



The Licensing Unit
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Metropolitan Police Service
Licensing Office
 Southwark Police Station,
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Our reference: MD/21/19/19

Date: 31/01/2019

Dear Sir/Madam

Re:- Chandni Raja 134A Thurlow Park Road SE21 8HN

Police are in possession of an application from the above for a Major variation to their premises licence. The application describes the operation as continuing to be a restaurant with the following extended hours

Opening Hours	
Mon -Thurs	12.00hrs – 00.00hrs
Fri-Sat	12.00hrs---02.30hrs
Sun	12.00hrs---00.00hrs
Sale of alcohol on	
Mon –Thurs	12.00hrs – 00.00hrs
Fri-Sat	12.00hrs—02.30hrs
Sun	12.00hrs---00.00hrs
Late Night Refreshment	
Mon-Thurs	23.00hrs--00.00hrs
Fri-Sat	23.00hrs—02.30hrs
Sun	23.00hrs—00.00hrs

The premises are situated in a residential area. The current operating hours are Mon-Fri 12.00hrs-00.00hrs which is generous as the Southwark Council Policy states the terminal hours should be 2300hours for a restaurant in a residential area. The

policy hours are in place to assist in the complying with the Licensing objectives and although the applicant has offered some additional conditions I cannot see any reason to deviate from the policy and with this in mind we object to the granting of this licence.

The Following is submitted for your consideration, Police would welcome the opportunity to conciliate should the need arise.

Yours Sincerely

PC Mark Lynch 246MD
Southwark Police Licensing Unit
Tel: 0207 232 6756

From: Public Health Licensing
Sent: Friday, February 01, 2019 3:28 PM
To: Regen, Licensing
Cc: Shapo, Leidon; Tear, Jayne; Moore, Ray; Public Health Licensing
Subject: RE: Chandni Raja, 134a Thurlow Park Road, SE21 8HN

To whom it may concern:

RE: Chandni Raja, 134a Thurlow Park Road, SE21 8HN

On behalf of the Director of Place and Wellbeing (incorporating the role of Director of Public Health) for Southwark (a responsible authority under the Licensing Act 2003) I wish to make representation in respect of the above.

This representation is made in respect of the following licencing objective(s):

- The prevention of crime and disorder
- Prevention of public nuisance
- Protection of children from harm

General Comments

The application requests a major variation to add Late night refreshments on Friday and Saturday and extend the opening hours and the sale of alcohol on the premises on Friday and Saturday.

The current granted hours are:

Currently granted hours	Opening Hours	Sale of alcohol on the premises	Late night refreshments
Monday - Sunday	12:00 – 00:00	12:00 – 00:00	23:00 – 00:00

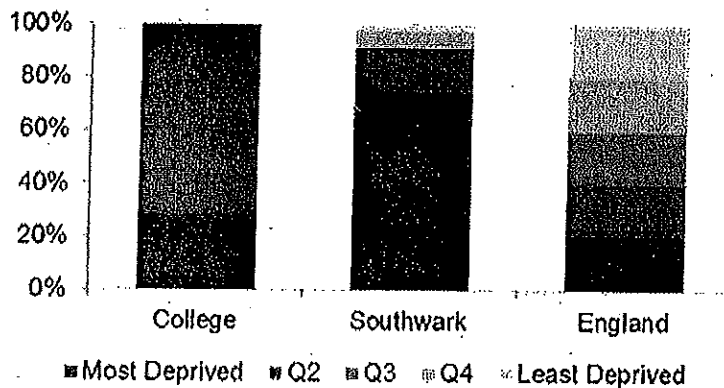
The requested changes to the hours are:

Requested hours	Opening Hours	Sale of alcohol on the premises	Late night refreshments
Friday and Sunday	12:00 – 02:30	12:00 – 02:30	23:00 – 02:30

Concerns relating to this application

College is a ward with pockets of high deprivation. Figure 1 shows that 28% of residents are in the most deprived quintile and 72% are in the 3rd most deprived quintile. Furthermore 20% of working age adults in College are claiming out-of-work benefits (above the London average of 8% as of 2016).

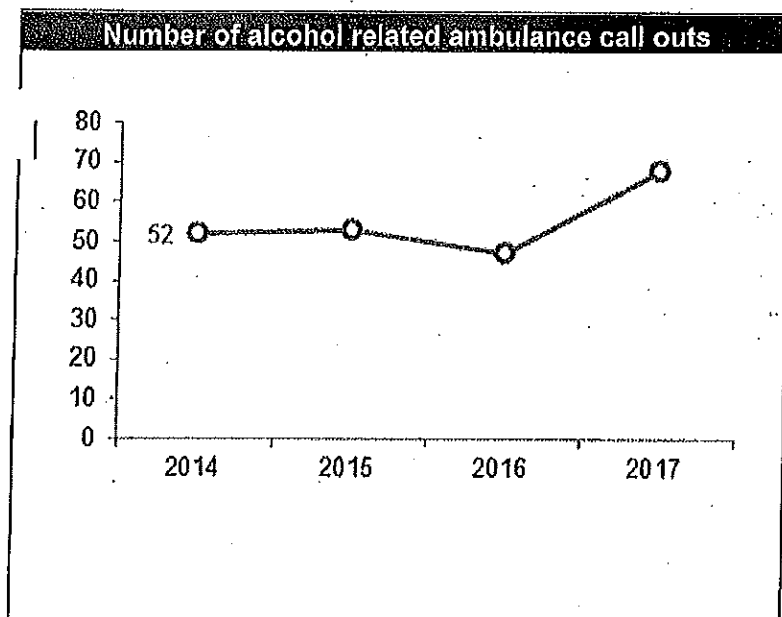
Figure. 1 – proportion of population in each deprivation quintile



This premises is located close to a populated residential area. The increased noise from more individuals consuming alcohol after 23:00 in the local area could have an impact on the sleep of residents living around this premises. A WHO report (2011) has found that fragmented sleep can result in short and long term health implications including; cognitive dysfunction, abnormal growth hormone release, increase of diastolic BP and increased risk of accidents. Certain groups of people are more vulnerable to noise including children, chronically ill and elderly people and shift workers (for more information see the evidence review attached).

Finally, although College has a low ambulance call-out rate (2% of Southwark call-outs from 2016 - 2018), this is increasing, as shown in Figure 2. Furthermore, recent studies have found that for each additional 1-hour extension to the opening times of premises selling alcohol, there was a 16% increase in violent crime, and a 34% increase in alcohol-related injuries.

Figure. 2 – Trend of alcohol related ambulance call outs in the College Ward



Finally, the applicant already benefits from generous hours, which exceed the recommended times set out in the Southwark's Statement of Licensing Policy for restaurants.

Recommendations

Tanking in to account all of the above, I recommend this application be rejected in its current state.

If you have any further questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours sincerely,

Clizia Deidda

on behalf of Professor Kevin Fenton, Director of Place and Wellbeing (incorporating the role of Director of Public Health)

Clizia Deidda

Public Health Policy Officer (Mental Health, Substance Misuse & Healthcare) | Public Health Division

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Buying alcohol at later times is associated with drinking excessive amounts of alcohol, which in turn increases the likelihood of harm to the drinker and others.

There is evidence of this from a number of scientific studies from high-income countries across the last 3 decades. Extending the terminal hour of alcohol sales has increased alcohol-related harm (Smith 1988a, b; Smith 1990; Ragnarsdottir et al. 2002). Recently it was shown that each additional 1-hour extension to the opening times of premises selling alcohol was associated with a 16% increase in violent crime (Rossow & Norstrom 2012) and a 34% increase in alcohol-related injuries (de Goeij, Veldhuizen, Buster & Kunst, 2015). Within the UK, extensions of the hours of alcohol sales have been associated with increased per capita consumption of beer, increases in the number of alcohol-related diagnoses in hospitals, and increases in violent crime (Bruce 1980; Duffy & De Moira 1996). Within London, increases in alcohol-related overnight attendances to the ED and alcohol-related admission rates were associated with the 2005 implementation of the 2003 Act. The increases included a rise in the number of alcohol-related attendances as a consequence of injury and assault (Newton et al. 2007).

In light of this evidence, several scientific reviews have concluded that restricting the hours of alcohol sales is an effective strategy for reducing excessive alcohol consumption and related harms (Grover & Bozzo 1999; Stockwell & Gruenewald 2004; Smith 1988; Popova et al. 2009). A number of international bodies, including the World Health Organisation, have recommended the control of hours of alcohol sales as a means to reduce alcohol misuse and alcohol-related harms. We in the Public Health team at Southwark Council are heeding this advice by recommending stronger policies to reduce alcohol misuse and alcohol-related harm. Indeed, stronger policies have been associated with a reduced likelihood of youth drinking and youth binge drinking (Xuan et al. 2015), and binge drinking in the general population (Xuan et al. 2015). One of our recommendations is that the hours of alcohol sales be restricted. We are seeking a terminal hour of 0000 for all off-licenses.

I would like some restriction on high-strength beers, lagers, and ciders, given that many purchasers of these drinks are alcohol misusers, and that one of these drinks exceeds the NHS's Safer Drinking Guidelines:

The NHS's Safer Drinking Guidelines state that males should not regularly drink more than 3-4 units of alcohol, and that females should not regularly drink more than 2-3 units. We decided to ask for the 5% because:

- One 330mL bottle of 5% beer/lager/cider contains 1.7 units of alcohol
- One 440mL can of 4.5% beer/lager/cider contains 2 units of alcohol
- One 440mL can of strong beer/lager/cider contains 4.5 units of alcohol

Bruce D. Changes in Scottish drinking habits and behaviour following the extension of permitted evening opening hours. *Health Bull.* 1980;38(3):133-7

de Goeij MCM, Veldhuizen EM, Buster MCA, Kunst AE. The impact of extended closing times of alcohol outlets on alcohol-related injuries in the nightlife areas of Amsterdam: a controlled before-and-after evaluation. *Addiction.* 2015; 110: 955-964

Duffy JC, De Moira ACP. Changes in licensing law in England and Wales and indicators of alcohol-related problems. *Addiction Res.* 1996;4(3):245-71

Grover PL, Bozzo R. Preventing problems related to alcohol availability: environmental approaches. DHHS, SAMHSA, CSAP; 1999

Newton A, Sarker SJ, Pahal GS, van den Bergh E, Young C. Impact of the new UK licensing law on emergency hospital attendances: a cohort study. *Emerg Med J.* 2007;24:532-4

Popova S, Giesbrecht N, Bekmuradov D, Patra J. Hours and days of sale and density of alcohol outlets: impacts on alcohol consumption and damage: a systematic review. *Alcohol Alcohol.* 2009;44:500-16

Ragnarsdottir T, Kjartansdottir A, Davidsdottir S. Effect of extended alcohol serving hours in Reykjavik, Iceland. In: Room R, editor. *The effects of Nordic alcohol policies.* Helsinki, Finland: Nordic Council for Alcohol and Drug Research; 2002. pp. 145-54

Rosow I, Norström T. The impact of small changes in bar closing hours on violence. The Norwegian experience from 18 cities. *Addiction;* 107(3): 530-537

Smith DI. Effect on casualty traffic accidents of changing Sunday alcohol sales legislation in Victoria, Australia. *J Drug Issues.* 1990;20(3):417-26

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Smith DI. Effect on casualty traffic accidents of the introduction of 10 p.m. Monday to Saturday hotel closing in Victoria. *Aust Drug Alcohol Rev.* 1988;7:163-6

Smith DI. Effect on traffic accidents of introducing flexible hotel trading hours in Tasmania, Australia. *Br J Addict.* 1988;83:219-22

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Licensing Act 2003 – Protection of Children from Harm

The impact opening hours has on night time noise is important to take into account when considering new licensing applications. Noise from events in premises and the dispersal of those leaving an event will contribute to the disturbance of residents in surrounding areas, particularly at night. Therefore, applications requesting hours outside those stated in the Southwark Licensing Policy, within residential areas, may considerably contribute to night time noise and negatively impact sleep.

According to the World Health Organisation (WHO) (2011), fragmented sleep can result in short and long term health implications including; cognitive dysfunction, abnormal growth hormone release, increase of diastolic BP and increased risk of accidents. Certain groups of people are more vulnerable to noise including children, chronically ill and elderly people and shift workers (WHO, 2011). Naturally, children spend more time in bed than adults and are more exposed to night time noise (WHO, 2011). Sleep is a vital part of daily life and children in particular need uninterrupted sleep for growth and cognitive development (Kamp, 2013). Disturbances during the night result in fragmented sleep and chronic partial sleep deprivation induces tiredness, lower vigilance and reduces daytime performance and overall quality of life (Ohrstrom & Griefahn, 1993; Passchier-Vermeer, 2003a; WHO, 2011). This can have a detrimental impact on early childhood development and education, which negatively affects lifelong achievement and health (WHO, 2011).

Sleep is an essential part of a healthy lifestyle and is recognised as a fundamental right under the European Convention on Human Rights (European Court of Human Rights, 2003). Night noise guidelines for Europe, set out by WHO, suggest the best protective measures to reduce sleep disturbance include the reduction of events or noise levels, or both (WHO, 2011). Children have no control over where they live. It is the council's obligation to take measures against negative impacts of night time noise in residential areas, to provide a healthy and supportive environment which maximises the health and wellbeing of children in the local area. To ensure night time noise is kept to a minimum, new licensing applications within residential areas should be restricted to hours within the recommended guidelines in Southwark's Licensing Policy.

References:

Passchier-Vermeer, W. (2003) Night-time noise events and awakening. TNO report 2003-32, Delft, The Netherlands.

Van Kamp, I.; Gidlof-Gunnarsson, A.; Persson Waye, K. (2013). The effects of noise disturbed sleep on children's health and cognitive development. *Journal of the Acoustical Society of America*, 133, 3506-3506.

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World Health Organisation (WHO) Europe. (2011). Burden of disease from the environmental noise; quantification of healthy life years lost in Europe.

MEMO: Licensing Unit

To	Licensing Unit	Date	6 February 2019
Copies			
From	Jayne Tear	Telephone	020 7525 0396
		Fax	
Email	jayne.tear@southwark.gov.uk		

Subject Re: Chandni Restaurant, 134a Thurlow Park Road. London, SE21 8HN -
Application to vary a premises licence

I write with regards to the above application to vary a premises licence submitted by Chandni Restaurant under the Licensing Act 2003, which seeks the following licensable activities:

- To extend late night refreshment (indoors) on Friday and Saturday from 00:00 to 02:30 the following day
- To extend supply of alcohol (on the premises) on Friday and Saturday from 00:00 to 02:30 the following day
- To extend the opening times on Friday and Saturday from 00:00 to 02:30 the following day
- Overall opening times shall be on Sunday to Thursday from 12:00 to 00:00; and on Friday and Saturday from 12:00 to 02:30 the following day

My representation is based on the Southwark Statement of Licensing policy 2016 – 2020 and relates to the licensing objectives for the prevention of crime and disorder and the prevention of public nuisance as this premise is situated within a residential area and under the Southwark Statement of Licensing policy 2016 - 2020 the appropriate closing times for restaurants; cafes, public houses, wine bars or other drinking establishments on **Monday to Sunday is 23:00** and this application seeks hours in excess of that which is deemed appropriate for a residential area.

Further to this when there has not been any time left between the last sale of alcohol 'on sales' and the closing time when patrons should have left the premises, this can lead to conflict between staff and the customer having purchased an alcoholic drink for consumption on the premises minutes before closing time and being asked to either finish the drink or hand it back and to leave the premises. Additionally this will encourage patrons to rush consumption of alcoholic drinks at the same time of closing which can lead to antisocial behaviour problems when patron have left the premises.

Should the licensing sub committee be of a mind to grant the variation hours outside of the hours deemed appropriate within the policy I would recommend the following

- That the sales of alcohol cease at least half an hour before the closing time

Due to the limited information on the application form and to further promote the licensing objectives I ask the applicant to provide the following:

- An accommodation limit for the premises. (to be conditioned)
- To provide a written dispersal policy for the premises. (to be conditioned)

And that the following condition is added to the premises licence to ensure that the premises retains its nature as a restaurant:

- Intoxicating liquor shall not be sold or supplied on the premises otherwise than to persons taking a substantial table meal and by consumption of such persons as an ancillary to their meal

I therefore submit this representation and welcome any discussion with the applicant.

Southwark's Statement of Licensing Policy 2016 – 2020 can be found on the following link:
<http://lbs-mapweb-01:9080/connect/Includes/APPIMA/SSOLP1620.pdf>

Jayne Tear
Principal Licensing officer
In the capacity of the Licensing Responsible Authority