



Walsall Council

LICENSING AND SAFETY COMMITTEE

20 OCTOBER 2010

REPORT OF THE HEAD OF PUBLIC SAFETY

LICENSING ACT 2003

REVIEW OF STATEMENT OF LICENSING POLICY

1.0 PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to seek Members' approval of a revised statement of licensing policy issued under section 5 of the Licensing Act 2003.

2.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 2.1 That Members consider the proposed revised changes to the current statement of licensing policy and recommend approval to Council.

3.0 BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The Licensing Act received Royal Assent on 10th July 2003.
- 3.2 Section 5 of the Licensing Act 2003 requires Walsall MBC (The Licensing Authority) to determine its policy with respect to the exercise of its licensing function every three years
- 3.3 Such a policy must be published before the authority carries out any function in respect of individual applications made under the terms of the 2003 Act.
- 3.4 During this three year period, the policy must be kept under review and the licensing authority may make any revisions to it as it considers appropriate.
- 3.5 The first statutory 3 year period began on the 7th January 2005
- 3.6 Before the licensing authority determines its policy for the next three years it must have consulted the persons listed in section 5(3) of the 2003 Act. These are:

- The chief officer of police for the area
- The fire authority for the area
- Persons/bodies representative of local holders of premises licences
- Persons/bodies representative of local holders of club premises certificates.
- Persons/bodies representative of local holders of personal licences
- Persons/bodies representative of businesses and residents in its area.

3.7 Consultation on the existing policy was undertaken with those listed in 3.6 between the 1st July 2010 and the 20th September 2010. All members of the Council were notified of the consultation process by letter. The current licensing policy statement is given as Appendix 1.

3.8 Full consideration of all submissions received has been made, and the proposed amendments to the policy are given as Appendix 2. No negative comments were received, only minor amendments were suggested along with updated details.

4.0 FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

4.1 Within Budget: Yes.

5.0 POLICY IMPLICATIONS

5.1 The revised statement of licensing policy will be effective from the 7th January 2011.

6.0 LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

6.1 Legal Services consulted: Yes.

6.2 Any challenge of the licensing authorities' policy statement is initiated by way of Judicial Review. Since the introduction of this policy in 2005 there have been no legal challenges to the Councils policy.

7.0 EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES

7.1 None arising from this report.

8.0 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

8.1 None arising from this report

9.0 CONTACT

9.1 Steve Knapper, Principal Licensing Officer, 01922 652221

Licensing Act 2003

Walsall Council



Statement of Licensing Policy

Ratified By Council 7th July 2008

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Walsall Metropolitan Borough Council

Statement of Licensing Policy

INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This policy is produced in compliance with the Licensing Act 2003 (hereafter referred to as 'the Act'), and subordinate legislation and guidance issued by the government. The aim of the policy is to ensure, fairness, clarity, and consistency, equality of treatment and proportionality in the approach to be adopted by Walsall Metropolitan Borough Council in determining licensing applications, as the relevant licensing authority. The policy document should be read in conjunction with any guidance notes and application procedures produced from time to time by the council.
- 1.2 The Licensing Act 2003 gives the council responsibility to determine applications in relation to the supply of alcohol, the provision of regulated entertainment and late night refreshment. Conditions can only be attached to licences (following relevant representations being received and upheld) if considered necessary to ensure the promotion of the four licensing objectives, which are:

The Prevention of Crime and Disorder

Public Safety

The Prevention of Public Nuisance

The Protection of Children from Harm.

These objectives will be treated as having equal importance.

- 1.3 The licensing authority will only make decisions in relation to licensable activities, qualifying club activities, and temporary events. In determining applications the council will have to apply and have full regard to the Licensing Act 2003, secondary legislation, and regulations issued from time to time by the Secretary of State for the Department of Culture, Media and Sport (hereafter DCMS), and this policy statement.
- 1.4 In producing this policy the licensing authority has consulted in accordance with the statutory provisions as required by the 2003 Act, and will seek to achieve full integration with local policies for crime prevention, community safety, Safer Walsall Partnership, planning, transport, tourism and child protection procedures. The policy will encourage partnership working with the police, local businesses, performers and local people.
- 1.5 This policy will be in force from 7th July 2008 (commencement date) to the 7th January 2011. The policy will be kept under review and the

licensing authority may make such revisions to the policy as it considers appropriate. Where revisions to the policy are made, they shall be done so in accordance with statutory requirements, and the licensing authority shall publish a statement of such revisions, or a revised licensing policy statement. The policy statement will remain in existence for a maximum of three years, and will then be subject to review and further consultation.

- 1.6 The aim of the licensing process is to regulate licensable activities so as to promote the licensing objectives. It is the licensing authorities wish to facilitate well run and managed premises with licence holders displaying sensitivity to the impact of premises on local residents. The licensing authority wishes to encourage licensees to provide a wide range of entertainment activities during their opening hours and to promote live music, dance, theatre etc, for wider cultural benefit. These activities are a factor in maintaining a thriving and sustainable community, which is one of the council's aims.
- 1.7 The council has a duty to protect the amenity of the borough which is a mixed commercial and residential area. One of the council's aims is to promote safer and stronger communities and ensure all people are safe and secure. These factors will be taken into account where applications will increase the concentration of entertainment uses, and or, lengthen hours of operation in a way that would materially impact on the local area.
- 1.8 The policy statement will set out the general approach the council will take as the licensing authority when it determines applications for licences. It will not undermine the right of any individual to apply for a variety of permissions, and to have any such application considered on its merits. Nor will it override the right of any 'interested party' to make representations on an application or seek a review of licence where provision has been made for them to do so under the Act.
- 1.9 In producing this policy the council has had regard to the provisions of the Human Rights Act 1998 and the Crime and Disorder Act 1998.

2.0 Scope of the Policy

- 2.1 The policy covers the following licensable activities as specified in the Act:
 - a) the sale by retail of alcohol, ('on' and 'off' licences)
 - b) the supply of alcohol by or on behalf of a club to, or to the order of , a member of the club,
 - c) the provision of regulated entertainment, and

- d) the provision of late night refreshment (supply of hot food and/or hot drink from premises from 23.00 hours to 05.00 hours)

The licensable activities are also qualifying club activities, applicable to members of a club.

- 2.2 Regulated entertainment provided to the public, or club members with a view to profit will generally include:

- A performance of a play
- An exhibition of a film
- Indoor sporting events
- A boxing or wrestling event
- Performance of live music
- Any playing of Recorded Music
- A Performance of Dance
- Provision of facilities for making music
- Provision of facilities for dancing.

In addition the act also covers:

The licensing of individuals for the retail sale of alcohol ('personal licences');

The licensing of premises for the retail sale of alcohol, the provision of regulated entertainment, and late night refreshment ('premises licences');

The supply of alcohol or the provision of regulated entertainment to certain clubs ('club premises certificates'); and

The permitting of certain licensable activities on a temporary basis ('temporary event notices').

- 2.3 The policy will cover new applications, renewal of applications where applicable, transfers and variations of licences and certificates, and temporary event notices. It will also include the review of licences and certificates, such a review could lead to the revocation of a licence or certificate.

3.0 Consideration of the Impact of Licensed Activities

- 3.1 When considering whether any licensed activity should be permitted, the licensing authority will assess the likelihood of it causing unacceptable adverse impact, both in terms of crime and disorder and public nuisance, particularly to local residents. The licensing authority will therefore consider the following factors, amongst other relevant matters:

- (a) the type of use, the number of customers likely to attend the premises and the type of customers at the time of the application;
- (b) the proposed hours of operation;
- (c) the level of public transport accessibility for customers either arriving or leaving the premises and the likely means of public or private transport that will be used by customers;
- (d) the means of access to the premises which should have customer entrances and exits on the principal pedestrian routes;
- (e) the level of likely car parking demand on principal roads and surrounding residential streets and its effect on residential parking and emergency access;
- (f) the need for the provision of portable toilet facilities outside of the premises;
- (g) the cumulative impact of licensed premises in an area and the scope for mitigating any impact; (see section 5)
- (h) the frequency of the activity;

and in considering any application which is already licensed, the licensing authority will take into account any evidence:

- (a) of past demonstrable adverse impact from the activity especially on local residents; or
- (b) that, if adverse impact has been caused, appropriate measures have been agreed and put into effect by the applicant to mitigate the adverse impact.
- (c) of the operating history of the premises.

3.2 In assessing the impact of licensing activities the licensing authority accepts the difficulty licence holders have in preventing anti-social behaviour by individuals once they are beyond the direct control of the licence holder. However the licensing authority must balance this against the licensing objectives, which will not be achieved if patrons from licensed premises regularly engage in anti-social activities to the detriment of nearby residents or businesses.

3.3 It is also acknowledged that there are a number of other mechanisms for addressing anti-social behaviour and nuisance away from licensed premises, such as:

- Planning controls

- Measures adopted to create a safe and clean town centre environment in partnership with local businesses, transport operators, and other departments of the council
- Local Authority powers to designate parts of the local authority area as places where alcohol may not be consumed in public
- Police enforcement of the criminal law concerning disorder and anti-social behaviour, including the issue of fixed penalty notices
- The power under the Act to prosecute any personal licence holder or members of staff at such premises who are selling alcohol to people who are drunk
- The confiscation of alcohol from adults and children in designated areas
- Police powers to instantly close down any licensed premises for 24 hours or temporary events on the grounds of disorder, the likelihood of disorder, the likelihood of disorder or excessive noise emanating from the premises.
- The power under the Act to prosecute any personal licence holder or member of staff who sells alcohol to a person under 18 years of age.

4.0 Location of Premises, Licensing Hours and the Prevention of Nuisance

- 4.1 At all times the licensing authority will try to strike a fair balance between the benefits to the community of a licensed venue, and the risk of disturbance to local residents.
- 4.2 The aim through the promotion of the licensing objectives should be to reduce the potential for concentrations and achieve a slower dispersal of people from licensed premises through flexible opening times. Arbitrary restrictions that would undermine the principle of flexibility should therefore be avoided
- 4.3 The licensing authority will deal with the issue of licensing hours on the merits of each application. In considering each application the licensing authority will consider whether or not the proposed licensing hours in the operation plan will have an adverse effect on the licensing objectives promoted by the authority.
- 4.4 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 these hours. For

example, a limitation may be appropriate following police representations in the case of some shops known to be a focus of disorder and disturbance because youths gather there.

5.0 Saturation and Cumulative Effect

- 5.1 Walsall MBC has a cumulative impact policy in respect of applications relating to the sale or supply of alcohol 'on the premises' in Walsall town centre. In the town centre new applications will be refused whenever relevant representations are received about the cumulative impact on the licensing objectives which the Council concludes after hearing those representations, should lead to refusal.
- 5.2 Walsall town centre has been identified as being saturated with licensed premises creating a significant cumulative effect. This undermined the licensing objectives.
- 5.3 The cumulative impact policy was adopted on the 8th September 2008. The Council having regard to the statutory guidance issued under the Licensing Act 2003, consulted on the issues and, decided to introduce such a policy after taking into account the views of respondents and considering all the evidence.
- 5.4 West Midlands Police produced evidence to support the case for Walsall town centre to be designated as a cumulative impact area. The defined area is known as 'Beat 10'. A map of the area is given in Appendix 3.
- 5.5 The effect of this policy is to create a rebuttable presumption that applications for new premises licences or club premises certificates or variations which relate to the sale or supply of alcohol that are likely to add to the existing cumulative impact will normally be refused, unless it can be shown that the premises concerned, will not add to the cumulative impact.
- 5.6 The licensing authority recognises that any special policy regarding cumulative impact is not absolute and where licence applications will not add to cumulative impact and following no relevant representations having been made, the licence/certificate will be granted.
- 5.7 The presumption contained in respect of this policy, does not relieve responsible authorities or interested parties of the need to make relevant representations. **If there are no relevant representations, the licensing authority must grant the application on the terms that are consistent with the application.**

- 5.8 In determining an application, the licensing authority will have particular regard to the licensing objectives and the cumulative effect and adverse impact that may arise from the saturation of premises in the defined area.
- 5.9 The cumulative impact policy will not be used to revoke existing licences or certificates. However, such a policy may be a justification to refuse an application to vary a licence or certificate but only where the variation is directly relevant to the policy and the refusal is strictly necessary for the promotion of the licensing objectives.
- 5.10 The licensing authority recognises the difference between cumulative impact and the commercial need for premises in an area. Need and market forces are not matters for the licensing authority to consider as part of its licensing function.
- 5.11 The licensing authority will not operate a quota of any description. Each application will be considered on its merits.

6.0 Determination of Licensing Applications

- 6.1 The licensing authority may return as invalid, all notices or applications that are not submitted in accordance with the requirements of the Act or regulations made under it, providing reasons for the decision taken. Where possible the Licensing Unit will attempt to resolve any minor omissions or defects in applications prior to returning them as invalid
- 6.2 The licensing authority will determine licensing applications after a full consideration of all the facts and individual merits of the case, having full regard to the licensing policy, the licensing act and any governmental guidance. In making any determination in respect of any application under the Licensing Act 2003 the licensing authority will act in accordance with the Human Rights Act 1998 and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989, having particular regard to
- Art 6 – in determination of civil rights and obligations everyone is entitled to a fair and public hearing within a reasonable time by an independent and impartial tribunal
 - Art 8 – everyone has the right to respect for their home and private life;
 - Art 1 – every person is entitled to the peaceful enjoyment of their possessions, including for example the possession of a licence.

 - Art 3 – The best interest of children must be the primary concern in making decisions that may affect them. This particularly applies to budget, policy and law makers.
 - Art 19 – Children have the right to be protected from being hurt and mistreated, physically or mentally

- 6.3 Where applicable the licensing authority will provide full reasons to the applicants, and other interested parties or responsible authorities for a decision taken in respect of the grant, renewal, revocation, variation, transfer, or review of a licence or certificate.
- 6.4 There is a statutory right of appeal to the magistrates' court in respect of decisions made by the licensing authority when it determines licensing applications. Appeals in respect of personal licences must be made to the magistrates court in the area where the licence was issued. Appeals in relation to all other licences must be made to the magistrates court where the premises or event is situated.

7.0 Conditions

- 7.1 Where applicable the licensing authority may decide to impose conditions that it considers necessary and proportionate on a licence for the promotion of the licensing objectives.
- 7.2 Where the responsible authorities and interested parties do not raise any representations about the application made to the licensing authority, it is the duty of the authority to grant the licence or certificate subject only to conditions that are consistent with the operating schedule or club operating schedule and any mandatory conditions prescribed in the Act itself.
- 7.3 The licensing authority may not therefore impose any conditions unless its discretion has been engaged following the making of relevant representations and it has been satisfied at a hearing of the necessity to impose conditions due to representations raised. It may then only impose such conditions as are necessary to promote the licensing objectives arising out of the consideration of the representations.
- 7.4 In deciding whether or not to impose conditions on a licence the licensing authority will consider any relevant representations that may have been made by parties. Any conditions attached to licences and certificates will, where possible, be tailored to the individual style and characteristics of the premises and events concerned, and will relate to matters within the control of the licensee, the premises themselves, and the vicinity surrounding the premises.
- 7.5 The licensing authority will not impose conditions where other regulatory regimes provide sufficient protection to the public. E.g. Health and Safety, Fire Safety Regulations etc.
- 7.6 Where it is decided to impose conditions upon a licence the licensing Authority may choose to use appropriate conditions from the pool of conditions issued by DCMS

- 7.7 The licensing authority will endeavour where possible to discuss with all relevant parties to a licensing application any conditions it is considering prior to imposition.
- 7.8 Where conditions are attached to premises licences or club premises certificates, they will, so far as is possible, reflect and complement local crime prevention strategies.
- 7.9 Failure to comply with licensing authority conditions may amount to a criminal offence, punishable on conviction by a fine of up to £20,000 or 6 months imprisonment.

8.0 Representations and Review of Licences

- 8.1 In order to protect the community, and limit problems of crime and disorder, public safety, public nuisance or the protection of children from harm associated with licensed premises, the licensing authority will establish a sub-committee, in accordance with the relevant legislation and delegated powers under the council's constitution to make determinations in respect of reviews of licences.
- 8.2 A review of a licence will follow the receipt of relevant representations from a responsible authority such as the police or the fire authority, or an interested party such as a resident living in the vicinity. Interested parties may also include a body representing persons living in that vicinity eg: residents' associations; a person involved in a business in the vicinity of the premises or a trade association.
- 8.3 Any of these groups may appoint a representative to make representations on their behalf, including a ward councillor. It will be expected that any councillor who is also a member of the licensing committee and who is making such representations on behalf of an interested party will disqualify him or herself from any involvement in the decision making process affecting the application in question.
- 8.4 Where possible the licensing authority will attempt to give licence holders early warning of any problems or concerns raised about the operation of licensed premises, and the need for improvement. It may be possible for an agreement to be reached between the licensing authority, the applicant and the relevant interested parties, or responsible authorities, in respect of relevant representations. The licensing authority will attempt to encourage a dialogue, and mediate between the relevant parties to achieve this, which may prevent the necessity for a hearing taking place
- 8.5 In the first instance the licensing authority will decide whether or not any complaint or representation made by an interested party is irrelevant, vexatious or frivolous, or repetitious. This will be determined on the facts of each individual case, and should be supported by

proper evidence. This decision will be taken by officers under delegated powers.

- 8.6 The licensing authority will not permit more than one review originating from interested parties within a period of twelve months on similar grounds save in exceptional and compelling circumstances or where it arises from a closure order.
- 8.7 Where the licensing authority decides to hold a review of a licence, the hearing will follow regulations prescribed by the Secretary of State, or determined by the Licensing Committee. The licensing authority will ensure that all the parties to a review will receive a fair hearing. In particular the licence holder will be made fully aware of the allegations made in respect of their licence, and any evidence supporting the said allegations or representations in order that they or their legal representatives have the opportunity of rebutting such allegations.
- 8.8 Where a hearing is necessary it will be held in accordance with prescribed timescales laid down by regulation by the Secretary of State.
- 8.9 On determining a review the licensing authority may choose to exercise a range of powers as permitted by the Act as it considers proportionate and necessary for the promotion of the licensing objectives. In deciding which of these powers to invoke the licensing authority will so far as is possible seek to establish the cause or causes of the problem which has been substantiated on the evidence before them. The remedial action taken will be directed at those causes. These powers include;
 - i) Taking no action;
 - ii) Issuing an informal written warning to the licence holder and/or recommending an improvement within a specified period of time;
 - iii) Attaching conditions to the licence either temporarily for a period of up to three months or permanently;
 - iv) Exclusion of a licensable activity from the scope of the licence, either temporarily for a period of up to three months or permanently;
 - v) Removal of the designated premises supervisor;
 - vi) Revocation of licence
- 8.10 Where representations are received and withdrawn, or agreement is reached prior to hearing, the licensing authority may determine the application, and only impose such conditions that will promote the licensing objectives, are consistent with the operating schedule, and/or are required by statute.

- 8.11 The council will provide an interpreter service as required at any review hearing.
- 8.12 The council will provide facilities for people with disabilities as required to ensure that they can attend review hearings.
- 8.13 The licensing authority will give comprehensive written reasons for any decision taken. On making finding of facts and giving reasons, the licensing authority will ensure that it addresses the standard and burden of proof that it has adopted. The reasons will also address the extent to which the decision has been made in accordance with the licensing authority's statement of policy. The written reasons will be provided to all relevant parties attending a review hearing, in accordance with the timescales provided by statute or regulation, or within a reasonable time taking into account the parties' right to lodge an appeal with the Magistrates Court under Schedule 5 of the 2003 Act.

9.0 Personal Licences

- 9.1 The licensing authority will grant a licence to an applicant provided that the application complies with the relevant statutory criteria set out in the Act, and supporting regulations as issued by the Secretary of State.
- 9.2 The licensing authority is however, under a duty to notify West Midlands Police if an applicant has a relevant or foreign offence. The police may raise an objection to the application if they are satisfied, having regard to the applicant's conviction for any relevant offence or foreign offence, that the circumstances of the case are such that to grant a licence would undermine the licensing objectives as promoted by the licensing authority.
- 9.3 If the Police raise an objection within the statutory timescale of them being notified by the licensing authority that the applicant has a relevant or foreign offence, the licensing authority will arrange a hearing to determine the application.
- 9.4 The licensing authority must grant a personal licence if it appears that the applicant is:
- (a) 18 or over;
 - (b) they possess a licensing qualification or is a person of prescribed description
 - (c) no personal licence held by them has been forfeited in the period of five years ending with the day the application was made, and

(d) they have not been convicted of any relevant or foreign offence.

9.5 The Personal Licence holder must inform the licensing authority immediately if they are convicted of any relevant/foreign offence as defined by the Act.

9.6 Where a personal licence holder is convicted by a court for a relevant offence, the court will advise the licensing authority accordingly. On receipt of such notification the licensing authority will contact the holder and request their licence so that the necessary action can be taken. The holder must produce the licence to the licensing authority within 14 days. If the licence is declared forfeit it will be retained by the licensing authority.

10.0 Premises Licences

10.1 The licensing authority will require that all applications for premises licences be in the form prescribed by the 2003 Act and supporting regulations as issued by the Secretary of State. In addition the licensing authority will expect that applicants will have had regard to any statutory guidance issued by the Secretary of State before submitting their application for a premises licence.

10.2 The operating schedule for the licensed premises will form a key element of all applications. It should be in the form prescribed by the statutory regulations and ideally include a general description of the style and character of the business to be conducted on the premises. It should also indicate the type of entertainment available on the premises, whether licensable under the 2003 Act or not. This will enable responsible authorities and interested parties to form a proper view as to what measures may be necessary at such premises to ensure the promotion of the licensing objectives. This will include any adult entertainment or services, activities, other entertainment or matters ancillary to the use of the premises that may give rise to concerns in respect of children.

10.3 The operating schedule must also set out the following details:

- the relevant licensable activities to be conducted on the premises;
- the times during which it is proposed that the relevant licensable activities are to take place;
- any other times when the premises are to be open to the public;
- where the licence is required only for a limited period, that period;

- where the licensable activities include the supply of alcohol, the name and address of the individual to be specified as the designated premises supervisor;
- where the licensable activities include the supply of alcohol, whether the alcohol will be supplied for consumption on or off the premises or both;
- the steps which the applicant proposes to take to promote the licensing objectives.
- It will be important where applicable that operating schedules should be precise and clear about the measures, that it is proposed to take to promote the protection of children from harm.

10.4 The licensing authority will expect the applicant to have a good idea about the expectations of the licensing authority and those of the responsible authorities, concerning the steps that are necessary for the promotion of the licensing objectives. As a result it is advised that applicants work in partnership where possible with the licensing authority and responsible authorities prior to submitting their applications. In particular applicants should complete their own risk assessments, and seek the views of the key responsible authorities in relation to their application, addressing any issues that may arise from this consultation in the body of their application, for example this may include stating capacity numbers for premises. Where possible, officers from the licensing authority will be prepared to discuss the content of draft operational plans with the applicant and/or their advisors prior to their formal submission. This will help to ensure that the operational plans properly address issues that are likely to be of concern to the licensing authority. The licensing unit has also produced guidance to assist applicants in completing their applications.

10.5 In relation to potential noise nuisance the operating plan should reflect any assessment to minimise noise disturbance, both inside and outside the premises as patrons are leaving, and to implement the measures identified as being required to prevent nuisance to patrons, local residents, and local businesses.

Such practical measures may include:

- (a) carrying out acoustic tests to ascertain whether or not there is sound escape;
- (b) keeping doors and windows closed and providing alternative ventilation;
- (c) reducing sound levels and installing a sound limiting device to prevent sound exceeding the appropriate level;

- (d) installing sound proofing measures to contain sound and vibration;
- (e) providing quieter areas for patrons;
- (f) in the case of beer gardens or similar outdoor areas, ensuring that amplified music is not relayed to such areas and that if it is these areas are properly screened;
- (g) at large venues formulating systems to avoid disturbance, for example monitoring queues outside the venue, and ensuring patrons queue away from residential areas;
- (h) erecting prominent notices at the exits to premises requesting customers to leave quietly and not to slam car doors;
- (i) at appropriate times making announcements to the same effect;
- (j) instructing door staff to ask customers to leave quietly;
- (k) reducing the volume of music towards the end of the evening, and where appropriate playing quieter more soothing music as the evening winds down;
- (l) ensuring the availability of licensed taxis, private hire vehicles or public transport to take patrons from the premises;
- (m) banning people from premises who act in a manner that is likely to cause public disturbance or nuisance;
- (n) increasing outside lighting levels;
- (o) installing CCTV systems, and liaising with the police.
- (p) where there is a private forecourt or outside area restricting its use after a certain time;
- (q) consider imposing an admission charge for entry after a certain time, for example 10.30pm to discourage the large scale movement of patrons between premises, thus reducing the likelihood of noise disturbance to nearby residents.

10.6 This list is not exhaustive, and reasonable measures that are taken will depend on the type of licensed premises for which an application is made.

10.7 The British Beer and Pub Association has produced a guide to risk assessment, entitled *Managing Safety in Bars, Clubs and Pubs*. This is available on their website at www.beerandpub.com

10.8 The operating plan may also indicate the steps the applicant proposes to take to prevent crime and disorder. When addressing this objective in their operating plan the applicant should consider amongst other things the following steps:

- (a) use of CCTV both within and outside the premises
- (b) metal detection and search facilities
- (c) use of shatter resistant glasses
- (d) recording of all incidents of nuisance or public disorder related to the premises, and liaising with the police;
- (e) procedures for assessing the risk associated with promotions and events such as 'happy hours', and plans for minimising such risks
- (f) measures to prevent the use or supply of illegal drugs
- (g) employment of licensed SIA door supervisors and other appropriately trained staff
- (h) installation of non-retrievable bottle bins at exits and ensuring that patrons do not leave with bottles or glasses
- (i) participation in pub watch schemes

Further guidance can be taken from the Social Responsibility for the Production and Sale of Alcoholic Drinks in the UK. This document can be found at www.beerandpub.com

10.9 The licensing authority where necessary may also expect the operating plan to include a risk assessment into the use of door staff, in terms of the actual need for the service, and the ratio of personnel to patrons based on the capacity of the premises.

10.10 As above, this list is not exhaustive and reasonable measures that are taken will depend upon the type of licensed premises for which an application is made.

10.11 If deemed necessary following a review or relevant representations the licensing authority may require a personal licence holder to be on the premises at all times when alcohol is sold. The Act itself does not require a designated premises supervisor or any other personal licence holder to be present on the premises at all times when alcohol is sold. However, the designated premises supervisor and the premises licence holder remain responsible for the premises at all times, including compliance with the terms of the licensing act and conditions attached to the premises licence to promote the licensing objectives.

- 10.12 Applicants will also be expected to have had regard to local crime prevention strategies, planning and transportation policies, tourism, cultural strategies and child protection issues/procedures in producing their operational plans. In particular this will include where applicable measures to prevent and clear up litter that may result as a consequence of the licensable activity.
- 10.13 The licensing authority is concerned that there should be reasonable facilities and access for people with disabilities. Therefore this may need to be addressed in the operating plan. The Disability Discrimination Act 1995 came into full effect in October 2004 and introduced measures to tackle discrimination encountered by people with disabilities in the areas of employment and access to goods, facilities and services. Holders of premises licences and club premises certificates may have to make reasonable adjustments to their premises to overcome any physical barriers to access by persons with a disability. Where the licensing authority imposes conditions it will ensure as far as possible that those conditions themselves do not restrict access being given to persons with a disability.

11.0 Club Premises Certificates

- 11.1 In order for qualifying clubs to supply alcohol and provide other licensable activities on club premises, a club premises certificate is required.
- 11.2 Club premises certificates will be issued to qualifying clubs. To be eligible for a club premises certificate the club/organisation members must have joined together for a particular social, sporting or political purpose and then have combined to purchase alcohol in bulk as members of the organisation for supply to members and their guests. Qualifying conditions are specified in s61 of the 2003 Act and the licensing authority must be satisfied that these conditions have been met.
- 11.3 The licensing authority will grant a certificate to an applicant provided that the application complies with the relevant statutory criteria set out in the Act, and supporting regulations as issued by the secretary of state.
- 11.4 The licensing authority will require the applicant to produce an operating schedule which should include the following
- the qualifying club activities to which the application relates;
 - the proposed hours of those activities and any other times during which it is proposed that the premises are to be open to members;

- where the relevant club activities include the supply of alcohol, whether the supplies are for consumption on and/or off the premises;
 - information to allow the licensing authority, responsible authorities or interested parties to assess the steps taken by the applicant to promote the licensing objectives.
- 11.5 If a Club intends to admit the general public to take part in licensable activities then a premises licence or temporary event notice would be required.
- 11.6 If the applicant wishes to vary a club premises certificate, the licensing authority will require the application to be processed in the same manner as would be for a premises licence.

12.0 Provisional Statements

- 12.1 Applicants may need to apply for a provisional statement where premises are being constructed, extended, or substantially changed structurally.
- 12.2 The licensing authority will accept applications for provisional statements provided that the application complies with prescribed regulation.
- 12.3 The applicant will still need to apply for a premises licence.
- 12.4 Applications for a provisional statement shall be dealt with in the same way as an application for a premises licence.
- 12.5 The Applicant will be required to state the days and hours during which they wish to be authorised to carry on licensable activities. The licence will be determined on such terms unless, following the making of relevant representations, the licensing authority considers it necessary to reject the application or vary those terms for the purpose of the Licensing Objectives

13.0 Racial Equality

- 13.1 The Race Relations Act 1976, as amended by the Race Relations (Amendment) Act 2000, places a legal obligation on public authorities to have due regard for the need to eliminate unlawful discrimination and to promote equality of opportunity and good relations between persons of different racial backgrounds.
- 13.2 When exercising its duties under the licensing act the licensing authority shall ensure that it acts in accordance with those duties

referred to in the preceding paragraph, and will monitor the impact and effect of the policy on the promotion of race equality.

14.0 Drugs Policies

14.1 In certain circumstances where relevant representations have been received from responsible authorities and/or interested parties, and have been upheld by the licensing committee following a hearing, the licensing authority may require certain venues, which offer licensable activities to provide and implement a written drugs policy. The licensing authority advises applicants that they may also wish to seek the views of the police and other relevant agencies for example the Drug Alcohol Action Team (DAAT).

15.0 Public Safety

15.1 The licensing authority will expect the premises to be constructed and maintained to the highest possible standards of safety. It will expect the applicant to have addressed the requirements of health and safety at work legislation and fire safety legislation and where appropriate in accordance with advice offered by the technical standards published by the District Surveyors Association. In particular the licensing authority will require the applicant to comply with fire safety regulations in respect of upholstery, curtains, and other hanging materials.

15.2 Where an applicant identifies an issue with regards to public safety (including fire safety) which is not covered by existing legislation, the applicant may wish to identify in their operating schedule the steps that will be taken to ensure public safety. Such steps will depend upon the individual style and characteristics of the premises and/or events. The Fire Service, Health and Safety and other enforcement agencies, may require further information following consideration of the application and operating schedule, for example current electrical certificates, fire risk assessments and test certificates

16.0 Planning

16.1 All applicants for premises licences and club premises certificates are reminded that planning permission will normally be required for such uses. However, applications for licences may be made before any relevant planning permission has been sought or granted by the planning authority. Planning consents may carry conditions with which they are expected to comply; otherwise action may be taken under the relevant planning legislation. In general, planning consents authorise a broad type of use of premises, whereas licences are granted for a particular type of licensable activity. A planning permission for an entertainment use for example, may cover a number of activities that

can have a wide range of different impacts in the locality. The precise nature of the impact of specified activities proposed by a prospective licence, will also be considered when an application is made for a premises licence.

- 16.2 The licensing committee and planning committee will keep each other advised of their actions to ensure that a licensing application will not be a re-run of the planning application, and will not cut across decisions taken by the local authority planning committee or following appeals against decisions taken by that committee.
- 16.3 Planning permission is usually required for the establishment of new premises and the change of use of premises. Planning permissions that are relevant to licensed premises include:
- a retail shop, licensed for the sale of liquor for example (A1);
 - food and drink sold and consumed on the premises or where hot food is sold for consumption off the premises, including restaurants and bars (A3); and
 - assembly and leisure uses, including cinemas, concerts and indoor/outdoor sports and recreation (D2)
 - a hotel that has a restaurant or bar included in its authorised use (C1)
- 16.4 Under the current use classes order, planning permission is generally required if the use of an existing premises changes use class. For example planning permission would be required for a change from a shop (A1) to a restaurant or bar (A3). When applying for planning permission, the council, as local planning authority, will consider the potential impact from the proposed use within the context of the local development plan and relevant Government Guidance. Planning permission is not required if the use of existing premises changes to a use within the same class. For example planning permission would not normally be required for a change from a restaurant (A3) to a bar (A3).
- 16.5 The Planning Authority may make representations in respect of an application for a premises licence or club premises certificate as long as it relates to the licensing objectives. The granting of a licence, certificate or provisional statement will not override any requirement of the planning regime.

17.0 Tables and Chairs outside Premises

17.1 The placing of tables and chairs on the highway requires a pavement café licence to be issued by the licensing authority. In the case of tables and chairs on private land the licensing authority will expect the applicant to advise on arrangements as part of the operating plan, although no specific licence is required for this.

18.0 Protection of Children

18.1 The licensing authority will act at all times in a manner to protect children from harm. This will include the protection of children from moral, psychological and physical harm, and will include the protection of children from early exposure to strong language and sexual expletives, for example in the context of film exhibitions or where adult entertainment is provided.

18.2 Although the licensing authority will not seek to limit the access of children to any premises as a matter of policy, it will review the issue of child protection in relation to every application it considers, and based on the individual merits of the application before it, may impose conditions to regulate the licensable activity to protect children where relevant representations have been received from responsible authorities and/or interested parties, and have been upheld by the licensing committee.

18.3 Certain premises may be of particular concern to the licensing authority in relation to issues of child protection, for example where:

- entertainment or services of an adult sexual nature are commonly provided;
- where there have been convictions of members of the current staff at the premises for serving alcohol to minors or with a reputation for underage drinking;
- with a known association for drug dealing or misuse;
- where there is a strong element of gambling on the premises (but not for example, the simple presence of a small number of cash prize gaming machines);
- where the supply of alcohol for consumption on the premises is the exclusive or primary purpose of the services provided at the premises;

18.4 Where such circumstances exist the licensing authority may impose a combination of conditions following relevant representations being received and the licensing committee being satisfied of the necessity to

impose such conditions, in order to promote one or more of the licensing objectives:

- limitations on the hours when children may be present;
- proof of age requirements for alcohol sales
- age limitations (below 18)
- limitations on the admission of children under certain ages depending upon the nature of certain activities;
- requirements for accompanying adults (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 licensing activities are taking place (eg: entertainment of a sexual nature).

18.5 Conditions requiring the admission of children to any premises cannot be attached to licences or certificates. Where no licensing restriction is necessary, this should remain a matter of discretion of the individual licensee, club, or person who has been given a temporary event notice

18.6 Applicants for licences must consider child protection issues in their application, and where relevant, deal with these issues in the operating schedule. Applicants are required to send details of their application to Walsall's Child Protection Team as a responsible authority who may make representations in respect of the applications impact upon the protection of children.

18.7 Where the exhibition of films is permitted the licensing authority will expect the age restrictions of the British Board of Film Classification (BBFC) in respect of films to be exhibited, to be complied with.

18.8 Where events draw large numbers of children who are unaccompanied by adults, the operating plan may need to consider the ratio of stewards to children. Where staff are responsible for supervising children it will be expected that those staff may have undergone the necessary checks through the Criminal Records Bureau. These checks should be entered into a register which should be kept on the premises at all times, and made available to the police or an authorised officer of the council on request.

18.9 Premises that sell alcohol should give due regard to the code of practice published by the Portman Group on the naming, packaging and promotion of alcoholic drinks, and the proof of age scheme. The code seeks to ensure that drinks are packaged and promoted in a socially responsible manner, and only sold to those who are 18 or older. The

licensing authority supports the acceptance of all proof of age schemes which carry the PASS (Proof of Age Standards Scheme) hologram logo. Walsall Councils' local scheme which is encouraged throughout the borough is the Validate Scheme. Support is also given to the Challenge 21 initiative

18.10 Where restrictions are imposed (whether by statute or the licensing authority following relevant representations being made and upheld) the applicant will be required to demonstrate that they have a system in place for verifying the age of children intended to be supplied with such goods services or entertainment. Training should be given to all persons who might be in a position to refuse such children.

18.11 In relation to specialist Film Festivals where it is desired to show films not classified by the BBFC the licensing authority will, provided adequate notice has been given, classify the films concerned. To achieve consistency and the protection of children the licensing authority will use the guidelines published by the BBFC.

19.0 Temporary Event Notices

19.1 No permission is required from the licensing authority in relation to temporary event notices. The licensing authority will promptly acknowledge receipt of a temporary event notice.

19.2 There are direct limitations on temporary event notices under the 2003 Act. These are:

- The number of times a person (the 'premises user') may give a temporary event notice (50 times per year for a personal licence holder and 5 times per year for other people);
- The number of times a temporary event notice may be given in respect of any particular premises (12 times per calendar year);
- The length of time a temporary event notice may last for these purposes (96 hours);
- The maximum aggregate duration of the periods covered by temporary event notices at any individual premises (15 days); and
- The scale of the event in terms of the maximum number of people attending at any one time (less than 500)

19.3 In any other circumstances, full premises licence or club premises certificate would be required for the period of the event involved.

19.4 A personal licence holder will be able to give a temporary event notice in relation to licensable activities, including the sale of alcohol at any premises on up to 50 occasions in each year, subject to applying to the

licensing authority and the police for the area in which the event is to take place, information to be provided as part of the application is:

- The licensable activities to take place at the event;
- The period during which it is proposed to use the premises for licensable activities;
- The times during the event period that the premises user proposes that the licensable activities shall take place;
- The maximum number of persons (being less than 500) which it is proposed should, during those times, be allowed on the premises at the same time;
- Where the licensable activities include the supply of alcohol, whether the supply is proposed to be for consumption on or off the premises, or both; and
- Any other matters prescribed by the secretary of state

19.5 On each occasion at least ten working days notice must be given. This is the minimum possible notice period and the licensing authority would encourage notice givers to provide the earliest possible notice of events likely to take place.

19.6 The licensing authority cannot seek to attach any terms, limitations or restrictions on the licensable activities at such events other than those set down in the 2003 Act and subordinate legislation made under it. However the licensing authority will endeavour where possible to provide local advice about proper respect for the concerns of local residents; of other legislation requirements regarding health and safety, noise pollution or the building of temporary structures; of other necessary permissions, for example, with regard to road closures or the use of pyrotechnics in public places; with regard to local bye-laws; and the need to prevent anti-social behaviour by those attending.

19.7 Notice givers will also need to be aware of relevant offences under licensing law including the laws governing the sales of alcohol to minors or to any person who is drunk, and of police powers to close down events with no notice on grounds of disorder, the likelihood of disorder or because of public nuisance, including noise emanating from the premises. Environmental Health Officers also have the power to close licensed premises on which noise amounting to a public nuisance is created for a period of up to 24 hours.

19.8 Where a notice is served the licensing authority will check that the relevant limitations as set down in the 2003 Act have been observed. If they have not, the licensing authority will issue a counter notice to the notice giver.

19.9 If the police issue an objection notice to a temporary event, unless that objection notice is withdrawn, the licensing authority will hold a hearing to consider the notice in relation to the prevention of crime.

19.10 A temporary event notice will be treated as void unless there is a minimum of 24 hours between events notified by a premises user in respect of the same premises.

19.11 A notice will be treated as being from the same premises user if it is given by an associate which is defined by the 2003 Act as being:

- The spouse of that person;
- A child, parent, grandchild, grandparent, brother or sister of that person or their spouse; or
- An agent or employee of that person or their spouse.

A person living with another person as his or her husband or her husband or wife is treated for these purposes as his or her spouse.

20.0 Register of Licensing Applications

20.1 The licensing authority will keep a register in the prescribed form containing:-

- (a) a record of each premises licence, club premises certificate and personal licence issued by it,
- (b) a record of each temporary event notice received by it,
- (c) matters mentioned in Schedule 3 of the 2003 Licensing Act
- (d) such other information that may be prescribed.

20.2 The licensing register will be available for inspection during office hours by any person without payment.

20.3 If requested to do so the licensing authority will supply any person with a copy of information contained in any entry, for which a fee will be charged.

20.4 This will assist people in making representations to the licensing authority.

21.0 Large Scale and Outdoor Events

21.1 The council, in consultation with its Safety Advisory Group (SAG), has established a protocol for large scale and outdoor events, which

organisers will be recommended to adopt. Notwithstanding this the council will encourage organisers of such events to approach council officers at the earliest opportunity to discuss the arrangements for the licensed activities involved. This may include the production of a substantial operating schedule. The council will offer advice and assistance to organisers about it's preparation through the Safety Advisory Group.

21.2 In producing operating schedules for such events the organisers should have regard to the following documents:

- The Event Safety Guide – A Guide to Health, Safety and Welfare at Music and similar events (HSE 1999) (The Purple Book) ISBN 0 7176 2453 6
- Managing Crowds Safely (HSE 2000) ISBN 07176 1834 X
- 5 Steps to Risk Assessment: Case Studies (HSE 1998) ISBN 07176 15804
- The Guide to Safety at Sports Grounds (HMSO, 1997) (The Green Guide) ISBN 0 11 300095 2
- Safety Guidance for Street Arts, Carnival Procession and Large Scale Performances published by the Independent Street Arts Network, obtainable through www.streetartnetwork.org/pages/publications.

22.0 Enforcement

22.1 The licensing authority has established protocols with the police, and other enforcement agencies. The protocols will provide for the targeting of agreed problems and high risk premises which require greater attention, while providing a lighter touch in respect of low risk or well run premises.

22.2 The council will seek to work actively with the police, fire and any other relevant authority to enforce licensing legislation. It expects the police to share information about licensees and licensed premises under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 and its common law powers, and to consult closely with the council when any enforcement action may be required.

22.3 In general action will only be taken in accordance with agreed enforcement principles and in line with the council's own enforcement policy, which strives for consistency, transparency and proportionality. The licensing authority recognises the Hampton principles of inspection and enforcement along with the Regulators Compliance Code.

23.0 Administration, Delegation and Exercise of Functions

- 23.1 The 2003 Act provides that decisions and functions may be taken and carried out by licensing committees, licensing sub-committees, or in appropriate cases by officers supporting the licensing authority, under a scheme of delegations. The licensing authority will follow the scheme of delegations outlined in paragraph 13.79 of the guidance issued under section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003. The purpose of the scheme of delegations is to assist with the speedy determination of applications, in a cost effective and efficient manner.

Delegation of Powers:

Matter to be Dealt with	Full Committee	Sub Committee	Officers
Review of Licensing Statement of Policy	All Cases		
Application for Personal Licence		If a police objection	If no police objection made
Application for personal licence with unspent convictions		All cases	
Application for premises licence/club premises certificate		If a relevant representation made	If no relevant representation made
Application for provisional statement		If a relevant representation made	If no relevant representation made
Application to vary premises licence/club premises certificate		If a relevant representation made	If no relevant representation made
Application to vary designated premises supervisor		If a police objection	All other cases
Request to be removed as designated premises supervisor			All cases
Application for transfer of premises licence		If a police objection	All other cases
Application for interim authorities		If a police objection	All other cases
Application to review premises licence/club premises certificate		All cases	
Decision on whether a complaint is irrelevant frivolous vexatious etc.			All cases
Decision to object when local authority is a consultee and not the relevant authority considering the application		All cases	
Determination of a police objection to a temporary event notice		All cases	

23.2 A licensing sub-committee of three councillors will sit to hear applications where representations have been received from interested parties, and/or responsible authorities.

24.0 Integrating Strategies and the Avoidance of Duplication

- 24.1 The licensing authority will endeavour to secure proper integration with local crime prevention, planning, transport, trading standards, tourism and cultural strategies by consulting widely on the policy prior to publication.
- 24.2 In reviewing the wider impact of licensing policy the council's licensing and safety committee may from time to time receive reports on the:-
- (a) Needs of the local tourist economy
 - (b) Cultural strategy for the area
 - (c) Employment situation in the area and the need for new investment and employment where appropriate
 - (d) Planning considerations which may affect licensed premises.
 - (e) Transport

Appendix 2 - Definitions

In this Policy, the following definitions are included to provide an explanation of certain terms included in the Act and therefore in the policy. In some cases they are an abbreviation of what is stated in the Licensing Act 2003 or an interpretation of those terms. For a full definition of the terms used, the reader must refer to the Licensing Act 2003.

'Appointed Days'

The dates when different provisions of the Act came into force. On the first appointed day applications could only be made to local authorities for new licences. On the second appointed day, the old law ceased to have effect, all the new licences came into force and the responsibilities of the magistrates court licensing committees came to an end.

'Appeals'

Appeals against decisions of the licensing authority are to the magistrates' court for the area in which the premises are situated. The appeal must be lodged within 21 days of being notified of the licensing authorities' decision. On appeal a magistrates' court may, dismiss the appeal; substitute its own

decision; remit the case to the licensing authority with directions; and make an order for costs.

‘Authorised Persons’

“Authorised Persons” are specified people who have statutory duties in relation to the inspection of premises, e.g. licensing officers, police, fire, health & safety, environmental health.

‘Interested Parties’

“Interested Parties are persons living in the vicinity of the premises; a body representing such persons; a person involved in business in the vicinity; or a body representing businesses in the vicinity.

‘Responsible Authorities’

“Responsible Authorities” include the police, fire, enforcing authority for health and safety, planning authority, environmental health, bodies responsible for child protection and other specified authorities. Only these groups can make representations about an application for a premises licence.

‘Closure Order’

Powers for the police and courts to close premises. The 2003 Act significantly extends the existing powers of the police to serve court orders in a geographical area that is experiencing or likely to experience disorder or to close down instantly individual licensed premises that are disorderly, likely to become disorderly or are causing noise nuisance.

‘Club Premises Certificate’

A certificate which licenses a qualifying club for the sale/supply of alcohol. It can be granted to members clubs which comply with specific conditions e.g. membership rules, run by club committees, profits go to members not an owner etc. Club premises certificates replace registration under the Licensing Act 1964. The law for members clubs has changed relatively little under the 2003 Act. There is no time limit on the duration of the certificate but it may be withdrawn, surrendered or suspended.

‘Conditions’

A premises licence may be granted subject to different conditions, and these may be in respect of different parts of the premises and different licensable activities. There is no power to impose conditions on a personal licence. The only conditions which should be imposed on a premises licence or club premises certificate are those which are necessary for the promotion of the licensing objectives. Accordingly, if the existing law already places certain statutory responsibilities on an employer or operator of premises, it cannot be necessary to impose the same or similar duties on the premises licence holder. Conditions must be proportional and tailored to size, style, characteristics and activities taking place at the premises concerned.

‘Designated Premises Supervisor’

The person in the case of premises selling alcohol, who will normally have been given the day to day responsibility for running the premises by the holder of the premises licence. They must also be a personal licence holder.

‘Interim Authority Notices’

Where a premises licence lapses due to the death, incapacity or insolvency etc. of the premises licence holder, specified persons can within 7 days serve an interim authority notice on the licensing authority. This revives the licence, subject to police objection, for a period of up to 2 months so the premises can continue trading.

‘International Airports and International Ports’

Premises Licences can be issued to the above in areas where the non-travelling public have access. Areas the non-travelling public are not allowed known as airside or wharftside are not licensable under the 2003 Act.

‘Late Night Refreshment’

The supply of hot food and/or drink to members of the public (whether for consumption on or off the premises) between the hours of 11.00pm and 5.00am.

‘Licensable Activities’

- The sale by retail of alcohol.
- The supply of alcohol by or on behalf of a club, or to the order of a member of the club.
- The provision of Regulated Entertainment.
- The provision of Late Night Refreshment.

‘Licensing Authority’

Walsall Metropolitan Borough Council

‘Licensing Objectives’

The objectives as set out in the Act:

- The prevention of crime and disorder;
- public safety;
- the prevention of public nuisance;
- and the protection of children from harm.

The Licensing Authority must carry out its functions under the Act with a view to promoting the licensing objectives.

‘Licensed Premises’

Includes club premises and events unless the context otherwise requires.

‘Mandatory Conditions’

Conditions that the Act requires are imposed on a premises licence, club premises certificate or personal licence.

‘Objection Notice’

A procedure whereby the police can object to the grant of a personal licence on the grounds there where having regard to convictions of the applicant for relevant offences, the grant would undermine the crime prevention objective.

'Operating Schedule'

A document (this is in effect the completed application form) containing a statement of the following matters (and any others that may be prescribed):-

- Steps taken by the licence holder to tackle the four licensing objectives.
- The licensable activities to be conducted on the premises.
- The times during which the licensable activities are to take place and any other times when premises are open to the public.
- Where the licence is required only for a limited period, that period.
- Where the licensable activities include the supply of alcohol, the name and address of the individual to be specified as the designated premises supervisor.

'Personal Licence'

A licence granted to an individual and authorises that person to supply alcohol or authorise the supply of alcohol in accordance with a premises licence. The licence lasts for 10 years and can be renewed. It ceases to have effect when revoked, forfeited, surrendered or suspended. A personal licence holder is not required where the premises concerned do not supply alcohol as one of its licensable activities. A personal licence holder is also not required for the supply of alcohol in a club which holds a club premises certificate. Only the police can object to the grant of a personal licence (there is no equivalent to relevant representations as for premises licences).

'Premises Licence'

A licence granted in respect of any premises, which authorises the premises to be used for one or more licensable activities, has effect until revoked, surrendered or on the death, insolvency etc of the holder. Applications are dealt with by the local authority licensing committee in the area where the premises are situated.

'Provisional Statement'

A procedure by which the licensing authority can give a statement approving for licensing purposes proposals for a premises being built or in the course of being constructed. Where a provisional statement is made, subject to limited exceptions, the full licence must normally be granted once the premises are completed.

'Qualifying Club'

Club Premises Certificates will be issued to **Qualifying Clubs**. To be eligible for a Club Premises Certificate the club/organisation members must have joined together for a particular social, sporting or political purpose and then have combined to purchase alcohol in bulk as members of the organisation for supply to members and their guests. Qualifying conditions are specified in Section 61 of the Act and the council must be satisfied that these conditions have been met, including evidence to support that the club is non-profit

making and that there is a minimum of 48 hours delay between application and acceptance of new members. The club must be established and conducted in 'good faith' (this involves consideration of details such as club finances).

'Regulated Entertainment'

- A performance of a film.
- An exhibition of a film.
- An indoor sporting event.
- A boxing or wrestling entertainment (indoor or outdoor).
- A performance of live music.
- Any playing of recorded music.
- A performance of dance.
- Entertainment of a similar description to that falling within the performance of live music, the playing of recorded music and the performance of dance.

'Relevant Representations'

The 2003 Act does not use the term "objections". Instead interested parties and responsible authorities may be able to make relevant representations about an application for a licence. Representations must relate to the licensing objectives and where made by an interested party must not be frivolous or vexatious. When considering an application from an interested party or responsible authority the local authority need only consider relevant representations. The making of relevant representations engages the licensing authorities discretion to take "steps" consistent with the licensing objectives when considering the application.

'Review of Licence'

Where a premises licence is in force an interested party or responsible authority may apply to the council for it to be reviewed. The council must hold a hearing to review the licence and as a result must take any necessary steps to promote the licensing objectives, such as modification of conditions; exclusion of licensable activities; removal of the premises supervisor; suspension of the licence for up to three months; or the revocation of the licence.

'Responsible Authority'

- The Chief Officer of Police in the area where the premises are situated.
- The Fire Authority in the area where the premises are situated.
- The enforcing authority for Health and Safety at Work.
- The local Planning Authority.
- The local authority responsible for minimising or preventing the risk of pollution of the environment or of harm to human health.
- The body representing matters relating to the protection of children from harm.
- In relation to a vessel, a navigation authority, the Environment Agency, or the British Waterways Board.
- Trading Standards, local weights and measures.

‘Statement of Licensing Policy’

Each licensing authority must every three years determine and publish a statement of licensing policy. There is a requirement to consult on the policy and keep it under review.

‘Supervisor’

Responsible for supervision of the premises e.g. the day-to-day manager. Any premises where alcohol is supplied as a licensable activity must have a designated premises supervisor.

‘Temporary Event Notice’

A permitted Temporary Activity involving one or more Licensable Activities subject to the following various conditions and limitations:-

- Duration – they are limited to events lasting for up to 96 hours.
- Scale – they cannot involve the presence of more than 499 people at any one time.
- Use of the same premises – the same premises cannot be used on more than 12 occasions in a calendar year, but are subject to the overall aggregate of 15 days irrespective of the number of occasions on which they have been used.
- The number of notices given by one individual within a given period of time – a Personal Licence holder is limited to 50 notices in one year, and any other person to five notices in a similar period.
- (If these conditions are not fulfilled, the Temporary Event would require a Premises Licence if it were currently unlicensed for the activity involved).

‘Transfer’

A procedure where an application can be made to transfer the premises licence into a new name e.g. if a premises licence holder sells his premises an application may be made to transfer the premises licence to the new owner.

APPENDIX 3

Further Information

Further information about the Licensing Act 2003 and the council's licensing policy can be obtained from:

Public Protection
Licensing Unit
Walsall MBC
Challenge Building
Hatherton Road
Walsall
West Midlands
WS1 1YG

Telephone: 01922-653583
Fax: 01922-630697
Email: licensing@walsall.gov.uk

Information is also available from:

Department for Media, Culture and Sport
2-4 Cockspur Street
London
SW1Y 5DH

Tel: 020-7211-6200
Email: enquiries@culture.gov.uk
Website: www.culture.gov.uk

The Local Government Licensing Forum

Website: www.lglf.org

Security Industry Authority

Website: www.the-sia.org.uk

British Institute of Innkeeping

Website: www.bii.org

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO LICENSING POLICY STATEMENT

Following comments received during the consultation period

1 July 2010 – 20 September 2010

PAGE 3

Two new paragraphs have been inserted at the start of the statement to define the borough of Walsall.

Para 1.1	Line 8 After 'any' add 'statutory guidance issued by Department for Culture, Media and Sport (hereafter DCMS)'
Para 1.3	Line 2 After 'events' add 'and personal licences'
Para 1.4	Line 1 Remove 'this policy' and replace with 'its final policy' Line 6 After 'will' add ' continue to', after 'encourage' add 'and further enhance'
Para 1.5	Line 1 Amend to 'This statement of licensing policy will come into full effect on the 7 th January 2011.'

PAGE 5

Para 2.2	Line 13 After 'sale' add 'or supply'
Para 2.3	Line 2 After 'transfer' add 'applications', after 'variations' add 'and minor variations'

PAGE 6

Para 3.1	Line (h) After 'application' add 'for premises that are'
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PAGE 7

Para 3.3	Line 9 Add 'The entire Walsall borough is now covered by a Designated Public Places Order'
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PAGE 8

Para 5.4	Line 9 Delete 'Beat 10' and replace with 'Walsall town centre neighbourhood'
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PAGE 10

Para 6.4	New paragraph in it's entirety 'In respect of minor variations the overall test will be to decide whether or not the proposed minor variation would impact adversely on any of the four licensing objectives'
Para 6.5	Previously 6.4
Para 7.2	Line 6 After 'itself' add 'which now includes the Licensing Act 2003 (Mandatory Licensing Conditions Order) 2010'
Para 7.5	Line 3 Amend to 'Health and Safety Act 1974 and Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005)

PAGE 11

Para 8.3	Line 6 Additional sentence 'Local Councillors can also, as elected members, make representations in their own right if they have concerns about any premises regardless of whether they live or run a business in the vicinity of those premises.'
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PAGE 12

Para 8.9	Line 2 Replace 'as it considers' with 'and to which' Line (v) After 'supervisor' add 'if applicable'
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PAGE 13

Para 8.11	Deleted in it's entirety
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Page 14

Para 10.1	Line 6 At the end of sentence add 'Applications may also be submitted electronically as per the EU Services Directive via business link'
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PAGE 16

Para 10.7	Deleted in it's entirety
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PAGE 23

Para 18.6	Line 4 Replace 'Walsall's Child Protection Team' with 'Head of Safeguarding'
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	Updated Cumulative Impact Zone Map
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