

# Public Document Pack



MEETING: LICENSING SUB-COMMITTEE  
DATE: Friday 15th September, 2023  
TIME: 11.00 am  
VENUE: Bar Lounge - Town Hall, Bootle

## **Member**

Councillor John Kelly  
Councillor Sonya Kelly  
Councillor O'Brien

COMMITTEE OFFICER: Amy Dyson Democratic Services Officer  
Telephone: 0151 934 2045  
E-mail: amy.dyson@sefton.gov.uk

**If you have any special needs that may require arrangements to facilitate your attendance at this meeting, please contact the Committee Officer named above, who will endeavour to assist.**

**Members are requested to attend a Briefing Meeting commencing at 10.15 a.m. on 15 September 2023 in the Members Room, Bootle Town Hall.**

We endeavour to provide a reasonable number of full agendas, including reports at the meeting. If you wish to ensure that you have a copy to refer to at the meeting, please can you print off your own copy of the agenda pack prior to the meeting.

# **A G E N D A**

**1. Appointment of Chair**

**2. Declarations of Interest**

Members and Officers are requested to give notice of any personal or prejudicial interest and the nature of that interest, relating to any item on the agenda in accordance with the relevant Code of Conduct.

**3. Licensing Act 2003 - Application for a Grant of a Premises Licence for Waddicar Convenience Store and Off-Licence**

(Pages 3 - 24)

Report of the Assistant Director of Place (Highways and Public Protection)

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<b>Report to:</b>	Licensing Sub-Committee	<b>Date of Meeting:</b>	15/09/2023
<b>Subject:</b>	Licensing Act, 2003 – Premises Licence - Grant Waddicar Convenience Store and Off Licence, 88 Waddicar Lane, Melling, Liverpool L31 1DY		
<b>Report of:</b>	Assistant Director of Place (Highways and Public Protection)	<b>Wards Affected:</b>	Molyneux
<b>Portfolio:</b>			
<b>Is this a Key Decision:</b>	N	<b>Included in Forward Plan:</b>	N
<b>Exempt / Confidential Report:</b>	The Report is not exempt; however, parts of the Annex have been redacted by virtue of Paragraph 1 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972. The Public Interest Test has been applied and favours the information being treated as exempt.		

## Summary:

To give consideration to an application for the Grant of a Premises Licence.

## Recommendation(s):

The Sub-Committee's instructions are requested.

## Reasons for the Recommendation(s):

Under the Scheme of Delegation Officers cannot determine applications which have received relevant representations.

## Alternative Options Considered and Rejected: (including any Risk Implications)

N/A

## What will it cost and how will it be financed?

### (A) Revenue Costs

There are no financial costs associated with the proposals in this report

### (B) Capital Costs

There are no financial costs associated with the proposals in this report

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## Implications of the Proposals:

### Resource Implications (Financial, IT, Staffing and Assets):

There are no financial implications arising directly from this Report except in the event of any Appeal made against the Sub-Committee's eventual decision, the costs of which would depend upon the length of the Appeal process.

### Legal Implications:

The Chief Legal and Democratic Officer will provide legal advice to the Licensing Sub Committee on the issues set out in this report.

### Equality Implications:

There are no equality implications.

## Contribution to the Council's Core Purpose:

The Sub-Committee is acting in an administrative capacity under the Licensing Act 2003.

## What consultations have taken place on the proposals and when?

### (A) Internal Consultations

Consultation has taken place as per the provisions of the Licensing Act 2003.

### (B) External Consultations

Consultation has taken place as per the provisions of the Licensing Act 2003.

## Implementation Date for the Decision

Immediately following the Committee meeting.

Contact Officer:	Jacqueline Charlton
Telephone Number:	07973 457713
Email Address:	jackie.charlton@sefton.gov.uk

## Appendices:

There are no appendices to this report; However, there are 2 annexes.

## Background Papers:

There are no background papers available for inspection.

## 1. Application details

Application: Grant of a Premises Licence

Premises: Waddicar Convenience Store and Off Licence,  
88 Waddicar Lane  
Melling  
Liverpool  
L31 1DY

Applicants: Mr Thevappody Nithiyananthan

Representative: Mr Ian Rushton

Designated Premises Supervisor: Mr Thevappody Nithiyananthan

Licensable activities applied for:

- The sale of alcohol by retail (off the premises);

Days of Operation	Hours of Operation
Monday to Sunday	07.00 to 23.00

Hours premises to be open to public:

Days of Operation	Hours of Operation
Monday to Sunday	07.00 to 23.00

The applicants also wish the following non-standard timings to be applicable:

- One extra hour to the permitted hours for alcohol and opening on Bank Holidays, Christmas Eve and New Year's Eve.

## 2. Details of proposed Operating Schedule

### 2.1 GENERAL

This operating schedule has been put together having regard to the current information such as the Council's Statement of Licensing Policy and the Home Office Guidance.

This is a new business venture and the site, currently empty, is being refurbished to become a new general convenience store which will sell a wide range of goods including newspapers, magazines, groceries, soft drinks, cigarettes, dairy goods, snacks, confectionery, household goods, etc.

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The applicant, an experienced retailer and a personal licence holder, would like to include some alcohol sales to allow the business to develop and offer the full all-round convenience service. The focus of the shop will be as a general convenience store with the proposed alcohol sales just being a part of the overall business.

The proposed licence conditions are shown below and the applicant would welcome any discussions with responsible authorities and/or interested parties on this application.

## 2.2 THE PREVENTION OF CRIME & DISORDER

A CCTV camera system capable of providing quality images shall be used. Cameras will cover the inside of the premises and the area immediately outside. Images will be retained for a period of at least 28 days and be made available to Police Officers on reasonable written request for evidential purposes, in accordance with the relevant data protection legislation (currently GDPR 2018).

The CCTV recording equipment shall be kept in a secure environment under the control of the premises licence holder (PLH) and/or another named responsible individual.

A staff training scheme shall be used for all staff authorised to sell alcohol. The training will cover the importance of preventing underage sales and complying with licence conditions. Refresher training will be provided every 12 months, records will be kept and be made available to responsible authorities.

The PLH and staff will be vigilant and monitor the area immediately outside the shop to check that youths are not causing annoyance by congregating.

Spirits will be kept behind the counter.

An incident book shall be maintained to record any activity of a violent, criminal or anti-social nature, witnessed by staff. The incident book shall be available for inspection at all reasonable times by an authorised officer of relevant responsible authority and/or Police Officer. The records will be retained for at least 12 months.

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The premises shall operate an alcohol refusals policy - alcohol will not be sold to;

- (1) Any person recognised or identified as a street drinker (regardless of their level of inebriation at the time).
- (2) Any person found to be drinking alcohol in the street;
- (3) Any person who is drunk or appears to be drunk;
- (4) Any person suspected of trying to buy alcohol for another person who is drunk or appears to be drunk;
- (5) Any person unable to provide valid ID when requested by staff;
- (6) Any person who is verbally or physically abusive towards staff or customers.
- (7) To any person suspected of trying to buy alcohol for another person(s) who may be underage.

A notice advising customers of the refusals policy shall be on display.

An appropriate number of staff shall be on duty in the shop - the number of staff on duty will be assessed and determined on a regular basis by the PLH/DPS taking account of any peak periods in terms of sales, volume of customers, etc.

## 2.3 PUBLIC SAFETY

No specific risks have been identified under the Licensing Act 2003 (note - the applicant is aware of the need to comply with other legislative requirements to ensure that the shop is safe for customers and staff).

## 2.4 THE PREVENTION OF PUBLIC NUISANCE

Deliveries to the premises will be arranged so as not to lead to any public nuisance.

Notice(s) shall be on display in the premises asking customers to leave the premises quietly.

Staff will monitor the area immediately outside the premises on a regular basis to check for, and to properly dispose of, any litter from the premises.

## 2.5 PROTECTION OF CHILDREN FROM HARM

The shop shall adopt the Challenge 25 Policy.

Anyone who appears to be under 25 years old who attempts to purchase alcohol will be asked to prove their age by producing an acceptable form of photographic ID such as a passport, photo driving licence, military ID and PASS accredited proof of age cards.

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A refusals register (for the sale of alcohol) will be kept and be available for inspection by responsible authorities.

A notice shall be displayed in the premises where it can be seen clearly to advise customers that it is unlawful for persons under 18 to purchase alcohol or for any persons to purchase alcohol on behalf of a person under 18 years of age.

## 3. Objections/Representations received

### 3.1 Other person, business or body

Under the Public Nuisance Objective two residents make representation.

A copy of their representations is attached in Annex 1 to this Report.

## 4. Additional licensing information

4.1 Paragraph 1.17 of the Guidance issued under S.182 of the Act (“the Guidance”) states that each application *“must be considered on its own merits and in accordance with the licensing authority’s statement of licensing policy; for example, if the application falls within the scope of a cumulative impact policy. Conditions attached to licences and certificates must be tailored to the individual type, location and characteristics of the premises and events concerned. This is essential to avoid the imposition of disproportionate and overly burdensome conditions on premises where there is no need for such conditions. Standardised conditions should be avoided and indeed may be unlawful where they cannot be shown to be appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives in an individual case.”*

4.2 With regard to conditions, Paragraph 1.16 says that these are *“are important in setting the parameters within which premises can lawfully operate. The use of wording such as “must”, “shall” and “will” is encouraged. Licence conditions:*

- *must be appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives;*
- *must be precise and enforceable;*
- *must be unambiguous and clear in what they intend to achieve;*
- *should not duplicate other statutory requirements or other duties or responsibilities placed on the employer by other legislation;*
- *must be tailored to the individual type, location and characteristics of the premises and events concerned;*
- *should not be standardised and may be unlawful when it cannot be demonstrated that they are appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives in an individual case;*
- *should not replicate offences set out in the 2003 Act or other legislation;*
- *should be proportionate, justifiable and be capable of being met, (for example, whilst beer glasses may be available in toughened glass, wine glasses may not);*



- *cannot seek to manage the behaviour of customers once they are beyond the direct management of the licence holder and their staff, but may impact on the behaviour of customers in the immediate vicinity of the premises or as they enter or leave; and*
- *should be written in a prescriptive format.”*

4.3 However paragraph 10.10, with respect to proportionality, underlines that the Act *“requires that licensing conditions should be tailored to the size, type, location and characteristics and activities taking place at the premises concerned. Conditions should be determined on a case-by-case basis and standardised conditions which ignore these individual aspects should be avoided. For example, conditions should not be used to implement a general policy in a given area such as the use of CCTV, polycarbonate drinking vessels or identity scanners where they would not be appropriate to the specific premises. Conditions that are considered appropriate for the prevention of illegal working in premises licensed to sell alcohol or late night refreshment might include requiring a premises licence holder to undertake right to work checks on all staff employed at the licensed premises or requiring that evidence of a right to work check, either physical or digital (e.g. copy of any document checked or a clear copy of the online right to work check) is retained at the licensed premises. Licensing authorities and other responsible authorities should be alive to the indirect costs that can arise because of conditions. These could be a deterrent to holding events that are valuable to the community or for the funding of good and important causes. Licensing authorities should therefore ensure that any conditions they impose are only those which are appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives.”*

4.4 In respect of Hearings, Paragraph 9.37 states that as *“As a matter of practice, licensing authorities should seek to focus the hearing on the steps considered appropriate to promote the particular licensing objective or objectives that have given rise to the specific representation and avoid straying into undisputed areas. A responsible authority or other person may choose to rely on their written representation. They may not add further representations to those disclosed to the applicant prior to the hearing, but they may expand on their existing representation and should be allowed sufficient time to do so, within reasonable and practicable limits.”* Paragraph 9.38 continues: *“in determining the application with a view to promoting the licensing objectives in the overall interests of the local community, the licensing authority must give appropriate weight to:*

- *the steps that are appropriate to promote the licensing objectives;*
- *the representations (including supporting information) presented by all the parties;*
- *this Guidance;*
- *its own statement of licensing policy.”*

4.5 Paragraph 9.39 states that the *“licensing authority should give its decision within five working days of the conclusion of the hearing (or immediately in certain specified cases) and provide reasons to support it. This will be important if there is an appeal by any of the parties. Notification of a decision must be accompanied by information on the right of the party to appeal. After considering all the relevant issues, the licensing authority may grant the application subject to such conditions that are consistent with the operating schedule. Any conditions imposed must be*

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*appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives; there is no power for the licensing authority to attach a condition that is merely aspirational. For example, conditions may not be attached which relate solely to the health of customers rather than their direct physical safety. Any conditions added to the licence must be those imposed at the hearing or those agreed when a hearing has not been necessary.” Paragraph 9.40 states that alternatively “the licensing authority may refuse the application on the grounds that this is appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives. It may also refuse to specify a designated premises supervisor and/or only allow certain requested licensable activities. In the interests of transparency, the licensing authority should publish hearings procedures in full on its website to ensure that those involved have the most current information”.*

4.6 In addition to the above, Paragraph 9.42 states that *“Licensing authorities are best placed to determine what actions are appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives in their areas. All licensing determinations should be considered on a case-by-case basis. They should take into account any representations or objections that have been received from responsible authorities or other persons, and representations made by the applicant or premises user as the case may be”* and further within Paragraph 9.43 that the *“authority’s determination should be evidence-based, justified as being appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives and proportionate to what it is intended to achieve.”*

4.7 Paragraph 9.44 indicates that determination *“of whether an action or step is appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives requires an assessment of what action or step would be suitable to achieve that end. While this does not therefore require a licensing authority to decide that no lesser step will achieve the aim, the authority should aim to consider the potential burden that the condition would impose on the premises licence holder (such as the financial burden due to restrictions on licensable activities) as well as the potential benefit in terms of the promotion of the licensing objectives. However, it is imperative that the authority ensures that the factors which form the basis of its determination are limited to consideration of the promotion of the objectives and nothing outside those parameters. As with the consideration of licence variations, the licensing authority should consider wider issues such as other conditions already in place to mitigate potential negative impact on the promotion of the licensing objectives and the track record of the business....The licensing authority is expected to come to its determination based on an assessment of the evidence on both the risks and benefits either for or against making the determination.”*

## 4.8 SEFTON’S STATEMENT OF LICENSING POLICY

### PUBLIC NUISANCE

In relation to the prevention of public nuisance objective, paragraph 3.9 advises applicants to consider the following matters when making an application:

- The type of activity, its frequency and the number and nature of customers likely to attend;
- Measures taken, or proposed, to prevent noise and/or vibration escaping from the premises given its location and proximity to residential and other

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noise sensitive premises. This would include music, plant noise and human voice, whether amplified or not;

- Measures taken to prevent the transmission of sound and/or vibration to adjoining properties;
- Measures taken, or proposed, for management and supervision of the premises and open areas to minimise unreasonable disturbance by customers and staff arriving or leaving the premises, including the delivery of goods and services;
- The proposed hours of operation for all, or parts, of the premises;
- Measures taken to prevent cooking odours and other smells escaping from the premises;
- Means of access to and egress from the premises, including customer entrances and exits on principal pedestrian routes;
- Whether routes to and from the premises pass residential premises;
- Whether the premises would result in increased refuse storage, disposal problems or additional litter in the vicinity of the premises, including measures taken to ensure the collection and disposal of litter and waste outside the premises;
- Measures to be taken to reduce drunkenness on the premises, e.g. the “Drink Less Enjoy More” scheme;
- If appropriate, a ‘wind down’ period between the end of the licensable activities and closure of the premises;

Should the applicant, or a responsible authority, identify possible sound leakage from the premises paragraph 3.10 indicates that the Authority would expect this to be addressed in practical ways, such as:

- Keeping doors and windows closed and providing adequate mechanical ventilation, or if necessary, air conditioning;
- Reducing sound levels and installing a sound limiting device to prevent sound exceeding the appropriate level;
- Installing soundproofing measures to contain sound and vibration

In premises where customers leave late at night, or early in the morning paragraph 3.11 states that the Authority would expect the applicant to have included, in the Operating Schedule, such practical steps as:

- Erecting prominent notices at the exits to the premises asking customers to leave quietly and not to slam car doors;
- At appropriate time making loud speaker announcements to the same effect;
- Instructing door staff to ask customers leaving the premises to do so quietly;
- Reducing the volume of music towards the end of the evening and where appropriate playing quieter, more soothing music as the evening winds down;
- Improving availability of licensed taxis or private hire vehicles to take customers from the premises;
- Refusing entry to people known to regularly leave in a noisy manner;
- The supervision of any queues so as to keep noise and disturbance to a minimum

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## 4.9 GUIDANCE ISSUED UNDER SECTION 182 OF THE LICENSING ACT 2003

### PUBLIC NUISANCE

Paragraph 2.15 states that the Act “enables licensing authorities and responsible authorities, through representations, to consider what constitutes public nuisance and what is appropriate to prevent it in terms of conditions attached to specific premises licences and club premises certificates. It is therefore important that in considering the promotion of this licensing objective, licensing authorities and responsible authorities focus on the effect of the licensable activities at the specific premises on persons living and working (including those carrying on business) in the area around the premises which may be disproportionate and unreasonable. The issues will mainly concern noise nuisance, light pollution, noxious smells and litter.”

Public nuisance is given a statutory meaning in many pieces of legislation. Paragraph 2.16 states that it is “however not narrowly defined in the 2003 Act and retains its broad common law meaning. It may include in appropriate circumstances the reduction of the living and working amenity and environment of other persons living and working in the area of the licensed premises. Public nuisance may also arise as a result of the adverse effects of artificial light, dust, odour and insects or where its effect is prejudicial to health.”

Paragraph 2.17 states that Conditions “relating to noise nuisance will usually concern steps appropriate to control the levels of noise emanating from premises. This might be achieved by a simple measure such as ensuring that doors and windows are kept closed after a particular time, or persons are not permitted in garden areas of the premises after a certain time. More sophisticated measures like the installation of acoustic curtains or rubber speaker mounts to mitigate sound escape from the premises may be appropriate. However, conditions in relation to live or recorded music may not be enforceable in circumstances where the entertainment activity itself is not licensable...Any conditions appropriate to promote the prevention of public nuisance should be tailored to the type, nature and characteristics of the specific premises and its licensable activities. Licensing authorities should avoid inappropriate or disproportionate measures that could deter events that are valuable to the community, such as live music. Noise limiters, for example, are expensive to purchase and install and are likely to be a considerable burden for smaller venues.”

Paragraph 2.18 continues that as with all conditions “those relating to noise nuisance may not be appropriate in certain circumstances where provisions in other legislation adequately protect those living in the area of the premises. But as stated earlier in this Guidance, the approach of licensing authorities and responsible authorities should be one of prevention and when their powers are engaged, licensing authorities should be aware of the fact that other legislation may not adequately cover concerns raised in relevant representations and additional conditions may be appropriate.”

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Where applications have given rise to representations, any necessary and appropriate conditions should normally focus on the most sensitive periods, Paragraph 2.19 stating for example *“the most sensitive period for people being disturbed by unreasonably loud music is at night and into the early morning when residents in adjacent properties may be attempting to go to sleep or are sleeping. This is why there is still a need for a licence for performances of live music between 11 pm and 8 am. In certain circumstances, conditions relating to noise emanating from the premises may also be appropriate to address any disturbance anticipated as customers enter and leave.”*

Paragraph 2.20 states that measures to control light pollution should also require careful thought: *“Bright lighting outside premises which is considered appropriate to prevent crime and disorder may itself give rise to light pollution for some neighbours. Applicants, licensing authorities and responsible authorities will need to balance these issues.”*

Finally Paragraph 2.21 underlines that beyond *“the immediate area surrounding the premises, these are matters for the personal responsibility of individuals under the law. An individual who engages in anti-social behaviour is accountable in their own right. However, it would be perfectly reasonable for a licensing authority to impose a condition, following relevant representations, that requires the licence holder or club to place signs at the exits from the building encouraging patrons to be quiet until they leave the area, or that, if they wish to smoke, to do so at designated places on the premises instead of outside, and to respect the rights of people living nearby to a peaceful night.”*

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## Jackie Charlton

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**From:** [REDACTED]  
**Sent:** 31 July 2023 18:10  
**To:** Jackie Charlton; Licensing  
**Subject:** Representation: Waddicar Convenience Store and Off Licence, Melling, Liverpool L31 1DY - Premises Licence Grant Application

### **Re: Application for premises licence for 88 Waddicar Lan, Melling, Liverpool. L31 1DY**

I wish to submit a representation for consideration with regards to the above. I understand an application is being considered for the above and I would like to register some points for consideration.

I am currently a resident of Waddicar Lane for over 20 years. There are currently two other shops who fulfil the same function as what is proposed within a very very close geographical footprint meaning another one is totally unnecessary, that being said I am aware the Sefton do not have a cumulative impact policy within which this would be a key consideration, despite it being a key factor.

Following the guidance around submitting a representation I will cover the required four areas separately although some areas may be duplicated as they cut across several of the objectives:

- Prevention of Crime and Disorder
  - Presents further opportunity for groups of youths/people to congregate in yet another area extremely close to residential properties with increased risk of anti social behaviour. This causes high levels of stress and worry due to proximity in the current status and a further location right next to residential houses would further exacerbate this position and risk, especially linked to the proposed extended hours.
  - Increased risk of crime, more specifically robbery. Within the geographic footprint similar business have experienced robbery of the shop. As [REDACTED] [REDACTED] of a similar business I personally have experienced criminal damage to my property as a result of these crimes being committed along with high levels of worry and anxiety linked to repeat offences and personal safety. This submission will create yet another target for criminal activity and increase risk.
  - There are already significant traffic violations daily linked to existing provision, some of which are quite serious and dangerous. The location of the proposed shop is in a cul de sac location where there is limited parking options. This will mean that the traffic will be displaced across Waddicar Lane representing increased car related crime. I personally already have challenges accessing the drive to my house to park my car and regularly face challenges, abuse and confrontation. I do not want to be in a position of worry and anxiety faced with the threat of ASB linked to parking when I come home or leave my house.
- Public Safety
  - The location of the shop is in a densely populated residential area and the increase in traffic and poor traffic related activity will cause public safety issues.
  - Indiscriminate parking, off road parking, curb parking, double line parking, parking on crossings etc – these are all real issues linked to the opening of yet another premises in the location proposed and present linked safety issues.
  - Linked to risk of increased ASB and associated crime so close to residential properties creates public safety considerations.
  - All of the above have clear public safety issues for a wide range of people including children, people with disabilities, elderly people, people with sight impairments and the general population of Melling. The location of this premise has the very high potential to create knock on impacts for the wider safety of the residents in terms of accessibility and general safety.
  - The premise is right by a zebra crossing that is frequented by many children and elderly residents as a mechanism to safely cross a very busy road. Due to very limited parking options there has been

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frequent examples where patrons of both the current shops on Waddicar Lane have parked illegally and dangerously on the zebra crossing limiting both the line of sight of the person cross the road and also drivers. This is clearly a public safety issue and there have been many many near misses. Adding yet another premise in this footprint will increase the public safety risk even further.

- Prevention of public nuisance
  - The traffic that will be generated, again within a very small geographical footprint, will create a huge public nuisance.
  - As covered previously non compliance with basic traffic rules and law create and unsafe environment creating unnecessary nuisance in dealing with the fall out.
  - As a resident who will be directly impacted by the traffic/parking scenario I often feel unsafe asking people to move. Often this is met by confrontation and given I am at my home address by proxy the individuals know where I live. I am already wary of challenging this position due fear of retribution, having another premises with no natural parking access will only see to increase this, this is not only a nuisance but also quite scary creating a lot of worry and anxiety.
  - Deliveries to the establishments also present nuisance, given the location is situated within a heavily residential area any access to delivery of stock causes nuisance and often brings to the road to a standstill due to obstruction, this premise location does not have natural road access and therefore any delivery of stock will further add to this nuisance value.
  - Proposed location is adjacent to the local Pharmacy and the access to this critical service will be massively impacted. The expected traffic linked to patrons of the proposed location will inevitably displace the current pharmacy traffic across the nearby roads again further increasing the nuisance value beyond what is already the case at the moment.
  - Proposed opening times present risk of public nuisance both in terms of ASB and associated noise. I have previously challenged [REDACTED] and the opening hours were capped and delivery windows agreed. Early morning/late evening deliveries ( no before 8:30am and not after 7.00pm) were agreed to mitigate the nuisance presented by the supply process.
- Projection of Children from harm
  - The premise is right by a zebra crossing that is frequented by many children as a mechanism to safely cross a very busy road. Due to very limited parking options there has been (unfortunately) frequent proven examples where patrons of both the current shops on Waddicar Lane park illegally and dangerously on the zebra crossing limiting both the line of sight of the child crossing the road. This is clearly a consideration to protect children from harm as there have been many near misses.

These are some of the considerations that I would like to be considered in this representation.

In the guidance that I have accessed it recommends that I ask yourself whether this email submission is sufficient and query whether I need to submit a paper version as well. With this in mind can you please advise accordingly.

If you wish to discuss any of the above in further detail please do not hesitate to contact me either by return of email or via my mobile [REDACTED]

If you could please confirm receipt of the enclosed representations I would be much obliged.

Many thanks

[REDACTED]



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**From:** [REDACTED]  
**Date:** 31 July 2023 at 14:42:22 BST  
**To:** [licencing@sefton.gov.uk](mailto:licencing@sefton.gov.uk)  
**Cc:** [REDACTED]  
**Subject:** License request for 88 waddicar lane, melling, L311DY

Good morning,

I am the home owner of [REDACTED]

I am sending this email in regards to the request for License for 88 waddicar lane, melling, L31 1DY to be turned in to a convenience store selling alcohol from the hours of 7:00-23:00. I would like to dispute this and request the license is denied and below is my rational and reasons for this.

Parking is already a issue through the day and I have people parking over my drive way, this will become more of a issue if there is another convenient store build [REDACTED] as there is already one facing my property. I'm a [REDACTED] and there are frequent cases of Emergancy I need to attend hospital because of [REDACTED] and despite there being zigzag lines people do park there do to there not being enough parking vicinity [REDACTED] is not big enough to cope with the traffic from the Mcolls and I he pharmacy. This is causing me huge amounts of distress and anxiety that the problem will become worse and I will not be able to get off my drive because the road will become a lot more busy which could then potential become a life threatening situation for me.

Im aware these are pre exisiting issues however if another shop was to be opened the issue will be come worse and worse. I experience verbal aggression, hostility and threatening behaviour when I am trying to gain access to my property and also trying to get off my drive. Over the past few years [REDACTED] on three occasion's again being due to ill parking, by a wagon who was delivering to the existing shop [REDACTED] and by somebody who swerved to miss a pedestrian due to having poor vision due to over crowded parking.

A elderly gentleman was knocked over only 2 weeks ago due to over crowding and illegally parked cars trying to gain access to the already existing shop as there is not enough parking.

I have put numerous complaints in about the illegal parking due to people parking on yellow and zigzag lines however nothing is done about this.

We have a small baby under one years of age in our property, with a shop that serves alcohol to the time of 23:00 means there will be Optus amounts of potentially loud and drunk people and gangs of kids gathering of a evening as they do around the second shop already existing in melling.

My daughter typed this email for me as I can not access the internet.

Kind regards,

[REDACTED]

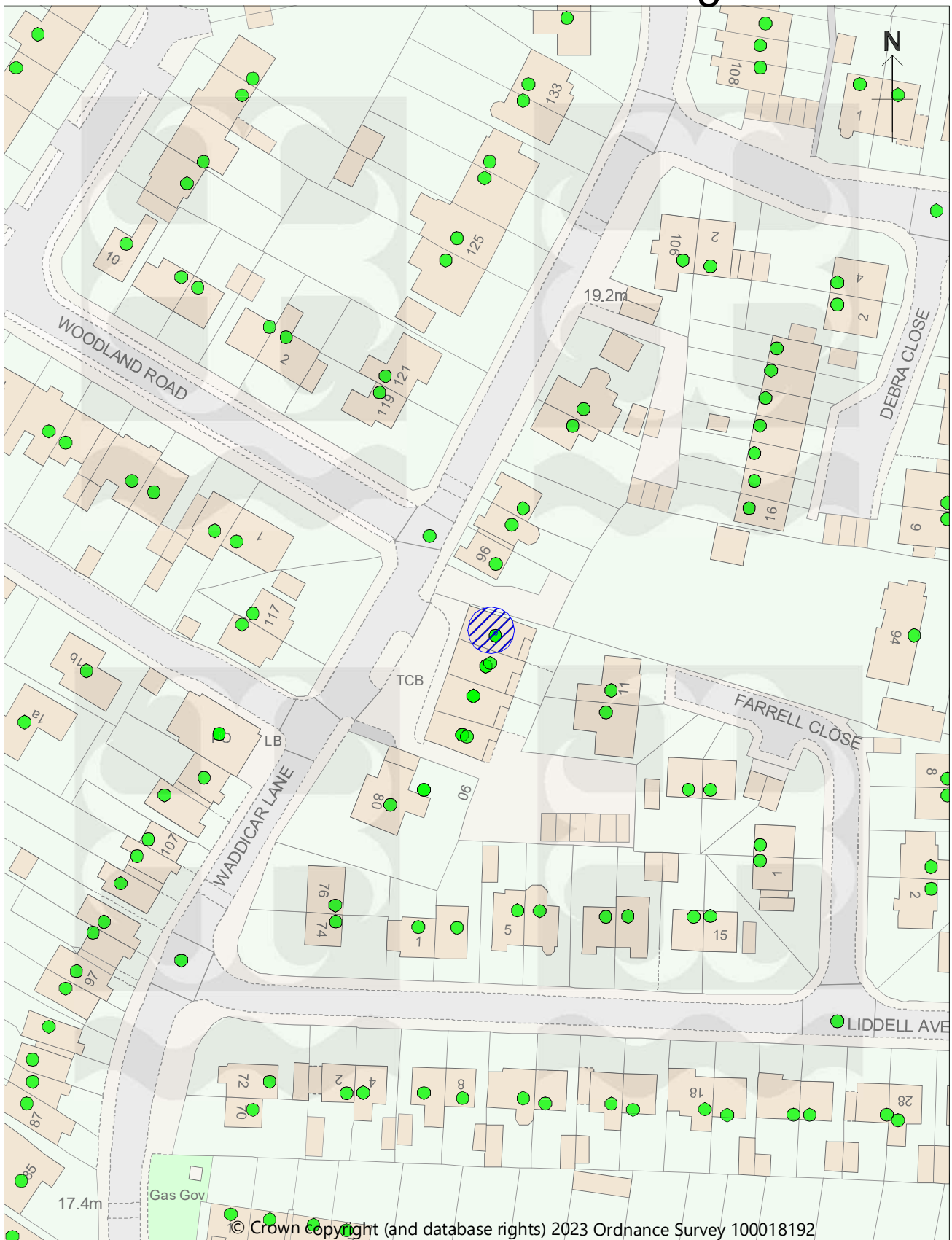
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By virtue of paragraph(s) 1 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A  
of the Local Government Act 1972.

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Reference: Map reference  
Date: 07/08/2023  
Scale: Scale: 1:1000  
Created by: JAC

Waddicar Convenience Store and Off-Licence

88 Waddicar Lane, Melling

Liverpool L31 1DY

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