

Cheltenham Borough Council

Licensing Sub Committee – 17th December 2018

Licensing Act 2003: Determination of an application for a premises licence

My Coffee, 186 Bath Road, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, GL53 7NE

Report of the Licensing Officer

1. Introduction

1.1 The Licensing Act 2003 (the Act) allows for an application to be made for a premises licence at any time. In this case, an application has been made by My Coffee and Company (Cheltenham) Ltd in respect of My Coffee, 186 Bath Road, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, GL53 7NE.

1.2 A copy of the application form is attached at **Appendix 1**, a plan of the layout of the premises is attached at **Appendix 2** and a location plan is attached at **Appendix 3**.

1.3 The application is for a new premises licence to authorise the following licensable activities:

The sale by retail of alcohol for consumption both on and off the premises
The playing of recorded music indoors
The exhibition of films indoors

At the following times:

Monday – Saturday 07:30 – 23:00

Sunday 09:00 – 23:00

1.4 Implications

1.4.1 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. 18/02796/PRMA)

2.1 Applicant: My Coffee and Company (Cheltenham) Ltd

2.2 Premises: 186 Bath Road, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, GL53 7NE.

3. Responsible Authorities

3.1 The Act identifies 10 responsible authorities as statutory consultees for applications for premises licences. Those consultees are:

- The relevant licensing authority
- The chief officer of police
- The local fire and rescue authority
- The relevant health and safety enforcing authority
- The local authority with responsibility for environmental health
- The local planning authority
- The relevant body with responsibility for the protection of children
- The relevant public health authority
- Trading Standards
- Home Office Immigration Enforcement (on behalf of the Secretary of State).

3.2 During the statutory consultation process, no representations were received from any of the responsible authorities.

4. Other persons

4.1 As well as responsible authorities, the Act allows any individual, body or business to make representations to licensing authorities in relation to applications for premises licences. During the consultation process 14 representations were received. These are reproduced at **Appendix 4** and relate mainly to issues surrounding public nuisance.

5. Local Policy Considerations

5.1 The 2003 Act introduced a unified system of regulation through two types of licence: 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 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 (approved December 2015) includes the following:

5.4 The objective of this policy is to: a) promote the four licensing objectives; b) ensure that the premises are appropriate for their proposed use; c) ensure the premises layout and condition is acceptable for the proposed use; d) ensure that the premises are being managed responsibly; and e) promote the policy vision statement. (para 1.9)

5.5 This policy also seeks to promote the council's wider priorities, in particular that: Cheltenham has a clean and well-maintained environment; Cheltenham has a strong and sustainable economy; communities feel safe and are safe; people are able to lead healthy lifestyles; and our residents enjoy a strong sense of community and are involved in resolving local issues. (para 1.10)

- 5.6 The council's powers and duties as the licensing authority are delegated by the council to its licensing committee, sub-committees and officers. The council approaches these delegations in accordance with the table of delegation or otherwise in accordance with the council's adopted constitution. (para 1.11)
- 5.7 The policy will be used as a basis in coming to consistent and transparent decisions in respect of licence applications. (para 1.12)
- 5.8 The policy does not: (a) Undermine the right of any individual to apply for a variety of permissions and to have each application considered on its individual merits; or (b) Override the right of any person to make representations on an application, or seek a review of a licence or certificate, where the Act allows. (para 1.13)
- 5.9 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 necessary to promote the licensing objectives will be imposed. (para 1.16)
- 5.10 The council will also have regard to wider considerations affecting the residential population and the amenity of the area. These include littering, noise, street crime and the capacity of the infrastructure. (para 1.17)
- 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. (para 1.18)

5.12 **Measures to limit nuisance**

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. (para 3.20)

- 5.13 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. (para 3.21)
- 5.14 Applicants will be expected to have included measures in their operating schedules that make adequate provision to:
- a) restrict the generation of noise within the premises and from activities associated with the premises in the vicinity, or from an open air site;
 - b) limit the escape of noise from the premises or open air site;
 - c) restrict noise emissions to below levels that could affect people in the vicinity going about their business, at work and when at home both while relaxing and while sleeping;
 - d) minimise and control noise from customers arriving at the premises, or open air site outside it and departing from it;
 - e) minimise and control noise from staff, contractors and suppliers and their activities;
 - f) minimise and control noise from vehicles associated with and providing services to the premises or open air site and their customers;

g) determine whether people standing or sitting outside premises are likely to cause obstruction or other nuisance;

h) whether the premises are under or near to residential accommodation;

i) the hours of the sale of alcohol in open containers or food for consumption outside the premises;

j) measures to make sure that customers move away from outside premises when such sales cease;

k) measures to collect drinking vessels and crockery, cutlery and litter;

l) the extent and location of areas proposed to be set aside for the consumption of food and alcoholic drink and for smoking;

m) whether there is a need for door supervisors to prevent or to control customers congregating in outdoor areas to smoke, consume food or drink (whether supplied from the premises or not).

n) adequate measures to prevent the following arising from the proposed licensable activity that may cause disturbance to people in the vicinity: a. litter, smells, fumes, dust, smoke, or other emissions; b. street fouling; c. light pollution. (para 3.22)

- 5.15 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. (para 3.23)
- 5.16 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. (para 3.24)
- 5.17 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 23:00, 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. (para 3.25)
- 5.18 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. (para 3.26)

- 5.19 The ‘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 council expects applicants to provide details in their application of:
- a) the location of open air areas; and
 - b) how the outside areas will be managed to prevent noise, smell, or obstruction and nuisance to neighbours and the public. (para 3.27)
- 5.20 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. (para 3.28)
- 5.21 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. (para 3.29)
- 5.22 Conditions may include maximum noise levels over particular time periods, the installation of acoustic lobbies, provision of signs, publicity and dispersal policies. (para 3.30)
- 5.23 Core Hours for Licensable Activities**
- The council will avoid arbitrary restrictions on licensing hours that undermine the principles of flexibility and consideration of each application is on its own merit. (para 6.39)
- 5.24 The council believes that licensable activities carried on within the core hours set out below will generally not have a harmful impact on the licensing objectives, address the concerns raised by local residents and businesses and are less likely to attract representations. (para 6.40)
- 5.25 Furthermore, earlier closing will result in less alcohol consumption and drunkenness and would also be consistent with the ability to get crowds dispersed from the town centre.

Table 1: Core Hours for Licensable Activities

Type of premises	Commencement hour no earlier than	Terminal hour no later than
Off licence	09:00	23:00
Restaurant	10:00	01:00
Theatres, cinemas and other performance venues	10:00	00:00
Pubs / bars / nightclubs	Town centre 10:00	03:00
	Local neighbourhood areas 10:00	00:00
Takeaways	n/a	04:00

(para 6.41)

- 5.26 Where relevant representations have been made, it will take the following matters into consideration when making a decision. These are not a definitive list and other matters may be considered:

- a) Operating schedules - demonstration of compliance with management standards to support each of the licensing objectives.
- b) Proximity to residential accommodation - the likelihood of the operation to have an adverse impact on the peace and quiet of local residents.
- c) Potential noise and nuisance from people leaving and entering the premises.
- d) Ability to demonstrate that systems in place to ensure timely dispersal of customers away from residential areas.
- e) Use of external areas for carrying out the licensable activities and potential noise impact on local residents.
- f) Proposed hours of the licensing activities and general opening times for the public – The use of winding down periods to enable more efficient dispersal.
- g) Type of use – alcohol led premises such as pubs, bars and nightclubs, off licenses and hot food take away premises are more likely to be associated with crime and disorder and public nuisance than other premises such as seated restaurants, theatres, cinemas and other cultural activities.
- h) Availability of public transport to assist in the timely dispersal of customers from the vicinity and to ensure safe travel home.
- i) The potential for contamination of the street environment through increased litter and other pollution of the streets by customers. (para 6.42)

6. National Guidance

- 6.1 Statutory guidance has been issued under Section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003 (guidance updated March 2015). The committee must have regard to the guidance when determining this application. Below are relevant extracts for the benefit of the committee.

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 Safety

- 6.15 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. (2.7)
- 6.16 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 2.12-2.13, 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). (2.8)
- 6.17 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 (8.38-8.46), 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. (2.9)
- Ensuring safe departure of those using the premises
- 6.18 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. (2.10)

Maintenance and repair

- 6.19 Where there is a requirement in other legislation for premises open to the public or for employers to possess certificates attesting to the safety or satisfactory nature of certain equipment or fixtures on the premises, it would be inappropriate for a licensing condition to require possession of such a certificate. However, it would be permissible to require as a condition of a licence or certificate, if appropriate, checks on this equipment to be conducted at specified intervals and for evidence of these checks to be retained by the premises licence holder or club provided this does not duplicate or gold-plate a requirement in other legislation. Similarly, it would be permissible for licensing authorities, if they receive relevant representations from responsible authorities or any other persons, to attach conditions which require equipment of particular standards to be maintained on the premises. Responsible authorities – such as health and safety authorities – should therefore make their expectations clear in this respect to enable prospective licence holders or clubs to prepare effective operating schedules and club operating schedules. (2.11)

Safe capacities

- 6.20 “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. (2.12)
- 6.21 The permitted capacity is a limit on the number of persons who may be on the premises at any time, following a recommendation by the relevant fire and rescue authority under the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005. For any application for a premises licence or club premises certificate for premises without an existing permitted capacity where the applicant wishes to take advantage of the special provisions set out in section 177 of the 2003 Act¹, the applicant should conduct their own risk assessment as to the appropriate capacity of the premises. They should send their recommendation to the fire and rescue authority which will consider it and decide what the “permitted capacity” of those premises should be. (2.13)
- 6.22 Public safety may include the safety of performers appearing at any premises, but does not extend to the prevention of injury from participation in a boxing or wrestling entertainment. (2.14)

Public nuisance

- 6.23 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. (2.15)

- 6.24 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 may 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. (2.16)
- 6.25 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 persons are not permitted in garden areas of the premises after a certain time. More sophisticated measures like the installation of acoustic curtains or rubber speaker mounts to mitigate sound escape from the premises may be appropriate. However, conditions in relation to live or recorded music may not be enforceable in circumstances where the entertainment activity itself is not licensable (see chapter 16). Any conditions appropriate to promote the prevention of public nuisance should be tailored to the type, nature and characteristics of the specific premises and its licensable activities. Licensing authorities should avoid inappropriate or disproportionate measures that could deter events that are valuable to the community, such as live music. Noise limiters, for example, are expensive to purchase and install and are likely to be a considerable burden for smaller venues. (2.17)
- 6.26 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. (2.18)
- 6.27 Where applications have given rise to representations, any appropriate conditions should normally focus on the most sensitive periods. For example, the most sensitive period for people being disturbed by unreasonably loud music is at night and into the early morning when residents in adjacent properties may be attempting to go to sleep or are sleeping. This is why there is still a need for a licence for performances of live music between 11 pm and 8 am. In certain circumstances, conditions relating to noise emanating from the premises may also be appropriate to address any disturbance anticipated as customers enter and leave. (2.19)
- 6.28 Measures to control light pollution will also require careful thought. Bright lighting outside premises which is considered appropriate to prevent crime and disorder may itself give rise to light pollution for some neighbours. Applicants, licensing authorities and responsible authorities will need to balance these issues. (2.20)

- 6.29 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, or that, if they wish to smoke, to do so at designated places on the premises instead of outside, and to respect the rights of people living nearby to a peaceful night. (2.21)

7. Licensing Comments

- 7.1 When determining this application the sub-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. In particular, the sub-committee must seek to promote the four licensing objectives when determining the application.
- 7.2 The four licensing objectives 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.
- 7.3 The role of the licensing authority is to ensure the promotion of the licensing objectives and to maintain an appropriate balance between the legitimate aspirations of applicants and businesses and the reasonable needs and expectations of residents and other users of the town.
- 7.4 At section 18 of the application form (Appendix 1) the applicants have listed a number of steps that they will take to promote the four licensing objectives. If this application is granted, the licence will be subject to conditions consistent with those steps as well as any additional conditions deemed by the sub-committee to be appropriate to promote the licensing objectives.
- 7.5 Members are advised of the following in relation to some of the points made by objectors:

Proliferation

Several people have made reference to other licensed premises in the vicinity and have suggested that there is therefore no need for another one. Members are advised that this is not a relevant consideration for the sub-committee because each application is determined on its own merits and not in relation to other premises. Cheltenham has not adopted a 'cumulative impact policy'. Likewise comments relating to noise at other premises and litter caused by other premises are not relevant to this application as the applicant is not responsible for the operation of other premises.

Smokers

A number of objectors have referred to customers and staff at the premises smoking on the pavement which causes an obstruction and a problem with littering. Members are advised that, although 'public nuisance' is not narrowly defined in licensing legislation, issues such as obstruction and litter can be relevant concerns if there is evidence that they are causing a "*reduction of the living and working amenity and environment of other persons living and working in the area of the licensed premises*" (Home Office statutory guidance) and if Members feel that the granting of a licence is likely to cause or exacerbate those problems.

Background music

Members are advised that background music is an exempt form of entertainment under the Licensing Act 2003. Therefore applicants do not need to include recorded music on their premises licences in order to play such music.

Creating a precedent

One objector has queried whether the grant of a premises licence creates a precedent for other premises, or makes it more difficult for people to object or complain about other applications in the future. Members are advised that no such precedent is set by the grant of a premises licence because each application is determined entirely on its own merits.

Planning

Several objectors have questioned why the application has been made without appropriate change-of-use planning permission being obtained. Members are reminded that the licensing and planning regimes are separate and applicants do not need to obtain one before the other. The local planning authority is a statutory consultee for licensing applications and as such its officers have received a copy of this application. They did not object to the application and if change-of-use permission is required the planning officers will deal with that separately.

Refreshments

Some objectors have made reference to the applicant not providing food or refreshments in the evening. Members are advised that although the applicant has not applied for a licence to provide *late night refreshment*, which is defined as hot food and drink between the hours of 23:00 and 05:00, they may provide refreshments at other times without needing to license that activity.

- 7.6 Members are reminded that the 2003 Act provides for any person at any time to apply to review a premises licence. Therefore if the application is granted and the activities at the premises subsequently compromise the licensing objectives, any person, ward councillor or responsible authority can apply to review the premises licence.
- 7.7 The sub-committee, having full regard to the application and the representations received, must take such steps as it considers appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives. The sub-committee may:
- Grant the application subject to such conditions as the sub-committee considers appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives; or
 - Refuse all or part of the application.

Background Papers

Service Records

Licensing Act 2003

Revised Guidance issued under section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003

Cheltenham Borough Council's Licensing Policy Statement

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