

## Extract of Statement of Licensing Policy

5.3 When dealing with licensing hours, the Licensing Authority recognises the requirement that each application will be dealt with on its individual merits. Nonetheless, whilst the Licensing Authority does not wish to unduly inhibit the continuing development of a thriving and safe evening and night-time local economies which are important for investment and employment locally. The Authority considers that it is vital to create an appropriate balance between the economic needs of licensed premises and the rights of local residents to be able to enjoy a reasonable degree of peace and quiet at noise-sensitive times and other persons not experience early fall out of the night-time economy. To this end, the Licensing Authority is prepared to consider identifying zones in its area where hours of operation for licensable activities will be fixed. At the time of preparing this policy, no zones have been identified. However, the Licensing Authority will consider the introduction of such zones and limiting of hours for licensable activities upon receipt of representations from and following consultation undertaken with Responsible Authorities. This will be applied in the event of representations being made upon an application unless the Licensing Sub-Committee is persuaded that it would not be appropriate to apply them in the circumstances of the application.

5.4 The Licensing Authority notes that the Government's Section 182 Guidance states that "Shops, stores and supermarkets should normally be free to provide sales of alcohol for consumption off the premises at any times when the retail outlet is open for shopping unless there are good reasons, based on the licensing objectives, for restricting those hours". However, because of the problems experienced in some local communities in the county borough arising from the availability of alcohol for sale at local shops for consumption off the premises this Licensing Authority has decided that it will not adopt this general position but instead will expect applicants and licence-holders to trade alcohol at hours which are appropriate to their particular local environment. Therefore applicants should very carefully consider the hours they seek when devising their operating schedule and it is recommended to discuss such application with the appropriate Responsible Authorities.

5.5 In the event that applications are submitted which have not demonstrated that appropriate alcohol trading hours have been properly considered, it is likely that representations will be made by the relevant responsible authorities and the public. This will delay the determination of the application and result in it being referred to a Licensing Sub-Committee for determination.

5.6 Once an application, or an existing licence in the case of a review, is referred to a Sub-Committee it can be expected that the Sub-Committee will scrutinise the application or licence very carefully and arrive at a decision regarding hours. Appropriate hours will be considered to promote the licensing objectives and may even result in the refusal of the application or the revocation of a licence.

5.7 Applicants and existing licensees should be mindful of local areas where there may be a concentration of problematic drinkers or where it is known that groups of people congregated and have caused anti-social behaviour. Applicants should very carefully consider the appropriateness of selling alcohol during early morning or late evening hours.

6.1 The commercial demand for additional premises licences (as distinct from cumulative impact) will not be a matter for the Licensing Authority. These matters would be a specific consideration for the local Planning Authority taking into account the demands of the licensed trade and market demands.

7.6 Within the context of promoting the four licensing objectives, the Licensing Authority expects applicants to propose licensing conditions to mitigate the impact their premise may have on the health and well-being of their customers, the neighbourhood and the wider community. For examples of licensing conditions that can promote health and wellbeing reference can be made to Caerphilly County Borough Council's 'Model Pool of Conditions'.

7.7 In addition, the Licensing Authority expects applicants to consider the impact their premise may have on people vulnerable to alcohol misuse, in particular children and young people and problematic drinkers. Commissioned alcohol treatment services are set within the communities they serve. The availability of alcohol in near proximity to treatment services can create specific issues for treatment providers. The Licensing Authority expects applicants to consider and mitigate the harm by including licensing conditions when their premise is close to the location of treatment services, and areas where children and young people may congregate, such as schools, youth clubs and parks.

10.1 Licensed premises, especially those offering late night/early morning entertainment, alcohol and refreshment for large numbers of people, can be a source of crime and disorder problems.

10.2 The Licensing Authority will expect operating schedules (see section 27) to satisfactorily address these issues from the design of the premises through to the day-to-day operation of the business. Details of the factors that will need to be considered as part of the operating schedules are given in the Licensing Policies and matters for consideration when deciding applications, which are attached in the annex to this policy and in the Guidance notes for applicants.

10.3 Applicants are recommended to seek advice from the Licensing Authority's licensing officers and the police, as well as taking into account, as appropriate, local planning and transport policies, tourism, cultural and crime prevention strategies, when preparing their plans and operating schedules.

11.1 Licensed premises have significant potential to impact adversely on persons living and working (including those carrying on business) in the area around the premises, and also further afield through public nuisances that arise from their operation. 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 these parties which may be disproportionate and unreasonable.

11.2 The definition of what may be considered as a potential or actual 'public nuisance' is to be interpreted in line with its broad common law meaning established through relevant case law. This is the interpretation which the Licensing Authority will apply when considering such matters. Matters giving rise to 'public nuisance' are mainly accepted to include issues relating to noise, light pollution, odour and litter. It may also arise as a result of the adverse effects of dust, insects, accumulations or any other matter which is determined to have an adverse impact on the living and working environment of other persons living and working in the area of the licenced premises.

11.3 The Licensing Authority recognises that limiting the public nuisance that may be associated with licensed premises and their operation is an important factor for health and well-being. The Licensing Authority recognises the key links to health and well-being from public nuisance in terms of disturbed sleep, stress caused by nuisance and pollution. Disturbed sleep and stress can add to residents' mental and physical health issues, and their wider wellbeing. Lack of sleep can have an impact on the immune system and can contribute to heart disease and diabetes. Lack of sleep can also contribute to anxiety and depression. Stress can contribute to anxiety and depression, and cardio-vascular diseases. Applicants should consider the potential impact their premise may have on public nuisance particularly from noise and put in place mitigating measures.

11.4 The Licensing Authority expects applicants for premises licences and club premises certificates to have made relevant enquiries and considerations about the local area before submitting their application. The purpose of this is to enable the applicant to consider the most appropriate controls for potential inclusion in the operating schedule with a view to ensuring their activities do not undermine the licensing objective with regard to the prevention of public nuisance. It is important to recognise that the impacts of licensed activity are not contained within a building. Inevitably there is a wider impact as people travel to and from the premises or congregate outside whilst it is in operation. Nuisance is best managed by careful consideration of the suitability of the selected site and any necessary mitigation at an early stage.

11.5 Applicants will be encouraged to demonstrate in their Operating Schedule that suitable and sufficient measures have been identified and will be implemented and maintained to prevent public nuisance. When a suitable site is identified, operating schedules should be prepared on the basis of a risk assessment of the potential sources of nuisance posed by the premises operation to those who may be impacted by their activities. The operating schedule should demonstrate an understanding of the level of risk of nuisance and include positive measures to manage any potential risks.

11.6 The Licensing Authority recommends that licensees apply a high standard of control to minimise the potential for any public nuisance that may arise from their operation of the premises, particularly where:

- they are situated in a residential or noise sensitive area; or
- extended opening hours are proposed.

11.7 The Licensing Authority recognises that beyond the immediate area surrounding the licensed premises the control that a licence-holder can exert over its patrons diminishes and individuals who engage in anti-social behaviour are accountable in their own right. However, applicants are encouraged to consider the actions they may take as a responsible licence-holder to mitigate the potential adverse impact of patrons. The operating schedule should again be used to demonstrate an understanding of the potential risks and the positive measures that may be implemented to manage such issues.

11.8 Applicants are encouraged to engage with the Licensing Authority and other relevant Responsible Authorities (such as Environmental Health) at an early stage and prior to the submission of an application, wherever reasonably practicable. These Authorities will be able to provide advice in respect of appropriate control measures that may be put in place, and included in the operating schedule, to mitigate the potential risks of public nuisance occurring.

11.9 The Authority expects age verification measures to be operated by licensed premises involved in the sale and supply of alcohol to ensure the licensing objective for the protection of children is met. To support the age-verification process the Authority strongly

recommended that premises have the following measures in place to ensure age verification for sales –21 • That ‘Challenge 25’ is supported as part of the age verification scheme established. The scheme should require the production of evidence of age from any person appearing to staff engaged in selling or supplying alcohol to be under the age of 25 and who is attempting to buy alcohol. • That evidence of the scheme (in the form of documented procedures) is maintained and made available for inspection by authorised officers. • That all staff involved in the sale of alcohol shall be trained in age verification schemes and proxy sales, where a person attempts to buy alcohol for a person under 18. Records of such training shall be retained on the premises and made available for inspection by authorised officers. • That an incident log be maintained, and details of all age-related refusals recorded. This book shall be reviewed monthly by the DPS and actions taken recorded in the book and signed off by the DPS. The log shall be retained on the premises and made available for inspection by authorised officers. • That a personal licence holder shall be on the premises at all times that alcohol is supplied. • That the DPS shall ensure that, as far as is reasonably practical, alcohol is displayed in an area which can be constantly monitored or supervised by staff, separate from goods likely to be purchased by persons under 18.

14.3 Amendments to the Act has inserted the term ‘other person’ to replace ‘interested party’ as someone who can make representations, it also removed the vicinity test for residents and the specific term of councillor. This opens up the range of persons who may make representation and includes for example the following:- • Residents living near the premises • Persons with an interest in the premises or locality • Local councillors • Businesses with an interest in the premises or locality. • Organisations with an interest in the locality, premises or licensable activities.<sup>22</sup> The Council will have to decide if the representation is relevant and/or reasonable, and in making that assessment will assess the person or organisation making the representation and their relationship to the premises and or vicinity.

14.4 Relevant representations will be taken as those that relate to the fundamental principles of the Licensing Act, any organisation or individual wishing to object to any application will therefore need to state whether they are doing so on the grounds of: • The prevention of crime and disorder; • Public safety; • The prevention of public nuisance; • The protection of children from harm.

14.6 Petitions may be accepted if the Authority believes all those that signed the petition understood the implications of what they were signing. Please refer to 28.24 below for further guidance.

22.1 Shops, stores and supermarkets should generally be permitted to sell alcohol for consumption off the premises during the normal hours they intend to open for shopping purposes. However, in the case of individual premises, which are known to be a focus or cause of disorder and disturbance then, subject to representations from the police and other responsible authorities, a limitation on licensing hours may be appropriate.

25.6 The steps for consideration of licensing application, a licensing variation and a club premises certificate are: a) If no representations are made to an application, the Authority must grant it in full. Please see our website for further information [www.caerphilly.gov.uk](http://www.caerphilly.gov.uk) b) When an application is made, and relevant representation are made to the Authority it must hold a hearing of the Licensing Sub-Committee (unless those who have made representations agree in advance that this is unnecessary). 48 c) The Licensing Sub-Committee will then consider the evidence provided by applicants and by those making representations, the legislation and accompanying Guidance, the Statement of Licensing Policy and any other relevant data. d) The Licensing Sub-Committee will determine the application and will take any steps it considers appropriate for the promotion of the licensing

objectives. e) Conditions on the licence, additional to those voluntarily offered by the applicant, may be considered. Appropriate conditions will focus on matters which are within the control of individual licensees and which also relate to the premises or places being used for licensable activities and the impact of those activities in the vicinity. If situations arise where the licensing objectives are compromised but cannot be dealt with by the use of appropriate conditions the Licensing Authority will consider whether it is appropriate for a licence to be issued or for the premises to continue in operation.

25.7 Conditions on a licence: • 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 capable of being met; • 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.

26.1 All new and variation applications should incorporate an 'operating schedule' which outlines how the premises will be operated. This should include details of how the applicant will promote the four licensing objectives and reduce any potential negative impact from the operation of their business on the local community, depending on the type of premises, location and profile of customers. The proposals contained in the operating schedule will form the main body of the conditions to be applied to the licence, together with any applicable mandatory conditions, any conditions agreed with responsible authorities during the application process and any conditions imposed by a licensing sub-committee where representations have been made.

26.2 In completing an operating schedule, applicants are expected to have regard to this statement of licensing policy and to demonstrate suitable knowledge of their local area when describing the steps that they propose to take in order to promote the Licensing Objectives.

27.1 The Licensing Act 2003, as amended, imposes a number of mandatory conditions on licences. The council has the power to impose additional conditions if they consider that they are appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives.

27.3 Applicants may offer conditions in the operating schedule as part of their application; the council may remove or reword any of these conditions if they are considered to be unclear, ambiguous or unenforceable, with the agreement of the applicant. This will ensure that all parties fully understand their responsibilities to promote the licensing objectives.

28.1 When an application is made for the grant, variation or review of a premises licence or club premises certificate, representations about the application can be made by responsible authorities or other persons. However the Licensing Authority will usually give greater weight to representations that are made by people who can demonstrate that they would be directly affected by the carrying on of licensable activities at the premises concerned.

28.5 Representations should relate to the impact of licensable activities carried on from premises on the Licensing Objectives.

28.7 Whilst the Licensing Authority expects representations to be evidence based, there is no requirement for a Responsible Authority or other person to produce a recorded history of problems at premises to support their representations, and it is recognised that in fact this would not be possible for new premises.

28.9 Whilst all responsible authorities may make representations regarding applications for licences and club premises certificates and full variation applications, it is the responsibility of each Responsible Authority to determine when they have appropriate grounds to do so

28.12 The Licensing Authority will accept all reasonable and proportionate representations made by the police unless it has evidence that do so would not be appropriate for the promotion of the Licensing Objectives. However the Licensing Authority will still expect any police representations to be evidence based and able to withstand scrutiny at a hearing.

28.14 The Licensing Authority recognises that, although public health is not a licensing objective, health bodies may hold information which other responsible authorities do not, but which would assist the Licensing Authority in exercising its functions.

28.21 Relevant representations about applications can also be made by any other person, regardless of their geographical position in relation to the relevant premises. However the Licensing Authority will usually give greater weight to representations that are made by people who can demonstrate that they would be directly affected by the carrying on of licensable activities at the premises concerned.

28.24 The Licensing Authority will accept petitions, but there are some important factors to consider before organising a petition:

- We ask that the organiser of the petition identify himself or herself as a central point of contact. We may need to make contact in order to verify certain matters if we are unable to do this it could invalidate the petition.
- Each page of the petition should contain information as to the purpose of the petition so that all persons know what they are signing.
- Full names and addresses must be supplied
- All signatories must be made aware that a copy of the petition will be supplied to the applicant and a copy will be contained within the committee papers, so their personal details will become public knowledge. We will not write to each signatory separately, but instead assume that the organiser will advise each signatory of the hearing date and the final outcome of the application. It is expected that the organiser will represent the signatories at the hearing and to speak for them. When making a decision, the Licensing Authority will give appropriate weight to a petition. Those wishing to make representations should appreciate that the quality of the representations we receive is an important consideration when making a decision.