

Cheltenham Borough Council

Licensing Sub Committee – 23 July 2014

Licensing Act 2003 Determination of an Application for a Premises Licence

Cheltenham Town Training Ground, Quat Goose Lane,
Cheltenham
Gloucestershire, GL51 9RX

Report of the Licensing Officer

1. Introduction

1.1 The Licensing Act 2003 (the Act) allows applicants to apply for a premises licence or a variation of a premises licence at any time. In this case, an application for a new premises licence was received on 29 May 2014 from Cheltenham Town Association Football Club Ltd, in respect of the Football Club's training and function facility at Quat Goose Lane, Cheltenham. A copy of the application is included at **Appendix A**. An internal layout plan of the premises is included at **Appendix B** and a plan of the location and surrounding area is included at **Appendix C**.

1.2 The application is for a premises licence to authorise the following licensable activities between the hours of 09:00 and 23:00 hours, every day.

- Sale / supply of alcohol – for consumption on the premises
- Performance of live music – indoors only
- Playing of recorded music – indoors only

1.3 The application was advertised and consulted upon in the manner prescribed in the Regulations. As a result of that consultation no representations were received from Responsible Authorities but representations were received from other people.

1.4 Implications

1.4.1 Financial **Contact officer: Sarah Didcote**
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1.4.2 Legal A sub committee is required to discharge its duty and determine an application with a view to promoting the licensing objectives. These objectives, which are set out in section 4(2) of the Licensing Act 2003, are: (a) the prevention of crime and disorder; (b) public safety; (c) the prevention of public nuisance; and (d) the protection of children from harm.

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2. Application (Ref. 14/01129/PRMA)

2.1 Applicant: Cheltenham Town Association Football Club Ltd

2.2 Premises: Cheltenham Town Training Ground, Quat Goose Lane, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, GL51 9RX

- 2.3 On the application form the applicants volunteered to take the following steps to promote the four licensing objectives. These will become conditions on the licence if the application is granted.
- (a) Alcohol consumption and entertainment will only be provided at organised events which will be either in-house for employees and relatives, or events held in the function room. The function room will only be used by responsible event organisers and arranged in conjunction with the Designated Premises Supervisor.
 - (b) Event organisers and staff on duty will be required to prevent impact on neighbours, for example by ensuring that people leave the premises quietly and do not congregate unnecessarily.
 - (c) A Challenge 25 (or equivalent) scheme shall be adopted, so that any customer attempting to purchase alcoholic liquor who appears to be under the age of 25 shall be asked for an accredited photographic proof of their age (e.g. passport, photo driving licence, PASS-approved Card) and that a sale shall not be made unless this evidence is produced.
- These steps will be included as conditions on the licence if the licence is granted.

3. Responsible Authorities

- 3.1 No objections were received from responsible authorities.
- 3.2 When the application was originally made the applicants applied for licensable activities to end at 01:00 hours every day. The environmental health officer expressed some concerns about this, as did some residents, in response to which the applicants amended their application so that activities being applied for will cease at 23:00 hours every day. In part 7 of this report, under Licensing Comments, Members will find a summary of the changes the applicant volunteered to make to the application in response to the concerns raised.

4. Other People

- 4.1 18 representations were received from other people. Of those, 5 were subsequently withdrawn following the changes made to the application (see paragraph 3.2, above). 13 representations have not been withdrawn and these are summarised as follows.

Jamie Gay, 3 Sumner Court – Mr Gay is objecting to the application on the basis of public nuisance, the protection of children from harm and the prevention of crime and disorder. Following changes made to the application by the applicants, Mr Gay made additional comments but did not withdraw his application. His representation and additional comments are included in the appendices.

Anita Payne – Miss Payne is objecting to the application on the grounds of public safety, the prevention of public nuisance and the protection of children from harm. Following changes made to the application by the applicants, Miss Payne made additional comments but did not withdraw her application. Her representation and additional comments are included in the appendices.

Jean and Dennis Smith have objected to the application on the basis of preventing public nuisance. Following changes made to the application by the applicant Mr and Mrs Smith amended their objection but did not withdraw it. Their representation and additional comments are included in the appendices.

Swindon Village Society (SVS) – The chairman of SVS, Mr Simon, who has also objected separately in his own right as a resident, has submitted a representation on behalf of the society on the basis of public nuisance and potential crime and disorder.

B J Simon, 3 Swindon Hall has objected on the basis of public nuisance and the potential of crime and disorder.

Swindon Village Parish Council have objected to the application on the basis of crime and disorder and public nuisance. Following changes made to the application by the applicants, the Parish Council made additional comments but did not withdraw their application. Their representation and additional comments are included in the appendices.

Dr and Mrs Robinson, The Grange, Quat Goose Lane have objected to the application on the basis of public nuisance.

Robert Davies, Willow Lodge, Brockhampton Lane has objected on the grounds of public nuisance, crime and disorder and public safety.

Mr and Mrs N Perry have objected to the application on the grounds of public nuisance, public safety and crime and disorder.

Nicola Richens has objected on the grounds of public nuisance and the protection of children from harm.

Ian and Pam Martin, 20 Quat Goose Lane have objected on the grounds of public nuisance and the protection of children from harm.

Kevin Boote, 10 Quat Goose Lane has objected on the grounds of public nuisance and the protection of children from harm. Following changes made to the application by the applicants, Mr Boote made additional comments but did not withdraw his application. His representation and additional comments are included in the appendices.

Sumner Court Management Company – The Company Secretary, Claire Peace-Jones, has objected to the application on behalf of herself and other residents (some of whom have also objected separately in their own right and are listed above). The management company's objection and additional comments are included in the appendices and relate to public nuisance, crime and disorder, public safety and the protection of children from harm.

Copies of the representations are attached at **Appendix D**.

5. Local Policy Considerations

- 5.1 The 2003 Act introduces a unified system of regulation through two new types of licences: the premises licence (club premises certificates for qualifying clubs) and the personal licence. The Borough Council, as the licensing authority, is responsible for licensing all outlets in the borough that sell or supply alcohol or carry out any other 'licensable activities': public entertainment, theatre, cinema, or late night refreshment.
- 5.2 The new system is underpinned by four objectives: i) the prevention of crime and disorder; ii) public safety; iii) the prevention of public nuisance; and, iv) the protection of children from harm. The licensing authority must promote these objectives in carrying out its functions.
- 5.3 The Council's adopted licensing policy statement (Council 10th Feb 2012) includes the following:
- 5.4 The main purpose of this policy is to provide clarity to applicants, interested parties and responsible authorities on how the Council will determine applications for the sale/supply of alcohol, the provision of regulated entertainment and the provision of late night refreshment and also to provide a basis for all licensing decisions taken by the Council

over the next three years. It will also inform elected Members of the parameters within which licensing decisions can be made. (Paragraph 1.3)

- 5.5 Through this policy the Council hopes that residents of and visitors to Cheltenham will be able to enjoy their leisure time safely and without fear of violence, intimidation or disorder while at licensed premises. (Paragraph 1.4)
- 5.6 An effective licensing policy, alongside other initiatives, will work towards promoting the positive aspects of deregulation under the Act, such as promoting tourism, increasing leisure provision and encouraging the regeneration of the town centre as well as controlling the negative impacts such as increase in noise, nuisance, anti-social behaviour and crime and disorder. (Paragraph 1.5)
- 5.7 It should be understood that this policy and the section 182 Guidance cannot anticipate every scenario or set of circumstances that may arise and as such there may be circumstances where the policy or guidance may be departed from in the interests of the promotion of the licensing objectives and where it is deemed appropriate to do so. In such cases the Council will give full reasons for departing from this policy. (Paragraph 1.6)
- 5.8 The Council will carry out its licensing functions under the Act with a view to promoting the four licensing objectives, which are:-
 - (a) The prevention of crime and disorder;
 - (b) Public safety;
 - (c) The prevention of public nuisance; and
 - (d) The protection of children from harm. (Paragraph 4.1)
- 5.9 The aim of the licensing process is to regulate licensable activities so as to promote the licensing objectives. (Paragraph 4.2)
- 5.10 In determining a licensing application, the overriding principle adopted by the Council will be that each application is determined on its merits. Licence conditions will be tailored to the individual application and only those appropriate to promote the licensing objectives will be imposed. (Paragraph 4.3)
- 5.11 Each of the four objectives is of equal importance and will be considered in relation to matters centred on the premises or within the control of the licensee and the effect which the operation of that business has on the vicinity. (Paragraph 4.5)
- 5.12 Through their operating schedule, applicants will be expected, where necessary, to demonstrate the positive steps taken to promote the licensing objectives. (Paragraph 5.3)
- 5.13 The operating schedule is a key document and, if prepared comprehensively, will form the basis on which premises can be licensed without the need for additional extensive conditions. The Council expects an operating schedule to indicate the steps that the applicant proposes to take to promote the licensing objectives. (Paragraph 5.4)
- 5.14 Applicants will be expected to propose practical measures to prevent disturbance to local residents and to indicate what action will be taken to prevent or reduce noise emanating from the premises. (Paragraph 5.6)
- 5.15 The complexity and detail required in the operating schedule will depend upon the nature and use of the premises. For premises such as a public house where public entertainment is not provided, only a relatively simple document will be required. For a major public entertainment venue it will be expected that issues such as public safety and crime and disorder will be addressed in detail. (Paragraph 5.7)

5.16 Applicants will be expected to demonstrate in their operating schedule that suitable and sufficient measures have been identified and will be implemented and maintained to reduce or prevent crime and disorder on and in the vicinity of their premises, relevant to the individual style and characteristics of their premises and events. (Paragraph 5.12)

Crime and Disorder

5.17 The promotion of the licensing objective, to prevent crime and disorder, places a responsibility on licence holders to become key partners in promoting this objective. (5.11)

5.18 Applicants will be expected to demonstrate in their operating schedule that suitable and sufficient measures have been identified and will be implemented and maintained to reduce or prevent crime and disorder on and in the vicinity of their premises, relevant to the individual style and characteristics of their premises and events. (5.12)

5.19 When addressing the issue of crime and disorder, the applicant should demonstrate that those factors that impact on crime and disorder have been considered. These factors may include:-

- (a) Underage drinking;
- (b) Drunkenness on premises;
- (c) Public drunkenness;
- (d) Drugs;
- (e) Violent behaviour; and
- (f) Anti-social behaviour. (5.13)

5.20 In making their decision, regard should be given to the levels of crime and disorder in and around the venue; the level of compliance with conditions on existing licences; and any available evidence on crime and disorder issues. (5.14)

5.21 Annex D part 1 of the Secretary of State's revised Guidance sets out matters that may be relevant to the imposition of conditions relating to crime and disorder on licensed premises. Where relevant representations are received the Council may impose appropriate conditions on premises licences and club premises certificates in accordance with this guidance. (5.15)

5.22 Appropriate conditions include:-

- (a) adoption of a 'Challenge 21 or Challenge 25' policy;
- (b) adoption of best practice guidance including our voluntary code of practice for Reducing Alcohol Related Violence (RARV);
- (c) agreeing a prescribed capacity for the premises;
- (d) requirements for an appropriate ratio of tables and chairs to customers, based on capacity, and for areas to be allocated permanently for seated customers in order to prevent overcrowding, which can lead to disorder and violence;
- (e) a requirement for Security Industry Authority registered door supervisors to control numbers of persons entering the premises and to deny entry to individuals who appear drunk, disorderly or intent on crime;
- (f) requirements that drinking vessels be made of toughened glass or plastic or other materials that do not form a sharp edge when broken, and that glass bottles are not passed to customers. This may be a particular concern if drinks are to be consumed outside premises;
- (g) restrictions on drinking in areas within and outside the premises;
- (h) limitations on the types of promotions of alcoholic drinks, so as not to encourage excessive drinking, or drunkenness;
- (i) the maintenance of good order by the management, particularly where alcohol is supplied for consumption and where large numbers of people are admitted;
- (j) dedicated communications networks between management teams, local police and other licensed premises to provide early warning of disorder;
- (k) warning signs about crime prevention measures;

(l) clear policies and measures to prevent weapons or illegal drugs being brought onto the premises and measures to discourage the use of illegal drugs; and/or

(m) the installation and maintenance of appropriately sited closed circuit television cameras (CCTV) to be operational during the period of the licence, and other appropriate times both inside and immediately outside the premises which can provide images of a suitable quality for use as evidence. (5.16)

- 5.23 Capacity limits are commonly made a condition of a licence on public safety grounds but should also be considered for licensed pubs and clubs where overcrowding may lead to disorder and violence. If such a condition is necessary, door supervisors may be needed to ensure the numbers are appropriately controlled. (5.17)

Public Safety

- 5.24 The Council in its role as Licensing Authority must try to ensure the safety of people visiting and working in licensed premises. The Council will need to be satisfied that measures to promote public safety including risk assessments, setting safe capacities and adequate means of escape are put in place and maintained, if not adequately provided for by other regulatory regimes. (5.17)

- 5.25 Consideration should be given to whether:

(a) appropriate and satisfactory general and technical risk assessments, management procedures and certificates have been made available to the relevant responsible authority and to the Licensing Authority, that demonstrate that the public will be safe within and in the vicinity of the premises;

(b) the premises already has a licence or a fire certificate that specifies the maximum number of people that can attend it or be present and, if not, whether a risk assessment has been undertaken to assess the maximum number of people in terms of capacity in various parts of the premises, so that they can be operated safely and can be evacuated safely in the event of an emergency;

(c) there are procedures proposed to record and limit the number of people on the premises with opportunities for going outside and readmission;

(d) patrons can arrive at and depart from the premises safely;

(e) music, dance and performance venues will use equipment or special effects that may affect public safety (i.e. moving equipment, pyrotechnics, strobe lights, smoke machines);

(f) there are defined responsibilities and procedures for medical and other emergencies and for calling the emergency services, and/or

(g) the levels of compliance with conditions on existing licences relating to public safety.

- 5.26 The Council seeks to encourage the use of toughened glassware and polycarbonate where appropriate in licensed premises. Where a relevant representation is received the Council will consider imposing a condition prohibiting the sale of alcohol in annealed glass containers and require the use of polycarbonate or other safer alternatives in order to promote public safety in licensed venues. (5.19)

- 5.27 The Borough-wide Nightsafe network encourages its members to work together to promote the licensing objectives in their premises by providing a forum for sharing information, disseminating best practice and meeting with representatives of the Council, the police and other responsible authorities. The Council actively supports the scheme and is keen to support the development of more schemes where there is a demand. (5.20)

- 5.26 Best Bar None (BBN) is a national award scheme supported by the Home Office and aimed at promoting responsible management and operation of alcohol licensed premises. It was piloted in Manchester in 2003 and found to improve standards in the night time economy, with premises now competing to participate. The aim of BBN is to reduce alcohol related crime and disorder in a town centre by building a positive relationship between the licensed trade, police and local authorities. The Council will actively encourage licensed premises to sign up to the BBN scheme. (5.21)

Public Nuisance

- 5.27 The Council will expect applicants to set out in their operating schedules the steps taken, or proposed to be taken, to deal with the potential for public nuisance arising from the operation of the premises. (5.22)
- 5.28 Applicants should identify and describe through a risk assessment how these risks will be managed. Public nuisance could include low-level nuisance perhaps affecting a few people living locally as well as major disturbance affecting the whole community. (5.23)
- 5.29 The role of the Council is to maintain an appropriate balance between the legitimate aspirations of the entertainment industry and the needs of residents and other users of the town including businesses, workers, shoppers and visitors. (5.24)
- 5.30 Playing of music can cause nuisance both through noise breakout and by its effect on patrons, who become accustomed to high sound levels and to shouting to make themselves heard, which can lead to them being noisier when leaving premises. Other major sources of noise nuisance are vehicles collecting customers, the slamming of car doors and the sounding of horns. These noises can be particularly intrusive at night when ambient noise levels are lower. (5.25)
- 5.31 Where relevant representations are received, the Council may attach appropriate conditions to licences, necessary to support the prevention of undue noise disturbance from licensed premises. Where premises remain open after midnight the licence holder, will be expected to provide facilities which are relevant to controlling noise and the patrons of those premises late at night. The Council also expects that premises which produce noise generating licensable activities are acoustically controlled and engineered to a degree where the noise from the premises when compared to the ambient noise level will not cause undue disturbance. (5.26)
- 5.32 The provision of tables and chairs outside the premises, either on the highway or on private land, and the provision of beer gardens, can enhance the attractiveness of the venue. It can have the benefit of encouraging a continental style café culture and family friendly venues. However, late at night, tables and chairs and beer gardens can cause significant public nuisance to residents whose homes overlook these areas. (5.27)
- 5.33 More recently the introduction of the new 'smoke free public places' legislation in July 2007 has led to an increase in the number of people outside licensed venues. Where outside facilities are provided the licensing authority expects applicants to provide details in their application of:-
(a) the location of open air areas;
(b) how the outside areas will be managed to prevent noise, smell, or obstruction and nuisance to neighbours and the public. (5.28)
- 5.34 Licensees and their staff are expected to have sufficient measures in place to prevent such problems arising including a suitable litter and waste management program to ensure that the area outside the premises is kept free of litter at all times. (5.29)
- 5.35 Where the Council receives relevant representations, or where a responsible authority or an interested party seeks a review, the Council may consider imposing conditions to improve the management of the outside area or prohibiting or restricting the use of these areas in order to promote the public nuisance objective. (5.30)
- 5.36 Conditions may include maximum noise levels over particular time periods, the installation of acoustic lobbies; provision of signs, publicity and dispersal policies. (5.31)

Protection of children from harm

- 5.37 The Council needs to satisfy itself that there are appropriate measures in place to protect children from harm. (5.32)

- 5.38 The Council will expect applicants, where necessary to consider the measures necessary to promote the licensing objective of protecting children from harm when on the premises. (5.33)
- 5.39 These measures may include staff training on how to control the entry of children and young people under 18 and the vetting of staff who will supervise them. Applicants will have to give particular regard to these measures in applications for licences involving:-
 (a) the sale of alcohol;
 (b) children's performances;
 (c) attractions or performances likely to attract children. (5.34)
- 5.40 It is an offence to sell alcohol to children. In this context, children are defined as individuals under 18. The provisions of the Act are that unaccompanied children under 16 should not be on "premises being used exclusively or primarily for the supply of alcohol" (eg "alcohol led" premises such as pubs, bars and nightclubs). In addition, it is an offence to allow unaccompanied children under 16 on premises licensed to sell alcohol for consumption on the premises after midnight but before 05:00. (5.35)
- 5.41 Issues for consideration include:-
 (a) installing effective measures to check the age of those young people who appear under 21 to ensure that alcohol is not sold to those under 18 and those under 16 are accompanied in alcohol led premises;
 (b) the supply of alcohol for consumption on the premises is the;
 (c) exclusive or primary purpose of the services provided at the premises;
 (d) accompanied children under 16 on the premises of which the primary purpose is supply of alcohol for consumption on the premises are taking a table meal or are being entertained by a live performance;
 (e) the hour to which accompanied children under 16 are proposed to be on the premises where the exclusive or primary purpose of the services provided at the premises is the supply of alcohol for consumption on the premises;
 (f) due regard is paid to industry codes of good practice on the labelling and display of alcoholic drinks;
 (g) there are adequate procedures for identifying unaccompanied or lost children and ensuring that they are kept safe and adequately supervised until they can be handed over to a responsible adult;
 (h) the likelihood of children being attracted to the premises; eg by the nature of activities or facilities provided whether or not these are licensed;
 (i) there is evidence of heavy, binge or underage drinking on the premises;
 (j) the premises commonly provides entertainment or services of an adult or sexual nature;
 (k) there is a strong element of gambling on the premises;
 (l) age restricted films are to be shown classified in accordance with the recommendations of the British Board of Film Classification;
 (m) the number of adults required for the supervision of children and the suitability and vetting of those adults to ensure they pose no risk to children. Obtaining Enhanced Disclosure from the Criminal Records Bureau may be appropriate in some cases. (5.36)

6. National Guidance

- 6.1 Statutory guidance has been issued under Section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003. The committee must have regard to the guidance when determining this application. Below are relevant extracts for the benefit of the committee. Emphasis added.

Licensing objectives and aims

6.2 The legislation provides a clear focus on the promotion of four statutory objectives *which must be addressed when licensing functions are undertaken*. (1.2)

6.3 The licensing objectives are:

- The prevention of crime and disorder;
- Public safety;
- The prevention of public nuisance; and
- The protection of children from harm. (1.3)

6.4 *Each objective is of equal importance. There are no other statutory licensing objectives, so that the promotion of the four objectives is a paramount consideration at all times*. (1.4)

6.5 However, the legislation also supports a number of other key aims and purposes. These are vitally important and should be principal aims for everyone involved in licensing work.

They include:

- protecting the public and local residents from crime, anti-social behaviour and noise nuisance caused by irresponsible licensed premises;
- giving the police and licensing authorities the powers they need to effectively manage and police the night-time economy and take action against those premises that are causing problems;
- recognising the important role which pubs and other licensed premises play in our local communities by minimising the regulatory burden on business, encouraging innovation and supporting responsible premises;
- providing a regulatory framework for alcohol which reflects the needs of local communities and empowers local authorities to make and enforce decisions about the most appropriate licensing strategies for their local area; and
- encouraging greater community involvement in licensing decisions and giving local residents the opportunity to have their say regarding licensing decisions that may affect them. (1.5)

Legal status

6.6 *Section 4 of the 2003 Act provides that, in carrying out its functions, a licensing authority must 'have regard to' guidance issued by the Secretary of State under section 182. This Guidance is therefore binding on all licensing authorities to that extent. However, this Guidance cannot anticipate every possible scenario or set of circumstances that may arise and, as long as licensing authorities have properly understood this Guidance, they may depart from it if they have good reason to do so and can provide full reasons. Departure from this Guidance could give rise to an appeal or judicial review, and the reasons given will then be a key consideration for the courts when considering the lawfulness and merits of any decision taken*. (1.9)

Licence conditions – general principles

6.7 Conditions on a premises licence or club premises certificate are important in setting the parameters within which premises can lawfully operate. The use of wording such as “must”, “shall” and “will” is encouraged. Licence conditions:

- must be appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives;
- must be precise and enforceable;
- must be unambiguous and clear in what they intend to achieve;
- should not duplicate other statutory requirements or other duties or responsibilities placed on the employer by other legislation;

- must be tailored to the individual type, location and characteristics of the premises and events concerned;
- should not be standardised and may be unlawful when it cannot be demonstrated that they are appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives in an individual case;
- should not replicate offences set out in the 2003 Act or other legislation;
- should be proportionate, justifiable and be capable of being met, (for example, whilst beer glasses may be available in toughened glass, wine glasses may not);
- cannot seek to manage the behaviour of customers once they are beyond the direct management of the licence holder and their staff, but may impact on the behaviour of customers in the immediate vicinity of the premises or as they enter or leave; and
- should be written in a prescriptive format. (1.16)

Each application on its own merits

- 6.8 *Each application must be considered on its own merits and in accordance with the licensing authority's statement of licensing policy; for example, if the application falls within the scope of a cumulative impact policy. Conditions attached to licences and certificates must be tailored to the individual type, location and characteristics of the premises and events concerned. This is essential to avoid the imposition of disproportionate and overly burdensome conditions on premises where there is no need for such conditions. Standardised conditions should be avoided and indeed may be unlawful where they cannot be shown to be appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives in an individual case. (1.17)*

Public nuisance

- 6.9 The 2003 Act enables licensing authorities and responsible authorities, through representations, to consider what constitutes public nuisance and what is appropriate to prevent it in terms of conditions attached to specific premises licences and club premises certificates. It is therefore important that in considering the promotion of this licensing objective, licensing authorities and responsible authorities focus on the effect of the licensable activities at the specific premises on persons living and working (including those carrying on business) in the area around the premises which may be disproportionate and unreasonable. The issues will mainly concern noise nuisance, light pollution, noxious smells and litter. (2.18)
- 6.10 Public nuisance is given a statutory meaning in many pieces of legislation. It is however not narrowly defined in the 2003 Act and retains its broad common law meaning. It is important to remember that the prevention of public nuisance could therefore include low-level nuisance, perhaps affecting a few people living locally, as well as major disturbance affecting the whole community. It may also include, in appropriate circumstances, the reduction of the living and working amenity and environment of other persons living and working in the area of the licensed premises. Public nuisance may also arise as a result of the adverse effects of artificial light, dust, odour and insects or where its effect is prejudicial to health. (2.19)
- 6.11 Conditions relating to noise nuisance will usually concern steps appropriate to control the levels of noise emanating from premises. This might be achieved by a simple measure such as ensuring that doors and windows are kept closed after a particular time, or more sophisticated measures like the installation of acoustic curtains or rubber speaker mounts. Any conditions appropriate to promote the prevention of public nuisance should be tailored to the type, nature and characteristics of the specific premises. Licensing authorities should be aware of the need to avoid inappropriate or disproportionate measures that could deter events that are valuable to the community, such as live music. Noise limiters, for example, are very expensive to purchase and install and are likely to be a considerable burden for smaller venues. (2.20)

- 6.12 As with all conditions, those relating to noise nuisance may not be appropriate in certain circumstances where provisions in other legislation adequately protect those living in the area of the premises. But as stated earlier in this Guidance, the approach of licensing authorities and responsible authorities should be one of prevention and when their powers are engaged, licensing authorities should be aware of the fact that other legislation may not adequately cover concerns raised in relevant representations and additional conditions may be appropriate. (2.21)
- 6.13 Where applications have given rise to representations, any appropriate conditions should normally focus on the most sensitive periods. For example, music noise from premises usually occurs from mid-evening until either late-evening or early-morning when residents in adjacent properties may be attempting to go to sleep or are sleeping. In certain circumstances, conditions relating to noise immediately surrounding the premises may also prove appropriate to address any disturbance anticipated as customers enter and leave. (2.22)
- 6.14 Beyond the immediate area surrounding the premises, these are matters for the personal responsibility of individuals under the law. An individual who engages in anti-social behaviour is accountable in their own right. However, it would be perfectly reasonable for a licensing authority to impose a condition, following relevant representations, that requires the licence holder or club to place signs at the exits from the building encouraging patrons to be quiet until they leave the area and to respect the rights of people living nearby to a peaceful night. (2.24)

Crime and disorder

- 6.15 Licensing authorities should look to the police as the main source of advice on crime and disorder. They should also seek to involve the local Community Safety Partnership (CSP). (2.1)
- 6.16 Conditions should be targeted on deterrence and preventing crime and disorder. For example, where there is good reason to suppose that disorder may take place, the presence of closed-circuit television (CCTV) cameras both inside and immediately outside the premises can actively deter disorder, nuisance, anti-social behaviour and crime generally. Some licence holders may wish to have cameras on their premises for the prevention of crime directed against the business itself, its staff, or its customers. But any condition may require a broader approach, and it may be appropriate to ensure that the precise location of cameras is set out on plans to ensure that certain areas are properly covered and there is no subsequent dispute over the terms of the condition. (2.3)
- 6.17 In the context of crime and disorder and public safety, the preservation of order on premises may give rise to genuine concerns about the ability of the management team with responsibility for the maintenance of order. This may occur, for example, on premises where there are very large numbers of people and alcohol is supplied for consumption, or in premises where there are public order problems. (2.5)
- 6.18 Conditions relating to the management competency of designated premises supervisors should not normally be attached to premises licences. The designated premises supervisor is the key person who will usually be responsible for the day to day management of the premises by the premises licence holder, including the prevention of disorder. A condition of this kind may only be justified as appropriate in rare circumstances where it can be demonstrated that, in the circumstances associated with particular premises, poor management competency could give rise to issues of crime and disorder and public safety. (2.6)

6.19 It will normally be the responsibility of the premises licence holder as an employer, and not the licensing authority, to ensure that the managers appointed at the premises are competent and appropriately trained. However, licensing authorities must ensure that they do not stray outside their powers and duties under the 2003 Act. This is important to ensure the portability of the personal licence and the offences set out in the 2003 Act and to ensure, for example, that the prevention of disorder is in sharp focus for all managers, licence holders and clubs. (2.7)

Public safety

6.20 Licence holders have a responsibility to ensure the safety of those using their premises, as a part of their duties under the 2003 Act. This concerns the safety of people using the relevant premises rather than public health which is addressed in other legislation. Physical safety includes the prevention of accidents and injuries and other immediate harms that can result from alcohol consumption such as unconsciousness or alcohol poisoning. Conditions relating to public safety may also promote the crime and disorder objective as noted above. There will of course be occasions when a public safety condition could incidentally benefit a person's health more generally, but it should not be the purpose of the condition as this would be outside the licensing authority's powers (be ultra vires) under the 2003 Act. Conditions should not be imposed on a premises licence or club premises certificate which relate to cleanliness or hygiene. (2.8)

6.21 A number of matters should be considered in relation to public safety. These may include:

- Fire safety;
- Ensuring appropriate access for emergency services such as ambulances;
- Good communication with local authorities and emergency services, for example communications networks with the police and signing up for local incident alerts (see paragraph 2.4 above);
- Ensuring the presence of trained first aiders on the premises and appropriate first aid kits;
- Ensuring the safety of people when leaving the premises (for example, through the provision of information on late-night transportation);
- Ensuring appropriate and frequent waste disposal, particularly of glass bottles;
- Ensuring appropriate limits on the maximum capacity of the premises (see paragraphs 2.13-2.15, and Chapter 10; and
- Considering the use of CCTV in and around the premises (as noted in paragraph 2.3 above, this may also assist with promoting the crime and disorder objective). (2.9)

6.22 The measures that are appropriate to promote public safety will vary between premises and the matters listed above may not apply in all cases. As set out in Chapter 8 (8.34-8.42), applicants should consider when making their application which steps it is appropriate to take to promote the public safety objective and demonstrate how they achieve that. (2.10)

6.23 **Ensuring safe departure of those using the premises**
Licence holders should make provision to ensure that premises users safely leave their premises. Measures that may assist include:

- Providing information on the premises of local taxi companies who can provide safe transportation home; and
- Ensuring adequate lighting outside the premises, particularly on paths leading to and from the premises and in car parks.

6.24 "Safe capacities" should only be imposed where appropriate for the promotion of public safety or the prevention of disorder on the relevant premises. For example, if a capacity has been imposed through other legislation, it would be inappropriate to reproduce it in a premises licence. Indeed, it would also be wrong to lay down conditions which conflict with other legal requirements. However, if no safe capacity has been imposed through other legislation, a responsible authority may consider it appropriate for a new capacity to be

attached to the premises which would apply at any material time when the licensable activities are taking place and make representations to that effect. For example, in certain circumstances, capacity limits may be appropriate in preventing disorder, as overcrowded venues can increase the risks of crowds becoming frustrated and hostile. (2.13)

- 6.25 It should also be noted in this context that it remains an offence under the 2003 Act to sell or supply alcohol to a person who is drunk. This is particularly important because of the nuisance and anti-social behaviour which can be provoked after leaving licensed premises. (2.14)

Protection of Children from Harm

- 6.26 The protection of children from harm includes the protection of children from moral, psychological and physical harm. This includes not only protecting children from the harms associated with alcohol but also wider harms such as exposure to strong language and sexual expletives (for example, in the context of exposure to certain films or adult entertainment). (2.25)

- 6.27 Licensing authorities and responsible authorities should expect applicants, when preparing an operating schedule or club operating schedule, to set out the steps to be taken to protect children from harm when on the premises. (2.29)

- 6.28 Conditions, where they are appropriate, should reflect the licensable activities taking place on the premises. In addition to the mandatory condition regarding age verification, other conditions relating to the protection of children from harm can include:

- restrictions on the hours when children may be present;
- restrictions or exclusions on the presence of children under certain ages when particular specified activities are taking place;
- restrictions on the parts of the premises to which children may have access;
- age restrictions (below 18);
- restrictions or exclusions when certain activities are taking place;
- requirements for an accompanying adult (including for example, a combination of requirements which provide that children under a particular age must be accompanied by an adult); and
- full exclusion of people under 18 from the premises when any licensable activities are taking place. (2.30)

- 6.29 Licensing authorities should give considerable weight to representations about child protection matters. (2.32)

7. Licensing Comments

- 7.1 The committee must have regard to the statutory guidance issued by the Secretary of State, the Council's adopted policy statement, the representations made and the evidence it hears when determining this application. In particular, the committee must seek to promote the four licensing objectives when determining the application.

- 7.2 Members should be aware that when the application was first made, it was for later hours and different activities from those now being applied for. The applicants volunteered to make changes to their application following concerns voiced by residents and the environmental health officer. The changes made to the application are as follows.

	Original application	Revised application
Sale / supply of alcohol for	09:00 – 01:00 every day	09:00 – 23:00 every day

consumption on the premises		
Performance of live music	09:00 – 01:00 every day indoors and outdoors	09:00 – 23:00 every day indoors only
Performance of recorded music	09:00 – 01:00 every day indoors and outdoors	09:00 – 23:00 every day indoors only
Provision of late night refreshment	23:00 – 01:00 every day	None

- 7.3 An internal layout plan of the premises is shown at **Appendix B**. A plan showing the location of the premises and surrounding area is attached at **Appendix C**.
- 7.4 Copies of the representations are attached at **Appendix D**.
- 7.5 **Appendix E** contains an email written by the applicants in which they have attempted to address residents' concerns.
- 7.6 Members should take into consideration only those objections which relate to one or more of the licensing objectives, which are:
- The prevention of crime and disorder
 - Public safety
 - The prevention of public nuisance
 - The protection of children from harm
- Members should disregard objections which do not relate to the licensing objectives.
- 7.7 Members should disregard representations relating to problems caused at the premises when under **previous ownership**. This application must be determined entirely on its own merits and the present applicants are not responsible for the way in which the premises was operated by other people in the past. Other factors which have been raised by residents, but which should not be taken into consideration by the sub committee, are as follows:
- **Litter** is not a relevant consideration unless the Members are satisfied that the potential problems are a direct result of the licensable activities applied for in the application, and that they will adversely impact one or more of the licensing objectives.
 - Whether or not the area **needs** such premises, and whether or not premises are **suitable** for the location, are not relevant considerations for the sub committee, which should determine the application based only on considerations relating to the four licensing objectives, not on whether the premises is necessary or suitable.
 - Members should not take **supposition** into account. At least one resident has suggested that granting the licence could increase traffic in the area or open up the area to antisocial behaviour such as the use of drugs. Members should only take such considerations into account if they are satisfied that such issues would be a result of the licensable activities applied for, and that those issues would adversely affect the licensing objectives.
 - Some residents have objected to the way in which the application was **publicised**. Members should note that the Regulations prescribe the steps applicants must take to publicise such applications and officers carried out checks to ensure those steps had been taken. Residents may feel that the applicants should have engaged more directly with them, such as leafleting the area, but the law does not require them to do so.

7.8 The committee, having regard to the all of the above, must take such steps as it considers appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives which can include:

- Granting the application as requested;
- Modifying the conditions of the licence; or
- Rejecting all or part of the application.

Background Papers

Service Records

Report Author

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