

Report to:	Licensing Sub-Committee	Date of Meeting:	13/06/2024
Subject:	Licensing Act, 2003 – Premises Licence - Grant Ainsdale Super Store, 4 Station Road, Ainsdale		
Report of:	Assistant Director of Place (Highways and Public Protection)	Wards Affected:	Ainsdale
Portfolio:			
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 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.

Contact Officer:	Kevin Hogan
Telephone Number:	0151 934 2887
Email Address:	Kevin.hogan@sefton.gov.uk

Appendices:

Annex 1 – Representation.

Background Papers:

There are no background papers available for inspection.

1. Application details

Application: Grant of a Premises Licence

Premises: Ainsdale Super Store,
4 Station Road,
Ainsdale
PR8 3HS

Applicants: Mr Star Khalid Baiz

Representative: Mr Tony Clarke

Designated Premises Supervisor: Mr Star Khalid Baiz

Licensable activities applied for:

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

Days of Operation	Hours of Operation
Monday to Sunday	08.00 to 24.00

Hours premises to be open to public:

Days of Operation	Hours of Operation
Monday to Sunday	08.00 to 24.00

2. Details of proposed Operating Schedule

2.1 GENERAL

None Given

2.2 THE PREVENTION OF CRIME & DISORDER

- The premises are to operate an effective CCTV system which is to be maintained in good working order at all times the premises is open for business.
- The recording medium (e.g. disks / tapes / hard drive, etc.) and associated images are to be retained and securely stored for a minimum period of 28 days and are to be made available to the police / authorised officers of the Licensing Authority upon request.
- The premises licence holder or designated premises supervisor is to

provide the police with the contact details of at least one other member of staff (or other person(s)) who is trained and familiar with the operation of the equipment so that, at the expense of the premises licence holder, they are able to check that the equipment is operating properly and that they are able to provide copies of recorded data upon request and within no more than 12 hours from the time of the request.

- iv) The premises licence holder / Designated Premises Supervisor must notify the licensing office or the Police in the event of CCTV breakdown as soon as is reasonably practicable and in any event within 24 hours.
- v) In the case of a breakdown or malfunction the premises licence holder / designated premises supervisor shall make sure that the CCTV is in working order as soon as practicable
- vi) A written delegation of authority record will be kept at the premises whereby non personal licence holders are authorised to make sales on behalf of a personal licence holder.
- vii) Staff training shall take place on the Licensing Act and Licensing objectives upon commencement of employment and every six months thereafter, a written record of this training is to be maintained and made available to the police and any authorised officer of the Council for inspection on request.
- viii) The Designated Premises supervisor / personal licence holder will be available /contactable at all times that alcohol is on sale.
- ix) An incident book/register shall be maintained to record:
 - i. All incidents of crime and disorder occurring at the premises.
 - ii. Details of occasions when the police are called to the premises.
- x) This book/register shall be made available for inspection by a police officer or other authorised officer on request.
- xi) No alcoholic drink shall be removed from the premises in an unsealed container.

2.3 PUBLIC SAFETY

None Given

2.4 THE PREVENTION OF PUBLIC NUISANCE

- i) Management and staff are to use their best endeavours to prevent persons loitering outside the premises and to ensure that persons refused entry or ejected are asked to leave the vicinity of the premises.

- ii) Prominent, clear and legible notices must be displayed at all exits requesting that customers respect the needs of local residents and to leave the premises and area quietly.
- iii) No refuse shall be disposed of or collected from the premises between the hours of 23:00-07:00 where such disposal or collection is likely to cause disturbance to local residents.

2.5 PROTECTION OF CHILDREN FROM HARM

- i) The premises will operate a “Challenge 25” proof of age policy, and signage to this effect is to be prominently displayed within the premises. Persons who appear to be under the age of 25 must produce for thorough scrutiny by staff, proof of identity/age before being sold/supplied alcohol. Only a passport or photo-card driving licence or a proof of age card bearing the official ‘PASS’ accreditation hologram should be accepted as proof of age.
- ii) The premises is to maintain a refusals to record the details of incidents / descriptions of individuals whenever a member of staff has refused to sell alcohol to a person suspected of being under the age of 18 and record the circumstances of any incident. The book must be made available to the police / authorised officers of the Licensing Authority on request.

3. Objections/Representations received

3.1 One representation has been received from an Interested Party.

3.2 Other person, business or body

Under the Public Nuisance objective one local residents make representation.

A copy of their representation 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 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."*