

BOROUGH COUNCIL OF KING'S LYNN & WEST NORFOLK

**Minutes of the Licensing Sub Committee Meeting
held on Wednesday 9th May 2012 at 10.30am
in the Committee Suite, King's Court, Chapel Street, King's Lynn**

PRESENT:

Sub-Committee Members:	Councillor G Sandell (Chairman) Councillor C Crofts Councillor Mrs E Watson
Borough Council Officers:	Rachael Edwards - Senior Democratic Services Officer John Gilbraith - Licensing Manager
Legal Advisor:	Cara Jordon
Premises:	Terrington St Clement Memorial Field
Applicant:	Terrington St Clement Parish Council represented by Sheryl Thompson (Parish Councillor) and Adam Hannay (Parish Councillor)
Interested Parties:	Mrs P Wright Mrs Dewing

1. INTRODUCTIONS

The Chairman welcomed everyone to the meeting and declared that the Sub-Committee were sitting to consider a premises application in respect of Terrington St Clement Memorial Field, Terrington St Clement.

The Chairman introduced the Sub-Committee Members and the Borough Council Officers and explained their roles. He also introduced the Legal Advisor, Cara Jordon. All other parties introduced themselves. Each party confirmed that fifteen minutes was sufficient time to present their case.

2. THE PROCEDURE

At the request of the Chairman, the Licensing Manager outlined the procedure that would be followed at the hearing and took over the proceedings.

3. THE APPLICATION

The Licensing Manager presented the report and explained that a premises licence was required under the Licensing Act 2003 for the sale of alcohol, regulated entertainment and for the provision of late night refreshment (i.e. the supply of hot food and drink between 11pm and 5am). The four licensing

objectives to be considered when determining the application, and relevant representations, were:

- a) the prevention of crime & disorder,
- b) public safety,
- c) the prevention of public nuisance, and
- d) the protection of children from harm

Additionally, premises licences that authorise the sale of alcohol must either have a designated premises supervisor (DPS) or if the application was for a 'community' premises they must have successfully applied for the dis-application of the requirement for a Designated Premises Supervisor (DPS).

The Licensing Manager explained that Terrington St Clement Parish Council had made an application for a premises licence for the Terrington St Clement Memorial Field for the licensable activities of 'regulated entertainment' and 'sale of alcohol'. A copy of the application had been attached at Appendix 1 and, if granted, would allow the premises to operate as follows:

<u>Licensable Activity</u>	<u>Days</u>	<u>Times</u>
<p>Regulated Entertainment:</p> <p>Plays / Films / Indoor Sporting Events* / Boxing or Wrestling / Live Music / Recorded Music / Performance of Dance / Entertainment similar to Live Music, Recorded Music or Performance of Dance / Facilities for Making Music / Facilities for Dancing / Facilities for entertainment of a similar description to making music or dancing.</p> <p>(Both Indoors & Outdoors except*)</p>	Monday to Sunday:	9am – 10pm
<p>Regulated Entertainment:</p> <p>Live Music / Recorded Music / Performance of Dance / Entertainment similar to Live Music, Recorded Music or Performance of Dance / Facilities for Making Music / Facilities for Dancing / Facilities for entertainment of a similar description to making music or dancing.</p>	New Years Eve	9am – 12:30am
<p>Sale of Alcohol:</p> <p>(For consumption both 'on' and 'off' the premises)</p>	Monday to Sunday:	12pm – 10pm

The application for the mandatory alcohol conditions required a designated premises supervisor to be dis-applied had been attached at Appendix 2.

Conditions

The premises licence would be subject to the following mandatory conditions:

- a) Every supply of alcohol made under this premises licence must be made or authorised by a member of the Management Committee.
- b) In relation to the sale of alcohol, the responsible person shall take all reasonable steps to ensure that staff do not carry out, arrange or participate in any irresponsible promotions in relation to the premises. An irresponsible promotion means an activity carried on for the purpose of encouraging the sale or supply of alcohol for consumption on the premises in a manner which carries a significant risk of leading or contributing to crime and disorder, prejudice to public safety, public nuisance, or harm to children.
- c) The responsible person shall ensure that no alcohol is dispensed directly by one person into the mouth of another (other than where that other person is unable to drink without assistance by reason of a disability).
- d) The responsible person shall ensure that free tap water is provided on request to customers where it is reasonably available.
- e) The premises licence holder shall ensure that an age verification policy applies to the premises in relation to the sale or supply of alcohol. This policy must require individuals who appear to the responsible person to be under 18 years of age (or such older age as may be specified in the policy) to produce on request, before being served alcohol, identification bearing their photograph, date of birth and a holographic mark.
- f) The responsible person shall ensure that-
 - (1) where any of the following alcoholic drinks is sold or supplied for consumption on the premises (other than alcoholic drinks sold or supplied having been made up in advance ready for sale or supply in a securely closed container) it is available to customers in the following measures:-
 - (i) beer or cider; ½ pint;
 - (ii) gin, rum, vodka or whisky; 25 ml or 35 ml; and
 - (iii) still wine in a glass; 125 ml;

And that

- (2) customers are made aware of the availability of these measures.

- g) Under Section 20 of the Licensing Act 2003, the admission of children to film exhibitions is to be restricted in accordance with film classification recommendations.

The Licensing Manager explained that should the application for the disapplication of the DPS be refused then Condition (a) above will be replaced with the following two conditions:

1. Under Section 19(2) of the Licensing Act 2003, no supply of alcohol may be made under this premises licence at a time when there is no designated premises supervisor in respect of the premises licence, or at a time when the designated premises supervisor does not hold a personal licence or his personal licence is suspended.
2. Under Section 19(3) of the Licensing Act 2003 every supply of alcohol under the premises licence must be made or authorised by a person who holds a personal licence.

The licence would be subject to the following conditions which were consistent with the operating schedule:

- a) This premises licence does not authorise any events unless the prior written approval has been given by the Licence Holder by way of the Parish Council's standard booking form.
- b) Event organisers must produce a risk assessment for any event which more than 500 people are expected to attend. A copy of the risk assessment must be received by the Terrington St Clement Parish Council at least 28-days before the event.
- c) Event organisers must give at least 28-days written notice to the Local Police Inspector and Norfolk Constabulary's Licensing officer of any event which more than 500 people are expected to attend.
- d) Event organisers must notify the West Norfolk Public Event Safety Advisory Group (PESAG) at the Borough Council of King's Lynn & West Norfolk of all events at least 28 days before an event.
- e) For any event which more than 500 people are expected to attend, event organisers must notify all local residents at least 7 days before the event starts. The notification must be by way of a leaflet drop which must include the event details (date, times, type of event etc).
- f) For any event which more than 500 people are expected to attend, event organisers must display notices all exits requesting that patrons are respectful to the neighbours and leave the area quietly.

The Licensing Manager referred to Condition e) on the operating schedule in relation to the proposals to do a leaflet drop to notify all local residents for any event which more than 500 people were expected to attend and questioned whether this was feasible and what constituted a “local resident”. Adam Hannay stated that he felt it was achievable and explained that a leaflet drop had taken place to notify residents of an event that had been held last autumn. He referred to those residents that resided in the roads surrounding the memorial field. It was suggested that it maybe beneficial to provide a location plan indicating which residents would be notified. The Licensing Manager also suggested that it may be beneficial to notify residents by way of a notice of the village notice board(s). Mrs Dewing suggested that all residents did not read notices on the boards. Sheryl Thompson confirmed that they were happy to do both options, a leaflet drop and displaying notices on the village notice boards.

Representation from Responsible Authorities

Section 13(4) of the Licensing Act 2003 defined the ‘Responsible Authorities’ as the statutory bodies that must be sent copies of an application. Representations made must relate to the licensing objectives.

The Licensing Manager explained that since the publication of the Agenda, the applicant had agreed to some additional conditions put forward by the Police and the Community Safety and Neighbourhood Nuisance Team, a copy of which was tabled. The Licensing Manager explained that these had been slightly amended for clarity and to avoid unambiguous conditions. Subsequently both of these representations had been withdrawn. Sheryl Thompson, on behalf of the Parish Council, confirmed that they were happy with the slightly amended version of the conditions.

The following comments had been received from the other Responsible Authorities:

<u>Responsible Authority</u>	<u>Comments Received</u>
Norfolk Fire Service	None
Norfolk Trading Standards	None
Norfolk Children’s Safeguarding Board	None
Planning (BCKLWN)	Not objecting
Health & Safety (BCKLWN)	None

Representations from Interested Parties

Section 13(2) of the Licensing Act 2003 described interested parties as local residents/business (or their representatives) who lived/were involved in a business in the vicinity of the premises. Representations made must relate to the licensing objectives. Elected Members of the licensing authority were also interested parties in their own right.

There had been eleven letters of objection from 'interested parties' to consider. Copies of the letters had been attached to the report at Appendix 5.

Notices

The applicant was responsible for advertising the application by way of a notice in the specified form at the premises for not less than 28 consecutive days and in a local newspaper. The Public Notice appeared in the Norfolk Citizen on the 21st March 2012 and should have been displayed on the premises until the 13th April 2012.

Plans

A location plan showing the general location of the premises and approximate location of the objectors had been attached at Appendix 6 and a plan of the premises had been attached at Appendix 7.

Borough Council of King's Lynn & West Norfolk's Licensing Policy

The current Statement of Licensing Policy was approved by Full Council on the 25th November 2010 and the following extracts may be relevant to the application:

3.0 Fundamental principles

3.1 The 2003 Act requires that the Council carries out its various licensing functions so as to promote the following four licensing objectives:

- (a) the prevention of crime and disorder,
- (b) public safety,
- (c) the prevention of public nuisance, and
- (d) the protection of children from harm.

3.2 Nothing in this 'Statement of Policy' will:

- (a) undermine the right of any individual to apply under the terms of the 2003 Act for a variety of permissions and to have any such application considered on its own merits;
- (b) override the right of any person to make representations on an application or to seek a review of a licence or certificate where provision has been made for them to do so in the 2003 Act.

3.3 Every application will be dealt with impartially and on its individual merits. The Borough Council will not refuse to grant or vary an application unless it has received a representation from a responsible authority, such as the police or an environmental health officer, or an interested party, such as a local resident or local business, which is a relevant representation.

- 3.4 Licensing is about regulating licensable activities on licensed premises and any conditions that are attached to premises licences or club premises certificates will be focused on matters which are within the control of the individual licensee or club, i.e. the premises and its vicinity.

10.0 Prevention of Public Nuisance

- 10.1 Licensed premises, especially those operating late at night and early in the morning can cause a range of nuisances which impact on people or businesses in the vicinity. The concerns will mainly relate to noise but could also include light pollution and noxious smells. The Borough Council expect operating schedules to satisfactorily address these issues, as appropriate.

- 10.2 Where relevant representations are received the Borough Council will consider attaching conditions to deter and prevent public nuisance both inside and immediately outside the premises. These may include conditions drawn from the Model Pool of Conditions relating to Public Nuisance (see Annex D to the Guidance issued under Section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003).

18.0 Conditions

- 18.1 The Borough Council will not impose conditions unless it has received a representation from a responsible authority, such as the police or an environmental health officer, or an interested party, such as a local resident or local business, which is a relevant representation, or is offered in the applicant's Operating Schedule. Any conditions will be proportional and necessary to achieve the Licensing Objectives.

- 18.2 The Borough Council cannot impose 'blanket' standard conditions on premises licences or club premises certificates. The Borough Council will, however draw on the pool of conditions (published at Annex D to the Guidance issued under Section 182 of the Act) when it is considered appropriate to suit the specific needs of an individual operation.

Guidance Issued Under Section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003

The current Guidance was issued by the Home Office in October 2010 and offered advice to Licensing Authorities on the discharge of their functions under the Licensing Act 2003.

The following extracts may be relevant to the application and assist the Panel:

Each application on its own merits

1.15 Each application must be considered on its own merits and any conditions attached to licences must be tailored to the individual style and characteristics of the premises and events concerned. This is essential to avoid the imposition of disproportionate and overly burdensome conditions on premises where there is no need for such conditions. Standardised conditions should be avoided and indeed, may be unlawful where they cannot be shown to

be necessary for the promotion of the licensing objectives in any individual case.

Avoiding duplication of other legal requirements

1.16 The licensing authority should only impose conditions on a premises licence which are necessary and proportionate for the promotion of the licensing objectives. If other existing law already places certain statutory responsibilities on an employer or operator of premises, it cannot be necessary to impose the same or similar duties on the premises licence holder or club. It is only where additional and supplementary measures are necessary to promote the licensing objectives that necessary, proportionate conditions will need to be attached to a licence.

Public Nuisance

2.32 The 2003 Act requires licensing authorities (following receipt of relevant representations) and responsible authorities, through representations, to make judgements about what constitutes public nuisance and what is necessary to prevent it in terms of conditions attached to specific premises licences. It is therefore important that in considering the promotion of this licensing objective, licensing authorities and responsible authorities focus on impacts of the licensable activities at the specific premises on persons living and working (including doing business) in the vicinity that are disproportionate and unreasonable. The issues will mainly concern noise nuisance, light pollution, noxious smells and litter.

2.33 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 is important to remember that the prevention of public nuisance could therefore include low-level nuisance perhaps affecting a few people living locally as well as major disturbance affecting the whole community. It may also include in appropriate circumstances the reduction of the living and working amenity and environment of interested parties (as defined in the 2003 Act) in the vicinity of licensed premises.

2.34 Conditions relating to noise nuisance will normally concern steps necessary 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 in the evening to more sophisticated measures like the installation of acoustic curtains or rubber speaker mounts. Any conditions necessary to promote the prevention of public nuisance should be tailored to the style and characteristics of the specific premises. Licensing authorities should be aware of the need to avoid unnecessary or disproportionate measures that could deter events that are valuable to the community, such as live music.

2.35 As with all conditions, it will be clear that conditions relating to noise nuisance may not be necessary in certain circumstances where the provisions of the Environmental Protection Act 1990, the Noise Act 1996, or the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005 adequately protect those living in the vicinity 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 necessary.

2.36 Where applications have given rise to representations, any necessary and appropriate conditions should normally focus on the most sensitive periods. For example, music noise from premises usually occurs from mid-evening until either late evening or early morning when residents in adjacent properties may be attempting to go to sleep or are sleeping. In certain circumstances, conditions relating to noise in the immediate vicinity of the premises may also prove necessary to address any disturbance anticipated as customers enter and leave.

2.38 In the context of preventing public nuisance, it is again essential that conditions are focused on measures within the direct control of the licence holder or club. Conditions relating to public nuisance caused by the anti-social behaviour of customers once they are beyond the control of the licence holder, club or premises management cannot be justified and will not serve to promote the licensing objectives.

2.39 Beyond the vicinity of the premises, these are matters for 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 and to respect the rights of people living nearby to a peaceful night.

Disapplication of Certain Mandatory Conditions for Community Premises

4.35 The Legislative Reform (Supervision of Alcohol Sales in Church and Village Halls &c.) Order 2009 (SI 2009/1724) amends the 2003 Act to allow certain community premises which have, or are applying for, a premises licence that authorises alcohol sales to also apply to include the alternative licence condition in sections 25A(2) and 41D(3) (“the alternative licence condition”) of the 2003 Act in the licence instead of the usual mandatory conditions in sections 19(2) and 19(3) of the 2003 Act. Such an application may only be made if the licence holder is, or is to be, a committee or board of individuals with responsibility for the management of the premises (the “management committee”). If such an application is successful, the effect of the alternative licence condition will be that the licence holder (i.e. the management committee) is responsible for the supervision and authorisation of all alcohol sales made pursuant to the licence. All such sales will have to be made or authorised by the licence holder. There will be no requirement for a Designated Premises Supervisor or for alcohol sales to be authorised by a personal licence holder. The Order defines community premises as premises that are or form part of a church hall, chapel hall or other similar building or a village hall, parish hall or community hall or other similar building. While there may be issues relating to whether a premises is a community premises with a proper management committee, there should not be many disputed cases and many

will self evidently meet the definition of a community premises and have an appropriate management structure in place. There is more detailed commentary on what constitutes community premises in the paragraphs below.

4.36 The process requires the completion of a new form which is set out in The Licensing Act 2003 (Premises Licences and Club Premises Certificates) (Miscellaneous Amendments) Regulations 2009/1809. Where the management committee of a community premises is applying for authorisation for the sale of alcohol for the first time, it should include the form with the new premises licence application or the premises licence variation application. No extra payment is required beyond the existing fee for a new application or a variation.

Definition of community premises

4.38 In most instances, it should be self evident whether a premises is, or forms part of a church hall, chapel hall or other similar building or a village hall, parish hall, community hall or other similar building.

4.39 Many licensing authorities will already have taken a view on how to determine whether a premises meets the definition of community premises for the purpose of the fee exemptions set out in regulation 9(2)(b) of the Licensing Act 2003 (Fees) Regulations 2005 (SI 2005/79). As the criteria are the same, premises that qualify for these fee exemptions for regulated entertainment will also be “community premises” for present purposes.

4.40 However, there may be types of premises seeking disapplication of the personal licence and Designated Premises Supervisor requirements which have not previously sought exemption from the fee as a community premises. This might be because they had previously included alcohol or late night refreshment in their licence and therefore had to pay a fee regardless, or may have qualified for the exemption from the fee for regulated entertainment licences as an educational institution.

4.41 Where it is not clear whether premises are “community premises”, licensing authorities will need to approach the matter on a case-by-case basis. The main consideration in most cases will be how the premises are predominately used. If they are genuinely made available for community benefit most of the time, and accessible by a broad range of persons and sectors of the local community for purposes which include purposes beneficial to the community as a whole, the premises will be likely to meet the definition. This could feasibly include educational premises, such as school halls, but only where they are genuinely and widely used for the benefit of the community as a whole, and not just for the particular school in question. As such, community premises are usually multi-purpose and a variety of activities can be expected to take place in them, such as playschools, senior citizens’ clubs, indoor sports, youth clubs and public meetings.

4.42 Many community premises such as schools and private halls are available for private hire by the general public. This fact alone would not be sufficient for such halls to qualify as “community premises”. Although availability of premises for hire might be seen as providing a facility for the community, licensing

authorities will want to consider whether halls used largely for private hire by individuals or private entities are genuinely by their nature “community premises”. The statutory test is directed at the nature of the premises themselves, as reflected in their predominant use, and not only at the usefulness of the premises for members of the community for private purposes.

4.43 If the general use of the premises was contingent upon membership of a particular organisation or organisations, this would strongly suggest that the premises in question were not “community premises” within the definition. However, the hire of the premises to individual organisations and users who restrict their activities to their own members and guests would not necessarily conflict with the status of the premises as “community premises”, provided the premises are generally available for use by the community in the sense described above. It is not the intention that ‘qualifying’ clubs which are able to apply for a club premises certificate should instead seek a premises licence with the disapplication of the usual mandatory conditions in sections 19(2) and 19(3) of the 2003 Act relating to the supply of alcohol.

Management of the premises

4.44 Sections 25A(1) and 41D(1) and (2) of the 2003 Act allow applications by community premises to apply the alternative licence condition rather than the usual mandatory conditions in sections 19(2) and 19(3) of the 2003 Act only where the applicant for the licence is the management committee of the premises in question. In addition, sections 25A(6) and 41D(5) require the licensing authority to be satisfied that the arrangements for the management of the premises by the committee or board are sufficient to ensure the adequate supervision of the supply of alcohol on the premises.

4.46 The reference to a “committee or board of individuals” is intended to cover any formally constituted, transparent and accountable management committee or structure. Such a committee should have the capacity to provide sufficient oversight of the premises to minimise any risk to the licensing objectives that could arise from allowing the responsibility for supervising the sale of alcohol to be transferred from a personal licence holder/designated premises supervisor. This could include management committees, executive committees and boards of trustees. The application form requires the applicants to provide the names of the management committee’s key officers e.g. the Chair, Secretary, Treasurer.

In response to a query raised by the Licensing Manager, it was confirmed that a meeting to select and agree appointments to the Management Committee had been planned for that evening. The Licensing Manager explained that if there was any breach of conditions, the courts could impose up to a maximum fine of £20k, 6 months in imprisonment or both sanctions.

4.47 The application form requires applicants to set out how the premises is managed, its committee structure and how the supervision of alcohol sales is to be ensured in different situations (e.g. when the hall is hired to private parties) and how responsibility for this is to be determined in individual cases and discussed and reviewed within the committee procedure in the event of any

issues arising. The application form requires that the community premises submit copies of any constitution or other management documents with their applications and that they provide the names of their key officers e.g. the Chair, Secretary, Treasurer. Where the management arrangements are less clear, licensing authorities may wish to ask for further details to confirm that the management board or committee is properly constituted and accountable before taking a decision on whether to grant the application (subject to the views of the police). Community premises may wish to check with the licensing authority before making an application. The management committee is strongly encouraged to notify the licensing authority if there are key changes in the committee's composition e.g. to the Chair, Secretary, Treasurer and to submit a copy to the Chief Officer of Police. A failure to do so may form the basis of an application to review the premises licence, or be taken into account as part of the consideration of such an application.

4.48 As the premise licence holder, the management committee will collectively be responsible for ensuring compliance with licence conditions and the law (and may remain liable to prosecution for one of the offences in the Licensing Act) although there would not necessarily be any individual member always present at the premises. While overall responsibility will lie with the management committee, where the premises are hired out the hirer may be clearly identified as having responsibility for matters falling within his or her control (e.g. under the contract for hire offered by the licence holder), much in the same way that the event organiser may be responsible for an event held under a Temporary Event Notice. Where hirers are provided with a written summary of their responsibilities under the 2003 Act in relation to the sale of alcohol, the management committee is likely to be treated as having taken adequate steps to avoid liability to prosecution if a licensing offence is committed.

4.49 As indicated above, sections 25A(6) and 41D(5) of the 2003 Act require the licensing authority to consider whether the arrangements for the management of the premises by the committee are sufficient to ensure adequate supervision of the supply of alcohol on the premises. Where private hire for events which include the sale of alcohol is permitted by the licence, it would be necessary to have an effective hiring agreement. Licensing authorities should consider arrangements for the use of hiring agreements in the light of recommendations for best practice made by organisations such as ACRE and Community Matters. Model hire agreements are available from these bodies. The model agreements can also be revised to cater for the circumstances surrounding each hire arrangement e.g. to state that the hirer is aware of the licensing objectives and offences in the 2003 Act and will ensure that it will take all necessary steps to ensure that no offences are committed during the period of the hire.

Police views

4.50 An additional safeguard is that in exceptional circumstances the Chief Officer of Police for the area in which the community premises is situated can object to a request for inclusion of the alternative licence condition on the grounds of crime and disorder, and any responsible authority and/or interested

party can seek reinstatement of the mandatory conditions through a review of the licence (as provided in section 52A of the 2003 Act). The police will want to consider any history of incidents at an establishment in light of the actual or proposed management arrangements, including the use of appropriate hire agreements. If the Chief Officer of Police issues a notice seeking the refusal of the application to include the alternative licence condition, the licensing authority must hold a hearing in order to reach a decision on whether to grant the application.

Determining Applications Where Representations Are Made

9.3 Where a representation concerning the licensing objectives is lodged by a responsible authority about a proposed operating schedule it is relevant and the licensing authority's discretion will be engaged. It will also be engaged if an interested party makes relevant representations to the licensing authority, i.e. those which are not frivolous or vexatious and which relate to the licensing objectives. Representations can be made in opposition to, or in support of, an application.

9.24 As a matter of practice, licensing authorities should seek to focus the hearing on the steps needed to promote the particular licensing objective which has given rise to the specific representation and avoid straying into undisputed areas. A responsible authority or interested party 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.

9.25 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 necessary to promote the licensing objectives;
- the representations (including supporting information) presented by all the parties;
- Guidance issued under Section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003;
- Its own statement of licensing policy.

9.26 The licensing authority should give its decision at once, unless the Act itself states otherwise and provide reasons to support it. This will be important if there is an appeal by any of the parties. Notification of a decision must be accompanied by information on the right of the party to appeal. After considering all the relevant issues, the licensing authority may grant the application subject to such conditions that are consistent with the operating schedule. Any conditions imposed must be necessary for the promotion of the licensing objectives; there is no power for the licensing authority to attach a condition which is merely aspirational. For example, conditions may not be attached which relate solely to the health of customers rather than their direct physical safety.

9.27 Alternatively, the licensing authority may refuse the application on the grounds that this is necessary for the promotion of the licensing objectives.

Conditions Attached to Premises Licences

10.2 Conditions include any limitations or restrictions attached to a licence or certificate and essentially are the steps or actions the holder of the premises licence or the club premises certificate will be required to take or refrain from taking at all times when licensable activities are taking place at the premises in question.

10.3 All interests – licensing authorities, licence and certificate holders, authorised persons, the police, other responsible authorities and local residents and businesses – should be working together in partnership to ensure collectively that the licensing objectives are promoted.

10.4 Under former licensing regimes, 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. Failure to comply with any conditions attached to a licence or certificate is a criminal offence, which on conviction would be punishable by a fine of up to £20,000 or up to six months imprisonment or both.

10.5 Annex D provides pools of conditions (although not an exhaustive list) which relate to the four licensing objectives and could be used where necessary and appropriate to the particular circumstances of an individual licensed premises. It is important that they should not be applied universally and treated as standard conditions irrespective of circumstances.

Proposed Conditions

10.7 The conditions that are necessary for the promotion of the licensing objectives should emerge initially from a prospective licensee's or certificate holder's risk assessment which applicants and clubs 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 of opening.

Imposed Conditions

10.11 The licensing authority may not impose any conditions unless its discretion has been engaged following receipt of relevant representations and it has been satisfied at a hearing of the necessity to impose conditions. It may then only impose conditions that are necessary to promote one or more of the four licensing objectives. Such conditions must also be expressed in unequivocal and unambiguous terms to avoid legal dispute.

10.12 It is perfectly possible that in certain cases, because the test is one of necessity, where there are other legislative provisions which are relevant and must be observed by the applicant, no additional conditions at all are needed to promote the licensing objectives.

Annex D Pool of Conditions

Part 4: Conditions Relating To the Prevention Of Public Nuisance

It should be noted that provisions of the Environmental Protection Act 1990, the Noise Act 1996 and the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005 provide some protection to the general public from the effects of noise nuisance. In addition, the provisions in Part 8 of the Licensing Act 2003 enable a senior police officer to close down instantly for up to 24 hours licensed premises and premises carrying on temporary permitted activities that are causing nuisance resulting from noise emanating from the premises. These matters should be considered before deciding whether or not conditions are necessary for the prevention of public nuisance.

Hours

The hours during which the premises are permitted to be open to the public or to members and their guests can be restricted by the conditions of a premises licence or a club premises certificate for the prevention of public nuisance. But this must be balanced by the potential impact on disorder which may result from arbitrarily fixed closing times. However, there is no general presumption in favour of lengthening licensing hours and the four licensing objectives should be paramount considerations at all times.

Restrictions could be necessary on the times when certain licensable activities take place even though the premises may be open to the public as such times. For example, the playing of recorded music after a certain time might be prohibited, even though other licensable activities are permitted to continue. Or the playing of recorded music might only be permitted after a certain time where conditions have been attached to the licence or certificate to ensure that any potential nuisance is satisfactorily prevented.

Restrictions might also be necessary on the parts of premises that might be used for certain licensable activities at certain times. For example, while the provision of regulated entertainment might be permitted while the premises is open to the public or members and their guests, regulated entertainment might not be permitted in garden areas of the premises after a certain time. In premises where existing legislation does not provide adequately for the prevention of public nuisance, consideration might be given to the following conditions.

Noise and vibration

In determining which conditions are necessary and appropriate, licensing authorities should be aware of the need to avoid unnecessary or disproportionate measures that could deter the holding of events that are valuable to the community, such as live music. Noise limiters, for example, are very expensive to purchase and install and are likely to be a considerable burden for smaller venues. The following conditions may be considered:

- Noise or vibration does not emanate from the premises so as to cause a nuisance to nearby properties. This might be achieved by one or more of the following conditions:
 - a simple requirement to keep doors and windows at the premises closed;

- limiting live music to a particular area of the building;
 - moving the location and direction of speakers away from external walls or walls that abut private premises;
 - installation of acoustic curtains;
 - fitting of rubber seals to doorways;
 - installation of rubber speaker mounts;
 - requiring the licensee to take measure to ensure that music will not be audible above background level at the nearest noise sensitive location;
 - require licensee to undertake routine monitoring to ensure external levels of music are not excessive and take appropriate action where necessary;
 - noise limiters on amplification equipment used at the premises (if other measures have been unsuccessful).
- Prominent, clear and legible notices are displayed at all exits requesting the public to respect the needs of local residents and to leave the premises and the area quietly.
 - The use of explosives, pyrotechnics and fireworks of a similar nature which could cause disturbance in surrounding areas are restricted.
 - The placing of refuse – such as bottles – into receptacles outside the premises takes place at times that will minimise the disturbance to nearby properties.

There were no questions from the Panel, applicant or interested parties for the Licensing Manager.

4. THE APPLICANT'S CASE

Sheryl Thompson, on behalf of Terrington St Clement Parish Council presented the applicant's case and expressed thanks to the local residents for expressing their views on the application and for the two residents who were in attendance at the hearing. She explained that the Clerk was unable to attend the hearing, but Parish Councillor Adam Hannay, a long standing Councillor was in attendance and would be in a position to answer any questions.

Sheryl Thompson explained that the Memorial Field was the main community space for village residents. In November 2009, a new sports pavilion had been built with the intention of hiring it out to hold "light" community events such as discos and dances in order to provide revenue to make the facility sustainable. It had been the intention of the Parish Council as far back as 2010 to apply for a premises licence and they had been in discussion with the Borough Council in order to achieve this. It was acknowledged that it was possible to apply for Temporary Event Notices (TENs); however this increased the administration burden and costs for the Parish Council. Applying for a permanent premises licence only attracted a one off fee and would ensure that the Parish Council complied with any necessary legislation.

The Pavilion was only capable of holding 90 people (80 sitting, 10 standing) and with pending legislation some activities, such as live music, would not need

to be licensed if they involved less than 200 people. It was hoped that such events as wine tasting evenings, open air films, and picnic in the park would also be held.

Sheryl Thompson referred to 7 of the letters of objection that had been received which were all the same and had been drafted by one local resident. Discussions had been held with this resident to try any alleviate their/other residents concerns however no common ground had been achieved. She explained that as a result of anti-social behaviour, two dispersal orders had been applied by the local police which had been put in place initially until January 2010 and then subsequently extended to October 2010. The Parish Council had erected signs to enable the Police to move people on.

She referred to crime statistics since the dispersal order no longer applied and to crime statistics for the beginning of 2012.

Sheryl Thompson explained that it was never the intention of the Parish Council to apply for a late night refreshment licence, which would only be needed after 11pm. The misconception had occurred as a result of a letter sent to local residents that had merely set out all the options open to the Parish Council but not necessarily the ones which they would apply for. It was not the intention to hold events every evening and residents had been sent a further follow up letter in February 2012 once the decision to apply for a licence had been fully made.

She referred to the remaining 4 letters of objection as follows:

Flag F - the resident was mainly concerned with people consuming alcohol on the memorial field. The Parish Council would seek to regulate the sale of alcohol as strictly as possible. In reference to the resident's concern about Terrington already having three venues that could be hired for functions, she explained that this was in the form of 2 public houses and the village hall. It was intended that the pavilion would only used for light community events. All windows and doors would remain closed during any provision for indoor regulated entertainment with the exception of patrons entering and leaving the premises (as agreed with CS&NN). Additional car parking would be made available and appropriate signs would be put in place. It was also confirmed that the premises was never only intended for sports activities.

In relation to a query, the Licensing Manager confirmed that the Sub-Committee did have the power to consider any "perceived" noise nuisance that may occur as with a new application there was no other specific evidence to base residents concerns on.

QUESTIONS TO THE APPLICANT

In response to questions raised by Members of the Sub-Committee as to whether the Parish Council intended to restrict the number of events held each year, Sheryl Thompson confirmed there was no intention to limit the number of events but bookings would be considered and taken when they occurred. The

pavilion was used for other activities such as birthday parties, slimming world. It was suggested that the event organiser should advise the Parish Council of the name of the 'responsible person' in writing prior to the event taking place and this should be a condition of the licence if the Sub-Committee were minded to grant the application.

to In response to a question from the Legal Advisor, it was confirmed that a hire agreement had been in place (not that detailed on page 41 of the Agenda) since November 2011. Adam Hannay also confirmed that it was the intention to have both amplified and non amplified music and there was a projector and two speakers that were amplified in the pavilion. He further confirmed that it was also the intention to have amplified music outside of the pavilion.

6. INTERESTED PARTIES

6.1 Mrs Wright

Mrs Wright explained that her house was the situated nearest to the pavilion although she acknowledged that the pavilion did not reach "halfway" along her side garden as stipulated in her letter of objection. Her garden was very small and historically she had experienced a number of problems in relation to anti-social behaviour and was concerned that this would increase with the sale of alcohol and regulated entertainment. She explained that she had purchased her house back in 1933 long before the Memorial Field was in existence with no chance of development on Greenfield land. Although the field was being referred to as a community facility, residents were not allowed to walk their dogs, even on the edge on the field and on a lead.

Mrs Wright explained that the Parish Council had applied for an extension in opening hours on Sundays and had indicated that this was for the sole purpose to allow the cricketers to use the Pavilion until 9pm however the extension had been applied until 10pm. She had experienced litter (beer cans) etc being "tossed" over her fence and noise disturbance had been experienced from cars leaving. She questioned who would be responsible and in charge of parties that were held. Mrs Wright stated that her sister had tried to book a venue locally for her grand daughters 18th birthday party but was told she was unable to book anyway because of the trouble caused by teenagers and young people's parties.

Mrs Wright referred to an event that had been held the previous year when microphones had been used very closely to her property which had caused considerable disturbance.

Mrs Wright explained that she was not in good health and urged the Sub-Committee not to grant the licence and upset the peace and quiet of the village, suggesting that the people who were applying for the licence did not live near the premises and therefore were not disturbed by any nuisance.

Questions to Mrs Wright

There were no questions from the applicant or Members of the Sub-Committee for Mrs Wright

6.2 Mrs Dewing

Mrs Dewing explained that she had lived in the village for over 25 years and concurred with the views expressed by Mrs Wright. She explained that historically considerable problems had been experienced in relation to anti-social behaviour, however, since the dispersal order had been put in place the incidents had greatly reduced. Mrs Dewing explained that she did not have anything against sports activities being held on the field/in the pavilion but did not want anything to spoil the quiet and peaceful life in the village. She explained that in the summer when it was hot, the doors and windows would likely be open and it would be very difficult to enforce any such condition. Mrs Dewing stated that her house was currently up for sale but this was not due to the premises application but down to health reasons. However, she explained that she had received little interest in her property.

Questions to Mrs Dewing

In response to a question as to whether Mrs Dewing had experienced any noise nuisance incidents since the pavilion was built, she confirmed she had not but referred to a firework event that had been held in the previous year which was very noisy.

Sheryl Thompson explained that the firework event was organised by the Terrington Community Fund and residents were notified by way of a leaflet drop that some noise disturbance maybe experienced. She also clarified that the extension had been applied for on Sunday evenings to give the cricket team sufficient team to change/have tea etc.

Mrs Dewing reiterated her concerns about the sale and supply of alcohol which would encourage underage drinking and an increase in anti-social behaviour. She stated that the children's play area had never been updated. The Licensing Manager suggested that this issue would be more appropriate to be discussed at a Parish Council meeting.

There were no questions from Members of the Panel for Mrs Dewing.

The Licensing Manager referred to the other letters of objection that had been received from those parties who were not present. He highlighted that a number of them were in relation to the same issues and had been circulated by one resident.

7. SUMMING UP

7.1 Interested Parties

Mrs Dewing

Mrs Dewing explained that at the last event held on the field the road had been closed which made parking in the village very difficult. It was reiterated that the use of microphones had also been used at the cricket awards event which had been very noisy and caused a great deal of disturbance in the village.

Mrs Wright

Mrs Wright explained that she could not see why it was necessary for the field to be licensed. There had been a number of incidents in relation to anti-social behaviour which had involved the police. If the licence was granted, there was no recourse to complain. She had experienced people drinking outside leaning on her fence. At one event, microphones had been used which had caused her a lot of disturbance.

7.2 Applicant

Sheryl Thompson reiterated that the Parish Council would ensure that they complied with any conditions that the Panel were minded to attach to the licence. The Parish Council had applied for the licence in order to comply with legislation. If the licence was granted it would allow for a wider variety of community events.

Adam Hannay explained that the fireworks event would only be held on a bi-annual basis. When planning permission had been first granted it was for Monday and Sundays until 5pm. However this did not allow sufficient time for the cricketers to get changed and therefore an extension had been applied for and subsequently granted. No alcohol would be stored overnight. It was also explained that CCTV was installed in the pavilion and since it had been open in November 2009 no vandalism had been reported. The pavilion also had air conditioning so the doors and windows could be kept closed even during hot summer nights. If the licence was granted, it was not foreseen that there would be massive changes.

8. OUTSTANDING MATTERS

The Licensing Manager explained that if problems were experienced, local residents did have an option to apply for a review which would be before a Sub-Committee again to consider whether it was appropriate to attach additional conditions or even revoke the licence.

The Licensing Manager addressed the Sub-Committee and asked them to consider the report and relevant representations and also consider any steps necessary to promote the licensing objectives. The key objective was in relation to public nuisance. These steps were:

- a) To grant the licence under the terms and conditions applied;
- b) To grant the licence with additional conditions that the Sub-Committee considers necessary for the promotion of the licensing objectives;
- c) To reject all or part of the application.

The Sub-Committee were reminded that reasons for its decision must be given as both the applicant and objectors had a right of appeal against that decision to the Magistrates' Court.

The Legal Advisor addressed the Sub-Committee and explained that she was a neutral person at the hearing and the Sub-Committee would make its decision and then ask her to join them to assist them with their reasons. Its decision needed to be based on a view to promoting the 4 licensing objectives, the prevention of crime and disorder, public safety, the prevention of public nuisance and the protection of children from harm. The key objective in this instance was that of the prevention of public nuisance.

If the application for the dis-application of the requirement for a Designated Premises Supervisor was granted, the appointed Management Committee would be responsible for the authorised sale of alcohol. The Sub-Committee had to be satisfied that the premises were a "community premises" and that the Parish had made suitable arrangements for the management for the authorisation and sale of alcohol.

Each case should be considered on its own merits and the Sub-Committee should only impose conditions which are necessary and proportionate for the promotion of the licensing objections and avoid duplication of other legal requirements. It had been suggested that the event organiser should advise the Parish Council of the name of the 'responsible person' in writing prior to the event taking place and this should be a condition of the licence if the Sub-Committee were minded to grant the application.

The Sub-Committee should have regard to the Council's own Statement of Licensing Policy, the Guidance under Section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003 and the Human Rights Act which states that a person had a right to a private life.

9. REACHING A DECISION

The Sub-Committee retired to consider their decision in private, advised only by the Legal Advisor on specific points of law and procedure. On all parties returning to the room, at the request of the Chairman, the Legal Advisor stated she had assisted Members with the structure of their decision and a query in relation to the conditions on the operating schedule.

10. PRELIMINARY DECISION

The Chairman read out the preliminary decision.

Decision

We have listened to all parties and read the written representations. We have taken into account the relevant representations from those who live in the vicinity and disregarded representations which are not relevant to the licensing objectives. We have also considered the licensing policy, the Statutory Guidance and the Human Rights Act in making our decision.

The decision of this Sub-Committee is to grant a new Premises Licence and the disapplication of the DPS condition.

However we do impose conditions. These conditions are:

(i) The Mandatory Conditions

- a) Every supply of alcohol made under this premises licence must be made or authorised by a member of the Management Committee.
- b) In relation to the sale of alcohol, the responsible person shall take all reasonable steps to ensure that staff do not carry out, arrange or participate in any irresponsible promotions in relation to the premises. An irresponsible promotion means an activity carried on for the purpose of encouraging the sale or supply of alcohol for consumption on the premises in a manner which carries a significant risk of leading or contributing to crime and disorder, prejudice to public safety, public nuisance, or harm to children.
- c) The responsible person shall ensure that no alcohol is dispensed directly by one person into the mouth of another (other than where that other person is unable to drink without assistance by reason of a disability).
- d) The responsible person shall ensure that free tap water is provided on request to customers where it is reasonably available.
- e) The premises licence holder shall ensure that an age verification policy applies to the premises in relation to the sale or supply of alcohol. This policy must require individuals who appear to the responsible person to be under 18 years of age (or such older age as may be specified in the policy) to produce on request, before being served alcohol, identification bearing their photograph, date of birth and a holographic mark.
- f) The responsible person shall ensure that-
 - (1) where any of the following alcoholic drinks is sold or supplied for consumption on the premises (other than alcoholic drinks sold or supplied having been made up in advance ready for sale or

supply in a securely closed container) it is available to customers in the following measures:-

- (i) beer or cider; ½ pint;
- (ii) gin, rum, vodka or whisky; 25 ml or 35 ml; and
- (iii) still wine in a glass; 125 ml;

(2) customers are made aware of the availability of these measures.

g) Under Section 20 of the Licensing Act 2003, the admission of children to film exhibitions is to be restricted in accordance with film classification recommendations.

(ii) Operating Schedule - The licence will be subject to the following conditions which are consistent with the operating schedule:

a) This premises licence does not authorise any events unless the prior written approval has been given by the Licence Holder by way of the Parish Council's standard booking form.

b) Event organisers must produce a risk assessment for any event which more than 500 people are expected to attend. A copy of the risk assessment must be received by the Terrington St Clement Parish Council at least 28-days before the event.

c) Event organisers must give at least 28-days written notice to the Local Police Inspector and Norfolk Constabulary's Licensing Officer of any event which more than 500 people are expected to attend.

d) Event organisers must notify the West Norfolk Public Event Safety Advisory Group (PESAG) at the Borough Council of King's Lynn & West Norfolk of all events at least 28-days before an event.

f) For any event which more than 500 are expected to attend, event organisers must display notices at all exits requested that patrons are respectful to the neighbours and leave the area quietly.

(iii) Police and Community Safety & Neighbourhood Nuisance Conditions:

The conditions agreed with the Police and Community Safety & Neighbourhood Nuisance Team as amended below:

The Terrington St Clement Parish Council shall appoint a member of the Terrington St Clement Parish Council to work in conjunction with the Parish Clerk to oversee all requests for the sale of alcohol to maintain due diligence and to report back to the Full Parish Committee details of compliance or issues raised because of the use of the premises licence.

In accordance to those responsibilities the Terrington St Clement Parish Council shall require every event organiser wishing to sell alcohol at any event under the Premises Licence must have obtained the permission of the Terrington St Clement Parish Council prior to any event, either directly at any meeting, or via written permission from the Parish Council. The event organiser will sign that they agree to the additional conditions of hire in relation to the sale of alcohol.

The event organiser will appoint a responsible person in relation to the sale of alcohol at the event. The event organiser and responsible person must be present during the event at all times to ensure that the sale of alcohol is conducted within the provisions of the Licensing Act 2003. Both persons must be over the age of 18 years.

The Terrington St Clement Parish Council shall verify that the event organiser has the required knowledge of Licensing Laws in relation to the sale of alcohol by going through an information sheet in relation to legislation or obtaining a copy of the personal licence if applicable.

The storage of Alcohol will only be permitted on the premises on the day of the event and no alcohol may be stored overnight.

The details of any outdoor event taking place on the Memorial Field must be notified to the Borough Council's Community Safety & Neighbourhood Nuisance team at least 28 days before the event takes place.

All external windows and doors must be closed during any provision for indoor regulated entertainment other than for when patrons are entering or leaving.

iv) Additional conditions

- a) For any event which more than 500 people are expected to attend, event organisers must notify the local community at least 7 days before the event starts by placing a notice on the village notice board to include the date, times and type of event.
- b) The hire agreement shall include all the mandatory licensing conditions.
- c) The hire agreement shall contain the following requirement:

"The event organiser shall advise the Parish Council of the name of the 'responsible person' in writing prior to the event take place".

Reasons for Decision

The reason for our decision is having listened to all parties and representations, we have taken into account the agreement made between the Police, Community Safety & Neighbourhood Nuisance and the Parish Council. The conditions that we have imposed we consider necessary and proportionate, to promote the licensing objective to prevent public nuisance.

Additional Note

This is not part of any condition but we consider it would be advisable to do a leaflet drop 7 days prior to any event to local residents. We did not make a condition to the effect as we need to make condition to the effect as we need to make conditions that are clear and unambiguous. However, it is our hope that the Parish Council will make every effort to do a leaflet drop for events for over 500 people

Comments on the Decision

The Chairman requested comments on the preliminary decision from the Licensing Manager. The Licensing Manager confirmed that he had no additional comments to make but sought clarification on the

The Chairman therefore confirmed the decision as follows:

11. CONFIRMED DECISION

Decision

We have listened to all parties and read the written representations. We have taken into account the relevant representations from those who live in the vicinity and disregarded representations which are not relevant to the licensing objectives. We have also considered the licensing policy, the Statutory Guidance and the Human Rights Act in making our decision.

The decision of this Sub-Committee is to grant a new Premises Licence and the disapplication of the DPS condition.

However we do impose conditions. These conditions are:

(i) The Mandatory Conditions

- a) Every supply of alcohol made under this premises licence must be made or authorised by a member of the Management Committee.
- b) In relation to the sale of alcohol, the responsible person shall take all reasonable steps to ensure that staff do not carry out, arrange or participate in any irresponsible promotions in relation to the premises. An irresponsible promotion means an activity carried on for the purpose of encouraging the sale or supply of alcohol for consumption on the premises in a manner which carries a significant risk of leading or contributing to crime and disorder, prejudice to public safety, public nuisance, or harm to children.

- c) The responsible person shall ensure that no alcohol is dispensed directly by one person into the mouth of another (other than where that other person is unable to drink without assistance by reason of a disability).
- d) The responsible person shall ensure that free tap water is provided on request to customers where it is reasonably available.
- e) The premises licence holder shall ensure that an age verification policy applies to the premises in relation to the sale or supply of alcohol. This policy must require individuals who appear to the responsible person to be under 18 years of age (or such older age as may be specified in the policy) to produce on request, before being served alcohol, identification bearing their photograph, date of birth and a holographic mark.
- f) The responsible person shall ensure that-
 - (1) where any of the following alcoholic drinks is sold or supplied for consumption on the premises (other than alcoholic drinks sold or supplied having been made up in advance ready for sale or supply in a securely closed container) it is available to customers in the following measures:-
 - (i) beer or cider; ½ pint;
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- g) Under Section 20 of the Licensing Act 2003, the admission of children to film exhibitions is to be restricted in accordance with film classification recommendations.
- (ii) Operating Schedule** - The licence will be subject to the following conditions which are consistent with the operating schedule:
 - a) This premises licence does not authorise any events unless the prior written approval has been given by the Licence Holder by way of the Parish Council's standard booking form.
 - b) Event organisers must produce a risk assessment for any event which more than 500 people are expected to attend. A copy of the risk assessment must be received by the Terrington St Clement Parish Council at least 28-days before the event.
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In accordance to those responsibilities the Terrington St Clement Parish Council shall require every event organiser wishing to sell alcohol at any event under the Premises Licence must have obtained the permission of the Terrington St Clement Parish Council prior to any event, either directly at any meeting, or via written permission from the Parish Council. The event organiser will sign that they agree to the additional conditions of hire in relation to the sale of alcohol.

The event organiser will appoint a responsible person in relation to the sale of alcohol at the event. The event organiser and responsible person must be present during the event at all times to ensure that the sale of alcohol is conducted within the provisions of the Licensing Act 2003. Both persons must be over the age of 18 years.

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iv) Additional conditions

- (a) For any event which more than 500 people are expected to attend, event organisers must notify the local community at least 7 days before the event starts by placing a notice on the village notice board to include the date, times and type of event.
- (b) The hire agreement shall include all the mandatory licensing conditions.
- (c) The hire agreement shall contain the following requirement:

“The event organiser shall advise the Parish Council of the name of the ‘responsible person’ in writing prior to the event take place”.

Reasons for Decision

The reason for our decision is having listened to all parties and representations, we have taken into account the agreement made between the Police, Community Safety & Neighbourhood Nuisance and the Parish Council. The conditions that we have imposed we consider necessary and proportionate, to promote the licensing objective to prevent public nuisance.

Additional Note

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The Meeting closed at 1.25pm