



10 June 2025

Dear Sir/Madam

A meeting of the Licensing and Appeals Panel will be held on Wednesday, 18 June 2025 in the Council Chamber, Council Offices, Foster Avenue, Beeston, Nottingham, NG9 1AB, commencing at 10.00 am.

Should you require advice on declaring an interest in any item on the agenda, please contact the Monitoring Officer at your earliest convenience.

Yours faithfully

Chief Executive

To Councillors: R Bullock (substitute)  
B C Carr

D D Pringle  
S Webb

## AGENDA

1. Election of Chair

2. Apologies

To receive apologies and to be notified of the attendance of substitutes.

3. Declarations of Interest

(Pages 3 - 10)

Members are requested to declare the existence and nature of any disclosable pecuniary interest and/or other interest in any item on the agenda.

4. Application to Consider a Premise License

(Pages 11 - 160)

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## Report of the Monitoring Officer

### DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

#### 1. Purpose of Report

Members are requested to declare the existence and nature of any disclosable pecuniary interest and/or other interest in any item on the agenda. The following information is extracted from the Code of Conduct, in addition to advice from the Monitoring Officer which will assist Members to consider any declarations of interest.

#### **Part 2 – Member Code of Conduct**

#### **General Obligations:**

#### **10. Interest**

10.1 You will register and disclose your interests in accordance with the provisions set out in Appendix A.

Section 29 of the Localism Act 2011 requires the Monitoring Officer to establish and maintain a register of interests of Members of the Council. The register is publically available and protects you by demonstrating openness and willingness to be held accountable. You are personally responsible for deciding whether or not you should disclose an interest in a meeting which allows the public, Council employees and fellow Councillors know which of your interests gives rise to a conflict of interest. If in doubt you should always seek advice from your Monitoring Officer.

**You should note that failure to register or disclose a disclosable pecuniary interest as defined in Appendix A of the Code of Conduct, is a criminal offence under the Localism Act 2011.**

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#### **Advice from the Monitoring Officer:**

On reading the agenda it is advised that you:

1. Consider whether you have any form of interest to declare as set out in the Code of Conduct.
2. Consider whether you have a declaration of any bias or predetermination to make as set out at the end of this document
3. Update Democratic Services and the Monitoring Officer and or Deputy Monitoring Officers of any declarations you have to make ahead of the meeting and take advice as required.
4. Use the Member Interest flowchart to consider whether you have an interest to declare and what action to take.
5. Update the Chair at the meeting of any interest declarations as follows:

‘I have an interest in Item xx of the agenda’

'The nature of my interest is ..... therefore the type of interest is  
DPI/ORI/NRI/BIAS/PREDETERMINATION  
'The action I will take is...'

This will help Officer record a more accurate record of the interest being declared and the actions taken. You will also be able to consider whether it is necessary to send a substitute Members in your place and to provide Democratic Services with notice of your substitute Members name.

**Note: If at the meeting you recognise one of the speakers and only then become aware of an interest you should declare your interest and take any necessary action**

6. Update your Member Interest Register of any registerable interests within 28days of becoming aware of the Interest.

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### **Ask yourself do you have any of the following interest to declare?**

#### **1. DISCLOSABLE PECUNIARY INTERESTS (DPIs)**

A "Disclosable Pecuniary Interest" is any interest described as such in the Relevant Authorities (Disclosable Pecuniary Interests) Regulations 2012 and includes an interest of yourself, or of your Spouse/Partner (if you are aware of your Partner's interest) that falls within the following categories: Employment, Trade, Profession, Sponsorship, Contracts, Land, Licences, Tenancies and Securities.

#### **2. OTHER REGISTERABLE INTERESTS (ORIs)**

An "Other Registerable Interest" is a personal interest in any business of your authority which relates to or is likely to affect:

- a) any body of which you are in general control or management and to which you are nominated or appointed by your authority; or
- b) any body
  - (i) exercising functions of a public nature
  - (ii) anybody directed to charitable purposes or
  - (iii) one of whose principal purposes includes the influence of public opinion or policy (including any political party or trade union) of which you are a Member or in a position of general control or management.

#### **3. NON-REGISTRABLE INTERESTS (NRIs)**

"Non-Registrable Interests" are those that you are not required to register but need to be disclosed when a matter arises at a meeting which directly relates to your financial interest or wellbeing or a financial interest or wellbeing of a relative or close associate that is not a DPI.

A matter "directly relates" to one of your interests where the matter is directly about that interest. For example, the matter being discussed is an application about a particular property in which you or somebody associated with you has a financial interest.

A matter “affects” your interest where the matter is not directly about that interest but would still have clear implications for the interest. For example, the matter concerns a neighbouring property.

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## **Declarations and Participation in Meetings**

### **1. DISCLOSABLE PECUNIARY INTERESTS (DPIs)**

1.1 Where a matter arises at a meeting which **directly relates** to one of your Disclosable Pecuniary Interests which include both the interests of yourself and your partner then:

#### **Action to be taken**

- **you must disclose the nature of the interest** at the commencement of that consideration, or when the interest becomes apparent, whether or not such interest is registered in the Council’s register of interests of Member and Co-opted Members or for which you have made a pending notification. If it is a sensitive interest you do not have to disclose the nature of the interest, just that you have an interest
- **you must not participate in any discussion** of that particular business at the meeting, or if you become aware of a disclosable pecuniary interest during the meeting you must not participate further in any discussion of the business, including by speaking as a member of the public
- **you must not participate in any vote** or further vote taken on the matter at the meeting and
- **you must withdraw from the room** at this point to make clear to the public that you are not influencing the meeting in anyway and to protect you from the criminal sanctions that apply should you take part, unless you have been granted a Dispensation.

### **2. OTHER REGISTERABLE INTERESTS (ORIs)**

2.1 Where a matter arises at a meeting which **directly relates** to the financial interest or wellbeing of one of your Other Registerable Interests i.e. relating to a body you may be involved in:

- **you must disclose** the interest at the commencement of that consideration, or when the interest becomes apparent, whether or not such interest is registered in the Council’s register of interests of Member and Co-opted Members or for which you have made a pending notification. If it is a sensitive interest you do not have to disclose the nature of the interest, just that you have an interest
- **you must not take part in any discussion or vote** on the matter, but may speak on the matter only if members of the public are also allowed to speak at the meeting
- **you must withdraw from the room** unless you have been granted a Dispensation.

### 3. NON-REGISTRABLE INTERESTS (NRIs)

3.1 Where a matter arises at a meeting, which is not registrable but may become relevant when a particular item arises i.e. interests which relate to you and /or other people you are connected with (e.g. friends, relative or close associates) then:

- **you must** disclose the interest; if it is a sensitive interest you do not have to disclose the nature of the interest, just that you have an interest
  - **you must not take part in any discussion or vote**, but may speak on the matter only if members of the public are also allowed to speak at the meeting; and
  - **you must withdraw** from the room unless you have been granted a Dispensation.
- 

#### **Dispensation and Sensitive Interests**

A “Dispensation” is agreement that you may continue to participate in the decision-making process notwithstanding your interest as detailed at section 12 of the Code of the Conduct and the Appendix.

A “Sensitive Interest” is as an interest which, if disclosed, could lead to the Member, or a person connected with the Member, being subject to violence or intimidation. In any case where this Code of Conduct requires to you to disclose an interest (subject to the agreement of the Monitoring Officer in accordance with paragraph 2.4 of this Appendix regarding registration of interests), you do not have to disclose the nature of the interest, if it is a Sensitive Interest in such circumstances you just have to disclose that you have a Sensitive Interest under S32(2) of the Localism Act 2011. You must update the Monitoring Officer when the interest is no longer sensitive, so that the interest can be recorded, made available for inspection and published.

#### **BIAS and PREDETERMINATION**

The following are not explicitly covered in the code of conduct but are important legal concepts to ensure that decisions are taken solely in the public interest and not to further any private interests.

The risk in both cases is that the decision maker does not approach the decision with an objective, open mind.

This makes the local authority’s decision challengeable (and may also be a breach of the Code of Conduct by the Councillor).

Please seek advice from the Monitoring Officer or Deputy Monitoring Officers, if you need assistance ahead of the meeting.

## **BIAS**

Holders of public office must act and take decisions impartially, fairly and on merit, using the best evidence and without discrimination or bias. If you have been involved in an issue in such a manner or to such an extent that the public are likely to perceive you to be biased in your judgement of the public interest:

- a) you should not take part in the decision-making process
- b) you should state that your position in this matter prohibits you from taking part
- c) you should leave the room.

## **PREDETERMINATION**

Where a decision maker has completely made up his/her mind before the decision is taken or that the public are likely to perceive you to be predetermined due to comments or statements you have made:

- a) you should not take part in the decision-making process
- b) you should state that your position in this matter prohibits you from taking part
- c) you should leave the room.

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## Registerable Interests

These are interests that you are required to register in accordance with the Code of Conduct. They are interests that you would know about in advance of an item coming up (e.g. land you own) and you should have included them when filling in your register of interests.

What type of Registerable Interest do you have in this matter?

### Disclosable Pecuniary Interests

These are any interests that are described as DPIs under the Code of Conduct and include both the interests of yourself and of your partner.

### Other Registerable Interests

These are personal interests that relate to certain types of bodies that you may be involved in as set out in the Code of Conduct.

Does the matter directly relate to one of your Disclosable Pecuniary Interests?

No

Does the matter directly relate to the financial interest or wellbeing of one of your Other Registerable Interests?

No

Does the matter affect a financial interest or the wellbeing of yourself or of a friend, relative or close associate?

No

Is the financial interest or wellbeing affected to a greater extent than the financial interests or wellbeing of the majority of inhabitants?

No

Would a reasonable member of the public knowing all the facts believe that it would affect your view of the wider public interest?

No

You must:

- Disclose the interest;
- Not speak on the matter;
- Not participate in any discussion or vote; and
- Not remain in the room unless you have a Dispensation

You must:

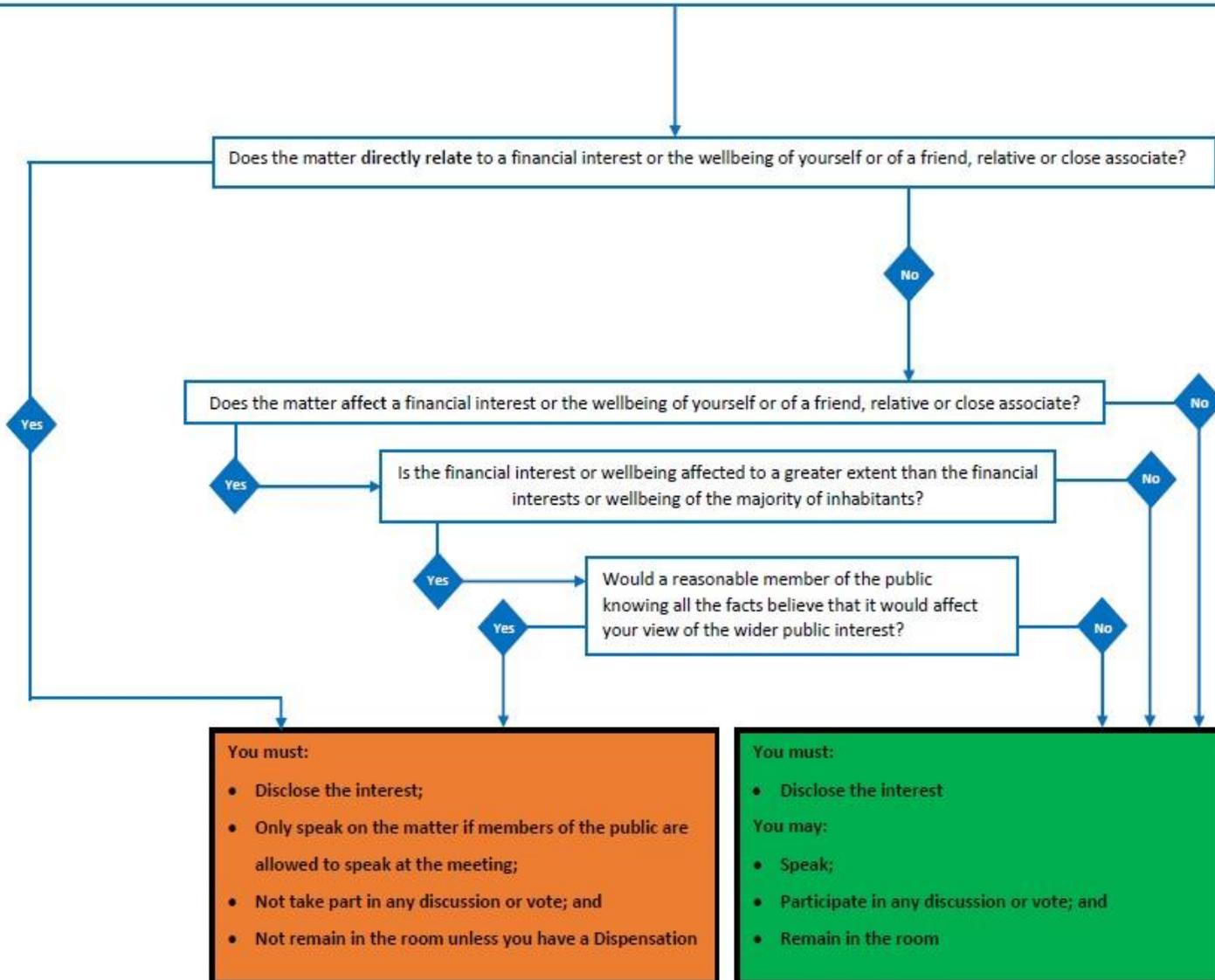
- Disclose the interest;
- Only speak on the matter if members of the public are allowed to speak at the meeting;
- Not take part in any discussion or vote; and
- Not remain in the room unless you have a Dispensation

You must:

- Disclose the interest
- You may:
- Speak;
  - Participate in any discussion or vote; and
  - Remain in the room

## Non-Registerable Interests

These are interests that you are not required to register but may become relevant when a particular item arises. These are usually interests that relate to other people you are connected with (e.g. friends, relatives or close associates) but can include your own interests where you would not have been expected to register them.



## LICENSING AND APPEALS SUB-COMMITTEE

**Date and Time**                      18 June 2025 at 10.00 am  
**Location**                              Council Chamber  
 Broxtowe Borough Council  
 Foster Avenue  
 Beeston  
 Nottingham  
 NG9 1AB

<b>Applicant:</b>	C & B Brew Co Ltd
<b>Premises applied for:</b>	Unit 4 The Square Beeston Nottingham NG9 2WJ
<b>Type of application:</b>	S17 Licensing Act 2003 Application for a new premises licence
<b>Date application received</b>	22.04.2025
<b>Consultation period end</b>	20.05.2025
<b>Licensable Activities applied for:</b>	Live Music (Indoors) Recorded Music (Indoors) Late Night Refreshment (Indoors) Supply of Alcohol ON and OFF the premises
<b>Variation(s) applied for:</b>	N/A
<b>Hours applied for:</b>	<u>Live Music</u> Sunday to Thursday 20:00 to 23:00 Friday to Saturday 20:00 to 23:30 31 <sup>st</sup> December 20:00 to 01:00 <u>Recorded Music</u> Sunday to Thursday 20:00 to 23:00 Friday to Saturday 20:00 to 23:30 31 <sup>st</sup> December 20:00 to 01:00 <u>Late Night Refreshment</u> Sunday to Thursday 23:00 to 24:00 Friday to Saturday 23:00 to 02:00 31 <sup>st</sup> December 23:00 to 02:00 <u>Supply of Alcohol</u> Monday to Thursday 09:00 to 24:00 Friday to Saturday 09:00 to 02:00 Sunday 10:00 to 24:00 31 <sup>st</sup> December 10:00 to 02:00
<b>Hours open to Public:</b>	Monday to Thursday 09:00 to 24:00 Friday to Saturday 09:00 to 02:00 Sunday 10:00 to 02:00 31 <sup>st</sup> December 20:00 to 02:30
<b>Proposed Designated Premises Supervisor</b>	Katie Carter

<b>Steps applicant proposes to take to promote the Licensing Objectives.</b>	See application form ( <b>Appendix 1</b> )			
<b>Representations by Responsible Authorities</b>	<b>Comments</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Police</b></li> <li>• <b>Planning</b></li> </ul>	Representation received None			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Environmental Health Health &amp; Safety</b></li> <li>• <b>Environmental Health Noise</b></li> <li>• <b>Fire Service</b></li> <li>• <b>Safeguarding Children Board</b></li> <li>• <b>Trading Standards</b></li> <li>• <b>Health</b></li> </ul>	Representation received  None  None None None None			
	<b>Licensing Objectives</b>			
<b>Representations by Responsible Authority:</b>	Crime and Disorder	Public Safety	Public Nuisance	Protection of Children from harm
Nottinghamshire Police	√			
Environmental Health			√	
<b>Attendances on behalf of the Applicant:</b>	TBC			
<b>Attendances on behalf of Interested Parties</b>	TBC			

### Licensing History

Unit 4, The Square, Beeston, NG9 2WJ has not been licensed under the Licensing Act 2003 or any previous regime.

### Focus of hearing:

The Panel may first need to consider whether the public should be excluded during part or all of the hearing of this matter under Regulation 14 of the Licensing Act 2003 (Hearings) Regulations 2005.

#### **14. Hearing to be public**

(1) Subject to paragraph (2), the hearing shall take place in public.

(2) The licensing authority may exclude the public from all or part of a hearing where it considers that the public interest in so doing outweighs the public interest in the hearing, or that part of the hearing, taking place in public.

(3) For the purposes of paragraph (2), a party and any person assisting or representing a party may be treated as a member of the public.

### **Relevance of representations**

Representations have been received from 2 Responsible Authorities. All representations are relevant. A copy of these representations are attached at **Appendix 2**.

Representations have been received relating to the licensing objectives as follows:

- **Prevention of crime and disorder**
- **Prevention of public nuisance**

Those making representations were asked to consider any conditions that they would like the Licensing Committee to consider attaching to the licence if they are minded to grant it. These responses can be found in **Appendix 3**. Nottinghamshire Police have provided a bundle of information to support their representation, which can be found at **Appendix 3A**.

### **Relevance of representations**

- The panel should consider what weight should be given to the representations.

### **Consideration of the application**

Whether upon consideration of the facts, that the grant of an application by C & B Brew Co Ltd in the terms applied for will undermine the above mentioned licensing objectives.

In considering this application, the Licensing and Appeals Sub-Committee will have regard to:

- The content of the application (**Appendix 1**)
- The representations from the Responsible Authorities (**Appendix 2 and 3A**)
- Further information requested from the Responsible Authorities (**Appendix 3**)
- The guidance issued under 182 of the Licensing Act 2003 (As updated) - Chapters 2, 8, 9 and 10 (**Appendix 4**)
- The council's "Statement of Licensing Policy" 2024 – 2029 and in particular:
  - Sections 2, 5 & 6 (**Appendix 5**)
  - Policy 1 and 2:

#### **Policy 1**

The Authority expects to see evidence of the effective and responsible management of the licensed premises, such as examples of instruction, training and supervision of staff and the adoption of best practice used in the leisure industry, being specifically addressed within the Operating Schedule.

REASON: To ensure the promotion of the licensing objectives.

## Policy 2

When preparing or considering applications, applicants, responsible authorities, other persons, businesses and the Licensing Authority shall, where appropriate, take into account the following matters in assessing both the potential for the Licensing Objectives to be undermined and the appropriateness of any conditions which may be offered or imposed on any resulting licence, certificate or permission:

- (i) The nature of the area within which the premises are situated.
- (ii) The precise nature, type and frequency of the proposed activities.
- (iii) Any measures proposed by the applicant in the Operating Schedule.
- (iv) The nature (principally in terms of the age and orderliness) and number of any customers likely to attend the licensed premises.
- (v) Means of access to and exit from the premises.
- (vi) The provision and availability of adequate seating and the restriction of standing areas
- (vii) Noise from the premises or noise arising from persons visiting the premises
- (viii) The potential cumulative impact
- (ix) Other means and resources available to mitigate any impact.
- (x) Such other matters as may be relevant to the application.

REASON: To ensure that all relevant matters are taken into consideration during the application process.

## Recommendations

**That Members are asked to consider the premise licence application and the representations made for Unit 4, Station Road, Beeston, Nottingham, NG9 2WJ and takes steps as it considers appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives.**

**The steps available on determination of a new premise licence application are:**

- **Grant the licence subject to:**
  - i) **Such conditions as are consistent with the operating schedule modified to such extent as the authority considers appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives; and**
  - ii) **Any condition which must, under section 19, 20 and 21 be included in the licence (mandatory conditions)**
- **To exclude from the scope of the licence any of the licensable activities to which the application relates.**
- **To refuse to specify a person in the licence as a premises supervisor**
- **To reject the application**

## **List of Appendices**

Appendix 1 – Application and plan

Appendix 2 – Relevant representations

Appendix 3 – Further information requested by the Licensing Authority Responses

Appendix 3A – Nottinghamshire Police Bundle

Appendix 4 – Chapters 2, 8, 9 and 10 of S182 Guidance

Appendix 5 – Sections 2, 5 and 6 of BBC Statement of Licensing Policy

Appendix 6 – Procedure for hearing

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### **Relevance of representations**

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In considering this application, the Licensing and Appeals Sub-Committee will have regard to:

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REASON: To ensure the promotion of the licensing objectives.

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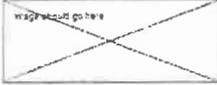
Appendix 3A – Nottinghamshire Police Bundle

Appendix 4 – Chapters 2, 8, 9 and 10 of S182 Guidance

Appendix 5 – Sections 2, 5 and 6 of BBC Statement of Licensing Policy

Appendix 6 – Procedure for hearing

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For help contact

Telephone:

• required information

**Section 1 of 21**

You can save the form at any time and resume it later. You do not need to be logged in when you resume.

System reference

This is the unique reference for this application generated by the system.

Your reference

30999

You can put what you want here to help you track applications if you make lots of them. It is passed to the authority.

Are you an agent acting on behalf of the applicant?

Yes  No

Put "no" if you are applying on your own behalf or on behalf of a business you own or work for.

**Applicant Details**

\* First name

Kelly

\* Family name

carter

\* E-mail

info@cb-brewco.co.uk

Main telephone number

Include country code.

Other telephone number

Indicate here if you would prefer not to be contacted by telephone

Are you:

- Applying as a business or organisation, including as a sole trader  
 Applying as an individual

A sole trader is a business owned by one person without any special legal structure. Applying as an individual means you are applying so you can be employed, or for some other personal reason, such as following a hobby.

**Applicant Business**

Is your business registered in the UK with Companies House?

Yes  No

Note: completing the Applicant Business section is optional in this form.

Registration number

16330393

Business name

C &amp; B BREWCO LTD

If your business is registered, use its registered name.

VAT number

none

Put "none" if you are not registered for VAT.

Legal status

Private Limited Company

Continued from previous page...

Your position in the business

Home country

The country where the headquarters of your business is located.

**Registered Address**

Address registered with Companies House.

Building number or name

Street

District

City or town

County or administrative area

Postcode

Country

**Section 2 of 21**

**PREMISES DETAILS**

I/we, as named in section 1, apply for a premises licence under section 17 of the Licensing Act 2003 for the premises described in section 2 below (the premises) and I/we are making this application to you as the relevant licensing authority in accordance with section 12 of the Licensing Act 2003.

**Premises Address**

Are you able to provide a postal address, OS map reference or description of the premises?

- Address     OS map reference     Description

**Postal Address Of Premises**

Building number or name

Street

District

City or town

County or administrative area

Postcode

Country

**Further Details**

Telephone number

Non-domestic rateable value of premises (£)

**Section 3 of 21**

**APPLICATION DETAILS**

In what capacity are you applying for the premises licence?

- An individual or individuals
- A limited company / limited liability partnership
- A partnership (other than limited liability)
- An unincorporated association
- Other (for example a statutory corporation)
- A recognised club
- A charity
- The proprietor of an educational establishment
- A health service body
- A person who is registered under part 2 of the Care Standards Act 2000 (c14) in respect of an independent hospital in Wales
- A person who is registered under Chapter 2 of Part 1 of the Health and Social Care Act 2008 in respect of the carrying on of a regulated activity (within the meaning of that Part) in an independent hospital in England
- The chief officer of police of a police force in England and Wales

**Confirm The Following**

- I am carrying on or proposing to carry on a business which involves the use of the premises for licensable activities
- I am making the application pursuant to a statutory function
- I am making the application pursuant to a function discharged by virtue of His Majesty's prerogative

**Section 4 of 21**

**NON INDIVIDUAL APPLICANTS**

Provide name and registered address of applicant in full. Where appropriate give any registered number. In the case of a partnership or other joint venture (other than a body corporate), give the name and address of each party concerned.

**Non Individual Applicant's Name**

Name

**Details**

Registered number (where applicable)

Description of applicant (for example partnership, company, unincorporated association etc)

Continued from previous page...

**Address**

Building number or name

Street

District

City or town

County or administrative area

Postcode

Country

**Contact Details**

E-mail

Telephone number

Other telephone number

\* Date of birth  /  /   
dd mm yyyy

\* Nationality  Documents that demonstrate entitlement to work in the UK

**Section 5 of 21**

**OPERATING SCHEDULE**

When do you want the premises licence to start?  /  /   
dd mm yyyy

If you wish the licence to be valid only for a limited period, when do you want it to end  /  /   
dd mm yyyy

Provide a general description of the premises

For example the type of premises, its general situation and layout and any other information which could be relevant to the licensing objectives. Where your application includes off-supplies of alcohol and you intend to provide a place for consumption of these off-supplies you must include a description of where the place will be and its proximity to the premises.

The building is currently a bare shell that is being converted into a craft ale and gourmet chicken restaurant, situated between a cinema and two pubs/restaurants in a thriving area known as the square, the layout is included in the plans I am submitting with this application, which will consist of a kitchen and bar area along the left side of the building, as well as a toilet area, with a seating area for around seventy diners, with an area around the bar for just drinking with stools and tables, as well as a stage area for live music.

Continued from previous page...

If 5,000 or more people are expected to attend the premises at any one time, state the number expected to attend

**Section 6 of 21**

**PROVISION OF PLAYS**

[See guidance on regulated entertainment](#)

Will you be providing plays?

Yes

No

**Section 7 of 21**

**PROVISION OF FILMS**

[See guidance on regulated entertainment](#)

Will you be providing films?

Yes

No

**Section 8 of 21**

**PROVISION OF INDOOR SPORTING EVENTS**

[See guidance on regulated entertainment](#)

Will you be providing indoor sporting events?

Yes

No

**Section 9 of 21**

**PROVISION OF BOXING OR WRESTLING ENTERTAINMENTS**

[See guidance on regulated entertainment](#)

Will you be providing boxing or wrestling entertainments?

Yes

No

**Section 10 of 21**

**PROVISION OF LIVE MUSIC**

[See guidance on regulated entertainment](#)

Will you be providing live music?

Yes

No

**Standard Days And Timings**

MONDAY

Start

End

Start

End

TUESDAY

Start

End

Start

End

Give timings in 24 hour clock. (e.g., 16:00) and only give details for the days of the week when you intend the premises to be used for the activity.

Continued from previous page...

WEDNESDAY

Start	<input type="text"/>	End	<input type="text"/>
Start	20:00	End	23:00

THURSDAY

Start	<input type="text"/>	End	<input type="text"/>
Start	20:00	End	23:00

FRIDAY

Start	<input type="text"/>	End	<input type="text"/>
Start	20:00	End	23:30

SATURDAY

Start	<input type="text"/>	End	<input type="text"/>
Start	20:00	End	23:30

SUNDAY

Start	<input type="text"/>	End	<input type="text"/>
Start	20:00	End	23:00

Will the performance of live music take place indoors or outdoors or both?

- Indoors       Outdoors       Both

Where taking place in a building or other structure tick as appropriate. Indoors may include a tent.

State type of activity to be authorised, if not already stated, and give relevant further details, for example (but not exclusively) whether or not music will be amplified or unamplified.

Live music to include solo singers with guitars etc, and live bands with full instrument set up, including guitars, drums etc. Music will be amplified through speakers that we control with our own installed speakers. Monthly comedy shows to include several comedians on a typical night.

State any seasonal variations for the performance of live music

For example (but not exclusively) where the activity will occur on additional days during the summer months.

Non-standard timings. Where the premises will be used for the performance of live music at different times from those listed in the column on the left, list below

For example (but not exclusively), where you wish the activity to go on longer on a particular day e.g. Christmas Eve.

None standard days will be new years eve 20.00 to 01.00am

Continued from previous page...

**Section 11 of 21**

**PROVISION OF RECORDED MUSIC**

[See guidance on regulated entertainment](#)

Will you be providing recorded music?

Yes  No

**Standard Days And Timings**

MONDAY

Start

End

Start 20:00

End 23:00

Give timings in 24 hour clock.  
(e.g., 16:00) and only give details for the days  
of the week when you intend the premises  
to be used for the activity.

TUESDAY

Start

End

Start 20:00

End 23:00

WEDNESDAY

Start

End

Start 20:00

End 23:00

THURSDAY

Start

End

Start 20:00

End 23:00

FRIDAY

Start

End

Start 20:00

End 23:30

SATURDAY

Start

End

Start 20:00

End 23:30

SUNDAY

Start

End

Start 20:00

End 23:00

Will the playing of recorded music take place indoors or outdoors or both?

Indoors  Outdoors  Both

Where taking place in a building or other  
structure tick as appropriate. Indoors may  
include a tent.

State type of activity to be authorised, if not already stated, and give relevant further details, for example (but not exclusively) whether or not music will be amplified or unamplified.

Music will be played through our speakers at low levels during breaks in live performances, and at times where we have no live entertainment on any given night.

Continued from previous page...

State any seasonal variations for playing recorded music

For example (but not exclusively) where the activity will occur on additional days during the summer months.

Non-standard timings. Where the premises will be used for the playing of recorded music at different times from those listed in the column on the left, list below

For example (but not exclusively), where you wish the activity to go on longer on a particular day e.g. Christmas Eve.

New years eve 20.00 to 01.00am

**Section 12 of 21**

**PROVISION OF PERFORMANCES OF DANCE**

[See guidance on regulated entertainment](#)

Will you be providing performances of dance?

Yes

No

**Section 13 of 21**

**PROVISION OF ANYTHING OF A SIMILAR DESCRIPTION TO LIVE MUSIC, RECORDED MUSIC OR PERFORMANCES OF DANCE**

[See guidance on regulated entertainment](#)

Will you be providing anything similar to live music, recorded music or performances of dance?

Yes

No

**Section 14 of 21**

**LATE NIGHT REFRESHMENT**

Will you be providing late night refreshment?

Yes

No

**Standard Days And Timings**

MONDAY

Start

End

Start

End

TUESDAY

Start

End

Start

End

Give timings in 24 hour clock. (e.g., 16:00) and only give details for the days of the week when you intend the premises to be used for the activity.

Continued from previous page...

WEDNESDAY

Start  End   
Start 09:00 End 00:00

THURSDAY

Start  End   
Start 09:00 End 02:00

FRIDAY

Start  End   
Start 09:00 End 02:00

SATURDAY

Start  End   
Start 09:00 End 02:00

SUNDAY

Start  End   
Start 10:00 End 00:00

Will the provision of late night refreshment take place indoors or outdoors or both?

Indoors       Outdoors       Both

Where taking place in a building or other structure tick as appropriate. Indoors may include a tent.

State type of activity to be authorised, if not already stated, and give relevant further details, for example (but not exclusively) whether or not music will be amplified or unamplified.

Live music to include solo singers with guitars etc, and live bands with full instrument set up, including guitars, drums etc. Music will be amplified through speakers that we control with our own installed speakers. Monthly comedy shows to include several comedians on a typical night.

State any seasonal variations

For example (but not exclusively) where the activity will occur on additional days during the summer months.

Non-standard timings. Where the premises will be used for the supply of late night refreshments at different times from those listed in the column on the left, list below

For example (but not exclusively), where you wish the activity to go on longer on a particular day e.g. Christmas Eve.

Continued from previous page...

New years eve  
20.00 to 02.00

**Section 15 of 21**

**SUPPLY OF ALCOHOL**

Will you be selling or supplying alcohol?

- Yes                       No

**Standard Days And Timings**

MONDAY

Start

End

Start

End

TUESDAY

Start

End

Start

End

WEDNESDAY

Start

End

Start

End

THURSDAY

Start

End

Start

End

FRIDAY

Start

End

Start

End

SATURDAY

Start

End

Start

End

SUNDAY

Start

End

Start

End

Give timings in 24 hour clock.  
(e.g., 16:00) and only give details for the days  
of the week when you intend the premises  
to be used for the activity.

Will the sale of alcohol be for consumption:

- On the premises       Off the premises       Both

If the sale of alcohol is for consumption on  
the premises select on, if the sale of alcohol  
is for consumption away from the premises  
select off. If the sale of alcohol is for  
consumption on the premises and away  
from the premises select both.

**Continued from previous page...**

State any seasonal variations

For example (but not exclusively) where the activity will occur on additional days during the summer months.

Non-standard timings. Where the premises will be used for the supply of alcohol at different times from those listed in the column on the left, list below

For example (but not exclusively), where you wish the activity to go on longer on a particular day e.g. Christmas Eve.

New years eve  
10.00 to 02.00

State the name and details of the individual whom you wish to specify on the licence as premises supervisor

**Name**

First name

Family name

Date of birth  /  /   
dd mm yyyy

**Enter the contact's address**

Building number or name

Street

District

City or town

County or administrative area

Postcode

Country

Personal Licence number (if known)

Issuing licensing authority (if known)

**PROPOSED DESIGNATED PREMISES SUPERVISOR CONSENT**

How will the consent form of the proposed designated premises supervisor be supplied to the authority?

Continued from previous page...

- Electronically, by the proposed designated premises supervisor
- As an attachment to this application

Reference number for consent form (if known)

If the consent form is already submitted, ask the proposed designated premises supervisor for its 'system reference' or 'your reference'.

**Section 16 of 21**

**ADULT ENTERTAINMENT**

Highlight any adult entertainment or services, activities, or other entertainment or matters ancillary to the use of the premises that may give rise to concern in respect of children

Give information about anything intended to occur at the premises or ancillary to the use of the premises which may give rise to concern in respect of children, regardless of whether you intend children to have access to the premises, for example (but not exclusively) nudity or semi-nudity, films for restricted age groups etc gambling machines etc.

N/A

**Section 17 of 21**

**HOURS PREMISES ARE OPEN TO THE PUBLIC**

**Standard Days And Timings**

MONDAY

Start

End

Start

End

TUESDAY

Start

End

Start

End

WEDNESDAY

Start

End

Start

End

THURSDAY

Start

End

Start

End

FRIDAY

Start

End

Start

End

Give timings in 24 hour clock. (e.g., 16:00) and only give details for the days of the week when you intend the premises to be used for the activity.

Continued from previous page...

SATURDAY

Start	<input type="text" value="09:00"/>	End	<input type="text" value="02:00"/>
Start	<input type="text"/>	End	<input type="text"/>

SUNDAY

Start	<input type="text" value="10:00"/>	End	<input type="text" value="00:00"/>
Start	<input type="text"/>	End	<input type="text"/>

State any seasonal variations

For example (but not exclusively) where the activity will occur on additional days during the summer months.

Non standard timings. Where you intend to use the premises to be open to the members and guests at different times from those listed in the column on the left, list below

For example (but not exclusively), where you wish the activity to go on longer on a particular day e.g. Christmas Eve.

new years eve  
09.00 to 02.30

**Section 18 of 21**

**LICENSING OBJECTIVES**

Describe the steps you intend to take to promote the four licensing objectives:

a) General – all four licensing objectives (b,c,d,e)

List here steps you will take to promote all four licensing objectives together.

**1. Implement a Staff Training Programme**

All staff will be trained in licensing law, responsible alcohol service, age verification, conflict management, and emergency procedures. This promotes crime prevention, public safety, child protection, and reduces public nuisance by ensuring staff are confident, compliant, and proactive.

**2. Operate a Challenge 25 Policy**

We will strictly enforce age verification to prevent underage sales, with clear signage displayed throughout. This supports the protection of children, while also helping to prevent crime and disorder through compliance.

**3. Install and Maintain CCTV**

High-quality CCTV will be in place throughout the premises, including entry/exit points and high-risk areas. This deters and helps deal with incidents of crime, protects public safety, and ensures accountability — supporting all four licensing objectives.

**4. Control Noise and Customer Dispersal**

*Continued from previous page...*

We will implement a dispersal policy and place clear signage requesting that customers leave quietly. Sound systems will be fitted with noise limiters, and doors/windows will remain closed during music. These measures address public nuisance, crime prevention, and public safety.

**5. Limit Access to Children**

Children will only be allowed on the premises during appropriate hours and in designated areas. Staff will be vigilant in monitoring children's presence and behaviour, which promotes the protection of children and helps avoid incidents that could lead to public nuisance or safety risks.

**6. Regular Risk Assessments and Equipment Maintenance**

Fire, health and safety, and operational risk assessments will be carried out regularly, with fire safety and first aid equipment maintained and staff trained in emergency response. This ensures public safety and helps prevent incidents that could escalate into disorder or nuisance.

**7. Use of Licensed Security Staff When Necessary**

During busy periods, we will employ SIA-licensed door supervisors to monitor entry, manage queues, and handle any incidents. This promotes crime prevention, enhances public safety, and supports child protection by preventing underage entry.

**8. Maintain a Refusals and Incident Log**

We will record all refusals of alcohol sales and any incidents involving disorder, underage attempts, or nuisance behaviour. This creates transparency and shows proactive management of all four licensing objectives

**b) The prevention of crime and disorder**

Install CCTV throughout the premises covering entrances, exits, and key areas. Keep recordings for at least 28 days.

Use SIA-licensed door staff during busy periods or events.

Implement a zero-tolerance policy towards drugs and violence, with signage displayed.

Provide staff training on conflict resolution, identifying fake IDs, and dealing with aggressive behaviour.

Keep an incident log for all crime-related events and refusals to serve alcohol.

**c) Public safety**

Conduct regular fire risk assessments and ensure fire exits are clearly marked and unobstructed.

Maintain all emergency lighting, alarms, and fire-fighting equipment with regular servicing.

Train staff in first aid and emergency evacuation procedures.

Control capacity to prevent overcrowding using clickers or digital counters.

**d) The prevention of public nuisance**

Control noise levels with limiters on sound systems and by keeping windows/doors closed during music.

Display signage asking patrons to leave quietly and respect neighbours.

Have a dispersal policy to manage customers leaving late at night.

*Continued from previous page...*

Schedule waste collections at reasonable hours and manage bins to avoid smell or litter.

Monitor outdoor areas, including smoking zones, to ensure noise and behaviour are managed.

e) The protection of children from harm

Adopt a Challenge 25 policy and train staff to check ID.

Display clear signage at points of sale about age restrictions.

Refuse alcohol service to intoxicated adults accompanying children.

Restrict children's access to areas where alcohol is the primary activity.

Offer non-alcoholic options and child-friendly areas, if children are permitted on-site.

**Section 19 of 21**

**NOTES ON DEMONSTRATING ENTITLEMENT TO WORK IN THE UK**

*Continued from previous page...*

**Entitlement to work/immigration status for individual applicants and applications from partnerships which are not limited liability partnerships:**

A licence may not be held by an individual or an individual in a partnership who is resident in the UK who:

- does not have the right to live and work in the UK; or
- is subject to a condition preventing him or her from doing work relating to the carrying on of a licensable activity.

Any premises licence issued in respect of an application made on or after 6 April 2017 will become invalid if the holder ceases to be entitled to work in the UK.

Applicants must demonstrate that they have an entitlement to work in the UK and are not subject to a condition preventing them from doing work relating to the carrying on of a licensable activity. They do this in one of two ways: 1) by providing with this application copies or scanned copies of the documents listed below (which do not need to be certified), or 2) by providing their 'share code' to enable the licensing authority to carry out a check using the Home Office online right to work checking service (see below).

**Documents which demonstrate entitlement to work in the UK**

- An expired or current passport showing the holder, or a person named in the passport as the child of the holder, is a British citizen or a citizen of the UK and Colonies having the right of abode in the UK [please see note below about which sections of the passport to copy].
- An expired or current passport or national identity card showing the holder, or a person named in the passport as the child of the holder, is a national of a European Economic Area country or Switzerland.
- A Registration Certificate or document certifying permanent residence issued by the Home Office to a national of a European Economic Area country or Switzerland.
- A Permanent Residence Card issued by the Home Office to the family member of a national of a European Economic Area country or Switzerland.
- A **current** Biometric Immigration Document (Biometric Residence Permit) issued by the Home Office to the holder indicating that the person named is allowed to stay indefinitely in the UK, or has no time limit on their stay in the UK.
- A **current** passport endorsed to show that the holder is exempt from immigration control, is allowed to stay indefinitely in the UK, has the right of abode in the UK, or has no time limit on their stay in the UK.
- A **current** Immigration Status Document issued by the Home Office to the holder with an endorsement indicating that the named person is allowed to stay indefinitely in the UK or has no time limit on their stay in the UK, **when produced in combination with** an official document giving the person's permanent National Insurance number and their name issued by a Government agency or a previous employer.
- A birth or adoption certificate issued in the UK, **when produced in combination with** an official document giving the person's permanent National Insurance number and their name issued by a Government agency or a previous employer.
- A birth or adoption certificate issued in the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man or Ireland **when produced in combination with** an official document giving the person's permanent National Insurance number and their name issued by a Government agency or a previous employer.
- A certificate of registration or naturalisation as a British citizen, **when produced in combination with** an official document giving the person's permanent National Insurance number and their name issued by a Government agency or a previous employer.

*Continued from previous page...*

- A **current** passport endorsed to show that the holder is allowed to stay in the UK and is currently allowed to work and is not subject to a condition preventing the holder from doing work relating to the carrying on of a licensable activity.
- A **current** Biometric Immigration Document (Biometric Residence Permit) issued by the Home Office to the holder which indicates that the named person can currently stay in the UK and is allowed to work relation to the carrying on of a licensable activity.
- A **current** Residence Card issued by the Home Office to a person who is not a national of a European Economic Area state or Switzerland but who is a family member of such a national or who has derivative rights or residence.
- A **current** Immigration Status Document containing a photograph issued by the Home Office to the holder with an endorsement indicating that the named person may stay in the UK, and is allowed to work and is not subject to a condition preventing the holder from doing work relating to the carrying on of a licensable activity **when produced in combination with** an official document giving the person's permanent National Insurance number and their name issued by a Government agency or a previous employer.
- A Certificate of Application, **less than 6 months old**, issued by the Home Office under regulation 18(3) or 20(2) of the Immigration (European Economic Area) Regulations 2016, to a person who is not a national of a European Economic Area state or Switzerland but who is a family member of such a national or who has derivative rights of residence.
- Reasonable evidence that the person has an outstanding application to vary their permission to be in the UK with the Home Office such as the Home Office acknowledgement letter or proof of postage evidence, or reasonable evidence that the person has an appeal or administrative review pending on an immigration decision, such as an appeal or administrative review reference number.
- Reasonable evidence that a person who is not a national of a European Economic Area state or Switzerland but who is a family member of such a national or who has derivative rights of residence in exercising treaty rights in the UK including:-
  - evidence of the applicant's own identity – such as a passport,
  - evidence of their relationship with the European Economic Area family member – e.g. a marriage certificate, civil partnership certificate or birth certificate, and
  - evidence that the European Economic Area national has a right of permanent residence in the UK or is one of the following if they have been in the UK for more than 3 months:
    - (i) working e.g. employment contract, wage slips, letter from the employer,
    - (ii) self-employed e.g. contracts, invoices, or audited accounts with a bank,
    - (iii) studying e.g. letter from the school, college or university and evidence of sufficient funds; or
    - (iv) self-sufficient e.g. bank statements.

Family members of European Economic Area nationals who are studying or financially independent must also provide evidence that the European Economic Area national and any family members hold comprehensive sickness insurance in the UK. This can include a private medical insurance policy, an EHIC card or an S1, S2 or S3 form.

**Original documents must not be sent to licensing authorities.** If the document copied is a passport, a copy of the following pages should be provided:-

- (i) any page containing the holder's personal details including nationality;
- (ii) any page containing the holder's photograph;
- (iii) any page containing the holder's signature;
- (iv) any page containing the date of expiry; and
- (v) any page containing information indicating the holder has permission to enter or remain in the UK and is permitted to work.

*Continued from previous page...*

If the document is not a passport, a copy of the whole document should be provided.

Your right to work will be checked as part of your licensing application and this could involve us checking your immigration status with the Home Office. We may otherwise share information with the Home Office. Your licence application will not be determined until you have complied with this guidance.

#### **Home Office online right to work checking service**

As an alternative to providing a copy of the documents listed above, applicants may demonstrate their right to work by allowing the licensing authority to carry out a check with the Home Office online right to work checking service.

To demonstrate their right to work via the Home Office online right to work checking service, applicants should include in this application their 9-digit share code (provided to them upon accessing the service at <https://www.gov.uk/prove-right-to-work>) which, along with the applicant's date of birth (provided within this application), will allow the licensing authority to carry out the check.

In order to establish the applicant's right to work, the check will need to indicate that the applicant is allowed to work in the United Kingdom and is not subject to a condition preventing them from doing work relating to the carrying on of a licensable activity.

An online check will not be possible in all circumstances because not all applicants will have an immigration status that can be checked online. The Home Office online right to work checking service sets out what information and/or documentation applicants will need in order to access the service. Applicants who are unable to obtain a share code from the service should submit copy documents as set out above.

#### **Section 20 of 21**

#### **NOTES ON REGULATED ENTERTAINMENT**

**Continued from previous page...**

**In terms of specific regulated entertainments please note that:**

- **Plays:** no licence is required for performances between 08:00 and 23:00 on any day, provided that the audience does not exceed 500.
- **Films:** no licence is required for 'not-for-profit' film exhibition held in community premises between 08:00 and 23:00 on any day provided that the audience does not exceed 500 and the organiser (a) gets consent to the screening from a person who is responsible for the premises; and (b) ensures that each such screening abides by age classification ratings.
- **Indoor sporting events:** no licence is required for performances between 08:00 and 23:00 on any day, provided that the audience does not exceed 1000.
- **Boxing or Wrestling Entertainment:** no licence is required for a contest, exhibition or display of Greco-Roman wrestling, or freestyle wrestling between 08:00 and 23:00 on any day, provided that the audience does not exceed 1000. Combined fighting sports – defined as a contest, exhibition or display which combines boxing or wrestling with one or more martial arts – are licensable as a boxing or wrestling entertainment rather than an indoor sporting event.
- **Live music:** no licence permission is required for:
  - a performance of unamplified live music between 08:00 and 23:00 on any day, on any premises.
  - a performance of amplified live music between 08:00 and 23:00 on any day on premises authorised to sell alcohol for consumption on those premises, provided that the audience does not exceed 500.
  - a performance of amplified live music between 08:00 and 23:00 on any day, in a workplace that is not licensed to sell alcohol on those premises, provided that the audience does not exceed 500.
  - a performance of amplified live music between 08:00 and 23:00 on any day, in a church hall, village hall, community hall, or other similar community premises, that is not licensed by a premises licence to sell alcohol, provided that (a) the audience does not exceed 500, and (b) the organiser gets consent for the performance from a person who is responsible for the premises.
  - a performance of amplified live music between 08:00 and 23:00 on any day, at the non-residential premises of (i) a local authority, or (ii) a school, or (iii) a hospital, provided that (a) the audience does not exceed 500, and (b) the organiser gets consent for the performance on the relevant premises from: (i) the local authority concerned, or (ii) the school or (iii) the health care provider for the hospital.
- **Recorded Music:** no licence permission is required for:
  - any playing of recorded music between 08:00 and 23:00 on any day on premises authorised to sell alcohol for consumption on those premises, provided that the audience does not exceed 500.
  - any playing of recorded music between 08:00 and 23:00 on any day, in a church hall, village hall, community hall, or other similar community premises, that is not licensed by a premises licence to sell alcohol, provided that (a) the audience does not exceed 500, and (b) the organiser gets consent for the performance from a person who is responsible for the premises.
  - any playing of recorded music between 08:00 and 23:00 on any day, at the non-residential premises of (i) a local authority, or (ii) a school, or (iii) a hospital, provided that (a) the audience does not exceed 500, and (b) the organiser gets consent for the performance on the relevant premises from: (i) the local authority concerned, or (ii) the school proprietor or (iii) the health care provider for the hospital.

Continued from previous page...

- Dance: no licence is required for performances between 08.00 and 23.00 on any day, provided that the audience does not exceed 500. However, a performance which amounts to adult entertainment remains licensable.
- Cross activity exemptions: no licence is required between 08.00 and 23.00 on any day, with no limit on audience size for:
  - o any entertainment taking place on the premises of the local authority where the entertainment is provided by or on behalf of the local authority;
  - o any entertainment taking place on the hospital premises of the health care provider where the entertainment is provided by or on behalf of the health care provider;
  - o any entertainment taking place on the premises of the school where the entertainment is provided by or on behalf of the school proprietor; and
  - o any entertainment (excluding films and a boxing or wrestling entertainment) taking place at a travelling circus, provided that (a) it takes place within a moveable structure that accommodates the audience, and (b) that the travelling circus has not been located on the same site for more than 28 consecutive days.

**Section 21 of 21**

**PAYMENT DETAILS**

This fee must be paid to the authority. If you complete the application online, you must pay it by debit or credit card.

\* Fee amount (£)

190.00

**ATTACHMENTS**

**AUTHORITY POSTAL ADDRESS**

**Address**

Building number or name

Bromowe Borough Council

Street

Foster Avenue

District

Nottingham

City or town

Beeston

County or administrative area

Nottingham

Postcode

NG9 1AB

Country

United Kingdom

**DECLARATION**

This section should be completed by the applicant, unless you answered "Yes" to the question "Are you an agent acting on behalf of the applicant?"

\* Full name

\* Capacity

DIRECTOR

Date (dd/mm/yyyy)

16-04-25

Add another signatory

*Continued from previous page...*

Once you're finished you need to do the following:

1. Save this form to your computer by clicking file/save as...
2. Go back to [hyperlink](#) to upload this file and continue with your application.

Don't forget to make sure you have all your supporting documentation to hand.

**IT IS AN OFFENCE LIABLE TO SUMMARY CONVICTION TO A FINE OF ANY AMOUNT UNDER SECTION 158 OF THE LICENSING ACT 2003, TO MAKE A FALSE STATEMENT IN OR IN CONNECTION WITH THIS APPLICATION**

**IT IS AN OFFENCE UNDER SECTION 24B OF THE IMMIGRATION ACT 1971 FOR A PERSON TO WORK WHEN THEY KNOW, OR HAVE REASONABLE CAUSE TO BELIEVE, THAT THEY ARE DISQUALIFIED FROM DOING SO BY REASON OF THEIR IMMIGRATION STATUS. THOSE WHO EMPLOY AN ADULT WITHOUT LEAVE OR WHO IS SUBJECT TO CONDITIONS AS TO EMPLOYMENT WILL BE LIABLE TO A CIVIL PENALTY UNDER SECTION 15 OF THE IMMIGRATION, ASYLUM AND NATIONALITY ACT 2006 AND PURSUANT TO SECTION 21 OF THE SAME ACT, WILL BE COMMITTING AN OFFENCE WHERE THEY DO SO IN THE KNOWLEDGE, OR WITH REASONABLE CAUSE TO BELIEVE, THAT THE EMPLOYEE IS DISQUALIFIED**



## ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH – PUBLIC PROTECTION

## CONSULTATION MEMORANDUM

**To:** Licensing **Your ref:** 25/00256/PREM  
**From:** Matthew Holford **Our ref:** 25/00765/EHCON  
**Date:** 29 April 2025 **Tel. Extn:** 3462

---

**Application for:** Premises License  
**Address:** Unit 4, 2 Station Road, Beeston, Nottinghamshire

Thank you for the recent consultation on this premises license application.

### Comments

In particular, I am mindful of the application to play live and recorded music on all nights of the week until 23:00 and the possible public nuisance implications of amplified music in a mixed commercial / residential area.

The premises is located in a town centre site and is therefore well located for the proposed use. However, the playing of music may have public nuisance impacts on the following noise sensitive receptors:

- Residential dwellings, most notably the residential flats on Styring Street, approximately 30m to the south-west and the residential units currently under construction to the south.
- The cinema development immediately adjacent.

I note the proposed steps to be taken to prevent public nuisance outlined at section 18(d) of the premises license application.

There have been a number of recent environmental noise surveys in support of Beeston town centre development, and so I have proposed a music noise condition which allows music noise from the premises to exceed the existing background noise by 5dBA, which is the threshold of 'adverse impact' stated in BS4142.

I would request that if the application is approved that the following conditions be attached:

### Proposed Condition(s)

A noise limiting device shall be installed, fitted and maintained in such a manner so as to control all sources of amplified music at the premises during the provision of regulated entertainment.

The rating level of music noise emitted from the premises shall not exceed 48dBA between the hours of 0700-2300 taken as a 15 minute LAeq measured at 1m from the façade of the nearest sound sensitive premises. Measurements shall be made in accordance with the methodology of BS4142: 2014 Methods for rating and assessing industrial and commercial sound and/or its subsequent amendments. Where access to the nearest sound sensitive

property is not possible, measurements shall be undertaken at an appropriate location and corrected to establish the noise levels at the nearest sound sensitive property.

All external doors and windows must be kept closed, other than for access and egress, in all rooms when events involving amplified music or speech are taking place. Acoustically-treated ventilation or air conditioning may be required in warm weather.

Prominent, clear notices shall be displayed at all exits requesting customers to respect the needs of local residents and leave the premises and the area quietly.

Reason: To achieve the Licensing objective of

- Preventing public nuisance

Should you require any further advice, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours sincerely

Matt Holford  
Senior Environmental Health Officer



**Notification to Licensing Authority of Representation  
under Licensing Act 2003**



1. Name of Responsible Authority making representation:
  - a. Your name: **Malcolm Turner**  
[Head of Legal Services, , for and on behalf of the Chief Constable]
  - b. Your address: **Force Licensing – County Team  
Prevention Hub**  
Nottinghamshire Police  
Mansfield Police Station  
Great Central Road  
Mansfield  
Nottinghamshire  
NG18 2HQ
  - c. Your phone number: **0115 8445073**
  - d. Your e-mail address: **county.licensing@notts.police.uk**
2. Please identify the application you wish to make a representation about.
  - a. Name and address of application premises:  
  
C and B Brew Co  
Unit 4 The Square  
Beeston  
Notts  
NG9 2WJ
  - b. Nature of application: **New Premises Licence**
3. Which of the licensing objectives does your representation relate to? Please delete as appropriate <sup>2</sup>.
  - a. **The Prevention of Crime and Disorder.**

**Details of the representation(s)**

4. Please give details of your representation(s) including details as to why you feel the application would be unlikely to promote the objective(s) you have ticked above and including as much evidence as possible in support of your representation. Please continue on a separate sheet if necessary.

**The Premises is situated within a busy area of Beeston surrounded by other businesses including Arc cinema, supermarkets, food outlets and other licensed premises, with several residential properties in close proximity.**

**The premise shave proposed later than expected times for the sale of alcohol, requesting the following:**

**Monday to Wednesday 0900 – 0000**

**Thursday to Saturday 0900 – 0200**

**Sunday 1000 - 0000**

**Police are of the opinion that the premises will add to the issues already associated with the area if the licence is granted. The issues in this area are often alcohol related and they result in higher than average levels of crime, disorder and nuisance. Many of the incidents involve anti-social behaviour from individuals who congregate in public areas, and main shopping areas. Crime levels show the high levels of alcohol-related anti-social behaviour and alcohol confiscations. Such behaviour causes nuisance to other persons using the area and residents can feel intimidated as can members of the public. These incidents are increasing from 2300 on Friday and Saturday evenings. The effects of another premises licensed for the sale of alcohol would create in this area is of great concern to the Police.**

**The police identified alcohol related anti-social behaviour and disorder as being the main issues in this area which is having a negative impact on the quality of life for local residents and shoppers.**

**The police have no alternative other than to raise an outright objection to this application.**

**The police are also of the opinion that by refusing the application the Licensing Authority would satisfy their duty under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998.**

**The police reserve the right to bring further evidence of the Licensing Objectives being undermined to any subsequent panel hearing and to provide live oral evidence to this effect and therefore would respectfully request any hearing is a closed hearing.**

**The Police reserve the right to:**

- Bring further evidence of the Licensing Objectives being undermined to any subsequent panel hearing and to provide live oral evidence to this effect.**

- 5. If you are suggesting that conditions should be attached to any licence granted, please give the wording of the proposed condition(s) and state why you feel they are necessary and proportionate. Please continue a separate sheet if necessary.**

**The police do not feel the information submitted within the operating schedule can alleviate concerns in relation to the additional sale of alcohol within the geographical area at the times requested, and therefore are of the opinions that suitable safeguards would not be in place to prevent crime and disorder from taking place. As such, the police request an outright objection to the grant of this application.**

6. Please indicate any parts of the Licensing Authority's Statement of Policy that you feel may be relevant to your representation <sup>3</sup>.

**Broxtowe Borough Council's Statement of Licensing policy (January 2024 – 2029) states at 2.1 in exercising their functions under the licensing act 2003, licensing authorities must have regard to the licensing objectives as set out in section 4 of the act.**

**Broxtowe Borough Council's Statement of Licensing policy also states at 2.6 the promotion of the licensing objectives is paramount consideration for the authority.**

7. Please indicate any parts of the Guidance issued under S 182 of the licensing Act 2003, which you feel may be relevant to your representation <sup>4</sup>.

**Indication of those relevant parts will be given prior to a Panel Hearing.**

8. As you have made a representation the Application may need to be determined at a hearing of the Licensing Committee or one of its Panels. At this stage would you intend to attend such a hearing<sup>5</sup>? Please circle as appropriate.

**Yes**

No

9. If you intend to attend any hearing that may be held it would be helpful at this stage if you could give an indication as to how long, you think you would need to make your representation(s).

**Not Known**

Signed: **Malcolm Turner** [Legal Services, for and on behalf of the Chief Constable]

Date: 20<sup>th</sup> May 2025

c.c. info@cb-brewco.co.uk

**Contact details for all correspondence associated with this representation:**

**Force Licensing – County Team  
Prevention Hub**

Nottinghamshire Police  
Mansfield Police Station  
Great Central Road,  
Mansfield  
Nottinghamshire,  
NG18 2HQ

**Email: [county.licensing@notts.police.uk](mailto:county.licensing@notts.police.uk)**

Tel National: 0115 9670999

Tel Local: 0115 8445077

Not protectively marked

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**Further Information Requested by Local Authority Responses**

The applicant and all representors were asked the following questions:

**Additional Details Required from Applicant listed below.**

<b>Applicant</b>	<b>Additional Details</b>
C & B Brew Co Ltd	<p>Having considered the controls offered to promote the licensing objectives in the operating schedule, provide specific details about the effect of the licence being granted on the promotion licensing objectives, which are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The prevention of crime and disorder,</li> <li>• Public safety,</li> <li>• Prevention of public nuisance, and</li> <li>• The protection of children from harm</li> </ul> <p>• If the Council is minded to grant the licence, are there any conditions that you wish to propose to support the licensing objectives?</p>

**Additional Details Required from all Representors listed below.**

<b>Representor</b>	<b>Additional Details</b>
All Representors	<p>Having considered the controls offered to promote the licensing objectives in the operating schedule, please can you provide specific details about the effect of the licence being granted on the licensing objectives, which are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The prevention of crime and disorder,</li> <li>• Public safety,</li> <li>• Prevention of public nuisance, and</li> <li>• The protection of children from harm</li> </ul> <p>Please detail any conditions that you would like the Licensing Panel to consider attaching to the license if they are minded to grant it.</p>

To date the Licensing Authority has received one response. This response can be found at **Appendix 3A** – Nottinghamshire Police Bundle

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**EVIDENCE BUNDLE REGARDING THE**

**APPLICATION TO VARY A**

**PREMISE LICENCE AT:**

**C & B BREW CO LTD,**

**THE SQUARE,**

**NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, NG9 2WJ**

**HEARING DATE: 18<sup>TH</sup> JUNE 2025**



## INDEX

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CEA02	Map of surrounding area	39-40
CEA03	List of nearby licensed premises with licensable activity times	41



**Notification to Licensing Authority of Representation  
under Licensing Act 2003**



1. Name of Responsible Authority making representation:
  - a. Your name: **Malcolm Turner**  
[Head of Legal Services, , for and on behalf of the Chief Constable]
  - b. Your address: **Force Licensing – County Team  
Prevention Hub**  
Nottinghamshire Police  
Mansfield Police Station  
Great Central Road  
Mansfield  
Nottinghamshire  
NG18 2HQ
  - c. Your phone number: **0115 8445073**
  - d. Your e-mail address: **county.licensing@notts.police.uk**

2. Please identify the application you wish to make a representation about.

- a. Name and address of application premises:

C and B Brew Co  
Unit 4 The Square  
Beeston  
Notts  
NG9 2WJ

- b. Nature of application: **New Premises Licence**

3. Which of the licensing objectives does your representation relate to? Please delete as appropriate <sup>2</sup>.

- a. **The Prevention of Crime and Disorder.**

**Details of the representation(s)**

4. Please give details of your representation(s) including details as to why you feel the application would be unlikely to promote the objective(s) you have ticked above and including as much evidence as possible in support of your representation. Please continue on a separate sheet if necessary.



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taking place. As such, the police request an outright objection to the grant of this application.

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**Indication of those relevant parts will be given prior to a Panel Hearing.**

8. As you have made a representation the Application may need to be determined at a hearing of the Licensing Committee or one of its Panels. At this stage would you intend to attend such a hearing<sup>5</sup>? Please circle as appropriate.

Yes

No

9. If you intend to attend any hearing that may be held it would be helpful at this stage if you could give an indication as to how long, you think you would need to make your representation(s).

**Not Known**

Signed: **Malcolm Turner** [Legal Services, for and on behalf of the Chief Constable]

Date: 20<sup>th</sup> May 2025

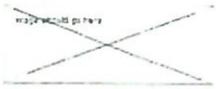
c.c. info@cb-brewco.co.uk

Contact details for all correspondence associated with this representation:

**Force Licensing – County Team  
Prevention Hub**  
Nottinghamshire Police  
Mansfield Police Station  
Great Central Road,  
Mansfield  
Nottinghamshire,  
NG18 2HQ

Email: [county.licensing@notts.police.uk](mailto:county.licensing@notts.police.uk)





For help contact  
Telephone:

\* required information

**Section 1 of 21**

You can save the form at any time and resume it later. You do not need to be logged in when you resume.

System reference  This is the unique reference for this application generated by the system.

Your reference  You can put what you want here to help you track applications if you make lots of them. It is passed to the authority.

Are you an agent acting on behalf of the applicant? Put "no" if you are applying on your own behalf or on behalf of a business you own or work for.

Yes  No

**Applicant Details**

\* First name

\* Family name

\* E-mail

Main telephone number  Include country code.

Other telephone number

Indicate here if you would prefer not to be contacted by telephone

Are you:

Applying as a business or organisation, including as a sole trader

Applying as an individual

A sole trader is a business owned by one person without any special legal structure. Applying as an individual means you are applying so you can be employed, or for some other personal reason, such as following a hobby.

**Applicant Business**

Is your business registered in the UK with Companies House?  Yes  No

Note: completing the Applicant Business section is optional in this form.

Registration number

Business name  If your business is registered, use its registered name.

VAT number   Put "none" if you are not registered for VAT.

Legal status

Continued from previous page...

Your position in the business

Home country

The country where the headquarters of your business is located.

**Registered Address**

Address registered with Companies House.

Building number or name

Street

District

City or town

County or administrative area

Postcode

Country

**Section 2 of 21**

**PREMISES DETAILS**

I/we, as named in section 1, apply for a premises licence under section 17 of the Licensing Act 2003 for the premises described in section 2 below (the premises) and I/we are making this application to you as the relevant licensing authority in accordance with section 12 of the Licensing Act 2003.

**Premises Address**

Are you able to provide a postal address, OS map reference or description of the premises?

Address     OS map reference     Description

**Postal Address Of Premises**

Building number or name

Street

District

City or town

County or administrative area

Postcode

Country

**Further Details**

Telephone number

Non-domestic rateable value of premises (£)

**Section 3 of 21**

**APPLICATION DETAILS**

In what capacity are you applying for the premises licence?

- An individual or individuals
- A limited company / limited liability partnership
- A partnership (other than limited liability)
- An unincorporated association
- Other (for example a statutory corporation)
- A recognised club
- A charity
- The proprietor of an educational establishment
- A health service body
- A person who is registered under part 2 of the Care Standards Act 2000 (c14) in respect of an independent hospital in Wales
- A person who is registered under Chapter 2 of Part 1 of the Health and Social Care Act 2008 in respect of the carrying on of a regulated activity (within the meaning of that Part) in an independent hospital in England
- The chief officer of police of a police force in England and Wales

**Confirm The Following**

- I am carrying on or proposing to carry on a business which involves the use of the premises for licensable activities
- I am making the application pursuant to a statutory function
- I am making the application pursuant to a function discharged by virtue of His Majesty's prerogative

**Section 4 of 21**

**NON INDIVIDUAL APPLICANTS**

Provide name and registered address of applicant in full. Where appropriate give any registered number. In the case of a partnership or other joint venture (other than a body corporate), give the name and address of each party concerned.

**Non Individual Applicant's Name**

Name

**Details**

Registered number (where applicable)

Description of applicant (for example partnership, company, unincorporated association etc)

Continued from previous page...

**Address**

Building number or name

Street

District

City or town

County or administrative area

Postcode

Country

**Contact Details**

E-mail

Telephone number

Other telephone number

\* Date of birth  /  /   
dd mm yyyy

\* Nationality  Documents that demonstrate entitlement to work in the UK

**Section 5 of 21**

**OPERATING SCHEDULE**

When do you want the premises licence to start?  /  /   
dd mm yyyy

If you wish the licence to be valid only for a limited period, when do you want it to end  /  /   
dd mm yyyy

Provide a general description of the premises

For example the type of premises, its general situation and layout and any other information which could be relevant to the licensing objectives. Where your application includes off-supplies of alcohol and you intend to provide a place for consumption of these off- supplies you must include a description of where the place will be and its proximity to the premises.

The building is currently a bare shell that is being converted into a craft ale and gourmet chicken restaurant, situated between a cinema and two pubs/restaurants in a thriving area known as the square, the layout is included in the plans I am submitting with this application, which will consist of a kitchen and bar area along the left side of the building, as well as a toilet area, with a seating area for around seventy diners, with an area around the bar for just drinking with stools and tables, as well as a stage area for live music.

**Continued from previous page...**

If 5,000 or more people are expected to attend the premises at any one time, state the number expected to attend

**Section 6 of 21**

**PROVISION OF PLAYS**

See guidance on regulated entertainment

Will you be providing plays?

Yes

No

**Section 7 of 21**

**PROVISION OF FILMS**

See guidance on regulated entertainment

Will you be providing films?

Yes

No

**Section 8 of 21**

**PROVISION OF INDOOR SPORTING EVENTS**

See guidance on regulated entertainment

Will you be providing indoor sporting events?

Yes

No

**Section 9 of 21**

**PROVISION OF BOXING OR WRESTLING ENTERTAINMENTS**

See guidance on regulated entertainment

Will you be providing boxing or wrestling entertainments?

Yes

No

**Section 10 of 21**

**PROVISION OF LIVE MUSIC**

See guidance on regulated entertainment

Will you be providing live music?

Yes

No

**Standard Days And Timings**

MONDAY

Start

End

Start

End

TUESDAY

Start

End

Start

End

Give timings in 24 hour clock. (e.g., 16:00) and only give details for the days of the week when you intend the premises to be used for the activity.

Continued from previous page...

WEDNESDAY

Start	<input type="text"/>	End	<input type="text"/>
Start	20:00	End	23:00

THURSDAY

Start	<input type="text"/>	End	<input type="text"/>
Start	20:00	End	23:00

FRIDAY

Start	<input type="text"/>	End	<input type="text"/>
Start	20:00	End	23:30

SATURDAY

Start	<input type="text"/>	End	<input type="text"/>
Start	20:00	End	23:30

SUNDAY

Start	<input type="text"/>	End	<input type="text"/>
Start	20:00	End	23:00

Will the performance of live music take place indoors or outdoors or both?

- Indoors       Outdoors       Both

Where taking place in a building or other structure tick as appropriate. Indoors may include a tent.

State type of activity to be authorised, if not already stated, and give relevant further details, for example (but not exclusively) whether or not music will be amplified or unamplified.

Live music to include solo singers with guitars etc, and live bands with full instrument set up, including guitars, drums etc. Music will be amplified through speakers that we control with our own installed speakers. Monthly comedy shows to include several comedians on a typical night.

State any seasonal variations for the performance of live music

For example (but not exclusively) where the activity will occur on additional days during the summer months.

Non-standard timings. Where the premises will be used for the performance of live music at different times from those listed in the column on the left, list below

For example (but not exclusively), where you wish the activity to go on longer on a particular day e.g. Christmas Eve.

None standard days will be new years eve 20.00 to 01.00am

Continued from previous page...

**Section 11 of 21**

**PROVISION OF RECORDED MUSIC**

See guidance on regulated entertainment

Will you be providing recorded music?

Yes  No

**Standard Days And Timings**

MONDAY

Start

End

Start

End

Give timings in 24 hour clock.  
(e.g., 16:00) and only give details for the days  
of the week when you intend the premises  
to be used for the activity.

TUESDAY

Start

End

Start

End

WEDNESDAY

Start

End

Start

End

THURSDAY

Start

End

Start

End

FRIDAY

Start

End

Start

End

SATURDAY

Start

End

Start

End

SUNDAY

Start

End

Start

End

Will the playing of recorded music take place indoors or outdoors or both?

Indoors  Outdoors  Both

Where taking place in a building or other  
structure tick as appropriate. Indoors may  
include a tent.

State type of activity to be authorised, if not already stated, and give relevant further details, for example (but not  
exclusively) whether or not music will be amplified or unamplified.

Music will be played through our speakers at low levels during breaks in live performances, and at times where we have no  
live entertainment on any given night.

Continued from previous page...

State any seasonal variations for playing recorded music

For example (but not exclusively) where the activity will occur on additional days during the summer months.

Non-standard timings. Where the premises will be used for the playing of recorded music at different times from those listed in the column on the left, list below

For example (but not exclusively), where you wish the activity to go on longer on a particular day e.g. Christmas Eve.

New years eve 20.00 to 01.00am

**Section 12 of 21**

**PROVISION OF PERFORMANCES OF DANCE**

[See guidance on regulated entertainment](#)

Will you be providing performances of dance?

Yes  No

**Section 13 of 21**

**PROVISION OF ANYTHING OF A SIMILAR DESCRIPTION TO LIVE MUSIC, RECORDED MUSIC OR PERFORMANCES OF DANCE**

[See guidance on regulated entertainment](#)

Will you be providing anything similar to live music, recorded music or performances of dance?

Yes  No

**Section 14 of 21**

**LATE NIGHT REFRESHMENT**

Will you be providing late night refreshment?

Yes  No

**Standard Days And Timings**

MONDAY

Start

End

Start

End

TUESDAY

Start

End

Start

End

Give timings in 24 hour clock. (e.g., 16:00) and only give details for the days of the week when you intend the premises to be used for the activity.

Continued from previous page...

WEDNESDAY

Start	<input type="text"/>	End	<input type="text"/>
Start	09:00	End	00:00

THURSDAY

Start	<input type="text"/>	End	<input type="text"/>
Start	09:00	End	02:00

FRIDAY

Start	<input type="text"/>	End	<input type="text"/>
Start	09:00	End	02:00

SATURDAY

Start	<input type="text"/>	End	<input type="text"/>
Start	09:00	End	02:00

SUNDAY

Start	<input type="text"/>	End	<input type="text"/>
Start	10:00	End	00:00

Will the provision of late night refreshment take place indoors or outdoors or both?

- Indoors       Outdoors       Both

Where taking place in a building or other structure tick as appropriate. Indoors may include a tent.

State type of activity to be authorised, if not already stated, and give relevant further details, for example (but not exclusively) whether or not music will be amplified or unamplified.

Live music to include solo singers with guitars etc, and live bands with full instrument set up, including guitars, drums etc. Music will be amplified through speakers that we control with our own installed speakers. Monthly comedy shows to include several comedians on a typical night.

State any seasonal variations

For example (but not exclusively) where the activity will occur on additional days during the summer months.

Non-standard timings. Where the premises will be used for the supply of late night refreshments at different times from those listed in the column on the left, list below

For example (but not exclusively), where you wish the activity to go on longer on a particular day e.g. Christmas Eve.

Continued from previous page...

New years eve  
20.00 to 02.00

**Section 15 of 21**

**SUPPLY OF ALCOHOL**

Will you be selling or supplying alcohol?

Yes

No

**Standard Days And Timings**

MONDAY

Start

End

Start

End

TUESDAY

Start

End

Start

End

WEDNESDAY

Start

End

Start

End

THURSDAY

Start

End

Start

End

FRIDAY

Start

End

Start

End

SATURDAY

Start

End

Start

End

SUNDAY

Start

End

Start

End

Give timings in 24 hour clock:  
(e.g., 16:00) and only give details for the days  
of the week when you intend the premises  
to be used for the activity.

Will the sale of alcohol be for consumption:

On the premises

Off the premises

Both

If the sale of alcohol is for consumption on  
the premises select on, if the sale of alcohol  
is for consumption away from the premises  
select off. If the sale of alcohol is for  
consumption on the premises and away  
from the premises select both.

**Continued from previous page...**

State any seasonal variations

For example (but not exclusively) where the activity will occur on additional days during the summer months.

Non-standard timings. Where the premises will be used for the supply of alcohol at different times from those listed in the column on the left, list below

For example (but not exclusively), where you wish the activity to go on longer on a particular day e.g. Christmas Eve.

New years eve  
10.00 to 02.00

State the name and details of the individual whom you wish to specify on the licence as premises supervisor

**Name**

First name

Family name

Date of birth  /  /   
dd mm yyyy

**Enter the contact's address**

Building number or name

Street

District

City or town

County or administrative area

Postcode

Country

Personal Licence number (if known)

Issuing licensing authority (if known)

**PROPOSED DESIGNATED PREMISES SUPERVISOR CONSENT**

How will the consent form of the proposed designated premises supervisor be supplied to the authority?

Continued from previous page...

- Electronically, by the proposed designated premises supervisor
- As an attachment to this application

Reference number for consent form (if known)

If the consent form is already submitted, ask the proposed designated premises supervisor for its 'system reference' or 'your reference'.

**Section 16 of 21**

**ADULT ENTERTAINMENT**

Highlight any adult entertainment or services, activities, or other entertainment or matters ancillary to the use of the premises that may give rise to concern in respect of children

Give information about anything intended to occur at the premises or ancillary to the use of the premises which may give rise to concern in respect of children, regardless of whether you intend children to have access to the premises, for example (but not exclusively) nudity or semi-nudity, films for restricted age groups etc gambling machines etc.

N/A

**Section 17 of 21**

**HOURS PREMISES ARE OPEN TO THE PUBLIC**

**Standard Days And Timings**

MONDAY

Start

End

Start

End

Give timings in 24 hour clock. (e.g., 16:00) and only give details for the days of the week when you intend the premises to be used for the activity.

TUESDAY

Start

End

Start

End

WEDNESDAY

Start

End

Start

End

THURSDAY

Start

End

Start

End

FRIDAY

Start

End

Start

End

Continued from previous page...

SATURDAY

Start 09:00

End 02:00

Start

End

SUNDAY

Start 10:00

End 00:00

Start

End

State any seasonal variations

For example (but not exclusively) where the activity will occur on additional days during the summer months.

Non standard timings. Where you intend to use the premises to be open to the members and guests at different times from those listed in the column on the left, list below

For example (but not exclusively), where you wish the activity to go on longer on a particular day e.g. Christmas Eve.

new years eve  
09.00 to 02.30

**Section 18 of 21**

**LICENSING OBJECTIVES**

Describe the steps you intend to take to promote the four licensing objectives:

a) General – all four licensing objectives (b,c,d,e)

List here steps you will take to promote all four licensing objectives together.

**1. Implement a Staff Training Programme**

All staff will be trained in licensing law, responsible alcohol service, age verification, conflict management, and emergency procedures. This promotes crime prevention, public safety, child protection, and reduces public nuisance by ensuring staff are confident, compliant, and proactive.

**2. Operate a Challenge 25 Policy**

We will strictly enforce age verification to prevent underage sales, with clear signage displayed throughout. This supports the protection of children, while also helping to prevent crime and disorder through compliance.

**3. Install and Maintain CCTV**

High-quality CCTV will be in place throughout the premises, including entry/exit points and high-risk areas. This deters and helps deal with incidents of crime, protects public safety, and ensures accountability — supporting all four licensing objectives.

**4. Control Noise and Customer Dispersal**

*Continued from previous page...*

We will implement a dispersal policy and place clear signage requesting that customers leave quietly. Sound systems will be fitted with noise limiters, and doors/windows will remain closed during music. These measures address public nuisance, crime prevention, and public safety.

5. Limit Access to Children

Children will only be allowed on the premises during appropriate hours and in designated areas. Staff will be vigilant in monitoring children's presence and behaviour, which promotes the protection of children and helps avoid incidents that could lead to public nuisance or safety risks.

6. Regular Risk Assessments and Equipment Maintenance

Fire, health and safety, and operational risk assessments will be carried out regularly, with fire safety and first aid equipment maintained and staff trained in emergency response. This ensures public safety and helps prevent incidents that could escalate into disorder or nuisance.

7. Use of Licensed Security Staff When Necessary

During busy periods, we will employ SIA-licensed door supervisors to monitor entry, manage queues, and handle any incidents. This promotes crime prevention, enhances public safety, and supports child protection by preventing underage entry.

8. Maintain a Refusals and Incident Log

We will record all refusals of alcohol sales and any incidents involving disorder, underage attempts, or nuisance behaviour. This creates transparency and shows proactive management of all four licensing objectives

b) The prevention of crime and disorder

Install CCTV throughout the premises covering entrances, exits, and key areas. Keep recordings for at least 28 days.

Use SIA-licensed door staff during busy periods or events.

Implement a zero-tolerance policy towards drugs and violence, with signage displayed.

Provide staff training on conflict resolution, identifying fake IDs, and dealing with aggressive behaviour.

Keep an incident log for all crime-related events and refusals to serve alcohol.

c) Public safety

Conduct regular fire risk assessments and ensure fire exits are clearly marked and unobstructed.

Maintain all emergency lighting, alarms, and fire-fighting equipment with regular servicing.

Train staff in first aid and emergency evacuation procedures.

Control capacity to prevent overcrowding using clickers or digital counters.

d) The prevention of public nuisance

Control noise levels with limiters on sound systems and by keeping windows/doors closed during music.

Display signage asking patrons to leave quietly and respect neighbours.

Have a dispersal policy to manage customers leaving late at night.

*Continued from previous page...*

Schedule waste collections at reasonable hours and manage bins to avoid smell or litter.

Monitor outdoor areas, including smoking zones, to ensure noise and behaviour are managed.

e) The protection of children from harm

Adopt a Challenge 25 policy and train staff to check ID.

Display clear signage at points of sale about age restrictions.

Refuse alcohol service to intoxicated adults accompanying children.

Restrict children's access to areas where alcohol is the primary activity.

Offer non-alcoholic options and child-friendly areas, if children are permitted on-site.

**Section 19 of 21**

**NOTES ON DEMONSTRATING ENTITLEMENT TO WORK IN THE UK**

*Continued from previous page...*

**Entitlement to work/immigration status for individual applicants and applications from partnerships which are not limited liability partnerships:**

A licence may not be held by an individual or an individual in a partnership who is resident in the UK who:

- does not have the right to live and work in the UK; or
- is subject to a condition preventing him or her from doing work relating to the carrying on of a licensable activity.

Any premises licence issued in respect of an application made on or after 6 April 2017 will become invalid if the holder ceases to be entitled to work in the UK.

Applicants must demonstrate that they have an entitlement to work in the UK and are not subject to a condition preventing them from doing work relating to the carrying on of a licensable activity. They do this in one of two ways: 1) by providing with this application copies or scanned copies of the documents listed below (which do not need to be certified), or 2) by providing their 'share code' to enable the licensing authority to carry out a check using the Home Office online right to work checking service (see below).

**Documents which demonstrate entitlement to work in the UK**

- An expired or current passport showing the holder, or a person named in the passport as the child of the holder, is a British citizen or a citizen of the UK and Colonies having the right of abode in the UK [please see note below about which sections of the passport to copy].
- An expired or current passport or national identity card showing the holder, or a person named in the passport as the child of the holder, is a national of a European Economic Area country or Switzerland.
- A Registration Certificate or document certifying permanent residence issued by the Home Office to a national of a European Economic Area country or Switzerland.
- A Permanent Residence Card issued by the Home Office to the family member of a national of a European Economic Area country or Switzerland.
- A **current** Biometric Immigration Document (Biometric Residence Permit) issued by the Home Office to the holder indicating that the person named is allowed to stay indefinitely in the UK, or has no time limit on their stay in the UK.
- A **current** passport endorsed to show that the holder is exempt from immigration control, is allowed to stay indefinitely in the UK, has the right of abode in the UK, or has no time limit on their stay in the UK.
- A **current** Immigration Status Document issued by the Home Office to the holder with an endorsement indicating that the named person is allowed to stay indefinitely in the UK or has no time limit on their stay in the UK, **when produced in combination with** an official document giving the person's permanent National Insurance number and their name issued by a Government agency or a previous employer.
- A birth or adoption certificate issued in the UK, **when produced in combination with** an official document giving the person's permanent National Insurance number and their name issued by a Government agency or a previous employer.
- A birth or adoption certificate issued in the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man or Ireland **when produced in combination with** an official document giving the person's permanent National Insurance number and their name issued by a Government agency or a previous employer.
- A certificate of registration or naturalisation as a British citizen, **when produced in combination with** an official document giving the person's permanent National Insurance number and their name issued by a Government agency or a previous employer.

*Continued from previous page...*

- A **current** passport endorsed to show that the holder is allowed to stay in the UK and is currently allowed to work and is not subject to a condition preventing the holder from doing work relating to the carrying on of a licensable activity.
- A **current** Biometric Immigration Document (Biometric Residence Permit) issued by the Home Office to the holder which indicates that the named person can currently stay in the UK and is allowed to work relation to the carrying on of a licensable activity.
- A **current** Residence Card issued by the Home Office to a person who is not a national of a European Economic Area state or Switzerland but who is a family member of such a national or who has derivative rights or residence.
- A **current** Immigration Status Document containing a photograph issued by the Home Office to the holder with an endorsement indicating that the named person may stay in the UK, and is allowed to work and is not subject to a condition preventing the holder from doing work relating to the carrying on of a licensable activity **when produced in combination with** an official document giving the person's permanent National Insurance number and their name issued by a Government agency or a previous employer.
- A Certificate of Application, **less than 6 months old**, issued by the Home Office under regulation 18(3) or 20(2) of the Immigration (European Economic Area) Regulations 2016, to a person who is not a national of a European Economic Area state or Switzerland but who is a family member of such a national or who has derivative rights of residence.
- Reasonable evidence that the person has an outstanding application to vary their permission to be in the UK with the Home Office such as the Home Office acknowledgement letter or proof of postage evidence, or reasonable evidence that the person has an appeal or administrative review pending on an immigration decision, such as an appeal or administrative review reference number.
- Reasonable evidence that a person who is not a national of a European Economic Area state or Switzerland but who is a family member of such a national or who has derivative rights of residence in exercising treaty rights in the UK including:-
  - evidence of the applicant's own identity – such as a passport,
  - evidence of their relationship with the European Economic Area family member – e.g. a marriage certificate, civil partnership certificate or birth certificate, and
  - evidence that the European Economic Area national has a right of permanent residence in the UK or is one of the following if they have been in the UK for more than 3 months:
    - (i) working e.g. employment contract, wage slips, letter from the employer,
    - (ii) self-employed e.g. contracts, invoices, or audited accounts with a bank,
    - (iii) studying e.g. letter from the school, college or university and evidence of sufficient funds; or
    - (iv) self-sufficient e.g. bank statements.

Family members of European Economic Area nationals who are studying or financially independent must also provide evidence that the European Economic Area national and any family members hold comprehensive sickness insurance in the UK. This can include a private medical insurance policy, an EHIC card or an S1, S2 or S3 form.

**Original documents must not be sent to licensing authorities.** If the document copied is a passport, a copy of the following pages should be provided:-

- (i) any page containing the holder's personal details including nationality;
- (ii) any page containing the holder's photograph;
- (iii) any page containing the holder's signature;
- (iv) any page containing the date of expiry; and
- (v) any page containing information indicating the holder has permission to enter or remain in the UK and is permitted to work.

*Continued from previous page...*

If the document is not a passport, a copy of the whole document should be provided.

Your right to work will be checked as part of your licensing application and this could involve us checking your immigration status with the Home Office. We may otherwise share information with the Home Office. Your licence application will not be determined until you have complied with this guidance.

#### **Home Office online right to work checking service**

As an alternative to providing a copy of the documents listed above, applicants may demonstrate their right to work by allowing the licensing authority to carry out a check with the Home Office online right to work checking service.

To demonstrate their right to work via the Home Office online right to work checking service, applicants should include in this application their 9-digit share code (provided to them upon accessing the service at <https://www.gov.uk/prove-right-to-work>) which, along with the applicant's date of birth (provided within this application), will allow the licensing authority to carry out the check.

In order to establish the applicant's right to work, the check will need to indicate that the applicant is allowed to work in the United Kingdom and is not subject to a condition preventing them from doing work relating to the carrying on of a licensable activity.

An online check will not be possible in all circumstances because not all applicants will have an immigration status that can be checked online. The Home Office online right to work checking service sets out what information and/or documentation applicants will need in order to access the service. Applicants who are unable to obtain a share code from the service should submit copy documents as set out above.

**Section 20 of 21**

**NOTES ON REGULATED ENTERTAINMENT**

**Continued from previous page...**

In terms of specific **regulated entertainments** please note that:

- **Plays:** no licence is required for performances between 08:00 and 23:00 on any day, provided that the audience does not exceed 500.
- **Films:** no licence is required for 'not-for-profit' film exhibition held in community premises between 08:00 and 23:00 on any day provided that the audience does not exceed 500 and the organiser (a) gets consent to the screening from a person who is responsible for the premises; and (b) ensures that each such screening abides by age classification ratings.
- **Indoor sporting events:** no licence is required for performances between 08:00 and 23:00 on any day, provided that the audience does not exceed 1000.
- **Boxing or Wrestling Entertainment:** no licence is required for a contest, exhibition or display of Greco-Roman wrestling, or freestyle wrestling between 08:00 and 23:00 on any day, provided that the audience does not exceed 1000. Combined fighting sports – defined as a contest, exhibition or display which combines boxing or wrestling with one or more martial arts – are licensable as a boxing or wrestling entertainment rather than an indoor sporting event.
- **Live music:** no licence permission is required for:
  - a performance of unamplified live music between 08:00 and 23:00 on any day, on any premises.
  - a performance of amplified live music between 08:00 and 23:00 on any day on premises authorised to sell alcohol for consumption on those premises, provided that the audience does not exceed 500.
  - a performance of amplified live music between 08:00 and 23:00 on any day, in a workplace that is not licensed to sell alcohol on those premises, provided that the audience does not exceed 500.
  - a performance of amplified live music between 08:00 and 23:00 on any day, in a church hall, village hall, community hall, or other similar community premises, that is not licensed by a premises licence to sell alcohol, provided that (a) the audience does not exceed 500, and (b) the organiser gets consent for the performance from a person who is responsible for the premises.
  - a performance of amplified live music between 08:00 and 23:00 on any day, at the non-residential premises of (i) a local authority, or (ii) a school, or (iii) a hospital, provided that (a) the audience does not exceed 500, and (b) the organiser gets consent for the performance on the relevant premises from: (i) the local authority concerned, or (ii) the school or (iii) the health care provider for the hospital.
- **Recorded Music:** no licence permission is required for:
  - any playing of recorded music between 08:00 and 23:00 on any day on premises authorised to sell alcohol for consumption on those premises, provided that the audience does not exceed 500.
  - any playing of recorded music between 08:00 and 23:00 on any day, in a church hall, village hall, community hall, or other similar community premises, that is not licensed by a premises licence to sell alcohol, provided that (a) the audience does not exceed 500, and (b) the organiser gets consent for the performance from a person who is responsible for the premises.
  - any playing of recorded music between 08:00 and 23:00 on any day, at the non-residential premises of (i) a local authority, or (ii) a school, or (iii) a hospital, provided that (a) the audience does not exceed 500, and (b) the organiser gets consent for the performance on the relevant premises from: (i) the local authority concerned, or (ii) the school proprietor or (iii) the health care provider for the hospital.

Continued from previous page...

- Dance: no licence is required for performances between 08.00 and 23.00 on any day, provided that the audience does not exceed 500. However, a performance which amounts to adult entertainment remains licensable.
- Cross activity exemptions: no licence is required between 08.00 and 23.00 on any day, with no limit on audience size for:
  - o any entertainment taking place on the premises of the local authority where the entertainment is provided by or on behalf of the local authority;
  - o any entertainment taking place on the hospital premises of the health care provider where the entertainment is provided by or on behalf of the health care provider;
  - o any entertainment taking place on the premises of the school where the entertainment is provided by or on behalf of the school proprietor; and
  - o any entertainment (excluding films and a boxing or wrestling entertainment) taking place at a travelling circus, provided that (a) it takes place within a moveable structure that accommodates the audience, and (b) that the travelling circus has not been located on the same site for more than 28 consecutive days.

**Section 21 of 21**

**PAYMENT DETAILS**

This fee must be paid to the authority. If you complete the application online, you must pay it by debit or credit card.

\* Fee amount (£)

190.00

**ATTACHMENTS**

**AUTHORITY POSTAL ADDRESS**

**Address**

Building number or name   
Street   
District   
City or town   
County or administrative area   
Postcode   
Country

**DECLARATION**

This section should be completed by the applicant, unless you answered "Yes" to the question "Are you an agent acting on behalf of the applicant?"

\* Full name   
\* Capacity   
Date (dd/mm/yyyy)

*Continued from previous page...*

Once you're finished you need to do the following:

1. Save this form to your computer by clicking file/save as...
2. Go back to [step 10](#) to upload this file and continue with your application.

Don't forget to make sure you have all your supporting documentation to hand.

**IT IS AN OFFENCE LIABLE TO SUMMARY CONVICTION TO A FINE OF ANY AMOUNT UNDER SECTION 158 OF THE LICENSING ACT 2003, TO MAKE A FALSE STATEMENT IN OR IN CONNECTION WITH THIS APPLICATION**

**IT IS AN OFFENCE UNDER SECTION 24B OF THE IMMIGRATION ACT 1971 FOR A PERSON TO WORK WHEN THEY KNOW, OR HAVE REASONABLE CAUSE TO BELIEVE, THAT THEY ARE DISQUALIFIED FROM DOING SO BY REASON OF THEIR IMMIGRATION STATUS. THOSE WHO EMPLOY AN ADULT WITHOUT LEAVE OR WHO IS SUBJECT TO CONDITIONS AS TO EMPLOYMENT WILL BE LIABLE TO A CIVIL PENALTY UNDER SECTION 15 OF THE IMMIGRATION, ASYLUM AND NATIONALITY ACT 2006 AND PURSUANT TO SECTION 21 OF THE SAME ACT, WILL BE COMMITTING AN OFFENCE WHERE THEY DO SO IN THE KNOWLEDGE, OR WITH REASONABLE CAUSE TO BELIEVE, THAT THE EMPLOYEE IS DISQUALIFIED**



## WITNESS STATEMENT

( Criminal Procedure Rules, r. 16.2; Criminal Justice Act 1967, s. 9 )

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Statement of: Catherine Ansty  
 Age if under 18: (if over 18 insert 'over 18: Over 18 18')  
 Occupation: Senior Licensing Officer

This statement (consisting of four (4) pages each signed by me) is true to the best of my knowledge and belief and I make it knowing that, if it is tendered in evidence, I shall be liable to prosecution if I have wilfully stated anything which I know to be false or do not believe to be true.

Signature: Catherine Ansty Date: 10/06/2025

Tick if witness evidence is visually recorded  (supply witness details on rear)

1. I am the County Senior Licensing Officer for Nottinghamshire Police and I am based at Mansfield Police Station. My role is to monitor licensing applications, incidents occurring in licensed premises, manage the day to day operations of the County Licensing team, and liaise with partner agencies to reduce alcohol related violence and disorder incidents within licensed premises and ensure the licensing objectives are promoted at all times.
2. I make this statement in respect of an application for a premise licence to be granted applied for by Kelly CARTER under C & B Brew Co LTD. Hollie BEECROFT is also listed as a director of C & B Brew Co on Companies House. The application is made in respect of Unit 4 The Square, Beeston, Nottinghamshire, NG9 2WJ with Katie CARTER listed as the proposed Designated Premises Supervisor (DPS).
3. The application was received on 22<sup>nd</sup> April 2025. I read through the application with particular focus on the proposed licensable activities and the information provided within the operating schedule. Despite the applicants offering measures within the operating schedule, I needed to have a greater understanding of any issues currently arising within that geographical area.
4. I used our sanitised incident reporting system, Innkeeper, to view incidents for a 12 month period from May 2024 – May 2025. From this I could see a total of 125 incidents recorded for the beat area covering Beeston Town Centre. I have narrowed down this search to a total of 91 incidents that are in the area surrounding Unit 4 The Square. The incidents provided relate to anti social behaviour and theft of alcohol all



within a similar time to the proposed licensable activities as per the application for C & B Brew Co. I am able to produce this to you as an overview titled CEA01.

5. Nottinghamshire Police are of the opinion that the premises will add to the issues already associated within the area if the licence is granted. The issues in this area are often alcohol related and they result in levels of crime, disorder and nuisance. Such behaviour causes nuisance to other persons using the area and residents can feel intimidated as can members of the public, including children. The effects of another premises licensed for the sale of alcohol would create in this area is of great concern to the Police. The granting of the application would therefore undermine the Prevention of Crime and Disorder licensing objective.

6. I also include a map of the area as CEA02, and a list of licensed premises which are included within Beeston Town Centre as CEA03

7. A craft ale and gourmet chicken restaurant styled premises would not normally cause the police concern. However, the location of this particular premises do. Hence, for the reasons given above, the police have no alternative other than to raise an outright objection to this application.

END



Overview of incidents within Beeston Town Centre - CEAD1

DATE	TIME	DESCRIPTION OF INCD
08/06/2024	01:43	15 PEOPLE FIGHTING INSIDE THE PUB, MIX OF REGULARS AND NEW CUSTOMERS FIGHTING, NO WEAPONS BUT GLASSES ARE FLYING.
17/06/2024	22:17	CALLER REPORTING [REDACTED] HAS GIVEN CALLERS DAUGHTER ALCOHOL IN A "GOODIE BAG" DUE TO AN ONCOMING EVENT. HAS BEEN GIVEN A BAG FULL OF DRINKS, GIN, BEER AND SPIRITS. CALLERS DAUGHTER IS 16 YEARS OLD AND PEOPLE HANDING THEM OUT AND OFFERING THEM TO PEOPLE.
06/06/2024	12:12	BOTTLE OF SMIRNOFF - OFFENDERS TOOK THE BOTTLE INTO CLOTHING, Poured it into a jug and walked off
18/06/2024	22:08	CALLER REPORTS THAT THE SECURITY HAS JUST BEEN ASSAULTED - FEMALE HAS THREW A BOTTLE AT HIS HEAD BLOOD COMING DOWN HIS FACE - CCTV. YOUNG FEMALE HAS BEEN ASKED TO LEAVE BY SECURITY AND HAS REFUSED SO HAS BEEN ESCORTED OUT WHERE SHE HAS TURNED AROUND AND THROWN A GLASS BOTTLE AT SECURITY WHICH HAS CAUSED 2 DEEP CUTS TO HIS SCALP ABH
24/06/2024	01:20	BEEN PUNCHED IN THE FACE BY ELDERLY MALE WHILST AT THE ABOVE TONIGHT - CALLER HAS A SPLIT LIP ABH
05/07/2024	17:24	CALLER REPORTING A GROUP OF 7 MALES TAKING DRUGS IN HIS PUB CAR PARK TAKING COCAINE AND SMOKING CANNABIS -- 5 OF THEM GOT IN A CAR AND DROVE OFF
11/07/2024	00:22	CALLER IS VERY INTOXICATED AND SAID THAT 2 MALES HAVE STARTED ON THEM OUTSIDE THE A/A 45 MINS AGO - WAS THEN SPEAKING WITH THE CALLERS FRIEND WHO SAID THAT THESE MEN WERE TOUCHING HER AROUND HER BACK AND HER WAIST WHERE HER SKIN WAS SHOWING AND WHEN SHE TOLD THEM TO STOP THIS IS WHEN THESE MALES ASSAULTED THEM
01/07/2024	14:00	3X CANS OF JACK DANIELS AT A€2.12 EACH.
06/07/2024	14:50	MAGNUM TONIC WINE A€4.
10/08/2024	20:06	WOMAN REFUSING TO LEAVE THE PREMISES SHE IS BEING RACIST AND TRYING TO ATTACK PEOPLE. RACIALLY AGGRAVATED S4A - 24000476555
13/08/2024	18:51	CALLER IS STAFF AT [REDACTED] THERE IS A MALE IN DRINK, HE IS REFUSING TO LEAVE, THREATENING TO THROW DRINKS OVER THE CALLER AFTER SHE REFUSED TO SERVE HIM ANYMORE
29/08/2024	20:44	2 BOTTLES OF BRANDY AND 2 CARTONS OF PINEAPPLE JUICE. TOTAL OF A€90
07/09/2024	12:11	CALLER REPORTING HAVE A FEMALE INSIDE AL NOW - IS BARRED FROM ENTERING THE PREMISES - NAME IS UNKNOWN - FEMALE HAS BROUGHT HER OWN DRINK IN AND IS SAT DOWN DRINKING IT - HAS BEEN TOLD SHE IS BARRED AND TO LEAVE BUT REFUSING TO LEAVE - NOT BEING VIOLENT AT THE MOMENT
14/09/2024	20:18	CALLER STATES THEY HAVE A DRUNK MAN WHO IS SAYING HE WON'T LEAVE, IF HE LEAVES HE WILL KILL HIMSELF
20/09/2024	19:54	RINGING FROM [REDACTED] BEESTON - REPORTS MALE AGE APPROX 30S IS ON PUB WATCH AND BARRED FROM PUB BUT IS REFUSING TO LEAVE AND GETTING AGGRESSIVE.
23/09/2024	14:00	CALLER REPORTING A CUSTOMER ON PUB WATCH FOR LIFE TIME BAN, KNOWN FOR CARRYING WEAPONS REFUSING TO LEAVE UNTIL POLICE REMOVE HIM - HE IS NOT INTOXICATED CURRENTLY, HAS TAKEN HALF A PINT OFF SOMEONE.

29/09/2024	13:49	CALLER REPORTING MALE IS SHOUTING AND SCREAMING TOWARDS CUSTOMERS, REFUSING TO LEAVE AND IS ALREADY BARRED FROM THE PREMISES.
27/09/2024	22:02	... ALSO REFERS FURTHER TO INCIDENT ... - MALE HAS RETURNED ... CALLER WANTS THE 8 PERSONS FIGHTING IN PUB - HAVE JUST MANAGED TO SEPARATE THEM BUT GLASSES SMASHED ETC - SOME OS AND SOME INSIDE
03/10/2024	18:22	NUISANCE CUSTOMER HAS COME BACK TO THE PUB AND IS CAUSING ISSUES WITH STAFF AND CUSTOMER, BEING VERBALLY AGGRESSIVE - POLICE HAVE HAD TO ARREST HIM PREV. HAS MOVED ON SINCE THE INCIDENT - HE HAS HAD HIS ONLY AND FINAL WARNING REGARDING GOING INTO PUBS, HE ISNT TOO DRUNK, BUT IF HE CARRIES ON DRINKING HE WILL ONLY GET WORSE
05/10/2024	20:47	CALLER REPORTING MALE TRYING TO START FIGHTS AT ALL - STATES MALE IS OUTSIDE ALL AND SECURITY REMARKS THEY ARE FIGHTING NOW. CALLER REMARKS MALE IS GETTING IN HIS FACE. - CALLER IS STAFF, TRYING TO FIGHT WITH OTHER CUSTOMERS.
20/10/2024	23:08	CALLER REPORTING DRUNK MALE BEING AGGRESSIVE AND ABUSIVE TOWARDS CUSTOMERS AND STAFF - HE IS TRYING TO START A FIGHT WITH STAFF. MALE IS THREATENING TO SMASH STAFF FACES IN. MALE HAS REFUSED TO PAY FOR HIS DRINKS. MALE IS WITH A FRIEND WHO IS ALSO BEING ABUSIVE.
18/10/2024	23:06	CALLER REPORTING APPROX 6 PEOPLE FIGHTING INSIDE THE ABOVE. ONE MALE HAS BLOOD ALL OVER HIS HEAD.
21/10/2024	11:45	CALLER REPORTING CUSTOMER " IS WANTED BY THE POLICE AND IS REFUSING TO LEAVE AND BEING ABUSIVE
23/10/2024	22:53	CALLER IS LANDLADY AT ALL REPORTING THAT A MALE HAS RECENTLY BEEN RELEASED FROM PRISON AND HAS COME TO THE PUB AND REFUSING TO LEAVE WEARING BLACK JEANS, BLACK ZIP UP HOODY WITH HOOD UP, HE IS INTOXICATED AND VERY CONFRONTATIONAL. HE IS OUTSIDE.
23/10/2024	18:34	CALLER HAS A FEMALE CUSTOMER WHO HAS BEEN ASKED TO LEAVE IS REFUSING TO LEAVE HAS STOLEN A PIECE OF FURNITURE ( A CHAIR) TODAY AND IS BARRED FROM THE PREMISES - FEMALE NAME ISNT KNOWN, HOOD UP AND SANTA HAT ON, GREY HOODY LEGGING WITH STRIPE ON - SHE HAS BEEN VERBALLY AGGRESIVE AND HAS BENE A NUISANCE
07/10/2024	15:49	THEFT OF ALCOHOL - SPIRITS TO VALUE OF £660
26/10/2024	16:35	CALLER REPORTING A SHOP THEFT AT 1605 TODAY WHERE 2 BOTTLES OF SPIRITS - GIN AT £22.50 AND SMIRNOFF CHERRY AT £18.50. OFFENDERS ARE NOT KNOWN BY NAME. THEY ARE JUVENILES, UNKNOWN IF STOLEN ANYTHING BEFORE. CCTV AVAILABLE. NON THREATENING/VIOLENT.
04/11/2024	23:14	MALE IS OUTSIDE THE PUB- IS BEING ABUSIVE WRG ALL BLACK - SHORT SHAVED HEAD - IC1 APPROX 25YRS - THREATENING TO ASSAULT EVERYONE - MANAGER TRYING TO CALM HIM DOWN - HE DOESNT SEEM THAT DRUNK - NOT SURE WHAT HIS ISSUE IS - CAN HEAR HIM SHOUTING IN BACKGROUND MALE HAS BEEN REMOVED FROM THE PUB AND IS NOW ON HIS WAY BACK HOME. SPOKE TO STAFF, MALE WAS BEING VERBALLY ABUSIVE TO CUSTOMERS
08/11/2024	19:54	CALLER REPORTING CUSTOMER IS FIGHTING OTHER CUSTOMERS AND STAFF. CALLER ASKING FOR AN AMBULANCE AS SOMEONE HAS A BROKEN ANKLE. CALLER HAS LOCKED HIM AND STAFF BEHIND THE BAR, SUSPECT HAS BEEN HORRID TO BAR STAFF, CHUCKING THINGS AROUND EVERYONE TRIED TO CALM HIM DOWN, THEN IP HAS PICKED UP AN INJURY, CANNOT GET A FURTHER ACCOINT FROM IP AS HE IS VERY INTOXICATED. GBH ... ATFRAY ... ABH ... FURTHER ASSAULT.
09/11/2024	21:43	REPORTING MALE IS IN AND OUT OF THE PUB, AND BEEN TRYING TO START FIGHTS WITH PEOPLE HE SHOULDN'T BE IN THE PUB.

		CALLER HAS BEEN ATTACKED - HAPPENED AN HOUR AGO - OFFENDER HAS BEEN EJECTED FROM THE PUB - CALLER DOESNT KNOW IF OFFENDER IS OUTSIDE AT THE MOMENT - BOUNCER TOLD CALLER TO NOT REPORT IT FOR SOME REASON ? THERE IS CCTV
24/12/2024	23:45	SPOKE TO DPS FEMALE EJECTED FROM PUB. DPS MANAGER AND 2 DOOR STAFF EJECTED 5 PEOPLE OUT OF VENUE HER BEING ONE. SHE WAS PULLING HAIR AND THROWING DRINKS OVER PEOPLE
25/12/2024	19:49	PERSONAL DETAILS
27/12/2024	18:18	CALLER REPORTING AGGRESSIVE CUSTOMER INSIDE THE ABOVE - HAS BEEN ASKED TO LEAVE BUT REFUSING
27/12/2024	17:32	CUSTOMER REFUSING TO LEAVE, WHILST CALLER ON THE LINE FEMALE HAS GONE OUTSIDE NOW AND STILL SHOUTING, WAS ABUSIVE TO STAFF PREVIOUSLY SO BEEN BARRED DUE TO PREVIOUS BEHAVIOUR
01/01/2025	17:47	MANAGER REPORTING A GROUP OF 8/9 ADULTS + 6/7 KIDS - WHO ARE PLAYING MUSIC THROUGH PHONES LOUDLY AND ARE GENERALLY OBSTRUCTIVE. ONE OF MALES SQUARED UP TO CALLER WHEN HE ASKED THEM TO TURN MUSIC DOWN. CALLER SAYS ADULTS HAVE BEEN DRINKING FOR A WHILE. ALSO REFERS - CALLER REPORTING A LARGE GROUP OF PEOPLE CAUSING A DISTURBANCE - SHOUTING AND BLASTING MUSIC INSIDE THE PUB - THEY ARE REFUSING TO LEAVE AND HAVE PREVIOUSLY BEEN VIOLENT IN THE PUB - CALLER CONCERNED AND SAYS IT IS LIKELY TO ESCALATE - APPROX 10 ADULTS AND 5 CHILDREN. SPOKE WITH DPS ABOVE GROUP OF TRAVELLERS WHO WENT AROUND A FEW VENUES THAT DAY WITH SPEAKER ON WHEELS BUT NOT IDENTIFYING WHO IT BELONGED TOO.
05/01/2025	02:34	CALLER REPORTING THEY WERE IN THE AL WITH HER PARTNER HER PARTNER WALKED INTO THE TOILET AND WAS FOLLOWED BY ANOTHER MALE WHO STOOD NEXT TO HIM AT THE URINAL AND STARTED COMPLIMENTING PAUL AND LOOKING AT HIS PENIS AND STARTED PLEASURING HIMSELF NEXT TO MALE
08/01/2025	23:35	CALLER REPORTING A FEMALE IN THE BAR WHO IS REFUSING TO LEAVE THE BAR OR GIVE HER DETAILS AND THE BAR IS NOW CLOSED. SHE IS KNOWN TO SUFFER MENTAL HEALTH AND IS ACCUSING HIS COLLEAGUE OF BEING HER FATHER WHICH IS IMPOSSIBLE AS IT WOULD MAKE HIM 5 YEARS OLD AT THE TIME. SHE IS SITTING AT A TABLE INSIDE
09/01/2025	23:25	CALLER IS INSIDE BEESTON SOCIAL AND REPORTS A MALE HAS THREATENED TO STAB EVERYONE IN HERE. DUE TO NOT GETTING HIS WAY AT THE BAR. MALE CURRENTLY SAT DOWN TRYING TO CALM HIMSELF DOWN IN THE CENTRE OF BEESTON SOCIAL BAR. HE IS SAT NEAR THE BOARD GAMES. HREATENING WITH BLADED ARTICLE IN PUBLIC PLACE.
14/01/2025	21:03	CALLER REPORTING KIDS HAVE JUST CHUCKED A BEER BOTTLE AT HIS CAR. NO DAMAGE. 4 YOUNG PEOPLE AGED ABOUT 16. THEY WALKED OUT OF THE STAR INN PUB IN BEHIND HIS CAR AND THEN THREW THE BOTTLE AT THE BACK OF HIS CAR.
18/01/2025	00:41	DISTURBANCE - THERE HAS BEEN PEOPLE ARGUING AND THERE ARE NO DOOR STAFF ON A FRIDAY NIGHT - CAN WE TAG FOR LICENSING
18/01/2025	16:06	CALLER HAS AN AGGRESSIVE CUSTOMER TRYING TO GET INTO THE BACK OF THE PUB - THE FEMALE IS WITH A GROUP OF FEMALES. SHE IS IN THE FACE OF THE STAFF MEMBER.
22/01/2025	13:14	CALLER STATES THEY HAVE A FEMALE THAT IS REFUSING TO LEAVE. SHE IS NOT HEAVILY IN DRINK. SHE HAS A DOG THAT SHE CLAIMS IS AN ASSISTANCE DOG THEY STATE IT IS NOT BUT SHE IS REFUSING TO LEAVE

10/11/2024	18:32	CALLER REPORTING CUSTOMER REFUSING TO LEAVE - NOT BEING VIOLENT - IT IS A BARRED CUSTOMER WITH NO KNOWN NAME
15/11/2024	00:43	CALLER REPORTING A CUSTOMER HAS BEEN PUNCHED BY AN UNKNOWN MALE - HAPPENED 15 MINS AGO. CALLER DOES NOT KNOW WHO THE OFFENDER IS. MALE APPROACHED THE VICTIM AND PUNCHED HIM IN THE FACE. HE HAS A BRUISED JAW AND BLEEDING GUMS
10/10/2024	19:15	THEFT OF ALCOHOL - 7 BOTTLES OF CHAMPAGNE TO VALUE OF £504
16/10/2024	18:47	THEFT OF ALCOHOL - BOTTLE OF VODKA
25/11/2024	19:13	CALLER REPORTING THAT SOMEONE HAS SMASHED THEIR WINDOW AT 1913. CALLER HAS IT ON CCTV. GROUP OF 9-10 YOUTHS.
29/11/2024	17:38	CALLER REPORTING A DRUNKEN MALE BEING VIOLENT IN THE AL. NO WEAPONS BUT TRYING TO GET GLASSES FROM THE BAR AND HIT PEOPLE WITH THEM. MALE IS CURRENTLY OUTSIDE THE PUB TRIED TO HIT THE LANDLADY WITH THE GLASS MALE BEING VERBALLY AGGRESSIVE TO PEOPLE OUTSIDE
30/11/2024	00:12	CALLER REPORTING - LARGE FIGHT AT IN BEESTON HIGH STREET - APPROX 10-15 PEOPLE - NO WEAPONS. 3 SECURITY OFFICERS TRYING TO CALM IT DOWN 0013_30112024 ALSO REFERS - CALLER REPORTING A FIGHT AT THE AL - THREATS OF KNIVES
29/10/2024	21:22	THEFT OF ALCOHOL - 2 BOTTLES OF WINE
26/10/2024	16:05	THEFT OF ALCOHOL - 2 BOTTLES OF SPIRITS GIN AT £22.50 AND SMIRNOFF CHERRY AT £18.50
02/11/2024	16:43	THEFT OF ALCOHOL - SPIRITS TO VALUE OF £1500
30/10/2024	18:44	THEFT OF ALCOHOL - 4 BOTTLES OF SPIRITS TO VALUE OF £180
30/10/2024	18:41	THEFT OF ALCOHOL - SPIRITS TO THE VALUE OF £278
05/11/2024	17:53	THEFT OF ALCOHOL - SPIRITS TO THE VALUE OF £293
09/12/2024	13:36	CALLER REPORTING BROUGHT ALCOHOL IN TO THE PUB, FELL ASLEEP STAFF HAVE ASKED HIM TO MOVE AND IS NOW TRYING TO ASSAULT STAFF BY THROWING PUNCHES. MALE IS ATTEMPTING TO THROW PUNCHES KICKING TABLES. KNOWN LOCAL GUY FELL ASLEEP. WOKE HIM UP AND BECAME VIOLENT. NOW BARRED FROM VENUE.
12/11/2024	23:18	THEFT OF ALCOHOL - 6 BOTTLES OF SPIRITS TO VALUE OF £275
11/11/2024	20:27	THEFT OF ALCOHOL - CASE OF JACK DANIELS TO VALUE OF £240
19/11/2024	23:00	ATTEMPTED THEFT OF ALCOHOL - £265 WORTH OF SPIRITS
11/12/2024	22:48	CUSTOMER BEING AGGRESSIVE AND HAS JUST GRABBED THE MANAGER - CUSTOMER IS NOW BEHIND THE BAR. MALE IS REFUSING TO LEAVE. HE IS DRUNK. MADE A THREAT TO SLIT HIS THROAT. EARLIER THE MALE TOOK SOME GLASSES FROM THE PUB SO THEY REFUSED TO SERVE HIM. MANAGER HAS BEEN ASSAULTED. MALE WENT BEHIND THE BAR. MANAGER TRIED TO STOP HIM. HE PULLED HIM CLOSE, TRIED TO HEADBUTT HIM AND THREATENED TO SLIT HIS THROAT AND BEAT HIM UP. CUSTOMERS ARE NOW FIGHTING.  RACIALLY AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AGAINST ANOTHER CUSTOMER HATE CRIME RISK ASSESSMENT COMPLETED - STANDARD ON OF CLASS A. - DRUNK AND DISORDERLY - COMMON ASSAULT AGAINST BAR STAFF

01/02/2025	02:41	EMAS REPORTING AN ASSAULT - MALE HAS BEEN ASSAULTED - SMACKED SO HARD KNOCK OUT FOR 4 SECONDS, HEADACHE, SHAKING AND NOSE BLEEDING UNKNOWN OFFENDER ABH INCIDENT LOCATION "OUTSIDE" ON 01/02/2025 ABOUT 02:00AM. OFFICER ATTENDED VISIBLE INJURIES TO HIS LEFT FACE. A BLACK SWOLLEN AND GRAZE TO HIS RIGHT ARM. HE STATED THAT HE IS NOT FRIGHTENED AND DID NOT REQUIRE ANY ADDITIONAL SUPPORT FROM THE POLICE.
01/02/2025	19:53	CALLER ADVISES THAT THERE ARE TRAVELLERS AND ADVISES THEY ARE VERY DRUNK. NO THREATS OF VIOLENCE. CALLER ADVISES LAST TIME POLICE CAME WE SAID WE WANTED THEM FOR SOMETHING - 5 MALES AND FEMALES - CALLER HAS NOT ASKED THEM TO LEAVE AS LAST TIME THERE WAS TROUBLE. D+D - 25000064065
08/02/2025	01:11	ADDRESS IS "EMAS PASSING INC TO POLICE. ASSAULT- MALE VICTIM WAS LEFT UNCONSCIOUS ON THE FLOOR AND THERE WAS PEOPLE ON SITE WITNESSING THE ASSAULT- MALE HAS A HEAD INJURY AND A BLEEDING LIP. UNSURE WHETHER SUSPECTS ARE ON SCENE. UNKNOWN WHEN IT HAPPENED. ONTO THE PHONE TO MANAGER. HE SAID THAT NOBODY SEEN THE INCIDENT BUT FROM CCTV THERE WAS A MALE PUNCHED THE OTHER MALE CAUSING HIM TO FALL ONTO THE FLOOR." 1
09/02/2025	00:22	- FIGHTING HAPPENING - BOUNCERS HAVE KICKED OUT MALE BUT HES REFUSING TO LEAVE HE IS IN A MIXED GROUP OF MALE & FEMALES. 6-8 OF THEM AND ANOTHER GROUP CONTAINED INSIDE
08/02/2025	18:34	CALLER HAS A FEMALE IN THE PUB WHO IS REFUSING TO LEAVE. SHE HAS BEEN BANNED FROM THE BAR ON A PREVIOUS OCCASION BUT HAS COME BACK IN WITH A GROUP WHO HAVE BEEN SERVED.
23/02/2025	22:58	CALLER STATES THERE IS A MALE OUT THE BACK OF THE PUB KICKING OFF SAYING HE IS GOING TO GET SOME PEOPLE TO BLOW THE PUB UP. SAID HE HAS JUST COME OUT OF PRISON. IS BEING VERY AGGRESSIVE.
24/02/2025	18:45	MOP REPORTING A FIGHT
18/01/2025	22:50	THEFT OF ALCOHOL - TWO BOTTLES OF AU VODKA TO VALUE OF £90 - ALSO TAKEN OTHER SMALL GROCERY ITEMS WITH TOTAL VALUE OF ALL GOODS TAKEN APPROX £115
17/01/2025	18:35	THEFT OF ALCOHOL - SPIRITS TO VALUE OF £2400
21/03/2025	22:58	THEFT OF ALCOHOL - TWO BOTTLES OF BRANDY AT £248 A BOTTLE, AU VODKA AT £248 - TOTAL VALUE £1189
21/03/2025	20:36	MALE SHOUTING THE SHOP TO STAFF - TELLING HIM TO GET OUTSIDE - CALLER SAYS PROBABLY HAS A KNIFE. IP HAS STATED THAT THE MALE HAS COME INTO THE SHOP BEING EXTREMELY AGGRESSIVE AND HAS MADE VERBAL THREATS CAUSING THE IP IMMEDIATE FEAR OF VIOLENCE. AREA HAS BEEN NO TRACE FOR THE MALE. SECTION 4 PUBLIC ORDER - . SPOKEN TO THE SECURITY AT THE PUB MALE HAS ALREADY LEFT
25/03/2025	20:24	CALLER HAS JUST GOT HOME. THERE IS A FIGHT OUTSIDE OF THE PUB AND PEOPLE ARE BEING PINNED UP AGAINST THE WALL. THERE IS AT LEAST 20 PEOPLE. BOTH MALES AND FEMALES. NO WEAPONS SEEN. TAKEN A CALL FROM SOMEONE ON SCENE - MALE HAS TRIED ASSAULTING CALLER AND HAS PUSHED HIS FRIEND. LANDLADY STATES THERE WAS BEEN A VERBAL ARGUMENT ONLY AND ALL PARTIES HAVE NOW LEFT. COMMON ASSAULT
26/03/2025	13:18	MANAGER REPORTS 3 WOMEN FIGHTING INSIDE. NO WEAPONS. NO SECURITY ON. NOT PHYSICAL YET. DISTURBANCE HEARD. 2 WOMEN STILL IN THE PUB WISH TO MAKE A REPORTS
27/03/2025	20:09	CALLER REPORTING THERE IS A MALE IN THE A/A BEING AGGRESSIVE AND REFUSING TO LEAVE - HAS BEEN THERE OVER AN HOUR - MALE MAKING THREATS TO STAFF SAYING SEE WHAT HAPPENS - BLACK MALE, MID 40S, BLACK BEANIE - MALE IS CURRENTLY OUTSIDE MENS TOILETS IN FRONT OF BAR
28/03/2025	22:52	CALLER REPORTING MALE IS TRYING TO ASSAULT CALLERS DOOR STAFF

07/04/2025	21:48	CALLER REPORTING A MALE KICKING OFF AFTER BEING ASKED TO LEAVE 1119 - MALE REFUSED DETAILS AND HAS ATTENDED THE PREMISES WITH HIS OWN ALCOHOL AND STAFF TOLD HIM HE NEEDS TO BUY A DRINK TO STAY WITHIN THE PREMISES AND HE STARTED BEING VERBAL WITH THEM AND AN ARGUMENT ENSUED. HE WAS IRATE AND AFTER SOME TIME HE LEFT THE PREMISES. CAN BE CLOSED LINKED TO BUT RAISED AS SEPARATE INCIDENT
07/04/2025	22:46	IN RELATION TO INCIDENT - CALLER REPORTING THAT HE WAS ASSAULTED AT THE PUB AND WANTS TO ALSO THE OFFICERS BEHAVIOUR.
15/03/2025	22:31	THEFT OF ALCOHOL - 7 BOTTLES OF COURVOISIER TO VALUE OF £272
21/04/2025	01:38	MALE IN PREMISES - NOT LEAVING - PUSHING STAFF - THEY ARE AT THE REFSTON SOCIAL - STATING HE KEEPS OFFERING EVERYONE OUT TO FIGHT. MALE HAS JUST SPAT IN CALLERS FACE - D&D FOR POLICE ASSAULT. ) HAS HIT : TO THE FACE CAUSING NO VISIBLE INJURY BUT HAS DISCOMFORT. - ASSAULT ON ) AT BAR MANAGER
26/04/2025	20:23	CALLER IS STAFF REPORTING 2 CUSTOMERS BEING AGGRESSIVE TOWARDS DOOR STAFF - THEY HAVE BEEN RUDE TO THE BAR STAFF AND HAVE SAID TO SECURITY "WHAT'S YOUR PROBLEM. DO YOU WANT TO START SOMETHING" - CALLER STATES THINGS ARE GOING TO ESCALATE IF THEY ARE NOT REMOVED AS THE MALES ARE LOOKING FOR TROUBLE
27/04/2025	19:36	CALLER REPORTS THAT KIDS HAVE BEEN THROWING A HEAVY SLEEPING BAG AT CUSTOMERS IN PUB 3 KIDS ALL TOGETHER APPROX AGE 7 10 14 - AT PUB NOW THROWING OTHER THINGS AROUND THE
28/03/2025	23:33	THEFT OF ALCOHOL - TO VALUE OF £113
11/04/2025	18:30	THEFT OF ALCOHOL - GIN TO VALUE OF £353 - ITEMS RECOVERED
16/04/2025	20:36	THEFT FROM SHOP - BEER AND CHOCOLATE TO VALUE OF £220
24/04/2025	16:25	THEFT OF ALCOHOL TO VALUE OF £10
19/04/2025	21:57	THEFT OF ALCOHOL - 6 BOTTLES OF SPIRITS TO VALUE OF £225
02/05/2025	21:30	CALLER ASKING FOR ASSISTANCE IN REMOVING A CUSTOMER WHO IS THREATENING STAFF AND DOORMEN
04/05/2025	09:00	CALLER HAS BEEN THREATENED BY A MALE UNKNOWN - OCCURRED AT THE AL AT 0900 HRS - CALLER HAS NOW LEFT
22/05/2025	19:17	CALLER REPORTING PEOPLE ARE DEALING CANNABIS IN THE PUB, CURRENTLY SAT IN THE BACK GARDEN. MIXTURE OF MALES AND FEMALES AROUND 8 OF THEM ARE WHITE. MAJORITY WEARING DARK COLOURED CLOTHING. BELIEVE SHE IS A CUSTOMER WHO HAS WITNESSED THIS.
26/05/2025	20:58	FEMALE HAS SMASHED A BOTTLE OVER SOMEONES HEAD - THERE ARE 2 PEOPLE FIGHTING NOW - IN THE BEER GARDEN THEN ASSAULTED POLICE OFFICER UPON ARREST
24/05/2025	21:45	CALLER REPORTING A MALE HAS ASSAULTED A BOUNCER AND IS TRYING TO ATTACK OTHERS - NO WEAPONS SEEN OR MENTION OF WEAPONS - MALE IS CURRENTLY OUTSIDE THE PREMISES. THE MALE WAS ASKED TO LEAVE - WHEN THE MALE WAS LEAVING HE TRIED TO LEAVE WITH A GLASS AND WAS STOPPED BY SECURITY - THE MALE THEN ASSAULTED A BOUNCER AND 2 OTHERS - COMMON ASSAULT





**List of nearby Licensed Premises – CEA03**

<b><u>Premises Name</u></b>	<b><u>Address</u></b>	<b><u>Terminal Time for Licensable Activities</u></b>
Jesse Boot	85 High Road, Beeston	Mon – Sun Late night refreshment 0230 Alcohol 0200
Beeston Ex Servicemans Club	75 Station Road	Reg Entertainment Mon – Weds 1100 – 0000 Thurs – Sun 1100 – 0100  Sale and supply of alcohol Mon – Weds 1100 - 0000 Thurs – Sat 0800 - 0300 Sunday 0800 - 0100
Malt Shovel	1 Union Street	Reg Entertainment, Late night refreshment & Alcohol Mon – Thurs 1000 - 0000 Fri – Sat 1000 - 0100 Sunday 1100 - 0000
Pottle of Blues	Unit 2 Stoney Street	Alcohol Mon – Sat 1200 - 2300 Sunday 1200 - 2200
Beeston Social	Units 2 & 3 Beeston Square	Reg Ent & Alcohol Mon – Sun 0800 - 0200
Tesco	1 Station Road	Alcohol Mon – Sun 0000 - 2400
Sainsburys	Albion Street	Alcohol Mon – Sun 0000 - 2400
Ratna Retails	86 High Road	Alcohol Mon - Sun 0000 - 2359
Arc Cinema	Station Road / Styring Street	Alcohol, Reg Ent Mon – Sun 1000 - 0100
Last Post	Foster Avenue	Alcohol & Reg Ent Sun – Thurs 0900- 0030 Fri – Sat 0900 - 0100



## 2. The licensing objectives

### Crime and disorder

- 2.1 Licensing authorities should look to the police as the main source of advice on crime and disorder. They should also seek to involve the local Community Safety Partnership (CSP).
- 2.2 In the exercise of their functions, licensing authorities should seek to co-operate with the Security Industry Authority (“SIA”) as far as possible and consider adding relevant conditions to licences where appropriate. The SIA also plays an important role in preventing crime and disorder by ensuring that door supervisors are properly licensed and, in partnership with police and other agencies, that security companies are not being used as fronts for serious and organised criminal activity. This may include making specific enquiries or visiting premises through intelligence led operations in conjunction with the police, local authorities and other partner agencies. Similarly, the provision of requirements for door supervision may be appropriate to ensure that people who are drunk, drug dealers or people carrying firearms do not enter the premises and ensuring that the police are kept informed.
- 2.3 Conditions should be targeted on deterrence and preventing crime and disorder including the prevention of illegal working in licensed premises (see paragraph 10.10). For example, where there is good reason to suppose that disorder may take place, the presence of closed-circuit television (CCTV) cameras both inside and immediately outside the premises can actively deter disorder, nuisance, anti-social behaviour and crime generally. Some licence holders may wish to have cameras on their premises for the prevention of crime directed against the business itself, its staff, or its customers. But any condition may require a broader approach, and it may be appropriate to ensure that the precise location of cameras is set out on plans to ensure that certain areas are properly covered and there is no subsequent dispute over the terms of the condition.
- 2.4 The inclusion of radio links and ring-round phone systems should be considered an appropriate condition for public houses, bars and nightclubs operating in city and town centre leisure areas with a high density of licensed premises. These systems allow managers of licensed premises to communicate instantly with the police and facilitate a rapid response to any disorder which may be endangering the customers and staff on the premises.
- 2.5 Conditions relating to the management competency of designated premises supervisors should not normally be attached to premises licences. It will normally be the responsibility of the premises licence holder as an employer, and not the licensing authority, to ensure that the managers appointed at the premises are competent and appropriately trained. The designated premises supervisor is the key person who will usually be responsible for the day to day management of the premises by the premises licence holder, including the prevention of disorder. A condition of this kind may only be justified as appropriate in rare circumstances where it can be demonstrated that, in the circumstances associated with particular premises, poor management competency could give rise to issues of crime and disorder and public safety.

- 2.6 The prevention of crime includes the prevention of immigration crime including the prevention of illegal working in licensed premises. Licensing authorities should work with Home Office Immigration Enforcement, as well as the police, in respect of these matters. Licence conditions that are considered appropriate for the prevention of illegal working in licensed premises 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. a copy of any document checked as part of a right to work check or a clear copy of the online right to work check) are retained at the licensed premises.
- 2.7 The objective to crime under the Licensing Act 2003 would include taking measures to prevent incidents of spiking which would usually be prosecuted under section 23 and 24 of the Offences Against the Person Act 1861, and section 61 of the Sexual Offences Act 2003. The following examples are within the range of behaviours that would be considered spiking. This list is not exhaustive:
- Putting alcohol into someone's drink without their knowledge or permission
  - Putting prescription or illegal drugs into an alcoholic or non-alcoholic drink without their knowledge or permission
  - Injecting another person with prescription or illegal drugs without their knowledge or permission
  - Putting prescription or illegal drugs into another person's food without their knowledge or permission
  - Putting prescription or illegal drugs into another person's cigarette or vape without their knowledge or permission

## Public safety

- 2.8 Licence holders have a responsibility to ensure the safety of those using their premises, as a part of their duties under the 2003 Act. This concerns the safety of people using the relevant premises rather than public health which is addressed in other legislation. Physical safety includes the prevention of accidents and injuries and other immediate harms that can result from alcohol consumption such as unconsciousness or alcohol poisoning. Conditions relating to public safety may also promote the crime and disorder objective as noted above. There will of course be occasions when a public safety condition could incidentally benefit a person's health more generally, but it should not be the purpose of the condition as this would be outside the licensing authority's powers (be ultra vires) under the 2003 Act. Conditions should not be imposed on a premises licence or club premises certificate which relate to cleanliness or hygiene.
- 2.9 A number of matters should be considered in relation to public safety. These may include:
- Fire safety;
  - Ensuring appropriate access for emergency services such as ambulances;
  - Good communication with local authorities and emergency services, for example communications networks with the police and signing up for local incident alerts (see paragraph 2.4 above);

- Ensuring the presence of trained first aiders on the premises and appropriate first aid kits;
  - Ensuring the safety of people when leaving the premises (for example, through the provision of information on late-night transportation);
  - Ensuring appropriate and frequent waste disposal, particularly of glass bottles;
  - Ensuring appropriate limits on the maximum capacity of the premises (see paragraphs 2.12-2.13, and Chapter 10; and
  - Considering the use of CCTV in and around the premises (as noted in paragraph 2.3 above, this may also assist with promoting the crime and disorder objective).
- 2.10 The measures that are appropriate to promote public safety will vary between premises and the matters listed above may not apply in all cases. As set out in Chapter 8 (8.38-8.46), applicants should consider when making their application which steps it is appropriate to take to promote the public safety objective and demonstrate how they achieve that.
- 2.11 Counter terrorism and public safety
- 2.12 Licensing committees may wish to give due consideration to appropriate counter-terrorism measures and advice when considering licence applications, for example at high profile or large premises or events or where there are factors which may increase attractiveness to attacks, and in particular when in receipt of relevant advice from police counter terrorist staff.
- 2.13 It is particularly relevant to consider conditions around health care provision in this regard. Any additional licensing conditions should be appropriate and proportionate to the venue as noted in para 1.16. We recommend that all licensing authorities pay particular attention to terrorist threats when making specific licence conditions in relation to security or health care provision at appropriate premises and events applying for a licence.
- 2.14 As noted in para 2.8 licensing authorities can recommend conditions where appropriate to do so, such as ensuring appropriate access for emergency services and vehicles such as ambulances; good communication with local authorities and emergency services, for example communications networks with the police and signing up for local incident alerts (see paragraph 2.4); and ensuring the presence of sufficient trained first aiders on the premises and appropriate first aid kits.
- 2.15 However, in some instances, licensing authorities may wish to tailor their approach, depending on the particular nature of the application, and go further when addressing concerns around possible terrorist or other such risks. We have provided an Annex to help inform and support licensing authorities in their decision making with regards to additional licence conditions for premises and events, that may benefit from further security planning and health care provision in the aftermath of a particular type of incident.

## **Ensuring safe departure of those using the premises**

- 2.16 Licence holders should make provision to ensure that premises users safely leave their premises. Measures that may assist include:

- Providing information on the premises of local taxi companies who can provide safe transportation home; and
- Ensuring adequate lighting outside the premises, particularly on paths leading to and from the premises and in car parks.

## Maintenance and repair

2.17 Where there is a requirement in other legislation for premises open to the public or for employers to possess certificates attesting to the safety or satisfactory nature of certain equipment or fixtures on the premises, it would be inappropriate for a licensing condition to require possession of such a certificate. However, it would be permissible to require as a condition of a licence or certificate, if appropriate, checks on this equipment to be conducted at specified intervals and for evidence of these checks to be retained by the premises licence holder or club provided this does not duplicate or gold-plate a requirement in other legislation. Similarly, it would be permissible for licensing authorities, if they receive relevant representations from responsible authorities or any other persons, to attach conditions which require equipment of particular standards to be maintained on the premises. Responsible authorities – such as health and safety authorities – should therefore make their expectations clear in this respect to enable prospective licence holders or clubs to prepare effective operating schedules and club operating schedules.

## Safe capacities

2.18 “Safe capacities” should only be imposed where appropriate for the promotion of public safety or the prevention of disorder on the relevant premises. For example, if a capacity has been imposed through other legislation, it would be inappropriate to reproduce it in a premises licence. Indeed, it would also be wrong to lay down conditions which conflict with other legal requirements. However, if no safe capacity has been imposed through other legislation, a responsible authority may consider it appropriate for a new capacity to be attached to the premises which would apply at any material time when the licensable activities are taking place and make representations to that effect. For example, in certain circumstances, capacity limits may be appropriate in preventing disorder, as overcrowded venues can increase the risks of crowds becoming frustrated and hostile.

2.19 The permitted capacity is a limit on the number of persons who may be on the premises at any time, following a recommendation by the relevant fire and rescue authority under the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005. For any application for a premises licence or club premises certificate for premises without an existing permitted capacity where the applicant wishes to take advantage of the special provisions set out in section 177 of the 2003 Act<sup>1</sup>, the applicant should conduct their own risk assessment as to the appropriate capacity of the premises. They should send their recommendation to the fire and rescue authority which will consider it and decide what the “permitted capacity” of those premises should be.

2.20 Public safety may include the safety of performers appearing at any premises, but does not extend to the prevention of injury from participation in a boxing or wrestling

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<sup>1</sup> S 177 of the 2003 Act now only applies to performances of dance

entertainment.

## Public nuisance

- 2.21 The 2003 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.
- 2.22 Public nuisance is given a statutory meaning in many pieces of legislation. 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.
- 2.23 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 (see chapter 16). 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.
- 2.24 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.
- 2.25 Where applications have given rise to representations, any appropriate conditions should normally focus on the most sensitive periods. 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.

- 2.26 Measures to control light pollution will 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.
- 2.27 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.

## Protection of children from harm

- 2.28 The protection of children from harm includes the protection of children from moral, psychological and physical harm. This includes not only protecting children from the harms associated directly with alcohol consumption but also wider harms such as exposure to strong language and sexual expletives (for example, in the context of exposure to certain films or adult entertainment). Licensing authorities must also consider the need to protect children from sexual exploitation when undertaking licensing functions.
- 2.29 The Government believes that it is completely unacceptable to sell alcohol to children. Conditions relating to the access of children where alcohol is sold and which are appropriate to protect them from harm should be carefully considered. Moreover, conditions restricting the access of children to premises should be strongly considered in circumstances where:
- adult entertainment is provided;
  - a member or members of the current management have been convicted for serving alcohol to minors or with a reputation for allowing underage drinking (other than in the context of the exemption in the 2003 Act relating to 16 and 17 year olds consuming beer, wine and cider when accompanied by an adult during a table meal);
  - it is known that unaccompanied children have been allowed access;
  - there is a known association with drug taking or dealing; or
  - in some cases, the premises are used exclusively or primarily for the sale of alcohol for consumption on the premises.
- 2.30 It is also possible that activities, such as adult entertainment, may take place at certain times on premises but not at other times. For example, premises may operate as a café bar during the day providing meals for families but also provide entertainment with a sexual content after 8.00pm. It is not possible to give an exhaustive list of what amounts to entertainment or services of an adult or sexual nature. Applicants, responsible authorities and licensing authorities will need to consider this point carefully. This would broadly include topless bar staff, striptease, lap-, table- or pole-dancing, performances involving feigned violence or horrific incidents, feigned or actual sexual acts or fetishism,

or entertainment involving strong and offensive language.

- 2.31 Applicants must be clear in their operating schedules about the activities and times at which the events would take place to help determine when it is not appropriate for children to enter the premises. Consideration should also be given to the proximity of premises to schools and youth clubs so that applicants take appropriate steps to ensure that advertising relating to their premises, or relating to events at their premises, is not displayed at a time when children are likely to be near the premises.
- 2.32 Licensing authorities and responsible authorities should expect applicants, when preparing an operating schedule or club operating schedule, to set out the steps to be taken to protect children from harm when on the premises.
- 2.33 Conditions, where they are appropriate, should reflect the licensable activities taking place on the premises. In addition to the mandatory condition regarding age verification, other conditions relating to the protection of children from harm can include:
- restrictions on the hours when children may be present;
  - restrictions or exclusions on the presence of children under certain ages when particular specified activities are taking place;
  - restrictions on the parts of the premises to which children may have access;
  - age restrictions (below 18);
  - restrictions or exclusions when certain activities are taking place;
  - requirements for an accompanying adult (including for example, a combination of requirements which provide that children under a particular age must be accompanied by an adult); and
  - full exclusion of people under 18 from the premises when any licensable activities are taking place.
- 2.34 Please see also Chapter 10 for details about the Licensing Act 2003 (Mandatory Licensing Conditions) Order 2010.
- 2.35 Licensing authorities should give considerable weight to representations about child protection matters. In addition to the responsible authority whose functions relate directly to child protection, the Director of Public Health may also have access to relevant evidence to inform such representations. These representations may include, amongst other things, the use of health data about the harms that alcohol can cause to underage drinkers. Where a responsible authority, or other person, presents evidence to the licensing authority linking specific premises with harms to children (such as ambulance data or emergency department attendances by persons under 18 years old with alcohol-related illnesses or injuries) this evidence should be considered, and the licensing authority should also consider what action is appropriate to ensure this licensing objective is effectively enforced. In relation to applications for the grant of a licence in areas where evidence is presented on high levels of alcohol-related harms in persons aged under 18, it is recommended that the licensing authority considers what conditions may be appropriate to ensure that this objective is promoted effectively.
- 2.36 The 2003 Act provides that, where a premises licence or club premises certificate authorises the exhibition of a film, it must include a condition requiring the admission of children to films to be restricted in accordance with recommendations given either by a body designated under section 4 of the Video Recordings Act 1984 specified in the

licence (the British Board of Film Classification is currently the only body which has been so designated) or by the licensing authority itself. Further details are given in Chapter 10.

- 2.37 Theatres may present a range of diverse activities and entertainment including, for example, variety shows incorporating adult entertainment. It is appropriate in these cases for a licensing authority to consider restricting the admission of children in such circumstances. Entertainments may also be presented at theatres specifically for children. It will be appropriate to consider whether a condition should be attached to a premises licence or club premises certificate which requires the presence of a sufficient number of adult staff on the premises to ensure the wellbeing of the children during any emergency.

### **Offences relating to the sale and supply of alcohol to children**

- 2.38 Licensing authorities are expected to maintain close contact with the police, young offenders' teams and trading standards officers (who can carry out test purchases under section 154 of the 2003 Act) about the extent of unlawful sales and consumption of alcohol by minors and to be involved in the development of any strategies to control or prevent these unlawful activities and to pursue prosecutions. Licensing authorities, alongside the police, are prosecuting authorities for the purposes of these offences, except for the offences under section 147A (persistently selling alcohol to children). Where, as a matter of policy, warnings are given to retailers prior to any decision to prosecute in respect of an offence, it is important that each of the enforcement arms should be aware of the warnings each of them has given.

## Table of relevant offences under the 2003 Act

Section	Offence	Prosecuting Authority
Section 145	Unaccompanied children prohibited from certain premises	Police and/or Licensing Authority
Section 146	Sale of alcohol to children	Police, Licensing Authority and/or Local Weights and Measures Authority
Section 147	Allowing the sale of alcohol to children	Police, Licensing Authority and/or Local Weights and Measures Authority
Section 147A	Persistently selling alcohol to children	Police and/or Local Weights and Measures Authority
Section 149	Purchase of alcohol by or on behalf of children	Police and/or Licensing Authority
Section 150	Consumption of alcohol by children	Police and/or Licensing Authority
Section 151	Delivering alcohol to children	Police and/or Licensing Authority
Section 152	Sending a child to obtain alcohol	Police and/or Licensing Authority
Section 153	Prohibition of unsupervised sales by children	Police and/or Licensing Authority

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# 8. Applications for premises licences

## Relevant licensing authority

- 8.1 Premises licences are issued by the licensing authority in which the premises are situated or, in the case of premises straddling an area boundary, the licensing authority where the greater part of the premises is situated. Where the premises is located equally in two or more areas, the applicant may choose but, in these rare cases, it is important that each of the licensing authorities involved maintain close contact.
- 8.2 Section 13 of the 2003 Act defines the parties holding important roles in the context of applications, inspection, monitoring and reviews of premises licences.

## Authorised persons

- 8.3 The first group –“authorised persons”– are bodies empowered by the 2003 Act to carry out inspection and enforcement roles. The police and immigration officers are not included because they are separately empowered by the 2003 Act to carry out their duties.
- 8.4 For all premises, the authorised persons include:
- officers of the licensing authority;
  - fire inspectors;
  - inspectors with responsibility in the licensing authority’s area for the enforcement of the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974;
  - officers of the local authority exercising environmental health functions
- 8.5 Local authority officers will most commonly have responsibility for the enforcement of health and safety legislation, but the Health and Safety Executive is responsible for certain premises. In relation to vessels, authorised persons also include an inspector or a surveyor of ships appointed under section 256 of the Merchant Shipping Act 1995. These would normally be officers acting on behalf of the Maritime and Coastguard Agency. The Secretary of State may prescribe other authorised persons by means of regulations, but has not currently prescribed any additional bodies. If any are prescribed, details will be made available on the GOV.UK website.
- 8.6 Where an immigration officer has reason to believe that any premises are being used for a licensable activity, the officer may enter the premises with a view to seeing whether an offence under any of the Immigration Acts is being committed in connection with the licensable activity.

## Responsible authorities

- 8.7 The second group –“responsible authorities”– are public bodies that must be fully notified of applications and that are entitled to make representations to the licensing authority in relation to the application for the grant, variation or review of a premises licence. These representations must still be considered ‘relevant’ by the licensing authority and relate to one or more of the licensing objectives. For all premises, responsible authorities include:
- the relevant licensing authority and any other licensing authority in whose area part of

the premises is situated;

- the chief officer of police;
- the local fire and rescue authority;
- the relevant enforcing authority under the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974;
- the local authority with responsibility for environmental health;
- the local planning authority;
- a body that represents those who are responsible for, or interested in, matters relating to the protection of children from harm;
- each local authority's Director of Public Health (DPH) in England<sup>4</sup> and Local Health Boards (in Wales);
- the local weights and measures authority (trading standards); and
- Home Office Immigration Enforcement (on behalf of the Secretary of State).

8.8 The licensing authority should indicate in its statement of licensing policy which body it recognises to be competent to advise it on the protection of children from harm. This may be the local authority social services department, the Local Safeguarding Children Board or another competent body. This is important as applications for premises licences have to be copied to the responsible authorities in order for them to make any representations they think are relevant.

8.9 In relation to a vessel, responsible authorities also include navigation authorities within the meaning of section 221(1) of the Water Resources Act 1991 that have statutory functions in relation to the waters where the vessel is usually moored or berthed, or any waters where it is proposed to be navigated when being used for licensable activities; the Environment Agency; the Canal and River Trust; and the Secretary of State (who in practice acts through the Maritime and Coastguard Agency (MCA)). In practice, the Environment Agency and the Canal and River Trust only have responsibility in relation to vessels on waters for which they are the navigation statutory authority.

8.10 The MCA is the lead responsible authority for public safety, including fire safety, affecting passenger ships (those carrying more than 12 passengers) wherever they operate and small commercial vessels (carrying no more than 12 passengers) which go to sea. The safety regime for passenger ships is enforced under the Merchant Shipping Acts by the MCA which operates certification schemes for these vessels. Fire and rescue authorities, the Health and Safety Executive and local authority health and safety inspectors should normally be able to make "nil" returns in relation to such vessels and rely on the MCA to make any appropriate representations in respect of this licensing objective.

8.11 Merchant Shipping legislation does not, however, apply to permanently moored vessels. So, for example, restaurant ships moored on the Thames Embankment, with permanent shore connections should be considered by the other responsible authorities concerned with public safety, including fire safety. Vessels carrying no more than 12 passengers which do not go to sea are not subject to MCA survey and certification, but may be licensed by the local port or navigation authority.

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<sup>4</sup> This change was made as a result of the commencement of measures in the Health and Social Care Act 2012 which amended the 2003 Act and further provision in the NHS Bodies and Local Authorities (Partnership Arrangements, Care Trusts, Public Health and Local Healthwatch) Regulations 2012.

- 8.12 The Secretary of State may prescribe other responsible authorities by means of regulations. Any such regulations are published on the Government's legislation website: [www.legislation.gov.uk](http://www.legislation.gov.uk).

## Other persons

- 8.13 As well as responsible authorities, any other person can play a role in a number of licensing processes under the 2003 Act. This includes any individual, body or business entitled to make representations to licensing authorities in relation to applications for the grant, variation, minor variation or review of premises licences and club premises certificates, regardless of their geographic proximity to the premises. In addition, these persons may themselves seek a review of a premises licence. Any representations made by these persons must be 'relevant', in that the representation relates to one or more of the licensing objectives. It must also not be considered by the licensing authority to be frivolous or vexatious. In the case of applications for reviews, there is an additional requirement that the grounds for the review should not be considered by the licensing authority to be repetitious. Chapter 9 of this guidance (paragraphs 9.4 to 9.10) provides more detail on the definition of relevant, frivolous and vexatious representations.
- 8.14 While any of these persons may act in their own right, they may also request that a representative makes the representation to the licensing authority on their behalf. A representative may include a legal representative, a friend, a Member of Parliament, a Member of the Welsh Government, or a local ward or parish councillor who can all act in such a capacity.

## Who can apply for a premises licence?

- 8.15 Any person (if an individual aged 18 or over) who is carrying on or who proposes to carry on a business which involves the use of premises (any place including one in the open air) for licensable activities may apply for a premises licence either on a permanent basis or for a time-limited period.
- 8.16 "A person" in this context includes, for example, a business or a partnership. Licensing authorities should not require the nomination of an individual to hold the licence or determine the identity of the most appropriate person to hold the licence.
- 8.17 In considering joint applications (which is likely to be a rare occurrence), it must be stressed that under section 16(1)(a) of the 2003 Act each applicant must be carrying on a business which involves the use of the premises for licensable activities. In the case of public houses, this would be easier for a tenant to demonstrate than for a pub owning company that is not itself carrying on licensable activities. Where licences are to be held by businesses, it is desirable that this should be a single business to avoid any lack of clarity in accountability.
- 8.18 A public house may be owned, or a tenancy held, jointly by a husband and wife, civil partners or other partnerships of a similar nature, and both may be actively involved in carrying on the licensable activities. In these cases, it is entirely possible for the husband and wife or the partners to apply jointly as applicant for the premises licence, even if they are not formally partners in business terms. This is unlikely to lead to the same issues of clouded accountability that could arise where two separate businesses

apply jointly for the licence. If the application is granted, the premises licence would identify the holder as comprising both names and any subsequent applications, for example for a variation of the licence, would need to be made jointly.

- 8.19 A wide range of other individuals and bodies set out in section 16 of the 2003 Act may apply for premises licences. They include, for example, Government Departments, local authorities, hospitals, schools, charities or police forces. In addition to the bodies listed in section 16, the Secretary of State may prescribe by regulations other bodies that may apply and any such regulations are published on the Government's legislation website. There is nothing in the 2003 Act which prevents an application being made for a premises licence at premises where a premises licence is already held.

## **Application forms**

- 8.20 The Provision of Services Regulations 2009 require local authorities to ensure that all procedures relating to access to, or the exercise of, a service activity may be easily completed, at a distance and by electronic means. Electronic application facilities for premises licences may be found either on GOV.UK or the licensing authority's own website. It remains acceptable to make an application in writing.

## **Electronic applications**

- 8.21 Applicants may apply using the licence application forms available on GOV.UK, or will be re-directed from GOV.UK to the licensing authority's own electronic facility if one is available. Applicants may also apply directly to the licensing authority's facility without going through GOV.UK.

## **Electronic applications using forms on gov.uk**

- 8.22 GOV.UK will send a notification to the licensing authority when a completed application form is available for it to download from GOV.UK. This is the day that the application is taken to be 'given' to the licensing authority, even if it is downloaded at a later stage, and the application must be advertised from the day after that day (as for a written application). The licensing authority must acknowledge the application as quickly as possible, specifying the statutory time period and giving details of the appeal procedure.
- 8.23 The period of 28 consecutive days during which the application must be advertised on a notice outside the premises is, effectively, the statutory timescale by which the application must be determined (unless representations are made). This will be published on GOV.UK and must also be published on the licensing authority's own electronic facility if one exists. If no representations are made during this period, the licensing authority must notify the applicant as quickly as possible that the licence has been granted. The licensing authority must send the licence to the applicant as soon as possible after this, but the applicant may start the licensed activity as soon as they have been notified that the application is granted (subject to compliance with the conditions of the licence). The licence may be supplied in electronic or written format as long as the applicant is aware which document constitutes 'the licence'. If representations are made, the guidance in Chapter 9 applies.

## **Requirement to copy application to responsible authorities**

- 8.24 The licensing authority must copy electronic applications, made via GOV.UK or its own facility, to responsible authorities no later than the first working day after the application

is given. However, if an applicant submits any part of their application in writing, the applicant will remain responsible for copying it to responsible authorities.

## **Applications via the local authority electronic application facility**

8.25 Where applications are made on the licensing authority's own electronic facility, the application will be taken to be 'given' when the applicant has submitted a complete application form and paid the fee. The application is given at the point at which it becomes accessible to the authority by means of the facility. The licensing authority must acknowledge the application as quickly as possible, specifying the statutory time period and giving details of the appeal procedure.

## **'Holding' and 'deferring' electronic applications**

8.26 The Government recommends (as for written applications) that electronic applications should not be returned if they contain obvious and minor errors such as typing mistakes, or small errors that can be rectified with information already in the authority's possession. However, if this is not the case and required information is missing or incorrect, the licensing authority may 'hold' the application until the applicant has supplied all the required information. This effectively resets the 28 day period for determining an application and may be done any number of times until the application form is complete. Licensing authorities must ensure that they notify the applicant as quickly as possible of any missing (or incorrect) information, and explain how this will affect the statutory timescale and advertising requirements.

8.27 If an application has been given at the weekend, the notice advertising the application (where applicable) may already be displayed outside the premises by the time that the licensing authority downloads the application. It is therefore recommended that, if a licensing authority holds an application, it should inform the applicant that the original (or if necessary, amended) notice must be displayed until the end of the revised period. The licensing authority should also advise the applicant that they should not advertise the application in a local newspaper until they have received confirmation from the licensing authority that the application includes all the required information. To ensure clarity for applicants, the Government recommends that licensing authorities include similar advice on their electronic application facilities (where these exist) to ensure that applicants do not incur any unnecessary costs.

8.28 If an applicant persistently fails to supply the required information, the licensing authority may refuse the application and the applicant must submit a new application.

8.29 Licensing authorities may also 'defer' electronic applications once if the application is particularly complicated, for example if representations are received and a hearing is required. This allows the licensing authority to extend the statutory time period for the determination of the application by such time as is necessary, including, if required, arranging and holding a hearing. Licensing authorities must ensure that applicants are informed as quickly as possible of a decision to defer, and the reasons for the deferral, before the original 28 days has expired.

## **Written applications**

8.30 A written application for a premises licence must be made in the prescribed form to the relevant licensing authority and be copied to each of the appropriate responsible authorities. For example, it would not be appropriate to send an application for premises

which was not a vessel to the Maritime and Coastguard Agency. The application must be accompanied by:

- the required fee (details of fees may be viewed on the GOV.UK website);
- an operating schedule (see below);
- a plan of the premises in a prescribed form; and
- if the application involves the supply of alcohol, a form of consent from the individual who is to be specified in the licence as the designated premises supervisor (DPS).

8.31 If the application is being made by an individual it should be accompanied by acceptable evidence of entitlement to work in the UK (this includes where the application is submitted electronically), as set out in the application form ([see paragraph 4.9](#))

8.32 If the application is being made in respect of a community premises, it may be accompanied by the form of application to apply the alternative licence condition.

8.33 Guidance on completing premises licence, club premises certificate and minor variation forms can be found on the GOV.UK website. The Licensing Act 2003 (Premises licences and club premises certificates) Regulations 2005 contain provision about the prescribed form of applications, operating schedules and plans and are published on the [legislation.gov.uk](http://legislation.gov.uk) website.

## Plans

8.34 Plans, for written and electronic applications, will not be required to be submitted in any particular scale, but they must be in a format which is “clear and legible in all material respects”, i.e. they must be accessible and provides sufficient detail for the licensing authority to be able to determine the application, including the relative size of any features relevant to the application. There is no requirement for plans to be professionally drawn as long as they clearly show all the prescribed information.

## Beer gardens or other outdoor spaces

8.35 Applicants will want to consider whether they might want to use a garden or other outdoor space as a location from which alcohol will be consumed. The sale of alcohol is to be treated as taking place where the alcohol is appropriated to the contract. In scenarios where drink orders are taken by a member of staff in the garden or outdoor space and the member of staff then collects the drinks from the licensed premises and returns to deliver them to the customer this would be treated as an off-sale and any conditions that relate to off-sales would apply.

8.36 In such cases it will not be necessary to include the garden or other outdoor space on the plan as part of the area covered by the premises licence. However, it will be necessary for the applicant to include the garden or other outdoor space on the plan as part of the area covered by the premises licence if the intention is to provide a service whereby drinks are available for sale and consumption directly from that area (i.e. the provision of on-sales). This would apply in the case of an outdoor bar or a service whereby a member of staff who is in the garden or outdoor space carries with them drinks that are available for sale (without the need for the staff member to return to the licensed premises to collect them).

8.37 If the beer garden or other outdoor area is to be used for the consumption of off-sales only, there is no requirement to show it on the plan of the premises, but the prescribed

application form requires the applicant to provide a description of where the place is and its proximity to the premises.

## Entitlement to work in the UK

- 8.38 Individuals applying for a premises licence for the sale of alcohol or late night refreshment must be entitled to work in the UK. Licensing authorities must be satisfied that an individual who applies for a premises licence is entitled to work in the UK. This includes applications made by more than one individual applicant. An application made by an individual without the entitlement to work in the UK must be rejected. This applies to applications which include the sale of alcohol and the provisions of late night refreshment, but does not include applications which apply to regulated entertainment only. For example, a person applying for a licence for a music venue who does not intend to sell alcohol or late night refreshment is not prohibited from applying for a licence on grounds of immigration status. However, they will commit a criminal offence if they work illegally.
- 8.39 An applicant may demonstrate their right to work either by submitting documentation, or by an online right to work check. The documents which may be relied on in support of an application demonstrating an entitlement to work in the UK are the same as for personal licence applicants see paragraph 4.9. Alternatively, as for personal licences, applicants may demonstrate their right to work digitally by providing their share code and date of birth to enable the licensing authority to carry out a check with the Home Office online right to work checking service (available on GOV.UK: <https://www.gov.uk/view-right-to-work>) – see paragraph 4.10. Where there is sufficient evidence that the applicant is not resident in the UK there is no requirement that the applicant has an entitlement to work in the UK. See paragraphs 4.21 to 4.48 in relation to entitlement to work in the UK for EEA citizens from 1 July 2021.
- 8.40 Where an applicant's permission to work in the UK is time-limited the licensing authority may issue a premises licence for an indefinite period, but the licence will become invalid when the immigration permission expires. The individual's entitlement to work in the UK may be extended or made permanent by the Home Office, and granting the licence for an indefinite period prevents the licensee from having to re-apply for a new licence. In the event that the Home Office cuts short or ends a person's immigration permission (referred to as a curtailment or revocation), any licence issued on or after 6 April 2017 which authorises the sale of alcohol or provision of late night refreshment will automatically lapse. As with personal licences, the licensing authority is under no duty to carry out on going immigration checks to see whether a licence holder's permission to be in the UK has been brought to an end. For further details on entitlement to work see [paragraphs 4.8 to 4.48](#).

## Steps to promote the licensing objectives

- 8.41 In completing an operating schedule, applicants are expected to have regard to the statement of licensing policy for their area. They must also be aware of the expectations of the licensing authority and the responsible authorities as to the steps that are appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives, and to demonstrate knowledge of their local area when describing the steps they propose to take to promote the licensing objectives. Licensing authorities and responsible authorities are expected to

publish information about what is meant by the promotion of the licensing objectives and to ensure that applicants can readily access advice about these matters. However, applicants are also expected to undertake their own enquiries about the area in which the premises are situated to inform the content of the application.

- 8.42 Applicants are, in particular, expected to obtain sufficient information to enable them to demonstrate, when setting out the steps they propose to take to promote the licensing objectives, that they understand:
- the layout of the local area and physical environment including crime and disorder hotspots, proximity to residential premises and proximity to areas where children may congregate;
  - any risk posed to the local area by the applicants' proposed licensable activities; and
  - any local initiatives (for example, local crime reduction initiatives or voluntary schemes including local taxi-marshalling schemes, street pastors and other schemes) which may help to mitigate potential risks.
- 8.43 Applicants are expected to include positive proposals in their application on how they will manage any potential risks. Where specific policies apply in the area (for example, a cumulative impact assessment), applicants are also expected to demonstrate an understanding of how the policy impacts on their application; any measures they will take to mitigate the impact; and why they consider the application should be an exception to the policy.
- 8.44 It is expected that enquiries about the locality will assist applicants when determining the steps that are appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives. For example, premises with close proximity to residential premises should consider what effect this will have on their smoking, noise management and dispersal policies to ensure the promotion of the public nuisance objective. Applicants must consider all factors which may be relevant to the promotion of the licensing objectives, and where there are no known concerns, acknowledge this in their application.
- 8.45 The majority of information which applicants will require should be available in the licensing policy statement in the area. Other publicly available sources which may be of use to applicants include:
- the Crime Mapping website;
  - Neighbourhood Statistics websites;
  - websites or publications by local responsible authorities;
  - websites or publications by local voluntary schemes and initiatives; and
  - on-line mapping tools.
- 8.46 While applicants are not required to seek the views of responsible authorities before formally submitting their application, they may find them to be a useful source of expert advice on local issues that should be taken into consideration when making an application. Licensing authorities may wish to encourage co-operation between applicants, responsible authorities and, where relevant, local residents and businesses before applications are submitted in order to minimise the scope for disputes to arise.
- 8.47 Applicants are expected to provide licensing authorities with sufficient information in this section to determine the extent to which their proposed steps are appropriate to

promote the licensing objectives in the local area. Applications must not be based on providing a set of standard conditions to promote the licensing objectives and applicants are expected to make it clear why the steps they are proposing are appropriate for the premises.

- 8.48 All parties are expected to work together in partnership to ensure that the licensing objectives are promoted collectively. Where there are no disputes, the steps that applicants propose to take to promote the licensing objectives, as set out in the operating schedule, will very often translate directly into conditions that will be attached to premises licences with the minimum of fuss.
- 8.49 For some premises, it is possible that no measures will be appropriate to promote one or more of the licensing objectives, for example, because they are adequately covered by other existing legislation. It is however important that all operating schedules should be precise and clear about the consideration given to the licensing objectives and any measures that are proposed to promote them.

## Variations

### Introduction

- 8.50 Where a premises licence holder wishes to amend the licence, the 2003 Act in most cases permits an application to vary to be made rather than requiring an application for a new premises licence. The process to be followed will depend on the nature of the variation and its potential impact on the licensing objectives. Applications to vary can be made electronically via GOV.UK or by means of the licensing authority's own electronic facility following the procedures set out above.

### Simplified processes

- 8.51 There are simplified processes for making applications, or notifying changes, in the following cases:
- a change of the name or address of someone named in the licence (section 33);
  - an application to vary the licence to specify a new individual as the designated premises supervisor (DPS) (section 37);
  - a request to be removed as the designated premises supervisor (section 41);
  - an application by a licence holder in relation to community premises authorised to sell alcohol to remove the usual mandatory conditions set out in sections 19(2) and 19(3) of the 2003 Act concerning the supervision of alcohol sales by a personal licence holder and the need for a DPS who holds a personal licence (sections 25A and 41D); and
  - an application for minor variation of a premises licence (sections 41A to 41C) or club premises certificate (sections 86A to 86C).
- 8.52 If an application to specify a new DPS or to remove the mandatory conditions concerning the supervision of alcohol sales is made electronically via GOV.UK or the licensing authority's own electronic facility, the authority must notify the police no later than the first working day after the application is given.
- 8.53 Where a simplified process requires the applicant (if they are not also the personal licence holder) to copy the application to the licence holder for information, this will apply regardless of whether the application is made in writing or electronically.

Otherwise the general guidance set out above (paragraphs 8.21 to 8.29) on electronic applications applies.

## **Minor variations process**

- 8.54 Variations to premises licences or club premises certificates that could not impact adversely on the licensing objectives are subject to a simplified 'minor variations' process. Under this process, the applicant is not required to advertise the variation in a newspaper or circular, or copy it to responsible authorities. However, they must display it on a white notice (to distinguish it from the blue notice used for full variations and new applications). The notice must comply with the requirements set out in regulation 26A of the Licensing Act 2003 (Premises licences and club premises certificates) Regulations 2005. In accordance with those regulations, the notice must be displayed for a period of ten working days starting on the working day after the minor variation application was given to the licensing authority.
- 8.55 On receipt of an application for a minor variation, the licensing authority must consider whether the variation could impact adversely on the licensing objectives. It is recommended that decisions on minor variations should be delegated to licensing officers.
- 8.56 In considering the application, the licensing authority must consult relevant responsible authorities (whether the application is made in writing or electronically) if there is any doubt about the impact of the variation on the licensing objectives and they need specialist advice, and take their views into account in reaching a decision. The application is unlikely to be relevant to all responsible authorities.
- 8.57 The licensing authority must also consider any relevant representations received from other persons within the time limit referred to below. As stated earlier in this Guidance, representations are only relevant if they clearly relate to the likely effect of the grant of the variation on the promotion of at least one of the licensing objectives; representations must be confined to the subject matter of the variation. In the case of minor variations, there is no right to a hearing (as for a full variation or new application), but licensing authorities must take any representations into account in arriving at a decision.
- 8.58 Other persons have ten working days from the 'initial day', that is to say, the day after the application is received by the licensing authority, to submit representations. The licensing authority must therefore wait until this period has elapsed before determining the application, but must do so at the latest within 15 working days, beginning on the first working day after the authority received the application, with effect either that the minor variation is granted or the application is refused.
- 8.59 If the licensing authority fails to respond to the applicant within 15 working days (see section 193 of the 2003 Act for the definition of working day), the application will be treated as refused and the authority must return the fee to the applicant forthwith. However, the licensing authority and the applicant may agree instead that the undetermined application should be treated as a new application and that the fee originally submitted will be treated as a fee for the new application.
- 8.60 Where an application is refused and is then re-submitted through the full variation process, the full 28 day notification period will apply from the date the new application is received and applicants should advertise the application and copy it to all responsible authorities (in accordance with the regulations applicable to full variations).

8.61 Minor variations will generally fall into four categories: minor changes to the structure or layout of premises; small adjustments to licensing hours; the removal of out of date, irrelevant or unenforceable conditions or addition of volunteered conditions; and the addition of certain licensable activities. In all cases the overall test is whether the proposed variation could impact adversely on any of the four licensing objectives.

### **Changes to structure/layout**

8.62 Many small variations to layout will have no adverse impact on the licensing objectives. However, changes to layout should be referred to the full variation process if they could potentially have an adverse impact on the promotion of the licensing objectives, for example by:

- increasing the capacity for drinking on the premises;
- affecting access between the public part of the premises and the rest of the premises or the street or public way, for instance, block emergency exits or routes to emergency exits; or
- impeding the effective operation of a noise reduction measure such as an acoustic lobby.

### **Licensable Activities**

8.63 Licensing authorities will also need to consider the combined effect of a series of applications for successive small layout changes (for example, as part of a rolling refurbishment of premises) which in themselves may not be significant, but which cumulatively may impact adversely on the licensing objectives. This emphasises the importance of having an up-to-date copy of the premises plan available.

8.64 An application to remove a licensable activity should normally be approved as a minor variation. Variations to add the sale by retail or supply of alcohol to a licence are excluded from the minor variations process and must be treated as full variations in all cases.

8.65 For other licensable activities, licensing authorities will need to consider each application on a case by case basis and in light of any licence conditions put forward by the applicant.

### **Licensing hours**

8.66 Variations to the following are excluded from the minor variations process and must be treated as full variations in all cases:

- to extend licensing hours for the sale or supply of alcohol for consumption on or off the premises between the hours of 23.00 and 07.00; or
- to increase the amount of time on any day during which alcohol may be sold or supplied for consumption on or off the premises.

8.67 Applications to reduce licensing hours for the sale or supply of alcohol or, in some cases, to move (without increasing) the licensed hours between 07.00 and 23.00 will normally be processed as minor variations.

8.68 Applications to vary the time during which other licensable activities take place should be considered on a case-by-case basis with reference to the likely impact on the licensing objectives.

## Licensing conditions

### a) Imposed conditions

8.69 Licensing authorities cannot impose their own conditions on the licence through the minor variations process. If the licensing officer considers that the proposed variation would impact adversely on the licensing objectives unless conditions are imposed, they should refuse it.

### b) Volunteered conditions

8.70 Applicants may volunteer conditions as part of the minor variation process. These conditions may arise from their own risk assessment of the variation, or from informal discussions with responsible authorities or the licensing authority.

8.71 For instance, there may be circumstances when the licence holder and a responsible authority such as the police or environmental health authority, agree that a new condition should be added to the licence (for example, that a nightclub adds the provision of door staff to its licence). Such a change would not normally impact adversely on the licensing objectives and could be expected to promote them by preventing crime and disorder or public nuisance. In these circumstances, the minor variation process may provide a less costly and onerous means of amending the licence than a review, with no risk to the licensing objectives. However, this route should only be used where the agreed variations are minor and the licence holder and the responsible authority have come to a genuine agreement. The licensing authority should be alive to any attempts to pressure licence or certificate holders into agreeing to new conditions where there is no evidence of a problem at the premises and, if there is any doubt, should discuss this with the relevant parties.

### c) Amending or removing existing conditions

8.72 However, there may be some circumstances when the minor variation process is appropriate. Premises may change over time and the circumstances that originally led to the condition being attached or volunteered may no longer apply. For example, there may be no need for door supervision if a bar has been converted into a restaurant. Equally some embedded conditions may no longer apply.

8.73 Changes in legislation may invalidate certain conditions. Although the conditions do not have to be removed from the licence, licence holders and licensing authorities may agree that this is desirable to clarify the licence holder's legal obligations. There may also be cases where it is appropriate to revise the wording of a condition that is unclear or unenforceable. This would be acceptable as a minor variation as long as the purpose of the condition and its intended effect remain unchanged. Such a change could be expected to promote the licensing objectives by making it easier for the licence holder to understand and comply with the condition and easier for the licensing authority to enforce it.

## Full variations process

8.74 Any other changes to the licence or certificate require an application to vary under sections 34 or 84 of the 2003 Act.

8.75 Licensing authorities may wish to consider whether there is any likely impact on the promotion of the licensing objectives in deciding whether there is a need for an

application to vary in relation to features which are not required to be shown on the plan under section 17 of the 2003 Act, but have nevertheless been included, for example, moveable furniture (altering the position of tables and chairs) or beer gardens (installation of a smoking shelter that will not affect the use of exits or escape routes).

8.76 However, it should be noted that a section 34 application cannot be used to vary a licence so as to:

- extend a time limited licence; vary substantially the premises to which the licence relates;
- transfer the licence from one holder to another; or
- transfer the licence from one premises to another.

8.77 If an applicant wishes to make these types of changes to the premises licence, the applicant should make a new premises licence application under section 17 of the 2003 Act; or, to transfer the licence to another holder, an application under section 42 of the 2003 Act.

## **Relaxation of opening hours for local, national and international occasions**

8.78 It should normally be possible for applicants for premises licences and club premises certificates to anticipate special occasions which occur regularly each year – such as bank holidays and St. George’s or St. Patrick’s Day – and to include appropriate opening hours in their operating schedules. Similarly, temporary event notices should be sufficient to cover other events which take place at premises that do not have a premises licence or club certificate.

8.79 However, exceptional events of local, national or international significance may arise which could not have been anticipated when the application was first made. In these circumstances, the Secretary of State may make a licensing hours order to allow premises to open for specified, generally extended, hours on these special occasions. This avoids the need for large numbers of applications to vary premises licences and club premises certificates. Typical events might include a one-off local festival or a Royal Jubilee.

## **Advertising applications**

8.80 The requirements governing the advertisement of applications for the grant, variation or review of premises licences and club premises certificates are contained in Regulations 25 and 26 of the Licensing Act 2003 (Premises licences and club premises certificates) Regulations 2005 which are published on the Government’s legislation website.

Applicants are required to:

- publish a notice in a local newspaper or, if there is none, in a local newsletter, circular or similar document circulating in the area in which the premises are situated; and
- display a brief summary of the application on an A4 (or larger) size notice, on pale blue paper in a prominent position (or positions) immediately on or outside the premises for at least 28 consecutive days (starting on the day after the day on which the application was given to the relevant licensing authority). The notice must be printed legibly in black ink or typed in black in size 16 font or larger.

- ensure that the above notices contain the name of the applicant, postal addresses of the premises (or if there is no postal address a description of the premises sufficient to enable the location to be identified), relevant licensing authority and the date by which any representations in relation to the application need to be made to the licensing authority. They should also contain a statement of the relevant licensable activities or relevant qualifying club activities that it is proposed will be carried on at the premises, or in the case of an application to vary a premises licence or a club premises certificate the notices shall briefly describe the proposed variation.
- 8.81 It is the responsibility of the applicant for putting the notice up, however licensing authorities should consider where the signs should be placed and advise the applicant where appropriate, to ensure people will see them, in particular if an application is likely to be of interest to the public. As prescribed in regulations, licensing authorities must also place a notice on their website outlining key details of the application as set out in regulations, including:
- the name of the applicant or club;
  - the postal address of the premises or club premises;
  - the postal address and, where applicable, the internet address where the relevant licensing authority's register is kept and where and when the record of the application may be inspected;
  - the date by which representations from responsible authorities or other persons should be received and how these representations should be made; and
  - that it is an offence knowingly or recklessly to make a false statement in connection with an application and the maximum fine for which a person is liable on summary conviction for the offence.
- 8.82 The summary of the application should set out matters such as the proposed licensable activities and the proposed hours of opening and should be clearly displayed for the period during which representations may be made, together with information about where the details of the application may be viewed.
- 8.83 Licensing authorities in Wales should consider encouraging applicants to provide details in the alternative language (Welsh or English) to that of the main advertisement itself where the application may be viewed. Therefore, if an applicant publishes a notice in English they should be encouraged to provide a statement in Welsh as to where the application may be viewed, and vice versa. This would allow the reader of the notice to make enquiries to the licensing authority and find out the nature of the application.
- 8.84 Licensing authorities in Wales are also required to publish key information from licence applications in Welsh on their websites.
- 8.85 In the case of applications for premises licences involving internet or mail order sales, notices should be conspicuously displayed at the place where the alcohol is appropriated to the contract.
- 8.86 A vessel which is not permanently moored or berthed is treated as if it were a premises situated in a place where it is usually moored or berthed. The newspaper advertisement notice for such a vessel would need to be in relation to this place (where it is usually moored or berthed) and there is no provision requiring such advertising in other areas, for instance, if the vessel journeys through other licensing authority areas.

- 8.87 Arrangements should be put in place by the licensing authority for other parties to view a record of the application in the licensing register as described in Schedule 3 to the 2003 Act. Charges made for copies of the register should not exceed the cost of preparing such copies. Licensing authorities may wish to conduct random and unannounced visits to premises to confirm that notices have been clearly displayed and include relevant and accurate information.

## **Applications to change the designated premises supervisors**

- 8.88 Chapter 4 covers designated premises supervisors and applications to vary a premises licence covering sales of alcohol by specifying a new designated premises supervisor. Chapter 4 covers applications by community premises to disapply the usual mandatory conditions in sections 19(2) and 19(3) of the 2003 Act concerning the authorisation of alcohol sales by a personal licence holder and the need for a designated premises supervisor who holds a personal licence.

## **Provisional statements**

- 8.89 Where premises are being or are about to be constructed, extended or otherwise altered for the purpose of being used for one or more licensable activities, investors may be unwilling to commit funds unless they have some assurance that a premises licence covering the desired licensable activities would be granted for the premises when the building work is completed.
- 8.90 The 2003 Act does not define the words “otherwise altered”, but the alteration must relate to the purpose of being used for one or more licensable activities.
- 8.91 Any person falling within section 16 of the 2003 Act can apply for a premises licence before new premises are constructed, extended or changed. This would be possible where clear plans of the proposed structure exist and the applicant is in a position to complete an operating schedule including details of:
- the activities to take place there;
  - the time at which such activities will take place;
  - the proposed hours of opening;
  - where the applicant wishes the licence to have effect for a limited period, that period;
  - the steps to be taken to promote the licensing objectives; and
  - where the sale of alcohol is involved, whether supplies are proposed to be for consumption on or off the premises (or both) and the name of the designated premises supervisor the applicant wishes to specify.
- 8.92 In such cases, the licensing authority would include in the licence the date upon which it would come into effect. A provisional statement will normally only be required when the information described above is not available.
- 8.93 The 2003 Act therefore provides for a person, if an individual aged 18 or over, who has an interest in the premises to apply for a “provisional statement”. This will not be time limited, but the longer the delay before an application for a premises licence is made, the more likely it is that there will be material changes and that the licensing authority will accept representations. “Person” in this context includes a business.
- 8.94 When a hearing is held, the licensing authority must decide whether, if the premises

were constructed or altered in the way proposed in the schedule of works and if a premises licence was sought for those premises, it would consider it appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives to:

- attach conditions to the licence;
- rule out any of the licensable activities applied for;
- refuse to specify the person nominated as premises supervisor; or
- reject the application.

It will then issue the applicant with a provisional statement setting out the details of that decision together with its reasons.

8.95 The licensing authority must copy the provisional statement to each person who made relevant representations, and the chief officer of police for the area in which the premises is situated. The licensing authority should give full and comprehensive reasons for its decision. This is important in anticipation of an appeal by any aggrieved party.

8.96 When a person applies for a premises licence in respect of premises (or part of the premises or premises which are substantially the same) for which a provisional statement has been made, representations by responsible authorities and other persons will be excluded in certain circumstances. These are where:

- the application for a licence is in the same form as the licence described in the provisional statement;
- the work in the schedule of works has been satisfactorily completed;
- given the information provided in the application for a provisional statement, the responsible authority or other person could have made the same, or substantially the same, representations about the application then but failed to do so without reasonable excuse; and
- there has been no material change in the circumstances relating either to the premises or to the area in the proximity of those premises since the provisional statement was made.

8.97 Any decision of the licensing authority on an application for a provisional statement will not relieve an applicant of the need to apply for planning permission, building control approval of the building work, or in some cases both planning permission and building control.

8.98 A provisional statement may not be sought or given for a vessel, a vehicle or a moveable structure (see section 189 of the 2003 Act).

## **Transfers of premises licences**

8.99 The 2003 Act provides for any person who may apply for a premises licence, which includes a business, to apply for a premises licence to be transferred to them. Where the application is made in writing, the applicant must give notice of the application to the chief officer of police in all cases, and the Home Office (Immigration Enforcement) if the licence authorises the sale of alcohol or provision of late night refreshment. Where it is made electronically via GOV.UK or the licensing authority's electronic facility, the licensing authority must notify the police and the Home Office (Immigration Enforcement) no later than the first working day after the application is given. However, the responsibility to notify the DPS remains with the applicant. Otherwise the general

guidance on electronic applications set out in paragraphs 8.21 to 8.29 applies.

- 8.100 In the vast majority of cases, it is expected that a transfer will be a very simple administrative process. Section 43 of the 2003 Act provides a mechanism which allows the transfer to come into immediate interim effect as soon as the licensing authority receives it, until it is formally determined or withdrawn. This is to ensure that there should be no interruption to normal business at the premises. If the police or the Home Office (Immigration Enforcement) raise no objection about the application, the licensing authority must transfer the licence in accordance with the application, amend the licence accordingly and return it to the new holder.
- 8.101 In exceptional circumstances where the chief officer of police believes the transfer may undermine the crime prevention objective, the police may object to the transfer. The Home Office (Immigration Enforcement) may object if it considers that granting the transfer would be prejudicial to the prevention of illegal working in licensed premises. Such objections are expected to be rare and arise because the police or the Home Office (Immigration Enforcement) have evidence that the business or individuals seeking to hold the licence, or businesses or individuals linked to such persons, are involved in crime (or disorder) or employing illegal workers.
- 8.102 Such objections (and therefore such hearings) should only arise in truly exceptional circumstances. If the licensing authority believes that the police or the Home Office (Immigration Enforcement) are using this mechanism to vet transfer applicants routinely and to seek hearings as a fishing expedition to inquire into applicants' backgrounds, it is expected that it would raise the matter immediately with the chief officer of police or the Home Office (Immigration Enforcement).

## **Interim authorities**

- 8.103 The 2003 Act provides special arrangements for the continuation of permissions under a premises licence when the holder of a licence dies suddenly, becomes bankrupt, mentally incapable or ceases to be entitled to work in the UK. In the normal course of events, the licence would lapse in such circumstances. However, there may also be some time before, for example, the deceased person's estate can be dealt with or an administrative receiver appointed. This could have a damaging effect on those with interests in the premises, such as an owner, lessor or employees working at the premises in question; and could bring unnecessary disruption to customers' plans. The 2003 Act therefore provides for the licence to be capable of being reinstated in a discrete period of time in certain circumstances.
- 8.104 These circumstances arise only where a premises licence has lapsed owing to the death, incapacity or insolvency of the holder or where the holder ceases to be entitled to work in the UK. In such circumstances, an "interim authority" notice may be given to the licensing authority within 28 consecutive days beginning the day after the licence lapsed. Where applications are made in writing, the applicant must give notice of the application to the chief officer of police in all cases, and the Home Office (Immigration Enforcement) if the licence authorises the sale of alcohol or provision of late night refreshment. If an application is made electronically via GOV.UK or the licensing authority's electronic facility, the licensing authority must notify the police and the Home Office (Immigration Enforcement) no later than the first working day after the notice is

given.

- 8.105 An interim notice may only be given either by a person with a prescribed interest in the premises as set out in the regulations made under the 2003 Act (which may be viewed on [www.legislation.gov.uk](http://www.legislation.gov.uk), the Government's legislation website); or by a person connected to the former holder of the licence (normally a personal representative of the former holder; or a person with power of attorney; or where someone has become insolvent, that person's insolvency practitioner). The person giving the interim authority notice must be entitled to work in the UK.
- 8.106 The effect of giving the notice is to reinstate the premises licence as if the person giving the notice is the holder of the licence and thereby allow licensable activities to continue to take place pending a formal application for transfer. The maximum period for which an interim authority notice may have effect is three months.
- 8.107 The interim authority notice ceases to have effect unless, by the end of the initial period of 28 consecutive days, a copy of the notice has been given to the chief officer of police and the Home Office (Immigration Enforcement). Within two working days of receiving the copy, and if satisfied that in the exceptional circumstances of the case failure to cancel the interim authority would undermine the crime prevention objective, the police may give a notice to that effect to the licensing authority. Similarly, the Home Office (Immigration Enforcement) may give a notice to the licensing authority if satisfied that the exceptional circumstances of the case are such that failure to cancel the interim authority would undermine the prevention of illegal working in licensed premises. In such circumstances, the licensing authority must hold a hearing to consider the objection notice and cancel the interim authority notice if it decides that it is appropriate to do so for the promotion of the crime prevention objective.
- 8.108 Licensing authorities should be alert to the need to consider the objection quickly. Under section 50 of the 2003 Act, where the premises licence lapses (because of death, incapacity or insolvency of the holder or because the holder is no longer entitled to work in the UK) or by its surrender, but no interim authority notice has effect, a person who may apply for the grant of a premises licence under section 16(1) may apply within 28 consecutive days of the lapse for the transfer of the licence to them with immediate effect pending the determination of the application. This will result in the licence being reinstated from the point at which the transfer application was received by the licensing authority. Where the application is made in writing, the person applying for the transfer must copy their application to the chief officer of police and the Home Office (Immigration Enforcement). If the application is made electronically the licensing authority must copy the application to the police and the Home Office (Immigration Enforcement).

## **Right of freeholders etc to be notified of licensing matters**

- 8.109 A person (which will include a business or company) with a property interest in any premises situated in the licensing authority's area may give notice of their interest to the authority using a prescribed form and on payment of the relevant fee. The application may be made in writing or electronically via GOV.UK or the licensing authority's own facility, in which case the guidance at paragraphs 8.21 to 8.29 applies. Details of fees and forms are available on the GOV.UK website. It is entirely at the discretion of such persons whether they choose to register or not. It is not a legal requirement. Those who

may take advantage of this arrangement include the freeholder or leaseholder, a legal mortgagee in respect of the premises, a person in occupation of the premises or any other person prescribed by the Secretary of State.

- 8.110 The notice will have effect for 12 months but a new notice can be given every year. While the notice has effect, if any change relating to the premises concerned has been made to the licensing register (which the licensing authority has a duty to keep under section 8 of the 2003 Act), the licensing authority must notify the person who registered an interest of the matter to which the change relates. The person will also be notified of their right under section 8 to request a copy of the information contained in any entry in the register. In cases relating to interim authority notices (see above), it is important that such communications are dealt with promptly.

# 9. Determining applications

## General

- 9.1 When a licensing authority receives an application for a new premises licence or an application to vary an existing premises licence, it must determine whether the application has been made in accordance with section 17 of the 2003 Act, and in accordance with regulations made under sections 17(3) to (6), 34, 42, 54 and 55 of the 2003 Act. It must similarly determine applications for the grant of club premises certificates made in accordance with section 71 of the 2003 Act, and in accordance with regulations made under sections 71(4) to (7), 84, 91 and 92 of the 2003 Act. This means that the licensing authority must consider among other things whether the application has been properly advertised in accordance with those regulations.

## Where no representations are made

- 9.2 A hearing is not required where an application has been properly made and no responsible authority or other person has made a relevant representation or where representations are made and subsequently withdrawn. In these cases, the licensing authority must grant the application in the terms sought, subject only to conditions which are consistent with the operating schedule and relevant mandatory conditions under the 2003 Act. This should be undertaken as a simple administrative process by the licensing authority's officials who may replicate some of the proposals contained in the operating schedule to promote the licensing objectives in the form of clear and enforceable licence conditions. Licensing authorities should not hold hearings for uncontested applications, for example in situations where representations have been made and conditions have subsequently been agreed.

## Where representations are made

- 9.3 Where a representation concerning the licensing objectives is made by a responsible authority about a proposed operating schedule and it is relevant (see paragraphs 9.4 to 9.10 below), the licensing authority's discretion will be engaged. It will also be engaged if another person makes relevant representations to the licensing authority, which are also not frivolous or vexatious (see paragraphs 9.4 to 9.10 below). Relevant representations can be made in opposition to, or in support of, an application and can be made by any individual, body or business that has grounds to do so.

## Relevant, vexatious and frivolous representations

- 9.4 A representation is "relevant" if it relates to the likely effect of the grant of the licence on the promotion of at least one of the licensing objectives. For example, a representation from a local businessperson about the commercial damage caused by competition from new licensed premises would not be relevant. On the other hand, a representation by a businessperson that nuisance caused by new premises would deter customers from entering the local area, and the steps proposed by the applicant to prevent that nuisance were inadequate, would be relevant. In other words, representations should relate to the impact of licensable activities carried on from premises on the objectives. For representations in relation to variations to be relevant, they should be confined to

the subject matter of the variation. There is no requirement for a responsible authority or other person to produce a recorded history of problems at premises to support their representations, and in fact this would not be possible for new premises.

- 9.5 It is for the licensing authority to determine whether a representation (other than a representation from a responsible authority) is frivolous or vexatious on the basis of what might ordinarily be considered to be vexatious or frivolous. A representation may be considered to be vexatious if it appears to be intended to cause aggravation or annoyance, whether to a competitor or other person, without reasonable cause or justification. Vexatious circumstances may arise because of disputes between rival businesses and local knowledge will therefore be invaluable in considering such matters. Licensing authorities can consider the main effect of the representation, and whether any inconvenience or expense caused by it could reasonably be considered to be proportionate.
- 9.6 Frivolous representations would be essentially categorised by a lack of seriousness. Frivolous representations would concern issues which, at most, are minor and in relation to which no remedial steps would be warranted or proportionate.
- 9.7 Any person who is aggrieved by a rejection of their representations on either of these grounds may lodge a complaint through the local authority's corporate complaints procedure. A person may also challenge the authority's decision by way of judicial review.
- 9.8 Licensing authorities should not take decisions about whether representations are frivolous, vexatious or relevant to the licensing objectives on the basis of any political judgement. This may be difficult for councillors who receive complaints from residents within their own wards. If consideration is not to be delegated, contrary to the recommendation in this Guidance, an assessment should be prepared by officials for consideration by the sub-committee before any decision is taken that necessitates a hearing. Any councillor who considers that their own interests are such that they are unable to consider the matter independently should disqualify themselves.
- 9.9 It is recommended that, in borderline cases, the benefit of the doubt about any aspect of a representation should be given to the person making that representation. The subsequent hearing would then provide an opportunity for the person or body making the representation to amplify and clarify it.
- 9.10 Licensing authorities should consider providing advice on their websites about how any person can make representations to them.

## **The role of responsible authorities**

- 9.11 Responsible authorities under the 2003 Act are automatically notified of all new applications. While all responsible authorities may make representations regarding applications for licences and club premises certificates and full variation applications, it is the responsibility of each responsible authority to determine when they have appropriate grounds to do so.

9.12 Each responsible authority will be an expert in their respective field, and in some cases it is likely that a particular responsible authority will be the licensing authority's main source of advice in relation to a particular licensing objective. For example, the police have a key role in managing the night-time economy and should have good working relationships with those operating in their local area<sup>5</sup>. The police should usually therefore be the licensing authority's main source of advice on matters relating to the promotion of the crime and disorder licensing objective. However, any responsible authority under the 2003 Act may make representations with regard to any of the licensing objectives if they have evidence to support such representations. Licensing authorities must therefore consider all relevant representations from responsible authorities carefully, even where the reason for a particular responsible authority's interest or expertise in the promotion of a particular objective may not be immediately apparent. However, it remains incumbent on all responsible authorities to ensure that their representations can withstand the scrutiny to which they would be subject at a hearing.

## **Licensing authorities acting as responsible authorities**

- 9.13 Licensing authorities are included in the list of responsible authorities. A similar framework exists in the Gambling Act 2005. The 2003 Act does not require responsible authorities to make representations about applications for the grant of premises licences or to take any other steps in respect of different licensing processes. It is, therefore, for the licensing authority to determine when it considers it appropriate to act in its capacity as a responsible authority; the licensing authority should make this decision in accordance with its duties under section 4 of the 2003 Act.
- 9.14 Licensing authorities are not expected to act as responsible authorities on behalf of other parties (for example, local residents, local councillors or community groups) although there are occasions where the authority may decide to do so. Such parties can make relevant representations to the licensing authority in their own right, and it is reasonable for the licensing authority to expect them to make representations themselves where they are reasonably able to do so. However, if these parties have failed to take action and the licensing authority is aware of relevant grounds to make a representation, it may choose to act in its capacity as responsible authority.
- 9.15 It is also reasonable for licensing authorities to expect that other responsible authorities should intervene where the basis for the intervention falls within the remit of that other responsible authority. For example, the police should make representations where the representations are based on concerns about crime and disorder. Likewise, it is reasonable to expect the local authority exercising environmental health functions to make representations where there are concerns about noise nuisance. Each responsible authority has equal standing under the 2003 Act and may act independently without waiting for representations from any other responsible authority.
- 9.16 The 2003 Act enables licensing authorities to act as responsible authorities as a means of early intervention; they may do so where they consider it appropriate without having

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<sup>5</sup> Police and Crime Commissioners are expected to have a central role working in partnership with local authorities, enforcement bodies and other local partners to decide on what action is needed to tackle alcohol-related crime and disorder in their areas. However, the Chief Officer of Police remains the named responsible authority under the 2003 Act.

to wait for representations from other responsible authorities. For example, the licensing authority may (in a case where it has published a cumulative impact assessment) consider that granting a new licence application will add to the cumulative impact of licensed premises in its area and therefore decide to make representations to that effect, without waiting for any other person to do so.

- 9.17 In cases where a licensing authority is also acting as responsible authority in relation to the same process, it is important to achieve a separation of responsibilities within the authority to ensure procedural fairness and eliminate conflicts of interest. In such cases licensing determinations will be made by the licensing committee or sub committee comprising elected members of the authority (although they are advised by a licensing officer). Therefore, a separation is achieved by allocating distinct functions (i.e. those of licensing authority and responsible authority) to different officials within the authority.
- 9.18 In these cases, licensing authorities should allocate the different responsibilities to different licensing officers or other officers within the local authority to ensure a proper separation of responsibilities. The officer advising the licensing committee (i.e. the authority acting in its capacity as the licensing authority) must be a different person from the officer who is acting for the responsible authority. The officer acting for the responsible authority should not be involved in the licensing decision process and should not discuss the merits of the case with those involved in making the determination by the licensing authority. For example, discussion should not take place between the officer acting as responsible authority and the officer handling the licence application regarding the merits of the case. Communication between these officers in relation to the case should remain professional and consistent with communication with other responsible authorities. Representations, subject to limited exceptions, must be made in writing. It is for the licensing authority to determine how the separate roles are divided to ensure an appropriate separation of responsibilities. This approach may not be appropriate for all licensing authorities and many authorities may already have processes in place to effectively achieve the same outcome.
- 9.19 Smaller licensing authorities, where such a separation of responsibilities is more difficult, may wish to involve officials from outside the licensing department to ensure a separation of responsibilities. However, these officials should still be officials employed by the authority.

## **Health bodies acting as responsible authorities**

- 9.20 Where a local authority's Director of Public Health in England (DPH)<sup>6</sup> or Local Health Board (LHB) (in Wales) exercises its functions as a responsible authority, it should have sufficient knowledge of the licensing policy and health issues to ensure it is able to fulfil those functions. If the authority wishes to make representations, the DPH or LHB will need to decide how best to gather and coordinate evidence from other bodies which exercise health functions in the area, such as emergency departments and ambulance services.
- 9.21 Health bodies may hold information which other responsible authorities do not, but

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<sup>6</sup> This change was made as a result of the commencement of measures in the Health and Social Care Act 2012 which amended the 2003 Act and further provision in the NHS Bodies and Local Authorities (Partnership Arrangements, Care Trusts, Public Health and Local Healthwatch) Regulations 2012.

which would assist a licensing authority in exercising its functions. This information may be used by the health body to make representations in its own right or to support representations by other responsible authorities, such as the police. Such representations can potentially be made on the grounds of all four licensing objectives. Perhaps the most obvious example is where drunkenness leads to accidents and injuries from violence, resulting in attendances at emergency departments and the use of ambulance services. Some of these incidents will be reported to the police, but many will not. Such information will often be relevant to the public safety and crime and disorder objectives.

- 9.22 However, health bodies are encouraged to make representations in respect of any of the four licensing objectives without necessarily seeking views from other responsible authorities where they have appropriate evidence to do so. There is also potential for health bodies to participate in the licensing process in relation to the protection of children from harm. This objective not only concerns the physical safety of children, but also their moral and psychological well being.
- 9.23 Evidence relating to under 18s alcohol-related emergency department attendance, hospital admissions and underage sales of alcohol, could potentially have implications for both the protection of children from harm and the crime and disorder objectives. Health bodies can provide evidence to lead or support representations in relation to this objective. In relation to proxy purchases, data collected by health bodies could be used to inform other responsible authorities, including the police and licensing authorities, about a prevalence of proxy purchasing in a particular area. For example, the police could use this data to tackle instances of 'shoulder tapping' (where under 18s approach adults to buy alcohol on their behalf) and to suggest measures which retailers might be able to take to ensure, as far as possible, that they are not knowingly selling alcohol to an adult who is buying on behalf of a person aged under 18. Although less obvious, health bodies may also have a role to play in the prevention of public nuisance where its effect is prejudicial to health and where they hold relevant data.
- 9.24 DPHs and LHBs will need to consider how to collect anonymised information about incidents that relate to specific premises or premises in a particular area (for example, an area which is the subject of a cumulative impact assessment). Many areas have already developed procedures for local information sharing to tackle violence, which could provide useful evidence to support representations. The College of Emergency Medicine has issued guidelines for information sharing to reduce community violence which recommends that data about assault victims should be collected upon admission to emergency departments, including the date, time and location of the assault – i.e. the name of the pub, club or street where the incident occurred. Sometimes, it may be possible to link ambulance callouts or attendances at emergency departments to irresponsible practices at specific premises, such as serving alcohol to people who are intoxicated or targeting promotions involving unlimited or unspecified quantities of alcohol at particular groups.

## Home Office Immigration Enforcement acting as a responsible authority

- 9.25 The Immigration Act 2016 made the Secretary of State a responsible authority in respect of premises licensed to sell alcohol or late night refreshment with effect from 6 April 2017. In effect this conveys the role of responsible authority to Home Office Immigration Enforcement who exercises the powers on the Secretary of State's behalf. When Immigration Enforcement exercises its powers as a responsible authority it will do so in respect of the prevention of crime and disorder licensing objective because it is concerned with the prevention of illegal working or immigration offences more broadly.

## Disclosure of personal details of persons making representations

- 9.26 Where a notice of a hearing is given to an applicant, the licensing authority is required under the Licensing Act 2003 (Hearings) Regulations 2005 to provide the applicant with copies of the relevant representations that have been made.
- 9.27 In exceptional circumstances, persons making representations to the licensing authority may be reluctant to do so because of fears of intimidation or violence if their personal details, such as name and address, are divulged to the applicant.
- 9.28 Where licensing authorities consider that the person has a genuine and well-founded fear of intimidation and may be deterred from making a representation on this basis, they may wish to consider alternative approaches.
- 9.29 For instance, they could advise the persons to provide the relevant responsible authority with details of how they consider that the licensing objectives are being undermined so that the responsible authority can make representations if appropriate and justified.
- 9.30 The licensing authority may also decide to withhold some or all of the person's personal details from the applicant, giving only minimal details (such as street name or general location within a street). However, withholding such details should only be considered where the circumstances justify such action.

## Hearings

- 9.31 The Licensing Act 2003 (Hearings) Regulations 2005 governing hearings may be found on the [www.legislation.gov.uk](http://www.legislation.gov.uk) website. If the licensing authority decides that representations are relevant, it must hold a hearing to consider them. The need for a hearing can only be avoided with the agreement of the licensing authority, where the applicant and all of the persons who made relevant representations have given notice to the authority that they consider a hearing to be unnecessary. Where this is the case and the authority agrees that a hearing is unnecessary, it must forthwith give notice to the parties that the hearing has been dispensed with. Notwithstanding those regulatory provisions, in cases where the licensing authority believes that a hearing is still necessary, it is recommended that the authority should, as soon as possible, provide the parties with reasons in writing for the need to hold the hearing. In cases where only 'positive' representations are received, without qualifications, the licensing authority should consider whether a hearing is required. To this end, it may wish to notify the persons who made representations and give them the opportunity to withdraw those representations. This would need to be done in sufficient time before the hearing to ensure that parties were not put to unnecessary inconvenience.

- 9.32 Responsible authorities should try to conclude any discussions with the applicant in good time before the hearing. The 2005 Hearings Regulations permit licensing authorities to extend a time limit provided for by those Regulations for a specified period where it considers this to be necessary in the public interest. For example, if the application is amended at the last moment, the licensing committee should consider giving other persons time to address the revised application before the hearing commences. Where the authority has extended a time limit it must forthwith give a notice to the parties involved stating the period of the extension and the reasons for it.
- 9.33 The 2005 Hearings Regulations require that representations must be withdrawn 24 hours before the first day of any hearing. If they are withdrawn after this time, the hearing must proceed and the representations may be withdrawn orally at that hearing. However, where discussions between an applicant and those making representations are taking place and it is likely that all parties are on the point of reaching agreement, the licensing authority may wish to use the power given within the hearings regulations to extend time limits, if it considers this to be in the public interest.
- 9.34 Applicants should be encouraged to contact responsible authorities and others, such as local residents, who may be affected by the application before formulating their applications so that the mediation process may begin before the statutory time limits come into effect after submission of an application. The hearing process must meet the requirements of regulations made under the 2003 Act. Where matters arise which are not covered by the regulations, licensing authorities may make arrangements as they see fit as long as they are lawful.
- 9.35 There is no requirement in the 2003 Act for responsible authorities that have made representations to attend, but it is generally good practice and assists committees in reaching more informed decisions. Where several responsible authorities within a local authority have made representations on an application, a single local authority officer may represent them at the hearing if the responsible authorities and the licensing authority agree. This local authority officer representing other responsible authorities may be a licensing officer, but only if this licensing officer is acting as a responsible authority on behalf of the licensing authority and has had no role in the licensing determination process. This is to ensure that the responsible authorities are represented by an independent officer separate from the licensing determination process.
- 9.36 As noted in paragraphs 9.13 to 9.19 above, where the licensing officer is acting as a responsible authority the relevant steps should be followed to ensure that this individual has no role in the decision making process regarding the licensing determination.
- 9.37 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.
- 9.38 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.

9.39 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 the relevant mandatory conditions and any conditions that are consistent with the operating schedule. Any additional 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.

9.40 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.

9.41 In the context of variations or minor variations, which may involve structural alteration to or change of use of a building, the decision of the licensing authority will not exempt an applicant from the need to apply for building control approval, planning permission or both of these where appropriate.

## **Determining actions that are appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives**

9.42 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.

9.43 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.

9.44 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 any 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. Further advice on determining what is appropriate when imposing conditions on a licence or certificate is provided in Chapter 10. 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.

## **Considering cases where licensing and planning applications are made simultaneously**

- 9.45 Where businesses have indicated, when applying for a licence under the 2003 Act, that they have also applied for planning permission or that they intend to do so, licensing committees and officers should consider discussion with their planning counterparts prior to determination with the aim of agreeing mutually acceptable operating hours and scheme designs.

# 10. Conditions attached to premises licences and club premises certificates

## General

- 10.1 This chapter provides further guidance in relation to conditions attached to premises licences and club premises certificates. General principles on licence conditions are set out in Chapter 1 (see paragraph 1.16).
- 10.2 Conditions include any limitations or restrictions attached to a licence or certificate and essentially are the steps or actions that the holder of the premises licence or the club premises certificate will be required to take or refrain from taking in relation to the carrying on of licensable activities at the premises in question. Failure to comply with any condition attached to a licence or certificate is a criminal offence, which on conviction is punishable by an unlimited fine or up to six months' imprisonment. The courts have made clear that it is particularly important that conditions which are imprecise or difficult for a licence holder to observe should be avoided.
- 10.3 There are three types of condition that may be attached to a licence or certificate: proposed, imposed and mandatory. Each of these categories is described in more detail below.

## Proposed conditions

- 10.4 The conditions that are appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives should emerge initially from the risk assessment carried out by a prospective licence or certificate holder, which they should carry out before making their application for a premises licence or club premises certificate. This would be translated into the steps recorded in the operating schedule or club operating schedule, which must also set out the proposed hours during which licensable activities will be conducted and any other hours during which the premises will be open to the public.
- 10.5 It is not acceptable for licensing authorities to simply replicate the wording from an applicant's operating schedule. A condition should be interpreted in accordance with the applicant's intention and be appropriate and proportionate for the promotion of the licensing objectives.

## Consistency with steps described in operating schedule

- 10.6 The 2003 Act provides that where an operating schedule or club operating schedule has been submitted with an application and there have been no relevant representations made by responsible authorities or any other person, the licence or certificate must be granted subject only to such conditions as are consistent with the schedule accompanying the application and any mandatory conditions required under the 2003 Act.
- 10.7 Consistency means that the effect of the condition should be substantially the same as that intended by the terms of the operating schedule. If conditions are broken, this may lead to a criminal prosecution or an application for a review and it is extremely important therefore that they should be expressed on the licence or certificate in unequivocal and unambiguous terms. The duty imposed by conditions on the licence holder or club must

be clear to the licence holder, club, enforcement officers and the courts.

## **Imposed conditions**

- 10.8 The licensing authority may not impose any conditions unless its discretion has been exercised following receipt of relevant representations and it is satisfied as a result of a hearing (unless all parties agree a hearing is not necessary) that it is appropriate to impose conditions to promote one or more of the four licensing objectives. In order to promote the crime prevention licensing objective conditions may be included that are aimed at preventing illegal working in licensed premises. This provision also applies to minor variations.
- 10.9 It is possible that in some cases no additional conditions will be appropriate to promote the licensing objectives.

## **Proportionality**

- 10.10 The 2003 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 may also wish to consider placing additional conditions on licences to safeguard patrons against spiking, if deemed appropriate and proportionate for a specific venue where there is evidence to justify such action (a definition of spiking can be found in para 2.7). 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.

## **Naming, packing and promotion in retail premises**

- 10.11 The Government acknowledges that the irresponsible naming, packing or promotion of alcoholic drinks may contribute to alcohol related harms. Where there is direct evidence of specific incidents of irresponsible naming, packing or promotion of alcoholic drinks linked to the undermining of one of the licensing objectives, licensing authorities should, in the exercise of their licensing functions (in particular, in relation to an application for the grant, variation or review of a premises licence), consider whether it is appropriate to impose conditions on licences that require the licence holder to comply with the Portman Group's Retailer Alert Bulletins. This condition should be considered on a case by case basis and in the context of the promotion of the licensing objectives.
- 10.12 The Portman Group operates, on behalf of the alcohol industry, a Code of Practice on

the Naming, Packaging and Promotion of Alcoholic Drinks. The Code seeks to ensure that drinks are packaged and promoted in a socially responsible manner and only to those who are 18 years old or older. Complaints about products under the Code are considered by an Independent Complaints Panel and the Panel's decisions are published on the Portman Group's website, in the trade press and in an annual report. If a product's packaging or point-of-sale advertising is found to be in breach of the Code, the Portman Group may issue a Retailer Alert Bulletin to notify retailers of the decision and ask them not to replenish stocks of any such product or to display such point-of-sale material, until there has been compliance with the decision.

## Hours of trading

- 10.13 The Government acknowledges that different licensing strategies may be appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives in different areas. The 2003 Act gives the licensing authority power to make decisions about the hours during which premises can conduct licensable activities as part of the implementation of its licensing policy statement. Licensing authorities are best placed to make decisions about appropriate opening hours in their areas based on their local knowledge and in consultation with responsible authorities. However, licensing authorities must always consider each application and must not impose predetermined licensed opening hours, without giving individual consideration to the merits of each application.
- 10.14 Where there are objections to an application to extend the hours during which licensable activities are to be carried on and the licensing authority determines that this would undermine the licensing objectives, it may reject the application or grant it with appropriate conditions and/or different hours from those requested.
- 10.15 Shops, stores and supermarkets should normally be free to provide sales of alcohol for consumption off the premises at any times when the retail outlet is open for shopping unless there are good reasons, based on the licensing objectives, for restricting those hours.

## The performance of plays

- 10.16 The 2003 Act provides that other than for the purposes of public safety, conditions must not be attached to premises licences or club premises certificates authorising the performance of a play<sup>7</sup> which attempt to censor or modify the content of plays in any way. Any such condition would be ultra vires the 2003 Act.

## Censorship

- 10.17 In general, other than in the context of film classification for film exhibitions, licensing authorities should not use their powers under the 2003 Act to seek to impose conditions which censor the content of any form of regulated entertainment. This is not a proper function of licensing law and cannot be properly related to the licensing objectives. The content of regulated entertainment is a matter which is addressed by existing laws governing indecency and obscenity. Where the concern is about protecting children, their access should be restricted where appropriate. But no other limitation should normally be imposed.

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<sup>7</sup> See chapter 16 for when a performance of a play is licensable.

## Major festivals and carnivals

- 10.18 Licensing authorities should publicise the need for the organisers of major festivals and carnivals to approach them at the earliest opportunity to discuss arrangements for licensing activities falling under the 2003 Act. For some events, the organisers may seek a single premises licence to cover a wide range of activities at varied locations within the premises. This would involve the preparation of a substantial operating schedule, and licensing authorities should offer advice and assistance about its preparation.
- 10.19 For other events, applications for many connected premises licences may be made which in combination will represent a single festival. It is important that licensing authorities should publicise the need for proper co-ordination of such arrangements and will need to ensure that responsible authorities are aware of the connected nature of the individual applications.
- 10.20 Local authorities should bear in mind their ability to seek premises licences from the licensing authority for land or buildings under public ownership within the community in their own name.<sup>8</sup> This could include, for example, village greens, market squares, promenades, community halls, local authority owned art centres and similar public areas where festivals and carnivals might take place.<sup>9</sup> Performers and entertainers would then have no need to obtain a licence or give a temporary event notice themselves to enable them to give performances in these places, although they would need the permission of the local authority to put on the event.

## Fixed prices

- 10.21 Licensing authorities should not attach standardised blanket conditions relating to fixed prices for alcoholic drinks to premises licences or club licences or club premises certificates in an area. This may be unlawful under current law. However, it is important to note that the mandatory conditions made under sections 19A and 73B of the 2003 Act prohibit a number of types of drinks promotions including where they give rise to a significant risk to any one of the four licensing objectives; the mandatory conditions also prohibit the sale of alcohol below the permitted price, as defined in paragraph 10.56.
- 10.22 Where licensing authorities are asked by the police, other responsible authorities or other persons to impose restrictions on promotions in addition to those restricted by the mandatory conditions, they should consider each application on its individual merits, tailoring any conditions carefully to cover only irresponsible promotions in the particular and individual circumstances of any premises where these are appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives. In addition, when considering any relevant representations which demonstrate a clear causal link between sales promotions or price discounting and levels of crime and disorder on or near the premises, it would be appropriate for the licensing authority to consider the imposition of a new condition prohibiting irresponsible sales promotions or the discounting of prices of alcoholic beverages at those premises. However, before pursuing any form of restrictions at all,

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<sup>8</sup> In some circumstances, no licence is required for any entertainment provided by or on behalf of a local authority, see paragraphs 16.15-16.19

<sup>9</sup> The register of public spaces: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/licensed-spaces-register>

licensing authorities should take their own legal advice.

## **Large capacity venues used exclusively or primarily for the “vertical” consumption of alcohol (HVVDs)**

- 10.23 Large capacity “vertical drinking” premises, sometimes called High Volume Vertical Drinking establishments (HVVDs), are premises with exceptionally high capacities, which are used primarily or exclusively for the sale and consumption of alcohol, and have little or no seating for patrons. Previous research has demonstrated that the environment within such establishments can have a significant bearing on the likelihood of crime and disorder.
- 10.24 Where appropriate, conditions can be attached to premises licences for the promotion of the prevention of crime and disorder at such premises that require the premises to observe:
- a prescribed capacity;
  - an appropriate ratio of tables and chairs to customers based on the capacity; and
  - a requirement that security staff holding the appropriate SIA licence or exemption are present to control entry for the purpose of compliance with the capacity limit and to deny entry to individuals who appear drunk or disorderly or both.

## **Mandatory conditions in relation to the supply of alcohol**

- 10.25 The 2003 Act provides for the following mandatory conditions to be included in every licence and/or club premises certificate in the circumstances specified.

### **Designated premises supervisor**

- 10.26 The 2003 Act provides that, where a premises licence authorises the supply of alcohol, it must include a condition that no supply of alcohol may be made at a time when no designated premises supervisor has been specified in the licence or at a time when the designated premises supervisor does not hold a personal licence or the personal licence has been suspended.
- 10.27 The main purpose of the ‘designated premises supervisor’ as defined in the 2003 Act is to ensure that there is always one specified individual among these personal licence holders who can be readily identified for the premises where a premises licence is in force. That person will normally have been given day to day responsibility for running the premises by the premises licence holder. The requirements set out in relation to the designated premises supervisor and authorisation of alcohol sales by a personal licence holder do not apply to community premises in respect of which a successful application has been made to disapply the usual mandatory conditions in sections 19(2) and 19(3) of the 2003 Act (see Chapter 4 of this Guidance).
- 10.28 The 2003 Act does not require a designated premises supervisor or any other personal licence holder to be present on the premises at all times when alcohol is sold. However, the designated premises supervisor and the premises licence holder remain responsible for the premises at all times including compliance with the terms of the 2003 Act and conditions attached to the premises licence to promote the licensing objectives.

## Authorisation by personal licence holders

- 10.29 In addition, every premises licence that authorises the sale of alcohol must require that every supply of alcohol under the premises licence must be made or authorised by a person who holds a personal licence. This in most instances will be the designated premises supervisor who must hold a valid personal licence. Any premises at which alcohol is sold or supplied may employ one or more personal licence holders. This does not mean that the condition requires the presence of the designated premises supervisor or any other personal licence holder on the premises at all times.
- 10.30 Similarly, the fact that every supply of alcohol must be made under the authority of a personal licence holder does not mean that only personal licence holders can make sales or that they must be personally present at every transaction. A personal licence holder may authorise members of staff to make sales of alcohol but may be absent at times from the premises when a transaction takes place. However, the responsible personal licence holder may not be able to escape responsibility for the actions of anyone authorised to make sales.
- 10.31 “Authorisation” does not imply direct supervision by a personal licence holder of each sale of alcohol. The question arises as to how sales can be authorised. Ultimately, whether an authorisation has been given is a question of fact that would have to be decided by the courts on the evidence before it in the course of a criminal prosecution.
- 10.32 The following factors should be relevant in considering whether or not an authorisation has been given:
- the person(s) authorised to sell alcohol at any particular premises should be clearly identified;
  - the authorisation should have specified the acts which may be carried out by the person who is authorised to supply alcohol;
  - there should be an overt act of authorisation, for example, a specific written statement given to the individual who is authorised to supply alcohol; and
  - there should be in place sensible arrangements for the personal licence holder to monitor the activity that they have authorised on a reasonably regular basis.
- 10.33 It is strongly recommended that personal licence holders give specific written authorisations to individuals whom they are authorising to retail alcohol. A single written authorisation would be sufficient to cover multiple sales over an unlimited period. This would assist personal licence holders in demonstrating due diligence should issues arise with enforcement authorities; and would protect employees if they themselves are challenged in respect of their authority to sell alcohol.
- 10.34 Written authorisation is not a requirement of the 2003 Act and its absence alone could not give rise to enforcement action.
- 10.35 It must be remembered that while the designated premises supervisor or a personal licence holder may authorise other individuals to sell alcohol in their absence, they are responsible for any sales that may be made. Similarly, the premises licence holder remains responsible for ensuring that licensing law and licence conditions are observed at the premises.

## Arrangements for the mandatory licence conditions

- 10.36 The mandatory conditions made under sections 19A and 73B of the 2003 Act (the conditions governing irresponsible promotions, dispensing alcohol directly into the mouth, provision of free tap water, age verification, small measures and the prohibition on sales of alcohol below the permitted price) do not have to be physically included in the licence or certificate but nonetheless will apply to every licence and certificate authorising the sale and supply of alcohol for consumption on the premises. The mandatory conditions set out in section 19 of the 2003 Act (the requirement for a DPS and for all sales to be made or authorised by a personal licence holder) do, however, have to be physically included in the licence. The mandatory licence conditions do not apply to activities (including the supply of alcohol) authorised by a temporary event notice.
- 10.37 Whereas the initial mandatory conditions in section 19 of the 2003 Act are set out in Annex 1 of the licence, the additional mandatory conditions made under section 19A of the 2003 Act are treated as if they were included in existing licences and certificates on the date that those conditions came into force.
- 10.38 Following their commencement, the mandatory conditions overrode any pre-existing conditions already included in a licence or certificate insofar as the mandatory conditions were identical to, or inconsistent with or more onerous than, any pre-existing conditions. It is not necessary to record on the face of existing licences and certificates the impact that the introduction of the mandatory conditions has had on pre-existing conditions.

## Irresponsible promotions

- 10.39 Under this condition, the “responsible person” (defined in the 2003 Act as the holder of a premises licence, designated premises supervisor, a person aged 18 or over who is authorised to allow the sale or supply of alcohol by an under 18 or a member or officer of a club present on the club premises who can oversee the supply of alcohol) should be able to demonstrate that they have ensured that staff do not carry out, arrange or participate in any irresponsible promotions. An irresponsible promotion is one that fits one of the descriptions below (or is substantially similar), is carried on for the purpose of encouraging the sale or supply of alcohol for consumption on the premises. The aim of the condition is to prohibit or restrict promotions which encourage people to drink more than they might ordinarily do and in a manner which undermines the licensing objectives.

## Drinking games

- 10.40 Drinking games which require or encourage individuals to drink a quantity of alcohol within a time limit, or drink as much alcohol as possible within a time limit or otherwise, are prohibited. For example, this may include organised ‘drink downing’ competitions. This would not prevent the responsible person from requiring all drinks to be consumed or abandoned at, or before, the closing time of the premises. Nor does it necessarily prohibit ‘happy hours’ as long as these are not designed to encourage individuals to drink excessively or rapidly.

## **Large quantities of alcohol for free or a fixed price**

10.41 Irresponsible promotions can include the provision of unlimited or unspecified quantities of alcohol free or for a fixed or discounted price, where there is a significant risk that such a promotion would undermine one or more of the licensing objectives. This includes alcohol provided to the public or to a group defined by a particular characteristic, for example, a promotion which offers women free drinks before a certain time or “all you can drink for £10”. Promotions can be designed with a particular group in mind (for example, over 65s). A common sense approach is encouraged, which may include specifying the quantity of alcohol included in it or not targeting a group which could become more vulnerable or present a greater risk of crime and disorder as a result of excessive alcohol consumption.

## **Prizes and rewards**

10.42 The sale, supply or provision of free or discounted alcohol or any other item as a prize to encourage or reward the purchase and consumption of alcohol can be within the definition of an irresponsible promotion, where there is a significant risk that such a promotion would undermine one or more of the licensing objectives. This may include promotions under which free or discounted alcohol is offered as a part of the sale of alcohol, for example, “Buy one and get two free” and “Buy one cocktail and get a second cocktail for 25p”. This includes promotions which involve the provision of free or discounted alcohol within the same 24 hour period.

## **Posters and flyers**

10.43 Irresponsible promotions can also include the sale or supply of alcohol in association with promotional materials on display in or around the premises, which can either be reasonably considered to condone, encourage or glamorise anti social behaviour or refer to the effects of drunkenness in any favourable manner.

## **Dispensing alcohol directly into the mouth**

10.44 The responsible person (see paragraph 10.39) must ensure that no alcohol is dispensed directly into the mouth of a customer. For example, this may include drinking games such as the ‘dentist’s chair’ where a drink is poured continuously into the mouth of another individual and may also prevent a premises from allowing another body to promote its products by employing someone to dispense alcohol directly into customers’ mouths. An exception to this condition would be when an individual is unable to drink without assistance due to a disability.

## **Free potable water**

10.45 The responsible person (see paragraph 10.39) must ensure that free potable water is provided on request to customers where it is reasonably available on the premises. What is meant by reasonably available is a question of fact; for example, it would not be reasonable to expect free tap water to be available in premises for which the water supply had temporarily been lost because of a broken mains water supply. However, it may be reasonable to expect bottled water to be provided in such circumstances.

## Age verification

- 10.46 The premises licence holder or club premises certificate holder must ensure that an age verification policy applies to the premises in relation to the sale or supply of alcohol. This must as a minimum require individuals who appear to the responsible person (see paragraph 10.39) to be under the age of 18 years of age to produce on request, before being served alcohol, identification bearing their photograph, date of birth, and either a holographic mark or ultraviolet feature. The Home Office encourages licensed premises to accept cards bearing the Proof of Age Standards Scheme (PASS) hologram as their preferred proof of age, while acknowledging that many other forms of identification meet the requirements of the mandatory condition.
- 10.47 The premises licence holder or club premises certificate holder must ensure that staff (in particular, staff who are involved in the supply of alcohol) are made aware of the existence and content of the age verification policy which applies to the premises.
- 10.48 The designated premises supervisor (where there is one) must ensure that the supply of alcohol at the premises is carried on in accordance with the age verification policy. This means that the DPS has personal responsibility for ensuring that staff are not only aware of, but are also applying, the age verification policy.
- 10.49 It is acceptable, and indeed encouraged, for premises to have an age verification policy which requires individuals who appear to the responsible person to be under an age greater than 18 to produce such identification on request. For example, if premises have a policy that requires any individual that appears to be under the age of 21 to produce identification that meets the criteria listed above, this is perfectly acceptable under the mandatory code.
- 10.50 Licence holders should consider carefully what steps they are required to take to comply with the age verification requirements under the 2003 Act in relation to sales of alcohol made remotely. These include sales made online, by telephone and mail order sales, and alcohol delivery services. Each of these sales must comply with the requirements of the 2003 Act. The mandatory condition requires that age verification takes place before a person is served alcohol. Where alcohol is sold remotely (for example, online) or through a telephone transaction, the sale is made at this point but the alcohol is not actually served until it is delivered to the customer. Age verification measures (for example, online age verification) should be used to ensure that alcohol is not sold to any person under the age of 18. However, licence holders should also consider carefully what steps are appropriate to ensure that age verification takes place before the alcohol is served (i.e. physically delivered) to the customer to be satisfied that the customer is aged 18 or over. It is, therefore, the responsibility of the person serving or delivering the alcohol to ensure that age verification has taken place and that photo ID has been checked if the person appears to be less than 18 years of age.

## Smaller measures

- 10.51 The responsible person (see paragraph 10.39) shall ensure that the following drinks, if sold or supplied on the premises, are available in the following measures:
- Beer or cider: ½ pint
  - Gin, rum, vodka or whisky: 25ml or 35ml
  - Still wine in a glass: 125ml

- 10.52 As well as making the drinks available in the above measures, the responsible person must also make customers aware of the availability of these measures by displaying them on printed materials available to customers on the premises. This can include making their availability clear on menus and price lists, and ensuring that these are displayed in a prominent and conspicuous place in the relevant premises (for example, at the bar). Moreover, staff must make customers aware of the availability of small measures when customers do not request that they be sold alcohol in a particular measure.
- 10.53 This condition does not apply if the drinks in question are sold or supplied having been made up in advance ready for sale or supply in a securely closed container. For example, if beer is only available in pre-sealed bottles the requirement to make it available in 1/2 pints does not apply.
- 10.54 The premises licence holder or club premises certificate holder must ensure that staff are made aware of the application of this condition.

### **Ban on sales of alcohol below the permitted price**

- 10.55 The relevant person (the holder of the premises licence, the designated premises supervisor (if any) in respect of such a licence, the personal licence holder who makes or authorises a supply of alcohol under such a licence, or any member or officer of a club present on the premises in a capacity which enables the member or officer to prevent the supply in question) shall ensure that no alcohol is sold or supplied for consumption on or off the premises for a price which is less than the permitted price.
- 10.56 The permitted price is defined as the aggregate of the duty chargeable in relation to the alcohol on the date of its sale or supply and the amount of that duty multiplied by a percentage which represents the rate of VAT chargeable in relation to the alcohol on the date of its sale or supply. Detailed guidance on how to make this calculation and a calculator to determine permitted prices for each product are available on the GOV.UK website.
- 10.57 Where there is a change to the rate of duty or VAT applying to alcohol (for instance, following a Budget), the relevant person should ensure that the permitted price reflects the new rates within fourteen days of the introduction of the new rate.
- 10.58 It is still permitted to sell alcohol using promotions (as long as they are compatible with any other licensing condition that may be in force), and the relevant person should ensure that the price of the alcohol is not less than the permitted price. Detailed guidance on the use of promotions is given in the guidance document available on the GOV.UK website.

### **Exhibition of films**

- 10.59 The 2003 Act provides that where a premises licence or club premises certificate authorises the exhibition of a film, it must include a condition requiring the admission of children to films to be restricted in accordance with recommendations given either by a body designated under section 4 of the Video Recordings Act 1984 specified in the licence (currently only the British Board of Film Classification (BBFC)) or by the licensing authority itself.
- 10.60 The effect of paragraph 5 of Schedule 1 to the 2003 Act is to exempt adverts from the

definition of regulated entertainment, but not exempt them from the definition of exhibition of a film. Since the above mandatory condition applies to ‘any film’, it is therefore applicable to the exhibition of adverts.

## Door supervision

- 10.61 Under section 21 of the 2003 Act, when a condition is included in a premises licence that at specified times an individual must be present at the premises to carry out a security activity (as defined in section 21(3)(a) by reference to the Private Security Industry Act 2001 (“the 2001 Act”), the licence must include a condition requiring that individual to be licensed by the Security Industry Authority (“the SIA”) under the 2001 Act, or be entitled to carry out that activity by virtue of section 4 of the 2001 Act.
- 10.62 A premises licence need not require a person to hold a licence granted by the SIA if that person benefits from an exemption under section 4 of the 2001 Act. For example, certain employees benefit from an exemption when carrying out conduct in connection with a certified sports ground (section 4(6) to (12)). Furthermore, in certain circumstances persons benefit from an exemption where they operate under the SIA’s Approved Contractor Scheme (section 15).
- 10.63 Conditions under section 21 of the 2003 Act should only relate to individuals carrying out security activities defined by section 21(3)(a) of the 2003 Act. Therefore, they should only relate to an activity to which paragraph 2(1)(a) of Schedule 2 to the 2001 Act applies (certain manned guarding activities) and which is licensable conduct within the meaning of section 3(2) of that Act. The requirement does not relate to individuals performing non-security related activities, and section 21 should not be used in relation to any such activities.
- 10.64 Section 21 of the 2003 Act continues to ensure that a premises licence need not impose such a requirement in relation to those licensed premises which the 2001 Act treats as unlicensed premises. Those are:
- premises in respect of which there is in force a premises licence authorising a performance of a play or an exhibition of a film;
  - casinos or bingo halls licensed under the Gambling Act 2005;
  - premises where a club certificate is in force when activities are being carried on under the authority of that certificate.

See paragraph 8(3) of Schedule 2 to the 2001 Act for full details.

- 10.65 It should be noted, however, that the 2001 Act will require contractors and a small number of employees (those managing/supervising and those supplied under contract) to be licensed as manned guards (rather than door supervisors) when undertaking licensable conduct on premises to which paragraph 8(3) of Schedule 2 to the 2001 Act applies.
- 10.66 It is therefore important that if a licensing authority intends that individuals must be present to carry out security activities (as defined by section 21(3)(a) of the 2003 Act) this should be explicit, as should the mandatory condition for those individuals to hold an SIA licence or be entitled to carry out that activity by virtue of section 4 of the 2001 Act. On the other hand, where a licensing authority intends that individuals must be present to carry out other activities (for example, activities related to safety or steward activities to organise, advise and direct members of the public), no mandatory condition

should be imposed under section 21 of the 2003 Act. In all cases it is important when determining whether or not a condition is to be imposed under section 21 of the 2003 Act to consider whether the activities of any individual working in licensed premises fall within the definition of security activities in section 21(3)(a) of the 2003 Act. (Regardless of whether a condition is imposed under section 21 of the 2003 Act, under the 2001 Act the appropriate SIA licence must be held by any individual performing an activity for which they are licensable under that Act.)

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## 2. LICENSING OBJECTIVES AND LICENSABLE ACTIVITIES

- 2.1 In exercising their functions under the Licensing Act 2003, licensing authorities must have regard to the licensing objectives as set out in section 4 of the Act. The licensing objectives are:
- (a) the prevention of crime and disorder;
  - (b) public safety;
  - (c) the prevention of public nuisance; and
  - (d) the protection of children from harm.
- 2.2 Guidance on the Licensing Objectives is available on the Government's website at <https://www.gov.uk/alcohol-licensing>
- 2.3 Licensing law is not the primary mechanism for the general control of anti-social behaviour by individuals once they are beyond the direct control of the individual club, or business holding the licence, certificate or permission concerned. Licensing is about the management of licensed premises and activities within the terms of the Act and conditions attached to various authorisations will be focussed on matters which are within the control of the individual licence holder and others.
- 2.4 The Act only covers certain "licensable activities" namely:
- (a) the sale by retail of alcohol
  - (b) the supply of alcohol by or on behalf of a club to a member
  - (c) the provision of "regulated entertainment" and
  - (d) the provision of late night refreshment
- 2.5 The definition of what constitutes "regulated entertainment" is complex and has been (and remains) the subject of Government deregulation. Whilst "regulated entertainment" potentially covers live or recorded music, dancing, plays, films, and certain types of sporting activity, the Act itself provides various exemptions and restrictions on the types of activities which are subject to licensing. Changes to entertainment legislation have removed the ability of the Licensing Authority to regulate live music at certain times and in certain circumstances. Deregulation initiatives have added further exemptions particularly where it

relates to entertainment taking place primarily between 8am and 11pm and where that entertainment takes place before an audience of a prescribed size. It cannot be assumed therefore that a licence is required for all forms of entertainment or, even if a licence is required, that the Licensing Authority will necessarily have the power to impose restrictions or conditions on such entertainment. Each activity is determined on its own circumstances and arrangements.

- 2.6 Where an activity is licensable, the promotion of the Licensing Objectives is the paramount consideration for the Authority. In the absence of valid representations from responsible authorities or other persons, all applications must be granted subject only to any prescribed mandatory conditions and such other conditions which are consistent with the operating schedule provided by the applicant. Where valid representations are received and maintained, the application will normally be determined at a hearing before the Licensing Committee or one of its Panels. The Committee or Panel will then assess whether the application would result in the licensing objectives being undermined to such an extent that the application should be refused or, whether it would be possible to grant the licence subject to such conditions as are felt appropriate by the Authority. Conditions will be tailored to the size, style, characteristics and activities taking place at the premises concerned. Conditions will be focused on matters that are within the control of individual licensees and others granted relevant permissions. Accordingly, these matters will centre on the premises and places being used for licensable activities and the vicinity of those premises and places. Whether or not incidents can be regarded as being “in the vicinity” of licensed premises or places, is ultimately a matter of fact to be decided by the courts in cases of dispute. In addressing such matters consideration will primarily focus on the direct impact of the activities taking place at the licensed premises on members of the public living, working or engaged in normal activity in the area concerned. The imposition of standardised conditions is prohibited as being disproportionate and burdensome. It should be noted, however, that the Authority is permitted to establish pools of conditions from which appropriate and proportionate conditions may be drawn. Further details regarding such conditions can be obtained from the Licensing Team.

## **5. DELIVERING LICENSING SERVICES**

- 5.1 The Authority will make available guidance and such resources as required by law to enable engagement with the licensing process. Such guidance and resources may be accessed through the **Broxtowe Borough Council** web site, Liquor Licensing Policy or by contacting the Authority direct.
- 5.2 The Licensing Authority will maintain an impartial role in service delivery and cannot act in favour of one party over another. The Licensing Authority may, in certain circumstances, act as a Responsible Authority. This will only be done in exceptional circumstances and the Licensing Authority will not normally take over the role of other Responsible Authorities or parties.
- 5.3 Responsible Authorities are public bodies which must be fully notified of licence application and are entitled to:
- Make relevant representations
  - Request reviews
  - Make representations with regard to cumulative impacts

Details of Responsible Authorities can be found on the Council's website following the link for licensing or by contacting the Councils Licensing Team directly.

## **6. APPLICATIONS, NOTIFICATIONS AND THEIR CONSIDERATION**

- 6.1 The procedure and documentation required for the various applications and notices are prescribed by the Act and Regulations. Further advice on these processes is available on the Council's web site. This section of the policy gives basic guidance on how those applications and notifications will be considered. Failure to comply with the statutory requirements may result in the application or notice being invalid. To ensure the application is completed fully, applicants must consider the contents of this policy statement, the government guidance issued under section 182 Licensing Act 2003 and relevant guidance published by the licensing authority. Applicants are encouraged to seek advice from the licensing authority and responsible authorities before submitting an application. Failure to comply with the statutory requirements may result in an application or notice being invalid/rejected.

- 6.2 The process of applying for new premises licences and full variations of current premises licences are dealt with in same way and involve serving the application on all responsible authorities and advertising the application in the prescribed way. If objections are received the matter will be heard by the Licensing Committee of the Council. The fee for such applications depends on the size of the premises. Substantial changes to premises should be dealt with by way of a new application
- 6.3 The process of a minor variation to current premises licences are dealt with differently. Minor variations can be applied for to vary times of activities but not to increase the hours when alcohol can be sold. The process can also be used when making minor structural alterations to the premises and to add or remove conditions from the licence. These minor variations should not have a material effect on the way in which the premises are operated and there is one set fee. The granting of a minor variation is determined at officer level after consultation with those responsible authorities affected. If the application is refused the applicant can resort to the full variation process.
- 6.4 All applicants are encouraged to submit on-line applications using the gov.uk website or by following the links on the Council's website.

### **Representations**

- 6.5 Where the licensing authority receives an application for a new licence or a variation to an existing licence, the responsible authorities and any other persons have 28 days to make representations about the application. Representations can be positive as well as negative.

Guidance on making a representation is available from the Home Office and a preferred form is available on the Council's Licensing Policy web page for individuals or groups to make their representations.

- 6.6 Submissions of representations made via e-mail will be accepted so long as there is a clear indication of who has submitted the representation, it is clear and legible and details of how that person or group can be contacted.
- 6.7 For a representation to be relevant it should be positively tied or linked by a causal connection to particular premises. Representations received outside

the statutory period for making such representations will be invalid and will not be taken into consideration when the application is determined. The Licensing Authority also has the power to reject a representation made by someone other than a Responsible Authority if it finds it to be vexatious or frivolous. An example could be where a representation was made solely on the basis that the application would provide competition to an existing trader or where no link was made to any of the licensing objectives.

- 6.8 Members of the public who wish to submit a representation need to be aware that their personal details will be made available to the applicant. If this is an issue, they may contact their ward Councillor or other locally recognised body such as a resident's association about submitting a representation on their behalf. The Council is not able to accept anonymous representations.
- 6.9 Where a representation proceeds to a hearing, the Hearings Regulations allow for further information to be put forward in support of that representation. However, that material must only relate to the initial representation and must not add new grounds of objection. It is therefore vitally important that as much detail and evidence as possible is included at the time the representation is made. Representations made without supporting detail and evidence may be viewed as frivolous or vexatious and disregarded.
- 6.10 It is for the Licensing Authority to determine whether any representation by an interested party is, on its own merits, vexatious or frivolous. The Authority will determine this and make the decision on the basis of what might ordinarily be considered to be vexatious or frivolous.
- 6.11 Where representations are received the characteristics of an area and the impact that the premises may have upon that area will be a fundamental consideration in determining whether a licence should be granted and if so what conditions should be attached to it. Conditions will be focused on matters that are within the control of individual licensees and others in possession of relevant authorisations. These matters will centre on the premises being used for licensable activities and the vicinity of those premises. What amounts to the vicinity will be a question of fact to be determined in the light of the individual circumstances of the case. Consideration will primarily be given to the direct impact of the licensed activity on those who live, work or are engaged in business or

other activities in the area concerned.

### **Responsible Authorities**

- 6.12 Although the licensing authority is a responsible authority in its own right, it expects other parties such as local residents, Councillors or community groups should make representations in their own right when they are reasonably able to do so rather than rely on the licensing authority to make representations for them.
- 6.13 The Director of Public Health is responsible for making representations and observations on applications on behalf of health bodies. Public health is not a licensing objective, but Public Health is a responsible authority under the Licensing Act, and the licensing authority believes that Public Health has much to add to licensing in relation to the local populations' alcohol related health needs. Health bodies such as Public Health have unique access to data which has been used to create a matrix to highlight areas within districts and boroughs with relatively higher levels of alcohol-related harm. This matrix can be used by other responsible authorities to inform licensing decisions. Public Health is useful in providing evidence of alcohol related health harms particularly in relation to cumulative impact policies.

### **Panel/Committee Hearings**

- 6.14 The Act creates a presumption that applications will be granted unless a valid representation is raised. An application will then be determined by the Licensing Committee/Panel unless the issue that led to the representation can be negotiated to an agreed conclusion between the parties.
- 6.15 The Authority considers the effective and responsible management of the premises, the instruction, training and supervision of staff and the adoption of best practice in the leisure industry (which may include participation in schemes such as Best Bar None, Purple Flag or Business Improvement Districts (BIDs) etc. ), to be amongst the most important control measures for the achievement of all of the Licensing Objectives.

## **Entitlement to work in the UK**

- 6.16 All individual applicants applying for a “Premises Licence”, or a “Personal Licence” with this Licensing Authority must submit further documentation to demonstrate their entitlement to live and work in the United Kingdom (UK)
- 6.17 A licence may not be issued to an individual or an individual in a partnership which is not a limited liability partnership who is resident in the UK who:
- does not have the right to live and work in the UK
  - is subject to a condition preventing them from doing work relating to the carrying on of a licensable activity
- Any licence issued in respect of an application made on or after 6 April 2017, will become invalid if the holder ceases to be entitled to work in the UK.
- 6.18 Applicants must demonstrate that they have the right to work in the UK and are not subject to a condition preventing them from doing work relating to the carrying on of a licensable activity. They do this in one of two ways:
- a) by providing, with this application, copies or scanned copies of the documents\* which an applicant has provided, to demonstrate their entitlement to work in the UK (which do not need to be certified) as per information published on gov.uk and in guidance; or
  - b) by providing their nine (9) digit 'share code' to enable the Licensing Authority to carry out a check using the Home Office online right to work checking service (see below)

\*Applicants are required to submit one (1) of the documents listed at Annex A of the Home Office's Employer right to work checks supporting guidance published on: [Right to work checks: an employer's guide \(GOV.UK\)](#) to show they have permission to be in the UK and are permitted to undertake work in a licensable activity.

### **Home Office online right to work checking service**

- 6.19 To demonstrate their right to work via the Home Office online right to work checking service, applicants should include in their application a nine (9) digit share code (provided to them upon accessing the service at [Prove your right to work to an employer: get a share code \(GOV.UK\)](#)) which, along with the applicant's date of birth, will allow the Licensing Authority to carry out

the check.

LICENSING HEARING

**Mobile phones must be turned off throughout the hearing.**

Procedure for Hearing:

1. The Chair will welcome everyone to the meeting and introduce the panel, legal advisor and clerk. All parties attending the hearing will be asked to introduce themselves. The Chair will explain the purpose of the hearing and consideration will be placed on the application, objections and representations, the council's policy, relevant legislation, statutory guidance and promoting the licensing objectives (the prevention of public nuisance, public safety, the prevention of crime and disorder and protection of children from harm). The Panel will be advised to disregard any irrelevant points.
2. The hearing will take the form of a discussion led by the committee. Cross examination is not encouraged and please wait to be invited to speak. Where a large number of interested parties are involved; they will be encouraged to appoint a spokesperson or spokespersons so as to avoid duplication of representations being made.
3. The Legal Advisor will be there to ensure the procedure is followed and to answer any questions the Councillors may have.
4. A representative of the Licensing Team presents the overview report.
5. The Panel, Applicant or those making representations may ask questions of the report content.
6. Chair invites the Applicant to outline his application and address the relevant representations
7. After the applicant has spoken the Chair will invite each interested party to ask questions through the Chair
  - Responsible Authorities
  - Representors
  - Licensing Committee members
8. After each speaker the Chair will invite the Applicant or his representative to respond through the Chair
9. The Chair invites the Responsible Authority to put forward their representations.
10. After the Responsible Authority has spoken the Chair will invite each interested party to ask questions through the Chair
  - Applicant
  - Representors
  - Licensing Committee members

11. The Chair invites each Representor to put forward their representation.
12. After each Representor has spoken the Chair will invite each interested party to ask questions through the Chair
  - Applicant
  - Responsible Authorities
  - Representors
  - Licensing Committee members
13. After each speaker the Chair will invite the Representor to respond through the Chair.
14. The Chair asks the parties in the following order whether they have anything further to add as a closing statement.
  - Responsible Authorities
  - Representors
  - Applicant.
15. Having clarified that all parties have had a fair hearing, the meeting will be closed and the panel will meet forthwith to determine the matter.
16. The decision together with notification of the right to appeal will be given in writing to all parties within 5 working days of the meeting.

**NB** The Chair may vary the procedure as necessary to ensure that a “directed discussion” takes place.