Epsom as a primary hotspot, along with Guildford, Woking / Knaphill, Redhill, Staines and Camberley. The primary area of interest in Epsom is around the High Street and Station Approach, and

the Ashley Shopping Centre. Two peak times for incidents have been identified: 17:00 – 20:00 and 00:00 – 04:00 at the weekends. A summary of the police analysis of ASB and violence in Epsom is attached at Appendix 3. The last train from Epsom usually departs around 23:49, and the second peak of incidents may be related to associated problems with dispersal from the town when late night licensed venues close.

- 6.11 Public Health is not a licensing objective, however health data may be helpful in assessing the related impact of alcohol on Public Safety. [The Surrey Office of Data Analytics](#) produced a summary of alcohol related hospital admissions and 999 Call-outs in the Epsom & Ewell, and a copy of this is attached as Appendix 4. This showed that within Epsom & Ewell, Epsom Town ward saw the highest numbers for both alcohol related admissions and 999 call-outs. The age ranges from 41 onwards had the higher number of alcohol related admissions. Ewell East had a very large number of alcohol related admissions for 81-90 year olds. Alcohol related 999 call-outs were the highest for 51-70 year old range. It should be noted though that within Surrey, Epsom & Ewell Borough has the [second lowest rate of alcohol related hospital admissions](#), although this data may not produce an accurate picture, as it is based on the home address of the person being admitted, rather than the location of any alcohol related incident.
- 6.12 To help tackle anti-social behaviour in the Borough, in May 2025 EEBC implemented a Public Spaces Protection Order. This order, which can last up to three years, allows authorised individuals like police officers and council staff to address prohibited activities, including alcohol consumption in public spaces after a warning. EEBC has also within this policy created a 'Special Stress Area', designed to promote good practice and minimise the adverse impact from alcohol-use in Epsom Town centre.
- 6.13 At the time of publication of this Statement there were 214 Premise Licences, and 14 Club Premises Certificates in the Borough, and 1083 Personal Licences in effect within the Epsom & Ewell Borough. In a typical year the Licensing Authority is served with approximately 240 Temporary Event Notices.

7. Council aspirations and vision for the Borough

- 7.1 Five distinct themes come together to create the Council's vision for Epsom and Ewell;-

- Green & Vibrant

*Where people are passionate about the environment
Rich with biodiversity and the best that nature has to offer
A great place to go walking or cycling with friends and family
A place with access to fantastic countryside and clean air
Tree lined streets with some of the best examples of eco-buildings
Clean and well-maintained environment
Beautiful and well-designed public spaces*

- Opportunity & Prosperity

A great place to start and grow your business

An ambitious place where there is investment in the future

A place to innovate and try out new ideas

Affordable homes for families and local workers

There's an excellent education

A place that offers an excellent start in life whatever your background

Where ambition is encouraged and nurtured

- Safe and Well

Where I can feel safe and secure at any time of day

A place that is family friendly, where people support each other

Easy access to world class health and wellbeing services

Where it's easy to keep healthy and active

Where I can breathe clean air

Where there is a strong community spirit Where people come before traffic

- Cultural & Creative

Proud of the rich local history and heritage

A clear and compelling identity that excites and inspires

A thriving market and unique retail offer

A home for creative enterprises

There's a wide range of local events and activities for people to take part in

A great place to meet up after work with friends and family

Where people work together for the benefit of the community

- Smart & Connected

Easy to get around and get things done

Climate friendly public transport options

A strong community where it's easy to network and meet like-minded people

Part of Zone 6 and Cross Rail 2

Where it's easier not to own a car

Innovative and forward looking with the right skills for the future

High speed digital connectivity where it's easy to plug in

7.2 It is the aspiration of this Statement of Licensing Policy to support these themes through the promotion and application of the four licensing objectives.

7.3 In accordance with these priorities Epsom & Ewell Borough Council would positively encourage applications that;-

- support the use of open space, sport and recreation facilities to meet current and future requirements.

- promote a broad range of entertainment, particularly live music, dance and theatre for the wider cultural benefit of the community
- support local community events and organisations.
- commit to involvement in community safety partnership initiatives
- reduce traffic growth by providing local community services
- through innovation, are likely to ensure the Borough's towns and village centres remain successful and viable places for people to live, shop and spend their leisure time.

When considering applications for such events and the imposition of conditions on licences or certificates, the Licensing Authority will carefully balance the wider benefits with the necessity of promoting the licensing objectives.

7.4 The Licensing Authority believe that as long as licensed premises operate as compliant, well-regulated businesses and that their management acts responsibly in promoting the licensing objectives i.e.; run safe, well managed venues and facilities; and engage and work with the local authority, its partners and the local community; then the premises make a positive contribution toward building community cohesion and cultural development. It is also important to appreciate that alcohol plays an important and inherent role within the leisure and entertainment industry.

7.5 However, it is equally recognised that negative impacts will occur if good management practices are not followed by licensed premises. These can include anti-social behaviour, nuisance and disturbance caused to local residents, sometimes together with serious crime and disorder problems. Alcohol, in particular, is an important contributing factor to all of these issues. Alcohol-related violence, disorder and rowdiness impact on our community, public health and the public purse through the demands made upon hospital attendances and admissions; additional policing; additional street cleaning; and the criminal justice system. The Authority does not consider that it is reasonable for local residents and compliant businesses to suffer because of a small number of irresponsible, poorly managed operators.

7.6 This Statement of Licensing Policy, therefore, seeks to provide a necessary balance between providing a platform upon which compliant, well-regulated businesses may operate and contribute towards a successful business and night-time economy, and ensuring that the quality of life of those who live and work in the Borough is protected through the licensing system. We believe these aims are achievable if all parties concerned work together.

8. Cumulative Impact, Special Stress Area Policy, Early Morning Restriction Orders (EMRO), and Late Night Levy

8.1 The Licensing Authority has decided that, at present, it is not appropriate for any area of the Borough to be covered by a special policy on cumulative impact (as per section 5A Licensing Act 2003). There is therefore no special policy creating a rebuttable presumption that applications within a particular

area of the Borough for new premises licences or club premises certificates will normally be refused, if relevant representations are received.

- 8.2 However, Epsom town centre is deemed an area of special concern in terms of the level of crime and disorder, particularly at night, and is recommended for further monitoring and detailed guidance as set out in the Special Stress Area ('SSA') section in Part C. New and varied applications for late night premises and club premises certificates within the SSA will not be subject to the presumption of refusal, but operators will be expected to pay special attention when drawing up their operating schedules and to make fulsome, written positive proposals to ensure that their operation will not add to the problems faced in these areas. As per the Section 182 Statutory Guidance, in completing an operating schedule, applicants are expected to have regard to this statement of licensing policy and due regard to the non-exhaustive lists of example measures to promote the licensing objectives detailed later in this policy. Applicants must also be aware of the expectations of the Licensing Authority and the responsible authorities as to the steps that are appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives, and demonstrate knowledge of their local area when describing the steps they propose to take to promote the licensing objectives. Applicants should demonstrate that they understand the layout of the local area and physical environment including crime and disorder hotspots as well as proximity to residential premises and proximity to areas where children may congregate. Any risk posed to the local area by the applicants' proposed licensable activities should also be addressed. Applicants are expected to include positive proposals in their application on how they will manage any potential risks. For example, applicants proposing to sell alcohol within the SSA at night should consider what effect this will have on anti-social behaviour, crime or nuisance in the area, and are expected to demonstrate in their application any necessary measures they will take to mitigate the impact. Appendix 5 shows the extent of the SSA, and Appendix 6 of this policy sets out a list of measures the Licensing Authority considers appropriate for applicants to consider with respect to premises in this area. These may be more or less appropriate depending upon the style of operation applied for, and for some premises, it is possible that no measures will be appropriate to promote one or more of the licensing objectives (for example, because they are adequately covered by other existing legislation). However, those applying to sell alcohol at night in the SSA will be expected to consider and address the potential risks this activity will be to the licensing objectives as outlined above. On receipt of any application in the SSA, where a relevant representation has been made, the Licensing Authority will scrutinise the application carefully and will look at the measures proposed in the operating schedules and compare them to the measures set out in Appendix 6, Licensing Best Practice Measures. Where discretion has been engaged, those applications which fall short in considering appropriate measures may be refused or conditions applied to comply with policy measures. As per the Statutory Guidance, the Licensing Authority and Licensing Sub-Committees will look to the police as the main source of advice on crime and disorder (9.12). Each Responsible Authority will be treated as experts in their respective fields. Each case will be taken on its merits, but where a representation from a Responsible Authority has been received and not resolved, the Licensing Authority will generally accept the

recommendations of the Responsible Authority, provided they stand up to scrutiny.

- 8.3 The Licensing Authority has decided that at present it is not appropriate for any area of the Borough to be covered by an Early Morning Alcohol Restriction Order (EMRO). This Licensing Authority does not consider it appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives to restrict sales of alcohol in the whole or a part of the Borough for any specified period between 12 midnight and 6 am.
- 8.4 The Licensing Authority has decided that, at present, it is not appropriate for the Borough to be covered by a late-night levy. The Licensing Authority does not consider it desirable that all licence holders operating a licence which allows for the sale of alcohol between midnight and 6am be required to pay into the levy for policing the night-time economy.
- 8.5 The Licensing Authority will keep the need for a special cumulative impact policy, a SSA policy, EMRO and late-night Levy under review. Should the authority find that problems of crime and disorder are not improving, or are worsening, the Statement of Policy will be reviewed.

9. Promotion of equality

- 9.1 The Equality Act 2010 imposes a duty on the Council as the Licensing Authority to have due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation; advance equality of opportunity; and foster good relations between people with different protected characteristics.
- 9.2 To show how the Council meets its Equality Duty the Council publishes a Diversity, Equity & Inclusion Report, available on the [Council's website](#).
- 9.3 All licensed premises are subject to the Equality Act 2010 which lists a number of protected characteristics that must not be used as a reason to treat a person less favourably than another person, these are;
 - Age
 - Disability
 - Gender reassignment
 - Marriage and civil partnerships
 - Pregnancy and maternity
 - Race (this includes colour; nationality; ethnic and national origins)
 - Religion or belief
 - Sex
 - Sexual orientation.
- 9.4 Treating a person less favourably than someone else because that person has one or more of these characteristics is discriminatory.
- 9.5 The Equality Act 2010 also imposes a duty on any person providing a service to the public, including operators of licensed premises, to make reasonable

adjustments to enable disabled people to access the service, where a disabled person would be at a substantial disadvantage compared to a non-disabled person.

- 9.6 The Licensing Authority urges applicants and existing operators to plan ahead to meet their legal responsibilities under the Equality Act 2010. Further information and guidance can be obtained from the Home Office website.

10. Exercise and delegation of function

- 10.1 The powers of the Licensing Authority under the Act may be carried out by the Council's Licensing Committee, Licensing Sub-Committees or by one or more officers acting under delegated authority.
- 10.2 In the interests of speed, efficiency and cost-effectiveness to all parties involved in the licensing process, the Council has established a scheme of delegation to deal with applications received under the Act. A table of these delegations are shown in Appendix 7.

11. Partnership working

- 11.1 The promotion of the licensing objectives relies on a partnership between licence holders, authorised persons, residents, responsible authorities and the Authority. The Authority is keen to work in partnership with licensees and with bodies such as licensee forums, pub watches, Business Improvement Districts (e.g. [Go Epsom](#)), tenants' and residents' groups and those representing such groups to develop a prosperous and well managed economy whilst promoting the licensing objectives.
- 11.2 The Council has set up multi-disciplinary working groups to ensure the proper integration of local crime prevention (e.g. Joint Action Group (JAG), Community Harm and Risk Management Meeting (CHaRMM)). The Council also has a role in the Business Improvement District's Business Crime Reduction Partnership.

12. Planning

- 12.1 The planning and licensing regimes operate independently, involving consideration of different, albeit related, matters. The Licensing Authority is not bound by planning decisions, and vice versa. The two schemes take different matters into account when determining hours, so differences between terminal hours may arise, with the more restrictive set of hours always applying.
- 12.2 Nevertheless, where applicants have indicated that they have also applied for planning permission or that they intend to do so, and where relevant representation has been received, officers will consider discussion with their planning service prior to determination with the aim of recommending mutually

acceptable operating hours and scheme designs to the Licensing Sub-Committee. Licensing decisions will not normally cut across planning decisions, however the licensing regime will not seek to duplicate the role of the Local Planning Authority.

- 12.3 It is noted that any decision of the Licensing Authority on an application for a premises licence does not relieve the premises user of any requirements under planning law for appropriate planning permission where it is required. Premises operating in breach of their planning permission could ultimately be liable to prosecution under planning law. Applicants are recommended to obtain planning consents prior to applying for a licence to avoid potentially inoperative licences.

13. Fire safety

- 13.1 The Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 requires the responsible person to make a suitable and sufficient assessment of the risks from fire, to which relevant persons are exposed, and to remedy any findings of the assessment. The risk assessment should be conducted by a suitably competent person.
- 13.2 Licensed Premises are required under the above legislation to document the Fire Safety arrangements and any significant findings resulting from the required risk assessment.
- 13.3 A Licensing Authority may not allow fire-safety related conditions to be applied to a licence. However, all applicants and licence holders are reminded that current fire safety legislation requires an employer or other responsible person to carry out a regular review of their fire risk assessment and as a result of changes to the workplace, revise the fire safety arrangements to reduce any increased risk. Please refer to the [Government's guidance on completing fire risk assessments](#) for more information.

14. Integrated Strategies

- 14.1 This Licensing Policy supports the Community Safety Partnership Action Plan which looks at reducing crime and disorder by working with various agencies to address community safety issues.

15. Responsible authority and children

- 15.1 The Council considers Surrey County Council's Children's Services competent to act as the responsible authority in relation to the Protection of Children from harm.

16. The Licensing Authority as a responsible authority

- 16.1 Within the Act provision is made for a Licensing Authority itself to make representations. However, the Licensing Authority will not normally make representations that should be made by another responsible authority with the expertise in that area.
- 16.2 However, the Licensing Authority may in exceptional circumstance wish to make representations on its own account. For example, reasons could include bringing together a number of minor unconnected complaints that in themselves do not require another responsible authority to make a representation, but when taken together may constitute a public nuisance, represent breaches of licence conditions only observed by Licensing Authority officers or which undermine the licensing objectives.

17. Information sharing

- 17.1 Epsom & Ewell Borough Council is committed to open data principles. Subject to the provisions of the Data Protection Act 2018 and General Data Protection Regulation 2016/679 and any other applicable legislation, the Authority will share information about licensees, licensed premises and activities associated with them to all partners. Operating schedules, results of compliance checks, and details of enforcement action may also be shared.

18. Minor errors in applications

- 18.1 Applications will not be returned if they contain obvious and minor errors such as typing mistakes, or small errors that can be rectified with information already in the authority's possession.

19. Significant errors in applications

- 19.1 If required information is missing or incorrect, the Council will 'hold' the application until the applicant has supplied all the required information. This resets the 28-day period for determining an application and may be done any number of times until the application form is complete. The Council will ensure that they notify the applicant as quickly as possible of any missing (or incorrect) information, and explain how this will affect the statutory timescale and advertising requirements.
- 19.2 If an application has been given at the weekend, the notice advertising the application (where applicable) may already be displayed outside the premises by the time that the Licensing Authority downloads the application. If we are holding an application, the Council will inform the applicant that the original (or if necessary, amended) notice must be displayed until the end of the revised period. The Council advise the applicant that they should not advertise the application in a local newspaper until they have received confirmation from the Licensing Authority that the application includes all the required information.

- 19.3 If an applicant persistently fails to supply the required information, the Licensing Authority may refuse the application, and the applicant must submit a new application. If the applicant has not sought pre-application advice or followed the application guidance provided on the Council's website, the full application fee will be retained by the Licensing Authority.
- 19.4 The Council may also 'defer' electronic applications once if the application is particularly complicated, for example if representations are received and a hearing is required. This allows the Licensing Authority to extend the statutory time period for the determination of the application by such time as is necessary, including, if required, arranging and holding a hearing. Licensing authorities must ensure that applicants are informed as quickly as possible of a decision to defer, and the reasons for the deferral, before the original 28 days has expired.

Part C Premises Licences and Club Premises Certificates

20. Pre-application discussions

- 20.1 The Licensing Authority would strongly encourage applicants to hold pre-application discussions with Licensing Officers, other relevant statutory bodies and local residents or businesses before submitting all but the most straightforward applications. Taking this step may prevent misunderstandings as to what is being proposed and stop formal representations being made that will result in licensing hearings.

21. Promoting the licensing objectives

- 21.1 The Licensing Authority expects all applicants for licences to demonstrate that they have addressed any local concerns and have thought about how the premises will be run responsibly and in such a way as to promote the licensing objectives. A risk assessment approach is strongly encouraged such that appropriate controls can be identified to manage such risks, and incorporated within the operating schedule of the application. Whilst this policy recommends measures that should be considered in order to promote the licensing objectives, applicants are expected to undertake their own enquiries about the area in which the premises are situated to inform the content of the application. Please refer to section 8.2.
- 21.2 The operating schedule forms the basis of any conditions placed on a licence other than those which are mandatory. It provides valuable information to interested parties and responsible authorities assisting their assessment of the impact of the licensed activity on the licensing objectives and provides information about how the applicant will address these issues. It is likely to form the basis of any decision to submit a representation against the application.
- 21.3 Providing as much information as possible in the operating schedule demonstrates that the applicant has seriously considered the issues, is aware of their duty to promote the licensing objectives at all times and is aware of how this may be best achieved. The Licensing Authority considers the effective and responsible management of the premises, including instruction, training and supervision of staff and the adoption of best practice to be amongst the most essential control measures for the achievement of the licensing objectives. For this reason, the Council expects applicants and licence holders to consider the risks associated with their activities, in the context of the local environment, and to identify appropriate measures. These measures should be specifically considered, detailed and addressed within an applicant's operating schedule
- 21.4 Types of premises vary throughout the Borough, as do the types of licensable activities carried on at those premises, and therefore the steps appropriate to

promote the licensing objectives will vary by premises, so the measures identified below should not be considered exhaustive.

22. Prevention of Crime and Disorder

The Licensing Authority will require applicants to explain in their Operating Schedule how the operation of the premises will promote the Prevention of Crime and Disorder, if relevant. Examples of measures that may be appropriate to promote the Prevention of Crime and Disorder include;-

- The employment of Security Industry Authority licensed door staff
- The advertised use of CCTV in and around the premises
- Ensuring adequate lighting
- Managing the flow of people and reducing congestion
- Effective and responsible management and supervision of a premises, including associated outside areas
- Incident and refusals log books
- Acceptance of only accredited proof of age documentation;
- [‘Ask for Angela’](#) training for all staff
- It is mandatory for premises that sell or supply alcohol to have an age verification policy in place. The Authority favours the adoption of the Challenge 25/Check 25 type schemes.
- Appropriate ‘drinking up times’ or ‘winding down’ periods to avoid customers being ejected en masse from the premises the moment the entertainment finishes, or immediately after being served alcohol for consumption on the premises. To allow for the safe and orderly dispersal of customers the Licensing Authority would expect the premises to close at least 20 minutes later than the finishing time allowed for the licensed activity.
- Undertaking right to work checks on all staff employed (whether permanent or temporary) at the licensed premises, with a physical copy of any document checked as part of a right to work check retained at the licensed premises, or a digital copy be immediately accessible from the premises, to be made available to a licensing officer, the police or the home office on request.

Possible measures where the risk of theft is identified (from both customers and premises)

- The provision of clips fitted to tables, walls bars etc to secure personal belongings and prevent bag snatching
- Posters/Training on staff to advise customers not to leave bags etc on the back of chairs
- For off-licences, storing high strength alcohol products (those most likely to be stolen and cause harm) behind the counter;

Possible measures where the risk of the sale of and use of psychoactive substances on premises is identified

- Measures and policies to prevent the use or supply of illegal substances or the illegal supply of alcohol, including search and entry policies.
- An agreed protocol with the police on the handling and disposal of illegal drugs founds on the premises.
- Measures and policies specifically designed to address the risk of drug or alcohol spiking on the premises such as:-
 - more rigorous searches by SIA door staff,
 - the provision of covers/stoppers for drinks, and
 - training for staff on how to identify the symptoms of drink or drug spiking
 - the collection of unintended drinking vessels as soon as possible to avoid the risk of injuries or drink spiking
 - reporting and recording of incidents to the police

Possible measures where a risk of violence is identified

- Appropriate instruction, training and supervision of those employed or engaged to prevent incidents of crime and disorder, including measures to ensure that alcohol is not served to persons who are drunk, and that empty glasses are collected as soon as possible
- Policies to manage capacity
- Procedures for the management of customers congregating outside of premises (in particular late night refreshment houses)
- Dispersal arrangements, considering the potential effect of the premises on dispersal arrangements from other licensed premises or the cumulative impact in the area.

The list of possible measures above to promote the Prevention of Crime and Disorder should not be considered exhaustive. Applicant are expected to demonstrate in their application they have taken into account all the relevant considerations to reduce the likelihood of crime and disorder occurring as a result of the grant of the application.

23. Prevention of Public Nuisance

The Licensing Authority will require applicants to explain in their Operating Schedule how the operation of the premises will promote the Prevention of Public Nuisance, if relevant. Examples of measures that may be appropriate to promote the Prevention of Public Nuisance include:-

- Effective and responsible management and supervision of the premises, including associated open areas
- Adoption of and adherence to best practice guidance, for example, the Noise Council Code of Practice on Environmental Noise Control at Concerts, and other recognised codes of practice
- The adoption of procedures and policies to actively manage noise on an ongoing basis
- Policies for the timely dispersal of customers
- Appropriate closing times having regard to the nature of the surrounding area, for example in predominantly residential areas and/or in areas

where vehicular noise related to departing patrons may be a source of noise nuisance

- Appropriate instruction, training and supervision of those employed or engaged to prevent public nuisance from arising
- Measures to prevent excessive noise from customers eating, drinking or smoking in external areas to the premises
- Keeping doors and windows closed and providing adequate mechanical ventilation
- Reducing sound levels and installing a sound limiting device to prevent sound exceeding the appropriate level
- Installing sound proofing measures to contain sound and vibration
- Making contact telephone numbers available to local residents
- Displaying prominent notices asking customers to leave the premises quietly
- Provision of adequate litter bins and regular emptying/collection of rubbish
- Measures for the prevention of noxious smells arising from the premises, for example, in relation to the provision of late night refreshment
- Measures to prevent unreasonable disturbance arising from deliveries of alcohol to premises and/or collections of e.g. refuse.

The list of possible measures above to promote the prevention of Public Nuisance should not be considered exhaustive. Applicant are expected to demonstrate in their application they have taken into account all the relevant considerations to reduce the likelihood of public nuisance occurring as a result of the grant of the application.

24. Public Safety

The Licensing Authority will require applicants to explain in their Operating Schedule how the operation of the premises will promote Public Safety, if relevant. Examples of measures that may be appropriate for the promotion of Public Safety include;-

- Appropriate access for emergency services and vehicles such as ambulances
- Good communication with local authorities and emergency services;
- Ensuring the presence of sufficient trained first aiders on the premises and appropriate first aid kits.
- For larger public events, including those in public spaces, an appropriate risk assessment and event management plan
- Any capacity issues not covered by the Fire Safety regime
- Adoption of and adherence to best practice guidance and other recognized codes of practice. For example, when holding events with an anticipated larger capacity, the Purple Guide
- Measures and policies to prevent the use or supply of illegal substances, including search and entry policies
- Physical safety features e.g. use of safety/ toughened glass
- Written policies on dealing with accidents and personal injury incidents and drunkenness
- The promotion of schemes to discourage drink driving

- Dispersal policies including provisions for the safe dispersal of the vulnerable; and/or policies concerning the safe and responsible ejection or refusal of entry of vulnerable or potentially vulnerable people.

The list of possible measures above to promote Public Safety should not be considered exhaustive. Applicant are expected to demonstrate in their application they have taken into account all the relevant considerations to reduce the likelihood of danger to the public occurring as a result of the grant of the application.

25. The Protection of Children from Harm

The Licensing Authority will require applicants to explain in their Operating Schedule how the operation of the premises will promote the Protection of Children from Harm, if relevant. Examples of measures that may be appropriate for the Protection of Children from Harm include;-

- Adoption of a voluntary age verification policy such as Challenge 25
- Acceptance of accredited proof of age documentation
- Effective and responsible management and supervision of the premises, including associated open areas
- Appropriate instruction and training for those employed or engaged to prevent harm to children, in particular, child sexual exploitation (CSE)
- Provision of effective CCTV in and around premises
- Refusals log books
- Measures to deter proxy sales
- For off licence premises, a restriction on sales of individual cans or bottles of alcohol (as the reduced cost may make the purchase of alcohol more accessible to those under 18)
- Exclusions at certain times, or when adult entertainment is being provided.
- Policies or procedures in respect of: restrictions on the hours children may be present and parts of the premises to which they may not have access to; excluding children under a certain age when specified activities are taking place; accompanying adults
- Policies and procedures for e.g. lost and found children at events
- Systems for the collection of glass and bottles to minimise the risk of young people finishing off dregs.
- Staff to receive regular and adequate training on the law and practice relating to age restricted sales (including challenging purchasers, checking identification), such training to be properly documented and records made available for inspection.
- Where necessary, measures limiting the access of children to licensed premises where that is appropriate for the prevention of harm to children e.g.:-
 - adult entertainment is provided;
 - a member or members of the current management have been convicted for serving alcohol to minors or with a reputation for allowing underage drinking (other than in the context of the

exemption in the 2003 Act relating to 16 and 17 year olds consuming beer, wine and cider when accompanied by an adult during a table meal);

- it is known that unaccompanied children have been allowed access;
- there is a known association with drug taking or dealing; or
- in some cases, the premises are used exclusively or primarily for the sale of alcohol for consumption on the premises.

Possible measures where entertainment takes place on licensed premises and is directed specifically at children;-

- Children-specific risk assessments being carried out in advance and, where appropriate, in consultation with the appropriate authorities including the Police
- Appropriate vetting of staff on duty
- Appropriate child safeguarding training for all staff
- Ensure that all staff have read and know where to find the Government Guidance: "[What To Do If You're Worried a Child is Being Abused](#)"
- Record all concerns raised by staff;
- Provide advice and support to staff when they have a concern about safeguarding a child;
- Additional measures to ensure that no sales of alcohol to children are made
- Additional measures to ensure attendees are safely dispersed following the event

Conditions requiring the admission of children cannot be attached to licences or certificates.

The list of possible measures above to promote the Protection of Children from Harm should not be considered exhaustive. Applicant are expected to demonstrate in their application they have taken into account all the relevant considerations to reduce the likelihood of harm to children occurring as a result of the grant of the application.

26. Special Stress Area ('SSA') Policy

26.1 The map attached at Appendix 5 shows the area of Epsom town centre delineated in red which is deemed an area of special concern in terms of the level of crime and disorder, particularly between 17:00 – 20:00 and 00:00 – 04:00 at the weekends. The Special Stress Area ('SSA') includes premises on;-

- The High Street
- The following areas immediately adjacent to the High Street: The Ashley Centre, Oak Square, Derby Square, the Market Place, and 2 Church Street
- Station Approach

- Waterloo Road, from Chase Road to the junction with Ashley Road
- Ashley Road, from the junction with Waterloo Road to the junction with Ashley Avenue
- The Parade, from the junction with Ashley Road to the first vehicle entrance to the Town Hall
- Ashley Avenue
- South Street, from the junction with West Street/High Street to the junction with Ashley Avenue
- West Street, from the junction with High Street and South Street to the junction with Station Approach
- Upper High Street, from the junction with Church Street to the entrance with Upper High Street Car Park

- 26.2 In order to address these concerns within the SSA, applications for premises within this area will be expected to pay special attention when drawing up their operating schedules and to make positive proposals to ensure that their operation will not add to the problems identified in these areas. See sections 8.2, 22 and 23 of this Policy.
- 26.3 New and varied applications for late night premises and club premises certificates within the SSA will **not** be subject to the presumption of refusal. However, where representation has been made, the Licensing Authority will scrutinise the application carefully and will look at the measures proposed in the operating schedules to address the issues with anti-social behaviour and violence and nuisance identified within the SSA. In some cases, where there is significant concern associated with an application and its impact on the licensing objectives, and insufficient mitigation has been proposed within the applicants' operating schedule or through further submissions, the Licensing Authority may have no other option than to refuse the application.
- 26.4 Appendix 6 of this policy sets out a list of potential measures the Licensing Authority expects applicants to consider when applying for late licences in the SSA. These may be more or less appropriate depending upon the style of operation applied for. For example, applications for non-alcohol lead premises, that do not offer late night refreshment for consumption off the premises, and with no outside areas of service (e.g. theatres, cinemas), are unlikely to contribute negatively to the SSA, and will likely not need to consider adopting the measures proposed in Appendix 6 in their operating schedules.
- 26.5 Applicants requesting the sale of alcohol at night, or closing after midnight, within the Special Stress Area are strongly recommended to seek the views of Surrey Police before formally submitting their application if they are in any doubt on how their application will impact on promotion the licensing objectives. In the context of anti-social behaviour concerns in the local area, proactively working in partnership with the police will minimise the scope for problems to arise following the grant of any licence. The Licensing Authority will look to the police as their main source of advice on Crime & Disorder.
- 26.6 Each application will be considered on individual merits.

27. Films

- 27.1 Where films are intended to be shown, the Licensing Authority will expect Operating Schedules to include arrangements to prevent children viewing age-restricted films as classified by the BBFC or by the Licensing Authority itself.

28. Alcohol Delivery Services

- 28.1 Since the last Statement of Licensing Policy there have been an increasing number of applications for licences relating to delivery services. These tend to fall into three groups:

- Premium specialist product mail order-type services;
- Food delivery services (both meal and grocery) that include alcohol delivery but are primarily food lead; and
- Convenience-type alcohol delivery services that are targeted at convenience for those drinking at home.

- 28.2 Although these types of services are not provided for in the Licensing Act 2003 in any way differently from other licensed premises they do provide their own unique circumstances that need to be addressed. In particular the Licensing Authority expects licence applications for delivery services that include the delivery of alcohol will ensure the following:

- Age verification at both purchase point and delivery point;
- The safety of delivery drivers at point of delivery;
- Possible public nuisance caused by delivery drivers collecting deliveries from the licensed premises.

29. Large-Scale Events

- 29.1 While the Licensing Authority encourages all applicants to consider contacting Responsible Authorities in advance of any application, where the application is unusual because of its size (e.g. in excess of 500 people) or type (e.g. a festival) the Licensing Authority expects that early contact is made well in advance of any application being made. This will ensure that appropriate consideration can be given to a bespoke programme of consultation which might, as the case may be, include submission of risk assessments, a full event management plan and/or the convening of a Safety Advisory Group ('SAG') to advise on the implications of the proposed application.
- 29.2 The SAG, consisting of the emergency services and other statutory agencies such as the highways authority, advise and co-ordinate planning for public events in the Borough, whether or not a premises licence or a temporary event notice is needed. Large-scale event organisers are encouraged to consult with the Safety Advisory Group as part of their event planning

process. The SAG organiser can be contacted via contactus@epsom-ewell.gov.uk

- 29.3 Organisers of large-scale events must be mindful that a premises licence application may take up to two months to determine should representation be received. Notwithstanding these minimum requirements, the Licensing Authority advises anyone organising a large scale event to consider using the [Epsom & Ewell Template Event Management Plan](#) as early as possible, as it includes helpful guidance notes as well as ensuring that all the necessary information is provided. Even if you do not need to notify the Epsom & Ewell SAG of your event you may find the template a useful tool to help you in planning your event. This will ensure that partner organisations receive adequate notice of the event so it can take place safely and successfully.
- 29.4 The Licensing Authority expects organisers of large events to have regard to the following documents as appropriate:
- The Event Safety Guide – A guide to health, safety and welfare at music and similar events (HSE 1999) (“The Purple Book”) <https://www.thepurpleguide.co.uk/> (requires subscription)
 - Managing Crowds Safely (HSE 2000) <https://www.hse.gov.uk/event-safety/crowd-management.htm>
 - 5 Steps to Risk Assessment: <https://www.hse.gov.uk/simple-health-safety/risk/steps-needed-to-manage-risk.htm>
 - The Guide to Safety at Sports Grounds <https://sgsa.org.uk/document/greenguide/>

30. Martyn's Law

- 30.1 The Terrorism (Protection of Premises) Act 2025, also known as Martyn’s Law, received Royal Assent on Thursday 3 April 2025. Certain larger premises will be required to consider and, where appropriate, take reasonably appropriate steps to reduce their vulnerability to acts of terrorism.
- 30.2 A tiered approach is established under the new Act, with those responsible for premises and events in scope required to fulfil different requirements according to the number of individuals it is reasonable to expect may be present.
- 30.3 Smaller premises where 200 to 799 individuals may be present will be in the ‘standard tier’. The requirements in this tier are centred on simple, low-cost activities designed to ensure those working at premises or events are better able to reduce harm, and save lives, in the event of an attack.
- 30.4 Larger premises – and qualifying public events – where 800 or more individuals may be present will be in the ‘enhanced tier’. In addition to the requirements for the standard tier, these larger premises and events will have further requirements placed upon them. This includes having in place, so far as is reasonably practicable, appropriate public protection measures to

reduce their vulnerability to acts of terrorism and the risk of physical harm if an act of terrorism was to occur.

30.5 The legislation established the Security Industry Authority as the regulator of Martyn's law, and the SIA and the Government will be issuing guidance to support qualifying premises. In advance of this guidance being published, the Council expects the following measures to be taken with respect to qualifying premises;-

- Ensure that the management team of the business register and successfully complete the nationally recognised counter terrorism training product referred to as ACT e-learning package. Further information can be found at: [E-Learning | Protect UK](#). ACT awareness trained staff are better prepared to recognise and respond accordingly to threats from extremist and civil emergencies, as well as the everyday criminality that affects communities.
- Ensure that the existing CCTV systems are correctly working and are compliant with the Data protection Act 1998, Information Commissioners requirements, and other local CCTV Code of Conduct produced by the Police or Local Authority. Imagery must be retained for at least 28 days and images produced to a Police Officer or Local Authority Enforcement Officer upon reasonable request. Faults which render the CCTV system or parts of it inoperable should normally be rectified within 24 hours.
- The applicant should consider their Security Minded Communications and adopt the NPSA Employee Vigilance Campaign. Further information can be found here: [Employee vigilance campaign | NPSA](#)
- Any implemented application should consider ingress/egress routes of those within the premises, along with the safety of adjacent carriageway users, and those with disabilities etc. Allowances should be made for rapid dispersal of people in the event of an emergency/incident.

30.6 Applicants are encouraged to view the Protect UK website which is an official platform that provides some good information, guidance and leading advice, to help detect vulnerabilities and connect with some useful resources. Further information can be found at: www.protectuk.police.uk

31. Music entertainment at alcohol on-licensed premises

31.1 The Live Music Act 2012 and Deregulation Act 2015 amended the Licensing Act 2003 by deregulating aspects of the performance of live and recorded music so that, in certain circumstances, it is not a licensable activity. A summary of when a licence is likely to be required is provided on Entertainment Licensing page of .GOV.UK

31.2 As a result of the deregulation a licence is not required to stage a performance of live music, or the playing of recorded music if:

- it takes place between 8AM and 11PM; and

- it takes place at an alcohol on-licensed premises; and
- the audience is no more than 500 people

- 31.3 Any conditions relating to musical entertainment on a premises licence do not have effect when the above requirements are met. However, if the premises licence is reviewed as a result of musical entertainment causing a nuisance the Licensing Authority can exert control by re-imposing conditions relating to music, or may add a new condition as if music were regulated entertainment.
- 31.4 Many of the Borough's licensed premises are often in older historic buildings located in constrained locations, where it may not always be possible to contain the noise from music entertainment. However, the Licensing Authority recognises that alcohol licensed premises have a rich history of supporting music entertainment in the community, and considers it unlikely that public nuisance will result from a well-managed weekly performance that ends at 11PM.

32. Outside spaces

- 32.1 Outside spaces are an increasingly popular part of licensed premises, particularly in summer where there is more demand for outside drinking and eating options. There is a need for all outside spaces that are used for smoking, eating and drinking by patrons of licensed premises to be well managed to reduce the potential for nuisance to be caused to nearby residents.
- 32.2 Where smoking, eating and drinking takes place outside, the Authority expects applicants to provide comprehensive details in their operating schedule on:
- the location of outside areas and the times when they will be available for use;
 - how the outside areas will be managed to prevent:
 - a) noise;
 - b) smell; and
 - c) pavement obstructions, and littering.
 - the arrangements for clearing tables and chairs; and
 - preventing nuisance from smoke fumes to residents living in close proximity to smoking areas.
- 32.3 Where outside spaces are used for eating, and where children may also be present in the outside space, the Authority expects applicants to provide details as to how smoking areas will be separated from the general use areas of the outside space.
- 32.4 Licensees must take into account the needs of patrons with disabilities and comply with the requirements of the Equalities Act 2010.
- 32.5 Where the use of outside spaces by the patrons of a licensed premises is unplanned and makes use of the pavement there is need for specific

consideration. Members of the public can sometimes feel intimidated and crowds of drinkers spilling out onto the street may cause obstruction. Safety problems can also be caused with drinkers moving into the road. Wherever possible drinking should be contained within areas that are part of the licensed premises, such as beer gardens, terraces or where a pavement licence has been granted by Surrey County Council for tables and chairs on the public highway, and consideration should be made for local residents with mobility difficulties.

- 32.6 Applications for the use of licensing of tables and chairs on the highway are not within the remit of this policy. In the event that the hours under any such licence do not match those on a licence issued under the Licensing Act 2003 the earlier hours will apply.

33. Use of space adjacent to vehicular highway

- 33.1 At time of publication the current UK threat level from terrorism is assessed as SUBSTANTIAL - an attack is likely. Threat levels are based upon the intent and capability of our adversaries. Threat is a snapshot in time and it must be recognised that attacks can take place with little or no notice.
- 33.2 The most likely attack methodologies expected within the UK include Vehicle as a Weapon (VAW) attacks.
- 33.3 There is no specific information or intelligence to suggest that the Borough is under any immediate threat to the above type attack, however applicants and licence holders should be mindful of the risks to events or land outside of premises which may be accessed by vehicles. It should be borne in mind that even if the use of outside space offered is relatively modest (i.e. providing seats for a few customers), other nearby premises with similar arrangements may ease the identification and attractiveness of the location as a whole to an attacker, as a potential target.
- 33.4 Applicants for premises including the use of spaces adjacent to the vehicular highway should consider the risks of VAW, and should include the following in their operating schedule if appropriate:
- Ensure that the management team of the business register and successfully complete the nationally recognised counter terrorism training product referred to as ACT e-learning package. Further information can be found at: [E-Learning | Protect UK](#). ACT awareness trained staff are better prepared to recognise and respond accordingly to threats from extremist and civil emergencies, as well as the everyday criminality that affects communities.
 - Ensure that the existing CCTV systems are correctly working and are compliant with the Data protection Act 1998, Information Commissioners requirements, and other local CCTV Code of Conduct produced by the Police or Local Authority. Imagery must be retained for at least 28 days and images produced to a Police Officer or Local Authority Enforcement Officer upon reasonable request. Faults which

render the CCTV system or parts of it inoperable should normally be rectified within 24 hours.

- The applicant should consider their Security Minded Communications and adopt the NPSA Employee Vigilance Campaign. Further information can be found here: [Employee vigilance campaign | NPSA](#)
- Any implemented application should consider ingress/egress routes of those within the premises, along with the safety of adjacent carriageway users, (this includes patrons using the proposed tables and chairs) and those with disabilities etc. (as per National Conditioning Guidance of the Business & Planning Bill 2020). Allowances should be made for rapid dispersal of people in the event of an emergency/incident. The tables and chairs should NOT impede this.
- Subject to opening hours, adequate lighting should illuminate the deployment of the tables and chairs.
- All tables and chairs must be removed when the premises is closed & should be monitored for inappropriate use. 'Customer Only' signage may assist with this.

33.5 Applicants are encouraged to view the Protect UK website which is an official platform that provides some good information, guidance and leading advice, to help detect vulnerabilities and connect with some useful resources. Further information can be found at: www.protectuk.police.uk

34. Public Spaces Protection Order

- 34.1 In May 2025 EEBC implemented a Public Spaces Protection Order (PSPO). This order, which can last up to three years, allows authorised individuals like police officers and council staff to address prohibited activities, including alcohol consumption in public spaces after a warning.
- 34.2 The PSPO does not apply to premises authorised by a premises licence to be used for the supply of alcohol or for areas of the public highway within a current pavement licence relating to an alcohol licensed premises.

35. Variation of licences

- 35.1 Applicants for standard variations of premises licences or club premises certificates are expected to conduct a thorough risk assessment with regard to the licensing objectives when preparing their applications (see above). Any new control measures identified as necessary to promote the licensing objectives should be included within the application.
- 35.2 A premises licence/club premises certificate holder may apply under the minor variation procedure for small variations that will not impact adversely on the four licensing objectives. Minor Variations are decided by licensing officers under delegated powers, and there is no right to a hearing if the minor variation application is rejected. Where there is any doubt as to any adverse impact the licensing officer will contact the relevant responsible authority for

advice before determining an application. If the application is refused the Licensing Authority will give the applicant reasons for the decision.

36. Shadow Licences

- 36.1 A “shadow licence” is a simple way of describing a licence which has been obtained by one party in respect of premises to which another licence has already been granted to someone else. The usual reason for this would be to protect the landlord in case the tenant surrenders the licence without giving the landlord any notice or if review proceedings are brought against the licence and the licence is revoked and the landlord has no knowledge of this. In such a scenario there is a primary or live licence operated usually by a tenant and the ‘shadow licence’ is an additional licence often by the landlord which sits behind the primary licence.
- 36.2 The word Shadow Licence is used in practice, but has no legal definition. It is simply another licence on exactly the same terms as the first licence, normally granted to a landlord, whose sole purpose is to provide the landlord with the comfort and protection of having a licence in its own name. If the original operating licence then lapses or is surrendered, the landlord is able to use the Shadow Licence to replace it and market the premises as having the benefit of a licence of the same quality.
- 36.3 The Authority recognises that there is no restriction in the Licensing Act 2003 for there to be more than one licence to be in effect at any one time at the same premises. The Licensing Authority has concerns however that the holding of additional licences has the potential to undermine the decisions made as a result of determining applications to review a premises licence whereby if one licence was modified, suspended or revoked the premises could effectively continue to operate under the second licence.
- 36.4 Similarly Responsible Authorities, including the Police, Trading Standards and the Licensing Team, have expressed concerns regarding the enforcement of the terms and conditions of the premises licences if it is unclear under the authorisation of which premises licence the licensable activities are taking place and who is the relevant premises licence holder and DPS.
- 36.5 In order to promote the licensing objectives and provide clarity as to which premises licence is being used to provide licensable activities, the Licensing Authority would expect applicants for shadow licences to consider the following measures within the operating schedule:
- The Licensing Authority and Police shall be informed at least 14 days prior to the provision of licensable activities under this licence.
 - When this licence is used to provide licensable activities and the licence summary is displayed on the premises, the licence summary of any other premises licence shall not be displayed at the same time.
 - The premises licence holder shall not trade/operate the premises for a period of 3 months after the revocation of the existing trading premises

licence. This condition will not apply if the aforementioned licence is surrendered or lapses due to insolvency or death.

- The conditions will remain in exactly the same terms as licence number [LICENCE NUMBER]

37. Pool of Model Conditions

- 37.1 Where the applicant volunteers conditions as part of their operating schedule they will be imposed on any licence granted, unless amended at a hearing following receipt of representation. The Council has published on its website a Pool of Model Conditions to assist applicants in considering and promoting the licensing objectives, within the context of their application. Applicants are under no compulsion to use these when preparing their operating schedules, but may find the wording helpful when identifying the appropriate steps to ensure the promotion of the licensing objectives.

Part D Temporary Event Notices

38. Limits

- 38.1 Temporary Event Notices ('TENs') authorise 'one-off' activities not otherwise authorised by a premises licence, for example, later hours than those permitted by the premises licence for a particular event, or licensable activities on premises without a premises licence..

Events authorised by a TEN must:

- have fewer than 500 people at all times – including staff running the event
- last no more than 168 hours (7 days)

An applicant must be at least 18 to apply for a TEN.

A TEN is required for each event held on the same premises.

Someone who does not hold a personal licence can get up to 5 TENs a year. A holder of a personal licence to sell alcohol can be given up to 50 TENs a year.

A single premises can have up to 15 TENs applied for in one year, as long as the total length of the events is not more than 21 days.

Consecutive events authorised by separate TENs must have at least a 24 hour gap between them.

- 38.2 A standard TEN must be served on the Licensing Authority 10 clear working days before the event. Clear working days do not include the day we receive your application or the day of the event.
- 38.3 However it is possible to serve a 'late TEN' for a limited number of events. The latest a 'late TEN' can be served is 5 clear working days before the event (but not earlier than 9 clear working days). If the applicant does not hold a personal licence, they can serve up to 2 late TENs per year. If the applicant hold a personal licence, the limit is 10 late TENs in a calendar year. Late TENs count towards the total number of permitted TENs.
- 38.4 Notwithstanding these minimum requirements as to notice, the Licensing Authority recommends anyone thinking of applying for a TEN to do so at least 6 weeks in advance of the event to avoid disappointment, as the less notice that is given may increase the likelihood of the police or environmental health objecting.

39. Risk Assessment

- 39.1 When organising any small-scale event, organisers should conduct a risk assessment. It may be that the short-term, small-scale nature means the risks

resulting from the event would not be the same as for a premises licence (see section 19), but the following are examples of what the Licensing Authority would expect to be considered as a minimum:

Public Safety

- the fire alarm in the premises – how does it work? Has it been tested and maintained? Are all staff aware of how to raise the alarm in an emergency?
- fire extinguishers – are the correct number and type available? Have they been serviced within the last year?
- is emergency lighting needed and is it suitable for the purpose? Has it been tested and maintained?
- have you considered whether you need to make any provision for First Aid should anyone need it, and the means for calling the emergency services?

Prevention of Crime and Disorder

- have any crime prevention measures been considered – for example, will steps be taken to regularly bank large amounts of cash during the event, or to keep it in secure location?
- Are there a suitable number of stewards or door supervisors available?
- Have right to work checks been completed on all staff employed (whether permanent or temporary) at the licensed premises, with a physical copy of any document checked as part of a right to work check retained at the licensed premises, or a digital copy be immediately accessible from the premises, to be made available to a licensing officer, the police or the home office on request?

Prevention of Public Nuisance

- have nearby occupiers been considered – have you notified neighbours of the event and provided a contact telephone number?
- have you considered noise reduction measures (such as keeping windows and doors shut or turning noise down late at night)? Have you considered how visitors will arrive and leave the event?

Protection of Children from Harm

- if alcohol is being sold, what are the age verification measures?
- if films are being shown that have been classified as not being suitable to all age groups, how is the admission of children to a film being controlled.

Where the risk assessment identifies that the event may be detrimental to the promotion of a licensing objectives advice should be sought from Epsom & Ewell Environmental Health (ehpublichealth@epsom-ewell.gov.uk) or East Surrey Police Licensing Department (LicensingEastern@surrey.pnn.police.uk)

40. Errors with notice

- 40.1 Temporary Event Notices will not be accepted for the purposes of calculating the date received until all significant errors are corrected.

Part E Policy for representations/objections

41. Representations made electronically

- 41.1 The Licensing Authority encourage representation to be made electronically, and has waived the requirement that a subsequent hard copy needs to be submitted.

42. Disclosure of personal details

- 42.1 Where a notice of a hearing is given to an applicant, the Licensing Authority is required under the Licensing Act 2003 (Hearings) Regulations 2005 to provide the applicant with copies of the relevant representations that have been made.
- 42.2 In exceptional circumstances, persons making representations may be reluctant to do so because of fears of intimidation or violence if their personal details, such as name and address, are divulged to the applicant.
- 42.3 Where the Authority considers that the person has a genuine and well-founded fear of intimidation and may be deterred from making a representation on this basis, it may consider alternative approaches.
- 42.4 For instance, the Authority may advise the persons to provide the relevant responsible authority with details of how they consider that the licensing objectives are being undermined so that the responsible authority can make representations if appropriate and justified.
- 42.5 The Licensing Authority's policy with regards to disclosure of details will depend on the merits of each individual case. The Authority will decide whether to withhold some or all of the person's personal details from the applicant, possibly giving only minimal details (such as street name or general location within a street). However, withholding such details will only be considered where the circumstances justify such action and those making representations should be aware their details will ordinarily form part of a report and will be published before any hearing.

43. Determining relevance of representations

- 43.1 Only where a representation concerning the licensing objectives is made about a proposed operating schedule and it is 'relevant' will the Licensing Authority's discretion be engaged. 'Relevant' means that they relate to the application and the way in which the application might impact on one or more of the licensing objectives.

- 43.2 The Licensing Authority cannot accept representations that it considers frivolous or vexatious. Additionally, in the case of a review of a licence or certificate, repetitive representations are also invalid. Normally more than one review originating from a person other than a responsible authority in relation to a particular premises within a 12-month period on similar grounds would be considered repetitious, save in compelling circumstances or where it arises following a closure order or illegal working compliance order.
- 43.3 Licensing Authority officers will determine whether a representation is irrelevant, frivolous, vexatious or repetitive in accordance with the Licensing Act and Guidance. In cases of doubt the representation will be allowed to stand and to be considered by a Licensing Sub-committee.
- 43.4 Where the Licensing Authority determines that a representation is invalid it will notify the person of the decision and the reason. Where time exists, the person will be invited to make a further valid representation.
- 43.5 When a representation is made which purports to be on behalf of a group, society or other association, the Licensing Authority will require reasonable proof to verify that a signatory is genuinely speaking on behalf of the members of that group. This could take the form of minutes to a meeting, a resolution passed or similar documentation. 'Group' has a wide meaning and can include a residents' association or similar.
- 43.6 Petitions will be accepted by the Licensing Authority. The Licensing Authority's approach will be to enquire how the petition was compiled, and whether each signatory signed in full knowledge of the facts of the application in order to assess how much weight to give the petition when determining the application. Names and addresses will be examined to ensure they appear to be prima facie genuine, and that signatories have not also submitted their own representation independently of the petition.
- 43.7 In the absence of contrary evidence, the organiser(s) of the petition will be deemed to have been the person making the representation. Consequently they will be deemed to have the right to speak at and present evidence to any Licensing Sub-committee and to exercise any right of appeal. They may invite other petitioners to speak and present evidence on their behalf but the other petitioners may not do so on their own behalf. The other petitioners will not be treated as parties to the hearing unless they have submitted their own independent and relevant representations.
- 43.8 The Licensing Authority will carefully scrutinise representations to ensure signatories have signed in full knowledge of the facts of the application. It is likely that more weight will be given to standard or 'round robin' letters than to petitions. Each signatory on a standard or 'round robin' letter will be deemed to be a party to the application with their own right to speak and present evidence to any Licensing Sub-Committee, and to exercise any right of appeal.

44. Mediation

44.1 Where a Responsible Authority or any other person has made:

- valid representations about an application; or
- a valid application for a licence to be reviewed

then the Licensing Authority may initially arrange a mediation meeting to address, clarify and try to resolve the issues of concern.

44.2 This process will not override the right of any Responsible Authority or any individual to ask that the Licensing Authority consider an application for a review of the premises licence or club premises certificate, or for any licence holder to decline to participate in a mediation meeting.

44.3 The Licensing Act 2003 makes specific allowance for a hearing being dispensed with for new and variation applications when the Authority and anyone who has made representations agree that the hearing is unnecessary. Notwithstanding that the Act does not make the same specific provision with respect to review applications, the Licensing Authority will normally dispense for the need for a hearing where the applicant for review and anyone who has made representations agree that the hearing is unnecessary.

45. Licensing Sub-Committees

45.1 Where representations have been received and not withdrawn a Sub-Committee is required to determine the application. Where no representations have been received, the Authority must grant the authorisation in the terms sought.

45.2 Licensing Sub-Committees shall consist of three members unless there is reason to have more members for a particular hearing.

45.3 To avoid potential conflicts of interests, members will not normally consider applications relating to premises located in their ward.

45.4 No member will be permitted to sit on a committee or Sub-Committee without first having been formally trained. All training will be formally recorded by the Council and require a signature by the councillor. Training will be refreshed at regular intervals, for example, following changes in legislation.

45.5 The procedure to be followed at the hearing is set out in Section 2.14 of the Council's [Code of Conduct and Procedure in Licensing Matters](#). Hearings will normally be held in person. Virtual hearings will normally only be considered in truly exceptional circumstance (e.g. a pandemic).

46. Determination of variations of licence

46.1 When considering an application for the variation of a licence, the Authority will consider the impact of the variation in terms of the policies in this

document and the four licensing objectives. It will not use such an application as a means to review the licence terms and conditions already granted.

47. Approach to setting conditions

- 47.1 When deciding to grant or vary a premises licence under the Licensing Act 2003, the Licensing Authority may do so subject to conditions which it considers are appropriate in promoting the licensing objectives.
- 47.2 Conditions should be individual to a premise and tailored to meet the individual merits of an application, area and other contextual factors. Standardised conditions often do not reflect the individual aspects of applications and should be avoided. The Council has published on its website a Pool of Model Conditions to assist with the drafting of unambiguous and enforceable conditions to address properly evidenced licensing objective concerns, before considering whether to refuse an application.
- 47.3 The Licensing Authority shall avoid attaching conditions that duplicate other regulatory regimes as far as possible. It is not intended to duplicate existing legislation and regulatory regimes that already place obligations on employers and operators e.g. The Health & Safety (First Aid) Regulations 1981 and the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005.

48. Approach to licensing hours

- 48.1 The Act does not promote or prohibit longer licensing hours. However, the Licensing Authority recognises that the Guidance emphasises that the aim through the promotion of the four licensing objectives should be to reduce the potential for concentrations, and a slower dispersal, of people from licensed premises through flexible opening times. This may be important to ensure that large concentrations of people do not leave premises at the same time and it may reduce the friction at late night hot food outlets, taxi ranks (hackney carriage stands), taxi or private hire operator's offices and other sources of transport that can lead to disorder and disturbance.
- 48.2 The Licensing Authority will not set fixed opening hours within certain areas, as this may lead at particular times to the movement of significant numbers of people seeking premises opening later, resulting in concentrations of disturbance and noise.
- 48.3 The Licensing Authority may consider imposing stricter conditions in respect of noise control where premises are situated in areas of dense residential accommodation and/or are close to sensitive areas, for example hospitals, schools, places of worship or nursing homes. However, regard will be given to the individual merits of any application, and the Licensing Authority would only have discretion to consider restricting licence hours where a relevant representation is received in respect of an application, and then only where considered appropriate for the promotion of the four licensing objectives.

Part F Ensuring effective control of licensed premises

49. Complaints

- 49.1 The Licensing Authority will investigate complaints relevant to the four licensing objectives in relation to licensed premises. In the first instance, complainants will be encouraged to raise the complaint directly with the licensee or business concerned.

50. Enforcement

- 50.1 The Licensing Authority will carry out its enforcement powers under the Act in a transparent and proportionate way, and consistent with its responsibilities under the Regulator's Code, and its own enforcement policies. The Licensing Authority takes a risk-based approach, pursuant to which, those premises considered lower risk, will be likely to be inspected less frequently than those considered to be higher risk. Epsom & Ewell Borough Council publishes and updates from time to time an Environmental Health & Licensing Enforcement Policy that sets out in detail the approach taken with respect to enforcement under environmental health and licensing legislation. That enforcement policy can be viewed on the [Epsom & Ewell Borough Council's website](#).
- 50.2 The Licensing Authority recognises Surrey Police as the primary agent for enforcement under the Licensing Act 2003, save for enforcement of provisions in respect of the sales of alcohol to children for which the Licensing Authority recognises Buckinghamshire & Surrey Trading Standards as the primary agent for enforcement. Surrey Fire and Rescue are primarily responsible for the enforcement of fire risk legislation in licensed premises and will usually take the lead on such matters, although the Licensing Authority will seek to work in cooperation with them where the matter concerns licensed premises.
- 50.3 Depending on the severity of an offence, the Licensing Authority will usually look to lead on enforcement under s.136 of the Act (unauthorised licensable activities). In such cases the Licensing Authority may seek the support of Surrey Police.
- 50.4 Nothing in the paragraphs above prevents any Responsible or other authority from taking enforcement action, where they are empowered to do so and where circumstances justify.
- 50.5 The Licensing Authority has established protocols with Surrey Police on the enforcement of the Act, including regular discussions and information-sharing concerning applications and notices received and complaints arising from licensed premises. This approach assists with the efficient deployment of the

Police and Licensing Officers engaged in enforcing licensing law and inspecting licensed premises where required, in order to ensure a proportionate approach.

- 50.6 The Licensing Authority takes a serious view of the sale and supply of alcohol to those under age. It will share information and assist Surrey Police and Trading Standards in order to ensure a zero-tolerance approach to such sales.

51. Reviews

- 51.1 Reviews of premises licences represent a key protection for the community where problems associated with the licensing objectives are occurring. If an application is made, the Council is required to ensure the application is not repetitious, frivolous or vexatious before asking a Licensing Sub-Committee to determine the application.
- 51.2 In order that an application for review can achieve its intended aims it should be accompanied by evidence to support the allegations. The determination of the review will be made on the balance of probabilities, that is, that it is more likely than not that the circumstances being complained of did actually occur. However, due to the potentially serious consequences to a licence holder following a licence review, mere anecdotal or hearsay evidence will not be sufficient on its own. Individuals considering making an application for review are strongly encouraged to liaise with the relevant responsible authority who can advise on how evidence may be gathered to support an application.
- 51.3 It is important to recognise that the promotion of the licensing objectives relies heavily on a partnership between licence holders, authorised persons, local residents or businesses and responsible authorities in pursuit of common aims. It is therefore equally important that reviews are not used to drive a wedge between these groups in a way that would undermine the benefits of co-operation. Responsible authorities are encouraged to give an early warning of concerns about problems identified at the premises concerned and of the need for improvement, although it is recognised this is not always practicable or desirable. It is expected that a failure to respond to such warnings would lead to a decision to request a review.
- 51.4 Generally the Licensing Authority expects each Responsible Authority under the Act to be the primary agent for making representations and/or bringing a review where premises fail to promote the licensing objective for which that Authority is primarily responsible. In exceptional circumstance the Licensing Authority will consider supporting any representations made or reviews brought in its capacity as a Responsible Authority (see para 16.2).
- 51.5 Full details of the review process can be provided by contacting a Licensing Officer or they may be found in Chapter 11 of the [Guidance issued under section 182 of the Act](#).

52. Self-regulation

- 52.1 The Licensing Authority recognises the merit of the PubWatch scheme and the contribution it makes to the promotion of the licensing objectives. The Licensing Authority would encourage licensed premises to join the scheme if it operates in their area.
- 52.2 The Council also recognises and commends the [Portman Group's Code of Practice on the Naming, Packaging and Promotion of Alcoholic Drinks](#). Compliance with the Code will contribute to the achievement of the licensing objectives and all suppliers of alcohol within the Borough are encouraged to comply with the Code.

53. Personal Licence holders

- 53.1 Personal Licences allow the holder to supply, or authorise the supply of alcohol in accordance with a premises licence. Anyone wishing to be named as a designated premises supervisor must hold a personal licence. There is a prescribed form for applying for a personal licence which can be found on the Council's website.
- 53.2 Where an applicant for a Personal Licence has certain types of conviction (for relevant or foreign offences as defined by the Act) or has been required to pay an immigration penalty, the Authority is obliged to notify the police and, in the case of immigration offences and penalties, the Secretary of State. In these cases a licence will still be granted unless an objection is received within the prescribed period.
- 53.3 Where objection notices are received they will be considered at a hearing of the Licensing Sub-Committee.
- 53.4 Existing Personal Licence holders are under a duty to notify the Authority if they are convicted for a relevant offence, foreign offence or if they are required to pay an immigration penalty and a failure to do so is also a criminal offence. The courts are also obliged to inform the Licensing Authority of any such conviction. The licensing authority has the power to revoke or suspend personal licences under these circumstance. Whilst this is a discretionary power, this licensing authorities will give consideration to revocation or suspension of all personal licence's where the holder is subject to convictions for relevant offences, foreign offences or civil penalties for immigration matters. Officers will serve a notice on the personal licence holder inviting them to make representations, in accordance with the timescales set out in the legislation, and will then refer the matter for the consideration of the licensing sub-committee for determination. The Act does not require a hearing to be held at any stage during this process.
- 53.5 The Authority has a duty when exercising its licensing functions to promote the prevention of crime and/or disorder and the other licensing objectives. Unless the circumstances are exceptional granting a licence to an individual with a relevant conviction when an objection has been received, would

undermine the Authority's ability to promote the crime prevention objective. Personal Licence holders are expected to act in accordance with the law and will be key to ensuring that the provisions of the Act, and any conditions attached to a premises licence, are complied with. The Authority also has a duty under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 to have regard to the effect on crime and disorder on the exercise of any of its functions and to do all it can to prevent such crime and disorder. Under this duty it would normally be expected that a Personal Licence would be revoked by the Authority when the individual is subject to convictions for relevant offences, foreign offences or civil penalties for immigration matters.

- 53.6 Where a Personal Licence holder authorises others to make sales of alcohol, the Licensing Authority recommends (although this is not required by the Act) that such authorisations are made in writing and specify the names of those to whom the authority is given; and up-to-date records are kept of any authorisations so made. This is because the Personal Licence holder will remain responsible for any sales made in this way.

54. Designated Premises Supervisors

- 54.1 The Authority strongly believes in the value of working in partnership with the police, other agencies and designated premises supervisors to promote the licensing objectives that may be associated with premises licensed for the sale of alcohol.
- 54.2 Designated premises supervisors (and the holders of premises licences or club premises certificates) for any other premises may be invited to a meeting where the police or Licensing Authority feel it is appropriate – for example, where there has been a prior history of the premises being run badly, or following a licence review or enforcement action.
- 54.3 The Authority does not expect the premises supervisor to be physically present at the premises at all times when it is open. However, they remain responsible for any sales that may be made, and it is expected the premises supervisor to be able to exercise sufficient management control over the premises and for the responsible authorities to be able to contact them easily in the event of problems at the premises.

55. Fees

- 55.1 It is the responsibility of the licence holder to pay the annual fee by the due date. Whilst the Licensing Authority may send an invoice for the annual fee, it is not obliged to do so. If for any reason a prompt for payment is not received by the licence holder they should contact the Licensing Authority so that arrangements for payment can be made.
- 55.2 Where an annual fee for a licence or certificate has become due but has not been paid, the Licensing Authority will suspend the licence until that fee is paid, unless the non-payment is due to an administrative error, or where

liability to pay is in dispute and that dispute has been raised in writing with the Council prior to the fee falling due. The Licensing Authority will normally only provide the statutory minimum notice period before a suspension takes effect. The suspension will cease to be in place when the payment is received.

If you would like the Statement of Policy for the Licensing Act 2003 in large print, Braille, audiotape or in another language, please contact the Licensing Team.

Licensing
Epsom & Ewell Borough Council (EEBC)
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The Parade,
Epsom
KT18 5BY

Phone: 01372 732000

Email: licensing@epsom-ewell.gov.uk

Appendix 1 Consultation

In determining this policy the Licensing Authority undertook a twelve-week consultation from Monday 27 October 2025 until Sunday 18 January 2026. with members of the public, community stakeholders, specific groups and individuals as listed in section 5(3) of the Licensing Act 2003. These are;

- the Chief Officer of Police for the Licensing Authority's area,
- the Fire and Rescue Authority for that area,
- the Local Health Board for an area any part of which is in the Licensing Authority's area,
- each local authority in England whose public health functions within the meaning of the National Health Service Act 2006 are exercisable in respect of an area any part of which is in the Licensing Authority's area
- Persons/ bodies representative of local premises licence holders
- Persons/ bodies representative of local club premises certificate holders
- Persons/ bodies representative of local personal licence holders
- Persons/ bodies representative of businesses and residents in its area

In addition the Licensing Authority has consulted with;-

- Buckinghamshire & Surrey Trading Standards,
- Surrey Safeguarding Children Board,
- Epsom & Ewell Borough Council's Environmental Health
- Epsom & Ewell Borough's Planning Department.
- Surrey District and Borough Licensing Authorities
- Epsom Business Improvement District ('Go Epsom')
- Borough Councillors

The results of the consultation are summarised below:

- [Comment ID: 5](#)

'Due to years of bad Government and bad council decisions, businesses are on their knees. We must save the businesses that we have and we must be as supportive as possible for new businesses and innovations of business. The council need to be as liberal and as accommodating as possible on the issue of alcohol and entertainment. Restrictions should be relaxed, not tightened. Taxes lowered, not increased. And red tape should be thinned out. As a council, you have done a terrible job on almost ever'

- [Comment ID: 1](#)

'It is pleasing to see the [special stress] area [policy] expanded to include under the rail bridge, as that area likewise requires additional attention when licensing premises (particularly given the availability of premises beyond the bridge).'

- [Comment ID: 2](#)

'This is a good way to monitor licences that were granted to ensure all necessary conditions are met.'

- [Comment ID: 3](#)

'I believe there should be some modules taught in School to guide children away from certain behaviours that are caused by other people on streets.'

- [Comment ID: 4](#)

'This is very important that is gets monitored due to rise in online delivery and fake online profiles with delivery drivers.'

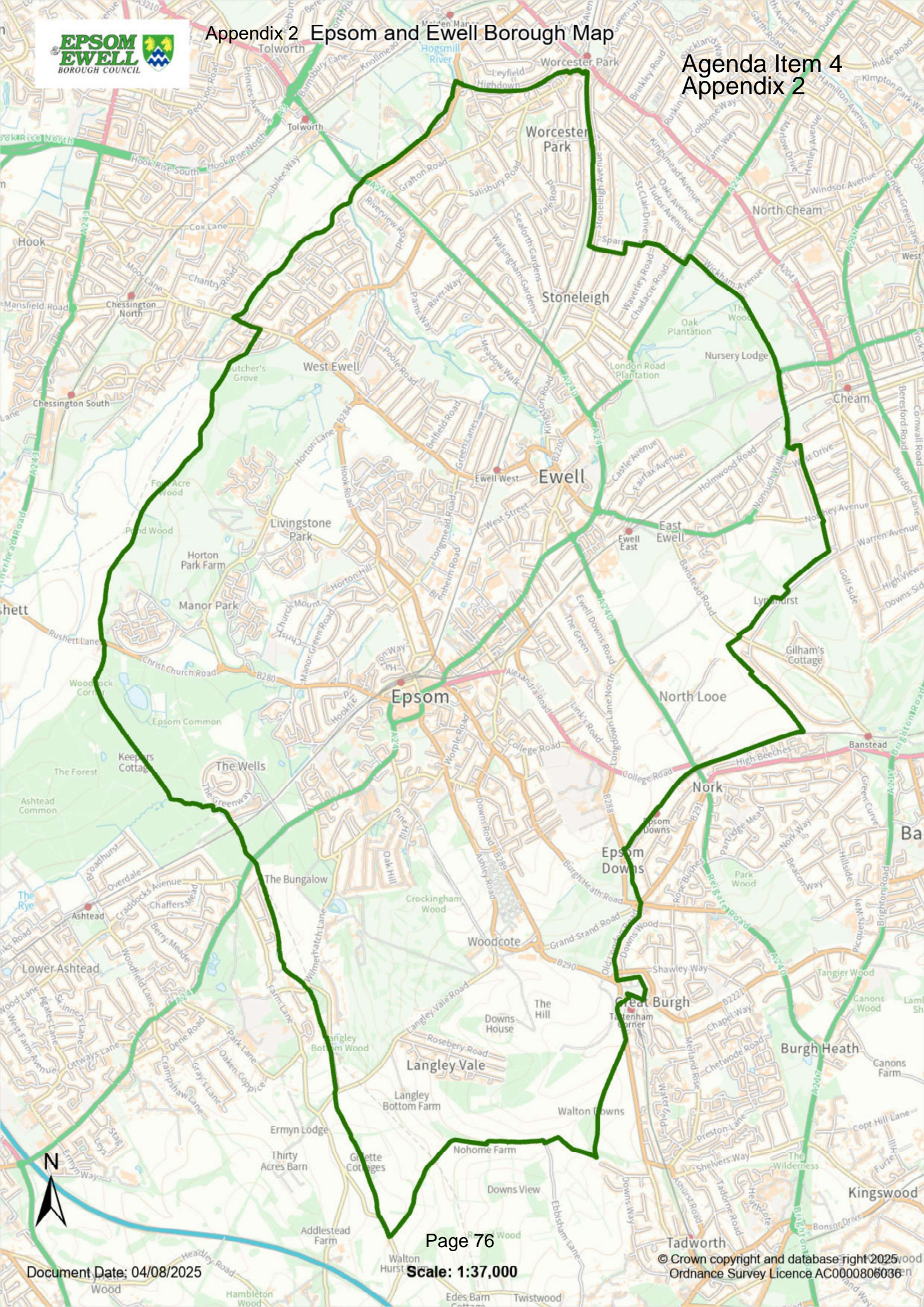
- Response from Surrey Police Licensing Officer

'Surrey Police support the idea to introduce the SSA in Epsom town centre, we agree with the area identified and believe it will help upkeep the hard work of current government initiatives being used by Police. It will also uphold the work of Town JAGs in the prevention of crime and disorder and the safety work around VAWG.'

We do however wish to address that there is no enforcement of the SSA. Any new application is to only consider addressing the concerns around the licensing objectives and not specifically address them. This leaves the policy around SSI rather ambiguous about the applicant addressing the concerns. Police will likely object to most applications where the risk is higher in the SSA. Therefore, more need to go to Subcommittee hearings where the policy could rule these concerns out upfront and foremost.

Whilst each application is based on its own merits there are concerns in the NTE that the policy needs to address. We understand that one LNR licence for a Kebab shop will be different to a LNR restaurant but there needs to be enforceable adjustments to each within the policy.

Could conditions be included within the policy outlining a minimum requirement not just a minimum consideration?'



Epsom Hotspots

Anti-Social Behaviour and Serious Violence, 2024/25 and 2025/26

Please note that data is taken from analysis undertaken for the hotspot policing programme, as well as bespoke analysis for ancillary areas on request. Geographical data accuracy is reliant on technology which may not always perform with 100% accuracy and, as such, small volumes of data may be missing.

ASB

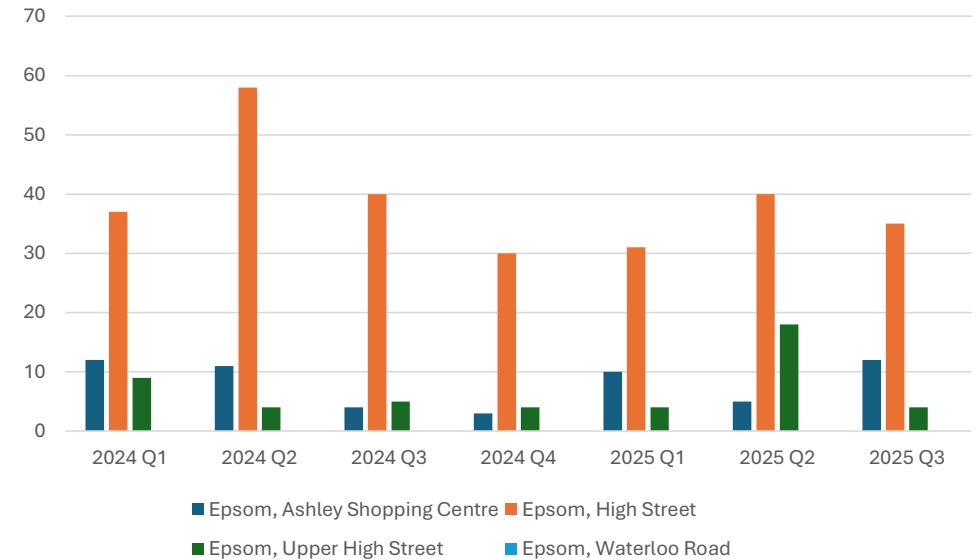
The majority of ASB incidents within Epsom town centre continues to be within the High Street hotspot.

The overall pattern of ASB in Epsom follows the force-wide trend whereby the highest number of incidents takes place within Q2 both years.

Of the three types of ASB – Nuisance, Personal and Environmental – Nuisance ASB is by far the most prevalent within the Epsom area. The proportions of these three incidents fall in line with those across all Surrey hotspots, except in Epsom Upper High Street. This area has a far higher proportion of Personal ASB incidents than average.

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ASB in Epsom



Serious Violence

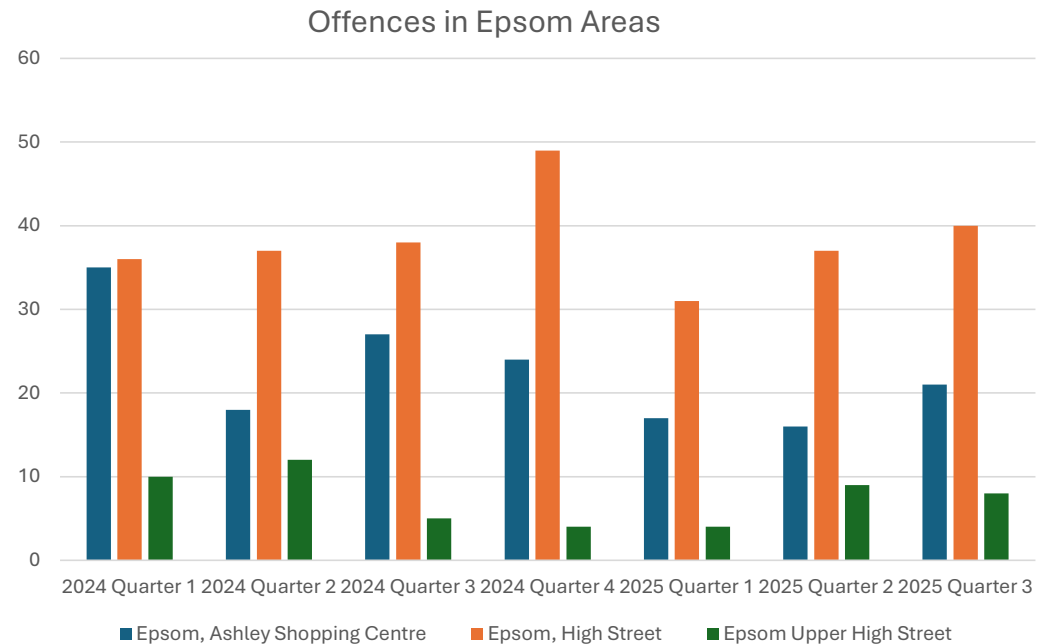
The levels of serious violence incidents* in the relevant Epsom areas have remained broadly consistent through 2024/25 and 2025/26.

In addition, there is a mild downward trend in incidents in the Ashley Shopping Centre hotspot, from the peak of 35 incidents (0.39/day) in Q1 2024.

Data from the most recent quarter (Oct-Dec 2025) suggests that 70% of all incidents occur between 6pm and 4pm.

A quarter of all incidents between 1 October and 31 December 2025 were flagged as having some relation to a licenced premises. In the Ashley Centre hotspot, 14 of the 21 incidents had this flag. Further research would be required to determine whether this pattern is repeated over the full time period.

*Crimes within this category measured for evaluation include assault with and without injury, robbery, threats to kill, weapons offences and sexual offences. For a full list please contact the analyst.



Hotspot re-evaluation

“Please advise whether analysis of the updated data indicates that the areas previously identified as hotspots within Epsom (High Street and Ashley Centre) continue to have significantly higher levels of ASB and violent crime, or whether these areas have significantly reduced or increased in area, using the same criteria as applied when identify the Epsom hotspots for Operation Chariot. If it is no possible to apply the same criteria as for Operation Chariot, please provide data using as similar methods as possible, and if possible identify any known differences in criteria used.”

The geographic boundaries of the two Epsom hotspots have not changed, as refreshed density analysis shows that these locations have significantly higher numbers of incidents than the surrounding areas. The levels of incidents within these hotspots continues to meet the overall criteria for inclusion in the Op Chariot programme.

In terms of evaluating crime levels within these areas, it is not possible to look at reduction alone when conducting a re-evaluation. This is because increased patrolling in an area can lead to an increase in the number of incidents recorded, due to:

- Increased detection
- Increased reporting by members of the public
- Increased incidents of assault on officers, which is recorded as part of the serious violence category

In the past two years Epsom has benefitted from a number of initiatives, including Op Chariot and the Safe Streets programmes, which will likely have contributed to the above.

Over the most recent reporting periods, 2024/25 and 2025/26, Epsom hotspots have performed similarly to other hotspots within Surrey.



Review of Alcohol Related Hospital Admissions and 999 Call-Outs

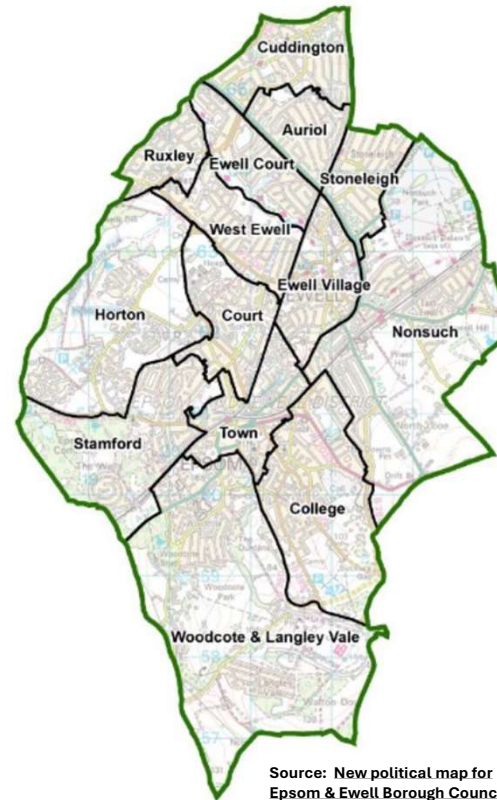
Focus Area: Epsom and Ewell

September 2024

Key Points for Epsom and Ewell

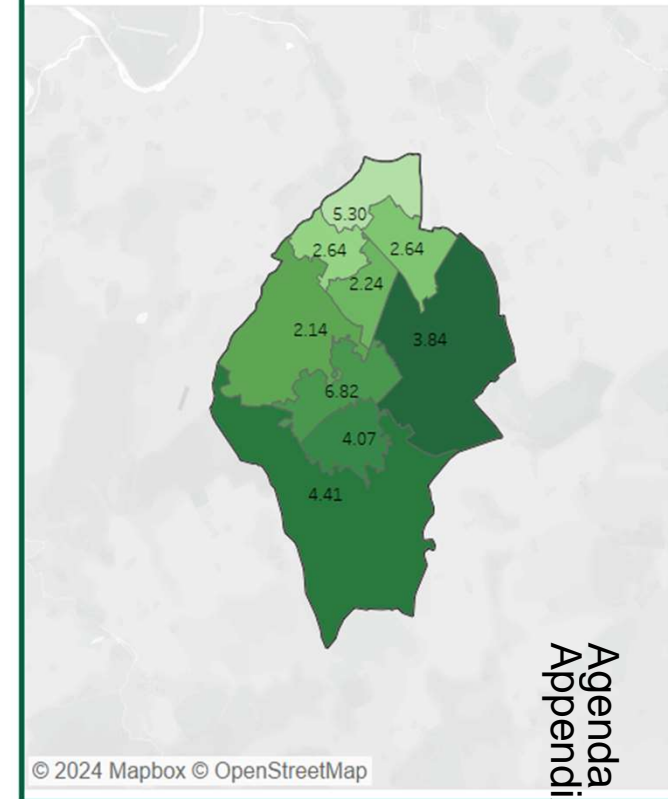
- The alcohol related 999 call-outs provided low numbers with Epsom and Ewell accounting for 15% of the total for Surrey.
- The 999 call-outs for Epsom and Ewell are mainly for the 51-70 years old age band whereas the admissions span over those aged 51-90 years old.
- The hospital alcohol related admissions data provided was based on the narrow measure – this is where the primary diagnosis is an alcohol related condition. Epsom and Ewell represented 6% of the total for Surrey.
- Two hotspots for serious violence for Epsom and Ewell have been identified within the Town area.
- Epsom North and Epsom Town have the highest percentage per population for alcohol related admissions. This correlates with the serious violence hotspot areas and town centre licensing areas within Epsom and Ewell.

Epsom and Ewell Map



Source: New political map for Epsom & Ewell Borough Council | Epsom and Ewell Borough Council (epsom-ewell.gov.uk)

2023/24 Admissions E&E % of Population

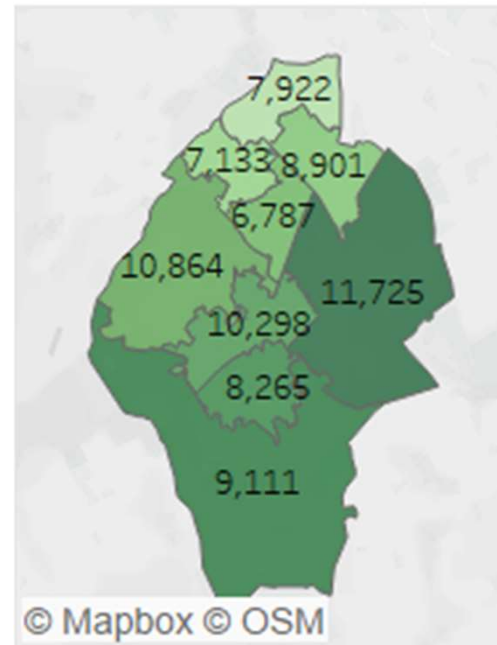


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Key Points for Epsom and Ewell

- Epsom North saw an increase in hospital admissions during 2023/24 compared to previous years. Against the average for previous years there were 185 more admissions, and they were higher than the average for Males.
- Epsom Town saw a decrease against the average on previous years, with 100 fewer admissions.
- Ruxley Lane and Horton & Manor Park saw lower admissions compared to the average from previous years.
- The gender split for admissions and 999 calls was higher for males. 999 call-outs were 85% compared to 3% females (39/825 are unknown). The differences in hospital admissions wasn't as big with 58% male compared to 41% female (96/20,537 unknown).

Epsom and Ewell Map Population Overview



ONS Data based on 2021 MSOA

Table to show latest full year of data – 2023/2024 - against averages from the periods 2018 to 2022

Epsom & Ewell Areas	All		Female		Male	
	April 23 - March 24	Average for Years April 18 - March 23	April 23 - March 24	Average for Years April 18 - March 23	April 23 - March 24	Average for Years April 18 - March 23
Worcester Park West	420	398	175	157	245	240
Ruxley Lane	188	273	64	116	124	157
Stoneleigh & Auriol	235	290	55	123	180	165
West Ewell	152	185	56	80	96	105
Horton & Manor Park	232	315	116	114	116	202
Epsom North	702	517	216	221	486	350
Epsom Town	336	436	128	142	208	204
Epsom Downs & Common	402	347	150	162	252	185
Ewell East	450	512	192	258	258	257
Total	3117	3236	1152	1372	1965	1864

Summary of Alcohol Hospital Admissions and 999 Calls - Focus on Epsom and Ewell



Overview for Surrey

Admissions	340,670
SECAMB	5,615

Overview for Epsom & Ewell

Admissions	6% of All Surrey	20,537
SECAMB	15% of All Surrey	825

Objective

Provide an overview and assessment of alcohol related ambulance call-outs and hospital admissions within the Epsom and Ewell boundaries to inform a Cumulative Impact Assessment (CIA) around the licensing of alcohol premises in this area.

Datasets

- Data has been provided from Surrey Heartlands on 999 Ambulance calls and Hospital Admissions for Surrey. The 999 calls cover the years 2019 to August 2024 and the Admissions from 2018 to August 2024. Only full years have been included in this summary and the hospital data is based on the narrow measures in order to identify any major issues linked to alcohol.
- Population figures are based on the 2021 ONS dataset.
- Note no information was received for MSOA 006 for either dataset.

Highlights

Age related admissions data is comparable with the rest of Surrey, with slightly less 41-50 year olds presenting at hospital. Ambulance 999 calls were higher for the 51-70 year old ages (70% compared to 30%), whilst 31-50 year olds were lower (9% compared to 27% for the whole of Surrey).

There were no 999 call outs for under 21 year olds in Epsom and Ewell. 8% of the total Surrey hospital admissions for under 21 year olds were from Epsom and Ewell.

Males account for 58% of the total admissions for Surrey, which is the same for Epsom and Ewell for Admissions. The 999 calls dealt with 25% of males in Surrey, which was less than the 51% for Epsom and Ewell. Women ambulance call outs only accounted for 3% in Epsom and Ewell, with admissions being at 41% for females.

The gender was not provided in 19 of the hospital admissions and 96 of the 999 call outs.

Hospital admissions in Epsom and Ewell have remained around 5% of the total for Surrey since 2020. The previous two years were around 7%. In 2019/20 saw a slight increase for Epsom and Ewell admissions (19%), other years were between 4% and 16%.

Ambulance call outs saw a decline in Epsom and Ewell between 2021/22 to 2022/23 with rates at 14% and 5%. It went up to 26% in 2023/24. The highest remained in 2019/20 with 45%.

Summary of Alcohol Hospital Admissions and 999 Calls – Focus on Epsom and Ewell



- This data shows all the combined years from 2018 to August 2024.
- Epsom Town saw the highest numbers for both admissions and 999 call-outs.
- The age ranges from 41 onwards had the higher number of alcohol related admissions.
- Ewell East had a very large number of admissions for 81-90 year olds.
- 999 call-outs were the highest for 51-70 year old range.

Admissions and 999 Call-Outs by Area and Age Range

Age Ranges	Admissions	SECAMB
0-4	25	0
5-12	20	0
13-15	119	0
16-17	131	0
18-20	253	0
21-30	896	12
31-40	1084	0
41-50	1527	74
51-60	3292	374
61-70	3536	752
71-80	3668	61
81-90	4291	0
90+	1695	0
Unknown	0	96
Total	20537	825

Epsom & Ewell Areas	999 Call-Outs						Total
	Age Ranges						
	21-30	41-50	51-60	61-70	71-80	Unknown	
Worcester Park West					25		25
Ruxley Lane						4	4
Stoneleigh & Auriol						10	10
West Ewell						12	12
Horton & Manor Park			4			4	8
Epsom North					36	18	54
Epsom Town		32	364	196		36	628
Epsom Downs & Common	12						12
Ewell East		42	6	12		12	72
Total	12	74	374	208	61	96	825

Epsom & Ewell Areas	Hospital Admissions													Total
	Age Ranges													
	0-4	5-12	13-15	16-17	18-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71-80	81-90	90+	
Worcester Park West	5		10		5	110	70	155	530	440	515	550	150	2540
Ruxley Lane	12		4		8	128	252	148	376	332	172	168	56	1656
Stoneleigh & Auriol			15	15	40	80	60	110	190	280	365	495	135	1785
West Ewell			12	4	24	44	60	116	196	96	232	256	88	1128
Horton & Manor Park	8		12	12	16	84	140	196	464	436	272	200	100	1940
Epsom North			30	30	90	162	156	282	702	624	798	612	174	3780
Epsom Town		8	12	16	28	72	160	232	288	308	324	528	174	3248
Epsom Downs & Common		12	12	48	30	90	78	96	210	498	402	558	180	2232
Ewell East			12	6	12	126	108	192	336	522	588	924	408	3228
Total	25	20	119	131	253	896	1084	1527	3292	3536	3668	4291	1695	20537

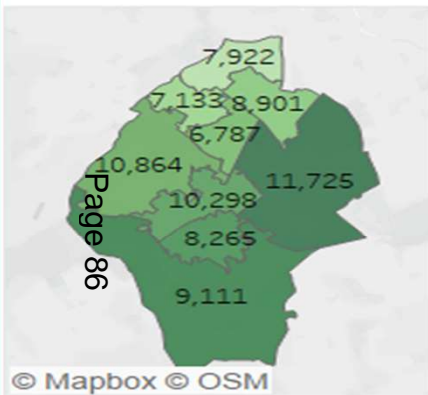
Summary of Alcohol Hospital Admissions and 999 Calls - Focus on Epsom and Ewell



Overview where alcohol has been deemed to be a contributory factor

Overview for Epsom and Ewell

Population Overview

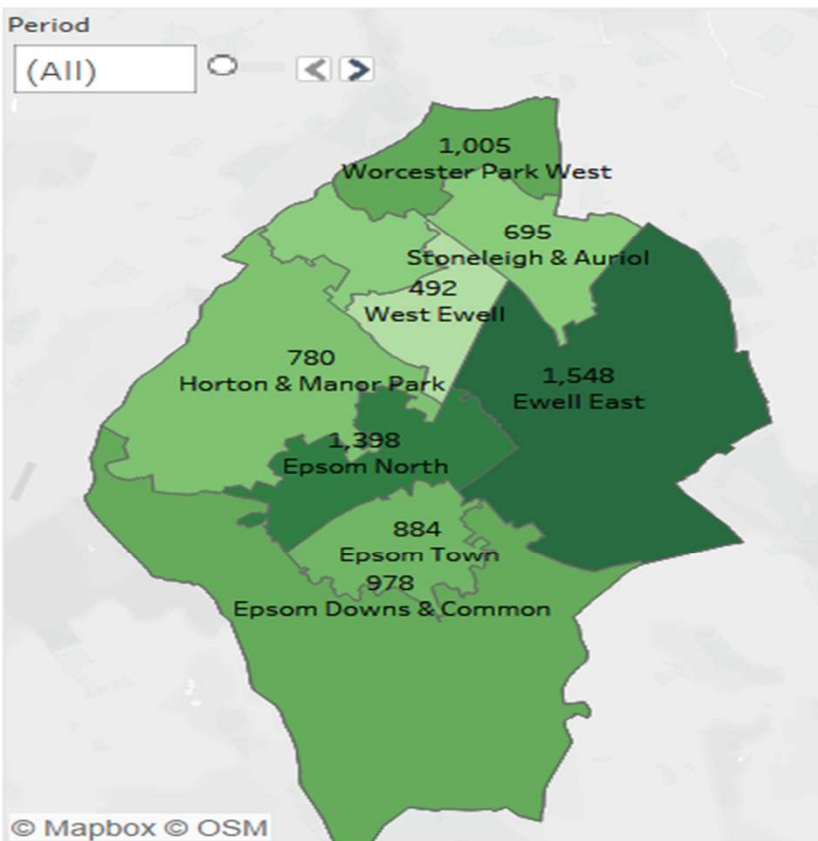


© Mapbox © OSM
ONS Data based on 2021 MSOA

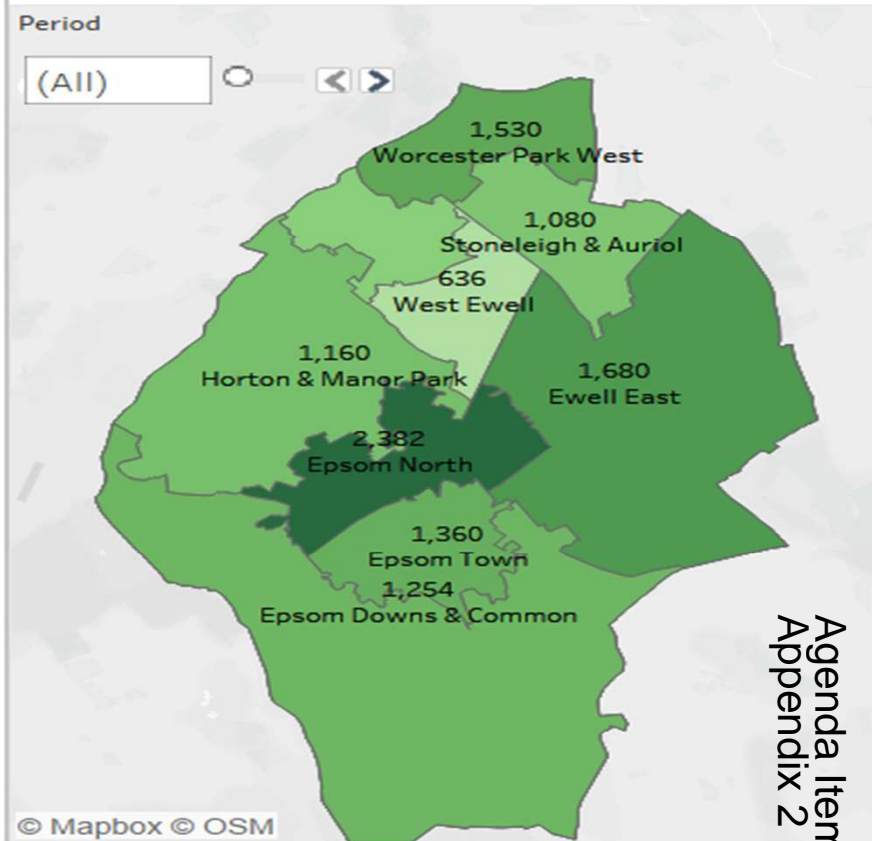
Year Comparison against Average

Epsom & Ewell Areas	All		Female		Male	
	April 23 - March 24	Average for Years April 18 - March 23	April 23 - March 24	Average for Years April 18 - March 23	April 23 - March 24	Average for Years April 18 - March 23
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Ewell East	450	512	192	258	258	254
Total	3117	3236	1152	1372	1965	1864

Admissions - Female



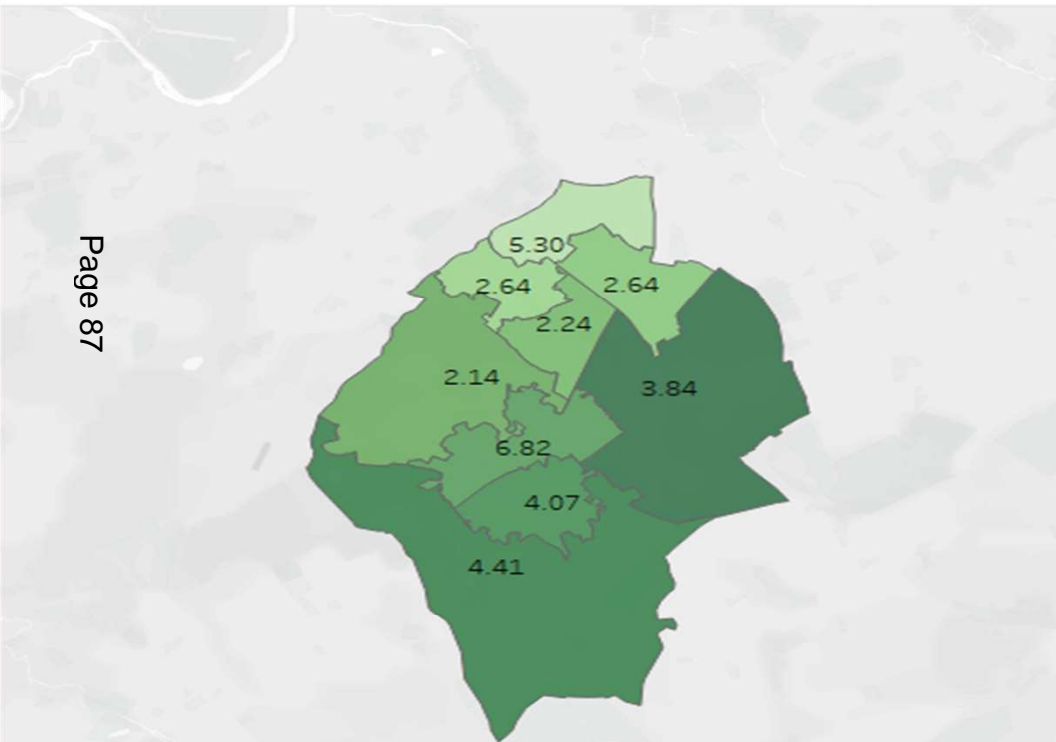
Admissions - Male



Summary of Alcohol Hospital Admissions and 999 Calls - Focus on Epsom and Ewell

Percentage of Alcohol Related Admissions and Call-Outs by Population

2023/24 Admissions E&E % of Population

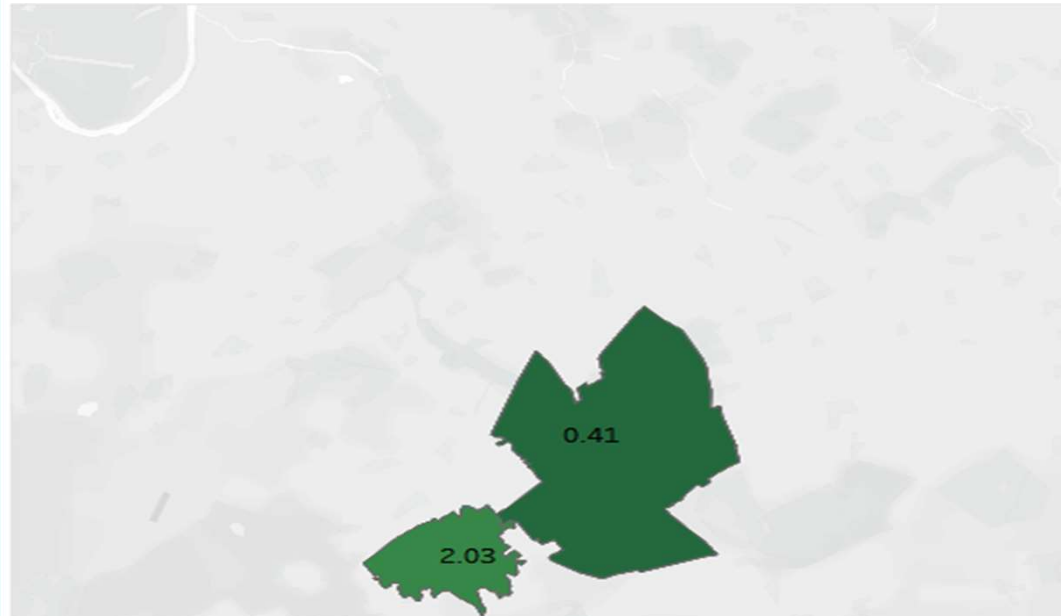


2021 ONS Data against the latest full year dataset.

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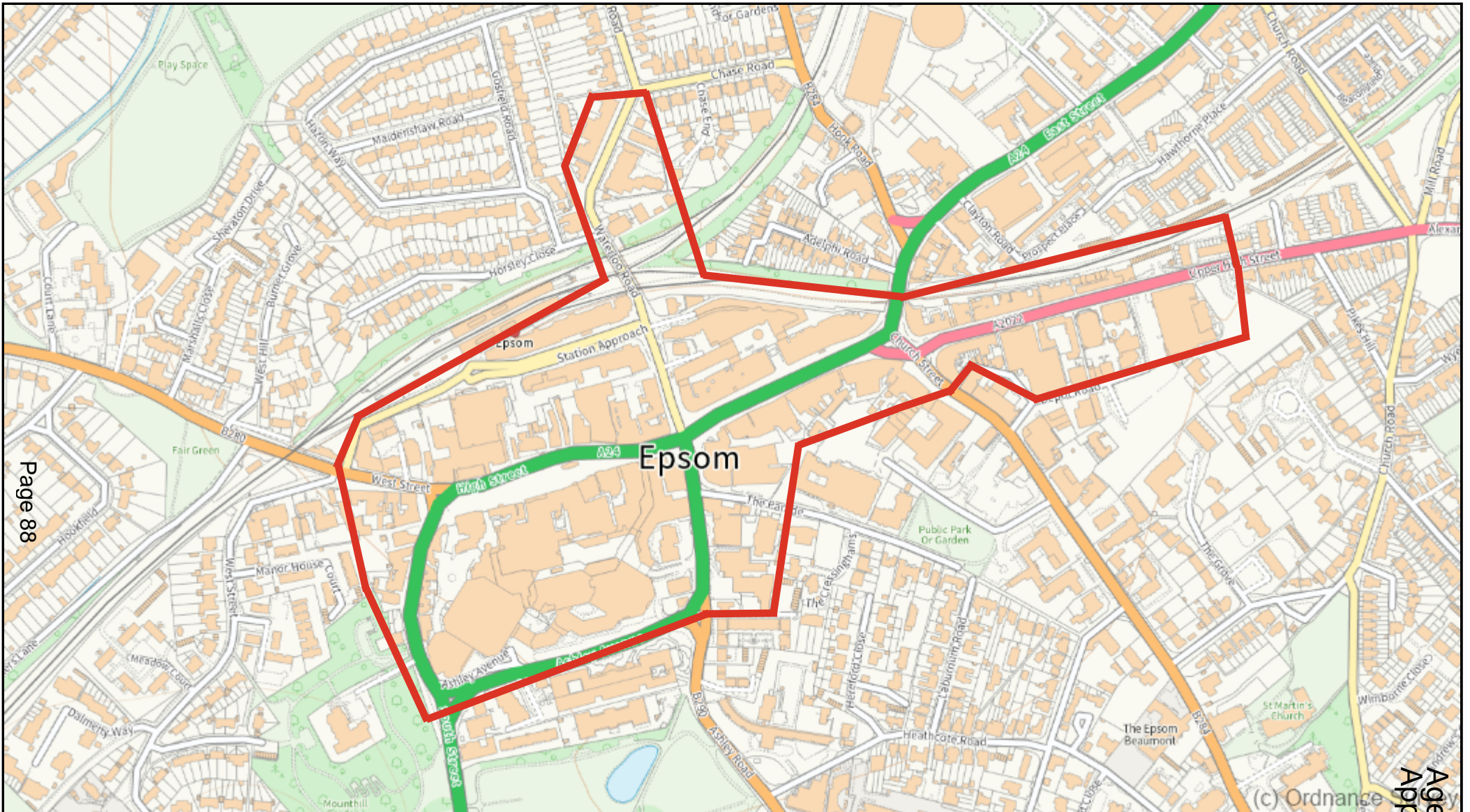
2023/24 SECAMB E&E % of Population



2021 ONS Data against the latest full year dataset.

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Agenda Item 4
Appendix 2



Enter map title

Appendix 5 Special Stress Area map

N Scale: 1:4961

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(c) Ordnance Survey



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Appendix 6 – Licensing Best Practice Measures for consideration within the Special Stress area

Matters that would normally be expected in operating schedules:

- the adoption of a Challenge 25 age verification policy with acceptable proof of ID
- all off sales to be made in sealed containers for consumption away from the premises
- a smoking policy which includes an assessment of noise and litter created by premises users
- the use of plastic or polycarbonate drinking vessels and containers, especially in outside areas or after specified hours
- a policy in relation to searching customers and for drugs, weapons, seized or lost and found property
- use of a refusals book for registering attempts to buy alcohol by under-age persons or refusals to those intoxicated
- the installation of a digital CCTV system by liaison with, and to a standard approved by, Surrey Police
- policies for dispersal of customers considering the potential effect of the premises on dispersal arrangements from other licensed premises or the cumulative impact in the area. This may include signage regarding taxi services' telephone numbers and advice to respect neighbours and minimize noise.
- Incident and refusals log books
- ['Ask for Angela'](#) training for all staff

Items to which positive consideration would be given:

- membership of Pubwatch, or similar scheme
- regular training and reminders for staff in respect of licensing legislation, policies and procedures; records of which should be properly recorded and available for inspection
- records of regular checks of all parts of the premises in relation to drug use
- systems in place to ensure details of barred clients are exchanged with other operators
- giving an agreed minimum notice of special events (screening of major sports events, birthday parties, adult entertainment, etc.) to relevant authorities and use of appropriate additional measures at such events

Recommend best practice for both on and off premises

- Staff must be aware of the risk of the problem of proxy sales and offer assistance to responsible authorities to deter offences
- Signage on premises should set out legal duties
- Voluntary restriction of high strength alcohol – operating schedules may be used to limit high ABV beers and ciders
- Staff training – in addition to personal licence holders training, staff must be adequately trained for duties
- Signage to deter proxy sales

TABLE OF DELEGATIONS OF LICENSING FUNCTIONS

MATTER TO BE DEALT WITH	FULL COMMITTEE	SUB-COMMITTEE	OFFICERS
Application for personal licence		If a representation made	If no representation made
Application for personal licence, with unspent convictions		All cases	
Application for premises licence/club premises certificate		If a representation made	If no representation made
Application for provisional statement		If a representation made	If no representation made
Application to vary premises licence/club premises certificate		If a representation made	If no representation made
Application to vary designated premises supervisor		If a Police representation	All other cases
Request to be removed as designated premises supervisor			All cases
Application for transfer of premises licence		If a Police representation	All other cases
Application for Interim Authorities		If a Police representation	All other cases
Application to review premises licence/club premises certificate		All cases	
Decision on whether a complaint is irrelevant, frivolous, vexatious, repetitious, in the vicinity etc			All cases
Decision to object when local authority is a consultee and not the relevant Authority considering the application		All cases	
Determination of a Police representation to a temporary event notices		All cases	
Issue Counter Notices where the limitations relating to temporary event notices are exceeded.			All cases
Consider and determine applications for minor variations			All cases

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