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To: Chair & Members of the Licensing &
Gambling Acts Committee

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Tuesday, 13th February 2024

Dear Councillor

LICENSING & GAMBLING ACTS COMMITTEE

You are hereby summoned to attend a meeting of the Licensing & Gambling Acts Committee of the Bolsover District Council to be held in the Council Chamber, The Arc, Clowne on Thursday, 22nd February, 2024 at 10:00 hours.

Register of Members' Interests - Members are reminded that a Member must within 28 days of becoming aware of any changes to their Disclosable Pecuniary Interests provide written notification to the Authority's Monitoring Officer.

You will find the contents of the agenda itemised on page 3 onwards.

Yours faithfully



Solicitor to the Council & Monitoring Officer

Equalities Statement

Bolsover District Council is committed to equalities as an employer and when delivering the services it provides to all sections of the community.

The Council believes that no person should be treated unfairly and is committed to eliminating all forms of discrimination, advancing equality and fostering good relations between all groups in society.

Access for All statement

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- **Email:** enquiries@bolsover.gov.uk
- **BSL Video Call:** A three-way video call with us and a BSL interpreter. It is free to call Bolsover District Council with Sign Solutions, you just need WiFi or mobile data to make the video call, or call into one of our Contact Centres.
- Call with [Relay UK](#) - a free phone service provided by BT for anyone who has difficulty hearing or speaking. It's a way to have a real-time conversation with us by text.
- **Visiting** one of our [offices](#) at Clowne, Bolsover, Shirebrook and South Normanton

**LICENSING & GAMBLING ACTS COMMITTEE
AGENDA**

*Thursday, 22nd February, 2024 at 10:00 hours taking place in the Council Chamber, The
Arc, Clowne*

Item No.		Page No.(s)
1.	Apologies For Absence	
2.	Urgent Items of Business	
	To note any urgent items of business which the Chairman has consented to being considered under the provisions of Section 100(B) 4(b) of the Local Government Act 1972.	
3.	Declarations of Interest	
	Members should declare the existence and nature of any Disclosable Pecuniary Interest and Non Statutory Interest as defined by the Members' Code of Conduct in respect of:	
	a) any business on the agenda	
	b) any urgent additional items to be considered	
	c) any matters arising out of those items	
	and if appropriate, withdraw from the meeting at the relevant time.	
4.	Minutes	4 - 5
	To consider the minutes of the last meeting held on 20 th December 2022.	
5.	Review of the Council's Policy under the Licensing Act 2003	6 - 83

LICENSING & GAMBLING ACTS COMMITTEE

Minutes of a meeting of the Licensing & Gambling Acts Committee of the Bolsover District Council held in the Council Chamber, The Arc, Clowne, on Tuesday, 20th December, 2022 at 10:26 hours.

PRESENT:-

Members:-

Councillor Ray Heffer in the Chair

Councillors: Maxine Dixon, Mary Dooley, Evonne Parkin and Rita Turner

Officers: Louise Arnold (Legal Team Manager (Deputy Monitoring Officer)), Charmaine Terry (Environmental Health Team Manager – Licensing) and Lindsay Harshaw (Governance & Civic Officer)

LGAC6-22/23 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

Apologies for absence were received on behalf of Councillors Rose Bowler, Tricia Clough and Andrew Joesbury.

LGAC7-22/23 URGENT ITEMS OF BUSINESS

There was no urgent business to be considered at the meeting.

LGAC8-22/23 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

There were no declarations made at the meeting.

LGAC9-22/23 MINUTES – 9TH JUNE, 2022

Moved by Councillor Ray Heffer and seconded by Councillor Evonne Parkin **RESOLVED** that the minutes of a Licensing & Gambling Acts Committee held on 9th June 2022 be approved as a true and correct record.

LGAC10-22/23 LICENSING ACT 2003 POLICY REVIEW

The Environmental Health Team Manager – Licensing, reported that the Council had a legal duty to publish a policy which needed to be renewed every five years. The next review would need to commence during the coming year in order to ensure that it could be implemented at the beginning of 2024. It was not envisaged that there would be many changes to the existing policy.

It was noted that the draft policy would be submitted to the Licensing & Gambling Acts Committee for consideration prior to going out for public consultation. The

LICENSING & GAMBLING ACTS COMMITTEE

final policy would be submitted to Committee prior to being placed before Council for adoption.

Moved by Councillor Ray Heffer and seconded by Councillor Mary Dooley
RESOLVED that the verbal update be noted.

LGAC11-22/23 PREVENTION OF GAMBLING ADDICTIONS

The Chair reminded Members that the issue of gambling addictions had been discussed at the meeting of Council on 5th October 2022 (Minute No. CL56-22/23 refers), when it had been resolved to refer back to the Licensing & Gambling Acts Committee for further discussion.

A Member suggested that a letter be sent to the local Member of Parliament raising concerns at the amount of gambling advertisements on television. The Legal Team Manager (Deputy Monitoring Officer) commented that all gambling advertisements were closely monitored by the Gambling Commission.

Moved by Councillor Mary Dooley and seconded by Councillor Evonne Parkin
RESOLVED that a letter be sent to the Leader of the Council in support of an approach to the Gambling Commission/Member of Parliament raising concerns at the amount of gambling advertisements on television.

The Chair wished everyone a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year and closed the meeting.

The meeting concluded at 10:37 hours.



Bolsover District Council

Licensing and Gambling Acts Committee on 22nd February 2024

Review of the Council's Policy under the Licensing Act 2003

Report of the Joint Assistant Director for Environmental Health

Classification	This report is Public
Report By	Lindsey Delamore, Licensing and Enforcement Officer Charmaine Terry, Environmental Health Team Manager (Licensing)

PURPOSE/SUMMARY OF REPORT

To consider the renewal of the Council's Policy under the Licensing Act 2003.

REPORT DETAILS

1. Background

1.1 Under the Licensing Act 2003 ('the Act'), the Bolsover District Council ('the Council') is responsible for the administration and regulation of licences and certificates which authorise the following activities:

- The sale and supply of alcohol;
- The provision of regulated entertainment; and
- The provision of late night refreshment.

1.2 The Act contains four licensing objectives which are central to the regulatory regime created by the Act, and are:

- The Prevention of Crime and Disorder
- The Prevention of Public Nuisance
- The Protection of Children from Harm
- Public Safety

When discharging its functions, the Council, as a statutory Licensing Authority, must make decisions with a view to promoting these objectives.

1.3 The Licensing Act 2003 imposes a statutory requirement upon the Council, to prepare and publish a Statement of Principles (alternatively referred to as a 'Policy') every five years.

1.4 In 2018 a review was undertaken to ensure that the Council's Policy was consistent with statutory guidance and in a format common to neighbouring authorities to

enable consistency and transparency. The Act requires the Council to republish its Policy every five years. The current Policy was published in 2019 and is now due for renewal.

- 1.5 The Policy establishes a set of controls which the Council considers appropriate for the effective management of licensable activities within the district. The Policy acts as a guide for Members, applicants, responsible authorities, and members of the public and aims to promote fair, consistent, and proportionate decision making.

2. Details of Proposal or Information

- 2.1 The Council is required to prepare and publish a Statement of Principles ('the Policy') under the Licensing Act 2003 every five years. The current Policy was published in 2019 and is now due to be reviewed and republished.

- 2.2 The Joint Environmental Health Service has conducted an initial review of the existing Policy focussing on:

- Locally and nationally identified areas of concern; and
- Updates to statutory guidance and legislation.

- 2.3 The new draft Policy is attached as **Appendix 1** and the consequential amendments described in **Appendix 2**.

- 2.4 In summary the proposals aim to achieve the following:

- Ensure the policy is consistent with legislation and statutory guidance.
- Increase the clarity of the Policy.
- Improve the standards of premises in the district through the recommendation of more robust management practices; and
- Provide clarity on delegations.

Local demographics and links to resources have also been updated within the policy but have not been included in the table of consequential amendments at **Appendix 2**.

- 2.5 As part of this review it is best practice for the Council to review their position on Cumulative Impact Assessments ('CIA'), Early Morning Restriction Orders ('EMRO') and zoning. CIA's, EMRO's and zoning are mechanisms which allow licensing authorities to restrict or control licensable activities in specific locations and at specific times if an evidential need is identified.

- 2.6 The Council does not currently have any CIA's, EMRO's or zoning in place and research has not identified any issues that cannot be addressed through other, less burdensome mechanisms.

- 2.7 A summary of the findings and the conclusions drawn from this research can be found at paragraphs 2.10 to 2.22 below.

- 2.8 An updated Equality Impact Assessment has been produced and is attached as **Appendix 3**.

- 2.9 The Council's Climate Change and Communities Scrutiny Committee have reviewed the policy documents. Any comments from the Scrutiny Committee will be provided to the Licensing and Gambling Acts Committee at the meeting.
- 2.10 Following approval at the Licensing and Gambling Acts Committee a six week consultation will be carried out in line with the statutory requirements, the results of which will be presented back to the Committee for consideration, before a final draft is recommended to Council for adoption.

Research Findings

Licensed Premises

- 2.11 Over the last five years there has not been a significant change in the number of licensed premises in the district, with 255 currently licensed premises in comparison to 254 premises in 2019.

Complaints about licensed premises

- 2.12 Records held by the Joint Environmental Health Service show that the number of complaints about licensed premises has remained largely consistent over the last five years. A drop in the number of complaints was seen in 2020 and a subsequent increase was observed in 2021. This inconsistency is likely a direct impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Alcohol Related Crime

- 2.13 The Flagged Crimes Performance Report for Community Safety produced by Derbyshire Constabulary in September 2023 show that alcohol related crime in Bolsover has increased since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic and remains at a high level. The last year has shown an overall continued increase, however more than half of the district's wards have reported decreased levels of alcohol related crime.
- 2.14 This increased level of alcohol related crime can be seen across Derbyshire with most local authorities seeing an increase in alcohol related crime during and/or after the COVID-19 pandemic.
- 2.15 The cause of this increase in alcohol related crime is a complex matter that cannot be directly attributed to licensed premises. However, more robust management practices have been built into the Policy with the aim of making a positive contribution to the reduction of alcohol related crime within the district.

Alcohol Related Health Issues

- 2.16 The Local Alcohol Profiles for England published by the Office for Health Improvement and Disparities show that the rates of alcohol related mortality and alcohol related hospital admissions for Bolsover are for the most part, higher than the average rates for the country and the region.
- 2.17 The cause of high levels of alcohol related mortality and hospital admissions are complex matters, primarily the concern of Public Health and cannot be directly attributed to licensed premises. However, more robust management practices

have been built into the Policy with the aim of making a positive contribution to the reduction of alcohol related health issues within the district.

Alcohol Consumption in the UK

- 2.18 A report issued by Public Health England in 2021 on *Monitoring alcohol consumption and harm during the COVID-19 pandemic* showed that there had been a nationwide increase in alcohol consumption during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Violence Against Women and Girls

- 2.19 The Flagged Crimes Performance Report for Community Safety produced by Derbyshire Constabulary in September 2023 show that violent crimes against women and girls in Bolsover increased after the COVID-19 pandemic and remain at a high level. The last year has shown an overall continued increase, however more than half of the district's wards have reported decreased levels of violent crimes against women and girls.
- 2.20 This increased level of violent crimes against women and girls can be seen across Derbyshire with most local authorities seeing an increase in violent crimes against women and girls during and/or after the COVID-19 pandemic.
- 2.21 The cause of this increase in violent crimes against women and girls is a complex matter that cannot be directly attributed to licensed premises. However, more robust management practices have been built into the Policy with the aim of making a positive contribution to the reduction of violent crimes against women and girls.

Conclusions

- 2.22 Research has shown that alcohol related health issues, alcohol related crime; and violence against women are all issues which are prevalent in the Bolsover district. Whilst research does not highlight licenced premises as a direct causation of these issues modifications have been made to the Policy with the aim of making a positive contribution to the reduction of these issues.
- 2.23 Full details of the proposed modifications can be found attached as **Appendix 2** and a list of the resources used in this review can be found at the end of the report.

3. Reasons for Recommendation

- 3.1 The Council has a statutory duty to prepare and publish a Statement of Principles under the Licensing Act 2003 every five years.

4 Alternative Options and Reasons for Rejection

- 4.1 The Council can choose not to prepare and publish a new Statement of Principles under the Licensing Act 2003; however, this would leave the Authority open to legal challenges by way of appeals against decisions on licensing matters or judicial review.

RECOMMENDATION(S)

1. The Committee approves the revised draft Statement of Principles under the Licensing Act 2003 for public consultation.
2. The Committee requires the Joint Assistant Director of Environmental Health to conduct a six week public consultation in line with statutory requirements and report the findings back to the Committee for consideration at a later date.

Approved by Councillor Anne Clarke, Portfolio Holder for Environment

IMPLICATIONS:

Finance and Risk: Yes No

Details: There will be a minor cost associated with carrying out the consultation. This can be accommodated from existing budgets.

On behalf of the Section 151 Officer

Legal (including Data Protection): Yes No

Details: It is a legal requirement under the Licensing Act 2003 that a licensing authority prepare and publish a statement of principles every five years. Having a policy which is up to date, compliant with the legislation, fit for purpose and clear, assists with the implementation of rules and reduces the risk of legal challenge by way of appeal or judicial review.

On behalf of the Solicitor to the Council

Environment: Yes No

Please identify (if applicable) how this proposal/report will help the Authority meet its carbon neutral target or enhance the environment.

Details: The Licensing Act regulatory regime will not have any direct impact on the achievement of carbon neutral targets or the enhancement of the environment. This Policy aims to introduce measures which promote the responsible management of licensable activities in the district and mitigate local environmental impacts including noise and nuisance.

Staffing: Yes No

Details: There are no staffing implications of the proposals in this report.

On behalf of the Head of Paid Service

DECISION INFORMATION

<p>Is the decision a Key Decision? A Key Decision is an executive decision which has a significant impact on two or more District wards or which results in income or expenditure to the Council above the following thresholds:</p> <p>Revenue - £75,000 <input type="checkbox"/> Capital - £150,000 <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Please indicate which threshold applies</i></p>	No
<p>Is the decision subject to Call-In? <i>(Only Key Decisions are subject to Call-In)</i></p>	n/a

District Wards Significantly Affected	All
<p>Consultation: Leader / Deputy Leader <input type="checkbox"/> Executive <input type="checkbox"/> SLT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Relevant Service Manager <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Members <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Details: Chair of Licensing and Gambling Acts Committee Portfolio Holder for Environment</p>

Links to Council Ambition: Customers, Economy and Environment.
All

DOCUMENT INFORMATION

Appendix No	Title
1	Draft Statement of Principles 2024-2029 – Licensing Act 2003
2	Table of proposed amendments
3	Equality Impact Assessment

<p>Background Papers <i>(These are unpublished works which have been relied on to a material extent when preparing the report. They must be listed in the section below. If the report is going to Executive you must provide copies of the background papers).</i></p>
<p>Flagged Crimes Performance Report for Community Safety produced by Derbyshire Constabulary in September 2023 Office for Health Improvement & Disparities, Local Alcohol Profiles for England - Data - OHID (phe.org.uk) Office for Health Improvement & Disparities, Local Alcohol Profiles for England - Data - OHID (phe.org.uk) Monitoring alcohol consumption and harm during the COVID-19 pandemic: summary - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)</p>



**Statement of Principles
Licensing Act 2003
DRAFT**

2024 to 2029

Equalities Statement

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CONTROL SHEET FOR [policy title here]

Policy Details	Comments / Confirmation (To be updated as the document progresses)
Policy title	Statement of Principles: Licensing Act 2003
Current status – i.e., first draft, version 2 or final version	Draft
Policy author (post title only)	Licensing Team Manager
Location of policy (whilst in development)	S-Drive
Relevant Cabinet Member (if applicable)	
Equality Impact Assessment approval date	
Partnership involvement (if applicable)	
Final policy approval route i.e., Executive/ Council	Climate Change a Scrutiny Communities Committee, Licensing and Gambling Acts Committee and Council
Date policy approved	
Date policy due for review (maximum three years)	
Date policy forwarded to Performance & Communications teams (to include on ERIC, and website if applicable to the public)	

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Bolsover District Council is a Licensing Authority for the purpose of the Licensing Act 2003. Section 5 of the Act requires all licensing authorities to Prepare and publish a Statement of Licensing Policy that they propose to apply in exercising their functions under the Act during the five-year period to which the policy applies. The Statement of Licensing Policy can be reviewed and revised by the Authority at any time.

1.2 Bolsover District is located in Derbyshire and covers an area of 417 square kilometres. We have a population of around 81,305 and approximately half live in the district's four towns of Bolsover, Clowne, Shirebrook and South Normanton and the rest of the district is predominantly rural and made up of small villages and hamlets.

A map showing the administrative boundaries of the district is at Appendix 1.

1.3 The District Council welcomes the diversity of leisure and entertainment opportunities available in the Bolsover district and recognises that to maintain success the licensed leisure and entertainment industry has an important role to play. The Council also recognises the problems that can be caused if licensed activities are not properly managed, and premises poorly run.

1.4 This Policy Statement seeks to establish sensible controls and appropriate guidance to encourage and further the efforts that are being made by the Council and its partners together with the licensed trade to help the Authority deal with issues that arise from licensable activities.

This will be achieved by: -

- Establishing and building upon best practice within the industry.
- Recognising and facilitating the role of partners and stakeholders.
- Encouraging self-regulation by licensees and managers.

- Providing a clear basis for the determination of licence applications; and
 - Supporting related policies and strategies of the District Council.
 - An inspection and enforcement regime targeted at premises that present a high risk.
- 1.5 The Authority is committed to working with its licensing partners and stakeholders in delivering the licensing function. This Policy Statement therefore seeks to provide information on the general approach that the Authority will take in carrying out its licensing functions.
- 1.6 In preparing and publishing this Policy Statement due regard has been given to the guidance issued by the Secretary of State under section 182 of the Act, and to good practice advice issued by approved government advisory bodies. In particular the Authority has consulted those persons and bodies as required by the guidance and given proper weight to their views. A full list of the persons consulted is at Appendix 2. Partnership working between licensing authorities in Derbyshire has enhanced the production of this Policy Statement and will help ensure consistency in terms of both policy and enforcement where licensing boundaries meet.
- 1.7 This Policy Statement should not be regarded or interpreted as indicating that any requirement of law may be overridden; each application will be considered and treated on its own merits. No restrictive controls will be introduced or imposed unless they are felt to be necessary and appropriate.
- 1.8 There are certain matters which the Authority is prevented from taking into account or from dealing with in a specified way. For example, the Authority is not entitled to take the issue of the “need” for further licensed premises into account when determining licence applications. On the other hand, the cumulative impact of licensed premises on the promotion of the Licensing Objectives is a matter that can be properly considered by the Authority. Cumulative impact and related matters are dealt with in section 7 of this Policy Statement.

- 1.9 Nothing in this Statement of Policy prevents any one person or body applying for a variety of current permissions under the Act. Nor does it override the right of any Responsible Authority, any person or business to make representations or seek a review of a licence or certificate where provision has been made for them to do so in the Act.
- 1.10 The Policy will remain in effect from XXXXX until XXXXXX. During this period, this Licensing Authority will keep the Policy under review and make any changes as it thinks appropriate following consultation with the above persons.

2. LICENSING OBJECTIVES AND LICENSABLE ACTIVITIES

- 2.1 In exercising their functions under the Licensing Act 2003, licensing authorities must have regard to the licensing objectives as set out in section 4 of the Act. The licensing objectives are:

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

Each has equal importance.

- 2.2 In carrying out its licensing functions, the Licensing Authority must also have regard to the licensing objectives, its Policy Statement and any statutory guidance under the Act and is bound by The Human Rights Act 1998. The Council must also fulfil its obligations under section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 to do all that it reasonably can to prevent crime and disorder in Bolsover.
- 2.3 Equality Act 2010 places a legal obligation on public authorities to have due regard to the need to eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment, and

victimization; to advance equality of opportunity; and to foster good relations, between persons with different protected characteristics.

- 2.4 Guidance on the Licensing Objectives is available on the Government's website at: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/alcohol-licensing>
- 2.5 Licensing law is not the primary mechanism for the general control of antisocial behaviour by individuals once they are beyond the direct control of the individual club, or business holding the licence, certificate or permission concerned. Licensing is about the management of licensed premises and activities within the terms of the Act and conditions attached to various authorisations will be focused on matters which are within the control of the individual licence holder and others.
- 2.6 The Act only covers certain "licensable activities" namely: -
- (a) the sale by retail of alcohol
 - (b) the supply of alcohol by or on behalf of a club to a member
 - (c) the provision of "regulated entertainment" and
 - (d) the provision of late night refreshment
- 2.7 The definition of what constitutes "regulated entertainment" is complex and has been subject to Government deregulation. Whilst "regulated entertainment" potentially covers live or recorded music, dancing, plays, films, and certain types of sporting activity the Act itself provides various exemptions and restrictions on the types of activities which are subject to Licensing. In addition, other legislation such as the Live Music Act 2012, the Legislative Reform (Entertainment Licensing) Order 2014 and the Deregulation Act 2015 ("2015 Act") has de-regulated numerous activities. Further guidance can be found with the Home Office Revised Guidance issued under section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003 at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/explanatory-memorandum-revised-guidance-issued-under-s-182-of-licensing-act-2003>

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

3. HOW THIS STATEMENT OF POLICY WORKS

- 3.1 The purpose of the Statement of Policy is to:
- provide a clear basis for determining licence applications.
 - provide a clear framework for licensing strategies, including the effect known as ‘cumulative impact.’
 - support wider strategies and policies of the Council.
- 3.2 The text of this Statement of Policy in **bold type** indicates the Policies with *the reason* for each policy shown immediately after *in bold italics*.
- 3.3 This Policy sets out the Authority’s expectations in relation to certain matters. Whilst applicants are not obliged to meet these expectations in their Operating Schedules, they may find that responsible authorities, other persons, and businesses are more likely to raise representations if they do not. This can lead to a delay with the application having to be considered by a Committee/Panel which may then either refuse the application or impose conditions if the application is not found to sufficiently promote the licensing objectives and meet this, Policy. On appeal the Court is also obliged to have regard to the terms and requirements of this Policy and can only depart from it if it has good reason.
- 3.4 In this Statement of Policy any reference made to the imposition of conditions refers to conditions imposed in accordance with the requirements of the Act outlined in paragraph 2.9 - 2.11 above. As a general rule the authority will seek to avoid attached conditions that duplicate existing legal requirements and obligations imposed by other regimes unless such obligations and requirements fail to adequately address the specific circumstances of the case.

4. STRATEGIC LINKS AND OTHER REGULATORY REGIMES

- 4.1 There are a range of strategic influences and statutory controls which affect the Licensing system in terms of policy formulation, administration, and enforcement activities. Examples of these strategies can be found in the Section 182 guidance. The Authority will seek to have an active involvement in

the development and review of these by ensuring an appropriate exchange of dialogue between the Licensing Authority and other relevant regimes. Such involvement may result in the imposition of conditions and formulation of policies supporting the relevant strategies where appropriate.

- 4.2 The granting of a licence, certificate or provisional statement will not override any requirement of the planning system or vice-versa. The licensing system will provide for the detailed control of operational matters, which are unlikely to be addressed through planning processes. However, there will be overlapping issues of interest e.g., disturbance, which will remain material considerations for planning purposes as well as being relevant in terms of the licensing objectives. Applicants should also ensure that they have due regard to any planning restrictions on the use of premises when applying for licence/certification to avoid any possible enforcement action. Equally any planning approval for a premises does not imply that approval will be giving under the Licensing regime.
- 4.3 The Council has a local plan in place which sets out the vision and strategy for planning and economic development in the district. Where it is reasonable and necessary for the promotion of the licensing objectives, the Council will aim to harmonise decisions where overlapping issues of interest have been identified.
- 4.4 The Licensing Authority will work in partnership with neighbouring authorities, the Police, other agencies, local liaison groups, businesses, and individuals towards the promotion of licensing objectives. The Licensing Authority is involved in a number of collaborative working groups such as Pub Watch, Derbyshire Licensing Group and Community Alcohol Partnership which aim to tackle localised issues.

5. DELIVERING LICENSING SERVICES

- 5.1 The Authority will make available guidance and such resources as required by law to enable engagement with the licensing process. Such guidance and

resources may be accessed through the Bolsover District Council web site (<https://www.bolsover.gov.uk/licensing>), or by contacting the Licensing Authority direct.

- 5.2 The Licensing Authority will maintain an impartial role in service delivery and cannot act in favour of one party over another. The Licensing Authority may, in certain circumstances, act as a Responsible Authority. However, this will only be done in exceptional circumstances and the Licensing Authority will not normally take over the role of other Responsible Authorities or Interested Parties.
- 5.3 Responsible Authorities are public bodies which must be fully notified of licence applications and are entitled to:
- Make representations.
 - Request reviews
 - Make representations with regards to cumulative impacts

Details of Responsible Authorities can be found on the Council's website.

6. APPLICATIONS, NOTIFICATIONS AND THEIR CONSIDERATION

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

to comply with the statutory requirements may result in an application or notice being rejected or returned as invalid.

6.3 The process of applying for new premises licences and full variations of current premises licences are dealt with in the same way and involve serving the application on all responsible authorities and advertising the application in the prescribed way. If objections are received the matter will be heard by the Licensing Committee of the Council. The fee for such applications depends on the size of the premises.

6.4 The process of a minor variation to current premises licences are dealt with differently. Minor variations can be applied for to vary times of activities but not to increase the hours when alcohol can be sold. The process can also be used when making minor structural alterations to the premises and to add or remove conditions from the licence. These minor variations should not have a material effect on the way in which the premises are operated and there is one set fee. The granting of a minor variation is determined at officer level after consultation with those responsible authorities affected. If the application is refused the applicant can resort to the full variation process.

6.5 Right to work in the UK.

6.5.1 Under changes made to the Licensing Act 2003 by the Immigration Act 2016, the Licensing Authority is required to undertake checks to ensure that applicants have the right to work in the UK. This is to assist in the prevention of illegal working in licensed premises.

6.5.2 These new provisions apply to, applications for the grant of a premises licence, to transfer a premises licence and for the grant of a personal licence. Individuals who apply for these types of licence must provide evidence of their right to work in the UK.

6.5.3 Further information on what evidence is required to prove applicants have the right to work in the UK can be found at <https://www.gov.uk/prove-right-to-work>.

6.5.4 Where a premises licence holder or a personal licence holder ceases to be entitled to work in the UK the licence will lapse. Where a licence holder has extended their right to work in the UK, documentary evidence must be provided to the Authority to ensure the continuation of the licence.

6.6 **Representations**

6.6.1 Guidance on making a representation is available from the Home Office - [Revised guidance issued under section 182 of Licensing Act 2003 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/214242/Revised_guidance_issued_under_section_182_of_Licensing_Act_2003_-_GOV.UK.pdf) and a preferred form is available on the Council's Licensing Act Policy web page for individuals or groups to make their representations.

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

6.6.3 Where a representation proceeds to a hearing the Hearings Regulations allow for further information to be put forward in support of that representation. However, that material must only relate to the initial representation and must not add new grounds of objection. It is therefore vitally important that as much detail and evidence as possible is included at the time the representation is made. Representations made without supporting detail and evidence may be viewed as frivolous or vexatious and disregarded.

6.6.4 Where representations are received the characteristics of an area and the impact that the premises may have upon that area will be a fundamental consideration in determining whether a licence should be granted and if so,

what conditions should be attached to it. Conditions will be focused on matters that are within the control of individual licensees and others in possession of relevant authorisations. These matters will centre on the premises being used for licensable activities and the vicinity of those premises. What amounts to the vicinity will be a question of fact to be determined in the light of the individual circumstances of the case. Consideration will primarily be given to the direct impact of the licensed activity on those who live, work or are engaged in business or other activities in the area concerned. However, note the representation need not have come from someone who lives, works, or is engaged in business in that area.

6.7 Panel/Committee Hearings

6.7.1 The Act creates a presumption that applications will be granted unless a valid representation is raised. An application will then be determined by the Licensing Committee/Panel unless the issue that led to the representation can be negotiated to an agreed conclusion between the parties.

6.7.2 The Authority considers the effective and responsible management of the premises, the instruction, training and supervision of staff and the adoption of best practice in the leisure industry, which may include participation in such schemes as Best Bar None, Purple Flag or Business Improvement Districts (BIDs), to be amongst the most important control measures for the achievement of all of the Licensing Objectives.

7. LICENSING POLICIES

Policy 1 – Preparation and Consideration of Applications

When preparing or considering applications, applicants, responsible authorities, other persons, businesses and the Licensing Authority shall, where appropriate, take into account the following matters in assessing both the potential for the Licensing Objectives to be undermined and the

appropriateness of any conditions which may be offered or imposed on any resulting licence, certificate or permission:

- (i) The nature of the area within which the premises are situated.**
- (ii) The precise nature, type, and frequency of the proposed activities.**
- (iii) Any measures proposed by the applicant in the Operating Schedule.**
- (iv) The nature (principally in terms of the age and orderliness) and number of any customers likely to attend the licensed premises.**
- (v) Means of access to and exit from the premises.**
- (vi) Transport provision in the area and the likely means of public or private transport that will be used by customers either arriving or leaving the premises.**
- (vii) Parking provision in the area.**
- (viii) The potential cumulative impact (see below).**
- (ix) Other means and resources available to mitigate any impact.**
- (x) Such other matters as may be relevant to the application.**

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

7.1 When considering the nature of the area within which the premises are situated the Licensing Authority expects all relevant parties to demonstrate that they have considered all relevant local issues, including, but not limited to:

- i) Locality of nearby sensitive premises (i.e., schools, domestic property)
- ii) Levels of local crime in the area, including:
 - a. Alcohol related crime
 - b. Drug related crime
 - c. Violence against women and girls
 - d. Modern slavery
 - e. Violent crime
 - f. Knife crime
 - g. Hate crime.
- iii) Levels of anti-social behaviour.

- iv) Local health statistics.
- v) Underage drinking.
- vi) Counterfeit goods.
- vii) Environmental restrictions; and
- viii) Planning restrictions.

7.2 It is recommended that applicants conduct a risk assessment in an aim to identify local issues which could undermine the licensing objectives. Conducting a risk assessment which focuses on the licensing objectives will help applicants to formulate robust conditions and management practices in line with Policy 2 below.

7.3 Levels of noise from licensed premises, which may be acceptable at certain times of day, may not be acceptable later in the evening or at night when ambient noise levels are much lower. The main impact of customers arriving, queuing, and leaving should be confined to principal pedestrian routes as far as possible. The impact of noise arising from patrons that are temporarily outside the premises (e.g., smoking), must be recognised and mitigated against.

7.4 Applicants should carefully consider the hours that they will wish to operate for each licensable activity and when to close their premises for the entry of customers and to require them to leave. They should consider each licensable activity separately and carefully and reflect this in their operating Schedule. Shops, stores, and supermarkets will normally be permitted to sell alcohol and or late night refreshment anytime when they are open for shopping unless there are good reasons related to the promotion of the licensing objectives for restricting these hours. Where a premises such as a shop is open for business outside of their licensable hour's consideration should be given to what steps will be taken to prevent the unauthorised sale of alcohol.

7.5 Applicants should consider the benefits of stopping serving alcohol before other licensable activities stop and a suitable time before the premises close and

customers must leave. In noise sensitive areas operators should consider ceasing the playing of dance music and switching to quieter, slower tempo music with a less pronounced beat for a period prior to the closure of the premises.

- 7.6 Applicants should also consider making arrangements with local transport operators to provide information to customers to ensure they can access public transport and leave the vicinity of the premises quickly by the most appropriate route.
- 7.7 The Authority is mindful of the responsibilities that licence holders have for preventing anti-social behaviour on and within the vicinity of their premises. The Authority must, however, also bear in mind its statutory duty under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 to do all it can to prevent crime and disorder in the district. Where appropriate conditions will be imposed which reflect local Crime Prevention strategies.
- 7.8 The Licensing Authority will expect licensees to take all reasonable steps to prevent the entry of drugs into premises under their control, to take appropriate steps to prevent drugs changing hands within the premises, to take practical measures to prevent tragedies as a result of drug misuse by way of management and design of the premises and work collaboratively with the Police to deal with any such issues.
- 7.9 Licensing Law is not the primary mechanism for the general control of the anti-social behaviour of patrons once they have left the vicinity of the licensed premises rather it is part of a holistic approach to the management of the District.
- 7.10 Where appropriate the Authority will seek to identify mechanisms that are available for addressing the potential impact of anti-social behaviour arising both in respect of the management and operation of licensed premises themselves and that arising once patrons leave the licensed premises. Regard will be given to the section 182 Guidance in this respect and the following may

be employed to address such behaviour and the potential for cumulative impact:

- planning controls.
- Positive measures to create a safe and clean town centre environment in partnership with local businesses, transport operators and other departments of the local authority.
- The provision of CCTV surveillance in town centres, taxi ranks, provision of public conveniences open late at night, street cleaning and litter patrols.
- Powers of local authorities to designate parts of the local authority area as places where alcohol may not be consumed publicly.
- the confiscation of alcohol from adults and children in designated areas.
- Police enforcement of the general law concerning disorder and anti-social behaviour, including the issuing of fixed penalty notices.
- Prosecution for the offence of selling alcohol to a person who is drunk (or allowing such a sale).
- police powers to close down instantly for up to 24 hours (extendable to 48 hours) any licensed premises in respect of which a TEN has effect on grounds of disorder, the likelihood of disorder, or noise emanating from the premises causing a nuisance.
- The power of the police, other responsible authorities, or other persons to seek a review of a licence or certificate; and
- Early Morning Alcohol Restriction Orders (EMROs)
- Any other local initiatives that similarly address these problems.

Policy 2 - Responsible Management Practices

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

REASON: To ensure the promotion of the licensing objectives.

- 7.11 It is recommended that applicants conduct a risk assessment in an aim to identify issues which could undermine the licensing objectives. Risks identified should subsequently be addressed in the operating schedule.
- 7.12 Applicants are expected to have carried out the relevant assessments under other legislation (e.g., fire precautions, health and safety at work, etc.) prior to submitting their applications. These assessments should be used to identify particular issues which may need to be addressed in the operating schedule in order to ensure that the objectives will not be undermined. Suggested methods of addressing Policy 2 may be outlined in more detail in any guidance issued by the Responsible Authorities but could include the matters listed below where appropriate.

Crime and Disorder

- 7.13 Examples of recommended management practice to minimise Crime and Disorder:
- Metal detection and search facilities.
 - Procedures for risk assessing promotions and events such as “happy hours” and plans for minimising such risk.
 - Measures to prevent the use or supply of illegal drugs.
 - Employment of Security Industry Authority (SIA) door supervisors and other appropriately trained staff.
 - Participation in an appropriate Pub Watch Scheme or other such scheme aimed at achieving a safe, secure, and social drinking environment e.g., bar tariffs (for all bar price lists to carry a guide of how many units of alcohol each individual drink contains) and recommendations that all licensees, managers, or supervisors attend regular Pub Watch meetings or send a representative if they cannot attend.
 - The licensee providing a taxi call point, waiting and concierge service for taxi marshalling at the licensed premises.

- Use of measures aimed at ensuring patrons are more relaxed and quieter when leaving the licensed premises e.g., playing quieter music and promoting non-alcoholic drinks towards the end of the event, ensuring good lighting outside the premises, staggering the closing time with regard to nearby licensed premises, etc.
- Having clear policies and procedures in place for the recording and reporting of incidents and crimes.
- Having clear policies and procedures in place for the prevention, detection and reporting of sexual harassment, misconduct, and violence against women and girls.
- Having clear policies and procedures in place for the prevention, detection and reporting of spiking.
- Provide staff training on drug awareness.
- Use of glass alternatives
- Introduction of bottle bans
- Provision of seating for customers
- Restriction of open containers being removed from the premises.
- Employment of SIA door supervisors.
- Having clear admission policies for entry to the premises. i.e., bag searches, last admission, ID verification
- Installation and maintenance of a CCTV system (both inside and outside of the premises) together with a policy and procedure for its use and handling data.
- Written authorisation of staff for alcohol sales.

Public Safety

7.14 Examples of recommended management practice to ensure public safety:

- The preparation and application of appropriate risk assessments.
- Adequate provision of staff
- The setting and monitoring of occupancy levels for the premises.
- Reasonable access and egress.
- Reasonable facilities, access, and egress for people with disabilities.

- Ensuring the premises is adequately lit.
- Having glassware policies.
- Appropriate waste disposal
- Appropriate internal and external communication facilities.
- Appropriate access for emergency services
- Provision of staff training in the detection and prevention of excessive alcohol consumption and addiction, to include remote sales.

Counter Terrorism

7.15 Premises are expected to take all necessary steps to ensure a robust counter terrorism plan is in place and all staff are suitably trained to respond appropriately to terrorist incidents.

7.16 The Authority expects premises, as a minimum, to:

- Have a terrorism risk assessment in place.
- Ensure all staff complete the Action Counters Terrorism (ACT) e-learning training available at <https://www.protectuk.police.uk/> within the last 12 months.
- Ensure all staff are aware of the current terrorist threat level.
- Ensure all staff are trained to respond appropriately to a terrorist incident.
- Ensure robust procedures are in place to record and report suspicious activity.
- Ensuring appropriate security staff are employed.

Protection of Children from Harm

7.17 Examples of recommended management practice for the protection of children:

- Exclusion from all or part of the premises in certain circumstances.
- Implementation of a robust age verification policy, to be consistent with any current national age verification policy.
- Provision of age verification training for members of staff.
- Provision of safeguarding training for members of staff.
- Having a designated safeguarding lead.

- Having clear policies and procedures in place for recording any refusal of alcohol sales.
- Having an EPOS (electronic point of sale) system installed at the premises, configured to prompt the operator to check proof of age when an alcoholic product is scanned.
- Making appropriate checks on members of staff who are to have unsupervised access to children.
- Conducting additional risk assessments for events where an increase in the number of children is expected.
- Having clear policies and procedures in place for keeping children safe from harm, including recording, and reporting any safeguarding concerns. Links to this information can be found on the Council's web pages.

Prevention of Public Nuisance

7.18 Premises shall implement appropriate measures to prevent and limit nuisance which may occur from light, noise, vibration, odour, dust, smoke, fumes, pests, drainage, and waste.

7.19 Examples of recommended management practice for the prevention of public nuisance:

- Keeping doors and windows closed where performances of regulated entertainment take place.
- Sound limiting devices, or insulation to contain sound and vibration so as to address noise break out not only from music but also, for example, from air handling equipment, generators or patrons.
- With popular premises that attract queues ensuring that the direction of any queue is away from residential accommodation.
- Proper and adequate SIA door supervision.
- Controlling the use of external areas to prevent nuisance.
- Erecting prominent notices at the exits to premises asking customers to leave quietly and not to slam car doors and repeating such requests verbally.

- Reducing the volume of music towards the end of the evening and where appropriate playing quieter, more soothing music as the evening winds down.
- Provision of adequate parking and traffic management
- Arrangements with licensed taxis or private hire vehicles to take patrons from the premises.
- In appropriate cases SIA door supervisors or a manager patrolling nearby streets to assess for themselves whether there is a problem and how best to deal with it.
- Banning people who regularly leave in a noisy fashion and liaising with other premises on such bans.
- Where the premises have a membership scheme, including provisions in the conditions of membership concerning conduct and noise when leaving the premises.
- Adequate provisions for dealing with litter/refuse arising from the operation of premises.
- Appropriate times for and methods of dealing with bottle delivery, disposal, and collection.
- The licensee providing a help line or contact number for concerned residents.

7.20 In some cases it may be helpful for applicants and/or their advisors to discuss their draft Operating Schedule with representatives of Responsible Authorities, before it is formally submitted. This will help ensure it properly addresses all relevant issues that might give rise to concern.

A document containing a pool of potential conditions can be found on the Council's website in order to assist with the type of wording which is required on an application. Any condition attached to a licence or certificate should be:

- clear
- enforceable
- evidenced
- proportionate

- relevant
- expressed in plain language capable of being understood by those expected to comply with them.

7.21 As a general rule, the Licensing Authority will seek to avoid attaching conditions that duplicate existing legal requirements and obligations imposed by other regimes unless such obligations and requirements fail to adequately address the specific circumstances of the case.

Adult Entertainment

7.22 The potential for the provision of adult entertainment to impact on the licensing objectives is recognised in the prescribed application form and all applicants are required by the prescribed application form to indicate in their operating schedules whether they intend to provide any such entertainment which may give rise to concerns in respect of children.

7.23 The Policing and Crime Act 2009 potentially provides an additional licensing requirement for operators who provide “sexual entertainment venues” to licence them as sex establishments under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982. These are essentially premises which provide live entertainment or performances to a live audience which either involve nudity (such as lap or pole dancing establishments) or which are for the purpose of sexually stimulating a member of the audience. The licensing provisions are adoptive and do not necessarily apply in every Licensing Authority’s district. Bolsover District Council has not adopted those provisions.

7.24 Where a business wishes to operate as a sexual entertainment venue it may still need to be licensed under the Licensing Act for the sale of alcohol and the provision of regulated entertainment. The provision of sexual entertainment will however be regulated solely under the terms of any sex establishment licence which may be granted under the 1982 Act. The Licensing Act licence will then continue to regulate the other licensable activities.

- 7.25 Certain forms of adult entertainment are excluded from requiring sex establishment licences under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982, and these will still be regulated under the terms of the Licensing Act 2003.
- 7.26 The provision of adult entertainment on premises may mean that access by children will not be permitted during periods when such entertainment is taking place. Where such entertainment is to be provided under the terms of the premises licence or club premises certificate the Authority expects applicants to include arrangements for restricting children from viewing any adult entertainment in their Operating Schedule. The Authority expects licensees to ensure that any age restrictions for shows or entertainment of an adult or sexual nature are properly complied with. In addition, it may be appropriate to impose age restrictions for persons working in the premises, and applicants are advised to also consider the wider crime and disorder issues which can be associated with such forms of entertainment such as issues relating to drugs and prostitution.
- 7.27 Responsible authorities are likely to continue to consider all applications involving adult entertainment very carefully with regard to the promotion of the licensing objectives within the vicinity in which the premises are located.
- 7.28 Where a premises is to offer adult entertainment, the Council expects applicants to demonstrate effective and responsible management in relation to that entertainment.
- 7.29 Examples of recommended management practice in relation to adult entertainment include:
- Having a code of conduct for performers and customers
 - Having suitable controls in place for the exclusion of children
 - Employment of SIA door supervisors

- Having clear policies and procedures in place for the prevention, detection and reporting of incidents, including sexual harassment, misconduct, and violence against women and girls.
- Having a designated area for adult entertainment away from the view of the public.
- Discreet advertising
- Making suitable employment checks to ensure performers are employed on a voluntary basis free of coercion.

Alcohol Delivery Services

7.30 An applicant seeking a licence that will enable them to provide alcohol as part of an alcohol delivery service should include in their operating schedule the procedures that they intend to operate to ensure that:

- That the person they are selling alcohol to is over the age of 18
- That alcohol is only delivered to a person over the age of 18.
- There is a clear document trail of the order process from order, despatch from the licensed premises and delivery to the customer is maintained (with times and signatures) and available for inspection by an authorised officer.
- A refusals log will be maintained for deliveries and available for inspection on request.
- 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.
- Alcohol shall only be delivered to a residential or business address and may not be delivered to a public place.
- Any delivery driver or third party courier will be required to have appropriate age verification training, and in particular they will be required to have undergone training in refusal of supply where age verification is not provided, or the recipient is clearly intoxicated.

- Operators to have systems in place to ensure alcohol is not delivered to problematic house parties or to people who appear drunk, and, in such instances, alcohol should be refused, and that refusal recorded.

Licence Suspensions

- 7.31 The Licensing Act 2003 requires Licensing Authorities to suspend a premises licence or club premises certificate if the annual fee is not paid when it is due unless an administrative error or dispute has been notified to the Licensing Authority. In such cases there will be a grace period of 21 days to allow the matter to be resolved. If the matter is not resolved within the grace period, the licence must be suspended.
- 7.32 Where such a suspension takes place the Licensing Authority must give a minimum of two working days' notice (starting the day after the authority gives notice) and may inform the police and other responsible authorities of the suspension. All licensable activities must cease when the suspension takes effect. The suspension will only cease on payment of the outstanding fee irrespective of any transfer or hearing which may take place.

Reviews

- 7.33 At any stage following the grant of a premises licence or club premises certificate a Responsible Authority, any person or business, may ask for a review. Evidence will however be required to show that a specific concern exists relating to one or more of the licensing objectives. Where a review Hearing is held the Licensing Authority has a variety of options it may take ranging from taking no action at all, to varying conditions or suspending or revoking the licence. The Guidance reminds the Authority that the powers of review are to be used in the interests of the wider community and not that of the individual licence/certificate holder. Whilst the financial circumstances of the licence/certificate holder will be a consideration for the Licensing Authority the promotion of the licensing objectives will be the Authority's primary concern. In some circumstances e.g., the use of premises for the purchase and

consumption of alcohol by minors, revocation may be considered an appropriate course of action even in the first instance.

- 7.34 The Licensing Authority encourage and support a proactive approach by licensees to tackling the problem of illegal drugs and unidentified substances in licensed premises. There is a strong link between illegal recreational drugs and the night time economy. Should the licence holder fail to take appropriate steps to mitigate a drug problem then the premises licence could be taken for review. Where reviews arise and the Licensing Authority determines that the crime prevention objective is being undermined through the premises being used to further crime then revocation of the licence will be seriously considered.

Policy 3 – Cumulative Impact Objections

In cases where Responsible Authorities, other persons or businesses seek to establish that an application should be refused on the grounds that it would result in or further contribute to a cumulative impact in an area not designated as a saturation zone, which would undermine one or more of the Licensing Objectives the Local Authority expects that they shall:

- (i) Identify the boundaries of the area from which it is alleged problems are arising.**
- (ii) Identify the Licensing Objective(s) which it is alleged will be undermined.**
- (iii) Identify the type of licensable activity alleged to be causing the problem (e.g., sale of alcohol, late night refreshment etc)**
- (iv) Provide full details and evidence to show the manner and extent to which it is alleged that the Licensing Objective(s) are being, or are at risk of being, undermined in the area.**
- (v) Provide evidence to show that the undermining of the objective(s) is caused by the patrons of licensed premises in the area.**

REASON: To ensure that objections are neither frivolous nor vexatious and that there is an evidential basis for the Committee to reach a decision.

Cumulative Impact Assessments

- 7.35 In some areas concentrations of licensed premises may exist where the combined effect of all the premises, causes problems for a wider area and undermines, or potentially undermines, the Licensing Objectives.
- 7.36 This 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 should not be confused with the issue of “need” which relates to the commercial demand for licensed premises and cannot be taken into account when determining licensing applications.
- 7.37 Where a cumulative impact is evidenced the Authority can publish a Cumulative Impact Assessment to help limit the number or types of licence applications granted in areas suffering from cumulative impact from licensed premises.
- 7.38 Having considered the evidence available the council is satisfied that there are no areas within the district presently suffering from cumulative impact. However, should the Authority propose to publish such an assessment during the lifetime of this Policy, a full consultation will be undertaken, and the details will be published on the Councils website.
- 7.39 Responsible authorities and interested parties may still make representations on specific applications concerning cumulative impact even though those applications are not for premises in an area covered by a cumulative impact policy. In such circumstances the application may be refused (though there will be no presumption that this will be the case), and the Authority may then choose to review this Statement of Policy and consult as to whether the area should be designated an area to which a cumulative impact Policy should apply.

Early Morning Restriction Orders (EMROs)

- 7.40 The legislation gives licensing authorities discretion to restrict sales of alcohol by introducing an EMRO to restrict the sale or supply of alcohol to tackle high levels of alcohol related crime and disorder, nuisance and anti-social behaviour. The order may be applied to the whole or part of the licensing authority area and if relevant on specific days and at specific times. The licensing authority must be satisfied that such an order would be appropriate to promote the licensing objectives.
- 7.41 The only exemptions relating to EMROs are New Years Eve and the provision of alcohol to residents in premises with overnight accommodation by means of mini bars and room service.
- 7.42 The decision to implement an EMRO should be evidence based and may include consideration of the potential burden imposed as well as the potential benefits.
- 7.43 The Council currently has no EMROs in place. However, should the Authority propose to introduce such an order during the lifetime of this Policy, a full consultation will be undertaken, and the details will be published on the Councils website.

Personal Licences

- 7.44 Under changes made to the Licensing Act 2003 by the Immigration Act 2016, the Licensing Authority is required to undertake checks to ensure that personal licence applicants have the right to work in the UK. This is to assist in the prevention of illegal working in licensed premises. Further information regarding applicants right to work in the UK can be found at paragraph 6.5.
- 7.45 Where an applicant for a Personal Licence has certain types of conviction (for relevant or foreign offences as defined by the act) or, has been required to pay an immigration penalty the Authority is required to notify the police, and, in the case of immigration offences and penalties, the Secretary of State.

In these cases, a licence will still be granted unless an objection is received within the prescribed period.

- 7.46 Where a licence holder is convicted of certain types of offences (for relevant or foreign offences as defined by the act) or, has been required to pay an immigration penalty the Authority is required to notify the police, and, in the case of immigration offences and penalties, the Secretary of State.

Policy 4 – Considering Objections for Personal Licences

When considering an objection notice or immigration objection notice the authority will take the following matters into consideration:

- (i) The circumstances in which the offences were committed or the penalty imposed;**
- (ii) The period that has elapsed since the offence(s) were committed or the penalty imposed;**
- (iii) Whether the offences/penalty reveal a pattern of offending or were a one-off occurrence; and**
- (iv) Any mitigating circumstances.**

In consideration of an objection notice the Authority will reject the application/revoke the licence if it considers it appropriate to do so for the promotion of the crime prevention objective and/or the prevention of illegal working in licensed premises.

REASON: Prevention of crime is both an objective of the Licensing Act 2003 and an important responsibility of the Authority under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998. Granting a licence to a person with relevant convictions will in many cases undermine rather than promote the crime prevention objective.

- 7.47 The Policing and Crime Act 2017 gives Licensing Authorities a discretionary power to revoke or suspend personal licences, with effect from 6 April 2017.

When a Licensing Authority has granted a personal licence and becomes aware that the licence holder has been convicted of a relevant offence or foreign offence or been required to pay an immigration penalty, a licensing authority may revoke the licence or suspend it for a period of up to six months.

Only magistrates' courts can order the forfeiture or suspension of a personal licence for convictions received prior to 6 April 2017. The process which must be undertaken by the licensing authority to suspend or revoke a personal licence is set out at section 132A of the 2003 Act and is contained within the Home Office Guidance.

Temporary Event Notices

- 7.48 There are two types of types of Temporary Event Notice,
- a standard TEN (given at least ten working days before the event)
 - a late TEN (given at least five working days before the event)
- 7.49 A standard TEN must be served no later than ten working days before the event to which it relates and this does not include the day it is given or the day of the event, and a late TEN is served not before nine and not less than five working days before the event to which it relates.
- 7.50 Where a Temporary Event Notice is served on the Authority with less than five working days' notice, the Council has no alternative but to reject the notice and does not have the power to permit the licensable activities. Undertaking the licensable activities without approval from the Council will be an offence under the Act.
- 7.51 Whilst the Council recognises that a Temporary Event Notice may be served at least ten clear working days prior to the commencement of a Permitted Temporary Activity (the event), the current Guidance issued under the Act encourages a locally established preferred period of notice. There is a case for not serving such Notices too early as this could make it difficult for a sensible

assessment to be made of the implications of such an event on the Crime and Disorder and Prevention of Public Nuisance objectives. The Council considers that a reasonable period of notice for the service of a Temporary Event Notice is 28 days.

7.52 Persons serving Temporary Event Notices must also serve a copy notice on the police and the responsible authority for Environmental Health functions i.e., the Councils Environmental Health section.

7.53 Further information regarding Temporary Event Notice's and event management is available on the Council's web pages.

8. CHILDREN

8.1 Where there are concerns over the potential for harm to children from licensable activities the Authority recognises the following bodies as competent to advise on matters relating to the protection of children from harm:

- The Derbyshire Safeguarding Children Board.
- Trading Standards

Applications should therefore be copied to these bodies in their capacity as responsible authorities.

8.2 Examples which may give rise to concerns in respect of children include those:

- Where there have been convictions for serving alcohol to minors.
- Where there is a reputation for underage drinking
- Where there is a known association for drug taking or dealing.
- Where there is a strong element of gambling on the premises.
- Where entertainment of an adult or sexual nature is provided.

8.3 Where premises are used for film exhibitions, the Authority will impose the mandatory condition restricting access only to persons who meet the required

age limit in line with any certificate granted by the British Board of Film Classification or the Authority itself.

- 8.4 The Authority expects applicants to include any arrangements for restricting under-age children from viewing age-restricted films in their Operating Schedule. The Authority expects that licensees will ensure that any age restrictions for cinema exhibitions are properly complied with.

Policy 5 – Children in Licensed Premises

Where representations have raised concerns in respect of individual premises and it is felt that access for children should be restricted in a bid to mitigate the risk of physical, moral, or psychological harm to children, the Authority will consider imposing conditions which may include the following:

- (i) Limitations on the hours when children may be present.**
- (ii) Age limitations for persons under 18.**
- (iii) Limitations or exclusion when certain activities are taking place.**
- (iv) Full exclusion of persons under 18 when certain licensable activities are taking place.**
- (v) Limitations of access to certain parts of the premises for persons under 18.**
- (vi) A requirement for adults to be present.**

REASON: To protect children from harm.

9. EQUALITY AND DIVERSITY

- 9.1 Delivery of the licensing regime will be in accordance with the Corporate Equality and Inclusion Policy. The use of an Impact Needs Assessment process will inform service delivery and will be subject to on-going monitoring and customer/stakeholder consultation during the life of this Policy. Relevant matters that come to light as a result of monitoring and consultation may result

in changes to service delivery and where necessary may result in changes to the Council's licensing policy.

- 9.2 Bolsover District Council is committed to implementing and upholding equality and diversity in everything it does. The Council strives to be an effective service provider, community leader and corporate body, and in doing so, recognises the importance of meeting the needs of the diverse mix of communities represented amongst its residents, service users and workforce. In meeting those needs the Council will develop and harness a safe and sustainable community inclusive to all.
- 9.3 To affirm its commitment and to ensure continuous improvement, the Council is working to the guidance and criteria of the Equality Framework for Local Government.
- 9.4 Advice and guidance will be made available in English which is the most common language of customers and stakeholders. On request the Council will signpost customers to providers of guidance and information relating to translation services.

10. GENERAL ENFORCEMENT STATEMENT

- 10.1 All decisions, determinations, inspections, and enforcement action taken by the Authority will have regard to the relevant provisions of the Licensing Act 2003, national guidance, relevant codes of practice and the enforcement policies of the Council which are produced to the principles of the Enforcement Concordat and the Regulator's Compliance Code
- 10.2 The Authority has established and maintains enforcement protocols with the local police and other relevant enforcement agencies.

11. MONITORING AND REVIEW OF THIS STATEMENT OF POLICY

- 11.1 This Statement of Policy will be reviewed within legislative timescales and as and when appropriate. In preparing the succeeding Statement of Policy regard will be had to data and information collated over the operating period of the current policy together with trends and the outcome of related initiatives from both local sources and nationally issued data and guidance.

12. DELEGATIONS

- 12.1 The Council recognises many of the decisions and functions under the Act are purely administrative in nature. In the interests of speed, efficiency, and cost-effectiveness the Council will implement the suggested delegation of functions as outlined in the guidance where possible and in accordance with the Council's Scheme of Delegation as set out in the Constitution. A copy of the Council's current table of delegations is at Appendix 3.

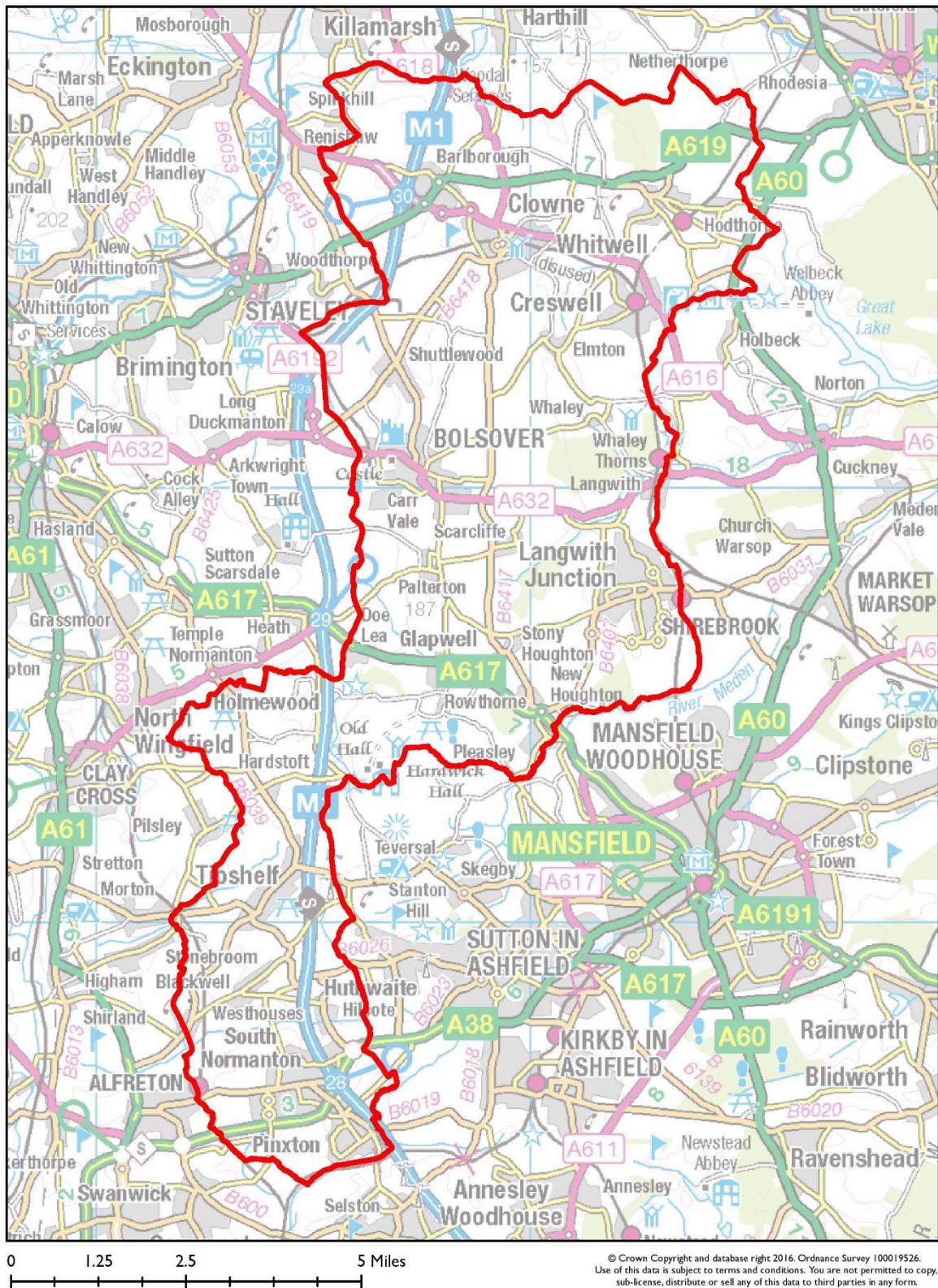
13. CONTACTS

The Council's Environmental Health Service is joint with North East Derbyshire District Council.

The points of contact for any licensing issues or enquiries are; Licensing Section, Joint Environmental Health Service NEDDC and Bolsover District Council, District Council Offices, 2013 Mill Lane, Wingerworth, Chesterfield, S42 6NG or telephone 01246 217873, or email licensing@ne-derbyshire.gov.uk. A copy of this Statement of Licensing Policy is available at www.bolsover.gov.uk***.

Appendix 1 - A map showing the administrative boundaries of the district

Bolsover District Council



Appendix 2 – List of persons consulted on the preparation of this Policy.

[To be inserted after consultation]

Appendix 3 – Delegations

Matter Being Determined	Officers	Licensing and Gambling Acts Sub-Committee	Licensing and Gambling Acts Committee
Personal Licence	If no objections received	If objection received from Police	
Personal Licence (with unspent convictions)		All cases	
Personal Licence (where convicted of any relevant offence or foreign offence, or required to pay an immigration penalty)		All cases	
Premises Licence/ Club Premises Certificate	If no objections received	If relevant objection received from Responsible Authority or member of the public	
Provisional Statement	If no objections received	If relevant objection received from Responsible Authority or member of the public	
Full Variation of Premises Licence or Club Premises Certificate	If no objections received	If relevant objection received from Responsible Authority or member of the public	
Minor Variation of Premises Licence or Club Premises Certificate	If no objections received	If relevant objection received from Responsible Authority	
Decision whether to consult other Responsible Authorities on minor variation application	All cases		
Variation of Designated Premises Supervisor	If no objections received	If relevant objection received from Responsible Authority	
Request to be removed as Designated Premises Supervisor	All cases		
Transfer of Premises Licence	If no objections received	If relevant objection received from Responsible Authority	
Interim Authority	If no objections received	If relevant objection received from	

		Responsible Authority	
Review of Premises Licence/ Club Premises Certificate		All cases	
Decision whether a representation or review application is not relevant, frivolous, vexatious, etc.	All cases		
Decision to object when local authority is a consultee and not the relevant authority considering the application		All cases	
Temporary Event Notice	If no objections received	If objection received from Police and/or Environmental Health	
Variation of Premises Licence at community premises to include the alternative licence condition	If no objections received	If relevant objection received from Responsible Authority	
Licensing Act 2003 Policy Changes and Recommendations to Full Council			All cases

Appendix 2 - Table of Proposed Amendments to the Statement of Principles: Licensing Act 2003

Paragraph	Current Policy	Proposed Wording	Reason for Change
1.6	<p>In preparing and publishing this Policy Statement due regard has been given to the guidance issued by the Secretary of State under section 182 of the Act, and to good practice advice issued by approved government advisory bodies. In particular the Authority has consulted those persons and bodies as required by the guidance and given proper weight to their views. Partnership working between licensing authorities in Derbyshire has enhanced the production of this Policy Statement and will help ensure consistency in terms of both policy and enforcement where licensing boundaries meet.</p>	<p>In preparing and publishing this Policy Statement due regard has been given to the guidance issued by the Secretary of State under section 182 of the Act, and to good practice advice issued by approved government advisory bodies. In particular the Authority has consulted those persons and bodies as required by the guidance and given proper weight to their views. A full list of the persons consulted is at Appendix 2. Partnership working between licensing authorities in Derbyshire has enhanced the production of this Policy Statement and will help ensure consistency in terms of both policy and enforcement where licensing boundaries meet.</p>	<p>Clarification of persons consulted in determining the Policy.</p>
1.10	<p>New Addition</p>	<p>The Policy will remain in effect from XXXXX until XXXXXX. During this period, this Licensing Authority will keep the Policy under review and make any changes as it thinks appropriate following consultation with the above persons.</p>	<p>Clarification of period of validity.</p>

Appendix 2 - Table of Proposed Amendments to the Statement of Principles: Licensing Act 2003

4.3	New Addition	<p>The Council has a local plan in place which sets out the vision and strategy for planning and economic development in the district. Where it is reasonable and necessary for the promotion of the licensing objectives, the Council will aim to harmonise decisions where overlapping issues of interest have been identified.</p>	<p>Clarification of the link between the planning and licensing regimes. With an added encouragement to harmonise planning and licensing decisions where the situation dictates.</p>
4.4	New Addition	<p>The Licensing Authority will work in partnership with neighbouring authorities, the Police, other agencies, local liaison groups, businesses, and individuals towards the promotion of licensing objectives. The Licensing Authority is involved in a number of collaborative working groups such as Pub Watch, Derbyshire Licensing Group and Community Alcohol Partnership which aim to tackle localised issues.</p>	<p>Clarification of active partnerships.</p>
6.2	New Addition	<p>To ensure the application is completed fully, applicants must consider the contents of this policy statement, the government guidance issued under section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003 and relevant guidance published by the licensing authority. Applicants are encouraged to seek advice from the licensing authority and responsible authorities before submitting an application. Failure to comply with the statutory requirements may result in an application or notice being rejected or returned as invalid.</p>	<p>Clarification of application processes.</p>

Appendix 2 - Table of Proposed Amendments to the Statement of Principles: Licensing Act 2003

6.5	New Addition	<p>Right to work in the UK</p> <p>Under changes made to the Licensing Act 2003 by the Immigration Act 2016, the Licensing Authority is required to undertake checks to ensure that applicants have the right to work in the UK. This is to assist in the prevention of illegal working in licensed premises.</p> <p>These new provisions apply to, applications for the grant of a premises licence, to transfer a premises licence and for the grant of a personal licence. Individuals who apply for these types of licence must provide evidence of their right to work in the UK.</p> <p>Further information on what evidence is required to prove applicants have the right to work in the UK can be found at https://www.gov.uk/prove-right-to-work .</p> <p>Where a premises licence holder or a personal licence holder ceases to be entitled to work in the UK the licence will lapse. Where a licence holder has extended their right to work in the UK, documentary evidence must be provided to the Authority to ensure the continuation of the licence.</p>	To provide additional guidance on right to work in the UK requirements.
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Appendix 2 - Table of Proposed Amendments to the Statement of Principles: Licensing Act 2003

7.1	New Addition	<p>When considering the nature of the area within which the premises are situated the Licensing Authority expects all relevant parties to demonstrate that they have considered all relevant local issues, including, but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Locality of nearby sensitive premises (i.e. schools, domestic property) ii) Levels of local crime in the area, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Alcohol related crime b. Drug related crime c. Violence against women and girls d. Modern slavery e. Violent crime f. Knife crime g. Hate crime iii) Levels of anti-social behaviour; iv) Local health statistics; v) Underage drinking; vi) Counterfeit goods; vii) Environmental restrictions; and viii) Planning restrictions. 	<p>Provision of further guidance on what information should be considered when formulating an application.</p>
7.2	New Addition	<p>It is recommended that applicants conduct a risk assessment in an aim to identify local issues which could undermine the licensing objectives. Conducting a risk assessment which focuses on the licensing objectives will help applicants to formulate robust conditions and management practices in line with Policy 2 below.</p>	<p>Provision of practical guidance on how to create an effective operating schedule.</p>

Appendix 2 - Table of Proposed Amendments to the Statement of Principles: Licensing Act 2003

7.11	New Addition	It is recommended that applicants conduct a risk assessment in an aim to identify issues which could undermine the licensing objectives. Risks identified should subsequently be addressed in the operating schedule.	Provision of practical guidance on how to create an effective operating schedule.
7.13	Use of CCTV both within and outside the premises.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Having clear policies and procedures in place for the recording and reporting of incidents and crimes. • Having clear policies and procedures in place for the prevention, detection and reporting of sexual harassment, misconduct, and violence against women and girls. • Having clear policies and procedures in place for the prevention, detection and reporting of spiking. • Provide staff training on drug awareness • Use of glass alternatives • Introduction of bottle bans • Provision of seating for customers • Restriction of open containers being removed from the premises. • Employment of SIA door supervisors. • Having clear admission policies for entry to the premises. i.e., bag searches, last admission, ID verification • Installation and maintenance of a CCTV system (both inside and outside of the premises) together with a policy and procedure for its use and handling data. • Written authorisation of staff for alcohol sales. 	To include recommendations for more robust premises management in response to local crime and health data and updates to the guidance issued under s.182 of the Licensing Act 2003.

Appendix 2 - Table of Proposed Amendments to the Statement of Principles: Licensing Act 2003

7.14	<p>Examples of recommended management practice to ensure public safety:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The preparation and application of appropriate risk assessments. • The setting and monitoring of occupancy levels for the premises. • Reasonable facilities, access, and egress for people with disabilities. • Having glassware policies. 	<p>Examples of recommended management practice to ensure public safety:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The preparation and application of appropriate risk assessments. • Adequate provision of staff • The setting and monitoring of occupancy levels for the premises. • Reasonable access and egress. • Reasonable facilities, access and egress for people with disabilities. • Ensuring the premises is adequately lit • Having glassware policies. • Appropriate waste disposal • Appropriate internal and external communication facilities. • Appropriate access for emergency services • Provision of staff training in the detection and prevention of excessive alcohol consumption and addiction, to include remote sales. 	<p>To include recommendations for more robust premises management in response to local crime and health data and updates to the guidance issued under s.182 of the Licensing Act 2003.</p>
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Appendix 2 - Table of Proposed Amendments to the Statement of Principles: Licensing Act 2003

<p>7.15 and 7.16</p>	<p>New Addition</p>	<p>Counter Terrorism Premises are expected to take all necessary steps to ensure a robust counter terrorism plan is in place and all staff are suitably trained to respond appropriately to terrorist incidents.</p> <p>The Authority expects premises, as a minimum, to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have a terrorism risk assessment in place • Ensure all staff complete the Action Counters Terrorism (ACT) e-learning training available at https://www.protectuk.police.uk/ within the last 12 months • Ensure all staff are aware of the current terrorist threat level • Ensure all staff are trained to respond appropriately to a terrorist incident • Ensure robust procedures are in place to record and report suspicious activity • Ensuring appropriate security staff are employed 	<p>To include recommendations for robust counter terrorism plans.</p>
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Appendix 2 - Table of Proposed Amendments to the Statement of Principles: Licensing Act 2003

7.17	<p>Examples of recommended management practice for the protection of children:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exclusion from the premises in certain circumstances. • Implementation of a robust proof of age scheme 	<p>Examples of recommended management practice for the protection of children:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exclusion from all or part of the premises in certain circumstances. • Implementation of a robust age verification policy, to be consistent with any current national age verification policy. • Provision of age verification training for members of staff. • Provision of safeguarding training for members of staff. • Having a designated safeguarding lead. • Having clear policies and procedures in place for recording any refusal of alcohol sales. • Having an EPOS (electronic point of sale) system installed at the premises, configured to prompt the operator to check proof of age when an alcoholic product is scanned. • Making appropriate checks on members of staff who are to have unsupervised access to children. • Conducting additional risk assessments for events where an increase in the number of children is expected. • Having clear policies and procedures in place for keeping children safe from harm, including recording and reporting any safeguarding concerns. Links to this information can be found on the Council's web pages. 	<p>To include recommendations for more robust premises management in response to local crime and health data and updates to the guidance issued under s.182 of the Licensing Act 2003.</p>
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Appendix 2 - Table of Proposed Amendments to the Statement of Principles: Licensing Act 2003

7.18	New Addition	Premises shall implement appropriate measures to prevent and limit nuisance which may occur from light, noise, vibration, odour, dust, smoke, fumes, pests, drainage, and waste.	To provide clarity for applicants on what factors may constitute a public nuisance.
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Appendix 2 - Table of Proposed Amendments to the Statement of Principles: Licensing Act 2003

7.19	<p>Examples of recommended management practice for preventing nuisance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keeping doors and windows of licensed premises closed to minimise noise break out. • Sound limiting devices, or insulation to contain sound and vibration so as to address noise break out not only from music but also, for example, from air handling equipment, generators or patrons. • With popular premises that attract queues ensuring that the direction of any queue is away from residential accommodation. • Proper and adequate door supervision. • Erecting prominent notices at the exits to premises asking customers to leave quietly and not to slam car doors and repeating such requests verbally. • Reducing the volume of music towards the end of the evening and where appropriate playing quieter, more soothing music as the evening winds down. • Arrangements with licensed taxis or private hire vehicles to take patrons from the premises. • In appropriate cases door supervisors or a manager patrolling nearby streets to assess for themselves whether there 	<p>Examples of recommended management practice for the prevention of public nuisance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keeping doors and windows closed where performances of regulated entertainment take place. • Sound limiting devices, or insulation to contain sound and vibration so as to address noise break out not only from music but also, for example, from air handling equipment, generators or patrons. • With popular premises that attract queues ensuring that the direction of any queue is away from residential accommodation. • Proper and adequate SIA door supervision. • Controlling the use of external areas to prevent nuisance. • Erecting prominent notices at the exits to premises asking customers to leave quietly and not to slam car doors and repeating such requests verbally. • Reducing the volume of music towards the end of the evening and where appropriate playing quieter, more soothing music as the evening winds down. • Provision of adequate parking and traffic management • Arrangements with licensed taxis or private hire vehicles to take patrons from the premises. • In appropriate cases SIA door supervisors or a manager patrolling nearby streets to assess for themselves whether there is a problem and 	<p>To include recommendations for more robust premises management in response to local crime and health data and updates to the guidance issued under s.182 of the Licensing Act 2003.</p>
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Appendix 2 - Table of Proposed Amendments to the Statement of Principles: Licensing Act 2003

	<p>is a problem and how best to deal with it.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Banning people who regularly leave in a noisy fashion and liaising with other premises on such bans. • Where the premises have a membership scheme, including provisions in the conditions of membership concerning conduct and noise when leaving the premises. • Adequate provisions for dealing with litter/refuse arising from the operation of premises. • Appropriate times for and methods of dealing with bottle delivery, disposal and collection. • The licensee providing a help line or contact number for concerned residents. 	<p>how best to deal with it.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Banning people who regularly leave in a noisy fashion and liaising with other premises on such bans. • Where the premises have a membership scheme, including provisions in the conditions of membership concerning conduct and noise when leaving the premises. • Adequate provisions for dealing with litter/refuse arising from the operation of premises. • Appropriate times for and methods of dealing with bottle delivery, disposal and collection. • The licensee providing a help line or contact number for concerned residents. 	
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Appendix 2 - Table of Proposed Amendments to the Statement of Principles: Licensing Act 2003

7.28	New Addition	Where a premises is to offer adult entertainment, the Council expects licensees to demonstrate effective and responsible management in relation to that entertainment.	To include recommendations for more robust premises management in response to local crime and health data and updates to the guidance issued under s.182 of the Licensing Act 2003.
7.29	New Addition	<p>Examples of recommended management practice in relation to adult entertainment include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Having a code of conduct for performers and customers • Having suitable controls in place for the exclusion of children • Employment of SIA door supervisors • Having clear policies and procedures in place for the prevention, detection and reporting of incidents, including sexual harassment, misconduct, and violence against women and girls. • Having a designated area for adult entertainment away from the view of the public. • Discreet advertising • Making suitable employment checks to ensure performers are employed on a voluntary basis free of coercion. 	To include recommendations for more robust premises management in response to local crime and health data and updates to the guidance issued under s.182 of the Licensing Act 2003.

Appendix 2 - Table of Proposed Amendments to the Statement of Principles: Licensing Act 2003

7.30	New Addition	<p>Alcohol Delivery Services</p> <p>An applicant seeking a licence that will enable them to provide alcohol as part of an alcohol delivery service should include in their operating schedule the procedures that they intend to operate to ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · That the person they are selling alcohol to is over the age of 18 · That alcohol is only delivered to a person over the age of 18 · There is a clear document trail of the order process from order, despatch from the licensed premises and delivery to the customer is maintained (with times and signatures) and available for inspection by an authorised officer. · A refusals log will be maintained for deliveries and available for inspection on request · 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 · Alcohol shall only be delivered to a residential or business address and may not be delivered to a public place 	To include provisions in relation to alcohol delivery services.
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Appendix 2 - Table of Proposed Amendments to the Statement of Principles: Licensing Act 2003

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Any delivery driver or third party courier will be required to have appropriate age verification training, and in particular they will be required to have undergone training in refusal of supply where age verification is not provided, or the recipient is clearly intoxicated - Operators to have systems in place to ensure alcohol is not delivered to problematic house parties or to people who appear drunk and, in such instances, alcohol should be refused and that refusal recorded 	
7.32	<p>Where such a suspension takes place the Licensing Authority must give a minimum of two days' notice and may inform the police and other responsible authorities of the suspension. All licensable activities must cease when the suspension takes effect. The suspension will only cease on payment of the outstanding fee irrespective of any transfer or hearing which may take place.</p>	<p>Where such a suspension takes place the Licensing Authority must give a minimum of two working days' notice (starting the day after the authority gives notice) and may inform the police and other responsible authorities of the suspension. All licensable activities must cease when the suspension takes effect. The suspension will only cease on payment of the outstanding fee irrespective of any transfer or hearing which may take place.</p>	<p>To provide clarity of working days not calendar days.</p>

Appendix 2 - Table of Proposed Amendments to the Statement of Principles: Licensing Act 2003

7.35 – 7.39	<p>Cumulative Impact</p> <p>In some areas concentrations of licensed premises may exist where the combined effect of all of the premises, causes problems for a wider area and undermines, or potentially undermines, the Licensing Objectives.</p> <p>This 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 should not be confused with the issue of “need” which relates to the commercial demand for licensed premises and cannot be taken into account when determining licensing applications.</p> <p>Having taken into account the evidence available the council is satisfied that there are no areas within the district presently suffering from cumulative impact. However, there is potential for a change in this situation. The Authority therefore considers it both necessary and appropriate to include an approach to this issue which can be applied in the event of evidenced need being established.</p>	<p>Cumulative Impact Assessments</p> <p>In some areas concentrations of licensed premises may exist where the combined effect of all the premises, causes problems for a wider area and undermines, or potentially undermines, the Licensing Objectives.</p> <p>This 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 should not be confused with the issue of “need” which relates to the commercial demand for licensed premises and cannot be taken into account when determining licensing applications.</p> <p>Where a cumulative impact is evidenced, the Authority can publish a Cumulative Impact Assessment to help limit the number or types of licence applications granted in areas suffering from cumulative impact from licensed premises.</p> <p>Having considered the evidence available the council is satisfied that there are no areas within the district presently suffering from cumulative impact. However, should the Authority propose to publish such an assessment during the lifetime of this Policy, a full consultation will be undertaken, and the details will be published on the Councils website.</p>	<p>To make the position on Cumulative Impact Assessments more succinct.</p>
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Appendix 2 - Table of Proposed Amendments to the Statement of Principles: Licensing Act 2003

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	<p>Any Cumulative Impact Policy adopted would create a rebuttal presumption that certain types of applications would be refused. The presumption would be rebutted where applicants can demonstrate through the Operating Schedule and, where appropriate, supporting evidence such as risk assessments, that the operation of the premises will not potentially add to the cumulative impact already being experienced.</p> <p>Whilst the policy would not be applied inflexibly, the circumstances in which the presumption of refusal may be rebutted will need to be exceptional and directly related to the reasons why the policy was adopted. An application is not likely to be classed as exceptional merely on the grounds that the premises have been or will be operated within the terms of its licence or that they are or will be well managed. This is to be expected of any application. An example of the type of application which might be granted could be where premises have been re-located or act as a direct replacement for others and where the impact is likely to be similar to the original location.</p>	<p>Responsible authorities and interested parties may still make representations on specific applications concerning cumulative impact even though those applications are not for premises in an area covered by a cumulative impact policy. In such circumstances the application may be refused (though there will be no presumption that this will be the case), and the Authority may then choose to review this Statement of Policy and consult as to whether the area should be designated an area to which a cumulative impact Policy should apply.</p>
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Appendix 2 - Table of Proposed Amendments to the Statement of Principles: Licensing Act 2003

	<p>A Cumulative Impact Policy however does not relieve Responsible Authorities, other persons, or businesses, of the need to make representations before such applications are considered. If no representations are received, then the applicant must be granted in terms consistent with the submitted operating schedule. The authority will regularly review any cumulative impact policy to assess its effectiveness.</p> <p>Responsible authorities and interested parties may still make representations on specific applications concerning cumulative impact even though those applications are not for premises in an area covered by a cumulative impact policy. In such circumstances the application may be refused (though there will be no presumption that this will be the case), and the Authority may then choose to review this Statement of Policy and consult as to whether the area should be designated an area to which a cumulative impact Policy should apply.</p>		
7.43	New Addition	The Council currently has no EMROs in place, However, should the Authority propose to introduce such an order during the lifetime of this Policy, a full consultation will be undertaken, and the details will be published on the Councils website.	To clarify whether the Council has any Early Morning Restriction Orders in place.

Appendix 2 - Table of Proposed Amendments to the Statement of Principles: Licensing Act 2003

<p>7.44 – Policy 4</p>	<p>Individuals applying for a personal licence must be entitled to work in the UK. The Immigration Act 2016 amended the Licensing Act 2003, with effect from April 6 2017. Applications made on or after this date by someone who is not entitled to work in the UK must be rejected. The Licensing Authority must be satisfied that the applicant has a right to work in the UK, and will require applicants to submit copies of identification documentation.</p> <p>Where an applicant for a personal licence has relevant convictions, a licence will still be granted unless the Chief Officer of Police lodges an objection within the prescribed period that he is satisfied that the granting of the licence would undermine the Licensing Objectives. In such circumstances the application will be considered at a Hearing of the Licensing Panel.</p> <p>Policy 4 – Considering Relevant Offences for Personal Licences</p> <p>In determining an application for a personal licence where the Chief Officer of Police has lodged an objection notice the Authority will</p>	<p>Under changes made to the Licensing Act 2003 by the Immigration Act 2016, the Licensing Authority is required to undertake checks to ensure that personal licence applicants have the right to work in the UK. This is to assist in the prevention of illegal working in licensed premises. Further information regarding applicants right to work in the UK can be found at paragraph 6.5.</p> <p>Where an applicant for a Personal Licence has certain types of conviction (for relevant or foreign offences as defined by the act) or, has been required to pay an immigration penalty the Authority is required to notify the police, and, in the case of immigration offences and penalties, the Secretary of State.</p> <p>In these cases, a licence will still be granted unless an objection is received within the prescribed period.</p> <p>Where a licence holder is convicted of certain types of offences (for relevant or foreign offences as defined by the act) or, has been required to pay an immigration penalty the Authority is required to notify the police, and, in the case of immigration offences and penalties, the Secretary of State.</p> <p>Policy 4 – Considering Objections for Personal Licences</p>	<p>To include reference to immigration offences.</p>
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Appendix 2 - Table of Proposed Amendments to the Statement of Principles: Licensing Act 2003

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	<p>take the following matters into consideration: The circumstances in which the offences were committed; (ii) The period that has elapsed since the offence(s) were committed; (iii) Whether the offences reveal a pattern of offending or were a one off occurrence; and (iv) Any mitigating circumstances. The Authority will reject the application unless the applicant can show that it is unnecessary to do so in order to promote the Crime Prevention Objective.</p>	<p>When considering an objection notice or immigration objection notice the authority will take the following matters into consideration</p> <p>(i) The circumstances in which the offences were committed or the penalty imposed;</p> <p>(ii) The period that has elapsed since the offence(s) were committed or the penalty imposed;</p> <p>(iii) Whether the offences/penalty reveal a pattern of offending or were a one-off occurrence; and</p> <p>(iv) Any mitigating circumstances.</p> <p>In consideration of an objection notice the Authority will reject the application/revoke the licence if it considers it appropriate to do so for the promotion of the crime prevention objective and/or the prevention of illegal working in licensed premises.</p>	
7.53	New Addition	Further information regarding Temporary Event Notice's and event management is available on the Councils web pages.	To provide further guidance on information available to applicants.

Appendix 2 - Table of Proposed Amendments to the Statement of Principles: Licensing Act 2003

Policy 5	Where representations have raised concerns in respect of individual premises and it is felt that access of children should be restricted, the Authority will consider imposing conditions which may include the following:	Where representations have raised concerns in respect of individual premises and it is felt that access for children should be restricted in a bid to mitigate the risk of physical, moral, or psychological harm to children, the Authority will consider imposing conditions which may include the following:	Clarification of broad reasons for restricting access for children should be restricted.
12.1	New Addition	A copy of the Council's current table of delegations is at Appendix 3.	To provide clarity and easy access to the Council's delegation scheme.
Appendix 2	New Addition	List of Consultees added.	To provide clarification on the consultation process.
Appendix 3	New Addition	Table of Delegations added.	To provide clarity and easy access to the Council's delegation scheme.

Equality Impact Assessment Form - DRAFT



Responsibility and Ownership

Name of policy, practice, service or function: Statement of Principles: Licensing Act 2003

Responsible department: Joint Environmental Health Service

Service area: Environmental Health

Lead Officer:

Date of assessment: 02 February 2024

Other members of assessment team

Name	Position	Area of expertise
Charmaine Terry	Environmental Health Team Manager (Licensing)	Licensing
Lindsey Delamore	Licensing and Enforcement Officer	Licensing

Assessment Background

Scope

1	What are the main aims/objectives or purpose of the policy, strategy, practice, service or function?	The Council is required to publish a Statement of Principles under the Licensing Act 2003 every five years. In setting out this Policy Bolsover District Council seeks to establish sensible controls and appropriate guidance to
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		encourage and further the efforts that are being made by the Council and its partners together with the licensed trade to help the Authority deal with issues that arise from licensable activities.
2	Are there any external factors we need to consider such as new legislation or legislation changes?	Minor updates to legislation. Introduction/pending introduction of new legislation such as Martyn's Law. Revised guidance issued under section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003: Revised Guidance issued under section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003 (publishing.service.gov.uk)
3	Who is responsible for implementing the policy, strategy, practice, service or function?	The Joint Environmental Health Service
4	Who is affected by the policy, strategy, practice, service or function? E.g. businesses, customers, voluntary sector?	Licence holders, business owners, responsible authorities (public sector organisations such as the Police, Fire Service etc) and members of the public
5	What outcomes are we looking to achieve, why and for whom?	To encourage responsible management of licensable activities To encourage licence holders to promote the four licensing objectives for the benefit of residents and business owners within Bolsover.
6	What existing information do you have on the impact of the policy, strategy, practice, service or function? E.g. consultation or satisfaction results?	The legislation and guidance highlight best practices and encourages the Council to consider those best practices in line with local knowledge and issues. A public consultation will be carried out prior to adopting the Policy.
7	How is existing information about the policy, practice, service or function publicised?	On the Council's website and directly to licence holders directly affected.

Identifying Potential Equality Impacts

Consider any impacts on each of the protected characteristics set out below. Be mindful that some impacts may affect more than one characteristic e.g. disability/age. Indicate where the policy, practice, service or function could have a positive/negative impact for different groups and your reasons. Specify which data sources have informed your assessment. **The Council has an Equality Plan which provides a profile for the district which may be helpful.**

Race

8	Identify any impacts of the policy or procedure on people who may be affected because of their race/ethnicity		
76	White	English / Welsh / Scottish / Northern Irish / British / Irish/ Any other White background	None anticipated
	Asian/Asian British	Indian	Licence applicants and business owners for whom English is not their first language may have difficulty understanding the policy in full or complying with the requirements. The Council has access to telephone interpretation and translation services where necessary.
		Pakistani	
		Bangladeshi	
		Chinese	
		Any other Asian background	
	Black	African	Licence applicants and business owners for whom English is not their first language may have difficulty understanding the policy in full or complying with the requirements. The Council has access to telephone interpretation and translation services where necessary.
		Caribbean	
		Any other Black / African / Caribbean / Black British background	
	Any other ethnicity	Arab	Licence applicants and business owners for whom English is not their first language may have difficulty understanding the policy in full or complying with the requirements. The Council has access to telephone interpretation and translation services where necessary.
Any other ethnic group			

Sex/Gender

9	Identify any impacts of the policy, practice, service/function on people who may be affected because of their gender	
	Female	Licensable activities such as adult entertainment may have a more significant adverse impact on females. More robust management practices are recommended in the policy to mitigate any increased risk of violence against females. Local crime statistics for violence against women and girls have been considered in formulating this policy.
	Male	None anticipated.
77	Transgender	Licensable activities such as regulated entertainment may have a more significant adverse impact on transgender individuals. More robust management practices are recommended in the policy to mitigate any increased risk.

Age

10	Identify any impacts of the policy, practice, service/function on people who may be affected because of their age	
	0-18 years	Licensable activities such as sale and supply of alcohol and adult entertainment may have a more significant adverse impact on this age group. More robust management practices are recommended in the policy to mitigate any increased risk.
	19-64 years	None anticipated.
	65 years and over	None anticipated.

Disability

11	Identify any impacts of the policy, practice, service/function on people who may be affected because of their disability/long-term ill health	
	Physical/mobility impairment	The provision of licensable activities could have a more adverse impact on individuals with health conditions and/or disabilities. More robust management practices are recommended in the policy to mitigate any increased risk.
78	Sensory: hearing/visual or speech	The provision of licensable activities could have a more adverse impact on individuals with health conditions and/or disabilities. More robust management practices are recommended in the policy to mitigate any increased risk.
	Mental health	The provision of licensable activities could have a more adverse impact on individuals with health conditions and/or disabilities. More robust management practices are recommended in the policy to mitigate any increased risk.
	Learning disabilities	The provision of licensable activities could have a more adverse impact on individuals with health conditions and/or disabilities. More robust management practices are recommended in the policy to mitigate any increased risk.
	Non-visible conditions, e.g. epilepsy/diabetes	The provision of licensable activities could have a more adverse impact on individuals with health conditions and/or disabilities. More robust management practices are recommended in the policy to mitigate any increased risk.

Religion or Belief

12	Identify any impacts of the policy, practice, service or function on people who may be affected because of their religion or belief, including non-belief
None anticipated.	

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Sexual Orientation

13	Identify any impacts of the policy, practice, service or function on people who may be affected because of their sexual orientation	
	Heterosexual	None anticipated.
	Lesbian	None anticipated.
	Gay	None anticipated.
	Bisexual	None anticipated.

Other categories

14	Identify any impacts of the policy, practice, service or function on people who may be affected because of other factors	
	Rural / urban	The provision of licensable activities could have a more adverse impact on individuals who live in town centres/built up areas where there is a higher concentration of licensable activity. More robust management practices are recommended in the policy to mitigate any increased risk.
	Carers	None anticipated.
	Travellers	None anticipated.
	Other	None anticipated.

Document the assessment evidence (where information is held)

Data or information	When and how was it collected?	Where is it from?	What does it tell you?	Gaps in information / Comments
Customer feedback and complaints	N/A			
Consultation and community involvement	Pending	Public, responsible authorities and other relevant partner organisations		
Performance information	N/A			
Take up and usage data	N/A			
Comparative information or data where no local information available (benchmarking)	Statement of Principles' from other neighbouring local authorities	Other local authorities	Other local authorities take similar approaches	

Data or information	When and how was it collected?	Where is it from?	What does it tell you?	Gaps in information / Comments
Census, regional or national statistics	Local crime statistics Local health statistics National reports on trends			
Access audits or other disability assessments	N/A			
Workforce profile	N/A			
Where service delivered under procurement arrangements	N/A			

Findings: Are any groups affected? If so, how?

Key points	Any groups affected?	Positive Impact/Negative Impact/No impact/Negative impact mitigated?
Licensable activities in general may have an adverse effect people.	Females Transgender 0 – 18 year olds People with disabilities or long term ill health	Licensable activities in general may have a negative impact on these groups. However, these licensable activities are largely controlled by legislation. This policy contains measures that aim to mitigate the negative impact of the provision of licensable activities on the groups identified and the wider community.

Recommendations and Decisions

Action by:

Amending the policy, strategy, practice, service or function	N/A
Find alternative means for achieving objectives	N/A
Develop equality objectives and targets for inclusion in the service plan	N/A
Initiate further research	The policy will be reviewed in an attempt to keep up with emerging information.
Undertaking actions identified in the EIA	N/A
Any other method (please state)	N/A

Equality Impact Assessment Improvement Plan Summary

Please list all actions, recommendations and/or decisions you plan to take as a result of the equality impact assessment:

Action Required	Responsible Officer	Target Date	Resources	Progress	Actual Outcome
Review the policy every five years in line with the statutory requirements	Joint Head of Service (Environmental Health)	January 2029			

Please send your completed assessment form to Amar Bashir email: amar.bashir@ne-derbyshire.gov.uk

Approval Process

Job role	Date	Comments
Improvement Officer Comments		
Information, Engagement & Performance Manager Comments (EIA Reviewer)		
Senior Manager (EIA Sign-off) Job title:		



EIA Template Reviewed: 30/03/23