

Statement of Licensing Policy

The Licensing Act 2003

2024 - 2029

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1.1 Introduction

This statement has been prepared having regard to the guidance issued by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport under Section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003 ('the Act') and as required of the licensing authority under Section 5 of the Act.

This statement of licensing policy will be kept under review throughout its period of validity and amended as considered necessary. Any material amendments will be subject to consultation.

This statement takes effect from 1 November 2024 and will be scheduled for review in 2029.

The licensing regime implemented by the Act and operated by Wiltshire Council as licensing authority is about the appropriate control of licensed premises, qualifying clubs and temporary events. It also covers the people who manage these premises or hold personal licences within the terms of the Act. Applications covered by the Act and relevant to this statement include:

- personal licences
- premises licences – including provisional statements
- variations
- transfers
- interim authorities
- temporary events
- club premises certificates
- designated premises supervisors
- reviews.

1.1 Purpose and Scope

This statement sets out the policy of the licensing authority with respect to carrying out its licensing functions under the Licensing Act. These include policy formulation, administration, monitoring, and enforcement activities. The latter will include working with and sharing permitted data with other regulatory and enforcement agencies.

The following will also be relevant to the way in which the licensing authority exercises its functions under the Act:

- Each application will be determined on its own merits having regard to the licensing objectives; relevant guidance including that issued under Section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003, and local criteria.
- The solicitor to the council will ensure that the Committee in its role as a quasi-judicial Committee acts in accordance with the rules of 'natural justice' and ensure the Committee acts and appears to act fairly and approaches all matters before the Committee with an open mind during hearings or reviews.

- The statutory right of any responsible authority or other person to make appropriate representations to an application or to seek a review in respect of a granted authorisation where appropriate is accepted.
- The impact of the activities taking, or proposed to take, place at a licensed premises on businesses or individuals who are likely to be affected by it.
- The licensing authority, on behalf of the council, may notify parties they consider appropriate such as divisional councillors, town and parish councils of relevant applications.
- There is no presumption that any application for a licence under the Licensing Act will be granted.

1.2 Key Aims

The key aims of this statement of licensing policy are for the council as the licensing authority to:

- Promote and give precedence to the licensing objectives.
- Recognise the need to assist in building a fair, vibrant, and prosperous society in Wiltshire that properly balances the rights of residential communities, the business sector and other relevant parties.
- Secure the safety and amenity of residential communities whilst facilitating a sustainable, diverse, entertainment and hospitality sector in Wiltshire.
- Integrate its aims and objectives with other initiatives that will:
 - create an attractive and vibrant area, which has a positive effect on employment
 - reduce local crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour
 - reduce alcohol harm
 - reduce the supply and use of illegal drugs in licensed premises
 - encourage the self-sufficiency of local communities
 - reduce the burden of unnecessary regulation on businesses and promote self-help
 - reduce the health impacts of alcohol misuse and dependence; reduce the impact of alcohol related incidences on Emergency Services
 - continue its commitment to working in partnership with other agencies and organisations through both formal and informal arrangements towards the promotion and achievement of the objectives set out in this policy
 - endeavour to reflect the diversity of Wiltshire through its blend of urban and

- rural settlements
- give direction to applicants, so that they can make informed decisions in respect of their own ventures.

Applications will be granted with standard conditions subject to any objections.

1.3 Consultation

In reviewing this statement, the licensing authority consulted widely with all necessary bodies and relevant stakeholders. A list of those consulted is available from the licensing authority on request. The consultation process was conducted between April and May 2024 by way of an email to those identified and via publication on the council's website. Responses received were listed on a matrix document and each point made was given due consideration.

1.4 Licensing function

The licensing authority recognises that the provision of entertainment is a major contributor to the economy of the council's area. It makes for a vibrant and attractive area, which subsequently has a positive effect on employment. The licensing authority also recognises that owners and occupiers of commercial premises have a legitimate expectation of an environment that makes and keeps their businesses sustainable.

The licensing authority welcomes the opportunity to encourage the development of the cultural, artistic, leisure and hospitality sectors in Wiltshire. It will assist all applicants in endeavouring to meet their aspirations within the law.

The licensing authority also has regard to wider considerations affecting the residential population and the amenity of any area. These include dropping litter and street fouling, noise and street crime. It is, however, recognised that the licence holder has limited control over individuals once they are away from the premises.

The licensing authority recognises that the diverse range of licensed premises throughout Wiltshire makes a major contribution to attracting both initial and repeat visitors to both the historic localities, and diverse venues.

The licensing authority acknowledges that circuses can fall on the edge of the licensing regime depending on the nature of their show. The Legislative Reform (Entertainment Licensing) Order 2014 removed the requirement for the need of circuses to be licensed between 08.00 and 23.00, providing that the circus is of a traditional nature, i.e. it is a travelling circus which takes place within a moveable structure.

1.5 Licensing objectives

The council will carry out its statutory duties under the Licensing Act 2003 as the licensing authority and have due regard to the licensing objectives.

It is important to note that all objectives have equal importance in the implementation of this policy.

The Licensing objectives are:

- the prevention of crime and disorder

- public safety
- the prevention of public nuisance and;
- the protection of children from harm

The licensing authority expects individual applicants to address the licensing objectives in their operating schedule having regard to the type of premises, the licensable activities to be provided, the nature of the location and the impact on the local community.

Where there are no relevant representations, or they have been withdrawn at or before a hearing, the application will be granted as requested subject only to conditions which reflect the operating schedule and any mandatory conditions. Most premises do and will operate without any significant concerns to the licensing objectives. However, where there is a relevant representation, the application will usually proceed to a hearing, following which the licensing authority may take such steps as are necessary to promote the licensing objectives, as provided for in the Act.

The following sections set out the licensing authority's policy relating to the four licensing objectives. It is emphasized that these objectives are the only matters which can be taken into account by the Licensing Committee and they will pay particular attention to them at a hearing, when determining applications and applying any conditions. A hearing must be called when relevant and valid representations are made by any person or responsible authority, based upon the four licensing objectives.

1.6 Planning Conditions Applicable to a Premises

The Licensing Authority is mindful that the licensing and planning regimes must be kept separate and determined in accordance with the respective legal and policy frameworks. An application for a premises licence or club premises certificate, or a variation to either, will normally only be granted where the activity to be authorised by the application is a lawful planning use, as evidenced by a valid planning consent, and the hours sought do not exceed those authorised by that consent.

The 2018 NPPF 'Agent of Change' principle establishes that where a new land use is introduced into an area, the impact should be managed by the person/business that introduces the new use, eg introducing noisy premises into a quiet location or vice-versa. This will be relevant when considering measures necessary to uphold licensing objectives at hearings.

2.0 Prevention of crime and disorder

The council acting as the licensing authority has a duty to act solely or with its partners to reduce crime and disorder throughout Wiltshire, consistent with its statutory duty under section 76 of the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime & Policing Act 2014. The council as a member of the Wiltshire Community Safety Partnership will work with relevant partners to utilise legislation as required to prevent crime and disorder issues.

Applicants are required by law to set out in their operating schedule the steps they propose to promote the prevention of crime and disorder. Responsible applicants will ensure proper regard in their operating schedule to the location, character and condition of the premises, the nature and extent of the proposed use and the persons likely to be attracted to the premises.

The council expects the premises licence, or club certificate holder to take steps to control excessive consumption and drunkenness on their premises. This will reduce the risk of anti-social behaviour and violent crime occurring both on the premises and elsewhere after customers have departed. Licence holders are expected to be able to demonstrate a general duty of care to customers using their premises and others affected by their activities. The licensing authority expects all applicants to consider a number of key conditions, where relevant to the type of licensable activity being proposed:

2.1 Toughened/safety glasses

Standard annealed glass bottles and drinking containers used in the leisure and hospitality sectors to supply alcoholic and non-alcoholic drinks may be used as weapons inflicting serious harm during incidents of disorder. Police evidence indicates that incidents are particularly likely in or within the immediate vicinity of a pub, club or nightclub. It is suggested that where the application relates to the sale of alcohol on the premises, the applicant considers measures to prevent glass bottles or glasses being taken off the premises.

In particular this is expected in premises considered to be high volume vertical drinking establishments and those premises open beyond 11pm. Possible exceptions would be facilities for hotel residents and their guests or a restaurant where the bar is primarily provided for restaurant customers.

Outside licensed premises, glass containers, as well as being potential weapons, add to street debris, pose risks to street cleaners and pedestrians and generally undermine the objective to minimise public nuisance. Therefore, the policy also applies to any premises where outside areas are provided for consumption of alcohol, particularly where the outside area is in or adjacent to a public place.

The licensing authority believes that the use of safer alternatives to annealed glass i.e. polycarbonate "glasses" will help promote public safety and the prevention of crime and disorder in licensed venues.

2.2 Pubwatch

The licensing authority recognises the value of Pubwatch schemes and will therefore play a supportive role and attend meetings as appropriate. Where such a scheme is active in the locality of a premise, the applicant is strongly encouraged to become an active member of Pubwatch. As well as traditional pubs and entertainment venues, this includes premises that are licensed solely for the sale of alcohol for consumption off the premises. Pubwatch provides a forum for sharing information, disseminating best practice and meeting with representatives of the licensing authority, the police and other responsible authorities. The licensing authority encourages all licensees to actively participate in their local Pubwatch scheme and is keen to support the development of more schemes where there is a demand.

2.3 Information sharing and reporting incidents

As well as sharing information through formalised Pubwatch schemes, licensees are encouraged to share and report incidents to relevant agencies as and when appropriate, rather than waiting for the next meeting. Licensed Premises are often favoured for criminal activities such as child sexual exploitation, modern slavery, human trafficking, drug dealing and violence. Any issues of crime and disorder should be reported as soon as possible to Wiltshire Police. If persons or property are in danger then this should be done through calling '999', alternatively the '101' number should be used. Incidents that occur on licensed premises should be recorded and made available to Wiltshire Police and other agencies. Wiltshire Police and Wiltshire Council work in partnership to target those individuals who cause crime and disorder. Drink Banning Orders (sec 1-14 Violent Crime Act 2006), Exclusion Orders (sec 1 Licensed Premises Act 1980), Public Space Protection Orders (sec 59-68 Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014) and any replacement powers will be utilised to assist in the perception of crime and disorder. Information about relevant orders against persons will be shared with premises. Licence holders are also expected to assist in preventing crime and disorder by notifying Wiltshire Police of any persons who breach orders relevant to their premises.

2.4 Door supervisors/stewards

Any person engaged at licensed premises to carry out security activities including the prevention of access to or the physical ejection of a person from the same premises on behalf of the licensee must hold and display a valid current licence issued by the Security Industry Authority (SIA) or any successor system.

The licensing authority will consider representations that indicate that specific premises require door supervision for the purpose of meeting the crime and disorder or public safety licensing objectives. In such cases, the licensing authority may impose a condition that an agreed number or ratio of licensed door supervisors must be employed at the premises

either at all times, or at such times as certain licensable activities are taking place.

In certain circumstances it may be appropriate to use trained stewards to provide a satisfactory level of customer care and general safety awareness. These individuals must not carry out security activities and would not be required to hold an SIA licence. If they were employed to undertake duties involving children, then the applicant should consider whether the relevant level of disclosure check is appropriate.

Front line staff should receive relevant training in conflict management and basic first aid training.

The applicant may find it beneficial in developing the operating schedule for a premises licence or certificate to have undertaken a security risk assessment in order to determine the resources necessary to meet the licensing objectives.

2.5 Dispersal policy

Every venue whether a pub, club or bar should prepare and implement a dispersal policy working in partnership with other venues within the vicinity through mechanisms such as Pubwatch. Applicants should consider how the venue will minimise the potential for disorder and disturbance as customers leave the premises. This should be prepared in consultation with the licensing authority and police and reviewed regularly and staff should be trained in how to implement this policy.

2.6 Outside drinking

Some premises may wish to supply alcohol for consumption in an outside area such as on the pavement adjacent to the premises or in a beer garden. In such circumstances, we expect applicants to include all outside areas within their proposed plan, and to consider the risk associated with outside drinking and include measures in their operating schedule to uphold the licensing objectives.

The licensing authority also expect licence holders to exercise control over their customers, particularly in instances where the outside drinking takes place on the pavement to which the public has access. If the licence holder fails to exercise such control, enforcement action may take place and the licence be reviewed.

2.7 Drugs in premises

The licensing authority recognises that the supply and use of illegal drugs by individuals is not relevant to all licensed premises, but it is recognised that conditions may need to be attached to the premises licences for certain venues if representations are received. The aim will be to endeavour to reduce the availability, sale, and consumption of illegal drugs and to create a safer environment for those who may have taken them. Any conditions will take into account the relevant guidance and advice from appropriate bodies.

The licensing authority expects licensees to permit the access and use of drug dogs within the public and staff areas of the premises upon request of the licensing authority and/or police involved in such an initiative.

The licensing authority expects licensees to permit access for drugs analysis equipment and staff so that random drug tests can be carried out on the skin of persons wishing to have access to the licensed premises, in addition to the staff and contractors employed at

the premises.

Psychoactive substances are those intended for human consumption that is capable of producing a psychoactive effect. These substances prior to May 2016 were more commonly known as “legal highs” and included items such as Nitrous Oxide (NOS), Spice and Black Mamba amongst others. It is a criminal offence to produce, supply or sell psychoactive substances. The Psychoactive Substances Act 2016 amends the Licensing Act 2003, creating new powers of entry relating to any of the offences mentioned above. These offences are also considered “relevant offences” in relation to Personal licences.

It is expected that licensees have a written drugs policy for their premises or event which staff are fully trained in.

2.8 Drink Spiking

Drink ‘spiking’ is when alcohol or drugs are added to someone’s drink without their knowledge. Spiking a drink is illegal and subject to high maximum sentences if a person is found guilty. The UK has seen a recent rise in the incidences of spiking in licensed premises.

The Licensing Authority expect applicants and licence holders to consider the risk associated with spiking on their premises and recommend that measures to deal with this risk are included within their existing drug policies such as:

- Offering drink spiking preventative measures, such as drink covers, serving drinks direct to customers (not leaving these unattended before being provided to customers), and keeping an eye on or clearing drinks left unattended.
- Providing customers with information on keeping safe from drink spiking.
- Operating schemes such as ‘Ask for Angela’ to encourage customers to seek help if they suspect drink spiking has occurred.
- Training for door and bar staff to identify where drink spiking may be taking place, how to respond to any reported or observed instances of drink spiking, and how to report to Police.

2.9 Immigration and modern slavery

Modern slavery is the recruitment, movement, harbouring or receiving of children, women or men through the use of force, coercion, and abuse of vulnerability, deception or other means for the purpose of exploitation. Individuals may be trafficked into, out of or within the UK, and they may be trafficked for a number of reasons including sexual exploitation, forced labour, domestic servitude and organ harvesting

Forced labour is a situation in which victims are forced to work against their own will under the threat of violence or some other form of punishment. Labour exploitation is placing a worker under extremely poor conditions such as very low wages, being forced to work long hours, having their movements supervised, living in very poor conditions and having their identification documents taken away to prevent them from leaving.

As of April 2017, the Immigration Act 2016 introduced a “Right to Work” test for personal licence and individual premises licence holders (where the licence permits alcohol sales and late-night refreshment). The Home Office Immigration Enforcement department became a responsible authority of the Licensing Act 2003.

Premises licence holders, as employers, have a duty to ensure that their employees have a

right to work in the UK. The Licensing Authority will work with Immigration Enforcement to ensure that people are not illegally brought into the UK to be exploited as cheap labour in licensed premises.

Any offences committed under the Immigration Act are considered relevant offences for the purposes of a personal licence and are notifiable to the Home Office in the same way that other relevant offences are notifiable to the Police.

3.0 Promotion of public safety

The public safety objective is concerned with the physical safety of the people performing in and staff and customers using the relevant premises. Applicants should carefully consider how they intend to promote the public safety objective in their operating schedule.

Where applicants consider that the public safety objective could be compromised by their intended activities, they are encouraged to contact the Wiltshire Council's Health and Safety Section and/or Dorset and Wiltshire Fire and Rescue Service as the most relevant responsible authorities for guidance. Other organisations such as the Event Safety Advisory Group will be able to offer advice. Contact details for these authorities/groups are available from the licensing authority.

Wiltshire Council promotes the use of community initiatives such as Purple Flag which has been awarded to Chippenham. Wiltshire Council aspires to support similar schemes across the county.

3.1 CCTV

CCTV has a role to play in stopping and deterring crime and anti-social behaviour in certain hotspots and is also used as an evidence and detection tool. However, surveillance cameras should only be used if necessary and proportionate, in addition:

- When considering the use of surveillance camera systems, either as part of the conditions attached to a licence or certificate, or within an operating schedule the licensing authority or applicant must in particular have regard to Code of Practice on CCTV published by the Information Commissioner's Office. Any proposed blanket requirement to attach surveillance camera conditions to a licence or certificate is likely to give rise to concerns about the proportionality of such an approach and will require an appropriately strong justification and must be kept under regular review.
- Applications in relation to licensed premises must take into account the circumstances surrounding that application and whether a requirement to have a surveillance camera system is appropriate in any particular case. For example, it is unlikely that a surveillance camera condition would be justified for a trouble-free community pub. Where a licence responsibility of the licensee to comply with any data protection considerations that may arise from the use of such a system.
- The public must have confidence that surveillance is appropriate and proportionate, and that those who operate the camera systems, or use the images and information they capture, demonstrate integrity in doing so and can be held to account.
- CCTV recordings should be kept for a minimum of 31 days and shared with the licensing authority and Wiltshire Police upon request.

3.2 Martyn's Law (Protect Duty)

Martyn's Law will improve protective security and organisational preparedness across the UK by mandating, for the first time, those responsible for certain premises and events to consider the terrorist risk and how they would respond to an attack.

The bill is the legislative response to the findings of the Manchester Arena Inquiry. It is designed to reduce the risk to the public from terrorism by the protection of public venues – increasing national security and personal safety.

The proposed Bill will place a requirement on those responsible for certain publicly accessible locations used for purposes such as entertainment and leisure, retail, food and drink, museums and galleries, sports grounds, public areas of local and central Government buildings (e.g., town halls), visitor attractions, temporary events, Places of Worship, health, and education to consider the threat from terrorism and implement appropriate and proportionate mitigation measure.

The government have indicated that publicly accessible locations with a capacity of more **than one hundred people** will need to undertake simple yet effective activities to improve protective security and preparedness.

Those activities will include completing free training, raising awareness and cascading information to staff. As well as completing a preparedness plan.

Publicly accessible locations with a capacity greater than **eight hundred people** will also be required to produce a risk assessment and security plan, considered to a 'reasonably practicable' standard.

Please see the following website sites for up-to-date information regarding the possible implications and / or requirements for your premises / location:

- [counter terrorism pages on GOV.UK](#)
- training and resources available from the [Protect UK website](#)

3.3 Alcohol consumption

The council expects all premises licence holders to take all necessary steps to control consumption and drunkenness on their respective alcohol licensed premises. This will reduce the risk of anti-social behaviour and violent crime occurring both on and away from the premises after customers have departed. Premises licence holders are expected to be able to demonstrate a general duty of care to customers using their premises and others affected by their activities. The premises licence holders must also be aware of the dangers of over consumption of alcohol and the risk of vulnerability to their customers.

3.4 Alcohol harm reduction

Communities, agencies and businesses are ultimately best placed to identify and deal with alcohol-related problems in their area. It is important to maximise the benefits of partnership working, focusing and co-ordinating the efforts of local agencies, industry and the voluntary sector in tackling alcohol-related problems. Budgets and expertise can be pooled, providing the right services at the right time, making town centres safer and in doing so encourage more people to enjoy a night out, thus promoting economic growth.

Information is a powerful tool in tackling alcohol-related problems. It is vital to strengthen data sharing within local partnerships, in particular between crime and health agencies and licensing authorities.

The licensing authority will continue to work alongside their partners on a countywide and local level. Groups such as licensing tasking will continue to formulate the basis of partnership work and will have clear aims and objectives to ensure they are fit for purpose. This group will sit within the governance of Wiltshire Community Safety Partnership and will feed into local initiatives such as Pubwatch, Purple Flag, and other new schemes as and when required.

3.5 Public health

The inclusion of the health service as a responsible authority under the Licensing Act 2003, which occurred in 2012, enables health bodies to have a say in alcohol licensing. The Licensing and Public Health teams work together within the council to ensure that the health impacts of alcohol licensing are considered.

As there is not a specific licensing objective related directly to health within the current legislation, health bodies, when making a representation, are most likely to relate such representations to the objectives on public safety and protecting children from harm. This is likely to include the prevention of accidents, injuries and other immediate harms that can result from alcohol consumption, such as unconsciousness or alcohol poisoning. Anonymised data can be collected about incidents relating to specific premises or areas when representations are made.

Health bodies hold valuable information which may not be recorded by other agencies, including analysis of data on attendance at emergency departments and the use of ambulance services following alcohol related incidents. Sometimes it may be possible to link ambulance callouts and attendance to irresponsible practices at specific premises.

The Director of Public Health is responsible for making representations and observations on applications on behalf of health bodies.

3.6 Health and safety

By law the applicant or operating company must have a health and safety policy when five or more persons are employed. This policy must be brought to the attention of those employees.

Employers must also record the results of risk assessments and ensure a robust tailor-made health and safety action plan, is in place for both staff and customers. Applicants should have these documents available at the request of licensing authority or any other responsible authority.

3.7 Occupancy limits

It is recommended that the applicant or operating company assess and set occupancy limits following a risk assessment of the planned activities being carried out at the premises. The licensing authority may set an occupant capacity following representations received in order to meet the licensing objectives. It is recommended that premises assess and set limits appropriate to their premises/event.

3.8 Positive campaigns to promote public safety

The Licensing Authority will actively promote campaigns which help to reduce or remove risks to vulnerable people who visit or work in licensed premises. Examples of this would be the “Safety at Night Charter” and “Ask for Angela” schemes. The voluntary safety charters aim is about taking practical steps together to make Wiltshire and Swindon safer at night. Ask Angela scheme aim is to reduce sexual violence and vulnerability by providing customers with a non-descript phrase they can use to get the attention of staff members who can help separate them from the company of someone with whom they feel unsafe due to that person's actions, words or behaviour.

Licensing Officers seek to work closely with landlords to encourage positive engagement with such campaigns and to help promote and explain the importance of keeping the public safe.

4.0 Prevention of public nuisance

Public nuisance is a broad concept, which concerns how the activity of one person (or business) affects the rights of others, for example, how noise from playing music interferes with another person’s right to sleep.

The Act requires, and the licensing authority expects, applicants to demonstrate within their operating schedule how they intend to prevent public nuisance arising. This will be of particular importance where there are residential properties in the vicinity of the licensed premises.

When appropriate on application or review the licensing authority will consider the adequacy of proposed measures to remove or effectively manage the potential for public nuisance, anti-social behaviour and other crime which may impact on the promotion of the licensing objectives.

When an operating schedule does not sufficiently address the prevention of public nuisance the licensing authority will consider all reasonable conditions recommended by responsible authorities to prevent public nuisance. In some locations it may be necessary to limit opening hours or the times of other licensable activities.

Where considerations apply to late night refreshment premises, they shall only be taken to apply to their operation between the hours of 11pm and 5am when a premises licence would be required.

Applicants should carefully consider how they intend to promote the prevention of public nuisance objective in their operating schedule. This can include several considerations:

4.1 Odour

The applicant should consider any odour that maybe emitted from the premises. This can include the generation of odour from food preparation, waste, bottle storage and/ or from smoking areas. Steps should be taken or proposed to be taken by the applicant to prevent odour from the premises causing nuisance.

Most commercial kitchens will require a mechanical extraction system, and the type and size will depend on the size of the cooking facility, type of food prepared and type of

cooking appliances used. The applicant may need to get advice from specialist air handling engineers about controlling odour from kitchen air extraction systems.

Controlling odour from waste and bottle storage areas is entirely down to good management practice which involves using sealed waste bins big enough to hold all waste, which can be thoroughly cleaned and are regularly emptied.

When designating a smoking area outside it is important to consider who will be affected by the smoke, the possible number of persons using the area and ensuring a facility to safely dispose of lit cigarettes.

4.2 Lighting

Outdoor artificial lighting is used for a number of reasons, including work, recreation, security, safety, advertising, display and to create a pleasant atmosphere where people gather socially. As many of the premises operating under the Licensing Act will use outdoor lighting late at night, it is important to ensure that it does not become a nuisance to others. Light 'spilling over' onto other property can cause annoyance, distraction and discomfort and may cause driving problems by glaring into drivers' eyes or competing with signs and other traffic signals.

4.3 Waste/litter

Licensed premises of all types can potentially cause public nuisance from litter and waste. There are a number of laws relating to proper waste collection and disposal, not least of which is the "duty of care" to ensure any waste is properly contained and controlled while in the operator's possession, and that it is collected by a reputable waste carrier. The Licensing Act does not duplicate these laws, but licence holders will need to apply good waste management practice in order to prevent public nuisance.

Uncontrolled litter, waste and street fouling is unsightly and can lead to a negative image of the area. It can cause offensive odour, may attract rats and insects and therefore be a public health risk, it may cause people to slip, trip and injure themselves, and it may harm the reputation of the licence holder's business.

Typical examples of litter, waste and street fouling that may cause problems include take-away packaging and food dropped by customers, wind-blown waste and litter from refuse storage areas, discarded and broken bottles, glasses and cans, promotional leaflets (flyers) and posters, cigarette ends and chewing gum discarded by customers and people who have consumed too much alcohol urinating and vomiting in the street.

4.4 Noise

Noise can come either directly or indirectly from licensed premises. Direct noise, such as that from entertainment activity, will be under the premises' direct control. Indirect noise, such as that from vehicles and customers coming to and from the premises may not be under direct control, but the premises can strongly influence it. Both direct and indirect noise will be of greater importance between 11pm and 7am. Specific types of noise each need different consideration when reducing their impact on public nuisance.

Small outdoor multiday music festivals (often where camping is also involved) can quickly become a source of public nuisance, organisers of such events are advised to contact the Environment Control and Protection noise team at an early stage. Organisers are encouraged to employ event management techniques similar to larger scale events to

avoid public nuisance, these can include considering the suitability of the location, the geography, limiting amplifier output, duration or direction.

4.5 Entertainment

Appropriate control measures are needed for premises that operate late at night (after 11pm) and/or have regular entertainment or when the entertainment takes place in the open air or within a marquee. Steps should be taken or proposed to be taken to prevent noise and vibration from entertainment causing nuisance. This may include noise from music, human voices and other forms of entertainment whether amplified or not. Specific consideration of control measures must be given to sensitive locations such as dwellings, hospitals, hotels and other business premises. Any noise should also not cause unreasonable disturbance to the wider public, such as passers-by and people using public facilities.

4.6 Disturbance from customers

Appropriate steps must be taken or proposed to be taken to prevent noise and disturbance from customers causing nuisance and anti-social behaviour. This may include noise and disturbance from customers on the premises and customers in outdoor areas such as terraces, beer gardens and smoking areas. It will also include noise, disturbance and obstruction from customers in the vicinity of the premises including customers congregating outside premises to smoke or drink, customers arriving, leaving or queuing outside a premises.

Particular consideration now has to be given to the potential for public nuisance arising from outside areas following the implementation of smoke free laws in July 2007. It must be noted that there is no legal requirement for licensed premises to provide an outdoor smoking area. However, Wiltshire Council encourages premises where practical to do so to minimise congestion on pavements.

Noise and disturbance from people outside can cause public nuisance even when those people are not behaving badly. This will be of more significance in areas with residential accommodation and will usually, but not exclusively, be of greater importance between 11pm and 7am. However it must be noted that noise and disturbance from customers outdoors can cause public nuisance outside of these times.

4.7 Plant and equipment

Steps should be taken or proposed to be taken to prevent noise and vibration from plant or equipment causing nuisance. This includes noise and vibration from ventilation, air conditioning and refrigeration equipment.

4.8 Servicing

Steps should be taken or proposed to be taken to prevent noise from servicing of the premises causing nuisance. This may include noise from deliveries, collections and the onsite disposal of bottles and other waste or recyclable materials.

4.9 Fly posting, flyers and graffiti

Steps should be taken to prevent fly posting and litter problems arising from the distribution

of flyers advertising the premises or events at the premises. The applicant should endeavour to reduce the use of promotional leaflets and only hand flyers directly to the public. Flyers should not be left on vehicle windscreens. Ensure a litter bin is near to the distribution point and clear discarded flyers afterwards. The applicant should also remove any graffiti and fly posting from their surfaces as soon as it appears.

5.0 Protection of children from harm

For the purposes of this policy the licensing authority considers anyone less than 18 years of age to be a child or young person unless otherwise agreed.

The licensing authority expects that, whether or not alcohol is supplied or proposed to be supplied on or in the vicinity of the premises, operating schedules will identify:

- the extent to which it is proposed that children be admitted to the premises;
- whether it is proposed that unaccompanied children will be admitted;
- if they are, the type of regulated entertainment provided whilst children are present;
- The specific steps undertaken to ensure the safety of children and to further ensure that no products or services are sold to children that are not appropriate for their use or consumption.
- That an unaccompanied young person (i.e. somebody under the age of 16 who is not accompanied by a person over the age of 18) must not be allowed into any premises which are "exclusively or primarily used for the supply of alcohol for consumption on the premises".
- That staff are aware of their responsibility to ensure that an adult should not become over intoxicated if accompanied by a young person or child as to inhibit their ability to safeguard that young person.

Whether or not premises with a mixed use are "exclusively or primarily used" is a matter of judgment and will depend upon the particular circumstances of the case. The guidance makes it clear that this does not mean that where the supply of alcohol is not the exclusive or primary use then young people should automatically be given access.

Where it is appropriate and permissible within the law the Licensing Committee should impose conditions that restrict young people from entering all or part of any premises licensed to supply alcohol:

- at certain times of the day and/or;
- when certain licensable activities are taking place and/or;
- where there is an age limitation (over 18);
- unless accompanied by an adult
- where there is a history of crime and disorder
- where the premises are in a high risk area e.g. close to school; in an area with a history of underage sales; in an area with anti-social and criminal behaviour linked to persons under 18.

Applicants, who propose to admit children, particularly where they would not require them to be accompanied by a responsible adult, should be especially careful in ensuring they meet the requirement that their schedule fully and clearly sets out the nature of the activities for which permission is sought. Further, the schedule should specify in sufficient detail the measures and management controls proposed to protect children from harm.

The licensing authority expects that staff are trained and aware of their responsibility for ensuring that customers are old enough to purchase alcohol. This requirement is particularly relevant for bar staff working at premises where door supervisors control entry to a premise. Particular care and appropriate measures should be in place for venues that, due to the nature of the events, attract both over and under 18-year-old patrons.

5.1 Safeguarding the Vulnerable

It is an expectation that premises operators consider safeguarding for all vulnerable people both children and adults and consider including appropriate conditions which support / assist keeping vulnerable people safe.

5.2 Age verification underage sales on/off premises

There is now a mandatory condition on all premises licenses (in the case of alcohol supply) to have adequate age verification systems in place. This could be through the use of a Challenge scheme i.e. “challenging anyone who looks under 25 to prove their age by use of an approved means of identification”; such a scheme to be advertised and enforced on the premises.

The licensing authority supports and may condition an appropriate age policy in licensed premises. Licensees will need to demonstrate that their staff receive regular and adequate training on the law and practice relating to age restricted sales (including challenging purchasers and checking identification). The training provided should be properly documented so that there is an adequate audit trail and records are available for inspection.

The following are examples of identification used:

- Passport
- Photo-card driving licence
- PASS card
- Official identity card issued by HM forces

Details of training provided to members of staff to prevent underage sales should be recorded in a log. Additionally, when a retailer does refuse the sale of alcohol this should be recorded in a ‘refused sales log’. These documents should be kept available for inspection by a police officer or authorised officer of the licensing authority.

5.3 Proxy sales

Adequate procedures must be in place to ensure that all members of staff working at the premises are routinely trained and regularly reminded of their responsibilities in relation to the issue of proxy sales of alcohol, and shall ensure that all reasonable steps and procedures are in place and implemented to prevent adults purchasing alcohol for those underage.

Steps must be in place to ensure that any designated premises supervisors and members of staff involved with the delivery of alcohol to residential addresses are made fully aware of their responsibilities to ensure that no alcohol is sold to persons underage

5.4 Children and cinemas/theatres

The licensing authority will expect licensees or clubs to include in their operating schedules their arrangements for restricting children from viewing age restricted films according to the recommendations of the British Board of Film Classification (BBFC) or the licensing authority itself. In the event that the licensing authority is asked to stipulate an age category for a film, video etc. that has not been dealt with by the BBFC, the licensing sub-committee or its delegated officers may view the film etc. and use the BBFC published guidelines on categorisation as a ‘benchmark’ in reaching their decision, which will then become a condition.

In considering any application, the licensing authority will take into account any evidence that age restrictions for cinema exhibitions are not being properly observed.

Where performances are for unaccompanied children in theatres and cinemas and relevant representations are received in response to an application/review, the licensing authority may impose conditions requiring an adequate ratio of adult attendants (over 18 years and relevant criminal record check).

5.5 Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)

Licensed Premises are often used as a place to exploit and abuse victims of CSE. They provide an ideal environment for the grooming and sexual exploitation of children and young people. As part of the grooming process adults may meet young people or take them to licensed premises, to develop a relationship of trust and make them feel special by giving them 'treats' such as meals or alcohol, or by involving them in adult parties. A premise could be misused for this kind of activity by the people who are socialising or working there.

Under the Licensing Act 2003, premises licence holders and designated premises supervisors have a legal responsibility to make sure that children and young people are protected from harm at their premises.

It is expected that licence holders will take all reasonable steps to promote safeguarding from CSE in their premises. Such steps may include but are not limited to; having a written children and young person's risk assessment to be used in conjunction with the premises operating schedule. It is important for staff to be mindful of areas that are not always supervised or covered by CCTV, for example toilets, beer gardens and play areas. For premises that provide a delivery service (e.g. a takeaway under a licence for late night refreshment), licence holders should enforce a code of conduct to promote safeguarding when deliveries are made to unaccompanied children.

Staff should be trained on how to recognise indicators of CSE and be confident in their knowledge on how and what to report to the Police. It is expected that any incidents or suspicions are also recorded by the licence holder or their managers in the premises' incident book if appropriate to do so.

It should be noted that not all exploitation of children in licensed premises is of a sexual nature and children and young people may also be exploited criminally, which could involve children being coerced or manipulated into criminal activity such as drug dealing. Licence holders can find more information regarding child exploitation from the Wiltshire Safeguarding Vulnerable People Partnership www.wiltshiresvpp.org.uk

6.0 Licensing process

A licensing committee, sub-committee, or licensing officers acting under delegated authority, may carry out the powers of the licensing authority under the Act, in accordance with the council's scheme of delegation.

Many of the licensing procedures are largely administrative with no perceived areas of contention. In the interests of efficiency and effectiveness licensing officers generally carry these out.

The licensing authority ensures that all officers and members who deal with applications have received adequate training for their role under the Licensing Act 2003.

A sub-committee of the licensing authority deals with applications and the review of a licence, where there are relevant representations.

When determining applications the licensing authority has regard to any guidance issued by the relevant government department. In particular, account is taken of the need to encourage and promote live music, dancing and theatre for the wider cultural benefit of the community as a whole. If representations are made concerning the potential for limited disturbance in a particular neighbourhood, the licensing authority's consideration will be balanced against the wider benefits to the community e.g. single or multiple day events at outdoor event arenas in Wiltshire. Any conditions imposed on licences do not seek to discourage such entertainment, but are aimed solely at promoting the licensing objectives.

6.1 Application for premises licences and club premises certificates

The licensing authority will expect individual applicants to address the licensing objectives in their operating schedule having regard to the location and type of premises, the licensable activities to be provided, and the operational procedures.

Applicants should make themselves aware of the council's statement of licensing policy, in particular the issues that will need to be addressed in formulating the operating schedule.

Applicants will be encouraged to make themselves aware of any relevant planning policies, tourism, cultural or local crime prevention, alcohol reduction strategies; and to have taken them into account, where appropriate, when formulating their operating schedule.

When determining applications the licensing authority will have regard to Section 182 (of the act) and other relevant guidance issued.

Prospective holders of new premises licences and those seeking variations to existing premises licences are advised to consult with the council's licensing team and the various responsible authorities early in the planning stages in order to reduce the risk of confusion and disputes arising. The licensing authority will endeavour to work in full co-operation with licensees and applicants to minimise the number of disputes that may otherwise arise in this area.

The Section 182 guidance 8.35-8.37 makes reference to outdoor spaces and whether they are used for off sales or on sales. There is no requirement to show consumption areas for off sales on the plan of the premises, but consumption areas for off sales must be made clear on the application form. For consideration by all parties it is recommended that all areas of consumption are marked on the plans. Areas used but not marked on the plans could have the potential for undermining the prevention of public nuisance.

6.2 Electronic applications

Applications with the exception of personal licences and review applications can be submitted online. The applicant needs only to submit one application to the licensing authority. Once the application is deemed valid and fee paid then the licensing authority is responsible for circulation the application to the other statutory/ responsible authorities.

Paper applications will need to be copied by the applicant and submitted to the responsible authorities by post.

6.3 Licence conditions

Licensing relates to the control of licensed premises, and other events within the terms of the Act. As part of this control, conditions may be attached to licences, and the various other permissions, which focus on matters falling within the control of individual licence holders.

Any conditions will relate to the premises and other places being used for licensable activities, and the impact of those activities in the vicinity. In this regard the licensing authority primarily focuses on the direct impact of any activities taking place on those living, working, or otherwise engaged, in the area concerned.

The licensing function is not a mechanism for the control of anti-social behaviour by individuals once they are beyond the direct control of the licence holder of any premises concerned. Conditions attached to licences must only seek to impact on the behaviour of customers on, or in the immediate vicinity of the premises as they seek to enter or leave. The licensing authority may impose conditions following a hearing. These conditions must not be disproportionate or over burdensome. The licensing authority does not implement any standard conditions. Conditions may be attached as appropriate given the circumstances of each individual case. Conditions will not be attached where adequate legislative control exists.

6.4 “Shadow” Licences

Nothing within the 2003 Act prevents two or more authorisations having effect concurrently in respect of the whole or a part of the same premises or in respect of the same person. (Section 2, Licensing Act 2003). The s.182 Guidance further provides at paragraph 8.19, “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.”

Shadow Licences may occur where for example a Landlord seeks to protect the Premises Licence by creating a ‘shadow licence’ where the licensed premises is operated by a tenant. Shadow licences are usually created on the same terms as the existing premises licence. When granting a licence on a premises that already holds a premises licence, the responsible authorities may seek to add conditions to the additional licence, that mirror the current premises licence or may seek to impose a ‘cooling off’ period before trading can begin. Responsible authorities are also able to review the shadow licence whenever the original licence is under review. It must always be clear to the responsible authorities as to which licence is in operation to avoid two individuals trading within the same licensed area at the same time under a different premises licence.

Similarly, premises such as village halls, which already hold a premises licence, may wish to permit the use of the facilities but do not wish to be responsible for the licensable activities. The premises licence holders may therefore request a person to use a Temporary Event Notice (see 6.6) to authorise the licensable activities instead of utilising the premises licence. In such situations the premises licence holder should assure themselves that the premises user has sufficient measures in place to appropriately manage the activities.

6.5 Licensing hours

The licensing authority deals with the issue of licensing hours on the individual merits of each application. However, when issuing a licence with hours extending beyond 11pm, higher standards of control generally need to be included in operating schedules in order to promote the licensing objectives, especially for premises, which are situated in, or near,

residential areas or in areas where crime and / or anti-social behaviour takes place. There is no presumption within the legislation for longer opening hours.

In considering all licence applications, the licensing authority takes into account the adequacy of the measures proposed to deal with the potential for nuisance and/or public disorder and has regard to all the circumstances of the case.

Where no representations are received an application is approved as applied for. Where a hearing or a review takes place the licensing authority may set an earlier terminal hour where it considers this is appropriate to the nature of the activities and the amenity of the area. In addition the licensing authority may in the case of an application refuse to grant a licence and at a review, revoke an existing licence. Throughout the application process consultation with relevant partners is welcomed and encouraged.

The licensing authority recognises that having fixed and artificially early closing times in certain areas can lead to peaks of disorder and disturbance on the streets when large numbers of people leave licensed premises at the same time. The licensing authority aims, through the promotion of the licensing objectives, to reduce the potential for concentrations of people and thus achieve a slower dispersal of people from licensed premises through longer opening times when appropriate.

The licensing authority does not seek to adopt fixed terminal hours in designated areas (known as “zoning”), as this can lead to the significant movement of people across boundaries in search of premises opening later.

Shops, stores and supermarkets are generally permitted to sell alcohol for consumption off the premises during their normal trading hours, unless there are exceptional reasons relating to the licensing objectives, in particular the prevention of crime and disorder and public nuisance.

6.6 Permitted temporary activities (TENS)

The Licensing Act 2003 provides a simplified process for small-scale events (no more than 499 people in attendance at any one time) which can be held under the authority of a Temporary Event Notice (TEN).

The system for TENs is intended as a light touch process. The carrying on of licensable activities within the statutory permitted limits of a TEN is not carried out by way of an application, but by way of the premises user giving notice to the licensing authority of the event.

There are various restrictions in respect of both individuals and premises, and event organisers are strongly advised to obtain advice well in advance of the event. If restrictions are exceeded a Counter Notice (refusal) will be issued and the event will not be acknowledged. The guidance notes and form are available on the Council’s website:- [Temporary event notices - Wiltshire Council](#).

In practice the minimum statutory timescales for TENs are unlikely to be sufficient. If the notice is not submitted early enough, then there may not be time for any concerns to be resolved. Event organisers are therefore advised to give as much notice as possible. The licensing authority recommends that at least one month’s notice is given to help organisers plan their events safely. In the event that a hearing is held, and a Counter Notice is issued by the Licensing Authority, it is unlikely that there will be sufficient time for any appeal to be heard by the Magistrates.

The premises user should consider the licensing objectives when giving a TEN. The police and environmental health can intervene where they consider that any of licensing objectives may be undermined. In such circumstances, the police or environmental health may issue an Objection Notice and the Licensing Sub-Committee will consider the objection by way of a hearing. If the Objection Notice relates to a "late TEN" a Counter Notice will be issued making the TENs notice-invalid, as there is not sufficient time to hold a hearing for a late TEN. The licensing authority may only otherwise intervene if the statutory permitted limits are exceeded.

Persons intending to use premises under a TEN are encouraged to discuss their proposals with the community that may be affected before submission. If there is a history of complaints, following investigation, this may lead to future events being objected to by either the police or environmental health.

The responsibility of the event lies with the organisers, who are therefore strongly advised to ensure that adequate safety measures (including the recorded findings of a fire risk assessment) are in place in relation to any temporary event.

Event organisers should be aware that authorisation of licensable activities under a TEN does not remove their requirement to ensure that all other permissions are in place, e.g. consent to use the land or relevant planning permission.

A flow chart for TENs is attached as Appendix C.

6.7 Large scale events

These are events that are temporary but more than 499 people are expected to attend. Much larger crowds may be attracted to large-scale events and the risk to public safety and to crime and disorder, as well as public nuisance, may be considerable. The licensing authority and all other statutory consultees, should be given at the earliest opportunity, notice of such major events to discuss operating schedules with the organiser, prior to a formal application being submitted. It is the responsibility of the event organizer/ applicant to provide the licensing authority and all other statutory consultees, at the earliest opportunity, notice of such major events. This will enable discussion about operating schedules prior to a formal application being submitted.

It is expected that the applicant will consider how their event will take place safely and how it will impact on the surrounding area. For large events such as festivals the licensing authority will expect to receive an event management plan to be submitted with their application for a licence. An event management plan should be a working document to include information which outlines how the premises will be run during the event. Details should be provided of (although not limited to):

- 6.7.1.1 Roles and responsibilities of the event organiser
- 6.7.1.2 Crowd management
- 6.7.1.3 Contractor management
- 6.7.1.4 Electrical, gas and water supply
- 6.7.1.5 Temporary structures
- 6.7.1.6 Fire safety
- 6.7.1.7 Medical and first aid provision
- 6.7.1.8 Site accessibility
- 6.7.1.9 Traffic Management (including blue routes)

- 6.7.1.10 Security staff/stewards/marshals
- 6.7.1.11 Incident management
- 6.7.1.12 Health and Safety management for members of the public
- 6.7.1.13 Welfare provision for members of the public

The licensing authority strongly recommends they are given at least six months' notice to allow for a sufficient lead in time. Failure to consult in sufficient time may result in an objection on the grounds that insufficient time has been allowed to properly assess and consult to ensure that, in particular, public safety is not undermined.

Wiltshire Council has an established Events Safety Advisory Group (ESAG). This includes relevant council officers, representatives of the emergency services and the voluntary first aid sector. ESAG's aim is to advise on safety at public events held throughout Wiltshire, regardless of whether or not a premises licence or a temporary event notice is required. Event organisers are encouraged to make contact with the Licensing team for advice at the earliest opportunity when planning their community events.

6.8 Delegation of decision making

One of the major principles underlying the Licensing Act 2003 is that the licensing functions contained within the Act should be delegated to an appropriate level so as to ensure efficient and cost-effective service delivery.

The Act itself requires that applications be granted unless a representation or objection is raised. Where a function is delegated to an officer, they will be responsible for liaising with the applicant, interested parties and the responsible authorities to ensure that any licence granted is subject to proportionate and necessary conditions. Where objections/representations are made, the officer will liaise with the applicant, those making the representation and the responsible authorities to see if a settlement is possible to overcome the representations without the need for the matter to go before the licensing subcommittee. Only where issues are raised which cannot be agreed will the application be referred through to the licensing sub-committee for determination.

Whilst contested licensing applications are quasi-judicial in nature, the licensing sub-committee will try to keep the proceedings as informal as possible. However, some degree of formality is needed to ensure that all parties receive a fair hearing. The procedures are designed to ensure that all parties are able to express their views openly and fairly. The procedure is inquisitorial rather than adversarial and, whilst applicants, individuals and businesses who may be affected, and responsible authorities are entitled to bring legal representation with them if they wish, this is not a requirement.

Whilst the licensing sub-committee usually meets in public, it does have power to hear certain applications in private and to receive legal advice similarly. A decision is made publicly when the matter has been determined.

The licensing sub-committee will determine each case on its individual merits whilst taking into consideration the terms of this policy document. Where the licensing sub-committee determines that it is appropriate to attach conditions to a licence or certificate it will ensure that those conditions are focused on the direct impact of the activities taking place at the premises concerned. Such conditions will be proportionate to the activity to be controlled and will only be imposed in the interests of the licensing objectives.

The licensing authority will expect the applicant to have had due regard to the contents of

this policy and the attached appendices that provide guidance only.

A decision of the licensing authority can be the subject of an appeal at the magistrates' court. As a consequence, the licensing authority will record full reasons for any decision(s) made. The refusal of an application does not prevent a further application being made, but the licensing authority would expect the applicant to carefully consider the issues of concern before doing so.

6.9 Application for personal licences

The Police and Home Office Immigration will have the right to object to a person applying for a personal licence if that person has a relevant unspent conviction (at the time of application) or if they obtain a relevant conviction during the application period of their licence.

An individual may seek a personal licence regardless of whether they have current employment or business interests associated with the use of the licence. Applications cannot be made in the name of a corporate body.

Holders of a personal licence must hold a recognised licence qualification be over 18 and not have any relevant convictions and have the right to work. Proof of a licensing qualification together with a basic disclosure not older than 4 weeks, 2 endorsed photos of the applicant are required as part of the application process.

Applicants with unspent criminal convictions for the relevant offences set out in the Licensing Act 2003 are encouraged to first discuss their intended application with the police and licensing authority before making an application.

Where an applicant has unspent convictions for relevant offences the licensing authority must notify the Police. The licensing authority must grant a personal licence where the Police do not object to the application and the application meets all the requirements.

The licensing authority and police may arrange a joint interview with a prospective personal licence holder(s) to discuss the circumstances surrounding their conviction(s). Ultimately, the police may be minded to object to the grant of the personal licence. In these circumstances, the applicant is entitled to a hearing before the licensing sub-committee who will determine the application.

Wiltshire licensing authority will be the 'relevant licensing authority' for all personal licences when first granted to the applicant residing in Wiltshire, regardless of the subsequent place of residence of the holder. It will maintain all notified changes of address on its database.

The Policing and Crime Act 2017 amended the Licensing Act 2003 to allow the Licensing Authority to suspend, for up to 6 months, or revoke a Personal Licence upon a Personal Licence Holder being convicted of a relevant offence, foreign offences, or civil penalties for immigration offences.

The Licensing Authority has adopted these discretionary powers.

If the licensing authority becomes aware that a personal licence holder has been convicted of a relevant offence, a foreign offence or paid an immigration civil penalty the licensing authority would normally seek to suspend the licence for a period of up to six months or consider revoking the licence

6.10 Delegation to premises supervisors

The designated premises supervisor need not be physically on the premises at all times when there is a supply or sale of alcohol but the licensing authority expects that there will be an appropriate authorisation system in place in line with the Section 182 (or other) guidance regarding the sale of alcohol at the licensed premises.

Where a designated premises supervisor is to be newly specified, the premises licence holder will apply to the licensing authority (including an application for immediate effect) and show that the individual concerned consents to taking on this responsible role, and notify the police of the application.

The police are able to object to the designation of a new premises supervisor where in exceptional circumstances, they believe the appointment would undermine the crime prevention objective. Similarly, the police are able to object where a designated premises supervisor is first appointed or transfers to a particular premises, and this combination gives rise to exceptional concerns; such as where a personal licence holder who has been allowed by the courts to retain their licence, despite convictions for selling alcohol to minors transfers to premises which has a degree of notoriety for underage drinking.

The Act provides that the applicant may apply for the individual to take up the post of designated premises supervisor immediately, and in such cases the issue would be whether the individual should be removed. The licensing sub-committee considering the matter must confine their consideration to the issue of crime and disorder. They will give comprehensive reasons for their decision and either party would be entitled to appeal if their argument is rejected.

7.0 Enforcement

The licensing authority will seek to work actively with the police in enforcing licensing legislation. It expects the police (subject to public interest immunity) to share relevant information about licensees and licensed premises under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 and its common law powers, and to consult closely with the licensing authority when any enforcement action may be required. A joint enforcement protocol is in place with the police and other statutory agencies. These protocols provide for the targeting of agreed problem and high risk premises, but with a lighter touch being applied to those premises which are shown to be well managed and maintained.

The licensing authority recognises that balancing the interests of owners, employees, customers and neighbours of pubs, clubs and off-licences will not always be straightforward, but it will always have regard to the licensing objectives.

The licensing authority will promote 'good practice' in relation to the operation of licensed premises. It will work closely with stakeholders so as to achieve on-going improvements in standards over reasonable periods of time, in the belief that this is in the long term interests of owners, operators, employees, customers and neighbours alike.

In general, action is taken in accordance with agreed enforcement principles and in line with the enforcement policies of the licensing authority and all responsible authorities. The key principles of consistency, transparency and proportionality are acknowledged. Any government advice or requirement in relation to enforcement will be taken into account. A graduated response is affected where there is evidence of contravention of licensing

legislation or licence conditions. Whilst an isolated or minor breach might be dealt with by way of an oral or written warning, more serious breaches and consistent lower level pattern of continued problems are likely to attract prosecution and/or a review of the licence. Where contraventions or concerns as to compliance with regulations enforced by other agencies are identified during enforcement activities, these matters will be reported to the relevant agency. Complaints against licensed premises, allegations of unlicensed activities, and the breach of licence conditions will be investigated by Public Protection Officers

The licensing authority will refer to the Public Protection Enforcement Policy when considering enforcement. This policy is reviewed every two years and can be found on the council's website: www.wiltshire.gov.uk.

Under the Licensing Act 2003 as amended by the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 the licensing authority must suspend a premises licence or club premises certificate if the holder has failed to pay the authority the annual fee. This does not apply if the failure to pay the fee when it was due was because of administrative error or the holder informed the authority in writing at or before the fee was due that they were disputing liability.

7.1 Inspection of licensed premises

The licensing authority aim to inspect premises on a risk based approach to secure compliance with the Licensing Act and to promote the licensing objectives.

Authorised officers will have the discretion as to which premises require a 'during performance' inspection and the frequency when they are undertaken. Where appropriate, joint visits will take place encompassing a number of relevant agencies.

Licensed premises will be risk-rated by the licensing authority so as to develop a proportionate and targeted inspection program.

7.2 Complaints regarding licensed premises

The licensing authority will investigate or refer to other relevant agencies/council services complaints received against licensed premises where appropriate, normally providing that the complainant's personal details and the nature of the issue(s) must be provided from the outset. For certain matters the complainant may be encouraged to raise the issue of concern directly with the licensee.

In exceptional circumstances the personal details referred to above may not be required, whilst the facts of the complaint are referred onto the police.

7.3 Reviews of licences

The Act sets out the arrangements to enable a review of a premises licence where it is alleged that the licensing objectives are not being promoted. This arrangement will follow an application from a responsible authority or any other person. The Section 182 guidance will be used to ensure that all matters for review are considered appropriately. The process shall not be subject to abuse by disaffected parties. Matters for consideration must be relevant, and not vexatious, frivolous or repetitious. However, matters involving the following may be considered as serious shortcomings by the licensing sub-committee at their hearings:

- use of licensed premises for the sale and distribution of Class A drugs and/or the laundering of the proceeds of drug crimes
- use of licensed premises for the sale and/or distribution of firearms
- evasion of copyright in respect of “pirated” films and music
- underage purchase and/or consumption of alcohol
- use of licensed premises for prostitution or the sale of unlawful pornography
- use of licensed premises for unlawful gaming
- use of licensed premises as a base for organised criminal activity
- the closure of the premises by a senior police officer, or an environmental health officer due to noise nuisance
- use of licensed premises for the organisation of racist, homophobic or sexual abuse or attacks
- use of licensed premises for the sale of smuggled tobacco or goods
- the use of licensed premises for the sale of stolen goods
- where the police are frequently called to attend to incidents of disorder
- prolonged and/or repeated instances of public nuisance
- where serious risks to public safety have been identified, and the management is unable or unwilling to correct those
- where serious risks to children have been identified e.g. repeat underage sales
- significant or repetitive breaches of licence conditions/licensing law
- failure to act on previous warnings/advice/uncooperative attitude towards authorised officers.

In a hearing to determine an application for a licence or consider a review application, the overriding principle adopted by the licensing authority is that each application will be considered on its own individual merits. Licence conditions applied at such a hearing will be tailored to the individual premises and activities and only those necessary to meet the licensing objectives will be applied.

Upon review of a premises licence, the licensing authority must, having regard to the application for review and any relevant representations, take such steps as it considers necessary for the promotion of the licensing objectives. Such steps might be:

- the modification of the conditions of the licence
- the exclusion of a licensable activity from the scope of the licence
- the removal of the designated premises supervisor
- the suspension of the licence for a period not exceeding three months
- the revocation of the licence.

7.4 Other powers and legislation

A senior police officer, of the rank of superintendent or higher, or an inspector of weights and measures, may issue a closure notice where there is evidence that a person has committed the offence of persistently selling alcohol to children at the premises in question, and the officer considers that the evidence is such that there would be a realistic prospect of conviction if the offender was prosecuted for it. A closure notice will prohibit sales of alcohol at the premises in question for a period not exceeding 48 hours; and will offer the opportunity to discharge all criminal liability in respect of the alleged offence by the acceptance of the prohibition proposed in the notice. The premises licence holder will have fourteen days to decide whether or not to accept the proposed prohibition or to elect to be tried for the offence. Where the licence holder decides to accept the prohibition, it must

take effect not less than fourteen days after the date on which the notice was served at a time specified in the closure notice. Closure notices may be served by police officers, trading standards officers and community support officers.

Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 permits an authorised officer acting on behalf of the council, to require the immediate closure, for a period of up to 24 hours of any licensed premises if it is considered that noise emanating from within its curtilage is causing a public noise nuisance. The 'test' is a lesser one than required to determine a statutory noise nuisance and the statutory defence of 'best practicable means' is not available.

The licensing authority also recognises that there are other tools and powers at their, and their partner agencies', disposal. All powers are subject to change and amendments, in particular by the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014. More details can be made available on request to the licensing authority.

Other statutory requirements and opportunities for control, for example relating to planning, building regulations, fire safety, nuisance and health and safety, may apply to the provision of any regulated activities at a premises and the responsibility for compliance lies with the licence holder. Advice may be obtained from the appropriate enforcing authority or from the licensing authority's Licensing Officers.

Premises referred to in an application for a licence or certificate should have planning permission granted for that use and be compliant with, or have arrangements in place to be compliant with any conditions attached to the planning permission. It is however recognised that licensing applications should not be a re-run of a planning application and the two regimes are entirely separate.

The licensing team will liaise with the relevant planning authority as appropriate.

The Immigration Act 2016 amends the Licensing Act 2003 to provide Immigration Officers enforcement powers. An Immigration Officer will be able to issue an "illegal working closure notice" for up to 48 hours if he or she is satisfied, on reasonable grounds, that an employer operating at the premises is employing a person who does not have the correct work status.

The closure notice prohibits access to the premises unless authorised in writing by the immigration officer.

An application to the Court for a compliance order must be made by the immigration officer and heard within 48hrs after service of the closure notice. The Court may issue the compliance order if satisfied, on the balance of probabilities, that an illegal worker was working on the premises and that it is necessary to make the order to prevent the employer at the premises from employing illegal workers.

The Court can make an order which includes, prohibiting the access to the premises; requiring right to work checks to be carried out; requiring right to work documents to be produced and specifying times for an immigration officer to enter the premises. A compliance order can have effect for a maximum of 12 months, but the immigration officer may apply for this to be extended.

The Court will notify the licensing authority of the order and the licensing authority must then review the premises licence.

If an offence is committed in relation to the compliance order, the court can impose a prison

sentence for up to 51 weeks or a fine.

The licensing authority will have regard to the European Convention on Human Rights particularly:

- Article 6- entitlement to a fair and public hearing within a reasonable time by an independent and impartial tribunal and
- Article 8 - the right to respect for home and private life; and
- Article 1 of the First Protocol - that every person is entitled to the peaceful enjoyment of their possessions, as they may interface with the licensing objectives.

8.0 Other licensing authority powers

8.1 Cumulative impact policy

In the Secretary of State's Section 182 guidance on the Licensing Act 2003, 'Cumulative Impact' is defined as 'the potential impact on the promotion of the licensing objectives of a significant number of licensed premises concentrated in one area'. The number, type and density of licensed premises within an area may be such as to give rise to serious problems of crime, disorder and/or public nuisance.

The locality within which licensed premises are, or may be, located is a major consideration in determining whether a licence should be granted and what conditions should be attached to it. Primary consideration will be given to the direct impact of the licensed activity on those living, working or enjoying the local environment.

Licensing law is not a mechanism for the general control of any anti-social behaviour being displayed by patrons once they have left the curtilage of the licensed premises. Other more specific legislation should be used. However when issues can be linked to customers from a particular premise or area then the licensing authority may consider it relevant to the licensing framework.

In some areas there may be concentrated numbers of licensed premises that can lead to problems with the licensing objectives in the area itself or even some distance away. In such circumstances the impact of those premises when taken as a whole can be far greater than that arising from individual premises. It may not be possible to distinguish individual premises as being the sole cause, or even a major contributory factor to, a particular problem; it is the cumulative impact of all the premises that causes problems for a wider area.

All applications will be considered on their own merits, and no restriction of numbers will be imposed by this policy.

However the licensing authority may receive representations from a responsible authority or an interested party that the cumulative impact of the existing licensed premises or the granting of new licences will lead to an area becoming 'saturated' to the detriment of the locality because of impact on the licensing objectives over and above the impact of the individual premises. In these circumstances the licensing authority may consider that it needs to have a special policy in place.

8.2 Late night levy

Following the introduction of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 the licensing authority may introduce a late-night levy. The levy would relate to a late-night supply period which begins at or after midnight and ends at or before 6am. Any premises which are not subject to an exemption who supply alcohol during the supply period on any night of the year would be required to pay the late-night levy, the level of which is based on rateable value.

After a night out, members of the public will often migrate to premises offering late night refreshment on their way home. The culmination of over-intoxicated people in a small space often leads to public nuisance from people fighting, shouting and dropping litter. Under the Policing and Crime Act 2017, the government can implement legislation to bring late night food venues into the scope of late-night levies. Late night levies are a means through which local councils and police forces can raise funds to help pay for additional enforcement required to deal with increased public nuisance around these premises.

The late-night levy will not be introduced without the required consultation as detailed in the legislation and accompanying guidance.

8.3 Early morning restriction order (EMRO)

Following the introduction of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011, if the licensing authority considers it appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives they can make an early morning alcohol restriction order.

An order would mean that any premises licence, club premises certificate or temporary event notice that authorises the sale of alcohol during the period specified in the order would not have effect. The period specified must begin no earlier than midnight and end no later than 6am.

9.0 Links to strategies and plans

The Wiltshire Community Safety Partnership is a statutory partnership, which includes a number of local partners. Together the partnership oversees the development of various Wiltshire strategies, in particular:

- Wiltshire Drugs and Alcohol Strategy
- Health and Wellbeing Strategy
- Joint Strategic Needs Assessment
- Strategy to prevent and tackle serious violence
- Wiltshire Domestic Abuse Strategy.

To obtain a copy of any of these documents please contact the licensing authority.

10.0 Further advice and guidance

Can be obtained from Wiltshire Council's Licensing Team and on the licensing pages of the council's website: www.wiltshire.gov.uk

Home Office

www.gov.uk/government/organisations/home-office

The Purple Guide

The Events Industry Forum

[The Events Industry Forum](http://www.theeventsindustryforum.com)

British Institute of Inn keeping (BII)

www.bii.org.uk

British Beer & Pub Association (BBPA)

www.beerandpub.com

Association of Licensed Multiple Retailers (ALMR)

www.almr.org.uk

Association of Convenience Stores

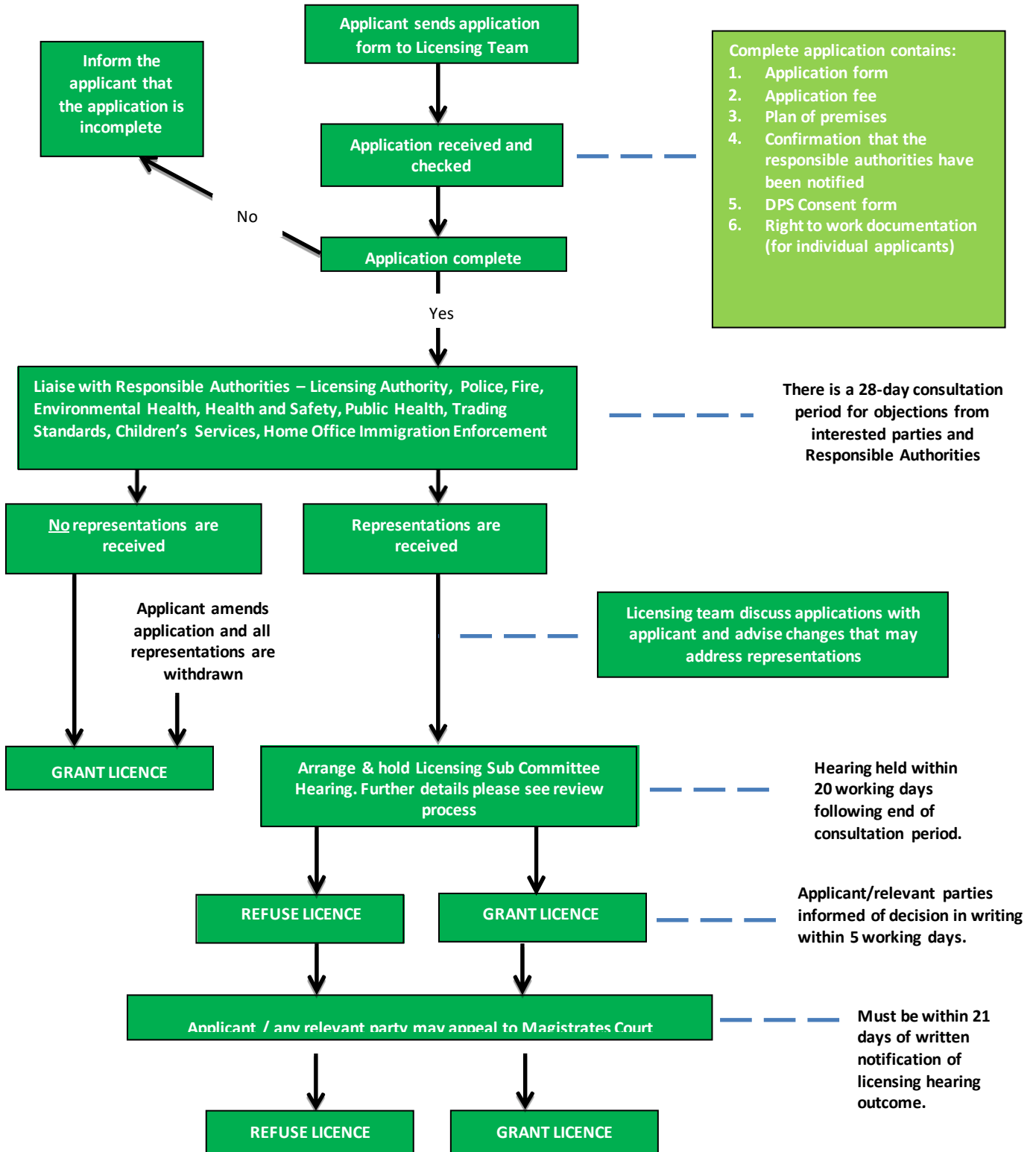
www.acs.org.uk

Portman Group

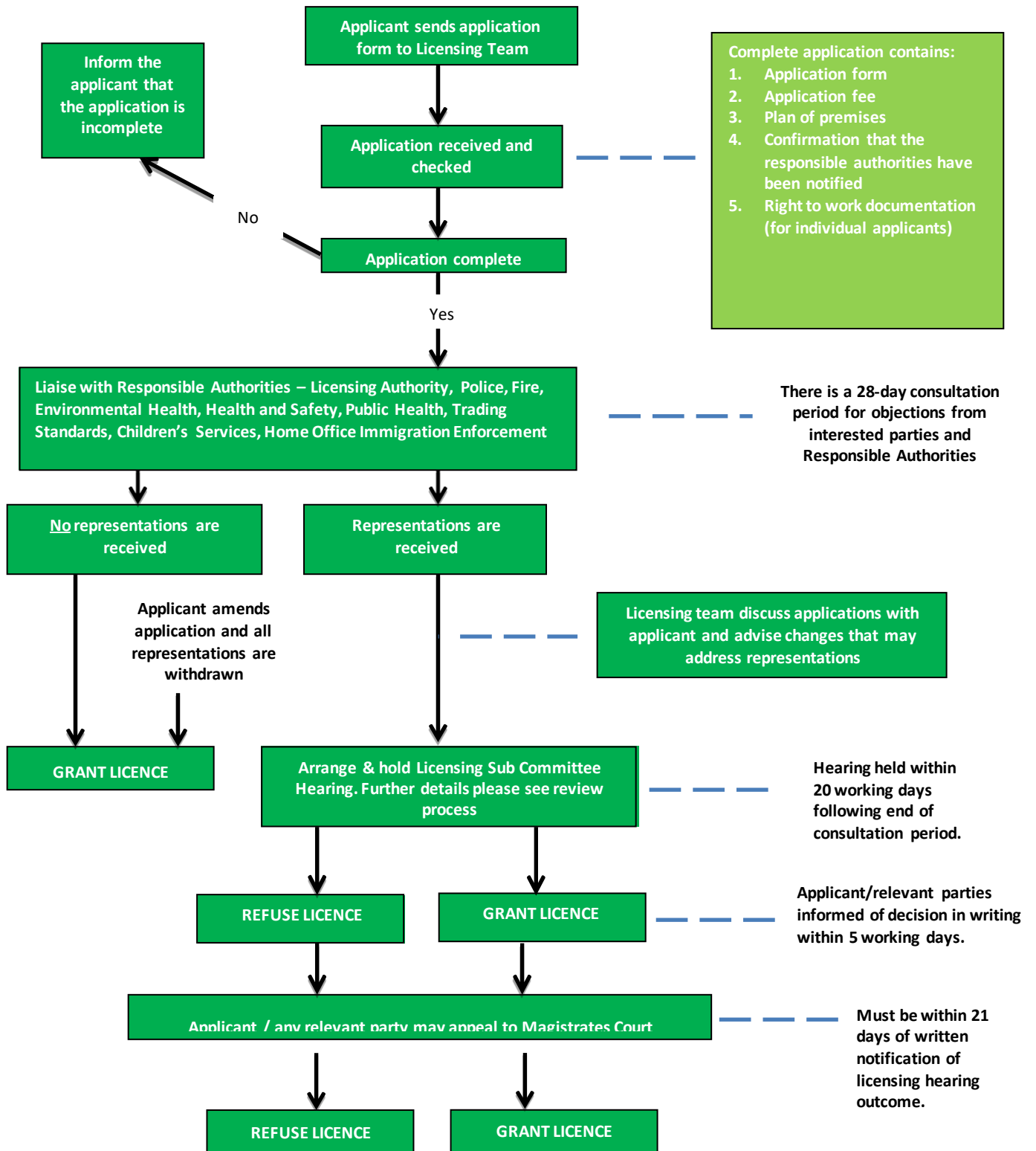
www.portmangroup.org.uk

11.0 Appendices

APPENDIX A – Premises Licence/Club Premises Certificate – New Applications

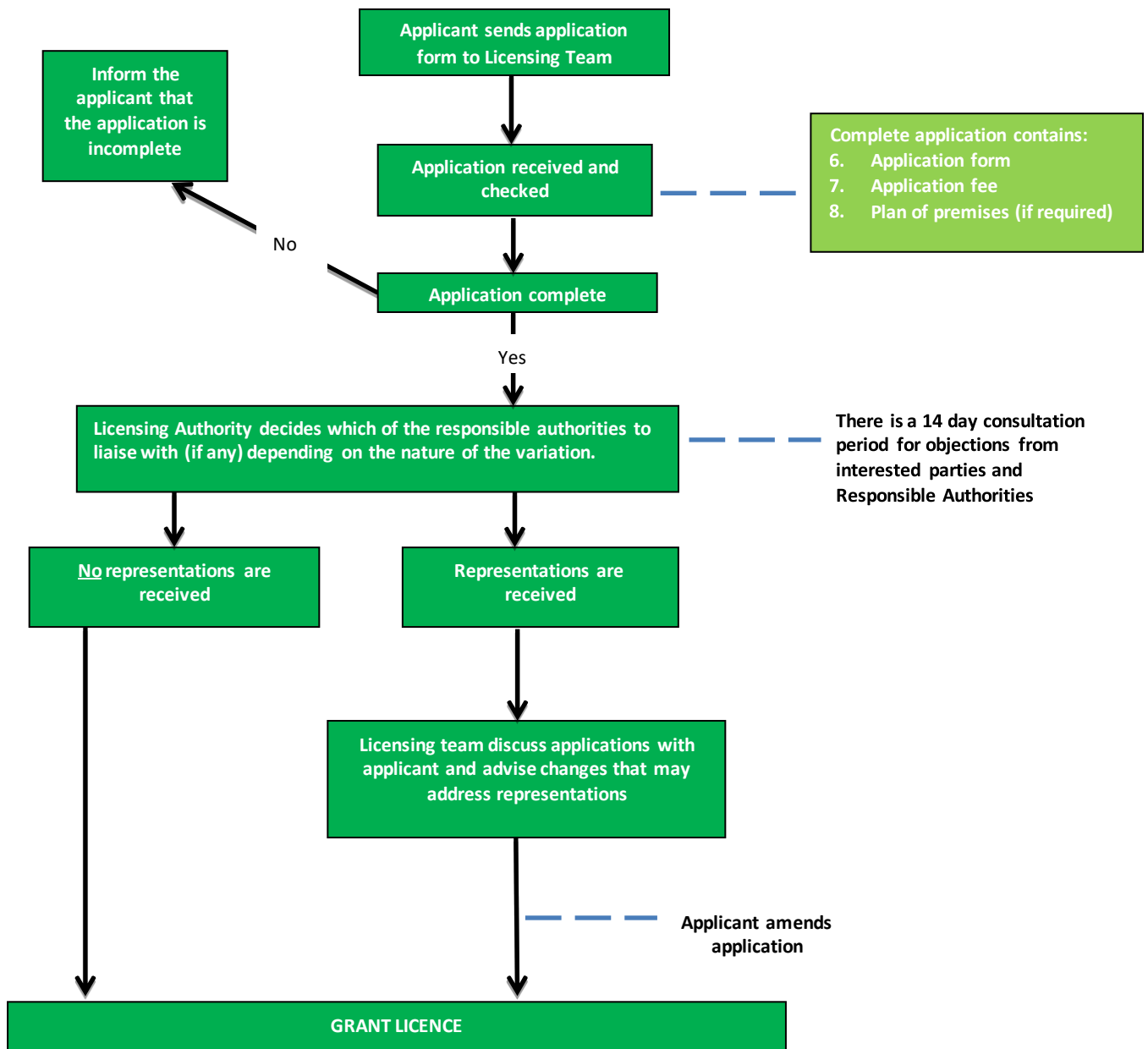


APPENDIX B – Premises Licence/Club Premises Certificate – Variations



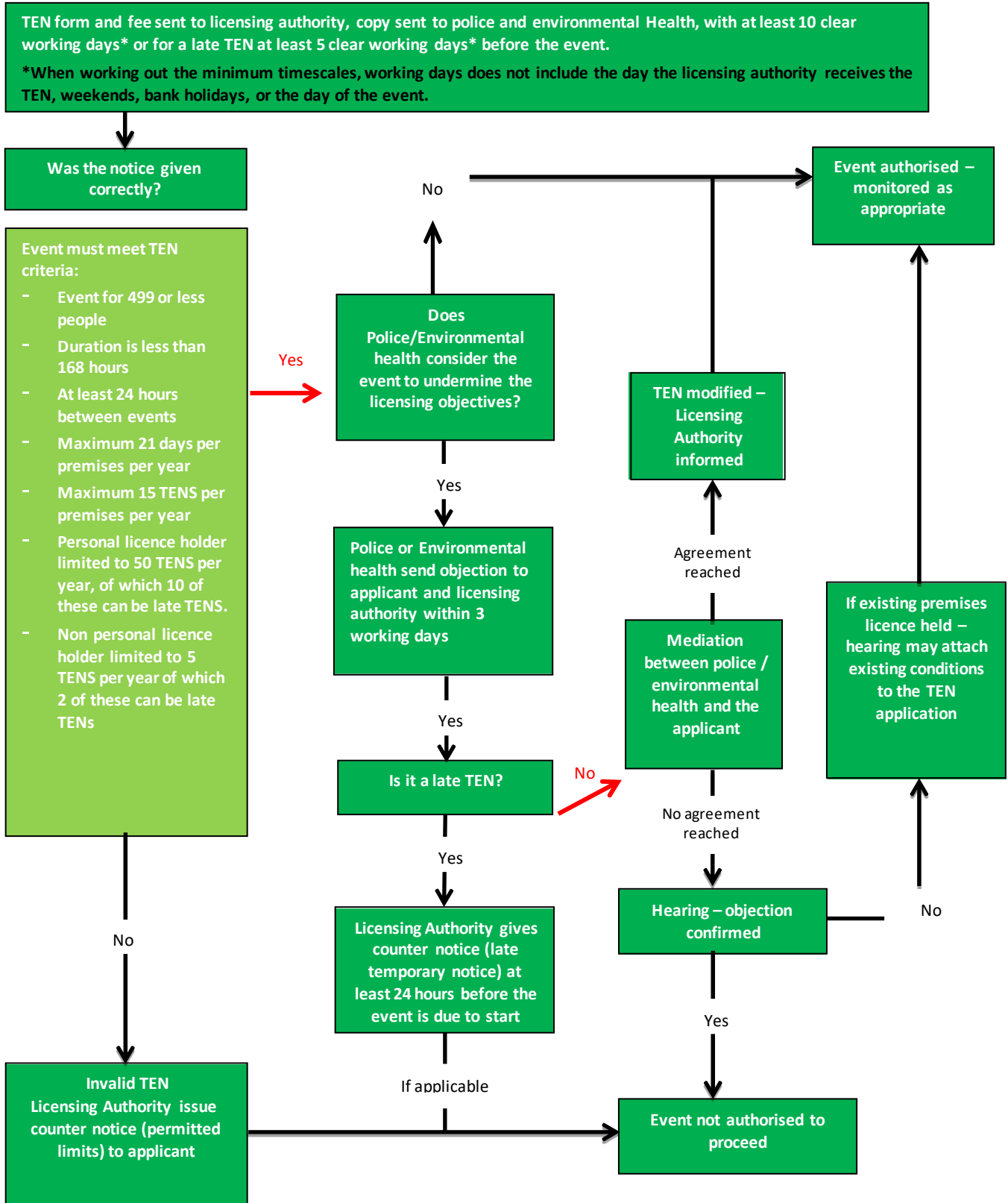
If the request is to substantially change the original licence – a new application must be submitted. Variations of name, address or DPS are covered by a separate process.

APPENDIX Ba – Premises Licence/Club Premises Certificate – Minor Variations

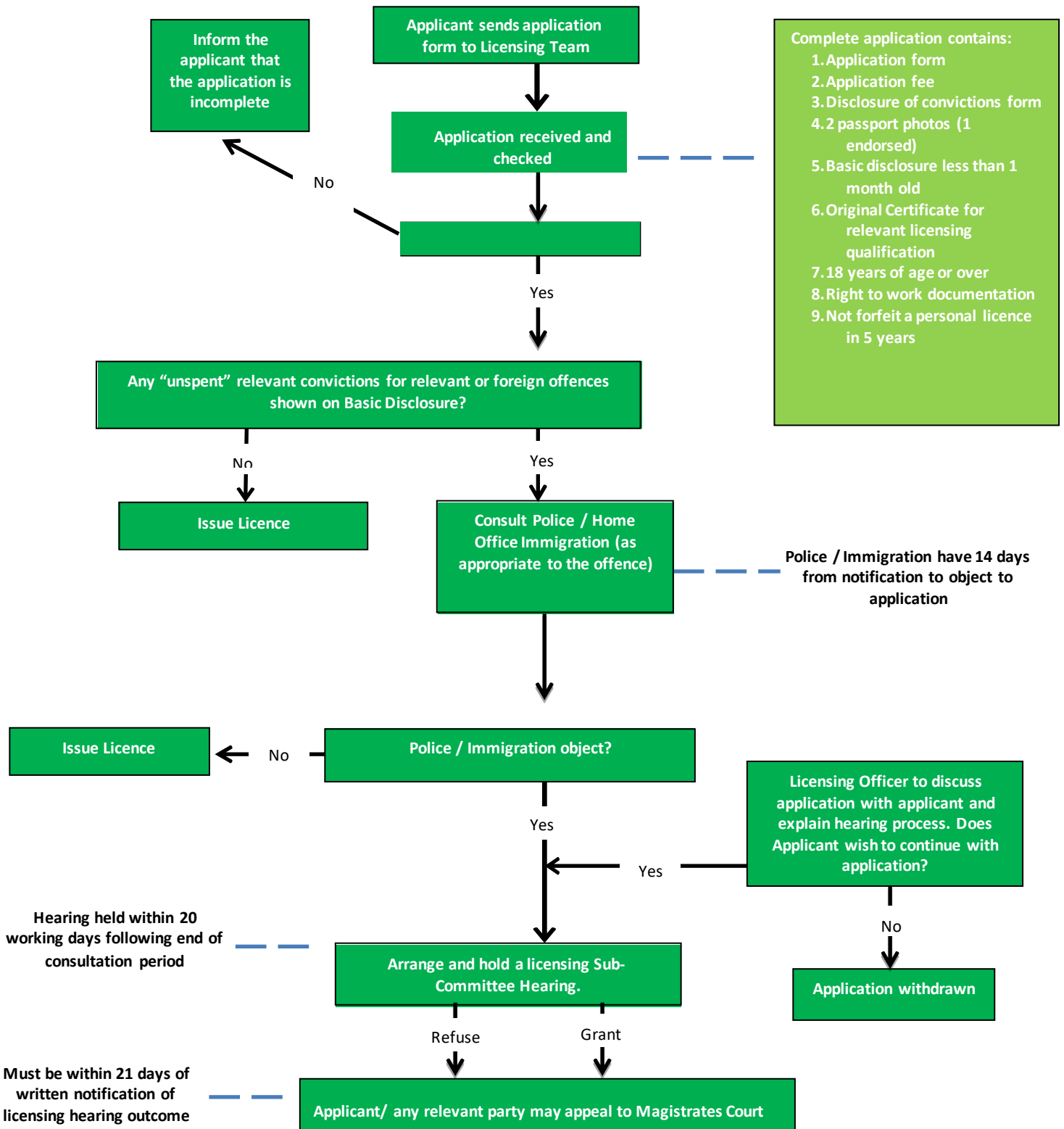


It is important to note that there is no hearing process for minor variations; however Licensing Officers should give regard to any representations received.

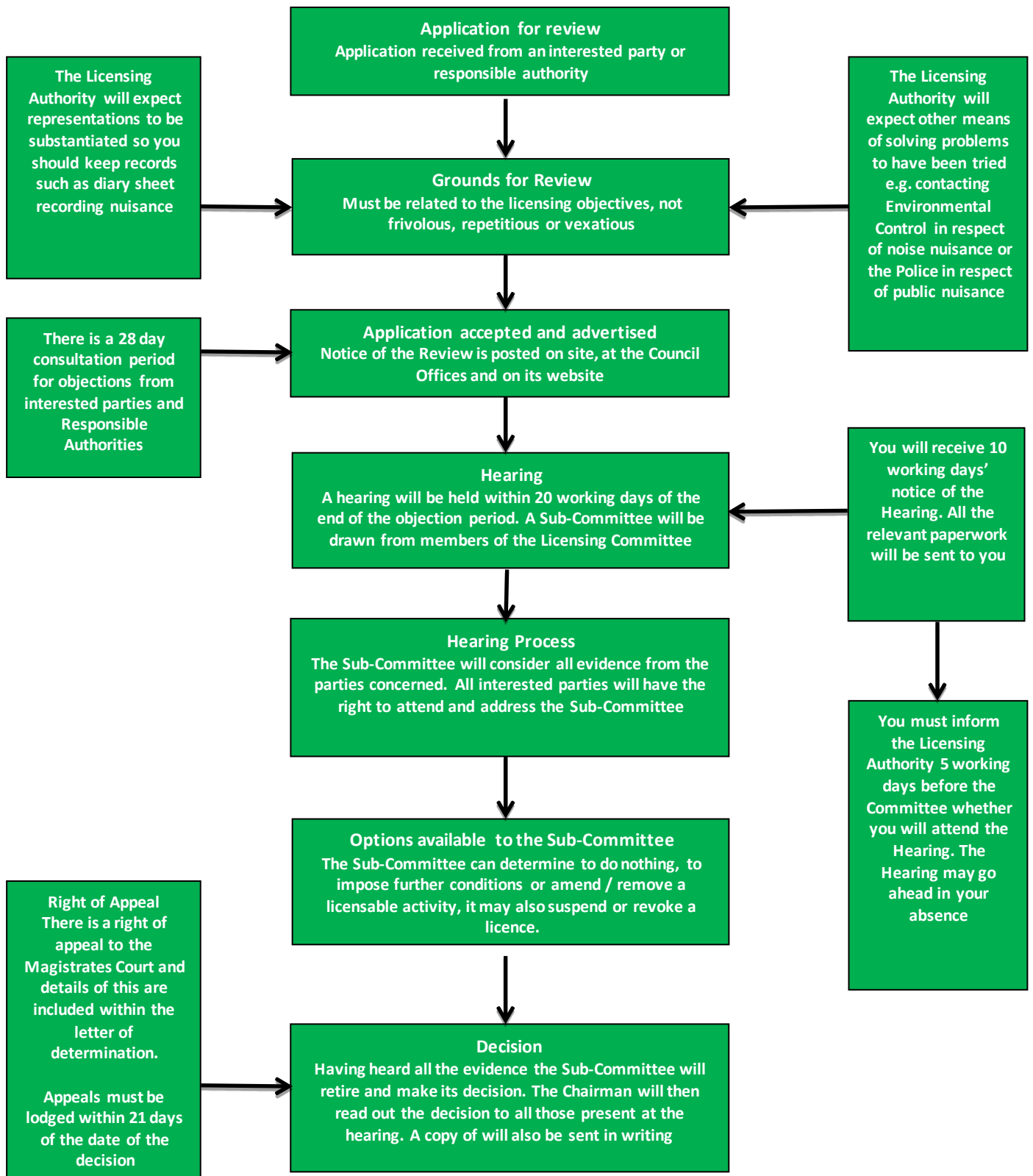
APPENDIX C – Temporary Event Notice



APPENDIX D – Personal Licence – New Applications



APPENDIX E – Review Process for Licensed Premises and Club Premises Certificates



APPENDIX F – The Legislation Reform (Entertainment Licensing) Order 2014

In April 2015 the Legislation Reform Order was introduced to remove the regulatory burden of the Licensing Act 2003 so that certain entertainment activities in defined circumstances no longer require a licensing authority to have granted an authorisation before they can take place. As such the Licensing Act 2003 was amended to deregulate the following entertainment:

Live music in relevant alcohol licensed premises and workplaces

The audience limit for a performance of live amplified music in relevant alcohol licensed premises or in a workplace between 08.00-23.00 on the same day will be raised from 200 to 500.

Recorded music in relevant alcohol licensed premises

Any playing of recorded music in relevant alcohol licensed premises will be deregulated (on a conditional basis) when it takes place between 08:00-23:00 on the same day for audiences of up to 500.

Live and recorded music exemptions

- Local authorities, health care providers and schools will be exempt from entertainment licensing when making their own defined premises available to third parties for live and recorded music activities between 08:00-23:00 on the same day for audiences of up to 500.
- Community premises not licensed to supply alcohol will be exempt from entertainment licensing requirements for live and recorded music between 08:00-23:00 on the same day for audiences of up to 500

Travelling circuses

Travelling circuses will be exempt from entertainment licensing in respect of all descriptions of entertainment, except an exhibition of a film or a boxing or wrestling entertainment, where the entertainment or sport takes place between 08:00-23:00 on the same day, with no audience limit.

Greco-Roman and freestyle wrestling

Greco-Roman and freestyle wrestling will be deregulated between 08:00-23:00 for audiences of up to 1000 people.

Cross-activity exemption

The provision of regulated entertainment by or on behalf of local authorities, health care providers, or schools on their own defined premises will be exempt from entertainment licensing between 08.00-23.00 on the same day, with no audience limit.

A licence to sell or supply alcohol would still be required, and any controls in place in relation to the alcohol licence would remain. Furthermore, the exemptions will not extend to adult entertainment. The background and policy position on adult entertainment was set out in the 2011 consultation, and there was a strong consensus in the consultation responses that existing restrictions on sexual entertainment should be maintained.

APPENDIX G – Live Music Act 2012

The Live Music Act took effect from 1 October 2012, and since 6th April 2015 now applies to recorded music, and covers larger audiences.

The Act disapplies live music related conditions if the following criteria are satisfied:

- There is a premises licence or club premises certificate in place permitting 'on sales';
- The premises are open for the sale or supply of alcohol for consumption on the premises;
- Live or recorded music is taking place between 8am and 11pm;
- If the live music is amplified or recorded, the audience consists of no more than 200 people

Live music also ceases to be classed as regulated entertainment under the Licensing Act 2003 if the above criteria are satisfied.

"Live Music" includes vocal and instrumental music and also karaoke singing. Pre-recorded videos played on karaoke machines are likely to require authorisation for "Films" but if only the words to the song are displayed then no authorisation is required.

The Act also creates a general exemption that live unamplified music provided anywhere shall not be regarded as the provision of regulated entertainment under the Licensing Act 2003 if it takes place between 8am and 11pm, regardless of the number of people in the audience.

There are a number of mechanisms for the protection of residents and these are:

- Upon a review of the premises licence the Licensing Authority can determine that conditions on the premises licence relating to live or recorded music will apply even between 8am and 11pm;
- If the Premises Licence doesn't presently authorise live or recorded music the Licensing Authority can add conditions to the Premises Licence as though the live or recorded music were regulated entertainment authorised by that Premises Licence, again to apply between 8am and 11pm
- The Licensing Authority can determine that live or recorded music at the premises is a licensable activity and live or recorded music can no longer be provided without permission on the Premises Licence or a Temporary Event Notice
- Other noise legislation, for example in the Environmental Protection Act 1990, will continue to apply. The Live Music Act does not allow licensed premises to cause a noise nuisance

The Live Music Act removed the need to licence entertainment facilities completely - regardless of time or audience size. This means that dance floors, microphone stands, pianos made available for use by the public etc. will not be licensable once the Act comes into effect. Health & safety law will of course continue to apply.

The Live Music Act does not remove the requirement for permission to play live and recorded music from PPL PPR.

APPENDIX H – Glossary

The following comprises a glossary of terminology used within the statement of licensing policy. Terms defined at length within the Licensing Act 2003 have generally not been included.

Alcohol harm reduction strategy

A strategy issued by the Government aimed at identifying initiatives and priorities, which may help in the promotion of the licensing objectives.

Appropriate representations

See 'Relevant Representation'.

Basic disclosure check

The Criminal Records Bureau (CRB) and the Independent Safeguarding Authority (ISA) have merged to become the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS). CRB checks are now called DBS checks. A DBS check may be needed for certain jobs or voluntary work particularly when working with children.

Club premises certificate

A certificate authorising the use of premises by a qualifying club for one or more club activities.

Community Safety Partnership

A partnership comprising relevant sections of the council, the police and other interested parties, established to develop a strategy for the reduction of crime and disorder in the area.

Cumulative impact

The potential impact on the promotion of the licensing objectives of a significant number of licensed premises concentrated in one area.

Designated premises supervisor

The individual specified in the premises licence as the premises supervisor.

High volume vertical drinking establishments

A licensed premise that targets, persons wishing to consume a number of drinks, often with minimal seating to maximise room for customers.

LACORS/TSI code of best practice on test purchasing

The Code of Best Practice on Test Purchasing issued by the Local Authorities Co-ordinators of Regulatory Services (LACORS) and the Trading Standards Institute (TSI). The code gives guidance as to the test purchasing of alcohol by trading standards officers.

Licensing committee

The committee established by the licensing authority to discharge the licensing functions of the authority.

Licensing hours

The hours during which authorised licensable activities, take place.

Licensing tasking

A Wiltshire based multi-agency meeting where premises causing issues are raised, discussed and

actions decided.

Natural justice

In English Law this is the technical term for a rule against bias and the right to a fair hearing.

Operating schedule

A prescribed document which must accompany any application for a premises licence or a club premises certificate, setting out the nature of the proposed licensable activities, the proposed trading hours, and the steps envisaged promoting the licensing objectives, amongst other things.

Personal licence

A licence which authorises an individual to supply or authorise the supply of alcohol in accordance with the premises licence.

Premises licence

A licence authorising premises to be used for one or more licensable activities.

Proportionality

The principle under which, in the licensing context, only appropriate conditions can be imposed on licensable activities, taking specific account of the size, style, and characteristics of such activities taking place at the premises concerned.

Pubwatch scheme

An agreement reached by a group of licence-holders in a particular locality to counter, on a collective basis, those who threaten damage, disorder, and violence or use or deal in drugs in their premises. Normally, action consists of agreeing not to admit or serve individuals who cause such problems.

Purple Flag

Purple Flag is the “gold standard” for town centres at night, it aims to raise standards and improve the quality of our towns and cities between 5pm and 5am.

Qualification approved by DCMS

A licensing qualification accredited by the Secretary of State.

Quasi-judicial

Is an entity or a function, generally of a public administrative agency, which has powers and procedures resembling those of a court of law or judge, and which is obligated to objectively determine facts and draw conclusions from them so as to provide the basis of an official action.

Relevant offence

Any offence listed in Schedule 4 of the Licensing Act 2003.

Relevant representation

A representation regarding the likely effect of the grant of a licence on the promotion of one or more of the licensing objectives.

Responsible authorities

The public bodies that must be fully notified of applications and that are entitled to make relevant representations to the licensing authority in relation to the grant, variation or review of a premises

licence. 1 April 2019:

- the chief officer of police
- the local fire and rescue authority
- the local authority with responsibility for public health
- the local enforcement agency for 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
- the local weights and measures authority (trading standards)
- the Home Office Immigration Service
- the relevant licensing authority and any other licensing authority, in whose area part of the premises are situated.

Safer clubbing

Guidance issued by the Home Office giving advice to nightclub owners, dance event promoters and local authority licensing departments on how to ensure the health and safety of persons attending dance events.

Special policy

A policy setting up a rebuttable presumption that applications for new premises licences or club premises certificates will normally be refused whenever relevant representations are received as to the cumulative impact on the licensing objectives.

Terminal hours

The times at which authorised licensable activities should cease.

Zoning

The adoption of fixed terminal hours in designated areas.