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1 Purpose and Scope of the Licensing Policy

1.1 Introduction

The Licensing Act 2003 requires every licensing authority to publish a 'statement of licensing policy' every five years, which sets out how they intend to exercise their functions. The policy sets out a general approach to making licensing decisions. Each application will be considered on its own individual merits. The discretion of the licensing authority in relation to applications is only used if relevant representations are made.

The Policy covers regulating licensable activities on licensed premises, by qualifying clubs and at temporary events. Nothing in this Policy will prevent a person applying for a variety of permissions under the Act. The policy covers the following licensable activities:

- retail sales of alcohol
- supply of alcohol by or on behalf of a club
- provision of regulated entertainment
- provision of late night refreshment (hot food and drink at any time between 11.00 p.m. and 5.00 a.m. for consumption on or off the premises)

The policy has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Licensing Act 2003 and the Guidance issued by the Secretary of State. We must carry out our licensing role with a view to promoting the four licensing objectives:

- the prevention of crime and disorder
- public safety
- the prevention of public nuisance
- the protection of children from harm.

We must also have regard to this Statement of Licensing Policy and any statutory guidance issued by the Secretary of State. That does not mean that we have to follow the policy and guidance to the letter. We can depart from it if we have properly considered it and taken it into account but still consider that we have good reason to do so.

1.2 Duration and Review

This policy takes effect on XXXXX and will remain in force for a period not exceeding five years. During this time the policy will be subject to regular review and will be updated and modified as necessary to take into account amongst other things changes in licensing legislation.

2 Blackpool Profile

2.1 Blackpool and its people

- 2.1.1 Blackpool is England's largest and most popular seaside resort attracting more than 10 million visitors a year. Located in the North West of England and on the Fylde Coast Peninsula, Blackpool covers an area of around 35km², with 11.2km (7 miles) of seafront. Intensely urban and compact in form, it is characterised at its heart by the Resort Core, an area of some 5km² and the adjoining Town Centre. Elsewhere, Blackpool is predominantly residential in character, largely built up to its boundaries, with the few remaining areas of open land located in the south and east of the town. The predominantly rural areas of Wyre and Fylde are located on the northern/ eastern edge and eastern/ southern edge of the Borough boundary respectively.
- 2.1.2 The town is built on tourism and whilst Blackpool remains at the heart of the UK tourism and visitor economy, it has experienced a significant decline in visitor numbers from the 1980s onwards; a consequence of growing affluence, enhanced consumer choice and the perceived obsolescence of the town's visitor offer. Three decades of resort decline has led to an underperforming economy and high levels of deprivation.
- 2.1.3 Blackpool has a resident population of 142,000. Each year there are approximately 1,700 births and 1,900 deaths amongst the resident population. The population of Blackpool has considerable amount of transience, including movement in and out of the town, as well as movement within the town.
- 2.1.4 Blackpool has a vibrant night-time economy and like many UK towns and cities, that economy centres around entertainment premises licensed to sell alcohol. There are 130 on-licensed premises in a compact town centre, an area of approximately one square mile, making it the highest density of licensed premises outside the West End of London. A total of 1,900 licensed premises exist in the entire town: approximately one for every 72 residents.
- 2.1.5 The health of people in Blackpool is generally worse than the England average and there are marked inequalities both between Blackpool and the national average and within the town itself. Life expectancy for men in Blackpool is the lowest in the country at 73.6 years and third lowest in the country for females at 79.4 years (England averages of 78.6 for men and 82.6 for women).
- 2.1.5 There is considerable variation within Blackpool where life expectancy is 12.8 years lower for men and 8.1 years lower for women in the most deprived areas than the least deprived areas of the town. Although the overall trend shows life expectancy to be improving, it is not improving as fast in Blackpool as it is elsewhere and the gap between Blackpool and the national average is widening.

- 2.1.6 Not only do people in Blackpool live shorter lives, but they also spend a smaller proportion of their lifespan in good health and without disability and in the most deprived areas of the town disability-free life expectancy is around 50 years. One of the main causes of shorter life expectancy in Blackpool is alcohol related diseases.

2.2 Blackpool and the impact of Alcohol: Key Facts

- 2.2.1 Alcohol misuse in the northwest region of England is the worst in the UK, and Blackpool has high levels of alcohol related harm (health, disorder, violence) for the size of the population. The health and wellbeing of the community and local services are strained. The alcohol industry brings some economic prosperity through employment, yet paradoxically 105,000 working days a year are lost in Blackpool due to alcohol misuse, at an estimated cost upwards of £10.5mn per year.
- 2.2.2 Blackpool has widespread deprivation within the central wards of the town and it is here that alcohol related early death and illness are the highest. A combination of poor quality housing, lack of appealing employment and low aspiration within the resident population makes alcohol a convenient pastime. Of the 180 off-licence premises (50% higher than the national average), half are in five of the six most deprived wards of the town. Alcohol related domestic abuse is concentrated in these central wards and southern residential areas of the town.

2.3 Blackpool's Approach to Tackling Alcohol Problems

- 2.3.1 This statement of Licensing Policy is only one document which by promoting the licensing objectives helps to impact on alcohol in Blackpool. An extract from the Council Plan 2013 – 2015 below, shows the impact alcohol has on Blackpool:

“Blackpool has some of the worst levels of alcohol related harm in the country, with an estimated 28% of Blackpool’s residents drinking to hazardous or harmful levels and over 4,500 alcohol-related admissions to hospital amongst Blackpool residents each year.”

The Council plan aims to implement the 2013-16 Alcohol Strategy, including evaluating the legislation available to control the sale of alcohol and train frontline public sector workers on how to identify and give advice to people with alcohol related issues.

- 2.3.2 The **2013 Blackpool Joint Health and Well Being Strategy** states as follows in relation to the harm that alcohol does in the town:

“Alcohol is a factor in 14% of all crimes in the town, 36% of violent crimes and 77% of domestic violence incidents. An estimated 28% (40,000) Blackpool residents, drink to

hazardous or harmful levels. The combined cost to health and social care services in the town is estimated to be £22.7 million per year in addition to the estimated £38.8 million per year associated with the costs of licensing and addressing crime.”

2.3.3 It also states in relation to crime and anti social behavior:

“Blackpool has a higher crime rate compared to Lancashire, the North West and England. Bloomfield, Claremont and Talbot wards have three times the number of crimes per 1000 population than the Lancashire average and double the Blackpool average.

Within 2011, violent crime has reduced by 8.8% compared to 2010. However, 47.0% of all violent crime and 53.0% of alcohol related violent crime is concentrated in Bloomfield, Claremont and Talbot wards.”

The Strategy is seeking to improve outcomes and reduce inequalities through every stage in people’s lives. It is designed to enable local commissioners to plan and commission integrated services that meet the needs of the whole community, in particular for the most vulnerable individuals and the groups with the worst health outcomes. Consultation was carried out through a combination of stakeholder meetings, focus groups, public events and online questionnaires. In terms of affecting healthy lifestyles, alcohol was identified as the most important influencing factor.

2.3.4 **The Blackpool Alcohol Strategy** has a vision that by 2016 Blackpool will be a safer, healthier, and enjoyable place to live, work and visit free of excess alcohol harm. Its aim is to reduce alcohol related mortality and increase Blackpool’s average life expectancy. The objectives identified in the strategy were as follows:

- Reduce alcohol related ill health (Target: Reduction of 5% in alcohol specific hospital admissions);
- Reduce alcohol related anti-social behaviour and crime;
- Improve Blackpool’s cultural attitude to alcohol, providing a safe, enjoyable and sustainable environment for visitors and residents to improve the town’s economy;
- Provide a safe alcohol-free environment for children and empower young people to make informed decisions in relation to alcohol. (Target: delay the average age of first drink to 16).

2.3.5 In 2013, Blackpool Council commissioned **‘Talking Drink: Taking Action – The Blackpool Alcohol Inquiry’**, focused on the residents in Grange Park. This inquiry involved approximately 30 people with a number of recommendations which can be summarised as follows:

- Change pubs opening hours to like it was years ago
- Members of the public require greater influence on licensing decisions overall too many decisions made by a higher authority and made in

the interests of the industry itself leaving little or no influence for the communities these decisions then effect.

- High strength beer should not be sold at any licensed premises
- There should be a condition on a licence to put a health warning poster in every licensed premises
- There needs to be stricter criteria in place on who can apply for a licence. Anyone applying must prove that they intend to sell responsibly and to take on any licensing recommendations at any time.
- More pubs and hotels should sell alcohol free drinks for designated drivers
- Supermarkets should only sell alcohol between the hours of 11 am and 11 pm.

2.3.6 The **Blackpool Community Safety Plan 2012 – 2015**, addresses alcohol and crime and disorder as two of its priorities and also focuses on the links between them. The plan seeks to look at ways to address the availability of alcohol and the culture built around it. Measures put forward include extensive training of employees and the public to de-normalise the culture of accepting drunkenness and the humour around alcohol, acting firmly following alcohol offences to ensure the population are awareness that alcohol related offences will not be tolerated and seeking press coverage of convictions.

3 The Licensing Process

3.1 Making an application

3.1.1 This policy sets out the authority's expectations with regards to applications. Whilst applicants are not obliged to meet these expectations it is more likely that responsible authorities and other parties will make representations if they do not.

3.1.2 Application forms are prescribed by the Act and Regulations. These forms together with guidance notes and further advice can be obtained from the Licensing Service or from ww.blackpool.gov.uk/

3.1.3 To ensure the application is completed fully, applicants must consider the contents of this policy statement, the government guidance issued under section 182 Licensing Act 2003 and relevant guidance published by the licensing authority.

Key Message

Applicants are encouraged to seek advice from the licensing authority and responsible authorities before submitting an application

Failure to comply with the statutory requirements may result in an application or notice being invalid/rejected

3.2 Representations

- 3.2.1 Where the licensing authority receives an application for a new licence or a variation to an existing licence, the responsible authorities, local residents and businesses have 28 days to make representations about the application. Representations can be positive as well as negative. Current applications can be viewed at the licensing office or online at www.blackpool.gov.uk
- 3.2.2 The authority can only take relevant representations into account when considering an application. To be relevant a representation must be about the likely effect of the premises licence on the promotion of the licensing objectives;
- 3.2.3 Where relevant representations are made, the following factors will normally be taken into account:
- The style of operations, the number of customers and profile of customers expected to attend the premises
 - The location of the premises and its proximity to noise sensitive properties
 - The proposed hours of operation
 - The transport arrangements for customers attending or leaving the premises and any possible impact on local residents or businesses
 - The proposed methods for the dispersal of customers
 - The scope for mitigating any impact
 - The extent to which the applicant has offered conditions to mitigate the impact
 - How often the activity occurs
- 3.2.4 Members of the public who wish to submit a representation need to be aware that their personal details will be made available to the applicant. If this is an issue, they may contact their ward Councillor or other locally recognised body such as a resident's association about submitting a representation on their behalf. The Council is not able to accept anonymous representations.

3.3 Responsible authorities

- 3.3.1 Although the licensing authority is a responsible authority in its own right, it expects other parties such as local residents, Councillors or community groups should make representations in their own right when they are reasonably able to do so rather than rely on the licensing authority to make representations for them.
- 3.3.2 Public Health. The Director of Public Health is responsible for making representations and observations on applications on behalf of health bodies.

Public health is not yet a licensing objective but Public Health is a responsible authority under the Licensing Act, and the licensing authority believes that public health has much to add to licensing in relation to the local populations' alcohol related health needs. Health bodies such as Public Health have unique access to data not available to other responsible authorities which may inform licensing decisions. Public Health is useful in providing evidence of alcohol related health harms particularly in relation to cumulative impact policies.

3.4 The decision making process

- 3.4.1 Decisions under the Licensing Act 2003 will be taken by either the Licensing Committee, a panel of the Licensing Committee or by officers acting under delegated authority. Appendix A sets out how the Authority intends to delegate its licensing functions.
- 3.4.2 The Licensing Committee consists of 15 councillors. Whilst the full committee may hear applications, hearings will ordinarily take place before a panel consisting of three members of the full committee.
- 3.4.3 Councillors will not sit on a licensing panel involving an event or premises within their ward.
- 3.4.4 The licensing authority will ensure that members and officers are appropriately trained to carry out their duties under the Act and in accordance with the Council's constitution. No member of the Council shall sit on the licensing committee or licensing panel unless they have received appropriate training.

3.5 Determining applications

- 3.5.1 If no relevant representations are received then the application will be granted administratively. The licensing authority has no discretion to refuse the application or to alter/add to the conditions offered through the operating schedule.
- 3.5.2 Where relevant representations are made a hearing will be held before a panel made up of three members of the licensing committee. Hearings will be held during business hours at the earliest possible date.
- 3.5.3 Where an application has been made and representations have been received, the authority would encourage discussions between the parties to see if agreements can be reached so that the need for a hearing can be dispensed with.

3.5.4 Whilst the panels meet in public, they do have the power to hear certain applications in private.

3.6 Conditions

3.6.1 Appropriate and proportionate conditions may be attached to licences when at relevant representation has been received. Conditions will be devised having regard to the particular circumstances of the application and the physical characteristics of the premises as detailed in the application.

3.6.2 Any condition attached to the licence will be related to one or more of the licensing objectives and will be focused on matters within the control of the individual licence holders and others with relevant authorisations.

3.6.3 Conditions that duplicate controls in other regulatory regimes will not be imposed wherever possible.

3.7 Appeals

3.7.1 A party aggrieved by the decision of the licensing authority has the right of appeal to the Magistrates' Court. Any appeal must be lodged within 21 days of the decision.

3.7.2 In determining an appeal the Court may:

- Dismiss the appeal
- Substitute for the decision any other decision which could have been made by the licensing committee
- Remit the case back to the licensing committee to dispose of in connection with the direction of the Court.

4 Policies to consider before submitting an application

4.1 The operating schedule

Key Message

Using the operating schedule, applicants must demonstrate how high standards of management will be achieved. Where the operating schedule does not include sufficient detail there is an increased likelihood that representations will be made.

- 4.1.1 The authority wishes to encourage high quality, well managed premises. The operating schedule should describe how these high management standards will be achieved. In particular applicants will be expected to demonstrate:
- Knowledge of best practice
 - That they understand the legal requirements of operating a licensed business
 - Knowledge and understanding of the licensing objectives, relevant parts of the licensing policy, and their responsibilities under the Licensing Act 2003
- 4.1.2 The operating schedule must include all of the information necessary to enable the licensing authority, responsible authorities and members of the public to assess whether the steps outlined for the promotion of the licensing objectives are sufficient. This will mean that applicants will need to complete their own risk assessments on their businesses. Where the operating schedule does not provide enough detail, there is an increased likelihood that representations will be made.
- 4.1.3 Applicants are not required to seek the views of responsible authorities before submitting their applications however they may find them a useful source of expert advice about the local issues that should be taken into consideration when making an application.
- 4.1.4 The authority will expect that the completed operating schedule is specific to the premises subject to the application and the licensable activities to be carried out rather than containing general or standard terms

Key Message

Applicants are expected to demonstrate knowledge of the local area in which they propose to operate and an understanding of the problems and issues in that area.

- 4.1.5 For an applicant to assess what steps are appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives, they must first understand the area in which they intend to operate. By way of example the controls required in an area suffering from a high level of deprivation, alcohol dependency and street drinking may be completely different to those required in
- 4.1.6 If relevant representations are made the Council will only grant the hours of use proposed where the operating schedule and any risk assessments adequately demonstrate that:
- The applicant has properly considered what is appropriate for the local area when considering what hours and activities to apply for
 - The potential effect on the licensing objectives is not significant

- The operating schedule demonstrates that the applicant is taking appropriate steps to minimise any adverse impact on local residents and businesses

4.1.7 Where appropriate the authority may consider imposing controls on products sold where representations indicate localised problems. This could include a ban on selling super-strength beer lager and cider, or single cans as part of a package to deal with identified problems.

4.2 Designated Public Places Orders (DPPO)/Public Space Protection Order

4.2.1 The authority supports the use of DPPOs and the new power to make a public space protection order as a tool to prevent alcohol related crime and disorder in the streets. The authority expects premises that operate in areas where DPPOs have been implemented to have measures in place to ensure that their customers do not contribute to drink related anti-social behaviour

4.3 Encouraging diversity

Key Message

Applications for premises with mixed use including food and entertainment which cater for families and older adults are encouraged.

4.3.1 The Licensing Authority recognises that creating a vibrant night time economy is important for Blackpool's development. Key to this is ensuring that the area appeals to a wide group of people including families and older adults who may not wish to frequent premises where the main, if not only attraction is the consumption of alcohol.

4.3.2 Applications for premises whose predominant offer is vertical drinking are not encouraged, but if applications are made for such premises, it is expected that the operating schedule will demonstrate robust arrangements for promoting the licensing objectives.

4.4 Licensing Hours

4.4.1 Whilst the licensing authority accepts that flexible licensing hours may reduce crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour by allowing for a more gradual dispersal of customers, experience shows that in the town centre especially,

the majority of new entrants request opening hours to match competitors. This together is having the effect of moving problems of nuisance and anti-social behaviour into the early hours of the morning to such an extent that it is having an adverse impact on people arriving in the town centre for work. Problems are also being experienced with early commencement hours for the sale of alcohol – this is especially the case with off-licence premises.

4.4.2 The Authority proposes to introduce a framework of opening and closing times for premises:

Premises Type	Commencement hour for sale of alcohol	Terminal hour
Off-licence	10.00 am	23.00 pm
Restaurant	10.00 am	01.00 am
Other on-licenced premises	10.00 am	02.00 am
Takeaway	n/a	01.00 am

4.4.3 This framework will apply to applications for new premises licences and to applications for variations to extend the hours for licensable activities (earlier and later in the case of the sale of alcohol).

4.4.4 Existing premises will not be affected by this framework unless there are good reasons for imposing restrictions following a review.

4.4.5 Applicants are encouraged to include in their operating schedule not only the standard hours during which they wish to carry on licensable activities, but also special occasions such as bank holidays when they may wish to trade for an additional hour or two. Catering for these types of occasions will reduce the need to make variation applications.

4.4.6 There is no automatic special provision for New Year’s Eve therefore if applicants wish to take advantage of longer trading hours over this period should be included in the operating schedule.

4.4.7 Applicants should note that there is no guarantee that an application will be granted if the hours of trading fall within this framework. In similar terms an application will not automatically be rejected because the proposed hours of trading fall outside of the framework. All applications will be considered on their individual merits.

4.5 Off-licences

4.5.1 In recent years there has been a large increase in the number of premises licensed to sell alcohol for consumption off the premises only. At the same time visits to public houses have decreased and those who do visit town centre establishments appear to be pre-loading on cheaper alcohol from off-licences so that they are intoxicated to some degree before they arrive at their destination. Residents often complain about the availability of alcohol through off-licences due to the increased issues of crime, disorder and public nuisance they experience. Other complaints are that it encourages street drinking and can provide easy access to alcohol by children.

4.5.2 As in all cases, it is for the applicant to determine what steps are appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives as these will vary from premises to premises and will also depend on location. Steps that might be considered include:

CCTV/security – the operating schedule should identify which systems will be in place to promote the licensing objectives

Display area – will alcohol be displayed in a fixed specified area, if so the area should be identified on a plan. It is however the authority's view that alcohol displays **should not** be located:

- At the entrance/exit points
- In aisles which interfere with customer flow
- At or near checkouts (unless the alcohol is only available from behind the counter)

4.6 Cumulative Impact

4.6.1 The number, type and density of premises selling alcohol in a particular area can lead to serious problems of nuisance or disorder. In these circumstances the impact of the premises taken as a whole can be far greater than that arising from individual premises. In most cases it would be impossible to identify individual premises as being the sole cause or major contributing factor.

4.6.2 The potential impact on the promotion of the licensing objectives by a significant number of licensed premises concentrated in one area is called cumulative impact. This is not to be confused with "need" for premises which the licensing committee cannot take into account when determining applications.

4.7 Town Centre Saturation Area

4.7.1 The licensing authority has for some years recognised that the Town Centre and Promenade is an area where the behaviour of customers of all of the

premises taken together has a greater impact than normal on the licensing objectives. For this reason the town centre saturation area was created.

- 4.7.2 The town centre area was last reviewed in 2013 when as a result a large part of the town was removed from the scope of the policy to leave only those areas which currently attract significant resourcing from the Police and other responsible authorities.
- 4.7.3 Due to concerns about crime & disorder and anti-social behaviour arising from the number of takeaways in the area, the town centre saturation area is to be extended to include applications for late night refreshment.
- 4.7.4 The area covered by the town centre saturation area is shown in Appendix B.
- 4.7.5 The policy will apply to applications including the sale or supply of alcohol and late night refreshment for:
- New premises licences
 - New club premises certificates
 - Provisional statements
 - Variations to existing licences (where the modifications are directly relevant to the issue of cumulative impact, for example, increases in hours or capacity).
- 4.7.6 The effect of the policy is to create a rebuttable presumption that applications listed above will be refused. To rebut this presumption an applicant would be expected to show through the operating schedule and where appropriate, with supporting evidence, that the operation of the premises will not add to the cumulative impact already being experienced. The licensing authority expects that applications covered by this policy will include detailed proposals dealing with the seating provision for customers (what percentage of proposed capacity will be seated), the provision of food, the type and style of entertainment to be offered.
- 4.7.7 This policy does not act as an absolute prohibition on the granting of new licences however the policy will only be overridden in genuinely exceptional cases where the applicant can demonstrate that the granting of the application will not undermine the policy and the reasons for it.
- 4.7.8 An application is not likely to be classed as exceptional merely on the ground that the premises have been or will be operated within the terms of its licence or that they are/will be well managed. This is to be expected of any application.
- 4.7.9 Despite the adoption of such a policy, **if no representations are received, the application must be granted in terms consistent with the operating schedule.**

4.8 Off-licence saturation policy

- 4.8.1 On 21st January 2009, the Council approved the creation of a saturation area covering the wards of **Bloomfield, Claremont, Talbot and Victoria**. This policy is to apply to applications for permission to sell alcohol for consumption off the premises and for variations to existing licences.
- 4.8.2 The effect of the policy is to create a rebuttable presumption that applications listed above will be refused. To rebut this presumption, an applicant would be expected to show through the operating schedule, and where appropriate, with supporting evidence, that the operating of the premises will not add to the cumulative impact already being experienced. This policy does not act as an absolute prohibition on the granting of new licences.
- 4.8.3 Applicants for licences within the off-licence saturation area will be expected to cover the issues detailed below in their operating schedule. Failure to do so may result in the refusal of the application.
- Details of proof of age scheme to be implemented and proposals for staff training
 - Percentage of premises to be used for the sale of alcohol, including details of other items to be sold
 - The applicant's policy on the sale of low value/high alcohol products and any drinks discounting that will be adopted.
- 4.8.4 This policy does not act as an absolute prohibition on the granting of new licences however the policy will only be overridden in genuinely exceptional cases where the applicant can demonstrate that the granting of the application will not undermine the policy and the reasons for it.
- 4.8.5 An application is not likely to be classed as exceptional merely on the ground that the premises have been or will be operated within the terms of its licence or that they are/will be well managed. This is to be expected of any application.
- 4.8.6 Despite the adoption of such a policy, **if no representations are received, the application must be granted in terms consistent with the operating schedule.**

Key Message:

This policy will only be overridden in genuinely exceptional circumstances where the applicant can demonstrate that the granting of the application will not undermine the policy and the reasons for it.

4.9 Saturation Policy Review

- 4.9.1 The need for this policy will be subject to periodic review. The committee will consider saturation policies for other areas if appropriate evidence is available.

4.10 Alcohol deliveries

- 4.10.1 Applicants seeking a licence that would enable them to provide alcohol as part of an alcohol delivery service should include in their operating schedule the procedures they intend to operate to ensure that:

- The person they are selling alcohol to is over 18
- That alcohol is only delivered to a person over 18
- That a clear document trail of the order process from order to delivery is maintained (with times and signatures) and available for inspection by an authorised officer
- The time that alcohol is sold on the website/over the phone and the time the alcohol is delivered is within the hours stated on the licence for the sale of alcohol.

4.11 Age verification policies

- 4.11.1 It is mandatory for premises which sell or supply alcohol to have an age verification policy in place. The Council favours the Challenge 25 scheme and such a scheme volunteered as part of an operating schedule will be given the appropriate weight when the Council determines the licence application.

4.12 Children

- 4.12.1 The authority will not seek to limit the access of children to any premises unless it is necessary for the prevention of physical, moral or psychological harm. In all other cases it will be left to the discretion of the licence holder. Applicants should note however that greater scrutiny will be given to applications that propose to permit children to remain on premises after 22.00 hours.

4.13 Adult Entertainment

- 4.13.1 Applicants for new licences or variations of existing licences must also indicate the nature of any adult entertainment to be carried out at the premises. Where this section contains no information it will be assumed that

there are no intentions to allow such activities and the licensing authority will impose a condition to that effect.

- 4.13.2 Blackpool Council has adopted Schedule 3 Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982 which means that venues proposing to provide sexual entertainment must apply for a sexual entertainment venue licence in addition to the premises licence under the Licensing Act 2003.
- 4.13.3 There is an exemption under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982 that does permit premises to offer sexual entertainment no more than 11 times a year and no more frequently than monthly. Where operators intend to take advantage of this exemption, the licensing authority expects a clear explanation in the operating schedule of the proposed signage, publicity and external advertising/display materials. Explicit material should not be visible while signage relating to the nature of the entertainment and the exclusion of children should be prominent and conspicuous.
- 4.13.4 The licensing authority would expect to see the following measures offered in the operating schedule:
- No persons under 18 years of age will be admitted to premises when a performance of adult entertainment is taking place
 - No performance shall involve physical contact between the performer(s) and any other person
 - No performance shall involve the use of sex articles (as defined in the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982 and performers shall at all times wear a g-string of other similar clothing on the appropriate part of the body
 - CCTV should cover all performance areas in the premises including those areas set aside for private dances/performances.

4.14 Outside areas

- 4.14.1 The prohibition on smoking in enclosed public spaces has increased the demand for outside areas. Applicants are reminded that whilst they can be a valuable addition to the business, they can cause increased nuisance and disorder for residents. Operating schedules should detail how noise nuisance and disorder will be dealt with.
- 4.14.2 Although consumption of alcohol is not a licensable activity, if the plan does not show outside area such as beer gardens or similar, then any premises licence authorising the sale of alcohol on the premises only would not authorise the use of such areas.

5 Temporary Event Notices

5.1 General

5.1.1 The system of permitted temporary activities is intended to be a light touch process. Instead of applying for an authorisation, a person wishing to hold an event gives notice to the licensing authority they propose to carry out licensable activities.

5.1.2 Temporary Event Notices are subject to various limitations:

- The number of times a premises user may give a TEN (50 times in a calendar year for a personal licence holder and five times in a calendar year for other people);
- The number of times a TEN may be given for any particular premises (12 times in a calendar year);
- The maximum duration of an event authorised by a TEN is 168 hours (seven days);
- The maximum total duration of the events authorised by TENS in relation to individual premises (21 day in a calendar year);
- The maximum people attending at any one time (fewer than 500); and
- The minimum period between events authorised under separate TENS in relation to the same premises (not including withdrawn TENS) by the same premises user (24 hours)

5.1.3 Proposed activities that exceed these limits will require a premises licence or club premises certificate.

5.1.4 Premises users should note that an event beginning before midnight and continuing into the next day counts as two days towards the 21day limit.

5.2 Standards TENS

5.2.1 A standard TEN must be given no later than ten working days before the event to which it relates.

5.2.2 Where the Police or Environmental Health object to the TEN the applicant can agree to modify the TEN. If no agreement is reached, a hearing will be arranged before a panel of the licensing committee. Following the hearing the panel may decide to impose conditions where there is an existing premises licence or club premises certificate at the venue, or issue a counter notice to prevent the event going ahead.

5.2.3 Conditions can only be applied to a TEN:

- If the Police or EHA have objected to the TEN;
- If that objection has not been withdrawn;

- There is a licence or certificate in relation to at least one part of the premises in respect of which the TEN is given;
- And the licensing authority considers it appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives to impose one or more conditions

Key Message

Applicants are encouraged to give the earliest possible notice of events to allow for proper consideration of the event.

5.3 Late TENs

- 5.3.1 A late TEN may be given up to five working days but no earlier than nine working days before the event is due to take place.
- 5.3.2 Where the Police or environmental protection object to a late TEN, there is no provision for a hearing and the authority must serve a counter notice to prevent the event going ahead.

6 ENFORCEMENT AND REVIEWS

6.1 Enforcement

- 6.1.1 The licensing authority will act in accordance with its enforcement policy and will use such enforcement actions and statutory powers as are appropriate in each case.
- 6.1.2 Compliance with the licensing objectives will be monitored through inspections. A risk based approach will be adopted to ensure that low risk premises and responsible operators are permitted to trade with the minimum level of inspection. Resources will be directed towards high risk and problem premises.

6.2 Reviews

- 6.2.1 Any interested party/responsible authority may request a review of a premises licence/club premises certificate. Any request for a review must relate to particular premises for which a premises licence/club premises certificate is in existence and must be relevant to the promotion of the licensing objectives. Any request for a review must be made in accordance with the regulatory requirements.

- 6.2.2 The licensing authority will disregard any representations considered repetitive, frivolous or vexatious.
- 6.2.3 The licensing authority will view particularly seriously applications for the review of any premises licence where it involves the:
- Underage purchase and consumption of alcohol
 - Continuous breaches or contraventions of licence conditions
 - 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
 - Not operating the premises according to the agreed operating schedule
 - Use of licensed premises for the sale and distribution of illegal drugs/firearms
 - Where the police are frequently called to attend incidents of disorder
- 6.2.4 When dealing with premises brought to review, the licensing authority will adopt a yellow card/red card system in appropriate cases. The intention is that problem premises will be identified at an early stage and enforcement agencies will be encouraged to seek reviews when local intelligence suggests that individual premises are selling to children, causing other crime problems or causing noise nuisance.
- 6.2.5 At a first review hearing, responsible authorities will be encouraged to propose a package of new conditions to be added to the licence designed to combat the identified problem. The package will be supplemented, where appropriate, by:
- Removal of the designated premises supervisor
 - Suspension of the licence for up to three months
 - Restrictions on trading hours
 - A clear warning that a further review will give rise to a presumption of revocation
- 6.2.6 The aim of a first review is generally to put the premises on probation, putting them on notice that further breaches will mean a second intervention where revocation of the licence will be considered.
- 6.2.7 The licensing authority do retain the right to revoke the licence at the first review hearing where they feel that such action is necessary to promote the licensing objectives.

6.3 Reviews in connection with underage sales

- 6.3.1 The licensing authority is concerned about the availability of alcohol to persons under the age of 18 within the area. Aside from the obvious health

problems and the enhanced chances of teenage pregnancy, the community suffers from anti-social behaviour caused by excessive consumption of alcohol by young people, In order to reduce the risk of under-age sales in premises, staff training will be an essential part of the preventative measures licence holders will be expected to take.

- 6.3.2 The licensing committee will view very seriously premises reviewed due to under-age sales and although each review will be determined on its own merits, licence holders will be expected to explain how the sales took place and what measures have been put in place to minimise the risk of such sales taking place in the future.

6.4 Reviews in connection with crime

- 6.4.1 Where reviews are brought in connection with crime not directly connected to licensable activities, the local authority's role is not to determine the guilt or innocence of any individual. The Secretary of State's guidance issued under section 182 Licensing Act 2003 reminds the authority that its role is to ensure that the crime prevention objective is promoted.
- 6.4.2 Where a review follows a conviction, the licensing authority will not go behind the findings of the Court instead the conviction will be treated as undisputed evidence.
- 6.4.3 The licensing authority's duty is to take steps with a view to the promotion of the licensing objectives in the interests of the wider community and not those of the individual holder of the premises licence.

7 Personal licences

7.1 General

- 7.1.1 Every supply of alcohol under a premises licence must be made or authorised by a person who holds a personal licence. For clarification a personal licence doesn't need to be present at all times that alcohol is being sold, but if any sales are made when a personal licence holder is not present, they must have been authorised by somebody who holds a personal licence. The Council does however recommend that authorisations are made in writing to ensure that those authorised are clear what their legal responsibilities are.

7.2 Applications

- 7.2.1 A personal licence must be granted where the applicant:
- Is 18 or over,

- Possesses a licensing qualification
- Has not had a licence forfeited in the last five years, and
- Has not been convicted of a relevant offence.

7.2.2 An application for a personal licence must be made on the prescribed form. This must be submitted to the licensing service together with the fee, evidence of qualification, criminal bureau certificate and photographs.

7.2.3 Where the application discloses relevant unspent convictions, the application will be sent to the police for comment. If the police object on the crime and disorder objective a hearing will be held.

7.2.4 At a hearing a panel of the licensing committee will consider whether the granting of the licence would undermine the crime prevention objective. The panel will consider the seriousness of the conviction(s), the time that has elapsed since the offence(s) were committed and any mitigating circumstances. Applications will normally be refused unless there are exceptional and compelling circumstances which justify grant.

Appendix A

The following table sets out the delegated functions. Any reference to the Head of Legal and Democratic Services should be read as including exercise of that power by the Head of Licensing Services

Matter to be dealt with	Full Committee/Panel	Officer Delegation
Application for personal licence	If a police representation made	If no police representation made
Application for premises licence/club premises certificate	If a relevant representation made (and not withdrawn)	If no representation made (or representation made but withdrawn)
Application for a provisional statement	If a relevant representation made (and not withdrawn)	If no representation made (or representation made but withdrawn)
Application to vary premises licence/club premises certificate	If a relevant representation made (and not withdrawn)	If no representation made (or representation made but withdrawn)
Application for a minor variation		All cases
Application to vary Designated Premises Supervisor	If a police representation made (and not withdrawn)	All other cases
Request to be removed as Designated Premises Supervisor		All cases
Application to transfer premises licence	If a police representation made (and not withdrawn)	All other cases
Application for interim authority	If a police representation made (and not withdrawn)	All other cases

Application to review premises licence/club premises certificate	All cases	
Decision on whether a representation is irrelevant, frivolous or vexatious		All cases
Decision to make a representation when local authority is a consultee and not the lead authority		Head of Quality Standards–all cases
Determination of a police representation in respect of a temporary event notice	All cases	

Appendix B

