



# Pavement Licensing Policy

Business & Planning Act  
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## Document Approvals

Each revision requires the following approvals:

Sponsor Approval		Name	Date
Chief Legal Officer			

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## 1. Introduction

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

The Levelling Up and Regeneration Act 2023 makes permanent the provisions set out in the Business and Planning Act (BPA) 2020 that streamlined the process to allow businesses to secure these licences quickly. Licences that are deemed to have been granted, should remain in place for such period as the local authority may specify in the licence, with a maximum limit of two years.

Existing licences with no end date are extended to 2 years from the commencement date. Where a pavement licence is granted, clear access routes on the highway will need to be maintained, taking into account the needs of all users, including disabled people.

~~To help the hospitality industry recover from the effect of the Covid-19 lockdown, the Government introduced the Business and Planning Act 2020 to promote economic recovery and growth. This Act created a temporary fast-track process for premises serving food and drink such as bars, restaurants and pubs to obtain a “pavement licence”, for the placement of removable furniture such as tables and chairs on the pavement outside their premise. The Act temporarily relaxed planning and licensing laws, (including the automatic extensions to alcohol licences that only allowed for the consumption of alcohol on the premises to allow for off-sales) to make it easier for them to seat and serve customers outdoors, enabling these businesses to maximise their capacity whilst allowing social distancing.~~

~~To ensure that these temporary measures did not unreasonably impact on local residents and other businesses the Council agreed a Pavement Licensing policy from September 2020. Since this time the policy has worked well, and so following the decision of the Government to extend the Business and Planning Act 2020 to September 2023 the Council has decided to retain the original policy with no changes other than to extend its operation to September 2023.~~

~~Normally, tables and chairs permissions are granted as Pavement licences by Surrey County Council, the Highways Authority, under Part 7A of the Highways Act 1980. The fee varies between local authorities and there is a time-consuming 28 day consultation period.~~

~~The new temporary measure places a cap on the application fee for businesses, and introduces a new 14 day determination period, ensuring that businesses can obtain licences in a timely and cost effective manner aiding to their financial recovery.~~

## 2. Scope of this policy

-In processing and determining application the Council will have regard to the guidance published by the Government on Pavement Licensing. This policy will not seek to duplicate this guidance

2.1 — Definition of pavement licence

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

## ~~2.2 — Eligible Businesses~~

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

~~A licence permits the business to use furniture placed on the highway to sell or serve food or drink and/or allow it to be used by people for consumption of food or drink supplied from, or in connection with the use of the premises.~~

## ~~2.3 — Eligible Locations~~

~~Licences can only be granted in respect of highways listed in section 115A(1) Highways Act 1980.~~

~~Generally, these are footpaths restricted to pedestrians or are roads and places to which vehicle access is restricted or prohibited. Highways maintained by Network Rail or over the Crown land are exempt (so a licence cannot be granted).~~

## ~~2.3 — Type of furniture permitted~~

~~The furniture which may be used is:~~

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

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

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

## ~~2.4 — Planning Permission~~

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

## **3. Application and Determination of Pavement Licences**

### 3.1 Submission of the Application

An application for a Pavement Licence must be made to the Council, and the following will be required to be submitted with the application:

- a completed Application Form
- the required fee ~~of £100~~(£500 for first time applications and £350 for renewals), paid by credit or debit card (either prior to submission or on receipt of application)
- a plan showing the location of the premises shown by a red line, so the application site can be clearly identified
- a plan clearly showing the proposed area covered by the licence in relation to the highway, if not to scale, with measurements clearly shown. The plan must show the positions and number of the proposed tables and chairs, together with any other items that the applicant wishes to place on the highway. The plan shall include clear measurements of, for example, pathway width/length, building width and any other fixed item in the proposed area.
- ~~a risk assessment demonstrating how the applicant will manage social distancing and the conflict between pedestrians using the footway, those using the tables and those queuing to access the premises;~~
- the proposed days of the week on which, and the times of day between which, it is proposed to put furniture on the highway,
- the proposed duration of the licence (for e.g. 3 months, 6 months, ~~or~~ a year or two years);
- evidence of the right to occupy the premises (e.g. the lease);
- photos or brochures showing the proposed type of furniture and information on potential siting of it within the area applied for;
- (if applicable) reference of existing pavement licence currently under consideration by the local authority;
- evidence that the applicant has met the requirement to give notice of the application (for example photographs of the notice outside the premises and of the notice itself);
- a copy of a current certificate of insurance that covers the activity for third party and public liability risks, to a minimum value of £10 million, and
- any other evidence needed to demonstrate how the Council's local conditions, and any national conditions will be satisfied.

### ~~3.2~~ Fees

~~The fee for applying for a licence under the new process is set locally, but is capped at £100. The Council has determined that the fee for applications will be £100 but will not make a charge for renewal of the application provided the terms of the application is identical to the previous licence.~~

~~Application fees must accompany the application in order for the application to be considered valid and for the consultation period to commence.~~

~~The fee is an 'application' fee for the processing of the application. The fee will not be refunded if the application is withdrawn, refused or if a licence is surrendered or revoked before expiration.~~

### ~~3.3~~3.2 Consultation

Applications are consulted upon for ~~7~~14 days, starting with the day after the day on which a valid application was made to the Council.

The Council will publish details of the application on its website at [www.epsom-ewell.gov.uk](http://www.epsom-ewell.gov.uk)

The Council is required by law to consult with the Highways Authority. In addition, to ensure that there are no detrimental effects from the application the Council will consult with:

- Surrey Police

- Surrey Fire & Rescue Service
- ~~Epsom & Ewell Borough Council's Covid 19 Team~~
- Epsom & Ewell Borough Council's Operational Services Department (Market Place applications only)
- Epsom & Ewell Borough Council's Planning Department
- The appropriate Local Ward Councillor(s)
- Swail House

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

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

### 3.4 Site Notice

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

The Site Notice must:

- state that the application has been made and the date on which it was made;
- state the statutory provisions under which the application is made;
- state the address of the premises and name of the business;
- describe the proposed use of the furniture;
- indicate that representations relating to the application may be made to the Council during the public consultation period and when that period comes to an end;
- state the Council's website where the application and any accompanying material can be viewed during the consultation period;
- state the address to which representations should be sent during the consultation period; and
- the end date of the consultation (~~7~~14 days starting the day after the application is submitted to the authority).

A template Site Notice is shown as Appendix 1.

### 3.5 Site Assessment

~~When determining applications the Council will take into account the matters recommended in the Government guidance on Pavement Licensing. The following matters will be taken into account by the Council in considering the suitability of the proposed application:~~

- ~~public health and safety — for example, ensuring that users conform with latest guidance on social distancing and any reasonable crowd management measures needed as a result of a licence being granted and businesses reopening;~~
- ~~public amenity — will the proposed use create nuisance to neighbouring occupiers by generating anti-social behaviour, excessive noise and litter; and~~

- ~~• accessibility – taking a proportionate approach to considering the nature of the site in relation to which the application for a licence is made, taking account of:~~
- ~~▪ any other temporary measures in place that may be relevant to the proposal, for example, the reallocation of road space. This could include pedestrianised streets and any subsequent reallocation of this space to vehicles,~~
- ~~▪ whether there are other permanent street furniture or structures in place on the footway that already reduce access,~~
- ~~▪ the impact of access and egress to the premises ○ the impact on any neighbouring premises~~
- ~~▪ the recommended minimum footway widths and distances required for access by mobility impaired and visually impaired people as set out in Section 3.1 of Inclusive Mobility, and~~
- ~~▪ other users of the space, for example if there are high levels of pedestrian or cycle movements.~~

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

### 3.6 Determination

Once the information is submitted to the local authority, the authority has 28 days from the day after the application is made (excluding public holidays) to consult on and determine the application. This consists of 14 calendar days for public consultation, and then 14 calendar days to consider and determine the application after the consultation.

If the local authority does not determine the application within the 14-day determination period, the application will be deemed to have been granted subject to the local conditions published on our website before the application was submitted.

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

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

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

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

### 3.7 Approval of Applications

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



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

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

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

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

### 3.8 Licence Duration

If the Council determines an application before the end of the determination period (which is 7-14 days, beginning with the first day after the end of the public consultation period, excluding public holidays) the duration of the licence will be specified, subject to a minimum duration of 3 months.

~~The Council The expectation from the Government is that local authorities will normally grant licences for the maximum 2 years 12 months or more unless there are good reasons for granting a licence for a shorter period, such as plans for future changes in use of road space. As such, the Council will normally grant applications until 30 September 2023~~

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

~~A licence granted or deemed to be granted will not be valid beyond 30 September 2023.~~

### 3.9 Refusal of Applications

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

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

## 4. Conditions

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

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

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

## 5. Enforcement

~~Please refer to The Government Guidance on Pavement Licensing explains for the grounds under which a local authority may consider enforcement action. In determining whether enforcement action is necessary the Council will have regard to the Government Guidance, in combination with its own Enforcement Policy~~

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

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

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

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

~~1. For breach of condition, (whether or not a remediation notice has been issued) or~~

~~2. Where:~~

- ~~• There are risks to public health or safety — for example by encouraging users to breach government guidance on social distancing by placing tables and chairs too close together;~~
- ~~• the highway is being obstructed (other than by anything permitted by the licence);~~
- ~~• there is anti-social behaviour or public nuisance — for example, the use is increasing the amount of noise generated late at night or litter is not being cleaned up;~~
- ~~• it comes to light that the applicant provided false or misleading statements in their application — for example they are operating a stall selling hot food and had applied for tables and chairs on which drinks could be consumed; or~~
- ~~• the applicant did not comply with the requirement to affix the notice to notify the public for the relevant period.~~

~~3. The Council may also revoke the licence where all or any part of the area of the relevant highway to which the licence relates has become unsuitable for any purpose for which the licence was granted or deemed to be granted. For example, the licensed area (or road adjacent) is no longer to be pedestrianised. The Council will give reasons where these powers are used.~~

## 6. Policy Review Procedures

~~This Policy covers the Temporary Permissions for Pavement Licences under the Business and Planning Act 2020, which are scheduled to expire on 30 September 2023.~~

~~This Policy will be reviewed from time to time should changes occur in relevant legislation, the nature of Pavement licences generally Government Guidance, relevant social distancing measures or as a result of local considerations within the Borough.~~



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

**[Section 2\*] of the Business and Planning Act 2020.**

I/We *(name of applicant)*,

do hereby give notice that on *(date of application)* [I/we] have applied to Epsom & ~~Borough~~ **Ewell Borough** Council for a 'Pavement Licence' at:

*(postal address of premises)*

known as

*(name premises known by)*

The application is for:

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

Any person wishing to make representations to this application may do so by writing, by email to [licensing@epsom-ewell.gov.uk](mailto:licensing@epsom-ewell.gov.uk)

by: (last date for representations being the date ~~7~~ **14** days after the date the application is submitted to the local authority (excluding public holidays))

The application details can be viewed on the Council's website **[www.epsom-ewell.gov.uk](http://www.epsom-ewell.gov.uk)**.

~~Signed by the Applicant~~ .....

Dated *(date the notice was placed - which placed which must be the same date as the date of application)*



## BUSINESS AND PLANNING ACT – APPLICATION FOR THE GRANT OF A PAVEMENT LICENCE

APPLICANT DETAILS		
Title:	First name(s):	Surname:
Postal Address:		
Phone (Business):	Phone (Mobile):	
e-mail address:		
Date of Birth:	NI number:	

BUSINESS PREMISES DETAILS	
Trading Name:	
Postal Address:	
Which of the following is the above premises used for? (please tick one)	
Use as a public house, wine bar or other drinking establishment	
Other use for the sale of food or drink for consumption on or off the premises	
Both of the above uses	

## RIGHT TO OCCUPY THE PREMISES

If the premises does not currently hold a licence under the Licensing Act 2003, please detail the lease/rental arrangements or supply a copy of the agreement.

## AREA OF HIGHWAY PROPOSED TO BE USED

Please provide a description of the area of the highway to which this application relates: **(You must submit a plan showing the location of the premises shown by a red line, so the application site can be clearly identified. The plan must clearly show the proposed area covered by the licence in relation to the highway, if not to scale, with measurements clearly shown. The plan must show the positions and number of the proposed tables and chairs, together with any other items that the applicant wishes to place on the highway. The plan shall include clear measurements of, for example, pathway width/length, building width and any other fixed item in the proposed area).**

## ~~SOCIAL DISTANCING~~

~~Please details how you will manage social distancing and the conflict between pedestrians using the footway, those using the tables and those queuing to access the premises. You may provide a separate risk assessment with this application. Guidance is available at [COVID-19 Secure: safer public places guidance](#).~~

## RELEVANT PURPOSE THE APPLICATION RELATES TO:

Which of the following relevant purposes do you wish to put furniture on the highway for? **Tick one**

To sell or serve food or drink supplied from, or in connection with relevant use of, the premises	
For the purpose of consuming food or drink supplied from, or in connection with relevant use of, the premises	
Both of the above purposes	

**DATE APPLICATION IS MADE****DAYS AND TIMES**

During what times do you propose to place furniture on the highway on each of the following days:

Please use the 24hr clock.

Mondays	To	Fridays	to
Tuesdays	To	Saturdays	to
Wednesdays	To	Sundays	to
Thursdays	To		

**DURATION OF LICENCE**

Please specify the duration of licence you are seeking. This can be for a period of ~~3 months or until 30 September 2023~~ up to 2 years.

**FURNITURE TO BE PLACED ON THE HIGHWAY**

Please provide a description and numbers of the furniture you proposed to place on the highway, and include photographs with this application.

**ADVERTISEMENT OF APPLICATION**

Please detail where the notice has been displayed on the premises, and the date the notice was first displayed. A photograph of the notice must be submitted with this application.

## DECLARATIONS BY APPLICANT

I understand that I am required to give notice of my application in accordance with the requirements of the Business and Planning Act 2020 and that failing to do so will lead to the revocation of any licence granted.

I understand I must hold and maintain public liability insurance up to a value of £10million.

I understand my application will not be considered to be complete until all the required documents and information have been provided and the application fee of £5400 has been paid unless the application is for renewal of an identical licence **when the fee will be £350**(payment will be taken prior to or on receipt of the application).

I understand that the application fee paid is non-refundable if my application is refused or if any licence granted is subsequently surrendered or revoked.

I understand that the Authority is under a duty to protect the public funds it administers, and to this end may use the information I have provided on this form for the prevention and detection of fraud. I understand that it may also share this information with other bodies responsible for auditing or administering public funds for these purposes.

I declare that the information given above is true to the best of my knowledge and that I have not wilfully omitted any necessary material. I understand that if there are any wilful omissions, or incorrect statements made, my application may be refused without further consideration or, if a licence has been issued, it may be liable to revocation.

I confirm I have the right to remain and work in the United Kingdom

I understand that the Authority is collecting my data for the purposes described on this form and will not be used for any other purpose, or passed on to any other body, except as required by law, without my consent.

Applicant's Signature:

Date:

Please return this form with all relevant documents to [licensing@epsom-ewell.gov.uk](mailto:licensing@epsom-ewell.gov.uk)





## BUSINESS AND PLANNING ACT - Standard Pavement Licence Conditions

1. Permission to operate a pavement licence does not imply an exclusive right to the area of public highway. The licence holder must be aware that Epsom & Ewell Borough Council and others (e.g. police, highways authority, statutory undertakers) will need access at various times (including emergencies) for maintenance, installation, special events, improvements etc or any other reasonable cause and it is a condition of this licence to provide such access. This may mean that the pavement licence will need to cease operating and/or be removed for a period of time. On these occasions there would be no compensation for loss of business.
2. The licence holder must hold Public Liability Insurance for the operation of the Pavement Licence. This must indemnify Epsom & Ewell Borough Council and Surrey County Council against all claims for injury, damage or loss to users of the public highway, arising from the use of the highway for the permitted purpose. The minimum level of indemnity must be £10 million in respect of any one incident. Evidence of the insurance must be provided to the Council on request.
3. The licensee is responsible for ensuring that the conditions of the licence and any other necessary permissions and regulations are adhered to. ~~The Licence holder is toto the licence authorises the~~ use the highway solely for the purpose of the licence ~~in line with the provisions of this licence~~ and for no other purpose whatsoever.
4. Epsom & Ewell Borough Council reserves the right to revoke this licence at any time if any of the conditions are not fulfilled and maintained.
5. Tables and chairs must not be placed in position outside of the permitted times stated on the licence. When the licence is not in use, all tables and chairs and other furniture must be stored securely inside a premises away from the highway.
6. Epsom & Ewell Borough Council and/or Surrey County Council are empowered following the service of the appropriate statutory notice, to remove and store or dispose of furniture from the highway, at the cost of the licensee, if it is left there outside the permitted hours, or should any conditions of the licence be ignored. The Council will not be responsible for its safekeeping.
7. An unimpeded pedestrian route must be maintained at all times for people wishing to use the footway as per the National Licence Conditions.
8. The method of marking the boundary of the licensed area must be agreed between the licence holder and the Licensing Department. Whatever method is agreed a 2 metre clear walkway must be maintained for the use of pedestrians.

9. Emergency routes to the premises and adjacent buildings must not be obstructed by the operation involved in the Pavement Licence, which should not, unless otherwise agreed, extend beyond the width of the premises frontage.
10. Tables and chairs should be of an approved type and should be kept in a good state of repair. Furniture should be placed so as not to obstruct driver's sightlines, or road traffic signs. Placement of tables and chairs must allow pedestrians to use the footway parallel to the frontage of the premises. Care should be taken in the use of hanging baskets, awnings, protruding umbrellas etc. Alternative items may not be used without first seeking the written authority of the Council. ~~Patio heaters must not be used.~~ Where umbrellas are used they must be at a minimum height of 2 metres.
- ~~11. Any furniture used must be arranged to comply with any Government Guidance including around Covid-19 and social distancing.~~
- ~~12.11.~~ All potential obstructions must be removed from the public highway when the premises are closed to prevent a safety hazard to pedestrians, particularly during the hours of darkness.
- ~~13.12.~~ The licensee should ensure that the area operates in a safe and orderly manner, thereby ensuring that any safety risk or nuisance to customers, other users of the public highway or any adjacent land or premises, is minimised.
- ~~14.13.~~ The operation of the area must not interfere with highway drainage arrangements.
- ~~15.14.~~ During the hours of darkness, suitable and sufficient lighting must be provided to ensure safe use of the area. Any proposals to provide additional lighting to the licensed areas must be agreed with the Highway Authority.
- ~~16.15.~~ All detritus (food and drink remnants, spillages, bottles, cans, wrappers etc) must be regularly removed from the footway surface to reduce hazards to pedestrians. The licence holder must make arrangements to regularly check for and remove litter and rubbish on pedestrian walkways, left by persons using the premises, for a distance of up to 10 metres from the boundary of the premises. The licence holder must ensure that any tables are cleared in an efficient manner during the hours of operation. The licence holder must ensure the licensed area and surrounding highway is washed down at the completion of each day's usage using a method sufficient to remove food debris, grease and other spillages that may occur.
- ~~17.16.~~ At no time is the playing of music allowed for customers using the licensed area under this Licence, nor is the use of speakers or other music equipment allowed to ensure noise nuisance is kept to a minimum for neighbouring properties.
- ~~18.17.~~ The licence holder is not permitted to affix any fixtures, or make excavations of any kind, to the surface of the highway without prior written approval. Any costs incurred as a result of damage to the highway, due to the positioning of tables and chairs etc, will be recovered in full from the licence holder by the Council or Surrey County Council.
- ~~19.18.~~ The Licensee of a premises not licensed under the Licensing Act 2003 or any modification or re-enactment thereof, must not allow the consumption of alcoholic liquor within the licensed area.

~~20. The Licensee of a premises licensed under the Licensing Act 2003 or any modification or re-enactment thereof, must not allow the consumption of alcoholic liquor within the premises outside the hours in force for the premises itself.~~

~~21.~~19. The licence must be displayed prominently at or on the premises where it can be conveniently read from the exterior of the premises with a plan of the agreed layout of the operation involved in the Pavement Licence and available for inspection by Authorised Officers of the Council

~~22.~~20. The licence holder must remove any tables, chairs and other furniture immediately at the end of the licence period or on revocation of the licence.

## NOTES

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

The licence holder is responsible for ensuring that the conditions of the licence and any other necessary permissions and regulations are adhered to. The Licence holder is to use the highway solely for the purpose of the licence in line with the provisions of this licence and for no other purpose whatsoever.

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

Other conditions may be added at the discretion of the Council on an individual licence basis if it is felt necessary to fulfil the purpose of meeting the requirements of the licence.

## National Conditions

The Secretary of State publishes the following conditions in exercise of his powers under Section 5(5) of the Business and Planning Act 2020:

### No-obstruction condition

Anything done by the licence holder pursuant to the licence, or any activity of other persons which is enabled by the licence, must not have an effect specified below;-

- (a) preventing traffic, other than vehicular traffic, from—
- (i) entering the relevant highway at a place where such traffic could otherwise enter it (ignoring any pedestrian planning order or traffic order made in relation to the highway),
  - (ii) passing along the relevant highway, or
  - (iii) having normal access to premises adjoining the relevant highway,
- (b) preventing any use of vehicles which is permitted by a pedestrian planning order or which is not prohibited by a traffic order,
- (c) preventing statutory undertakers having access to any apparatus of theirs under, in, on or over the highway, or
- (d) preventing the operator of an electronic communications code network having access to any electronic communications apparatus kept installed for the purposes of that network under, in, on or over the highway.

#### *Guidance on the effect of this condition:*

*1. The 'No-obstruction' condition requires that clear routes of access along the highway must be maintained. When determining whether furniture constitutes an unacceptable obstruction in light of the no-obstruction condition, the licensing authority will consider the needs of disabled people. In order to do this, the following matters will be considered when setting conditions, determining applications (in the absence of local conditions), and when considering whether enforcement action is required:*

- Section 3.1 of Inclusive Mobility sets out a range of recommended widths which would be required, depending on the needs of particular pavement users, but is clear that in most circumstances 1500mm clear space should be regarded as the minimum acceptable distance between the obstacle and the edge of the footway,*

- any need for a barrier to separate furniture from the rest of the footway so that the visually impaired can navigate around the furniture, such as colour contrast and a tap rail for long cane users. In some cases, it may be appropriate to use one or more rigid, removable objects to demarcate the area to which the licence applies, for example wooden tubs of flowers. However, this will need to be balanced to ensure any barriers do not inhibit other street users, such as the mobility impaired, as such barriers may create a further obstacle in the highway;*

~~• any conflict of street furniture with the principal lines of pedestrian movement particularly for disabled people, older people and those with mobility needs. The positioning of furniture should not discourage pedestrians from using the footway. The available route must be entirely clear and not pass through an area with tables and chairs;~~

~~• so that where possible furniture is non-reflective and of reasonable substance such that it cannot easily be pushed or blown over by the wind, and thereby cause obstruction—for example, the local authority could refuse the use of plastic patio furniture, unless measures have been taken to ensure it is kept in place.~~

~~2. To the extent that conditions imposed or deemed to be imposed on a temporary pavement licence do not require the licence holder to require clear routes of access to be maintained, taking into account the needs of disabled people and the recommended minimum footway widths and distances required for access by mobility impaired and visually impaired people as set out in Section 3.1 of Inclusive Mobility, the licence is granted subject to those requirements.~~

~~3. To the extent that a licence is granted subject to a condition which imposes requirements to maintain clear routes of access that are inconsistent with the requirements set out in this condition this condition is not imposed on the licence.~~

### **Smoke-free seating condition**

Where the furniture to be put on the relevant highway consists of seating for use by persons for the purpose of consuming food or drink, the licence-holder must make reasonable provision for seating where smoking is not permitted.

~~Guidance on the effect of this condition:~~

~~The condition requires a licence holder to make reasonable provision for seating where smoking is not permitted. This means that where businesses provide for smokers, customers will also have the option of sitting in a non-smoking area.~~

~~Businesses must continue to have regard to smoke-free legislation under The Health Act 2006, and the subsequent Smoke-free (Premises and Enforcement) Regulations 2006.~~

~~Public Health England has published guidance for smokers and vapers during the COVID pandemic.~~

[The Government has issued guidance on the effect of the national conditions on the .GOV website under 'Pavement licences: guidance'](#)