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MEETING: LICENSING SUB-COMMITTEE
DATE: Thursday 24th October, 2024
TIME: 11.00 am
VENUE: Committee Room - Bootle Town Hall, Trinity Road, Bootle, L20 7AE

Member

Councillor
Councillor O'Brien
Councillor Porter
Councillor Thompson

COMMITTEE OFFICER: Paul Fraser
Senior Democratic Services Officer
Telephone: 0151 934 2068
E-mail: paul.fraser@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 Thursday, 24 October 2024 in Members' Room 2 in 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 the Grant of a Premises Licence - Waddicar Convenience Store and Off Licence, 82-84 Waddicar Lane, Melling L31 1DY

(Pages 3 - 22)

Report of the Assistant Director - Highways and Public Protection

Report Title: Licensing Act 2003 - Premises Licence Grant Application



Name/Address of Premises:	Waddicar Convenience Store & Off Licence 82-84 Waddicar Lane, Melling L31 1DY		
Date of meeting:	24 th October 2024		
Report to:	Licensing Sub-Committee		
Report of:	Assistant Director - Highways and Public Protection		
Portfolio:	N/A		
Wards affected:	Molyneux		
Is this a key decision:	No	Included in Forward Plan:	No
Exempt/confidential report:	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 consider an application for the grant of a Premises Licence.

Recommendation(s):

The Sub-Committee's instructions are requested

- The Rationale and Evidence for the Recommendations:** As per Licensing Act 2003 provisions: Under the Scheme of Delegation, Officers cannot determine applications which have received relevant representations.
- Financial Implications:** There are no financial costs associated with the proposals in this report
- 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.

Agenda Item 3

4. **Risk Implications:** 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.
- 5 **Staffing HR Implications:** N/A
- 6 **Conclusion:** The Determination of the Licensing Sub-Committee will be provided within the requisite period, in accordance with the legislation, following the Hearing.

Alternative Options Considered and Rejected: N/A

Equality Implications: There are no equality implications.
Impact on Children and Young People: N/A
Climate Emergency Implications: The recommendations within this report will have a negative impact.

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 Hearing.

Contact Officer:	Tony Jennings
Telephone Number:	07792009453
Email Address:	Tony.jennings@sefton.gov.uk

Appendices: Annex 1 – Objections Received

Background Papers: There are no background papers available for inspection.

1. Application details

Application: Grant of a Premises Licence

Premises: Waddicar Convenience Store & Off Licence
82-84 Waddicar Lane
Melling
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:

Supply of Alcohol:

An extra hour until 00.00 hours on Bank Holidays, Christmas Eve and New Year's Eve

Hours premises are open to the public:

An extra hour until 00.00 hours 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, will be completely refurbished to become a new general convenience store selling a wide range of goods including magazines, groceries, soft drinks, cigarettes, dairy goods, snacks, confectionery, household goods, etc.

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

Agenda Item 3

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 applicant is the premises licence holder at 88 Waddicar Lane (on the same parade). The site at 88 Waddicar Lane hasn't opened since the licence was approved last year and, if this new application is approved, the licence for 88 Waddicar Lane is to be surrendered.

2.2 THE PREVENTION OF CRIME & DISORDER

- i) 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).
- ii) 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.
- iii) 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.
- iv) Refresher training will be provided every 12 months, records will be kept and be made available to responsible authorities.
- v) 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.
- vi) Spirits will be kept behind the counter.
- vii) 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.
- viii) 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.
- (8) A notice advising customers of the refusals policy shall be on display.
- (9) 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

2.4 THE PREVENTION OF PUBLIC NUISANCE

- i) Deliveries to the premises will be arranged so as not to cause will not lead to any public nuisance.
- ii) Notice(s) shall be on display in the premises asking customers to leave the premises quietly, and to paPage 6rs respectfully.

Agenda Item 3

- iii) 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

- i) The shop shall adopt the Challenge 25 Policy.
- ii) 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.
- iii) A refusals register (for the sale of alcohol) will be kept and be available for inspection by responsible authorities.
- iv) 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

3.9 Other person, business or body

Under the prevention of public nuisance objective two local residents make representation.

A copy of their respective representations are 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);*

Agenda Item 3

- *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 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*

Agenda Item 3

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 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;

Agenda Item 3

- 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

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.*”

Agenda Item 3

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.”*

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

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Re: Premises Licence Grant Application: Waddicar Convenience Store & Off Licence 82/84 Waddicar Lane, Melling L31 1DY.

My name is [REDACTED] and I live at [REDACTED] [REDACTED] the premises and I wish to object to the premises licence application for Waddicar Convenience Store & Off Licence 82/84 Waddicar Lane, Melling L31 1DY.

I have lived at the above address for 27 years and recently lost my husband.

I suffer from ill health which includes COPD (Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease), I also take warfarin and after a fall in the grounds of Fazakerley Hospital I no longer have the use of my right hand and I am therefore unable to write down my objections and I have no family or friends to help me.

I am therefore dictating my objections to Tony Jennings, Licensing Officer for Sefton Council.

“It will attract all kinds underneath the canopy. I go to bed early of an evening, then get up, rest in the chair for an hour, take a painkiller and then go back to bed. I am used to the area being quiet.

Another convenience store is not needed as we have one across the road within spitting distance.

The traffic and car doors banging at 11 o'clock of a night will cause noise as it is only a small slip road. Congestion is bad and no emergency services could get in at all.

Also, the chemist next door gets deliveries from Alliance Healthcare throughout the day causing congestion.

My side gate which is often closed shut by a nearby resident to stop people entering the grounds of my property and I have already had to call the police because of it.

I am concerned at the premises being open until 11 o'clock as nearby premises are only open until 10 o'clock.

The prospectus which came out from the letting agents said it was to be a hairdressers/beauticians or office block. No mention was made of a convenience store.

It will attract all kinds and I don't need that at 80 years of age.”

I certify that the above is an accurate transcript of a telephone conversation with [REDACTED] on the 16/09/2024 @ 14.11pm.

A Jennings (Licensing Officer – Sefton Council) 16/09/2024

Agenda Item 3

82 – 84 Waddicar lane Melling

I am writing to you to say I object to the proposed application for a new premises licence at 82 – 84 Waddicar Lane Melling L31 1DY.

The reasons I am objection is the proposed selling of alcohol between the hours of 07.00 until 23.00 and the impact this will have to the neighbours and chemist shop who are adjacent to this proposed convenience store. There is an elderly lady in her eighties who is in poor health who lives [REDACTED] proposed store and she owns her property and has lived there for 27 years and in this time, it was always a doctor's surgery which closed at 18.30 Monday to Friday and closed of a weekend. She has regular visits from district nurses due to her health conditions and is normally in bed around 21.00 to 22.00 hours. No one had considered the impact this will have on her or thought to have a discussion with her to get her view. There will be the noise of people visiting the shop until 11pm seven days a week which will result in her and her neighbours having to keep their windows shut during hot summer nights otherwise she and her neighbours will be kept awake by vehicles pulling up outside the shop and the noises of banging car doors going in and out the shop even with her windows shut. There is also the threat of attracting groups of young people resulting in ASB around this proposed shop.

There is a Morisons convenience store opposite the proposed store selling alcohol and other goods which closes every evening at 10pm. There is another convenience store further along Waddicar lane selling the same goods until 10pm. The village is quiet after 10pm when these close including the chippy why we do need a store opening until 11pm just bringing noise from people and vehicles surely people can get what they need up to 10pm. There is only a small service road in front of this proposed shop which is constantly full of vehicles of people visiting the chemist to pick medicine and prescriptions up as well as visiting Morisons store facing there will be nowhere for them to park when people are parking to go the proposed shop. This will affect elderly and disabled people who need to park outside the chemist to get their medicine.

Have Highways been consulted as the Morrison store around 20 yards away facing this proposed shop is a constant headache for motorist as people park their vehicles in front of this shop when visiting the shop on Waddicar lane causing an obstruction resulting in traffic backing up both ways and some people park on the kerb facing the Morrisons in front of the house causing problems for the householder and other motorists. They have HGV deliver goods to this shop having to back down the side street on Rock View and at times parking in front of the shop and the bread delivery wagon parks in front of this proposed shop to deliver their bread to Morrisons which has damaged the householder's wall. The point I am making if this shop opens where are the delivery wagons going to park when delivering to this proposed store, where will the chemist delivery van park and customers to the proposed store and the chemist shop there is just not enough space to park, and it will increase the risk to motorists and pedestrians

Agenda Item 3

which is facing a zebra crossing. It would be good if Highways could visit this area at peak hours around 8.30am to 9am and 5pm to see the amount of traffic passing through and stopping at 2 shops including proposed one as well as the chemist when there is nowhere to park it needs a traffic risk assessment as it will lead to a bottleneck by these shops. There are no parking spaces at the back of the proposed shop for customers as this is for the residents and business owners who have designated parking bays.

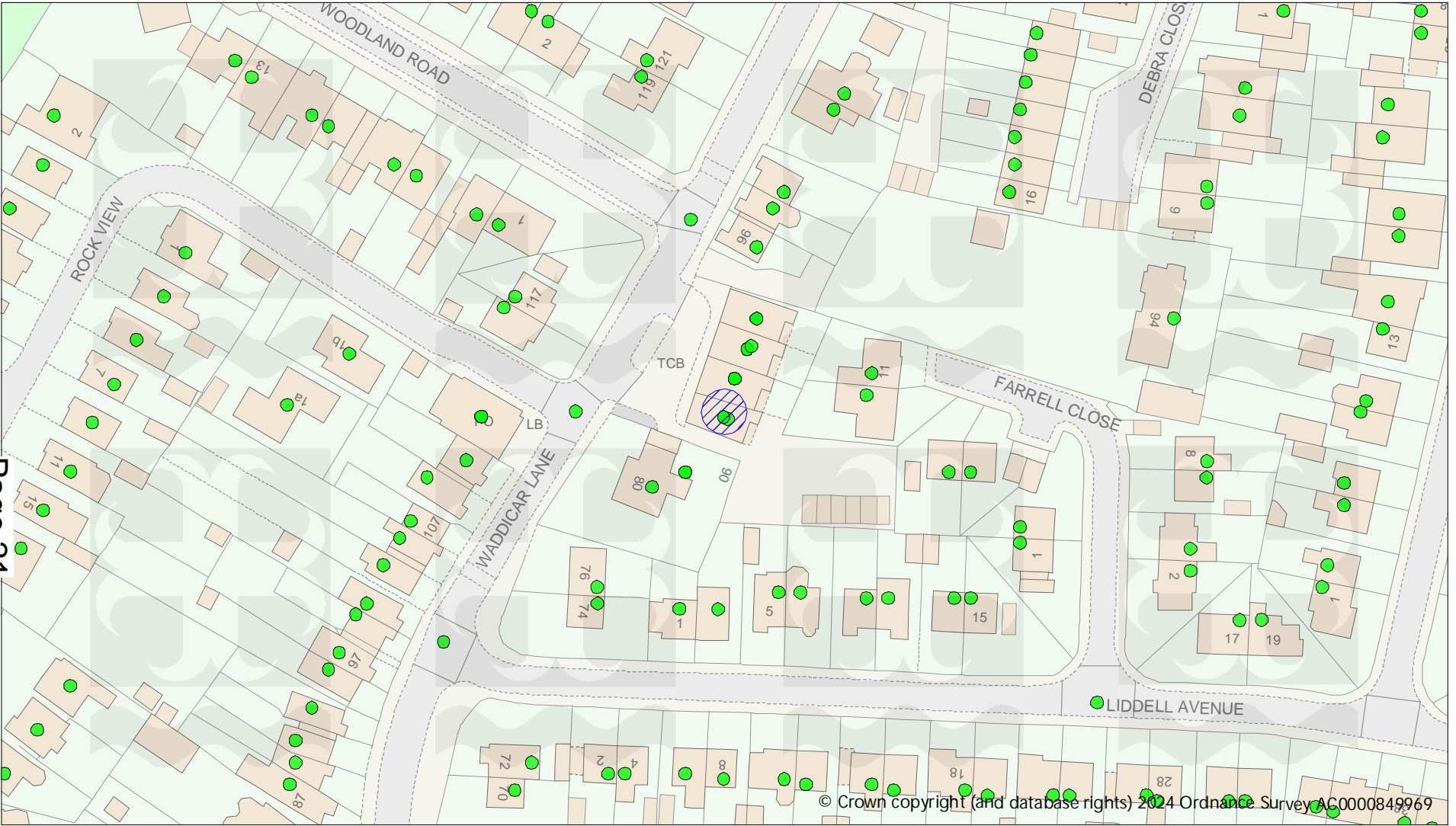
The residents who live in the properties above the proposed shop and chemist access their properties through the side of the building where proposed shop will be to the back to get into their properties. They close and lock the gate of an evening for security to keep people out but since the proposed takeover the owners of the proposed store have been visiting this proposed store and leaving the gate open of an evening resulting in the police ringing the householder to check she is OK as they spotted the gate open. The concern is if the shop is open until 11pm the gate will stay open adding to the stress levels of the householders as people will be able to access the back of their properties making them feel vulnerable to theft.

I would like to speak at the licensing committee to explain my reasons for my objection to this proposed convenience store opening until 11pm seven days a week.

Kind Regards

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[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

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