

REPORT TO LICENSING PANEL SUB COMMITTEE

CONSIDERATION OF APPLICATION FOR A PREMISES LICENCE UNDER THE LICENSING ACT 2003

LICENSING PANEL SUB COMMITTEE: Tuesday 26th January 2016

OFFICER REPORTING: Steve Smith – Licensing Officer

A) THE APPLICATION

APPLICANT: Mr Surinder Kumar Rajput & Mrs Urmil Rajput

PREMISES: The Novello, 228 Bath Road, Littlewick Green, SL6 3RX

The application relates to a variation of the existing premises licence as follows:-

1. To include the new Conservatory area to the rear of the premises, within the licensed area, as per plan submitted with the application.
2. To permit the following licensable activities, within the licensable area on the plan as follows:

Live and recorded music – Performance of Dance – Provision of Late Night Refreshments all indoors – The Sale by Retail of Alcohol both on and off the premises:

Monday to Thursday from 10:00 to 00:20

Friday and Saturday from 10:00 to 01:00 and Sunday from 12:00 to 23:50

All other licensable activities to remain as on the current licence.

Designated Premises Supervisor

Mr Arun Kumar Kolar

B) RELEVANT REPRESENTATIONS

Responsible Authorities:

- a) Police

None

- b) Environmental Health

See representation received on 18/12/2015 requesting additional conditions.

- c) Fire Officer

None

d) Planning Officer

None

e) Child Protection Agency

None

Interested Parties

Attached are emails and letters from local residents and local Ward Members.

C) IT IS CONSIDERED THAT THE FOLLOWING POLICIES HAVE A BEARING UPON THE APPLICATION

The following is taken from the Council's Licensing Policy:

The Council maintains that licensing is about the control of licensed premises, qualifying clubs and temporary events with the terms of the 2003 Act and any terms and conditions attached to licences will be focused on matters which are within the control of individual licensees and other granted relevant permissions, centring on the premises and their vicinity.

Licensing is not the primary mechanism for controlling anti-social behaviour away from premises and beyond the control of operators. However, it is a key aspect of such control and the licensing law is part of the holistic approach to the management of the evening and night-time economy in town and city centres.

The Council will only grant a licence or extend the hours of operating of an existing licence where this would not result in unreasonable disturbance to neighbours.

In considering the affect on neighbours, the Authority will take into account:

1. The nature of the activity
2. The character of the surrounding area
3. Measures for limitation of noise emissions from the premises. This may include as appropriate;
 - Noise limitation devices,
 - Sound insulation,
 - Whether windows are to be opened
 - The installation of acoustic lobbies
 - Double glazing
 - Measures to deal with queuing, where necessary
 - Use of outdoor areas
 - Measures to deal with dispersal of customers from the premises as necessary, including the employment of door supervisors, use of dedicated Hackney Carriage/Private Hire firms, notices in the premises requesting customers to respect neighbours.
 - Winding down periods, particularly in public houses and night clubs, etc.

The licensing authority will normally expect to see proven protective measures included in the operating schedule. Applicants are encouraged to consider the measures set out in this policy and the schedule in forming their operating schedules.

D) NATIONAL GUIDANCE

National guidance regarding public nuisance is as follows:

- 2.14 The 2003 Act enables licensing authorities and responsible authorities, through representations, to consider what constitutes public nuisance and what is appropriate to prevent it in terms of conditions attached to specific premises licences and club premises certificates. It is therefore important that in considering the promotion of this licensing objective, licensing authorities and responsible authorities focus on the effect of the licensable activities at the specific premises on persons living and working (including those carrying on business) in the area around the premises which may be disproportionate and unreasonable. The issues will mainly concern noise nuisance, light pollution, noxious smells and litter.
- 2.15 Public nuisance is given a statutory meaning in many pieces of legislation. It is however not narrowly defined in the 2003 Act and retains its broad common law meaning. It may include in appropriate circumstances the reduction of the living and working amenity and environment of other persons living and working in the area of the licensed premises. Public nuisance may also arise as a result of the adverse effects of artificial light, dust, odour and insects or where its effect is prejudicial to health.
- 2.16 Conditions relating to noise nuisance will usually concern steps appropriate to control the levels of noise emanating from premises. This might be achieved by a simple measure such as ensuring that doors and windows are kept closed after a particular time, or persons are not permitted in garden areas of the premises after a certain time. More sophisticated measures like the installation of acoustic curtains or rubber speaker mounts to mitigate sound escape from the premises may be appropriate. However, conditions in relation to live or recorded music may not be enforceable in circumstances where the entertainment activity itself is not licensable (see chapter 15). Any conditions appropriate to promote the prevention of public nuisance should be tailored to the type, nature and characteristics of the specific premises and its licensable activities. Licensing authorities should avoid inappropriate or disproportionate measures that could deter events that are valuable to the community, such as live music. Noise limiters, for example, are expensive to purchase and install and are likely to be a considerable burden for smaller venues.
- 2.17 As with all conditions, those relating to noise nuisance may not be appropriate in certain circumstances where provisions in other legislation adequately protect those living in the area of the premises. But as stated earlier in this Guidance, the approach of licensing authorities and responsible authorities should be one of prevention and when their powers are engaged, licensing authorities should

be aware of the fact that other legislation may not adequately cover concerns raised in relevant representations and additional conditions may be appropriate.

- 2.18 Where applications have given rise to representations, any appropriate conditions should normally focus on the most sensitive periods. For example, the most sensitive period for people being disturbed by unreasonably loud music is at night and into the early morning when residents in adjacent properties may be attempting to go to sleep or are sleeping. This is why there is still a need for a licence for performances of live music between 11 pm and 8 am. In certain circumstances, conditions relating to noise emanating from the premises may also be appropriate to address any disturbance anticipated as customers enter and leave.
- 2.19 Measures to control light pollution will also require careful thought. Bright lighting outside premises which is considered appropriate to prevent crime and disorder may itself give rise to light pollution for some neighbours. Applicants, licensing authorities and responsible authorities will need to balance these issues.
- 2.20 Beyond the immediate area surrounding the premises, these are matters for the personal responsibility of individuals under the law. An individual who engages in anti-social behaviour is accountable in their own right. However, it would be perfectly reasonable for a licensing authority to impose a condition, following relevant representations, that requires the licence holder or club to place signs at the exits from the building encouraging patrons to be quiet until they leave the area, or that, if they wish to smoke, to do so at designated places on the premises instead of outside, and to respect the rights of people living nearby to a peaceful night.

E) OBSERVATIONS

The Sub Committee is obliged to determine this application with a view to promoting the licensing objectives which are:

- The prevention of crime and disorder;
- Public safety;
- The prevention of public nuisance
- The protection of children from harm

In making its decision, the Committee is also obliged to have regard to national guidance and the Council's own Licensing Policy.

Of course, the Committee must have regard to all of the representations made and the evidence it hears.

The Committee must take such of the following steps as it considers appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives:

- a) Grant the application as asked
- b) Modify the conditions of the licence, by altering or omitting or adding to them

c) Reject the whole or part of the application

If members are minded to grant this application then they are respectfully requested to impose the conditions offered in the operating schedule, particularly those relating to noise management.