



Licensing Act 2003

2003 CHAPTER 17

PART 5

PERMITTED TEMPORARY ACTIVITIES

Temporary event notices

101 Minimum of 24 hours between event periods

- (1) A temporary event notice (“notice A”) given by an individual (“the relevant premises user”) is void if the event period specified in it does not—
 - (a) end at least 24 hours before the event period specified in any other temporary event notice given by the relevant premises user in respect of the same premises before or at the same time as notice A, or
 - (b) begin at least 24 hours after the event period specified in any other such notice.
- (2) For the purposes of subsection (1)—
 - (a) any temporary event notice in respect of which a counter notice has been given under this Part or which has been withdrawn under section 103 is to be disregarded;
 - (b) a temporary event notice given by an individual who is an associate of the relevant premises user is to be treated as a notice given by the relevant premises user;
 - (c) a temporary event notice (“notice B”) given by an individual who is in business with the relevant premises user is to be treated as a notice given by the relevant premises user if—
 - (i) that business relates to one or more licensable activities, and
 - (ii) notice A and notice B relate to one or more licensable activities to which the business relates (although not necessarily the same activity or activities);
 - (d) two temporary event notices are in respect of the same premises if the whole or any part of the premises in respect of which one of the notices is given

Changes to legislation: Licensing Act 2003, Section 101 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 28 June 2024. There are changes that may be brought into force at a future date. Changes that have been made appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details) [View outstanding changes](#)

includes or forms part of the premises in respect of which the other notice is given.

- (3) For the purposes of this section an individual is an associate of another person if that individual is—
- (a) the spouse ^[F1] or civil partner] of that person,
 - (b) a child, parent, grandchild, grandparent, brother or sister of that person,
 - (c) an agent or employee of that person, or
 - (d) the spouse ^[F1] or civil partner] of a person within paragraph (b) or (c).
- (4) For the purposes of subsection (3) a person living with another as that person's husband or wife is to be treated as that person's spouse.

Textual Amendments

- F1** Words in s. 101(3)(a)(d) inserted (5.12.2005) by [Civil Partnership Act 2004 \(c. 33\)](#), ss. 261(1), 263, [Sch. 27 para. 170](#), S.I. 2005/3175, {art. 2}

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Changes and effects yet to be applied to the whole Act associated Parts and Chapters:

Whole provisions yet to be inserted into this Act (including any effects on those provisions):

- Pt. 5A inserted by 2015 c. 20 s. 67(2)Sch. 17
- s. 2(1A) inserted by 2015 c. 20 s. 67(1)
- s. 10(4)(e) and word inserted by 2011 c. 13 s. 121(3)(b)
- s. 140(2)(e) inserted by 2015 c. 20 s. 67(4)(b)
- s. 141(2)(e) inserted by 2015 c. 20 s. 67(5)(b)
- s. 143(2)(e) inserted by 2015 c. 20 s. 67(6)(b)
- s. 144(2)(e) inserted by 2015 c. 20 s. 67(7)(b)
- s. 147A(4)(c) inserted by 2015 c. 20 s. 67(8)(b)
- s. 153(4)(d) inserted by 2015 c. 20 s. 67(9)(b)
- s. 197(3)(cza) inserted by 2015 c. 20 s. 67(12)(a)
- s. 197A197B inserted by 2011 c. 13 s. 121(2)