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TRAFFORD COUNCIL



LICENSING POLICY 2016-2021

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1.0 INTRODUCTION AND FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES

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- 1.1 Trafford Council is the Licensing Authority within Trafford, under the provisions of the Licensing Act 2003 (the Act).
- 1.2 Licensing is concerned with the regulation of licensable activities on licensed premises, by qualifying clubs and at temporary events within the terms of the Act.
- 1.3 The Act requires the Council in respect of each five year period to determine and publish its policy with respect to the exercise of its licensing functions.
- 1.4 This policy comes into force on **7th January 2016**, and will remain in force for a period not exceeding three years, and will be subject to review and further consultation before **7th January 2021**. The Council will keep the policy under review, making any amendments as it considers appropriate to support licensing objectives.
- 1.5 The Council, in adopting this licensing policy, recognises both the needs of residents for a safe, healthy and sustainable environment to live and work, and the importance of well run entertainment premises to the local economy and vibrancy of the Borough. The Council is committed to partnership working with the Police, fire service, local businesses, licensing trade, local people and those involved in child protection towards the promotion of the common objectives as set out in this policy.
- 1.6 The licensing policy has four main purposes, these are:
 - To reinforce to elected Members on the Licensing Committee the boundaries and power of the Council, and to provide them with parameters under which to make their decisions.
 - To inform the licence applicants of the parameters under which the Council will make licence decisions, and therefore how a licensed premises is likely to be able to operate within Trafford.
 - To inform residents and businesses of the parameters under which the Council will make licence decisions, and therefore how their needs will be addressed.
 - To support decisions made by the Council when these decisions are challenged in a court of law.
- 1.7 The Act also requires the Council to consult various bodies before determining the policy. A list of those who were consulted about this policy is contained in Appendix 4. Due consideration was given to all those who responded.
- 1.8 Every application considered by the Council under this policy will be considered on its merits, and regard will be given to the Guidance issued under Section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003 and any supporting regulations.
- 1.9 Nothing in the policy will undermine the right of an individual to apply for a variety of permissions under the Act and to have any such application considered on its individual merits.

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- 1.10 Nothing in the policy will override the right of any person to make representations on an application or seek a review of a licence or certificate where provision has been made for them to do so in the Act. Appropriate weight will be given to all relevant representations. This will not include those that are frivolous, vexatious or repetitious.
- 1.11 In undertaking its licensing functions, the Council will be mindful of other legislation which may impact on the promotion of the licensing objectives, for example:
- Crime and Disorder Act 1998 in particular Section 17
 - The Health & Safety at Work Act etc. 1974
 - The Environmental Protection Act 1990 (as amended)
 - The Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2004
 - The Equalities Act 2010
 - Human Rights Act 1998
 - Safety of Sports Grounds Act 1975
 - Town and Country Planning Act 1990
 - Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004
 - Police Reform Act 2000
 - The Police and Crime Act 2009
 - The Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014
 - Violent Crime Reduction Act 2006
 - Health Act 2006
- 1.12 The licensing process can only seek to control those measures within the control of the licensee, and 'in the vicinity' of a premises. The conditions attached to various authorisations will, therefore, be consistent with operating schedules and will mainly focus on:
- matters within the control of individual licensees and others who are granted any relevant authorisations;
 - the premises and places being used for licensable activities and their vicinity; and
 - 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.
- 1.13 The licensing authority recognises there is no public health licensing objective and therefore cannot conduct its licensing function in order to promote public health. The licensing function can only be carried out to promote the four licensing objectives as set out by the Licensing Act 2003.
- 1.14 Through ensuring the responsible selling of alcohol, this may impact on reducing a person's drinking at harmful or hazardous levels. However, it is recognised that any such positive impact will be as a coincidence of the licensing authority conducting its licensing function under the Act to promote the licensing objectives. Local Health Bodies potentially have access to much

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data that can inform licensing decisions and policy. When such data is presented it will be considered and where links are made to any of the four licensing objectives it will be taken into account by the Licensing Sub-Committee in reaching its decision. The licensing authority recognises the impact of alcohol misuse in Trafford and it is hoped that through the implementation of this licensing policy the promotion of the four licensing objectives will in turn have a positive effect on preventing alcohol misuse. For example by ensuring licensed premises refuse sales of alcohol to children, or those attempting to purchase it on behalf of children; this will impact positively on a reduction in child alcohol related health problems. Additionally, by preventing the use of illegal drugs on licensed premises, it is hoped this might reduce combined alcohol and drug misuse.

2.0 LICENSABLE ACTIVITIES

2.1 This policy relates to the licensable activities defined by the Act, namely:

- (i) retail sales of alcohol
- (ii) the supply of alcohol by or on behalf of a club to, or to the order of, a member of the club
- (iii) the provision of 'regulated entertainment', being:
 - (a) a performance of a play
 - (b) an exhibition of a film
 - (c) an indoor sporting event
 - (d) boxing or wrestling entertainment (indoors or outdoors)
 - (e) a performance of live music
 - (f) any playing of recorded music (excluding incidental music)
 - (g) a performance of dance
- (iv) the provision of late night refreshment at any time between 11.00pm and 5.00am for consumption on or off the premises.

2.2 The definition of what constitutes 'regulated entertainment' is complex and has been (and remains) the subject of Government deregulation. Whilst 'regulated entertainment' potentially covers live or recorded music, dancing, plays, films and certain types of sporting activities, the Act itself provides various exemptions and restrictions on the types of activities subject to licensing.

2.3 Other legislation such as the Live Music Act 2012 and the Legislative Reform (Entertainment Licensing) Order 2014 have removed the ability of the authority to regulate many of those activities at certain times and in certain circumstances.

2.4 It cannot be assumed, therefore, that a licence is required for all forms of entertainment or, even if a licence is required, that the authority will necessarily have the power to impose restrictions or conditions on such entertainment.

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2.5 Further advice and guidance for new applicants and existing operators may be found in the Licensing Act 2003 and guidance issued under s.182 of the Act published by the Home Office and the Department for Culture, Media and Sport at (www.gov.uk). The Act only affects those activities referred to above.

3.0 LICENSING OBJECTIVES

3.1 The Council will carry out its functions under the Act with a view to promoting the licensing objectives.

The licensing objectives are:

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

3.2 Each objective is of equal importance.

4 AUTHORITY PROFILE

4.1 The Borough of Trafford is an area of great diversity and contrasts and brings together a mix of inner-city, suburban and rural communities. Trafford lies in the South West of the Greater Manchester conurbation, and covers an area of approximately 40 square miles.

4.2 The Metropolitan Borough of Trafford was created in 1974 under local government re-organisation, and comprises Stretford, Sale and Altrincham, together with the former urban districts of Bowdon, Hale and Urmston, and the parishes of Carrington, Warburton, Dunham Massey and Partington.

4.3 Trafford's population is estimated at 226,600 (ONS Census 2011) an 8% increase on 2001.

4.4 Within Trafford there is Trafford Park, one of the biggest business parks in Europe, which covers a total area of 1650 acres, and is the base for over 1400 companies (just over 1000 within the Trafford borough boundary) employing in excess of 45,000 people.

4.5 Within Trafford Park there are a number of premises, including the Manchester International Freight Terminal, which is the first point of entry into the UK for food imports from Third Countries.

4.6 Significant shopping areas in Trafford include the INTU Trafford Centre, the 2nd largest shopping centre in the UK, with more than 348,000sq.m. of shopping and leisure space, around 280 shops and more than 50 places to eat, employing over 8000 people, and accounting for 30 million visitors a year.

4.7 There are also shopping centres in Altrincham, Sale, Urmston and at the Stretford Mall, and indoor and outdoor markets across the Borough.

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- 4.8 Trafford is also the home of Manchester United Football Club, Altrincham Football Club and Lancashire County Cricket Club (LCCC). In recent years the cricket club has been a major venue for concerts for major international artists with audiences of up to 50,000.
- 4.9 Other major leisure venues include the Silver Blades Ice Rink in Altrincham Town Centre (home to the Manchester Phoenix ice hockey team), the Chill Factor (the UK's longest real snow indoor ski slope), the Airkix Indoor Skydiving Centre, the Imperial War Museum (North), Event City (the second largest exhibition space outside of London), and the Sea Life Centre Aquarium at the Trafford Centre.
- 4.10 A number of commercial outlets in Trafford now offer licensable activities identified in the Act. In total there are 795 licensed premises in Trafford. This includes 233 off licences and 35 registered clubs. As at the 1st April 2015, in Trafford there are 1509 restaurants and other caterers and 573 food retailers, a number of which will provide late night refreshment.

5.0 LICENSING HOURS

- 5.1 The Council will deal with licensing hours on the merits of each individual application. In general terms, a flexible approach will be adopted and restrictions on trading hours will normally be set by the applicant's operating schedule, unless representations are made, in which case they will be set in line with this policy and any guidance issued by the Secretary of State in order to promote the licensing objectives.
- 5.2 The Council recognises that a flexible approach to longer licensing hours with regard to the sale of alcohol is important to ensure that the concentrations of customers leaving premises simultaneously are avoided. This is necessary to reduce friction at late night fast food outlets, taxi ranks and other sources of transport which lead to disorder and disturbance.
- 5.3 The Council also recognises the role that greater flexibility over licensing hours may play in the development of thriving and safe evening and night-time local economies which are important for investment and employment locally and attractive to domestic and international tourists, providing customers with greater choice and flexibility.
- 5.4 This policy acknowledges that Central Government has introduced a discretionary power that enables local authorities to introduce Early Morning Alcohol Restriction Orders (EMRO). If introduced, an EMRO restricts the time after which alcohol may be sold or supplied. The time is set by the Licensing Authority, but has to be between midnight and 06.00; and would apply to premises licences, club premises licences and temporary event notices.
- 5.5 Where an applicant wishes to apply to extend their current opening hours, and for applications relating to previously unlicensed premises, the Council will expect their operating schedule to detail the measures to be taken to ensure

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the licensing objectives are addressed. In respect of extensions to existing licences only additional steps which may be required in relation to the variation need be included.

5.6 When considering applications for later closing times in respect of premises licences, where relevant representations have been made, the Council will take the following into consideration in accordance with Government Guidance:

- Whether the premises is located in a predominantly commercial area
- The nature of the proposed activities to be provided at the premises
- Whether there are any arrangements to ensure adequate availability of taxis and private hire vehicles and appropriate places for picking up and setting down passengers
- Whether there is an appropriate amount of car parking, readily accessible to the premises, and in places where the parking and use of vehicles will not cause demonstrable adverse impact to local residents
- Whether the operating schedule indicates that the applicant is taking appropriate steps to comply with the licensing objective of preventing public nuisance
- Whether the licensed activity, particularly if located in areas of the highest levels of recorded crime, may result in a reduction or increase in crime and anti-social behaviour
- Whether the licensed activities are likely to cause adverse impact especially on local residents, and whether, if there is a potential to cause adverse impact, appropriate measures will be put in place to prevent it
- Whether there will be any increase in the cumulative adverse impact from these or similar activities, on an adjacent residential area
- Any representations from a responsible authority or interested party that identify the premises as a focus for disorder and disturbance.

5.7 Opening hours beyond midnight may be more likely to attract relevant representations and if the Council's discretion is engaged it is possible conditions relating to opening hours may be imposed.

5.8 As far as premises in residential areas are concerned, these may be subject to stricter controls with regard to opening hours to ensure that disturbance to local residents is minimised. The Council considers that it is self evident that the risk of disturbance to local residents is greater when licensable activities continue late at night and into the early hours of the morning. For example the risk of residents' sleep being disturbed by patrons leaving licensed premises is obviously greater at 2 a.m. than at 11 p.m. It is, therefore, the policy of the Council to strike a fair balance between the benefits to a community of a licensed venue and the risk of disturbance to local residents. In predominantly residential areas, therefore, it may not be appropriate to allow closing times later than midnight. It may be acceptable to open later on a limited number of occasions, for example up to 15 times a year. This would allow licensees to extend opening beyond midnight for special occasions such as New Year. However, every application will be determined on its merits, and applicants wishing to operate beyond midnight will need to demonstrate to the satisfaction

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of the Council, in their operating schedule, that there will be no significant disturbance to members of the public living, working or otherwise engaged in normal activity around the premises concerned. This policy is aimed at the fulfilment of the licensing objective of “prevention of public nuisance”.

- 5.9 One of the greatest flashpoints occurs at closing times. In order to combat these flashpoints it is the policy of the Council to encourage ‘wind down times’. In this regard it is suggested that licensees should consider remaining open for at least 30 minutes after the last service of alcohol. During this time the licensee may wish to offer for sale non-alcoholic beverages. The reason for this is to encourage patrons to leave the venue gradually, and encourage licensed premises away from the ‘chucking out’ culture. Clearly, any period of time an establishment wishes to remain open after the end of licensed hours is acceptable provided no alcohol is sold. This policy is aimed at the fulfilment of the licensing objective of “prevention of crime and disorder”.
- 5.10 With regard to shops, stores and supermarkets, the normal scenario will be for such premises to be free to provide sales of alcohol for consumption off the premises at any times when the retail outlet is open for shopping unless there are very good reasons for restricting those hours (for example, following police representations in the case of isolated shops or late night supermarkets known to be linked to, or to be a focus of disorder and disturbance).
- 5.11 In respect of premises predominantly supplying take-away food, between the hours of 11.00pm and 5.00am the Council would need to be satisfied that the supply of alcohol will not lead to an increase in crime and disorder or public nuisance in the vicinity of the premises.

6.0 LICENCE OBJECTIVE – THE PREVENTION OF CRIME AND DISORDER

- 6.1 Trafford Council is committed to further reducing crime and disorder within Trafford and helping people feel safe.
- 6.2 The Council will have particular regard to the likely impact of licensing on related crime and disorder in the Borough particularly when considering the location, impact, operation and management of all proposed licence/certificate applications, renewals and variations of conditions.
- 6.3 When addressing the issue of crime and disorder, an applicant must demonstrate that those factors that impact on crime and disorder have been considered. These specifically include:-
- Underage drinking
 - Drunkenness on premises
 - Public drunkenness
 - Drugs
 - Violent behaviour
 - Anti-social behaviour.

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6.4 Applicants will be expected to demonstrate in their operating schedule that suitable and sufficient measures have been identified and will be implemented and maintained with the intention of preventing crime and disorder. Such measures may include:

- The capability of the person who is in charge of the premises during trading hours or when Regulated Entertainment is provided to effectively and responsibly manage and supervise the premises, including associated open areas
- The steps taken or to be taken to ensure that appropriate instruction, training and supervision is given to those employed or engaged in the premises to prevent incidents of crime and disorder, and where appropriate any relevant qualifications.
- The measures taken or to be taken to raise staff awareness and discourage and prevent the use or supply of illegal drugs on the premises
- The features currently in place or planned for physical security at the premises, such as lighting outside the premises
- Policies adopted to meet appropriate best practice in accordance with existing guidance (e.g. Home Office: Selling Alcohol Responsibly, Safer Clubbing, the National Alcohol Harm Reduction Strategy Toolkit and other recognised codes of practice, eg. British Beer and Pub Association Partnerships Initiative.
- Any appropriate additional measures taken or to be taken for the prevention of violence or public disorder.

6.5 In addition, in those circumstances where the applicant has agreed measures to co-ordinate closing times or to prevent migration between premises with different closing times, it would be appropriate to detail such arrangements in the operating schedule.

6.6 The extent to which the above matters need to be addressed will be dependent on the individual style and characteristics of the premises, proposed events and activities. In general, however, the Council will expect more comprehensive measures to be in place at late night venues (i.e. premises which remain open to the public after 12.00pm) or in premises with a history of crime and disorder issues.

6.7 Where additional measures have been identified as likely to have an impact on the prevention of crime and disorder at any premises, the Council would expect applicants to detail such measures to be taken in their operating schedules. Such measures may include:

- provision of effective CCTV with recording facilities both within and outside certain premises
- crime prevention design, including adequate lighting and supervision of car parks
- metal detection and search facilities
- procedures for risk assessing promotions and events such as 'happy hours' for the potential to cause crime and disorder, and plans for minimising such risks

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- measures to prevent the use or supply of illegal drugs
- employment of Security Industry Authority licensed door supervisors and other appropriately trained staff
- participation in an appropriate Pubwatch Scheme or other similar scheme
- promotion of safe drinking
- the control of glass and the provision of plastic containers or toughened glass
- use of radio net system (where available)
- provisions for dealing with prostitution or indecency
- provisions for discouraging drinking in public places in the vicinity of the premises
- policies on dress and music
- appropriate additional staff training.

6.8 All premises applying for licensing beyond 12.00pm must demonstrate that its customers will be capable of leaving the area without causing a disruption to local residents or impact upon crime and disorder. For example, where appropriate and relevant an assessment of the availability of late night transport, and the likely flow of pedestrian traffic away from the premises, could be included in the operating schedule.

6.9 The Council will have regard to representations from the Police in deciding whether the above issues have been adequately addressed. Where Police representations indicate that any matter has not been addressed sufficiently to avoid a potential negative impact on crime and disorder, the applicant will be expected to demonstrate that the issues can be satisfactorily addressed before the Council will grant an application for a licence or a variation of a licence.

6.10 Where either prescribed and/or premises-related conditions have not been adhered to in the past, the Council will expect applicants to have considered and taken action to rectify those issues. Applications are likely to be refused where there are significant outstanding issues.

6.11 In respect of premises predominantly supplying take-away food, between the hours of 11.00pm and 5.00am the Council would need to be satisfied that the supply of alcohol will not lead to an increase in crime and disorder or public nuisance in the vicinity of the premises.

6.12 The Council will expect licensees of venues likely to be affected by drugs to take all reasonable steps to prevent the entry of drugs into licensed premises, to take appropriate steps to prevent drugs changing hands within the premises and to take practical measures to prevent tragedies as a result of drug misuse. In certain types of premises it may be appropriate and relevant for the operating schedule to include measures such as access for customers to drug testing kits, particularly for the prevention of drug assisted sexual assault, chill-out rooms and free water.

6.13 The Council will not use the Licensing Policy to control prices or hinder free and fair competition in licensed trade. However, the Council will not support

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drinks' promotions that encourage the irresponsible consumption of alcohol, and where there is demonstrable evidence that certain types of promotion (such as "buy one get one free", "drink as much as you can for a fiver" or time limited price promotions) encourage significant alcohol intake within short periods of time ('binge drinking'), and the Council may consider, where relevant representations have been made, imposing special conditions. If such promotions are permitted they should be held in accordance with the mandatory conditions which prohibit irresponsible promotions.

- 6.14 Within the operating schedule for premises from which alcohol will be sold, the applicant must identify the Designated Premises Supervisor. The Council will normally expect the Designated Premises Supervisor to have been given the day to day responsibility for running the premises by the holder of the premises licence and, as such, would normally expect them to be present on the premises on a frequent and regular basis
- 6.15 Glass is a major factor in disturbances around licensed premises. At certain types of premises if measures were introduced in relation to glass control within the premises, at disposal points and to prevent the unauthorised removal of glass from premises, these may assist in promoting the licensing objective of preventing crime and disorder. In such cases it may be appropriate for applicants to address these issues through their operating schedule.
- 6.16 Whenever any persons are employed at licensed premises to carry out a security activity, it will be a condition of licence that all such persons must be licensed with the Security Industry Authority. The applicant may consider that certain premises require strict supervision for the purpose of promoting the licensing objectives. In such cases, it may be appropriate for the applicant to provide details of the security arrangements to be employed at the premises. This may then form the basis of an appropriate condition on the licence. The absence of such measures in the operating schedule may give rise to a relevant representation.
- 6.17 The Council will work closely with the Police to review the licences of premises where a Police Closure Notice has been served.
- 6.18 The Council will consider representations from the Police to exercise its powers to designate areas where alcohol may not be consumed in a public place to meet the Public Safety and Crime and Disorder Objectives
- 6.19 Local crime prevention strategies will, wherever appropriate and as far as is possible, be supported and reflected in conditions attached to premises licences and club premises certificates.

Old Trafford

- 6.20 It is accepted that the area around the Old Trafford football ground, (home to Manchester United Football Club), during match days suffers from crime and disorder problems.

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- 6.21 During the football season there are significant numbers of arrests during football operations around Old Trafford. The Police's experience is that a high percentage of those arrested or ejected have consumed alcohol in or near to the ground. Police intelligence also strongly indicates the use of licensed premises around the ground by groups involved in organised football disorder.
- 6.22 In recent years the Police along with Manchester United and the Premier League have worked in partnership to schedule potentially difficult matches earlier in the day. The underlying reason for this policy has been the drive to reduce the scale of alcohol consumption prior to kick off. This policy has been viewed as a success, as the levels of disorder associated with high risk matches have decreased over the last five years.
- 6.23 Given the high profile nature of matches at Old Trafford and the links between crime and disorder and alcohol consumption the Council believe that the licensing policy should reflect the unique circumstances present in the area. Therefore, the Council would expect applicants in the Old Trafford area to identify issues that may give rise to crime and disorder problems on match days and when major events are held at Old Trafford, and where appropriate and relevant to include measures to deal with such issues in their operating schedule.

7.0 LICENCE OBJECTIVE – THE PREVENTION OF PUBLIC NUISANCE

- 7.1 Licensed premises have a significant potential to impact adversely on communities through public nuisances which can arise from their operation. The Council recognises the need to prevent public nuisance to residents, visitors and other businesses from the potential consequence of the operation of licensed premises, whilst balancing the rights of licensed premises to develop their business potential.
- 7.2 Public nuisance in this context includes such issues as noise and disturbance, light pollution, odour, vermin and pest infestations, accumulations of refuse and litter, and anti-social behaviour, where these matters impact on those living, working or otherwise engaged in normal activity in an area.
- 7.3 The Council, however, recognises that licensing law is not a mechanism for the general control of anti-social behaviour by individuals once they are away from the premises and therefore beyond the direct control of the individual, club or business holding the licence.
- 7.4 Applicants will be expected to demonstrate in their operating schedule that suitable and sufficient measures have been identified and will be implemented and maintained with the intention of preventing public nuisance.
- 7.5 In considering applications, the Council will expect to see evidence that the applicant has identified matters that impact on the likelihood of public nuisance and that these matters have been addressed in the operating schedule. Such measures may include:

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- Measures taken or proposed to be taken to prevent noise and vibration escaping from the premises or in the immediate vicinity of the premises and including any outside areas (including smoking areas) bearing in mind the location of premises and proximity to residential and other noise sensitive premises (e.g. hospitals, hospices and places of worship); This would include music, ventilation equipment noise and human voices, whether or not amplified;
- Measures taken or proposed for management and supervision of the premises and associated open areas to minimise unreasonable disturbance by customers and staff arriving or departing from the premises and delivery of goods and services.
- Control of opening hours for all or part (e.g. garden areas) of the premises
- Measures taken to control light to ensure that it does not stray outside the boundary of the premises such as to give rise to problems to residents in the vicinity
- Steps taken to lessen the impact of parking in the local vicinity
- Measures taken to prevent someone who has consumed excess alcohol from entering the premises and to manage individuals on the premises who have consumed excess alcohol
- Management arrangements for collection and disposal of litter and refuse, and the control of pests
- Arrangements for ensuring that adequate and suitably maintained sanitary provision and washing facilities are provided for the number of people expected to attend any premises or events
- A 'wind down time' after the last service of alcohol, during which time the venue may offer for sale non-alcohol beverages
- A 'last admission time' policy
- Management arrangements for any proposed use of bonfires, fireworks and other pyrotechnics.

7.6 The extent to which the above matters need to be addressed will be dependent on the nature of the area where the premises are situated, the type of premises concerned, the licensable activities to be provided, operational procedures and the needs of the local community. In general, however, the Council will expect more comprehensive measures to be in place at late night entertainment venues or in premises with a history of public nuisance issues.

7.7 The Council will have regard to representations from the responsible authorities to determine if measures proposed are sufficient to reduce the risk of public nuisance. Where representations indicate that any matter has not been addressed sufficiently to prevent public nuisance the applicant will be expected to demonstrate that the issues can be satisfactorily addressed before the Council will grant an application for a licence or a variation.

7.8 Where appropriate the applicant will be expected to propose practical steps to prevent disturbance to local residents and to have regard to the "Good Practice Guide on the Control of Noise from Pubs and Clubs" produced by the Institute of Acoustics. Where noise has been identified as a potential problem by the applicant or Council officers, then the Council would expect the applicant to detail the measures proposed to address this issue within the operating

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schedule. Noise could relate not only to music but also from air handling equipment or from patrons. There are a number of practical ways in which sound leakage can be addressed, such as:

- Keeping doors and windows closed and providing adequate mechanical ventilation or, if necessary, air conditioning
- Reducing sound levels and installing a sound limiting device to prevent sound exceeding the appropriate level
- Installing soundproofing measures to contain sound and vibration.

7.9 In premises where patrons leave the premises particularly late at night or early in the morning, the Council will expect the applicant to have included in the operating schedule practical steps for reducing noise disturbance, such as:

- Erecting prominent notices at the exits to premises asking customers to leave quietly and not to slam car doors, and to respect the rights of nearby residents
- At appropriate times making loudspeaker announcements to the same effect
- Instructing door staff to ask customers leaving the premises to leave the area quietly
- Reducing the volume of music towards the end of the evening and where appropriate playing quieter, more soothing music as the evening winds down
- Banning from the premises people who regularly leave in a noisy manner
- The supervision of any queues formed late in the evening so as to keep noise and disturbance to a minimum.

7.10 Where relevant representations have been received, conditions may be imposed which include restrictions on the times when music or other licensable activities may take place and may include technical restrictions on sound levels at the premises.

7.11 In considering an application, the Council will take into account previous noise and nuisance complaints, and the ability/willingness of the licensee to deal with such complaints.

8.0 LICENCE OBJECTIVE – PUBLIC SAFETY

8.1 The Council is committed to ensuring that the safety of any person visiting or working in licensed premises is not compromised. Members of the public have a right to expect, when visiting licensed premises, that due consideration has been taken of their needs with respect to public safety. Where an applicant identifies an issue in regard to public safety (including fire safety) which is not adequately covered by existing legislation, the applicant should identify the steps which will be taken to ensure public safety.

8.2 The Council is committed to ensuring public safety across the borough by working in close partnership, in particular, with Greater Manchester Police and Greater Manchester Fire and Rescue Service, as well as with licensees.

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8.3 Applicants will be expected to demonstrate in their operating schedule that suitable and sufficient measures have been identified and will be implemented and maintained to ensure public safety at the premises.

8.4 When applicants for premises licences or club premises certificates are preparing their operating schedules or club operating schedules, the following options should be considered as measures that, if necessary, would promote public safety:

- The condition, design and layout of the premises, including the means of escape in case of fire
- Arrangements to ensure the safety of customers and staff in the event of fire or other emergency
- The nature of the activities to be provided, in particular the sale or supply of alcohol, and including whether those activities are of a temporary or permanent nature
- The number of people that can safely be accommodated at the premises; having regard, in particular to floor area and means of escape
- The customer profile (e.g. age, disability etc.)
- The necessary health and safety and fire risk assessments at premises and events, and other measures to reduce risk to public safety
- The measures to be employed to monitor the occupancy of the premises so that maximum capacities (where identified) are not exceeded
- The necessary risk assessments to cover the erection and design of any temporary structures
- Risk assessments and safety procedures in the event that the use of special effects such as lasers, pyrotechnics, smoke machines, foam machines etc is proposed
- The number of people employed or engaged to secure the safety of everyone attending the premises or event
- Measures for the appropriate instruction, training and supervision of those employed or engaged to secure the safety of everyone attending the premises or event
- Noise exposure, both in terms of staff safety and protection of hearing for the public and staff at the premises, in accordance with current legislation
- Arrangements to ensure that litter, generated by the activity of premises, does not create a fire hazard
- Implementation of appropriate crowd management measures
- The adequacy of transportation arrangements to ensure customers are able to travel safely to and from the premises and alerting people to the dangers of drinking and driving)
- Any arrangements or advertising of taxis and private hire vehicles to relate only to such vehicles properly licensed by the Council.

8.5 The extent to which the above matters need to be addressed will be dependent on the individual style and characteristics of the premises, proposed events and activities.

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- 8.6 The Council will have regard to representations from the responsible authorities to determine if measures proposed are sufficient to ensure the safety of the public. Where representations are made by one of the responsible authorities indicating that any matter has not been addressed sufficiently to ensure public safety, the applicant will be expected to demonstrate that the issues can be satisfactorily addressed before the Council will grant an application for a licence or a variation of a licence.
- 8.7 Prior to the determination of a licensing application, and subsequently, an applicant must comply with statutory requirement/regulations to provide the following:
- (a) Electrical Inspection Report Certificate
 - (b) Fire Alarm Test Inspection Report
 - (c) Emergency Lighting Inspection and Test Report
 - (d) Fire-fighting Equipment
 - (e) Flame Retardant Properties of Materials Certificate (new premises or new upholstery)
 - (f) Gas Safety Certificate
 - (g) Ceiling Certificate, in the case of cinemas.
- 8.8 Where applicants consider the use of licensed door supervisors to control access and egress to and from premises, this should be detailed in the operating schedule and where appropriate the Council will consider the attachment of a suitable condition. The absence of such measures in the operating schedule may give rise to a relevant representation.
- 8.9 The Council will work in close partnership with the Greater Manchester Fire Service to assist in determining an appropriate maximum capacity, where required, at individual venues.
- 9.0 LICENCE OBJECTIVE – THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN FROM HARM**
- 9.1 The Council is committed to protecting children from harm and views this as an important licensing objective. Nevertheless, the Council has taken account of the view of the Government that the use of licensed premises by children should be encouraged. The Council recognises the wide variety of premises for which licences may be granted. It also recognises that there are many circumstances where it is appropriate for children to be present on licensed premises and seeks to encourage their access to constructive leisure pursuits which support the social fabric of the Borough. It also recognises that there are circumstances where it is appropriate to limit or prevent access by children for the prevention of harm.
- 9.2 Whilst some of the action taken to protect adults will provide protection from harm to children, they may also need special consideration. The Council will expect applicants to demonstrate in their operating schedule that suitable and sufficient measures have been identified and will be implemented and maintained to protect children from harm.

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9.3 Applicants will be expected to demonstrate in their operating schedule that suitable and sufficient measures have been identified and will be implemented and maintained with the intention of protecting children from harm. Such measures may include:

- Arrangements taken or proposed to prevent children from acquiring or consuming alcohol
- Steps taken or proposed to prevent children from being exposed to drugs, drug taking or drug dealing
- Arrangements taken or proposed to prevent children from being exposed to gambling
- Steps taken or proposed to prevent children from being exposed to activities of an adult or sexual nature
- Steps taken or proposed to prevent children from being exposed to incidents of violence or disorder
- Measures taken or proposed to prevent children from being exposed to excessive noise
- Measures taken or proposed to prevent children from being exposed to special hazards such as falls from height
- Steps taken or proposed to prevent children from purchasing cigarettes from vending machines
- Arrangements for appropriate instruction, training and supervision of those employed or engaged to secure the protection of children from harm
- premises restrictions on the access by children to the whole or any part of the premises, including times when children may not be present.

9.4 The Council will have regard to representations from the Social Services and other child protection agencies to determine if measures proposed are sufficient to ensure that children are adequately protected from harm. Where representations indicate that any matter has not been addressed sufficiently to avoid a potential negative impact on the protection of children from harm, the applicant will be expected to demonstrate that the issues can be satisfactorily addressed before the Council will grant an application for a licence or a variation of a licence.

9.5 In recognising the importance of the issue of under-age drinking, licensees are not able to provide alcohol to children, except where a 16 or 17 year-old consumes beer, wine or cider with a table meal in circumstances where he is accompanied by a person aged 18 or over. Therefore, applicants must be able to demonstrate that they have in place satisfactory arrangements to prevent sales of alcohol to children including a recognised or appropriate proof-of-age scheme. The Council would be supportive of arrangements, which include incorporating any of the following:

- Passport
- Photo Card driving licence issued in the European Union
- Proof of Age Scheme Card
- 'New type' driving licences with photographs

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- Official ID card issued by the HM Forces or by a European Union country bearing a photo and date of birth of holder
 - Citizen Card supported by the Home Office.
- 9.6 The Council will not impose conditions which restrict or prevent access by children, unless this has been identified by an applicant in their operating schedule or where relevant representations have been received.
- 9.7 Applicants may wish to specify a 'cut-off time' after which children would not be allowed to remain on the premises. In considering whether to impose a 'specified cut-off time' by way of condition, the Council will take into account:
- (a) the concerns of responsible authorities and interested persons who have made representations;
 - (b) the steps set out in an operating schedule which the licensee will take to protect children from harm on such premises;
 - (c) the type of event for which no age restriction may be needed e.g. family entertainment; non-alcohol events.
- 9.8 Issues with regard to access of children to premises are likely to arise in premises where any of the following apply:
- (a) convictions for serving alcohol to minors or premises with a reputation for, or inadequate arrangements to deter, under-age drinking;
 - (b) a known association with, or inadequate arrangements to deter, drug taking or dealing;
 - (c) a strong element of gambling on the premises;
 - (d) entertainment of an adult or sexual nature is commonly provided;
 - (e) inadequate arrangements to protect children from the supply and use of other products which it is illegal to supply to children;
 - (f) where the supply of alcohol for consumption on the premises is the exclusive or primary purpose of the services provided at the premises.
- 9.9 Where such matters have been identified in an applicant's operating schedule or where relevant representations have been received, conditions dealing with the following matters may be appropriate:
- (a) Limitations on the hours when children may be present;
 - (b) Age limitations below 18;
 - (c) Limitations or exclusions when certain activities are taking place;
 - (d) Access limited to parts of the premises;
 - (e) Requirements for accompanying adults;
 - (f) Full exclusion of people under 18 from the premises when any licensable activities are taking place.
- 9.10 No conditions will be imposed to the effect that children must be admitted to licensed premises.

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- 9.11 The Council will expect cigarette vending machines to be in sight and under the supervision of bar staff in accordance with the appropriate code of practice.
- 9.12 Venue operators seeking premises and club premises certificates may wish to volunteer prohibitions and restrictions in their operating schedules because their own risk assessments have determined that the presence of children is undesirable or inappropriate. Where no relevant representations, to the contrary, are made to the Council, these volunteered prohibitions and restrictions will become conditions attaching to the licence or certificate and will be enforceable as such.

Children and Film Exhibitions

- 9.13 Where a premises is used for film exhibitions, the Council will expect licences to include in their operating schedules arrangements for restricting children from viewing age-restricted films classified according to the recommendations of the British Board of Film Classification or the Council.
- 9.14 In the case of a film exhibition that has not been classified, in addition to the Council's assessment, the licensee will be expected to conduct an assessment of the suitability of the film for exhibition to children and to implement measures that restrict viewing by children where the Council deem it necessary.
- 9.15 The Council will impose a 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 Council.
- 9.16 The Council will expect that licensees ensure that any age restrictions for cinema exhibitions are properly complied with.
- 9.17 In considering applications, the Council will take into account any evidence that age restrictions for cinema exhibitions are not being properly observed.

Children and Public Entertainments

- 9.18 Where children are present at an event as entertainers, the Council will expect an adult to be nominated as responsible for such child performers.
- 9.19 Where there is provision of entertainment specifically for children (e.g. a children's disco or supervised play area) the Council will expect sufficient adult supervisors (with sufficient experience) to be present to control the access and egress of the children and secure the protection of children, including child performers, from harm, bearing in mind the number and ages of the children involved and any other issues such as disabilities that the children may have.
- 9.20 The Council will expect the premises to provide sufficient number of adult staff on the premises to ensure the wellbeing of the children during any emergency.

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10.0 SEX ESTABLISHMENT VENUES

- 10.1 Where activities under a new licence would regularly include those with a sex related element, the premises may also require a sex establishment venue licence.
- 10.2 A sex establishment venue is defined as any premises where any live performance or any live display of nudity is of such a nature, regardless of financial gain, it must reasonably be assumed to have been provided solely or mainly for the purpose of sexually stimulating any member of the audience (eg. striptease, table dancing, topless waitresses).
- 10.3 Therefore, a new premises may need to hold both a licence issued under the Licensing Act 2003 to allow the premises to sell alcohol; and a licence issued under Schedule 3 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982 (as amended) to allow the premises to be used as a sexual entertainment venue.
- 10.4 Where an existing licensed premises provides or wishes to provide sex related activity, the Council will expect the premises licence holder to assess the impact of the proposed activity on the licensing objectives and, where appropriate, apply to vary the conditions attached to the premises licence to take account of any increased risk. This may avoid a possible review of the premises licence from an interested party or responsible authority. Where it is deemed appropriate to seek a variation to the premises licence, the Council will expect the application to vary the premises licence to accompany the application for a sexual entertainment venue licence.
- 10.5 A hardcopy copy of the Council's policy on sex establishment licensing is available from the Licensing Office, Town Hall, Talbot Road, Stretford, M32 0TH or from the Council's website.

11.0 CONDITIONS

- 11.1 Conditions include any limitations or restrictions attached to a licence or certificate, and essentially are the steps the holder of the premises licence or the club premises certificate will be required to take at all times when licensable activities are taking place at the premises in question.
- 11.2 Conditions will be attached to licences and certificates only where they are necessary for the promotion of the licensing objectives.
- 11.3 The conditions that are necessary for the promotion of the licensing objectives should emerge initially from a prospective licence or certificate holders risk assessment. This would be translated into the measures recorded in the operating schedule that it is proposed to take to promote the licensing objectives. The operating schedule must also set out the proposed hours of opening. The proposals will then be made available to expert bodies, who are

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the responsible authorities described in the 2003 Act, and by interested parties such as local residents.

- 11.4 Where the responsible authorities and interested parties do not raise any representations about the proposals made to the Council, the Council will grant the licence or certificate subject only to conditions that are consistent with the operating schedule accompanying the application and any mandatory conditions prescribed in the Act itself.
- 11.5 The Council will not impose any additional conditions unless its discretion has been engaged following the making of relevant representations and it has been satisfied at a hearing of the validity of the concerns raised. It will then only impose such conditions as are necessary to promote the licensing objectives. However, in order to minimise disputes and the necessity for hearings, applicants are encouraged to consult with all responsible authorities when operating schedules are being prepared. This would allow for proper liaison before representations prove necessary.
- 11.6 Any individual preparing an operating schedule is at liberty to volunteer any measure as a step he or she intends to take to promote the licensing objectives. When incorporated into the licence or certificate as a condition, they become enforceable as such under the Act.
- 11.7 Standardised conditions will be avoided, although 'pools of conditions' will be used from which necessary and proportionate conditions may be drawn in particular circumstances.
- 11.8 Conditions attached to licences and certificates will be tailored as appropriate to reflect the individual style and characteristics of the premises and events concerned.
- 11.9 Conditions will not be imposed which are beyond the responsibility or control of the licence holder.
- 11.10 If the existing law already places certain statutory responsibilities on an employer or operator of premises, the Council will not duplicate these duties through the use of licensed conditions.
- 11.11 Conditions will also not be set which replicate licensing offences that are set out in the Act, for example:
 - to sell or supply alcohol to a person who is drunk
 - to knowingly allow disorderly conduct on licensed premises
 - for the holder of a premises licence or a designated premises supervisor to knowingly keep or to allow to be kept on licensed premises any goods that have been imported without payment of duty or which have otherwise been unlawfully imported
 - to allow the presence of children under 16 who are not accompanied by an adult between midnight and 5am at any premises licensed for the sale

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of alcohol for consumption on the premises, and at any time in premises used exclusively or primarily for the sale and consumption of alcohol.

Mandatory Conditions

- 11.12 The 2003 Act provides for mandatory conditions to be included in every licence and/or club premises certificate. A set of the current mandatory conditions is attached at Appendix 4 to this policy.

12.0 STRATEGIC LINKS

- 12.1 There are a range of strategic influences which affect the licensing system in terms of policy formulation, administration and enforcement activities. Whilst the following is not meant to be an exhaustive list, it identifies how the Council will secure proper integration with local strategies.

Tourism, Culture and Employment

- 12.2 The Council recognises that the entertainment/leisure industry is a major contributor to the economy and cultural development of the Borough. It attracts tourists and visitors, makes for vibrant towns and communities and is a major employer.
- 12.3 The Council has prepared a Tourism framework which forms part of the Economic Development Plan highlighting the importance of retaining and enhancing the range of quality hospitality venues (bars, restaurants, clubs) as well as conference and meeting venues in the Borough.
- 12.4 Hotels, restaurants, clubs, pubs, and entertainment are all elements which contribute to the effectiveness of a destination as a tourist centre. It is estimated that some 83% of tourist spending is upon accommodation, eating, drinking, shopping and entertainment.
- 12.5 Special events can raise the profile of an area, add animation and life to existing attractions; encourage repeat visits and encourage visitors to stay overnight. Research also indicates that a high proportion of ABC1's, with relatively high spending power, attend urban events and festivals. Hosting events also opens up the opportunity to attend events for local people who are unable for whatever reason to travel to attend such events.
- 12.6 As part of implementing the Council's cultural strategies, proper account will be taken of the need to encourage and promote a broad range of entertainment, particularly live music, dancing and theatre, for the wider cultural benefit of communities (e.g. community involvement, social inclusion and cultural understanding). The potential for limited disturbance in neighbourhoods will always be carefully balanced with these wider benefits, particularly for children.

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- 12.7 In determining what conditions should be attached to licences and certificates, the Council will be aware of the need to avoid measures which deter live music, dancing and theatre by imposing indirect costs of a disproportionate nature.
- 12.8 The Council will monitor the impact of licensing on regulated entertainment, and particularly live music and dancing. Where there is any indication that such events are being deterred by licensing requirements, the policy will be revisited with a view to investigating how the situation might be reversed. Care will be taken to ensure that only necessary, proportionate and reasonable licensing conditions impose any restrictions on such events.
- 12.9 Arrangements will be made for the Licensing Committee to receive, when appropriate, reports on the needs of the local tourist economy and the cultural strategy for the area to ensure that these are reflected in their considerations.
- 12.10 The Licensing Committee will also be kept apprised of the employment situation in the area and the need for new investment and employment where appropriate.

Transport

- 12.11 The Council operate a Traffic Management Unit which meets on a monthly basis. This Unit includes representatives from TMBC (traffic, transportation and road safety), the Police, TfGM, and the Trafford Taxi Owners & Drivers Association. The Unit acts as a forum for discussion, and the Police and licensing enforcement officers are able to report to the Unit so that it may have regard to the need to disperse people from town and city centres swiftly and safely to avoid concentrations which produce disorder and disturbance when developing their policies.

Crime and Disorder

- 12.12 Under Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 the Council have a duty to consider crime and disorder reduction in the exercise of all its duties. The Licensing Act 2003 complements this duty for licensing authorities.
- 12.13 Trafford's Crime and Disorder Strategy 2012-2015 Local Area Agreement and the Strategic Assessment establishes the framework for reducing crime and disorder in the Borough and is underpinned by 8 delivery plans. The delivery plans are for the reduction and prevention of:
- Robbery
 - Harm Crime
 - Domestic Abuse
 - Theft of Pedal Cycle
 - Vehicle Crime
 - Burglary

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There is also a delivery plan for reassurance and offenders. The crime strategy is currently being refreshed for 2015-2018.

- 12.14 Safer Trafford Partnership is a multi-agency partnership group which is responsible for addressing a wide range of local crime and disorder and community safety issues within the Trafford area. The work of the partnership is co-ordinated by the Safer Trafford Partnership Board, which oversees the implementation of the Crime and Disorder Strategy.
- 12.15 The Safer Trafford Partnership has recently adopted the National Intelligence Method (NIM) of working. Under this process the Safer Trafford Partnership receives an annual assessment of Crime in Trafford, and is responsible for putting in place an Opportunities Strategy to deliver a menu of partnership tactics to reduce crime in the areas identified. Drug and alcohol related crime is a strategic objective and partnership tactics possibly involving licensing issues will form part of a monitored control strategy. A delivery structure beneath the Board has been put in place to develop such control strategies both strategically (Strategic Partnership Business Group, ¼ meeting) and tactically (Trafford Partnership Business Group, monthly meeting) and operational local delivery via the four thematic groups, Area, Reassurance, Offender and Harm Crime.

Alcohol

- 12.16 The National Alcohol Harm Reduction Strategy identifies a number of priorities which local authorities will take into account when making decisions on relevant applications.
- 12.17 In conducting its licensing function the Council will be mindful of relevant strategies and policies, including the following:
- The National Alcohol Harm Reduction Strategy for England
 - Other recognised codes of practice, including those relating to drinks' promotions, e.g. The Point of Sale Promotions published by the British Beer and Pub Association
 - The Alcohol Strategy for Trafford
 - ***The Greater Manchester Alcohol Strategy*** [NEW]
 - The Council's byelaws prohibiting anti-social and street drinking.

Such policies will also be relevant when considering relevant representations.

Drugs

- 12.18 The Government has produced guidance entitled the 'Safer Clubbing Guide' in order to improve safety for all club goers and in particular to reduce the risk of harm associated with drug use and clubbing. The licensing regime is expected to use a range of conditions to control the environment at club premises. Where the licensing regime can impact on factors which increase the risk to safety of those taking drugs, the Council will take a proactive role in

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addressing these matters through partnership arrangements with the Police, club owners and local drug agencies.

- 12.19 The Safer Clubbing Checklist for club owners, managers and event promoters is in Appendix 3.

Anti-Social Behaviour

- 12.20 The Council maintains that licensing law is not a mechanism for the general control of nuisance and anti-social behaviour by individuals once they are away from licensed premises and, therefore, beyond the direct control of the individual, club or business holding the licence, certificate or authorisation concerned. Nonetheless, it is a key aspect of such control and licensing law will be part of a holistic approach to the management of the evening and night-time economy in town and city centres.

- 12.21 Once away from licensed premises, a minority of consumers will behave badly and unlawfully. The Council recognise that other mechanisms for addressing these issues exist both within and outside the licensing regime, for example:

- planning controls which take into account possible disturbance to adjoining occupiers, particularly of residential accommodation;
- 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, ample 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;
- police enforcement of the normal law concerning disorder and antisocial behaviour, including the issuing of fixed penalty notices;
- the prosecution of any personal licence holder or member of staff at such premises who is selling alcohol to people who are drunk;
- the confiscation of alcohol from adults and children in designated areas;
- police powers to close down instantly for up to 24 hours any licensed premises or temporary events on grounds of disorder, the likelihood of disorder or excessive noise emanating from the premises causing a nuisance; and
- the power of the Police, other responsible authorities or a local resident or business to seek a review of the licence or certificate in question.

- 12.22 The Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2003 and the Violent Crime Reduction Act 2006 is designed to provide local authorities and the Police with a wider, more flexible range of powers to meet existing responsibilities and respond to the needs of their communities. The Anti-Social, Crime and Disorder Act 2014 was introduced to simplify powers available to the police and Local Authorities in relation to crime and anti-social behaviour.

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13.0 OTHER REGULATORY SYSTEMS

- 13.1 Care will be taken to ensure that, where there is an overlap between the licensing regime and other statutory regulatory systems that already place obligations on employers and operators, duplication will be avoided so far as possible and control exercised through the most appropriate system.
- 13.2 Conditions will not be set which duplicate other requirements of the law. Equally, the attachment of conditions to a premises licence or club premises certificate will not in any way relieve employers of the statutory duty to comply with the requirements of other legislation.

Planning Control

- 13.3 Planning and licensing regimes will be properly separated to avoid duplication and inefficiency. Licensing applications will not be a re-run of the planning application and licensing decisions will not cut across decisions taken by the planning committee or permissions granted on appeal.
- 13.4 Planning permission is usually required for the establishment of new premises and the change of use of premises. In general, all premises that apply for a licence must also obtain or have obtained authorised planning permission and comply with all conditions of that planning permission, or benefit from permitted development rights pursuant to the General Permitted Development Order (1995). Planning permissions that are relevant to licensed premises include:
- a retail shop, licensed for the sale of liquor for example (A1);
 - the use of premises for the sale and consumption of food and drink on the premises or where hot food is sold for consumption off the premises, including restaurants, bars and takeaways (A3);
 - assembly and leisure uses, including cinemas, concert and indoor/outdoor sports and recreation (D2);
 - a hotel that has a restaurant or bar included in its authorised use (C1).
- 13.5 Under the current Use Classes Order, planning permission is generally required if the use of an existing premises changes use class. For example, planning permission would be required for a change from a shop (A1) to a restaurant or bar (A3). Planning permission is not required if the use of existing premises changes to a use within the same use class. For example, planning permission would not normally be required for a change from a restaurant (A3) to a bar (A3).
- 13.6 When applying for planning permission the Council, as local planning authority, will consider the potential impacts and benefits of the proposed use within the context of the local development plan and relevant Government guidance and other material planning considerations.

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- 13.7 In circumstances where any restriction has been placed on the use of premises (through the imposition of planning conditions) prior to an application being made for a licence, certificate or provisional statement, consideration will be given to the extent to which the application meets the overall licensing objectives and the policies contained within this statement. Where necessary, conditions will be attached to a certificate, licence or provisional statement in order to achieve the objectives of this policy. The granting of a licence, certificate or provisional statement will not override any requirement of the planning system. The licensing system will provide the detailed control of operational matters, which are unlikely to be addressed through planning processes, however there will be overlapping issues of interest i.e. disturbance, which will remain material considerations for planning purposes.
- 13.8 The licensing committee will, where appropriate, provide reports to the planning committee on the situation regarding licensed premises in the area, including the general impact of alcohol related crime and disorder. This will enable the planning committee to have regard to such matters when taking its decisions but will also avoid any unnecessary duplication of controls.

Building Control

- 13.9 Building Regulations govern a variety of issues, which will directly contribute to the licensing objectives, including means of escape, structural integrity, accessibility and public safety. "Approved Inspectors" offer a private sector alternative to local authority Building Control services.
- 13.10 Building Regulations Approval and Completion Certificates will be required prior to the commencement of the use of premises for licensable activities.

Health and Safety at Work

- 13.11 The Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 (and other relevant statutory provisions) impose duties on employers, employees and persons in control of premises. Local authorities are the enforcing authority for the majority of premises on which licensable activities are carried on, and in other cases the Health and Safety Executive is responsible.
- 13.12 Licensing objectives overlap with health and safety requirements in so far as foreseeable risks to public safety would be covered by the duties imposed by relevant legislation.
- 13.13 The general duties under health and safety legislation (for example, to undertake a suitable and sufficient risk assessment) may not always adequately cover specific issues that arise on the premises in connection with, for example, certain types of entertainment. It is only where additional and supplementary measures are 'appropriate' for the promotion of the licensing objectives that conditions will need to be attached to a licence. Conditions will not be set which duplicate other requirements of the law.

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Statutory Nuisance

- 13.14 The Environmental Protection Act 1990 places a duty on local authorities to investigate complaints of nuisance (for example, noise), and take enforcement action where a statutory nuisance exists. The Licensing Act provides the power for the Police to close licensed premises (temporarily) to prevent nuisance to the public as a result of noise coming from the premises. The powers available to deal with noise nuisance have been extended by the Anti-Social Behaviour Act. These matters should be considered before deciding whether or not conditions are necessary for the prevention of public or statutory nuisance.

Fire Precautions

- 13.15 In determining the provision of appropriate Fire Safety standards for licensed premises, Greater Manchester and Rescue Fire Service (GMFS) Fire Safety Officers will take into account the suitability and sufficiency of the premises fire risk assessment that must be undertaken by the person. From the 1st October 2006 the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 ('the Fire Safety Order') replaced previous fire safety legislation. As such any fire certificate issued under the Fire Precautions Act 1971 will cease to have effect.
- 13.16 There will be close co-operation between the Council and GMFS to ensure that the public is properly protected.
- 13.17 Where Council inspections identify serious fire safety problems in premises which are subject to licence conditions which they cannot resolve easily or on which they require advice, they will contact the relevant Brigade Fire Safety Officer.
- 13.18 Where the premises are a sports ground that is covered by the Safety at Sports Grounds Act 1975, as amended, or the Fire Safety and Safety of Places of Sport Act 1987 the enforcing authority will be the Local Authority which is also the Licensing Authority.
- 13.19 It should be noted that under article 43 of the Fire Safety order any conditions imposed by the licensing authority that relate to any requirements or prohibitions that are or could be imposed by the order automatically cease to have effect, without the need to vary the licence. This means that licensing authorities will not seek to impose fire safety conditions where the order applies.
- 13.20 The exception to this is where the licensing authority and the enforcing authority for the fire safety order are one and the same body. For example, designated sports grounds and stands where the local authority enforces the fire safety order. In such circumstances fire safety conditions should not be set in new licences, but conditions in existing licences will remain in force and be enforceable by the licensing authority.

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- 13.21 The Fire Safety order covers 'general fire precautions' and other fire safety duties which are needed to protect 'relevant persons in case of fire in and around 'most premises'. The Order requires fire precautions to be put in place 'where necessary' and to the extent that it is reasonable and practicable in the circumstances of the case.
- 13.22 The responsibility for complying with the order rests with the 'responsible person', which may be the employer, or any other person or people who may have control of the premises. Each responsible person must carry out a fire risk assessment which must focus on the safety in case of fire for all 'relevant persons'. The fire risk assessment is intended to identify risks that can be removed or reduced and to decide the nature and extent of the general fire precautions that need to be taken including, where necessary, capacity limits.

The Equality Act 2010

- 13.23 The Equality Act 2010 brings together over 116 separate pieces of legislation into one single Act. Combined they make up a new Act that provides a legal framework to protect the rights of individuals and advance equality of opportunity for all.
- 13.24 The new framework covers a series of 'protected characteristics'. People who share these characteristics are regarded as being members of certain 'protected groups'. The protected characteristics are:
- Race
 - Disability
 - Age
 - Religion or belief
 - Sex
 - Sexual orientation
 - Gender reassignment
 - Pregnancy and maternity
 - Marriage and civil partnership

The Equalities Act requires all businesses to consider employees and service users in all protected groups.

- 13.25 The 2010 Act also contains provision to tackle discrimination encountered by disabled people in the areas of employment, access to goods, facilities and services and the management, buying or renting of land or property. For service providers, such as licensees:
- it is unlawful to treat disabled people less favourably than other people for a reason related to their disability;
 - they have to make reasonable adjustments for disabled people, such as providing extra help or making changes to the way they provide their services; and

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- they will have to make reasonable adjustments to the physical features of their premises to overcome physical barriers to access.

Human Rights Act 1998

13.26 The Human Rights Act 1998 incorporates the European Convention on Human Rights and makes it unlawful for a local authority to act in a way that is incompatible with a Convention right. The Council will have particular regard to the following relevant provisions of the European Convention on Human Rights:

- *Article 6* that in the determination of civil rights and obligations everyone is entitled to a fair and public hearing within a reasonable time by an independent and impartial tribunal established by law;
- *Article 8* that everyone has the right to respect for his home and private life; and
- *Article 1 of the First Protocol* that every person is entitled to the peaceful enjoyment of his or her possessions (including for example the possession of a licence).

14.0 CUMULATIVE IMPACT

14.1 “Cumulative impact” means the potential impact on the promotion of the licensing objectives of a significant number of licensed premises concentrated in one area. For example, the potential impact on crime and disorder or public nuisance on a town centre of a large concentration of licensed premises in that part of the local authority licensing area. In certain circumstances the number, type and density of premises selling alcohol for consumption on the premises may be such that there are serious problems of nuisance and disorder arising or beginning to arise outside or some distance from licensed premises. It is possible that the impact on surrounding areas of the behaviour of the customers of all premises taken together is greater in these circumstances than the usual impact from customers of individual premises.

14.2 Guidance issued under s.182 of the Act allows Councils to adopt a special saturation policy in such circumstances and specifies the steps to be followed in considering whether to adopt a special saturation policy. These steps require:-

- identification of concern about crime and disorder or public nuisance;
- consideration of whether it can be demonstrated that crime and disorder and nuisance are arising and are caused by the customers of licensed premises, and if so identifying the area from which problems are arising and the boundaries of that area; or that risk factors are such that the area is reaching a point when a cumulative impact is imminent;
- consultation with those specified in section 5(3) of the 2003 Act (see paragraph 22.1 of this policy document);

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- subject to that consultation, inclusion in the Licensing Policy of a special policy about future premises licence or club premises certificate applications from that area;
- publication of the special policy as part of the Licensing Policy.

14.3 The effect of adopting a special saturation policy is to create a rebuttable presumption that applications for new premises licences or club premises certificates or material variations in the area(s) identified by the special policy will normally be refused, if relevant representations to that effect are received, unless it can be demonstrated that the operation of the premises involved will not add to the cumulative impact already being experienced. Applicants would need to address the special policy issues in their operating schedules in order to rebut such a presumption.

14.4 When such a special saturation policy is adopted, each application will still be considered properly and on their own individual merit, and licences and certificates that are unlikely to add to the cumulative impact on the licensing objectives will be granted. Following receipt of representations in respect of a new application for or a variation of a licence or certificate, the Council will consider whether it would be justified in departing from the special policy in the light of the individual circumstances of the case. The impact can be expected to be different for premises with different styles and characteristics. It will be for the Council to show that the grant of the application would undermine the promotion of one of the licensing objectives and if it would, that necessary conditions would be ineffective in preventing the problems involved.

14.5 In considering such applications the Committee will have particular regard to:

- The occupancy figure for the proposed premises.
- The proximity of the premises to others in the Area licensed for similar activities and the occupancy figures for those other premises.
- Whether the proposed premises will act as a replacement for others in the Area that no longer have a licence.
- The proposed methods of management outlined in the applicant's operational plan.
- The proposed hours of operation.
- Transport provision for the Area.

14.6 Special saturation policies will never be used as a ground for revoking an existing licence or certificate when relevant representations are received about problems at those premises. Nor will they be used to justify rejecting applications to vary an existing licence or certificate except where those modifications directly affect the issue of cumulative impact (as would be the case with an application to vary a licence with a view to increasing the capacity limits of the premises) and are strictly necessary for the promotion of the licensing objectives.

14.7 A special saturation policy will not impose quotas that restrict the consideration of any application on its individual merits or which seek to impose limitations on trading hours in particular areas. This is because quotas have no regard to

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the individual characteristics of the premises concerned. Public houses, nightclubs, restaurants, hotels, theatres, concert halls and cinemas all could sell alcohol, serve food and provide entertainment but with contrasting styles and characteristics. Proper regard will be given to those differences and the differing impact they will have on the promotion of the licensing objectives.

- 14.8 A special saturation policy will not include provisions for a terminal hour in a particular area.
- 14.9 Special saturation policies will be reviewed regularly (and at least every three years) to assess whether they are needed any longer or need expanding.

Saturation Policy

- 14.10 Analysis by the Police indicates that the areas in Trafford subject to the greatest volume of violent crime are the town centres of Altrincham and Sale.
- 14.11 Offences in these areas have been shown to most likely occur during the late evenings of Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday. The major contributory factor to these offences has been the growth of the late night economies and the rise of binge drinking.
- 14.12 The greater concentration of licensed premises within the town centre has resulted in large numbers of patrons attracted into Altrincham and Sale. The physical infrastructure of both towns, with narrow streets and a lack of open space has created an environment which has struggled to manage with the demands of the late night economy. The lack of an integrated transport infrastructure in the late evening periods has also created difficulties in moving patrons away at the end of the night. Analysis shows both these factors to be key drivers behind the rise in violent crime.
- 14.13 The Crime and Disorder Partnership Board have identified violent crime as a Borough wide priority. It outlined Altrincham town centre, Sale town centre and the Trafford Centre as hot spot areas. Crime and disorder in the late night economy in Altrincham has been highlighted as the number one priority of the Altrincham Crime and Disorder Partnership.
- 14.14 The cost implication of these problems to the Police, ambulance service, local authority and business community are significant. Whilst it will always be the duty of the local authority in partnership with the Police to take the necessary steps to tackle individual problem premises, the designation of both Altrincham and Sale town centres as areas of cumulative impact will allow for the strategic management of the late night economy to reduce crime and disorder and promote public safety.
- 14.15 The Council has, therefore, adopted a special policy relating to cumulative impact with respect to both Altrincham and Sale town centres. This policy presumes that applications for new premises or club premises certificates or material variations of premises lying within the designated areas shown at Appendices 6 and 7 will normally be refused, if relevant representations to that

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effect are received, unless it can be demonstrated that the operation of the premises involved will not add to the cumulative impact already being experienced.

15.0 LATE NIGHT LEVY

15.1 The Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 introduced the power for the Licensing Authority to charge a late night levy (“the levy”) to all premises within its licensing area.

15.2 The late night levy is a discretionary power allowing the Council to collect an annual fee from all licensed premises in the area that are authorised to sell alcohol between the hours of midnight and 6.00am as a means of raising a contribution towards the costs of policing the night time economy.

15.3 As the powers are discretionary the Council, in its capacity as the Licensing Authority, must decide whether to introduce them; and in accordance with the 2011 Act in making that decision the Council must consider:

- b) The cost of policing and other arrangements for reduction or prevention of crime and disorder in connection with the supply of alcohol between midnight and 6.00 am; and
- c) having regard to those costs, is there a desire to raise revenue to cover those costs.

15.4 In considering whether there is a ‘desire’ to introduce the late night levy, the Licensing Authority must take into account the views of Greater Manchester Police, the licence holders that will be affected by the levy and the residents of the borough.

15.5 The decision to introduce, vary or cease the levy will be made by full Council in conjunction with the Greater Manchester Police.

15.6 The Licensing Authority recognises that this levy would cover the whole of the borough and not just those premises that are causing problems or those premises within any cumulative impact area. Therefore, serious consideration will be given to the introduction of the levy.

15.7 At the time of writing this policy, the Licensing Authority has not had a request to consider introducing a late night levy. Should this change during the life of this policy then the designated procedure would be applied to determine if a late night levy is appropriate.

16.0 EARLY MORNING RESTRICTION ORDERS

16.1 The power to make, vary or revoke an Early Morning Alcohol Restriction Order (EMARO) is set out in section 172A to 172E of the Licensing Act 2003.

16.2 An EMARO enables a licensing authority to prohibit the sale of alcohol for

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a specified time period between the hours of 12am and 6am in the whole or part of its area, if it is satisfied that this would be appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives.

- 16.3 EMAROs are designed to address recurring problems such as high levels of alcohol related crime and disorder in specific areas at specific times; serious public nuisance and other instances of alcohol related anti-social behaviour which is not directly attributable to specific premises.
- 16.4 It is the Council's intention to support businesses rather than hinder them, whilst ensuring the promotion of the licensing objectives. However, where this has deemed to fail then an EMARO may be considered as a possible solution.
- 16.5 It is likely that any request for an EMARO will come from Greater Manchester Police; however, the request may also be made by a number of different organisations, for example, the request for an ENARO may originate from the Council, a strategic partner, Public Health of residents association.
- 16.6 At the time of writing this policy, the Licensing Authority has not had a request to consider introducing an EMARO. Should this change during the life of this policy then the designated procedure would be applied to determine if an EMRAO is appropriate.

17 ENFORCEMENT

- 17.1 The Council delivers a wide range of enforcement services aimed at safeguarding the environment and the community and at providing a 'level playing field' on which businesses can fairly trade. The administration and enforcement of the licensing regime is one of these services. The Council has adopted the Government's Enforcement Concordat designed to ensure effective and efficient public protection services. Specifically, the Council is committed to accord with the principles of good enforcement practice by carrying out its regulatory functions in a fair, open and consistent manner and will abide by its own Enforcement Policy.
- 17.2 The Enforcement Concordat is based on the principles that businesses should:-
- receive clear explanations from enforcers of what they need to do and by when
 - have opportunities to resolve differences before enforcement action is taken - unless immediate action is needed
 - receive an explanation of their rights of appeal.
- 17.3 Trafford Council's Enforcement Policy is freely available from the Council, as is this Policy and details of the Council's corporate complaints' procedures.
- 17.4 All decisions and enforcement action taken by the Council will have regard to the relevant provisions of the Act, national guidance, the Enforcement Policy of the Council, and to the principles of the Enforcement Concordat. In developing

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the enforcement policy the Council had, and will continue to have, regard to the statutory Regulator's code, issued by the Better Regulation Delivery Office under section 22 of the Legislative and Regulatory Reform Act 2006.

- 17.5 The Council intends to establish enforcement protocols with Greater Manchester Police on enforcement issues to provide for efficient deployment of local authority staff and police officers who may be engaged in enforcing licensing law and the inspection of licensed premises. This joint partnership approach is intended to prevent duplication of effort, maximise the potential for controlling crime and disorder at premises and to ensure compliance when relevant conditions are appropriate.
- 17.6 Inspections will take place at the discretion of the Council and its partner agencies and resources will be concentrated on areas of need. A light touch inspection regime will be employed for well-managed and maintained premises with a targeted and graduated inspection and enforcement regime for problem and high-risk premises.
- 17.7 The Council will investigate complaints where it is alleged that licensable activities have/or are to take place without the relevant licence and will use its discretion to determine whether, in the circumstances, it is in the public interest to take enforcement action. Factors which may be taken into account are:
- The nature of the event eg. certain types of charitable event
 - The impact/likely impact of the event eg. complaints of nuisance/disorder
 - The safety measures in place to deal with any possible risks

18.0 PERSONAL LICENCES

- 18.1 Personal Licences authorise individuals to sell or supply alcohol, or authorise the sale or supply of alcohol for consumption on or off the premises for which a premises licence is in force for the carrying-on of that activity.
- 18.2 Any individual may seek personal licences whether or not they have current employment or business interests associated with the use of the licence.
- 18.3 Provided an applicant has a qualification determined by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) and does not have certain criminal convictions the Council must grant the licence.
- 18.4 The Council will expect the applicant to produce a Criminal Record Bureau certificate or, in the event that the Council or Police are authorised for this purpose, the applicant will be required to sign a form of authority. Applicants from foreign jurisdictions will be expected to make a clear statement as to whether they have been convicted outside England and Wales of a relevant offence or an equivalent offence.
- 18.5 Where an applicant has a relevant conviction the Police may oppose the application. If an objection is lodged by the Police, a hearing of the Council's Licensing (Sub) Committee will be held. The Committee will consider carefully

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whether the grant of the licence is likely to compromise the crime prevention objective. It will consider the seriousness and relevance of the conviction(s), the period that has elapsed since the offence(s) were committed and any mitigating circumstances. The Council will normally refuse applications where there are recent “relevant offences” and will only grant the application if it is satisfied that there are exceptional and compelling reasons for doing so. If the Police do not issue an objection notice and the application otherwise meets the requirements of the Act the Council must grant the licence.

- 18.6 Where a Personal Licence holder is convicted by a court for a relevant offence, the Court will advise the Council accordingly. On receipt of such a notification, the Council will notify the Police and if they consider the continuance of the licence will prejudice crime and disorder objectives, they may issue an objection notice. In these circumstances, a hearing before the Licensing Committee will be held.
- 18.7 In order for the sale of alcohol to take place, the Council would normally expect the premises licence holder to ensure that there are a sufficient number of personal licence holders at the premises when alcohol is being supplied or retailed. If a personal licence holder is not on the premises for any reason, the Council would expect provisions to be made for the immediate contact of the personal licence holder or Designated Premises Supervisor in the event of an emergency.
- 18.8 The Council will require one of the personal licence holders to be a **Designated Premises Supervisor**. The main purpose being to ensure that there is always one specified individual who can be readily identified at the premises in cases of emergency. Thus it will be clear who is in charge of the day-to-day running of the business.
- 18.9 Where the Designated Premises Supervisor is not available at the premises for whatever reason, the Council will expect an individual to be nominated as a point of contact who will have details of where the Designated Premises Supervisor can be contacted.

19.0 APPLICATION PROCEDURE

- 19.1 An application for a premises licence must be made in the prescribed form to the Council. The application must be accompanied by:
- the required fee;
 - an operating schedule (see below);
 - a plan of the premises in a prescribed form to which the application relates; and
 - if the application involves the supply of alcohol, a form of consent from the individual who is to be specified in the licence as the designated premises supervisor.
- 19.2 Application will only be deemed to be ‘received’ once all the required supporting information has been received

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- 19.3 The operating schedule should ideally include a general description of the style and character of the business to be conducted on the premises (for example, a supermarket, or a cinema with six screens and a bar, or a restaurant, or a public house with two bars, a dining area and a garden open to customers). It is also expected to indicate the type of entertainment available on the premises, whether licensable under the 2003 Act or not. This is essential so that responsible authorities and interested parties can form a proper view as to what measures may be necessary at such premises for the protection of children from harm. For example, it is important that plans for regulated entertainment of an adult nature or with sexual content should be disclosed. An operating schedule must also set out the following details:
- the licensable activities to be conducted on the premises;
 - the times during which it is proposed that the relevant licensable activities are to take place;
 - any other times when the premises are to be open to the public;
 - where the licence is required only for a limited period, that period;
 - where the licensable activities include the supply of alcohol, the name and address of the individual to be specified as the designated premises supervisor;
 - where the licensable activities include the supply of alcohol, whether the alcohol will be supplied for consumption on or off the premises or both;
 - the steps which the applicant proposes to take to promote the licensing objectives.
- 19.4 In preparing an operating schedule, applicants should have a good idea of the expectations of the Council and the responsible authorities about the steps that are necessary for the promotion of the licensing objectives. It is recommended that applicants, having completed their own risk assessments, should seek the views of the key responsible authorities. For example, on matters relating to crime and disorder, the Police should be consulted and on matters relating to noise, local environmental health officers would be consulted. Such co-operative effort should minimise the number of disputes which arise in respect of operating schedules. Where there are no disputes, the steps that applicants propose to take to promote the licensing objectives that they have set out in the operating schedule will very often translate directly into conditions that will be attached to premises licences.
- 19.5 Applications for the grant, variation or review of premises licences should be advertised in accordance with the arrangements prescribed in the Regulations. The content of the advert must use those terms and descriptions of the application that are prescribed by the Regulations made under the Act.
- 19.6 A person making an application for a Premises Licence or Club Premises Certificate, or major variations of such licences or certificates, must send details of their applications to the 'responsible authorities' unless the application is submitted electronically, in which case the Council will serve the responsible authorities. These authorities must be consulted about such applications, and

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are entitled to lodge representations, and to ask the Council to review a premises licence and club premises certificate.

19.7 The responsible authorities, in the case of all premises, include:-

- the Chief Officer of Police;
- the Fire Authority;
- the local enforcing authority for the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 (the Council's Environmental Health Team for the majority of premises on which licensable activities are carried on; in other cases the Health and Safety Executive is responsible);
- the local authority with responsibility for Environmental Health (the Council's Pollution and Housing Team);
- the local Planning Authority;
- **the Public Health Authority**;
- the Area Child Protection Committee, and;
- any other relevant Licensing Authority in whose area a part of the premises are situated.

19.8 In relation to vessels, but no other premises, the responsible authorities will also include:-

- the navigation authorities;
- the Environment Agency;
- the British Waterways Board, and;
- the Secretary of State for Transport.

Public Health

19.9 Section 104 of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 amends the 2003 Act so as to include the Local Primary Care Trust (PCT) or Local Health Board (LHB) as a responsible authority.

19.10 As a responsible authority, the PCT/LHB can make representations in relation to applications for the grant, variation, minor variation or review of premises licences and club premises certificates. In addition, the PCT/LHB may themselves seek a review of a premises licence. Any representation must be specific to the premises and cannot be a general objection.

19.11 Representations should be evidence based and should demonstrably refer to one or more of the licensing objectives. As there is no licensing objective relating to public health, the PCT/LHB must ensure representations are relevant to one of the four existing objectives.

19.12 The consultation must include a copy of the application form, the operating schedule, a plan of the premises and proof that notice of the application has been served on the 'responsible authorities'. If the application involves the supply of alcohol, a form of consent from the individual who is to be specified as the designated premises supervisor must be included.

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- 19.13 As part of the consultation process, the Council may choose to consult with whoever appears appropriate to help it determine the application. Such interested parties may include: Councillors, persons living in the vicinity; bodies representing persons living in that vicinity; individuals involved in businesses in the vicinity; and bodies representing those persons involved in such businesses. In addition, these groups or organisations may themselves seek comments from others whom they know may wish to be aware of the application. These comments may in turn be passed on to the Council as part of the consultation process.
- 19.14 If no responsible authority makes a representation about an application and no interested party seeks to do so, then no hearing would be required and the application will be granted in the terms sought subject only to conditions which are consistent with the operating schedule and relevant mandatory conditions in the Act.
- 19.15 Where a representation is made under the terms of the Act by any person there will be a preliminary stage at which the Council will consider whether the representation is relevant, and not vexatious or frivolous. If the Council decide it is not relevant, no hearing is required in relation to that representation and in the absence of representations from other parties or responsible authorities, the application must be granted. The aggrieved person whose representation is not regarded as “relevant” may challenge the licensing authority’s decision by way of judicial review.
- 19.16 Where a representation is lodged by a responsible authority about a proposed operating schedule, the Council’s discretion will be engaged. It is also engaged if any person makes relevant representations to the Council which are not frivolous or vexatious. A hearing will be required at which the disputing parties should be invited to present argument. The need for a hearing can only be dispensed with by the agreement of the Council, the applicant and all of the parties who made relevant representations. The hearing process must meet the requirements of the Regulations made under the Act. The Council will seek to focus the hearing on the steps needed to promote the particular licensing objective which have given rise to the specific conflict and avoid straying into undisputed areas. In determining the application the Council will give appropriate weight to:
- the argument and evidence presented by all parties;
 - the guidance issued by the Secretary of State under Section 182 of the Act;
 - this policy;
 - the steps that are necessary to promote the licensing objectives.
- 19.17 The Council will give its determination forthwith with reasons provided to support the determination. After considering all the relevant issues, it will be open to the Council to grant the application subject to such conditions that are consistent with the operating schedule, and these can be modified to such an extent that the Council considers necessary for the promotion of the licensing

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objectives. Alternatively, the Council may refuse the application on the grounds that refusal is necessary for the promotion of the licensing objectives. It may also refuse to specify a designated premises supervisor and/or only allow certain requested licensable activities.

20.0 TEMPORARY EVENT NOTICES

- 20.1 Certain temporary events are not required to be licensed but can be notified to the Licensing Authority using the Temporary Event Notice procedure. Nevertheless, depending on the nature and location of such events, these can have serious crime and disorder and noise implications. Organisers of these events are encouraged to submit their notification as soon as reasonably practicable to enable the Police and the Council to work with them to identify and reduce the risk of crime and disorder and noise nuisance.
- 20.2 The Council recommends that at least 28 days notice be given to hold such events, to allow it to help organisers to plan their events safely. Any longer period than this may mean that organisers do not have all the details available at the time of submitting the notice, and any lesser time means that planning may be rushed and haphazard.
- 20.3 There are two types of TEN; a standard TEN and a late TEN. These are subject to different processes: a standard notice is given no later than ten working days before the event to which it relates; and a late notice is given not before nine and not later than five working days before the event.
- 20.4 The most important aspects of the system of temporary event notices are that no permission is required for these events from the Council. In general, only the Police and Environmental Health may intervene to prevent such an event or modify the arrangements for such an event. The Council will only ever intervene itself if the limits on the number of notices that may be given in various circumstances, as outlined in the Act, would be exceeded.
- 20.5 Many of those who give temporary event notices will not have commercial backgrounds or ready access to legal advice. They will include, for example, those acting on behalf of charities, community and voluntary groups, schools, churches and hospitals all of which may stage public events to raise funds at which licensable activities will take place. The Council will ensure that local guidance about the temporary permitted activities is clear and understandable and will strive to keep the arrangements manageable and user-friendly for these groups.
- 20.6 In the event of a relevant representation from the Police and/or Environmental Health to a standard TEN the Council will hold a hearing not less than 24 hours before the event is due to take place. There is no right of hearing if an objection is lodged against a late TEN.

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Large Open Air Events

- 20.7 Open air events may range from relatively small local events, like fairs, which may last for four or five days, to major pop festivals lasting one or more days. Despite the temporary duration of such major events, they can attract huge crowds of more than 100,000 people and the risks to public safety and to crime and disorder as well as public nuisance may be considerable. A temporary event likely to attract more than 499 people will require an application for a premises licence and will not be covered by the Temporary Event Notice provisions.
- 20.8 It is recommended that the applicant make an initial approach to the local authority at least 6–9 months prior to the proposed event. This will allow the Council and the Emergency Services sufficient time to assist the organisers to plan their events safely. Many events will give rise to special considerations in respect of public safety and public nuisance. Operating schedules should therefore reflect an awareness of these matters. It is recommended that an application be made at least 3 months prior to the event in accordance with the recommendations of the guidance issued by the Core Cities Group. It is the responsibility of the organisers/promoters to satisfy the Council that they have met the standards outlined in the following relevant documents:
- The Event Safety Guide – A guide to health and safety and welfare at music and similar events (“The Purple Book”) available at <http://www.thepurpleguide.co.uk>
 - Managing Crowds Safely (HSE 2000) ISBN 0 7176 1834 X
 - The Guide to Safety at Sports Grounds (The Stationery Office, 1997) (“The Green Guide”) ISBN 0 11 300095 2
 - Outdoor Events Model Application Form Document – District Surveyors Association in conjunction with the Core Cities Group. 2002

21.0 COMPLAINTS AGAINST LICENSED PREMISES

- 21.1 The Council will investigate all complaints against premises licensed by the Council. Complainants will, in the first instance, be encouraged to raise the complaint directly with the licensee or business concerned. In the case of a valid complaint, the Council will initially endeavour to seek a resolution through informal means.
- 21.2 All complaints must, in the first instance, be addressed to the Licensing Manager, Licensing Section, Trafford Borough Council, Talbot Road, Stretford, M32 0TH; or via email at: licensing@trafford.gov.uk
- 21.3 The Council will only investigate complaints under this policy if they relate to one or more of the four licensing objectives.

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21.4 Where they consider appropriate, the Council may pass any complaint on for investigation by any other statutory agency under whose enforcement responsibility the complaint falls.

22.0 DELEGATION AND DECISION MAKING

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

22.2 The Council is committed to the principle of delegating its powers to ensure that these objectives are met and has arranged for its licensing functions to be discharged in accordance with the Guidance issued by the Secretary of State (see Appendix 1).

22.3 The Act itself creates a presumption that applications will be granted unless a representation is raised. Where a function is delegated to an officer, that officer will be responsible for liaising between the applicant, interested parties and the responsible authorities to ensure that any licence granted is subject to the appropriate conditions. Where objections are made then the licensing officer will once again liaise with the applicant, interested parties and the responsible authorities to see if a “settlement” is possible to overcome the objections without the need for the matter to go before the Committee or Sub Committee. Only where objections are raised which cannot be settled will matters be referred through to either the Sub Committee or the Full Committee for determination.

22.4 Whilst contested licensing applications are quasi judicial in nature the (Sub) Committee will try to keep the proceedings as informal as possible. However, some degree of formality is needed to ensure that all parties receive a fair hearing and are able to express their views openly and fairly.

22.5 The (Sub) Committee will determine each case before it on its individual merits whilst taking into consideration the terms of this Policy document.

22.6 In determining the application the Licensing Committee or Sub-Committee, will consider:

- (a) The case and evidence presented by all parties;
- (b) The promotion of the four licensing objectives;
- (c) Guidance issued by central Government;
- (d) The Council’s own Statement of Licensing Policy.

22.7 Where the (Sub) Committee determines that it is appropriate to attach conditions to a licence/certificate it will ensure that those conditions are directed towards preventing or minimising the impact of the activities taking place at the premises concerned on members of the public living, working or engaged in normal activity in the area concerned. Such conditions will be proportionate to the activity to be controlled and will only be imposed in the interests of the licensing objectives.

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23.0 CONSULTATION

23.1 In developing this policy the Council has consulted widely to ascertain an appropriate licensing framework for its area. The bodies consulted have included those specified in section 5(3) and in paragraph 29 of Part 4 of Schedule 8 to the Act:-

- **the chief officer of police**
- **the fire authority**
- **representatives of holders of existing licences**
- **representatives of existing registered clubs**
- **representatives of the local licensing trade**
- **representatives of local businesses**
- **representatives of local residents.**

23.2 A full list of all those who were consulted in the development of this policy are listed in Appendix 5.

24.0 MONITORING AND REVIEW

Monitoring

24.1 The Police, Fire Authority and other consultees will be encouraged to report to the Council annually on the operation of the licensing function.

24.2 The Council's Licensing Manager will report annually to the Licensing Committee. Reports may include: -

- statistics of the several forms of licences
- a breakdown of the number of licences determined by committee and under delegated powers
- a breakdown of the outcome of any appeals
- a breakdown of licences by reference to their terminal hour
- an outline of enforcement activity undertaken
- the outcome of any prosecutions
- details of any premises closed temporarily
- proposals to amend the licensing policy in the light of experience
- proposals to amend licensing practice in the light of experience
- any comments of the Licensing Forum.

24.3 Additional issues may need to be taken into account by the Licensing Committee when dealing with applications and therefore, the following reports will be brought before the Committee from time to time:

- needs of the local tourist economy;
- cultural strategy for the area;
- employment situation in the area and the need for new investment and employment where appropriate;

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- planning considerations which might affect licensed premises.

24.4 The Council will establish a Licensing Forum of interested parties to assist in keeping this policy under review and comment on the development of the policy in the light of emerging perceived needs of the trade and the community. The Forum will also help to ensure the integration of strategies relating to crime prevention, planning, tourism, culture and transport.

Review

24.5 The Act provides a mechanism for reviewing premises licences where problems associated with achieving the licensing objectives occur. However, no more than one review will normally be permitted within any 12 month period on similar grounds, except in exceptional and compelling circumstances or where it arises following a Closure Order.

24.6 Responsible Authorities and/or residents living in the vicinity of the premises can trigger a review of a premises licence but must provide sufficient relevant evidence to the Council to substantiate any allegations.

24.7 The Council will consider requests for a review of an existing premises licence if representations are made from the following:-

- A Responsible Body such as the Police and Fire Authority
- Any person such as a person living or carrying out a business in the vicinity of the premises or an organisation representing them.

24.8 The Council must reject any request for a review if the reason does not relate to one or more of the four licensing objectives. The Council will expect anybody requesting a review to produce evidence to support allegations that one or more of these objectives are not being met.

24.9 Requests for reviews will also be rejected if the grounds are, in the opinion of the Head of Regulatory Services, frivolous, vexatious or repetitive. Repetitive grounds are those which are identical to those considered at a previous hearing and where no further relevant evidence is brought to substantiate the request.

24.10 Any review of a licence will take place before the Licensing committee or one of its sub-committees.

25.0 APPEALS

25.1 Where an applicant is aggrieved by any decision or condition, there is a right of appeal. This appeal must be lodged within a period of 21 days from the day on which the applicant was notified by the Council of the decision and must be made to the Justices' Chief Executive of the Magistrates' Court.

25.2 In respect of personal licences, appeals must be made to the Magistrates' Court in the area where the licence was issued/refused. Appeals in relation to all other licences must be made to the Magistrates' Court where the premises or event is

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situated.

25.3 On determining an appeal, the court may:

- dismiss the appeal
- substitute for the decision appealed against any other decision which could have been made by the Council
- remit the case to the Council to dispose of it in accordance with the direction of the court.

25.4 In anticipation of such appeals, the Council will give comprehensive reasons for its decisions. On making findings of fact in its reasons, the Council will also ensure that they address the standard of proof and the burden of proof that they have adopted. The Council will also address the extent to which the decision has been made with regard to its statement of licensing policy and the Guidance issued by the Secretary of State under section 177.

25.5 As soon as the determination of the Magistrates' Courts has been promulgated, the Council will not delay its implementation and necessary action will be taken forthwith unless ordered by a higher court to suspend such action (for example, as a result of an on-going judicial review). The Act provides for no further appeal against the determination of the Magistrates' Courts.

26.0 CONTACT DETAILS / ADVICE AND GUIDANCE

26.1 Further details about the licensing and application process, including application forms, can be obtained from:-

Licensing Team
Trafford Council
Trafford Town Hall
Talbot Road
Stretford
M32 0TH

Telephone: 0161 912 4047
Email : licensing@trafford.gov.uk
Website : www.trafford.gov.uk

25.2 The Responsible Authorities detailed in section 19.7 will also be willing to give advice and guidance to applicants. Their contact details are listed in Appendix 2.

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APPENDIX 1 Delegated Functions

TABLE OF DELEGATED FUNCTIONS

Matter to be dealt with	Full Committee	Sub Committee	Officers
Application for personal licence		If a police objection is made	If no objection is made
Application for personal licence with unspent convictions		All Cases	
Application for premises licence/club premises certificate		If a relevant representation is made	If no relevant representation is made
Application for provisional statement		If a relevant representation is made	If no relevant representation is made
Application to vary premises licence/club premises certificate		If a relevant representation is made	If no relevant representation is made
Application to vary designated premises supervisor		If a police objection is made	All other cases
Request to be removed as designated premises supervisor			All cases
Application for transfer of premises licence		If a police objection is made	All other cases
Application for interim authorities		If a police objection is made	All other cases
Application to review premises licence/club premises certificate		All cases	

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TABLE OF DELEGATED FUNCTIONS (CONT)

Matter to be dealt with	Full Committee	Sub Committee	Officers
Decision on whether a complaint or objection is irrelevant, frivolous, vexatious etc			All cases
Decision to object when Local Authority is a consultee and not the relevant authority considering the application		All cases	
Determination of a police objection to a temporary event notice		All cases	
Application for Minor Variation			All cases

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APPENDIX 2 Contact details for Responsible Authorities

Environmental Health Team

Regulatory Services
Trafford Council
Trafford Town Hall
Talbot Road
Stretford
M32 0TH
Tel: 0161 912 4916
Email: environmental.heath@trafford.gov.uk

Pollution & Housing Team

Regulatory Services
Trafford Council
Trafford Town hall
Stretford
M32 0TH
Tel: 0161 912 4916
Email: environmental.protection@trafford.gov.uk

Planning Service

Trafford Council
PO Box 96
Sale
Cheshire
Tel: 0161 912 3149
Email: planning@trafford.gov.uk

Safeguarding Children Unit

Children and Young People's Service
Trafford Town Hall
Talbot Road
Stretford
M32 0TH
Tel: 0161 912 4009
Email: isobel.pritchard@trafford.gov.uk

Greater Manchester Police

The Chief Superintendent
Stretford Police Station
Talbot Road
Stretford
M32 0XB
Tel: 0161 856 7869

Greater Manchester Fire and Rescue Service

The Fire Safety Manager
Greater Manchester Fire and Rescue Service
Stretford Fire Station

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246 Park Road
Stretford
M32 8RJ
Tel. 0161 608 9210
Email: welton@manchesterfire.gov.uk

Health & Safety Executive – North West Office

Grove House
Skerton Road
Manchester
M16 0RB
Tel: 0161 952 8200

Public Health Authority

Children, Families and Wellbeing Directorate
Trafford Council
Trafford Town Hall
Talbot Road
Stretford
Manchester
M32 0TH
Tel: 0161 912 1936
Email: paula.whittaker@trafford.gov.uk

Environment Agency – North West Office

Appleton House
430 Birchwood Boulevard
Birchwood
Warrington
WA3 7WD
Tel: 08708 506 506

British Waterways Board – North West Office

Trafalgar House
Temple Court
Birchwood
Warrington
WA3 6GD
Tel: 01925 847700

Secretary of State for Transport

Enquiry Service
Department of Transport
Great Minster House
76 Marsham Street
London
SW1P 4DR
Tel: 020 7944 8300

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Local Authorities bordering the Trafford Area:

Macclesfield Borough Council

Town Hall
Macclesfield
SK10 1DP
Tel: 01625 504250

Manchester City Council

The Licensing Unit
Room 1012 (Level 1)
Town Hall Extension
Manchester
M60 2LA
Tel: 0161 234 4917/4921

Salford City Council

Licensing Section
Civic Centre
Chorley Road
Swinton
Salford
M27 5DA
Tel: 0161 793 3114/3115

Stockport Borough Council

Environmental Health Section (Public Health Team)
Stopford House
Piccadilly
Stockport
SK1 3XE
Tel: 0161 3XE

Warrington Borough Council

Chief Executive's Department
West Annexe
Town Hall
Warrington
WA1 1UH

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APPENDIX 3 Mandatory Conditions

- a No supply of alcohol may be made under the Premises Licence at a time when there is no Designated Premises Supervisor (DPS) in respect of the Premises Licence OR at a time when the Designated Premises Supervisor does not hold a Personal Licence or his/her Personal Licence has been suspended.
- b Every supply of alcohol under the Premises Licence must be made or authorized by a person who holds a Personal Licence.
- c Any Door Security staff employed to carry out a security activity at the premises must be licensed with the Security Industry Authority (SIA).
- d. In respect of the exhibition of films as mentioned below:
 - 1 The admission of children to the exhibitions of any film is restricted as follows:
 - 2 Where the film classification body is specified in the licence, unless 3(b) below applies, the admission of children is restricted in accordance with any recommendation of that body.
 - 3 Where:-
 - (a) the film classification body is not specified in this licence, or
 - (b) the licensing authority has notified the holder of the licence that this subsection applies to the film in question,the admission of children is restricted in accordance with any recommendation made by the licensing authority.
 - 4 In relation to the above:
“children” means persons under the age of 18 years; and
“film classification body” means the persons or person designated as the authority under section 4 of the Video Recordings Act 1984.

Mandatory Conditions pursuant to The Licensing Act 2003 **Mandatory Licensing Conditions (Amendment) Order 2014**

- 1. (1) The responsible person must ensure that staff on relevant premises do not carry out, arrange or participate in any irresponsible promotions in relation to the premises.

(2) In this paragraph, an irresponsible promotion means any one or more of the following activities, or substantially similar activities, carried on for the purpose of encouraging the sale or supply of alcohol for consumption on the premises:
 - (a) games or other activities which require or encourage, or are designed to require or encourage, individuals to:
 - (i) drink a quantity of alcohol within a time limit (other than to drink alcohol

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sold or supplied on the premises before the cessation of the period in which the responsible person is authorised to sell or supply alcohol), or

(ii) drink as much alcohol as possible (whether within a time limit or otherwise)

(b) provision of unlimited or unspecified quantities of alcohol free or for a fixed or discounted fee to the public or to a group defined by a particular characteristic in a manner which carries a significant risk of undermining a licensing objective

(c) provision of free or discounted alcohol or any other thing as a prize to encourage or reward the purchase and consumption of alcohol over a period of 24 hours or less in a manner which carries a significant risk of undermining a licensing objective

(d) selling or supplying alcohol in association with promotional posters or flyers on, or in the vicinity of, the premises which can reasonably be considered to condone, encourage or glamorise anti-social behaviour or to refer to the effects of drunkenness in any favourable manner

(e) dispensing alcohol directly by one person into the mouth of another (other than where that other person is unable to drink without assistance by reason of disability).

2. The responsible person must ensure that free potable water is provided on request to customers where it is reasonably available.

3. (1) The premises licence holder or club premises certificate holder must ensure that an age verification policy is adopted in respect of the premises in relation to the sale or supply of alcohol.

(2) The designated premises supervisor in relation to the premises licence must ensure that the supply of alcohol at the premises is carried on in accordance with the age verification policy.

(3) The policy must require individuals who appear to the responsible person to be under 18 years of age (or such older age as may be specified in the policy) to produce on request, before being served alcohol, identification bearing their photograph, date of birth and either:

(a) a holographic mark, or

(b) an ultraviolet feature.

4. The responsible person must ensure that:

(a) where any of the following alcoholic drinks is sold or supplied for consumption on the premises (other than alcoholic drinks sold or supplied having been made up in advance ready for sale or supply in a securely

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closed container) it is available to customers in the following measures:

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

(b) these measures are displayed in a menu, price list or other printed material which is available to customers on the premises, and

(c) where a customer does not in relation to a sale of alcohol specify the quantity of alcohol to be sold, the customer is made aware that these measures are available.

Definition:

Responsible person - as defined by section 153 (4) Licensing Act 2003 -

- (a) *In relation to a licensed premises -*
 - (i) *the holder of a premises licence in relation to a premises*
 - (ii) *the designated premises supervisor (if any) under such a licence*
 - (iii) *any individual aged 18 or over who is authorised for the purposes of this section by such a holder or supervisor.*

- (b) *In relation to premises in respect of which there is in force a club premises certificate, any member or officer of the club present on the premises in a capacity which enables him to prevent the supply in question.*

The Licensing Act 2003 (Mandatory Conditions) Order 2014

1. A relevant person shall ensure that no alcohol is sold or supplied for consumption on or off the premises for a price which is less than the permitted price.

2. For the purposes of the condition set out in paragraph 1—

(a) “duty” is to be construed in accordance with the Alcoholic Liquor Duties Act 1979

(b) “permitted price” is the price found by applying the formula—

$$P = D + (D \times V)$$

where—

- (i) P is the permitted price,
 - (ii) D is the amount of duty chargeable in relation to the alcohol as if the duty were charged on the date of the sale or supply of the alcohol, and
 - (iii) V is the rate of value added tax chargeable in relation to the alcohol as if the value added tax were charged on the date of the sale or supply of the alcohol;
- (c) “relevant person” means, in relation to premises in respect of which there is in force a premises licence—

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- (i) the holder of the premises licence,
 - (ii) the designated premises supervisor (if any) in respect of such a licence, or
 - (iii) the personal licence holder who makes or authorises a supply of alcohol under such a licence;
- (d) “relevant person” means, in relation to premises in respect of which there is in force a club premises certificate, any member or officer of the club present on the premises in a capacity which enables the member or officer to prevent the supply in question; and
- (e) “value added tax” means value added tax charged in accordance with the Value Added Tax Act 1994.

3. Where the permitted price given by Paragraph (b) of paragraph 2 would (apart from this paragraph) not be a whole number of pennies, the price given by that sub-paragraph shall be taken to be the price actually given by that sub-paragraph rounded up to the nearest penny.

4. (1) Sub-paragraph (2) applies where the permitted price given by Paragraph (b) of paragraph 2 on a day (“the first day”) would be different from the permitted price on the next day (“the second day”) as a result of a change to the rate of duty or value added tax.

(2) The permitted price which would apply on the first day applies to sales or supplies of alcohol which take place before the expiry of the period of 14 days beginning on the second day.

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APPENDIX 4 The Safer Clubbing Checklist for club owners, managers and event promoters

The role of club owners, managers and event promoters is to ensure that all aspects of their venue are designed and run in ways which maximise the safety of customers, performers and staff.

Key activities of club owners, managers and event promoters include:

- Communicating all safety requirements clearly to performers ensuring that they are familiar with and understand the safety requirements for the venue
- Developing a constructive working relationship with local authority licensing officers and police officers with licensing responsibilities
- Developing a venue drug policy in consultation with licensing and police officers
- Ensuring that all staff are aware of their responsibilities within the drug policy and that they receive training and support to discharge these fully
- Employing door supervisors from a reputable company
- Employing experienced and fully trained first aiders
- Providing free and easily accessible supplies of cold water and ensuring the provision of water is supervised to prevent contamination of water by others
- Liaising with appropriate drug service personnel to provide training to staff, and information, advice and support to clubbers
- Considering inviting and supporting drug outreach work, including integrating outreach workers into the staff team
- Sharing intelligence on drug use and drug dealing with police officers and other local venues
- Informing clubbers of their rights and responsibilities, and encouraging feedback on safety issues
- Considering the provision of safe transport home
- Ensuring that all staff are aware of the law and the responsibilities of the club to work within it

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APPENDIX 5 List of Consultees

Aaron & Partners Solicitors
Adam Geoffrey Management
Afzal Khan
All Councillors
Altrincham & Sale Chamber of Commerce
Altrincham Civic Society
Altrincham Football Club
Altrincham Town Centre Partnership
Amblehurst Hotel, Sale
Arts Council – North West
Asda
Association of Convenience Stores
Association of Licensed Multiple Retailers
Association of Town Centre Managers
B&M Stores
Berwin Leighton Paisner Solicitors
Blake Morgan Solicitors
Bond Dickinson Solicitors
Bowdon Club (Cricket, Hockey & Squash)
Britannia Ashley Hotel, Hale
British Beer & Pub Association
British Hospitality Association
British Institute of Innkeeping
British Retail Consortium
British Transport Police
Buddhist Centre
Burger King UK Limited
Campaign for Real Ale
Catholic Church in England & Wales
Church of Christ Stretford
Church of England
Cinemas Exhibitors Association
Co-operative Group Food Limited
Costco Wholesale (UK) Limited
Cresta Court Hotel, Altrincham
DAC Beachcroft Solicitors
Daniel Thwaites plc
David Lloyd Leisure
DWF Solicitors
Enterprise Inns
Environment Agency – North West Office
Equity
Federation of Licensed Victuallers Associations
Filmbank Distributors Limited
Flint Bishop Solicitors
Ford & Warren Solicitors
Freeths Solicitors

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Greater Manchester Chamber of Commerce
Greater Manchester Churches Together
Greater Manchester Fire & Rescue Service
Greater Manchester Integrated Support Team, Manchester City Council
Greater Manchester Passenger Transport Executive
Greater Manchester Police
Greene King
Harrison Clark Rickerbys Solicitors
Hydes Brewery Limited
Imperial War Museum North, Trafford Park
InnCourt Licensing Consultants
J D Wetherspoons
J W Lees
Jacqueline Foster MEP
Jamea'h Masjid E Noor
Jewish Representative Council
John Gaunt Solicitors
Joseph Holt Limited
Julie Ward MEP
Kuits Solicitors
L R Law Solicitors
Lancashire County Cricket Club
Licensing Legal Solicitors
Licensing Matters Solicitors
Local Government Association
Lockett & Co Solicitors
Louise Bours
Manchester & District Council of Synagogues
Manchester Airport Marriott Hotel, Hale Barns
Manchester United Football Club
Marks & Spencer plc
Marstons Brewery
Martin & McColls
McDonald's Restaurants Limited
Mitchells & Butler Leisure Retail Limited
Musicians' Union
Napthens Solicitors
National Association of Head Teachers
National Consumer Federation
NCM 2000
North West Waterways – Canal & River Trust
One Stop Stores
Paul Nuttal MEP
Punch Pub Company
Quality Save
Restaurant Association
Safeway Head Office
Sainsbury's plc
Sajjad Karim MEP
Sale Civic Society

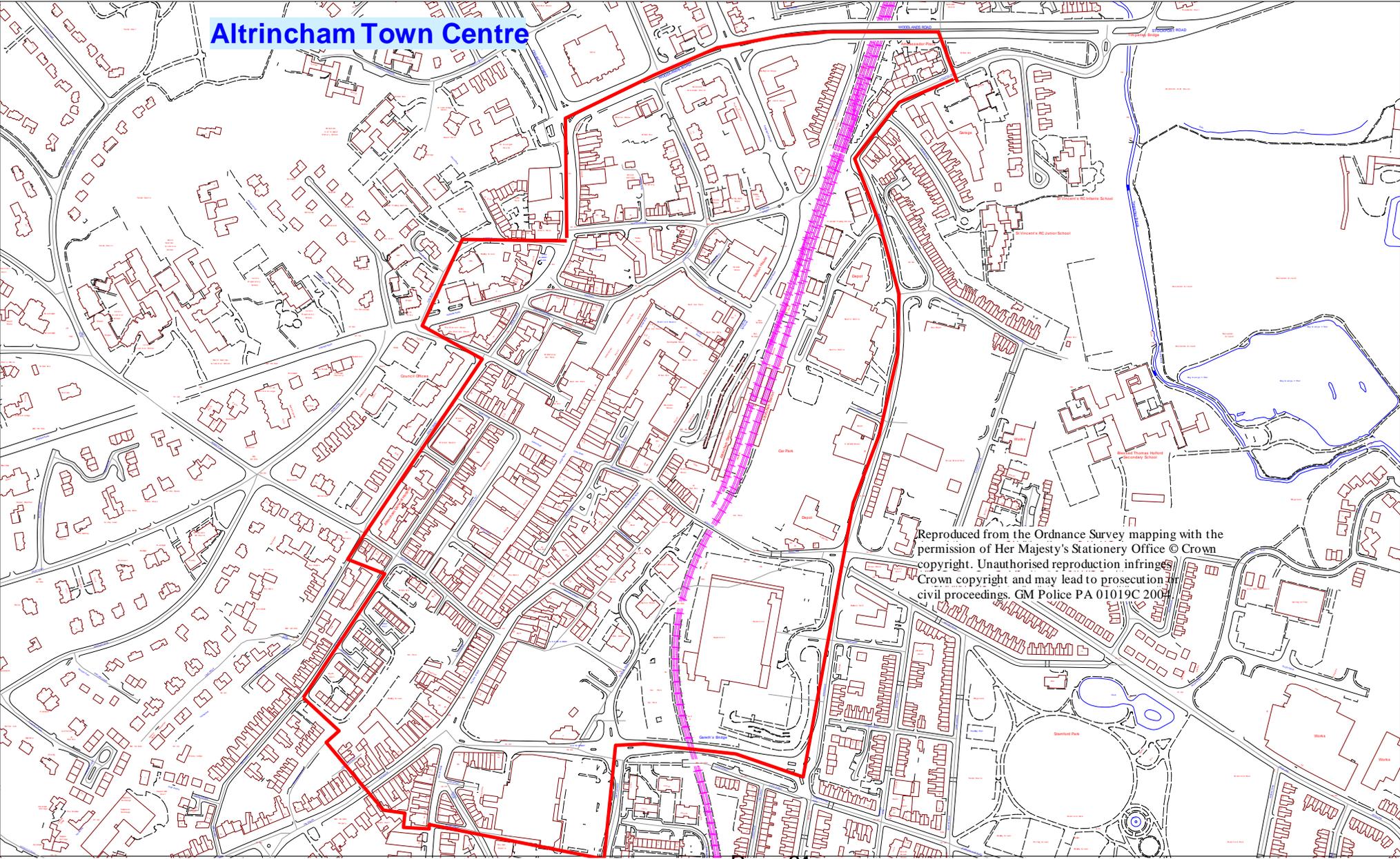
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Salvation Army – North West
Samuel Smith
Scottish & Newcastle Pub Company (Management) Limited
Secretary of State for Transport
Shoosmiths Solicitors
Somerfield Stores Limited
Spar (UK) Limited
Spirit Group
Steven Woolfe MEP
Tesco Stores Limited
The Magistrates Association
The National Trust
The Trafford Centre Limited
Theresa Griffin MEP
TLT LLP Solicitors
Trafford Arts Association
Trafford Business Venture
Trafford Business Venture Limited
Trafford Health Care Trust
Trafford Park Business Forum
Trafford Primary Care Trust
Trethowans Solicitors
Trust Inns
UCI (UK) Limited
UK Theatre Association
United Co-operative Limited
United Reform Church
VUE Cinemas
Ward Hadaway Solicitors
Winckworth Sherwood Solicitors
Wolverhampton & Dudley Breweries plc
Woods Whur Solicitors
<u>Council Consultees</u>
Head of Partnerships & Communities
Strategic Manager Crime & Antisocial Behaviour
Equality & Diversity
Strategic Manager Culture & Sport
Head of Commissioning
Altrincham Forward
Environmental Health Team
Environmental Protection Team
Planning
Safeguarding Children
<u>Bordering Authorities</u>
Manchester City Council
Salford City Council
Warrington Borough Council
Cheshire East Council

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APPENDIX 6

ALTRINCHAM TOWN CENTRE – MAP OF DESIGNATED AREA



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Sale Town Centre

M263

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SALE TOWN CENTRE – MAP OF DESIGNATED AREA