

<b>Report to:</b>	Licensing Sub-Committee	<b>Date of Meeting:</b>	5 January 2023
<b>Subject:</b>	Licensing Act, 2003 – Premises Licence - Grant Local Express, 52A Ash Street, Southport PR8 6JF		
<b>Report of:</b>	Assistant Director of Place (Highways and Public Protection)	<b>Wards Affected:</b>	Kew
<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

## 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.

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## Appendices:

Annex – Objections received.

## Background Papers:

There are no background papers available for inspection.

## 1. Application details

Application: Grant of a Premises Licence

Premises: Local Express,  
52A Ash Street,  
Southport PR8 6JF

Applicants: Mr Florea Circiumaru

Representative: Mr Tony Clarke,  
JMC Licensing Consultants

Designated Premises Supervisor: Mr Florea Circiumaru

Licensable activities applied for:

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

Days of Operation	Hours of Operation
Monday to Sunday	06.00 to 23.00

Hours premises to be open to public:

Days of Operation	Hours of Operation
Monday to Sunday	06.00 to 23.00

## 2. Details of proposed Operating Schedule

### 2.1 GENERAL

- The premises shall install and maintain a digital CCTV system.
- The CCTV system shall have sufficient hard drive storage capacity to store a minimum of 31 days.
- The CCTV system shall be capable of obtaining clear facial recognition images and a clear head and shoulders image of every person entering or leaving the premises at each exit and entrance point.
- A CCTV log will be completed on a weekly basis to record all elements of the CCTV System is maintained in good working order and recordings date and time stamped.
- Only nominated staff shall be trained in the operation of the CCTV system to ensure rapid data retrieval & downloads of footage can be provided to the Police & the Local Authority Officer upon reasonable request in accordance with the Data Protection Act.
- CCTV shall be continually recording during licensable hours.
- In the event of a failure of the CCTV system for any reason, a record of the failure will be recorded in the premises log and immediate steps will be made to rectify the problem.

## 2.2 THE PREVENTION OF CRIME & DISORDER

- i) An incident log must be kept at the premises. Log records will be retained for a period of 12 months from the date it occurred. It will be made immediately available on request to an 'authorised person' (as defined by section 13 of the Licensing Act 2003), an authorised trading standards officer or the police, and must record the following;
  - a) All crimes reported to the premises (where relevant to the licensing objectives)
  - b) Any incidents of disorder
- ii) When the designated premises supervisor is not on duty, a contact telephone number will be available at all times.
- iii) All spirits will be stored and sold from behind the counter.
- iv) Roller shutters have been installed at the front of the premises, and security door has been fitted at the rear.
- v) The premises shall operate a strict alcohol refusals policy - alcohol will not be sold to;
  - a) Any person recognised or identified as a street drinker (regardless of their level of inebriation at the time);
  - b) Any person found to be drinking alcohol in the street;
  - c) Any person who is drunk or appears to be drunk;
  - d) Any person suspected of trying to buy alcohol for another person who is drunk or appears to be drunk;
  - e) Any person unable to provide valid ID when requested by staff;
  - f) Any person who is verbally or physically abusive towards staff or customers.
  - g) To any person suspected of trying to buy alcohol for another person(s) who may be under age.
- vi) A notice advising customers of the refusals policy shall be on display at all times.

## 2.3 PUBLIC SAFETY

- i) No risk has been assessed under the Licensing Act 2003.

## 2.4 THE PREVENTION OF PUBLIC NUISANCE

- i) Prominent, clear and legible signage shall be displayed at all exits to the premises requesting the public to respect the needs of local residents and to leave the premises and the area quickly and quietly.

## 2.5 PROTECTION OF CHILDREN FROM HARM

- i) A written register of refusals will be kept including a description of the people who have been unable to provide required identification to prove their age. Such records shall be kept for a period of 12 months and will be collected by the designated premises supervisor and produced to the police or an 'authorised person' (as defined by section 13 of the licensing act 2003) or an authorised trading standards officer the local authority/council on demand.
- ii) All staff engaged in the sale of alcohol to be trained in Challenge 25. Training records shall be kept on the premises and produced to the police or an

'authorised person' (as defined by section 13 of the licensing act 2003) or an authorised trading standards officer of the local authority/council on demand.

### **3. Objections/Representations received**

3.1 Representations have been received from two local residents under the prevention of public nuisance objective.

Copies of their representations are attached in the Annex 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 a copy of any document checked as part of a 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 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;
- 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.”*

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.*”