



**Resources Department  
Town Hall, Upper Street, London, N1 2UD**

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## **AGENDA FOR THE LICENSING REGULATORY COMMITTEE**

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Members of the Licensing Regulatory Committee are summoned to a meeting which will be held in Committee Room 3, Islington Town Hall, Upper Street, N1 2UD on **9 September 2019 at 4.00 pm.**

Enquiries to : Mary Green  
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Despatched : 28 August 2019

### Membership 2019/2020

Councillor Nurullah Turan (Chair)  
Councillor Marian Spall (Vice-Chair)  
Councillor Kat Fletcher  
Councillor Michelline Safi Ngongo

### Substitute Members

Councillor Alice Clarke-Perry  
Councillor Theresa Debono

Quorum: is 3 Councillors

Procedures to be followed at the meeting are attached.



**A. FORMAL MATTERS**

**Page**

1. Apologies for absence
2. Declaration of substitute members
3. Declarations of interest

If you have a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest\* in an item of business:

- if it is not yet on the council's register, you must declare both the existence and details of it at the start of the meeting or when it becomes apparent;
- you may choose to declare a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest that is already in the register in the interests of openness and transparency.

In both the above cases, you must leave the room without participating in discussion of the item.

If you have a personal interest in an item of business and you intend to speak on the item you must declare both the existence and details of it at the start of the meeting or when it becomes apparent but you may participate in the discussion and vote on the item.

- \*(a) Employment, etc - Any employment, office, trade, profession or vocation carried on for profit or gain.
- (b) Sponsorship - Any payment or other financial benefit in respect of your expenses in carrying out duties as a member, or of your election; including from a trade union.
- (c) Contracts - Any current contract for goods, services or works, between you or your partner (or a body in which one of you has a beneficial interest) and the council.
- (d) Land - Any beneficial interest in land which is within the council's area.
- (e) Licences- Any licence to occupy land in the council's area for a month or longer.
- (f) Corporate tenancies - Any tenancy between the council and a body in which you or your partner have a beneficial interest.
- (g) Securities - Any beneficial interest in securities of a body which has a place of business or land in the council's area, if the total nominal value of the securities exceeds £25,000 or one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that body or of any one class of its issued share capital.

This applies to all members present at the meeting.

4. Procedure for the meeting - this is attached

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5. Minutes of the previous meeting 3 - 8
- B. LICENSING MATTERS**
6. Variation of the standard Street Trading licence conditions under Section 27- London Local Authorities Act 1990 (as amended) 9 - 32

**C. Urgent non-exempt/non-confidential matters**

Any non-exempt items which the Chair agrees should be considered urgently by reason of special circumstances. The reasons for urgency will be agreed by the Chair and recorded in the minutes.

**D. Exclusion of public and press**

To consider whether, in view of the nature of the remaining items on the agenda, any of them are likely to involve the disclosure of exempt or confidential information within the terms of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972 and, if so, whether to exclude the press and public during discussion thereof.

**E. Exempt/confidential matters (if any)**

**F. Urgent exempt/confidential matters**

Any exempt items which the Chair agrees should be considered urgently by reason of special circumstances. The reasons for urgency will be agreed by the Chair and recorded in the minutes.

The next ordinary meeting of the Licensing Regulatory Committee is scheduled for  
9 December 2019

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## LICENSING REGULATORY COMMITTEE

### PROCEDURE FOR THE HEARING OF OBJECTIONS TO STREET TRADING, TRACK BETTING, AND SPECIAL TREATMENT LICENCES

1. The Chair of the Licensing Regulatory Committee shall:
  - (a) invite all members of the Committee, the applicant, the objector, their representatives and any witnesses and officers to introduce themselves
  - (b) ascertain whether the applicant and objector(s) are present and, if unaccompanied, whether they were aware that they could be represented
  - (c) outline the procedure to be followed at the meeting
2. The Service Director (Public Protection) or his/her representative, will introduce the application.
3. (a) Council officer reports on noise and other matters  
(b) Questions to officers from objectors and applicants
4. The applicant or his/her representative will present in detail the grounds of the application.
5. Objectors and members of the Committee may ask questions only of the applicant at this stage. Statements will not be allowed.
6. The objector(s) or his/her representative(s) will present in detail the grounds of the objection and may call witnesses in support of the objection.
7. The objector(s) and any witnesses may be called be questioned by members of the Committee, the applicant or his/her representative(s) and appropriate officers of the Council. Statements will not be allowed. Witnesses called by the objector(s) may be re-examined by the objector(s) or his/her representative on matters arising from those questions.
8. A Ward councillor may be present at the meeting and may make a statement to the Committee regarding the application, if the required notice has been given.
9. The objector(s) or his/her representative may then make a closing speech.
10. The applicant or his/her representative may then make a closing speech.
11. Members of the Committee may withdraw from the room to consider their decision. The Council's legal adviser and the clerk will accompany Members, in case legal or procedural advice is required.
12. The Licensing Officers, objectors(s), applicant, any representative(s) and witnesses will remain available for recall.
13. If it is necessary to recall any party to provide further information or clarification, all parties at the meeting will be invited to return.
14. At the conclusion of the public hearing, the Committee will consider the evidence presented and the Chair will announce the decision, together with any conditions deemed fit to apply to the application. Reasons will be given for the decision and any conditions imposed on the licence.  
  
This will be confirmed in writing to the applicant and objector(s), or to their legal representative, accompanied by a description of any conditions which are to be attached to the granting of the licence, or the reasons for the refusal of the application. The applicant will be told of any statutory rights of appeal which are available to him/her.

NB - These procedures may be waived, altered or modified by the Chair of the Licensing Regulatory Committee

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London Borough of Islington

**Licensing Regulatory Committee - 11 June 2019** **DRAFT**

Non-confidential minutes of the meeting of the Licensing Regulatory Committee held at Islington Town Hall, Upper Street, N1 2UD on 11 June 2019 at 4.00 pm.

**Present:** **Councillors:** Nurullah Turan (Chair), Marian Spall (Vice-Chair) and Michelline Safi-Ngongo

**Councillor Nurullah Turan in the Chair**

**13** **APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE**

Received from Councillor Kat Fletcher.

**14** **DECLARATION OF SUBSTITUTE MEMBERS**

None.

**15** **DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

None.

**16** **MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING**

**RESOLVED:**

That the minutes of the meeting held on 4 February 2019 be confirmed as an accurate record of proceedings and the Chair be authorised to sign them.

**17** **MEMBERSHIP, TERMS OF REFERENCE AND DATES OF MEETINGS OF THE LICENSING REGULATORY COMMITTEE IN 2019/2020**

**RESOLVED:**

That the membership of the Licensing Regulatory Committee, appointed by the Council on 16 May 2019, its terms of reference and dates of meetings for the municipal year 2019/20, as detailed in Appendix A of the report of the Interim Corporate Director of Resources, be noted.

**18** **RENEWAL OF SPECIAL TREATMENT LICENCE APPLICATION - LONDON GRACE, 35 CAMDEN PASSAGE, N1 8EA (Item B1)**

In his introduction and welcome to the meeting, the Chair informed all present that Committee members had read all of the written material presented to them with the agenda, including additional emails, one dated 3 June 2019, from Mr Philip Day of Laceys Solicitors, representing the applicant, and the other from one of the objectors and dated 11 June 2019.

The Licensing Officer reminded the Committee of the background to this application, when the Committee had granted a Special Treatments Licence to the

applicant on 4 February 2019. Referring to page 26 of the agenda, he noted that there had been two complaints made to the Council's ASB Team since February 2019, when the Committee had last considered an application for a Special Treatment Licence for this premises. The first complaint was dated 23 May 2019 and the next complaint had been received on 8 June 2019, logged at 4.40pm. The ASB Team had contacted the complainant at 5.45pm, when the complainant had said that the odour had cleared, but that they wanted the complaint recorded for the record. In response to a question as to whether there had been any further complaints, the Licensing Officer said that there had been localised complaints and that was why these had been contained in the exempt appendix, since it had not been possible to redact the paperwork without identifying the residents.

The applicant asked whether any odours had been witnessed since 4 February 2019 and the Licensing Officer confirmed that there had not.

One of the complainants asked whether the Council had sufficient services in place to ensure that complaints of odour could be witnessed in the future. The Licensing Officer confirmed that there were sufficient services in place and that the Council's ASB Team had responded to and witnessed odour complaints at the premises in the past.

The applicant stated the grounds for her application, stating that she was keen to work with the Council to understand the issues of which the objector had complained. She had spent time and money on the premises to put things right. She was grateful that a Special Treatments Licence had been granted in February 2019 and that no odours had been witnessed since that time. Her colleague, who managed the premises, said that she too was keen to work with the Council to ensure that there were no issues and had engaged with the Angel Business Improvement District, who had shared with them the costs of installing smell sensors in the basement of the premises and with wifi costs. The sensors would be able to receive and record data on odour.

In response to a question from a member of the Committee as to whether there was a system in place for the upstairs residents to complain if the odour was too strong, the applicant said that both residents had their email addresses. She added that there had been a complaint about noise, but not about odour.

A member of the Committee asked whether it might be possible to have odour sensors installed in the hallway of the flat above the premises. The applicant thought that it would be possible, as the Angel Business Improvement District would be open to residents' requests for the sensors.

A member of the Committee asked whether there had been any developments about the issue of the situation of the gas meter. The applicant confirmed that there had not. A notice had been served on the landlord. The applicant had paid to have the meter boxed in, which was as much as they could do. The member of the Committee asked whether it was possible that the fumes were emanating from the



dry cleaners' premises nearby. The applicant stated that she had asked that that possibility be looked at but was not sure of the current position.

One of the objectors stated that the odour from the nail bar was an ongoing problem and that "it was no-one's fault". It could be due to the structure of the building. She acknowledged the work that the applicant had carried out. Fumes continued to enter her flat through the windows. The objectors were also keen to see the issue of the positioning of the gas meter resolved, but this was a matter for the landlord and they were waiting to hear from the landlord on the matter. She maintained that she did not own anything outside of her own flat. She thought that the installation of odour measuring devices in her flat, such as those installed in the nail bar, would be helpful. She then went on to quote from Environment Agency guidance on odours, which stated that it was not enough to rely on toxicity and that matters such as strength, frequency, intensity, offence and location had also to be taken on board. Long term intermittent exposure to odour constituted a nuisance. It was extremely difficult to get someone to witness odour immediately and it took time. The odour nuisance she had complained about was classed as frequent, due to the number of calls she had had to make to the Council's ASB Team.

The other objector to the application said that the premises being discussed were not a bakery. He and his sister were dealing with acetone fumes. He described the physical effects he had suffered as a result of the acetone fumes, which he described as a "constant stressor" on their wellbeing. It was as though all the surfaces in their flat had been wiped with bleach. They had no wish to be in contact with the business every time they could smell the acetone odour. The gas meter was not theirs, as they were not the freeholders and it was owned by the landlord. The nail bar owners had access to the gas meter. The dry cleaners did not use acetone, so was therefore not affecting them. The extractors in the business premises downstairs were pulling out air from the premises, which then rose up through the windows of the flat above where he lived. They could not open their bedroom or kitchen windows because of this. The thousands of pounds already spent by the premises' managers to try to rectify the nuisance caused the objectors in the flat above more pressure. They could not live like this.

A member of the Committee asked how often the odour was present in the flat and whether it was a daily occurrence, and whether it was worse on some days than others. The objector stated that it was due to acetone use by the premises. The premises opened at 9.00am to 9.15am each day and the smell occurred in their flat above the premises. It was a daily odour and smelt of musty nail polish. In response to a question about their communications with the business downstairs, the objector said that when they first opened they had had a party and he had had to ask them to turn their music down and that they were laughed at. The objectors informed the Council and the freeholder and asked them to get in touch. He stated that he was living in the midst of a nuisance. The other objector said that it was not personal against the present downstairs occupiers. However, they did not want to be affected, as they had been, in that environment. It appeared that it could be due to a structural fault.

The objectors were asked for their views on how the nuisance might be stopped. One of the objectors said that the use of acetone should be ceased altogether. As residents, they were living under much stress and wanted to live in peace. He felt as though he was being forced to become a part of the ongoing dialogue with the premises below with regard to the odour nuisance. The nuisance suffered by the objectors had been documented multiple times. He maintained that, if it was not serious, the Council would not be taking the premises' managers to Court.

In response, the applicant stated that the issue in understanding the problem was to understand that they used such small amounts of acetone in their daily work that it was difficult to see how that could be the cause of the problems. Referring to the objectors' diary of nuisance events, she noted that on all of the dates referred to, there had never been more than four clients on the premises. One client usually took one hour for treatment. Less than 5ml of acetone was used for each treatment and, with the operation of the extractor fans 24/7, it was hard to understand how it could be the cause of any nuisance to the upstairs premises. Acetone was heavier than air, so she failed to see how it could rise to the flat above.

The manager of the premises queried how the objectors could know that the odour in their flat was acetone. There were 120 staff employed across her business premises, with many women, four or five of whom were pregnant. She herself had had a baby and worked in one of the nail bar premises. There had been no complaints from any of their staff or clients about an odour. They did not use acrylics or gels and some even brought children to have a nail polish treatment. Seven other stores were situated under residential premises, most of which were older buildings.

She added that she personally was working to develop a product to remove nail polish which was 49% acetone-free. She hoped that the first batch would be available for use in 6-8 weeks' time.

In response to a further question, the applicant replied that her employees' work hours were varied, but could range up to 45 hours per week.

**RESOLVED:**

That, subject to the Standard Conditions for Special Treatment Premises and Standard Conditions for Premises Providing Nail Treatments, together with the additional conditions on the current licence at Appendix 2 of the agenda, viz:

1. Odour from the business shall not cause nuisance to the occupants in the vicinity
2. That the extractor fan ventilation system be operated 24/7 and maintained as such

the application from Ms Kirsten White for the renewal of a Special Treatment Licence in Islington, for the purposes of manicures and pedicures only, in the premises known as London Grace, at 35 Camden Passage, N1 8EA, be approved for a period of 18 months.

Reason for decision

The Committee considered all of the written and oral evidence.

The Committee noted that there had been only two complaints since 4 February 2019, which had been logged but not witnessed by Environmental Health.

The Committee was satisfied that London Grace had taken reasonable steps to carry out remedial works to allay the odour issues and complaints and had taken on board recommendations and suggestions made by the Council's Environmental Health Team. The Committee noted that the applicant was being proactive by installing odour sensors on the premises and developing an alternative to acetone.

19 **RENEWAL OF SPECIAL TREATMENT LICENCE APPLICATION - LONDON GRACE, 35 CAMDEN PASSAGE, N1 8EA - EXEMPT APPENDIX (Item E1)**  
**RESOLVED:**

That the contents of the exempt appendix be noted.

The meeting ended at 5.20 pm

**CHAIR**

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Report of: Jan Hart - Service Director - Public Protection

Meeting of:	Date	Agenda item	Ward(s)
Licensing Regulatory Committee	09 September 2019		All

Delete as appropriate	Non Exempt	
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## TITLE: VARIATION OF THE STANDARD STREET TRADING LICENCE CONDITIONS UNDER SECTION 27 – LONDON LOCAL AUTHORITIES ACT 1990 (as amended)

### 1. Synopsis

- 1.1 This report sets out the revised street trading licence conditions to be applied to existing licences and attached to street trading licences on renewal of existing licences and on grant of new licences.

### 2. Recommendation

- 2.1 To agree the revised street trading licence conditions as outlined in Appendix A.

### 3. Background

- 3.1 The authority runs all street trading activities in the borough and is responsible for issuing licences and ensuring that rules and regulations are adhered to. Such rules and regulations are governed by the London Local Authorities Act 1990 (as amended).
- 3.2 The current Street Trading Conditions were last revised and agreed by Licensing Regulatory Committee in June 2016.
- 3.3 The Committee is asked to consider the revised 'Standard Street Trading Conditions' (**Appendix A**). If approved, traders will be given a copy and asked to read this before a licence is issued.
- 3.4 The majority of the conditions remain the same, but we have taken the opportunity to clarify and strengthen the traders' responsibility with regard to Health & Safety. We have

also clarified the types of goods that can be sold, particularly where there is a risk of sales to persons under 18. We have maintained our standard of requiring food traders to achieve a Food Hygiene score of 3 or above, but we are now proposing that food traders should also display their food hygiene rating in a prominent place on their stall. This isn't currently a legal requirement for food businesses. We are also proposing a ban on the sale or supply of real fur products or products containing real fur: -

- Clauses 28 – 29 put all the Health & Safety Requirements together and make it clear that it is the traders responsibility to carry out a risk assessment and for the staff to be trained in that risk assessment. Clause 30 identifies some of the key areas to consider as part of the risk assessment.
- Clause 38 lists what goods can and cannot be sold in the market. This includes real fur products or products containing real fur. It also identifies goods where approval in writing is needed from the Council before certain goods can be sold.
- Clauses 47 – 48 update the conditions with regard to hate crime.
- Clause 60 (b) requires food traders to display their current food hygiene rating.

3.5 The conditions are critical in ensuring street traders' are aware of their legal obligations. Continued trader education and stronger, consistent enforcement through the use of the conditions will ensure a cleaner, fairer and safer shopping environment for all users. It is intended that the new conditions will be introduced for all new licences from 1 October 2019 and all other licences from 1 January 2020.

3.6 A Public Notice to advertise the proposed changes was published in a Local Newspaper - **Appendix B**. A separate email was also sent to all traders as well as their relevant bodies - **Appendix C**. At the time of preparing this report; one objection was received from the consultation process – **Appendix D**. The objection appeared to be based on a misunderstanding of what was proposed. I have clarified with the objector that there is not an intention to ban sales of alcohol completely, but that the Council will need to ensure that any proposal fits with the Councils Licensing Policy, and that any such sales would enhance the market experience rather than having a detrimental effect. In relation to fur items, I have clarified that the intention is to stop the sale of items where animals have been bred specifically for their fur. In view of the way that these goods are marketed and sold it is easier to ban the sale of fur outright, rather than trying to distinguish between different types of fur.

## 4 Implications

### 4.1 Financial implications:

It is not envisaged that the proposed changes to the Street Trading terms and conditions will have any adverse impact on income or result in additional costs to the Service but it is expected any that might arise would be met by the ring-fenced Street Trading account and/or it's reserve.

#### 4.2 **Legal Implications:**

Under Section 27 (Part III) of the London Local Authorities Act 1990 (as amended) the Council may make regulations prescribing standard conditions which they may attach to the licence on the occasion of its grant or renewal.

A street trading licence is valid, unless it is revoked or surrendered, for a period of three years from the date on which it is granted, or for such shorter period as the Council may determine; it will specify the conditions and on any occasion of the renewal of a licence, or at 1<sup>st</sup> January in any year during the currency of the licence or at any time on application by the licence holder, the Council may vary the conditions.

Before making regulations prescribing standard conditions, the Council shall publish notice of their intention to do so in a local paper circulating in their area and the notice shall contain a draft of the resolution to which it relates and state that representations relating to it may be made in writing to the Council within such period not being less than 28 days after publication as may be specified in the notice and consult the licence holders or a body or bodies representative of them.

The Council shall consider any representations received and decide whether to make the regulations. The Council shall notify the licence holders or a body or bodies representative of them if the regulations are made.

#### 4.3 **Environmental Impacts**

There are no Environmental Impacts arising from this report.

#### 4.4 **Residential Impact Assessment**

The council must, in the exercise of its functions, have due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation, and to advance equality of opportunity, and foster good relations, between those who share a relevant protected characteristic and those who do not share it (section 149 Equality Act 2010). The council has a duty to have due regard to the need to remove or minimise disadvantages, take steps to meet needs, in particular steps to take account of disabled persons' disabilities, and encourage people to participate in public life. The council must have due regard to the need to tackle prejudice and promote understanding."

A Resident Impact Assessment was carried out on 12 August 2019. No adverse impacts were identified.

## 5 **Conclusion and Recommendations**

- 5.1
- The current street trading conditions were last reviewed in June 2016. This latest review addresses health and safety issues and clarifies the types of goods that can be sold. The revised street trading conditions provide greater clarity to traders who are issued with a street trading licence. It is recommended that the revised conditions outlined in Appendix A be agreed and adopted.

## Appendices

A – Proposed Street Trading Conditions

B – Public Notice

C – Email to Traders

D – Objection Received

## Background papers:

None

Final report clearance:

### Signed by:



Jan Hart  
Service Director – Public Protection

Date 15<sup>th</sup> August 2019

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**LONDON BOROUGH OF ISLINGTON**

**STANDARD STREET TRADING CONDITIONS  
(MARKETS AND SCATTERED SITES)**

London Borough Islington  
Street Trading  
Public Protection  
222 Upper Street  
London  
N1 1XR

T: 020 7527 3830

E: [street.trading@islington.gov.uk](mailto:street.trading@islington.gov.uk)

W: <http://www.islington.gov.uk/business/regulations/licences>

## Street Trading Licence Conditions

- 1) These Conditions will apply from 1 October 2019 (and to licences issued from 1 January 2016 in respect of which notice has been given) to all street trading licences issued under the London Local Authorities Acts 1990-2012.
- 2) The Council reserves the right to suspend any licence on account of failure to comply with these conditions, and may also result in the revocation of the licence.

## Definitions

- 3) The following expressions will have the following meanings assigned as determined by the Act 1990 (Part III, Section 21(1) as amended) unless otherwise stated.
  - a) **'The Act'** – the London Local Authorities Acts 1990-2007.
  - b) **'Advertisement'** means any word, letter, model, sign, placard, board, notice, whether illuminated or not, in the nature of, and employed wholly or partly for the purpose of, advertisement, announcement or direction and includes any hoarding or similar structure or any balloon used, or adapted for the display of advertisements, and shall be construed accordingly.
  - c) **'Assistant'** means a person employed by and acting under the directions of a trader to assist him/her about the business of the stall, and whose name and address has been notified to 'Council'.
  - d) **'Awning'** means a sheet of canvas or other material, used as a protection against the weather, which projects as an extension of the roof beyond the structure of the stall.
  - e) The **'Council'** means the London Borough of Islington.
  - f) **'Fixed Penalty Notice'** may be given under section 15 (fixed penalty offences) of the London Local Authorities Act 2004 (part 4) by an authorised officer in respect of any offence set out in schedule 2 of the Act. The officer may give that person a notice offering him the opportunity of discharging any liability to conviction for that offence by payment of a fixed penalty in accordance with Schedule 2 of the Act.
  - g) **'Goods'** means any goods, wares or merchandise for sale or stored at a stall.
  - h) **'Licensed street trader'** means any person who is licensed for street trading under part III of the London Local Authorities Act 1994.
  - i) **'Licensed street trading Pitch'** means a pitch in any street authorised as a place at which street trading may be engaged in by a street trader, and includes any temporary alternative place approved by the Council
  - j) **'Nominated Successor'** A person shall be treated as being related to another if the person is the wife, husband, civil partner, father, mother, grandfather, grandmother, stepfather, stepmother, son, daughter, grandson, grand-daughter, stepson, stepdaughter, brother, sister, half-brother or half-sister of the applicant. These

## Street Trading Conditions

relationships are also recognised in cases of illegitimacy or adoption

- k) **'Premises'** means a shop, house or block of flats immediately behind a licensed pitch.
- l) **'Receptacle'** includes a vehicle or receptacle and any basket, bag, box, vessel, stand, stall, easel, board, tray or thing which is used (whether or not constructed or adapted for such use) as a container for or the display of any article or thing or equipment used in the provision of any such service.
- m) **'Refuse'** includes any waste material.
- n) **'Stall'** means any structure used by a trader for the display of goods, or in connection with his/her business, and includes all goods offered or to be offered for sale and any additional structure or equipment used as part of a stall business. This also includes rubbish created as a result of the business.
- o) **'Stall limits'** means the authorised ground markings defining the area within which the stall is to be contained.
- p) **'Street trading'** shall have the meaning ascribed in Section 27 (1) of the London Local Authorities Act 1994. A licence granted under the Act and valid for the period specified therein being not less than six months and not more than three years.
- q) **'Temporary licence'** means a licence granted under the Act valid for a single day or for such period as may be specified in the Licence not exceeding six months.
- r) **'Temporary licensee'** means a licence holder who is on a six month probationary period.
- s) **'Us'** and **'we'** mean the London Borough of Islington's Street Trading Section.
- t) **'You'** means the trader or person named as the holder of this licence authorising street trading from a licensed pitch. Where a licence is held in more than one name, 'you' means each person named and applies to each person both individually and collectively. 'Your' shall be read in this context.
- u) **'Your pitch'** means the pitch (es) identified on the licence.

### Licence compliance

- 4) The business activity of the stall shall be undertaken in compliance with other legislation enforced by the Council or other Agencies, e.g. Environmental Health, Health and Safety, Food Safety, Trading Standards, Fire Prevention, Waste Management and Highways Regulations.
- 5) The licence is the approval to trade under the Act. It does not constitute any other approval that a trader might need, under bye-laws, regulations or other enactments.
- 6) Council may vary the conditions of this licence or attach additional conditions at any time or on application by the licence holder.

## Street Trading Conditions

- 7) Where Council provides its approval under this licence, it may attach any conditions or restrictions that are deemed reasonably appropriate.
- 8) If you wish to vary any of the licence terms or conditions, you must make it in writing to Council.

### **Use of this Licence**

- 9) This licence is for your sole use. You may not assign it to anyone else. You must be able to produce your licence, which must be carried at all times when trading, if requested by an authorised officer of the Council or Police Officer.
- 10) You must, whilst trading, display a stall card supplied by the Council, indicating the licence and pitch number, name and photograph of licensee, location and size of pitch, market and commodities sold.
- 11) If a nominated assistant is trading in the absence of the Licensee, they must display their stall card.
- 12) Trading may only take place on the days and during the times specified on the licence/stall card.
- 13) The Council reserves the right to suspend a licence if the activity of the trader compromises the health and safety of members of the public, officers of the Council or other traders.

### **Stall Requirements**

- 14) You shall only trade from the location which is indicated on your licence unless agreed by the Council.
- 15) The trading area shall not be larger than the size stated on your licence and any stall limits marked on the ground unless agreed by the Council.
- 16) You shall only use receptacles approved by us. All goods and containers or other articles need to be contained within the licensed pitch area and not extend outside.
- 17) The design and appearance of the stall and display will be as agreed at the commencement of the licence. Variations to the agreed design/appearance will require written approval from the Council
- 18) Tarpaulins should be clear at the back unless agreed by the Council.
- 19) The stall needs to be easily and immediately removed in the case of an emergency. You or your assistant must remove the stall and goods for as long as required in the event of an emergency, or when requested by an authorised officer of the Council or Police Officer.
- 20) The height of any stall or display shall not exceed 2.6m (8'6") unless agreed, in writing, by the Council.
- 21) Stalls not removed from the pitch at the cessation of trading may be removed by the Council to a place of storage. The Council has the right to recover from you any costs incurred by the Council for removal and storage of your stall.

## Street Trading Conditions

- 22) Once removed at the end of the trading day, stalls and other trading receptacles should not set up or placed in the market (pitch) again until the allowed setting up time for the following day.
- 23) Stalls or accessories must not damage the carriageway or footway.
- 24) No advertisement shall be displayed on your pitch which relates to any goods, commodities or services apart from those being offered for sale from your pitch.
- 25) The use of advertising boards (A Boards) is not permitted unless it is kept within your licensed pitch.
- 26) The operation of your stall must not cause a nuisance to other traders or the general public.

## Use of Kiosks

- 27) The maintenance and upkeep of all kiosks used by traders on scattered sites is the responsibility of the licensed trader. There is to be no advertising on these kiosks apart from the traders name banner; unless approved by the Council. Such advertising is subject to planning consent. The display boxes are for the sole use of Council campaigns and will be maintained by the Council.

## Health & Safety

- 28) All businesses **must** carry out a **Health & Safety Risk Assessment**. The Health & Safety Risk Assessment must include (but not be limited to) Electrical Safety, Fire Safety (requires a separate Fire Safety Risk Assessment), Use and storage of LPG, Adverse Weather Conditions, Slips and Trips, Manual Handling, Employment of Young People.
- 29) Staff working on the stall **must** be trained to implement the **Health & Safety Risk Assessment**.
- 30) The following is a list of items to consider, but is not intended to be a comprehensive list. This will depend on the initial risk assessment.

### Electricity

- All electrical equipment should be tested regularly by someone competent to carry out the test. Portable appliance testing (PAT) should be carried out on all portable appliances annually and six monthly for handheld devices in accordance with the IEE Code of Practice for in-service Inspection and testing of Electrical equipment. Certification to be provided to the Council.
- External plugs and sockets must be waterproof and the circuit breakers must work effectively.
- Cables must not be a tripping hazard and should be protected from accidental damage. If for outdoor use; cables must be of industrial grade BS7179 (HO7RN-F or equivalent) rubber, with a minimum voltage designation of 450/750v (heavy duty flexible as a minimum as defined in BS7540-1) and resistant to abrasion and water.

## Street Trading Conditions

- Electrical power shall only be used for the purpose of lighting and the operation of electrical scales and tills, or other agreed services. Fires and heaters of any description are not permitted
- You will be held liable for any damage to any electrical installation provided by the Council if it is shown that the damage was caused by your actions or neglect.
- You may only run electric cables for lighting or other agreed services between your stall and other stalls or premises. Any electrical connections shall be easily detached and the detailed arrangements agreed with the Council. Electrical cables hung over the public highway will require a minimum clearance of 2.6m (8'6") from the footway surface and 5.6m (18'6") from the carriageway surface. Cables on the footway must not present a tripping hazard.
- Only equipment that has been authorised by the Council shall be connected to the Council's electrical supply.
- Mobile electrical generators can only be used with the prior approval in writing from the Council.
- If the Council needs to have any appliance tested; a fee as set out in the Council's schedule of fees will be charged to the trader.
- Electrical boxes or pillars must be kept clean and clear of any debris or litter and kept shut / locked at all times whether or not in use.

### **Fire Hazards**

- The food business operator must carry out a fire risk assessment.
- All combustible materials that could promote fire spread need to be identified and stored away from any ignition source. Structures, curtains and drapes used on the stall/pitch must be treated with a flame retardant in accordance with BS 5438 and marked accordingly.
- Appropriate fire extinguishers must be provided and checked every 12 months. All staff working at the pitch must be trained to use any fire extinguishers provided. The following is required:
  - Stalls cooking food - 4kg dry powder.
  - Stalls with Deep Fat Frying – Fire Blanket
  - Stalls with generators/electrical equipment – 4kg dry powder or Carbon Dioxide CO<sub>2</sub>
  - Stalls not cooking food – 4.5 litres of water
- Deep fat fryers should be fitted with an automatic high temperature-limiting device (operates at a fat temperature of 250°C or lower).

### **Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)**

## Street Trading Conditions

- Gas fixtures and systems require appropriate annual certification from a competent person who is Gas Safe registered for LPG appliances. Certification to be provided to the Council.
- Cylinders should be fitted with automatic cut-off valves and be protected from tampering.
- All pipes should be protected from abrasion or mechanical damage (armoured if subject to temperatures over 50°C) and should meet the appropriate British Standard. All pipes should be regularly checked and renewed where necessary.
- All gas appliances must be fitted with a flame failure device and adequately ventilated.
- Staff that use gas equipment should be trained in how to use it and in how to carry out visual checks for obvious faults. This will include such things as damaged pipework and connections, inoperative flame supervision devices (these shut off the gas supply automatically if the flame disappears), and smells of escaping gas. All staff should be familiar with what to do in these situations. Routine tasks such as connecting and disconnecting plug-in gas connections to appliances when moving for cleaning, or changing LPG cylinders or hoses, can be carried out by persons who are not Gas Safe registered, but they must be competent.
- Cylinders must be used and stored in accordance with the UKLPG Codes of Practice (or any superseding legislation/guidance).

### General

- The burning of solid fuel (e.g. barbeques) is not permitted.
- Traders preparing and selling high risk foods in the market must have enclosed stalls (a roof and at least 2 sides).
- Any accidents and incidents must be reported in accordance with Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 2013 (RIDDOR) (or any superseding legislation).

### Refuse

- 31) You are responsible for all refuse arising as a result of your activities. You must at all times comply with the requirements of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 (or any superseding legislation) with regard to your waste.
- 32) In keeping with the Council's environmental sustainable initiatives you are to support the following practices where practical:
  - a) Keep packaging of goods to a minimum or use recycled packaging where possible
  - b) Keep the use of non-recyclable carrier bags to a minimum;
  - c) Where possible compost food waste in line with the Council's policy of composting

## Street Trading Conditions

- d) Recycle all refuse where appropriate in line with Council's policy.
- 33) All refuse, food debris, waste, and litter must be contained within sacks on your pitch at the end of the trading day or transported to containers that may be provided by the Council as directed. All boxes must be broken down to their smallest size. Waste must be separated to prevent contamination of recyclable materials.
- 34) The trader shall collect and dispose of any food debris and wrappings caused by their activities, within a 2 metre radius of their pitch at the end of the trading day and as often as necessary during the trading day
- 35) Traders must ensure that all waste water and any kind of oil is collected in a secure container and disposed of or discharged legally and not be poured into drains or placed in litter bins
- 36) You are not permitted to use the Street Market waste collection service/facilities if your licence is linked to fixed premises. In these circumstances you must make your own separate arrangements for waste collection.

## Product

- 37) Only the goods specified on the licence may be sold on your pitch.
- 38) You must not sell, supply or distribute, or have in your possession for sale, supply, or distribution any of the following:
  - a) political material
  - b) any material designed to promote or incite hatred.
  - c) weapons
  - d) explosives
  - e) fireworks
  - f) knives (unless approved in writing by the Council)
  - g) cigarettes (including E cigarettes), tobacco and smoking requisites (unless approved in writing by the Council)
  - h) real fur products or products containing real fur
  - i) alcohol (unless approved in writing by the Council)
  - j) other illegal substances
  - k) counterfeit goods, or goods in breach of a trademark
- 39) The above list is not intended to be exhaustive and the Council retains to right to prevent or restrict the sale of other items as and when deemed necessary.

## Attendance

- 40) You must be in personal attendance on your pitch for the majority (at least 50 per cent) of the working day, apart from absences for illness or holidays unless otherwise approved by the Council.



## Street Trading Conditions

- 41) You must attend and trade for a minimum of three days each week unless otherwise approved by the Council.
- 42) You may **NOT** enter the market with a vehicle to remove your goods or stall until the end of the official market trading day or at a time agreed with the Council.

## Trader Conduct

- 43) You must give all reasonable assistance to an authorised officer of the Council carrying out their duties.
- 44) You must immediately notify the Council in writing and provide evidence of any change of your name or address or place of storage of commodities and trading receptacles
- 45) You must ensure that you have the required level of Public Liability Insurance (£5 million) throughout the duration of the licence and be able to produce this on request.
- 46) You must ensure that you and your staff are competent, courteous and helpful and ensure all members of the general public are treated fairly and with courtesy. The Council does not tolerate abuse of any sort. Any complaints of serious abuse of any nature against Council officers, other street traders or members of the public may be regarded as grounds for revocation of a street trading licence.
- 47) You and your staff must not advocate or incite hatred, violence or call for any action that may break the law.
- 48) You and your staff must not promote any extremist materials and are not permitted to encourage, glorify or promote any acts of terrorism including individuals, groups or organisations that support such acts.
- 49) You must be in position, have your goods displayed and contained within the pitch, and able to commence trading from your stall by no later than 45 minutes after the commencement times listed below. If your pitch is not utilised by you at commencement of trading we may re-let the pitch for the day.
- 50) Hours of commencement and cessation may be varied, in individual cases with prior written consent by us. Unless specifically agreed in writing, stalls should not put out 2 hours prior to commencement of trading
- 51) The stall and goods are to be removed from your pitch to your nominated storage area, as stated on the application form or agreed in writing by the Council, within one hour of the cessation of the day's trading (i.e. the time shown on your licence to end trading for that day),

## Street Trading Conditions

Market/area	Days of trading	Commencement of trading	Cessation of trading
Chapel <sup>1</sup>	Tuesday to Sunday	9am Tuesday to Sunday	6pm Tuesday to Saturday 4pm Sunday
Whitecross	Monday to Friday	10am Monday to Friday	5pm Monday to Friday
Exmouth	Monday to Friday	9am Monday to Friday	6pm Monday to Friday
Camden Passage	Wednesday and Saturday	9am Wednesday and Saturday	6pm Wednesday and Saturday
Islington High St/Camden Passage	The area is designated for street trading on a Sunday but currently no trading is carried out.		
Archway Navigator Square	Wednesdays, Saturdays and Sundays 8am – 8pm.		
Torrens Street	The area is designated for street trading on a Sunday but currently no trading is carried out.		
Scattered sites	Monday to Sunday	9am Monday to Sunday (unless otherwise stated)	6pm Monday to Sunday (unless otherwise stated)
Arsenal Area	First Team and International Matches	Two hours prior to start of match	One hour after cessation of match (unless otherwise stated)

### Late arrivals in markets

- 52) If a licensee arrives after the commencement time it is the discretion to the street trading officer to locate them at the most appropriate pitch (even if the licensees pitch is available).
- 53) Vehicles will not be permitted to stay or enter the market 45 minutes after the commencement of trading until the agreed end of trading day.

### Ownership of the Street Trading Licence

- 54) Licence is personal to the holder
- 55) A licence is granted only to the person named on it. It may not be transferred, assigned, sold or sub-let. Any such instances of the above may result in the revocation or non-renewal of the licence.

### Fee and Charges

- 56) All licence fees and charges must be paid in advance.
- 57) Your account will be on charge from the start date as stated on your licence.

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<sup>1</sup> Includes White Conduit,

## Street Trading Conditions

- 58) Fees (other than administration and casual vouchers) will be invoiced per calendar month; payments must be made by the 15<sup>th</sup> of the month or collected via direct debit on the agreed date.

### **Surrender of Licenced Pitches**

- 59) If you decide to surrender the pitch; you are required to provide written confirmation by post or email to the street trading team. You will still be liable to pay the remaining months fees. Part refunds will not be given for the month in which you surrender.

### **Conditions Specific to Food Traders**

#### **60) Food Hygiene**

- a) All licensed food traders shall achieve and maintain for the duration of their licence a Food Hygiene Rating Standard of 3 or higher. New traders will be required to achieve this standard within timescales specified by the Council.
- b) All licensed food traders shall display a copy of their Food Hygiene Rating in a prominent position so that can be easily read by the consumer.

#### **61) Storage, Display, Service and Transport of food**

- a) To avoid possible contamination, food must not be placed directly onto the floor (all unwrapped food needs to be stored off the ground by at least 45cm).
- b) There should be protection of high risk foods from the public touching, coughing or sneezing in the display area. This can be achieved by use of sneeze guards or other coverings. There should be adequate covers available to protect foods from insects.
- c) Food handlers are required to wear clean protective over-clothing when handling unwrapped food.

#### **62) Hand Washing Facilities**

- a) Where open high-risk food is handled there must be good hand washing facilities. These must include a basin or sink with a supply of hot and cold water. Hot water may be supplied from an urn that has a constant supply of hot water, but NOT from a kettle.

### **Conditions specific to Casual trading (Markets)**

- 63) If you do not trade for a period of three consecutive months your casual licence will lapse and no further trading vouchers will be issued.
- 64) No trading will be permitted without the surrender of a valid voucher
- 65) Vouchers are not transferable
- 66) Unspent vouchers returned to Council within three months from date of issue will be eligible for a full refund. No refund will be given for vouchers outside of this time frame.

## Street Trading Conditions

- 67) Casual Registrations must be renewed in the first week of January every year. No trading will be permitted unless registrations are renewed.
- 68) Assistants may only trade in the presence of the licensee
- 69) There is no right of appeal against the revocation of a temporary or a casual licence.
- 70) Casual trading vouchers are valid for the duration of their registration providing there is no change to the fees.
- 71) Traders are required to purchase a minimum of 5 of each type of voucher.
- 72) A refund on unused vouchers is subject to an administrative fee and is only applicable to vouchers that have been issued within 3 months prior to the date of surrender.

# statutory notices

## LONDON BOROUGH OF HACKNEY

### ROAD HUMPS - HIGHWAYS ACT 1980 - SECTION 90C TT1367

- 1. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that the London Borough of Hackney, in accordance with Section 90C of the Highway Act 1980 as amended proposes to introduce raised entry treatments, as detailed in schedule 1 of this notice.
- Plans of the proposed measures can be inspected during normal office hours on Mondays to Fridays inclusive for a period of 21 days from the date, on which this notice is published, in the reception area, London Borough of Hackney, Hackney Service Centre, 1 Hillman Street E8 1DY. Further information may be obtained by contacting Helpdesk on 020 8356 8991 and quoting the above IT reference number.
- Any objections or other representations should be sent in writing to the Head of Streetscene using the above IT reference number, at the address specified in paragraph 2 above until the expiration of a period of 21 days from the date on which this notice is published. All objections must specify the grounds on which they are made.

Dated this 25th day of July 2019.

Andrew Cunningham  
Head of Streetscene  
(The officer appointed for this purpose)

#### SCHEDULE 1

##### RAISED TABLE SCHEDULE

**Note:** The carriageway will be raised to install raised junction table. The maximum height of the table will be 100mm.

Willow Street	From the junction with Paul Street for a distance of 5.2m eastwards
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Unless otherwise stated all traffic notices are as follows: Dated this 25th day of July 2019

Andrew Cunningham, Head of Streetscene  
(The officer appointed for this purpose)

Hackney

#### LICENSING ACT 2003

##### New Grant Premises Licence

Notice is hereby given that Harshorn-Hook Productions Ltd applied to the London Borough of Hackney on 16th July 2019 for the new grant of a premises licence to use the premises known as 5-15 Sun Street, London EC2M 2PT for the provision of: (1) plays, films, live music, recorded music, performance of dance, anything of a similar description: Mon to Sun 23:00 to 00:00; (2) late night refreshment: Mon to Sun 23:00 to 00:00; (3) retail sale of alcohol: Mon to Sun 10:00 to 00:00; and (4) on such other terms and conditions as set out in the application papers. Any person who wishes to make a representation in relation to this application must give notice in writing of his/her representation by 13th August 2019, stating the grounds for making said representation to: The Licensing Service, London Borough of Hackney, 1 Hillman Street, London E8 1DY. The public register where applications are available to be viewed by members of the public can be accessed online by visiting at [www.hackney.gov.uk](http://www.hackney.gov.uk) and following the links. It is an offence under section 138 of the Licensing Act 2003, to knowingly or recklessly make a false statement in or in connection with an application for a premises licence and the maximum fine on being convicted of such an offence is £5,000.

LT Law - 020 3755 5138

#### Notice of Application to vary a Premises Licence

Notice is given that Rose Nine Ltd applied to HACKNEY COUNCIL to vary the premises licence at: The MOTH Club General Browning M O T H Club 85 Valette Street Hackney London E9 6NU

In order to make the following variation to the licence:  
Vary the current hours for all activities Live Music, Performance of Dance, Recorded Music, Supply of alcohol and Late Night Refreshment on Friday from 00:00 to 01:00, and Saturday and Sunday from 01:00 until 03:00

To amend the permitted opening hours on Friday from 00:00 to 01:00, Saturday and Sunday from 01:30 until 03:30

The licence register listing details of the variation is held at the Licensing Service, Hackney Service Centre, 1 Hillman Street, London E8 1DY (Tel No. 020 8356 4970). Details are also available on-line at [www.hackney.gov.uk/licensing](http://www.hackney.gov.uk/licensing)

Any representations against this application must be made in writing and received by the Licensing Service at the above address, by no later than the 13th August 2019

Residents and businesses in the vicinity of the premises, or their representatives, may make representations on licensing objectives grounds only, i.e. the prevention of crime and disorder, the protection of public nuisance, public safety and the protection of children from harm. Copies of all representations will be sent to the applicant. It is an offence, liable on conviction to a fine up to £5000 for an applicant to knowingly or recklessly make a false statement in connection with the application.

#### Notice of Application for a Premises Licence

Notice is given that MR. SHAVAN JAVADZADEH applied to HACKNEY COUNCIL for a premises licence at: M&A 32 Wall Street, London E9 7PX

In order that the following licensable activities can take place:  
**THE SALE OF ORGANIC WINE BEER & CIDER SOLD AS OFF-SALE. HOURS OF OPERATION WILL BE: MONDAY TO SATURDAY 11.00AM-19.00PM.**

The licence register listing details of the application is held at the Licensing Service, Hackney Service Centre, 1 Hillman Street, London E8 1DY (Tel No. 020 8356 4970). Details are also available on-line at [www.hackney.gov.uk/licensing](http://www.hackney.gov.uk/licensing)

Any representations against this application must be made in writing and received by the Licensing Service at the above address, by no later than the 21st August 2019.

Residents and businesses in the vicinity of the premises, or their representatives, may make representations on licensing objectives grounds only, i.e. the prevention of crime and disorder, the prevention of public nuisance, public safety and the protection of children from harm. Copies of all representations will be sent to the applicant. It is an offence, liable on conviction to a fine up to £5000 for an applicant to knowingly or recklessly make a false statement in connection with the application.

APPENDIX B



## ISLINGTON LOCAL AUTHORITIES ACT

1990 (as amended)

### NOTICE OF INTENTION TO:

### VARY THE STREET TRADING LICENCE CONDITIONS

Notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the London Borough of Islington's Street Trading Section within the Public Protection Department, to apply to the Licensing Regulatory Committee to pass a resolution in the following terms:

That the proposed variation of the existing street trading licence conditions be approved to take effect from 1 October 2019

It is proposed that the Council's Licensing and Regulatory Committee meeting on Monday 9 September 2019 at 4pm in Islington Town Hall, Upper Street, London N1, will consider this application. Anyone wishing to object to the intention must give notice within four weeks of this publication, specifying the grounds of their objections. On the hearing of the said application, any person to whom notice is given and any other person who would be aggrieved by the making of the Order to which this application relates shall have the right to be heard.

A copy of the draft varied street trading conditions can be obtained online from the Council's web site or upon request via email.

Dated this: Thursday 25th July 2019

#### HOUSING DERIVISH

Street Trading Manager  
Public Protection Department  
London Borough of Islington  
222 Upper Street  
London N1 1XR

Email: [street.trading@islington.gov.uk](mailto:street.trading@islington.gov.uk)

**SELL.FIND.SAY**  
anything  
[www.sell.smallads24.co.uk/london](http://www.sell.smallads24.co.uk/london)

**From:** Dervish, Houriyeh  
**Sent:** 02 August 2019 11:23  
**Subject:** Revised Street Trading Conditions

Dear Islington Trader,

We are in the process of updating the street trading conditions.

I have attached a copy of the old and the proposed conditions. The suggested changes are predominantly around Health and safety and commodity restrictions as per issues raised by consumers and other council teams.

A public notice was placed in the Islington Gazette this week. This is still at consultation stage, so your views can of course be considered.

If you have any concerns please do speak to your association chair or email [street.trading@islington.gov.uk](mailto:street.trading@islington.gov.uk)

Kind regards

Houriyeh Dervish  
Street Trading Manager  
Licensing: Street Trading/ Tables & Chairs and A Boards  
Public Protection  
Islington Council  
222 Upper Street  
N1 1XR

Tel: 020 7527 3046

W: [www.islington.gov.uk](http://www.islington.gov.uk)

Alternative contact: [Street.trading@islington.gov.uk](mailto:Street.trading@islington.gov.uk) 020 7527 3394

You can also follow us on Twitter@IslingtonBC and @IslingtonLife



Dear Street Trading team

It is quite wrong for Islington to restrict what traders can sell when they don't restrict what shops can sell. How can that be justified? Why should market traders have fewer rights than shop keepers?

Banning market traders from selling alcohol is not defensible. Neighbouring boroughs Camden and Haringey allow their traders to sell alcohol so that there are a few stalls within their markets selling posh gin and expensive wine etc. No-one sells cheap high strength cider - for that residents go to several hundred shops in Islington that are open 24 hours a day!

I think instead of banning it completely, Islington should consider instead a restriction - no high strength lager/cider, for example, and ask traders to make an individual case for why they should be allowed to sell alcohol, and show that they would not bring additional harm to neighbourhoods. That should not be difficult. In XXXXXX, for example, I am not allowed to have a trader selling wine for 7 hours per week, but shops are open which sell high strength alcohol 168 hours per week. It's inconsistent, discriminates against market traders and - I would suggest - does not decrease in any way alcohol related harm or crime in Islington.

The case for banning fur is indefensible. Islington councillors and officers should not be making moral decisions about which forms of animal torture are acceptable and which are not. If Islington wanted to stop cruelty to animals it would force all of its traders to become 100% vegan. It's easily arguable that an animal experiencing decades of torture for its milk and having its babies taken away before it is then killed has a much worse life than a rabbit skinned for its fur.

Also, there's evidence that in the light of such bans, business practices will simply adapt, so that a rabbit will still be killed for its meat, but the skin will be thrown away instead of used for its fur. i.e. no rabbits at all will be saved. On the other hand, how will such a ban be enforced on traders? Is all skinning considered wrong? No leather or suede on sale at any of Islington's markets? No handbags at Chapel? Fur is just fluffy suede. Finding suede acceptable and fur unacceptable is morally inconsistent.

So I think that pandering to a few residents who fixate on fur is ridiculous. Is Islington Street trading seriously considering messing with business for these people's sensibilities? What about hog roast - a headless animal being cooked on a spit? Will these be banned too because people are upset? No.

Also, this ban will not apply to shops, so again it would be hypocrisy on Islington's part to have one rule for markets another for shops.

Finally, I object to public money being spent on this exercise. We are in such trouble. Islington's budgets have been slashed by millions, so surely efforts should be made wherever possible to save money. I think Street Trading should show some leadership in this and tell these residents their concerns have been listened to and suggestions rejected.

I would much appreciate a response to these points.

Regards



# Resident Impact Assessment

## Revision of Street Trading Conditions

### Service Area: Public Protection

## 1. What are the intended outcomes of this policy, function etc?

To ensure that Market Traders operate in a safe, fair and consistent manner.

## 2. Resident Profile

Who is going to be impacted by this change i.e. residents/service users/tenants? Please complete data for your service users. If your data does not fit into the categories in this table, please copy and paste your own table in the space below. Please refer to **section 3.3** of the guidance for more information.

		<b>Borough Profile</b>
		<b>Total: 206,285</b>
<b>Gender</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>51%</b>
	<b>Male</b>	<b>49%</b>
<b>Age</b>	<b>Under 16</b>	<b>32,825</b>
	<b>16-24</b>	<b>29,418</b>
	<b>25-44</b>	<b>87,177</b>
	<b>45-64</b>	<b>38,669</b>
	<b>65+</b>	<b>18,036</b>
<b>Disability</b>	<b>Disabled</b>	<b>16%</b>
	<b>Non-disabled</b>	<b>84%</b>
	<b>Not Stated</b>	<b>No Data</b>
<b>Sexual orientation</b>	<b>LGBT</b>	<b>No data</b>
	<b>Heterosexual/straight</b>	<b>No data</b>
	<b>Not Stated</b>	
<b>Race</b>	<b>BME</b>	<b>52%</b>
	<b>White</b>	<b>48%</b>
	<b>Not Stated</b>	
<b>Religion or belief</b>	<b>Christian</b>	<b>40%</b>
	<b>Muslim</b>	<b>10%</b>
	<b>Other</b>	<b>4.5%</b>
	<b>No religion</b>	<b>30%</b>
	<b>Religion not stated</b>	<b>17%</b>

### 3. Equality impacts

With reference to the [guidance](#), please describe what are the equality and socio-economic impacts for residents and what are the opportunities to challenge prejudice or promote understanding?

*Q. Is the change likely to be discriminatory in any way for people with any of the protected characteristics?*

**A.** No, the Street Trading conditions are in place to ensure fair and consistent trading in our markets. The conditions have been updated to ensure that market traders follow Islington Council Policy with regard to Hate Crime.

*Q. Is the proposal likely to have a negative impact on equality of opportunity for people with protected characteristics?*

**A.** No, the Policy is in fact aimed at eliminating any negative impact on equality.

*Q. Is the proposal likely to have a negative impact on good relations between communities with protected characteristics and the rest of the population in Islington? Are there any opportunities for fostering good relations?*

**A.** This police should ensure that there are no negative impacts between communities with protected characteristics, ensuring that market trading is fair, safe and transparent.

*Q. Is the proposal a strategic decision where inequalities associated with socio-economic disadvantage can be reduced?*

**A.** Not applicable.

---

### 4. Safeguarding and Human Rights impacts

**a) Safeguarding risks and Human Rights breaches**

Please describe any safeguarding risks for children or vulnerable adults AND any potential human rights breaches that may occur as a result of the proposal? Please refer to **section 4.8** of the [guidance](#) for more information.

**None**

**If potential safeguarding and human rights risks are identified then please contact equalities@islington.gov.uk to discuss further:**

## 5. Action

How will you respond to the impacts that you have identified in sections 3 and 4, or address any gaps in data or information?

For more information on identifying actions that will limit the negative impact of the policy for protected groups see the [guidance](#).

Action	Responsible person or team	Deadline
N/A		

Please send the completed RIA to equalities@islington.gov.uk and also make it publicly available online along with the relevant policy or service change.

**This Resident Impact Assessment has been completed in accordance with the guidance and using appropriate evidence.**

**Staff member completing this form:**

Signed: D Fordham

Date: 12/08/2019

**Head of Service or higher:**

Signed: D Fordham

Date: 12/08/2019

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