

Draft Statement of Licensing Policy

Under Section 5 of the Licensing Act 2005

(Full Council proposed to be Approve – *****)

Licensing Team
Neighbourhood Services
Teignbridge District Council
Forde House
Brunel Road
Newton Abbot
TQ12 4XX

Telephone: 01626 361101 (Customer Support)
Email: licensing@teignbridge.gov.uk
Website: [Licensing](#)

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Foreword

This is the sixth review of our Statement of Licensing Policy which Teignbridge District Council ('the Council') is required, by law, to carry out every five years.

Since the Licensing Act 2003 came into force in November 2005, the Authority has gained valuable experience in the administration and enforcement of the legislation. We have been keen to develop good working relationships with all licence holders and I hope we have succeeded in achieving this aim. We recognise that licensed premises come in all shapes and sizes – whether they are a public house, a restaurant, a community hall or the village shop selling a few bottles of wine – and that our licensing policy must be sufficiently flexible to reflect their differing character and needs. This policy therefore seeks to provide information and guidance to applicants, licence holders, other persons and responsible authorities on the general approach that the Authority will take when assessing applications and sets out the operating standards we will expect to see. In shaping the Policy, we have also tried to ensure that it is consistent with and supports one of the Council's priorities outlined in its [Council Strategy 2015-2030](#), relating to Teignbridge Top Ten projects namely Clean scene, Going to Town, and Investing in prosperity.

This revision of our Policy has been carried out observing any changes carried out within the Devon authorities. This makes good sense – given similar characteristics and demographics of some of the districts - to align our policies as closely as practicable to achieve a consistent approach to regulation. This should assist the Responsible Authorities – particularly the police – as it will provide a common baseline for regulation throughout the Authority area.

We will endeavour to apply the Policy fairly, consistently and in a way which promotes the objectives set out in the legislation. Good decision-making makes for good licensing regulation. Officers and Members of the Authority are trained to have a sound understanding of licensing law and the principles which underpin it. This means that applicants and licence holders can be confident that their applications will be dealt with competently and professionally.

The leisure and entertainment industry are a major contributor to the economy of the district. It attracts tourists and visitors to our area, makes for vibrant towns and communities and is a major employer. The Council recognises the value of the industry to the economic health of the area and is keen to promote well managed premises. However, the Council – as the Authority – also must take account of the needs of its residents who have the fundamental human right to the peaceful enjoyment of their property and possessions. Through this policy, the Authority will try to reconcile these often-conflicting demands, balancing the legitimate needs of business with the rights of persons living near licensed premises.

1. Introduction

NB. This Policy is intended to provide general guidance only. It does not constitute a definitive statement of law. Applicants who require legal advice on a specific licensing topic are advised to consult a licensing solicitor. Text in italics is advisory or explanatory and intended only to give general assistance.

1.1 [Section 5 of the Licensing Act 2003](#) requires each Authority “to determine a policy with respect to the exercise of its licensing functions”.

1.2 This Statement of Licensing Policy (“the Policy”) draws its Authority from the [Licensing Act 2003](#) (“the Act”) and has been prepared in accordance with revised [Guidance issued by the Home Office under section 182 of the Act February 2025](#). The Policy is published on 7 January 2026 takes effect on 7 February 2026.

1.3 The Policy has four main purposes:

- to assist the Authority in determining licence applications in a consistent and equitable manner,
- to inform and advise applicants,
- to inform and advise residents and businesses, and
- to inform a court at appeal.

1.4 The Policy relates to the licensable activities identified by the Act, namely: -

- Retail sale of alcohol
- Supply of alcohol to club members
- Provision of 'regulated entertainment' - to the public, to club members or with a view to profit. Regulated entertainment is defined by the Act as:
 - A performance of play
 - An exhibition of a film
 - An indoor sporting event
 - Boxing or wrestling entertainment
 - A performance of live music
 - Any playing of recorded music
 - A performance of dance
 - Entertainment of a similar description to live music, recorded music or dance.
 - The supply of hot food and/or hot drink from any premises including mobilefood stalls between 11pm and 5am.

1.5 This Policy sets out those matters that the Council as the Licensing Authority (“the Authority”) will normally consider when determining licence applications. Additionally, the document seeks to provide clarity for applicants, residents and members of the business community, thus enabling them to make plans to move to, remain in or invest in the district with some measure of certainty.

Section 5 of the Licensing Act 2003 (as amended by [s.122 of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011](#)) requires a Licensing Authority to prepare and publish a statement of its licensing policy every five years. Such a policy must be published before the Licensing Authority carries out any function in respect of individual applications made under the terms of the 2003 Act.

The Licensing Authority will keep this policy statement under continual review and make such changes as it feels are necessary in accordance with any changes in the legislation and with local circumstances.

Where revisions are made, the Authority will publish a statement of those revisions.

1.6 The Authority Area

- 1.6.1 Teignbridge is about 260 square miles (67 hectares) in area and includes part of Dartmoor National Park (98 square miles).
- 1.6.2 Teignbridge is an area between Torquay and Exeter, the eastern park of Dartmoor and a rural area to the south and west of Exeter. The coastline includes the Teign and Exe Estuaries, seven of our beaches meet the European bathing water standards and hold Blue Flag or Seaside Awards.
- 1.6.3 Teignbridge has over 20 countryside parks and nature reserves, including a National Nature Reserve at Dawlish Warren, several Local Nature Reserves and many smaller open spaces for general recreation, family attractions, historic towns, delightful villages and the beauty of Dartmoor.
- 1.6.4 Nearby are city facilities of Exeter and Plymouth. With an attractive coast and countryside, it makes Teignbridge a highly desirable area to live in.
- 1.6.5 The residential population of Teignbridge, as measured in the 2021 census, was 134,800. There are just over 59,838 households and over 5,000 businesses. Approximately 9% of the population living within the Dartmoor National Park live in the Teignbridge area.
- 1.6.6 The cultural aims are 'to continue to develop and protect a vibrant, vital and sustainable culture for Teignbridge that recognises and promotes the district's uniqueness'.
- 1.6.7 At the time of preparing this Policy, the Authority has responsibility for regulating: Figures as of June 2025.
- 576 alcohol licensed premises
 - 54 alcohol licensed clubs
 - 78 non-alcohol-licensed premises
 - 548 temporary events (2024/25 figure).
 - 2627 personal licenses
- 1.8 The corporate aims are to 'make the district of Teignbridge a better place to be for all its inhabitants and visitors'.

2. Consultation

- 2.1 In preparing this Policy the Authority has consulted the following: -
- The Chief Officer of Police, Devon & Cornwall Police
 - Devon & Somerset Fire and Rescue Service
 - Public Health Devon
 - Teignbridge – Environmental Health Services
 - Teignbridge - Planning Services

- South Devon and Dartmoor Community Safety Partnership
- Dartmoor National Park
- Devon Safeguarding Children's Board
- Devon and Somerset Trading Standards
- Home Office
- Representatives of holders of premises licences issued by the Authority
- Representatives of holders of club premises certificates issued by the Authority
- Representatives of holders of personal licences issued by the Authority
- Representative of businesses and residents in its area

2.2 Consultation was carried out between ***** and ***** in accordance with the [Government Code of Practice on Consultation](#).

2.3 Proper weight has been given to the views of organisations and individuals consulted prior to implementing this, Policy.

2.4 This Policy was formally adopted by the Council on *****.

2.5 The Policy will remain in existence for a maximum period of five years and will then be subject to review and further consultation. The Authority may revise the Policy at any time during the five-year period if it considers it appropriate to do so. The Authority will consult on any substantial revisions to the Policy.

Section 5(3) of the Act places a legal obligation on licensing authorities to consult the above individuals, groups and organisations when determining and publishing its Statement of Licensing Policy. However, the Licensing Authority may consult beyond the statutory requirements if it believes this is necessary and appropriate.

3. The Licensing Objectives

3.1 The Council, as the Authority, has a duty under Section 4 of the Act to carry out its licensing functions with a view to promoting the four licensing objectives. Each objective is of equal importance and there are no other licensing objectives. The licensing objectives are:

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

3.2 These objectives are the only matters to be considered in determining applications and any conditions attached must be necessary to achieve the licensing objectives. If there are no relevant representations, then an application must be granted and will be subject only to the mandatory conditions and the applicant's operating schedule.

3.3 Prevention of Crime and Disorder

3.3.1 The Authority will endeavour to reduce crime and disorder throughout the district in accordance with its statutory duty under section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998. Where relevant representations are made, the Authority may look more favourably upon applications where the applicant has addressed the issue of preventing crime and disorder in a positive way.

- 3.3.2 The Authority will require applicants to take appropriate and proportionate measures to promote the crime and disorder objective. Such measures may include those listed in the [Authority's Information Pack – Pool of Licensing Conditions – link to be updated](#)

3.4 Public Safety

- 3.4.1 All premises will be risk-rated by the Authority and are to be subject to both announced and unannounced inspections (including multi-agency inspections).
- 3.4.2 The Authority will require applicants to take appropriate and proportionate measures to promote the public safety objective. Such measures may include those listed in the [Authority's Information Pack – Pool of Licensing Conditions – link to be updated](#)

3.5 Prevention of Public Nuisance

- 3.5.1 Public nuisance can include low level nuisance affecting a few people living locally, as well as a major disturbance affecting the wider community. Nuisance is generally attributable to noise (from loud music or from rowdy customers), vibration, light pollution, noxious smells and litter. Applicants will be required to demonstrate that they have adequate measures in place in their applications to prevent nuisance and disturbance.
- 3.5.2 Noise from people entering and leaving licensed premises, particularly late at night or in the early hours of the morning, can be a significant problem. Customers under the influence of alcohol are often less inhibited about their behaviour and may be unaware of the noise they are creating. As background noise levels are lower at night, any noise is more intrusive for residents trying to sleep.
- 3.5.3 The Authority will require applicants to take appropriate and proportionate measures for the prevention of public nuisance. Such measures may include those listed in the [Authority's Information Pack – Pool of Licensing Conditions – link to be updated](#).

3.6 Protection of Children from Harm

- 3.6.1 The Authority recognises the great variety of premises for which licences may be sought. These include theatres, members' clubs, sports clubs, cinemas, restaurants, pubs, nightclubs, cafes, takeaways, community halls, schools and off-licences. The Authority will not restrict access by children to any premises unless it is considered necessary to do so to protect them from harm.
- 3.6.2 The Authority will require applicants to take appropriate and proportionate measures for the protection of children from harm. Such measures may include those listed in the [Authority's Information Pack – Pool of Licensing Conditions – link to be updated](#)

4. The Licensing Function

4.1 Regulation

- 4.1.1 Licensing is about regulating licensable activities on licensed premises, in qualifying clubs and at temporary events under the provisions of the Act. Licensing also involves making judgements about risk, in particular, the risk of any adverse effect on the licensing objectives of granting

licences and club premises certificates.

4.12 The licensing function is only one means of delivering the licensing objectives and should not be seen as a panacea for solving all alcohol and entertainment-related problems within the community. The Authority recognises that as well as the licensing function there are several other mechanisms for addressing alcohol-related crime and disorder such as:

- planning controls
- Community Alcohol Partnerships
- installation and/or expansion of CCTV systems in problem areas
- Public Spaces Protection Orders (Crime and Policing Act 2014)
- S.27 and s.30 Dispersal Orders (Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2003)
- police powers to close some premises for up to 24 hours in extreme cases of disorder or excessive noise (Licensing Act, ss.160 & 161)
- the power of Responsible Authorities and other persons to apply for a review of the licence

The Authority will therefore continue to work in partnership with other licensing authorities, the Responsible Authorities, other agencies such as South Devon and Dartmoor Community Safety Partnership and with local businesses and residents in a co-ordinated approach to tackling alcohol-related crime and anti-social behaviour.

4.13 In discharging its licensing function, the Authority will comply with relevant legislation:

(i) Legislation

- [Section 17 Crime and Disorder Act 1998](#) *
- [The European Convention on Human Rights](#), *
- [Equality Act 2010](#) *

And have regard to

(ii)

- [The Gambling Act 2005](#) *
- [Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974](#) *
- [Environmental Protection Act 1990](#) *
- [The Noise Act 1996](#) *
- [Equality Act 2010](#) *
- [Immigration Act 2016](#) *
- [Town and Country Planning Act 1990](#) *
- [Crime and Disorder Act 1998](#) *
- [Private Security Industry Act 2001](#) *
- [Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2003](#) *
- [Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014](#) *
- [Building Regulations 2010](#) *
- [The Regulatory Reform \(Fire Safety Order\) 2005](#) *
- [Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005](#) *
- [Health Act 2006](#) *
- [Violent Crime Reduction Act 2006](#) *
- [Policing and Crime Act 2009](#) *
- [Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011](#) *
- [Terrorism \(Protection of Premises\) Act 2025](#) *

* www.legislation.gov.uk

- [Regulators' Code under the Legislative and Regulatory Reform Act 2006](#) *

(iii) Strategies

- Current South Devon and Dartmoor Community Safety Policy
- [Tackling Violence against women and girls Strategy](#)
- Current Government Alcohol Strategy
- The Council Strategy - current

(iv) Policies / Codes of Practice

- [Code of Practice on Test Purchasing](#)
- [Regulatory Compliance Code](#)
- The General Enforcement Policy – still in draft
- [Devon and Torbay Local Transport Plan](#)
- Code of Practice on Environmental Noise Control at Concerts (Noise Council)
- [Age Restricted Products and Services: A code of practice for Regulatory Delivery](#)
- [Code of Practice on the Control of Noise from Pubs and Clubs \(Institute of Acoustics\) 2001](#)
- [Code of Practice on the Naming, Packaging and Promotion of Alcoholic Drinks](#) Portman Group

(v) Guidance

- Home Office [Guide to Safer Clubbing Guide](#)
- Home Office [Guidance issued under Section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003](#)
- [Guidance to Health & Safety at Outdoor Events](#) (known as Purple Guide)
- Guides to Fire Precautions in Entertainment and Like Premises.
- [Technical Standards for Places of Public Entertainment July 2022](#) (ABTT/IOL)
- ['No Proof of Age – No Sale'](#) (Trading Standards)

4.14 The central purpose of the licensing function is to promote the licensing objectives through the effective regulation of licensed premises, qualifying clubs and temporary events. The Authority is keen to foster a safe and vibrant leisure economy and will work with applicants and licence holders to encourage and sustain well managed premises which make a positive contribution to the community. The Authority will expect applicants and licence holders to demonstrate that they have given thought to and have in place adequate measures to ensure that the operation of their premises will not have an adverse effect on the quality of life of persons living and/or working in the vicinity of the premises.

4.15 The powers of the Authority under the Act may be carried out by the Licensing Committee, by a sub-committee of the Licensing Committee or by one or more officers acting under delegated authority. Many licensing procedures are largely administrative with no perceived areas of contention. In the interests of efficiency, these procedures will generally be carried out by licensing officers.

4.16 The Authority will ensure that all Officers and Members have received adequate and appropriate training for their roles under the Licensing Act 2003.

4.1.7 The Authority will delegate its functions in the following ways:

Matter to be dealt with	Full Committee	Sub-Committee	Officers
Application for personal licence		If a police objection made	If no police objection
Application for personal licence with unspent convictions		All cases	
Application for premises licence/club premises certificate		If a relevant representation made	If no relevant representation made
Application for provisional statement		If a relevant representation made	If no relevant representation made
Application to vary premises licence/club premises certificate		If a relevant representation made	If no relevant representation made
Application for minor variation applications for premises licence and club premises certificate			All cases
Application to vary designated premises supervisor		If a police objection made	All other cases
Request to be removed as designated premises supervisor			All cases
Application for transfer of premises licence		If a police objection made	All other cases
Applications for interim authorities		If a police objection made	All other cases
Application to review premises licence/club premises certificate		All cases	
Decision on whether a complaint 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 an objection to a temporary event notice		All cases	
Determination of application to vary premises licence for community premises to include alternative licence condition		If a police objection made	All other cases
Suspension of premises licence/club premises certificate for non-payment of annual fee			All cases
Review of Licensing Statement of Policy	All cases (Full Council)		
Implementation of Late-Night Levy	All cases (Full Council)		
Creation of an Early Morning Restriction Order	All cases (Full Council)		

4.2 The Authority as Responsible Authority

4.2.1 [Section 103](#) of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 amended the Licensing Act

by making the Authority a ‘responsible authority’. This enables the Authority to make representations about an application for a premises licence or club premises certificate or to apply for a review of a premises licence or a club premises certificate.

- 4.2.2 In cases where the Authority is acting in its capacity as a responsible authority, it has established a clear separation of responsibilities within the Authority’s Licensing Team to ensure procedural fairness and to avoid potential conflict of interest.

4.3 Integrating Strategies and the Avoidance of Duplication

- 4.3.1 This Policy supports two of the Teignbridge Ten projects in the Council’s Strategic Plan:
- Clean Scene – to keep the district clean
 - Going to Town – to invest in town centres
- 4.3.2 The Authority recognises that unnecessary and over-burdensome regulation can prevent businesses from thriving and growing. The Authority will therefore endeavour to regulate licensed premises in a proportionate manner in accordance with the [Regulators’ Compliance Code](#). Premises will be assessed based on risk to the promotion of the licensing objectives and inspections will only be carried out when and if they are necessary. Premises with a high risk-rating will be inspected more frequently than premises with a low risk-rating.
- 4.3.2 The Authority will endeavour to ensure that this Statement of Licensing Policy is aligned with and supports local crime prevention, planning, transport, tourism and cultural strategies, policies and guidance. To this end, the Authority will work closely with other agencies and will contribute, where appropriate, to the development of policies and initiatives to tackle alcohol-related crime and disorder. This may include promoting and participating in schemes such as Best Bar None, Purple Flag and Business Improvement Districts etc.
- 4.3.3 The Authority recognises that it is a fundamental principle of the Act that the licensing function should not duplicate other statutory regulation.

4.4 Large Scale Public Events and the Teignbridge Safety Advisory Group (TSAG) Function

- 4.4.1 The Authority recommends that organisers of large-scale public events (outdoor music concerts, sporting events, festivals, carnivals, firework displays etc) consult the Authority at the earliest opportunity to discuss arrangements for the licensing of those activities falling under the Act. At least six months’ notice will be expected for events of 5,000 people or more.
- 4.4.2 In respect of some events, the organisers may require a single premises licence to cover a wide range of activities at different locations within the premises. This may involve the preparation of a substantial operating schedule. For other events, applications for connected premises licences or TENs may be made which in combination will represent a single event. The Authority consider it is essential to have proper co-ordination of such arrangements and will expect organisers to work with the Authority in ensuring that responsible authorities are aware of the connected nature of the individual applications.
- 4.4.3 Applicants planning a large-scale event - whether this involves licensable activities or not – are likely to be requested to convene a Teignbridge Safety Advisory Group (TSAG). The TSAG will comprise personnel from relevant statutory authorities and will provide the applicant with advice and guidance

to help ensure public health and safety. A TSAG will generally be recommended where more than 500 persons are expected to attend the event although smaller events with perceived high risks to public safety may also require a TSAG. Individuals seeking advice are recommended to contact the Authority if in any doubt as to whether a TSAG is required.

Planning

- 4.4.4 The Authority recognises that licensing applications should not be seen as a repeat of the planning application process and that there should be a clear separation of the planning and licensing regimes to avoid duplication and inefficiency.
- 4.5.2 The Authority recognises that it is legally permissible for applications for licenses to be made before any relevant planning permission has been sought or granted by the planning authority. However, the grant of a licence under the Act does not remove the need for applicants to obtain all the necessary planning consents. It should also be noted that a grant of a licence in no way means that any planning application would also be granted and vice versa.
- 4.5.3 It is strongly recommended that prospective applicants contact the Local Planning Authority in advance of making a licence application to check, or seek advice on, any planning consents or any conditions relevant to the use of the premises. It makes operational sense to ensure that planning and licensing are compatible.
- 4.5.4 Where, as a condition of planning permission, a terminal hour has been set for the use of the premises for commercial purposes that is different to the licensing hours, the licensee must observe the earlier closing time to avoid any breach of planning permission (and vice versa where the licensing hours finish earlier than the planning permission).
- 4.5.5 (See Section 7 – Licence Conditions – for further advice).

Home Office guidance 14.65 and 14.66 (S182 February 2025) makes it clear that licensing committees are not bound by decisions made by planning committees and vice-versa. The Guidance also states that, where, as a condition of a planning permission, a terminal hour has been set for use of the premises for commercial purposes and this is different to the licensing hours, the applicant must observe the earlier closing times.

4.6 Other Legislation

- 4.6.1 There is a significant interplay between the Licensing Act 2003 and other legislation. The Authority will endeavour to interpret and apply other statutory requirements in a way which is consistent with the promotion of the licensing objectives.
- 4.6.2 The grant of a licence does not imply the approval of other legislative requirements.
- 4.6.3 Anti-Social Behaviour Crime and Policing Act 2014
- 4.6.4 Public Spaces Protection Order (PSPO) can be used to restrict the drinking of alcohol in a public space where this has or is likely to have a detrimental effect on the quality of life on those in the locality, be persistent or continuing in nature, and unreasonable. Before making a PSPO, a council must consult the local police.
- 4.6.5 We currently have no PSPOs.

4.7 Gambling Act 2005

- 4.7.1 The provision of gaming machines and certain forms of low-stakes gambling (e.g. poker, bingo) are permitted in alcohol-licensed premises and qualifying clubs under the Gambling Act 2005. The type of gambling allowed, and stakes and prizes are specified in regulations and are set at levels which are designed to keep this form of gaming a low- risk, sociable activity. Generally, such gaming should be ancillary to the primary use of the premises. The Authority may act against a premise where it believes that gaming is becoming the dominant activity or is having a detrimental effect on the licensing objectives.

4.8 Health Act 2006

- 4.8.1 The introduction of the Health Act 2006 which prohibited smoking in enclosed or substantially enclosed spaces in England has had a significant impact on alcohol- licensed premises and qualifying clubs. In many premises, customers wishing to smoke must do so in beer gardens, outdoor patio areas or in the street. This can result in noise, nuisance and anti-social behaviour for nearby residents, businesses and passers-by, especially late at night when background noise levels are low. The Authority will expect applicants and licence holders to have regard to the management of customers in the immediate vicinity of their premises to ensure that their behaviour does not cause offence or undermine the licensing objectives.

4.9 Live Music Act 2012 (as amended by other legislation)

- 4.9.1 To promote live music, the Government has de-regulated various types of live music through the Live Music Act 2012 which came into effect in October 2012 and there have been several amendments. The following information is current as of 6 April 2015 following amendments to the Licensing Act 2003 by way of the Legislative Reform (Entertainment Licensing) Order 2014.
- 4.9.2 Under the Act, a licence will no longer be required for:
- amplified live music or playing of recorded music between 08.00 and 23.00 before an audience of less than 500 people at premises licensed for sale of alcohol for consumption on the premises
 - amplified live music or playing of recorded music between 08.00 and 23.00 before an audience of less than 500 people in [workplaces](#) not licensed under LA2003 (or licensed only for late night refreshment)
 - unamplified live music between 08.00 and 23.00 at any place
 - provision of ‘entertainment facilities’, has been removed:
 - (i) facilities for making music,
 - (ii) facilities for dancing, and
 - (iii) any entertainment of a similar description to (i) and (ii) above.

Any conditions relating to live and recorded music which are attached to a premises licence, or a Club Premises Certificate will stay in place but will be suspended between 08.00 and 23.00. However, the Authority will be able to re-impose these conditions (or attach new conditions) following a review of a licence.

- 4.9.3 A licence will still be required for:
- performances of live– amplified or unamplified – between 23.00 and 08.00
 - a performance of amplified live music on unlicensed premises
 - performances of amplified live music on licensed or unlicensed premises before an

audience of more than 500 people

- a performance of amplified live music at licensed premises when the premises are not being used for the sale of alcohol for consumption on the premises.

4.9.4 The Authority recognises the importance of encouraging live music as part of the Authority's wider cultural strategy and will endeavour to promote this activity through its licensing function. However, applicants and licence holders must be aware that, although certain types of live music are no longer licensable, this does not mean that such activity is totally exempt from licensing controls. The legal duty on licence holders to promote the licensing objectives remains. A Responsible Authority or any other person may apply for a review of a premises licence where it can be demonstrated that live music, provided under the provisions of the Live Music Act, undermines any of the licensing objectives.

4.9.5 When considering whether an activity constitutes 'the provision of regulated entertainment' each case will be treated on its own merits. There will inevitably be a degree of judgement as to whether a performance constitutes live music or not. If in doubt, organisers of events should check with the Authority.

4.9.6 The impact of this Policy on regulated entertainment, particularly live music and dancing will be monitored. Where it appears that such events are being deterred or constrained by licensing requirements, the Policy will be reviewed.

4.10 The Licensing Act 2003 (Descriptions of Entertainment) (Amendment) Order 2013

4.10.1 The Licensing Act 2003 (Descriptions of Entertainment) (Amendment) Order 2013 came into effect on the 26 June 2013. As a result of the Order, no licence is required for the following activities if they take place between 08.00 and 23.00 on any day:

- a performance of a play in the presence of any audience of no more than 500 people.
- an indoor sporting event in the presence of any audience of no more than 1,000 people.
- performance of dance in the presence of any audience of no more than 500 people (unless licensed as a sexual entertainment venue).

4.10.2 Any current licence condition that relates to an activity for which a licence is no longer required will have no effect, except in certain circumstances where non-licensable activities take place at the same time as other activities for which a licence is required. Licence holders wishing to remove such conditions may apply for a licence variation. While considering such applications, the Authority will generally remove such conditions unless there are sufficiently serious specific concerns about the hosting of deregulated entertainment activities in relation to the remaining licensable activities taking place in the premises in question.

4.11 The Legislative Reform (Entertainment Licensing) Order 2014

4.11.1 The Legislative Reform (Entertainment Licensing) Order 2014 came into force on 6 April 2015. As a result of the Order, amending Schedule 1 and Section 177A of the Licensing Act 2003.

4.11.2 Travelling circuses will be exempt from all entertainment licensing except for:

- an exhibition of a film or a boxing or wrestling entertainment where it takes place between 08.00 and 23.00 on the same day.
- The entertainment takes place wholly within a moveable structure and the audience

present is accommodated wholly inside that moveable structure.

- The travelling circus has not been located on the same site for more than 28 consecutive days.

4.11.3 Amendments to live music and recorded music which have been included in the Live Music Act 2012 section above in relation to increase in size of audience.

Live and Recorded Music exemptions:

- Local Authorities, health care providers and schools when making their own defined premise available to third parties where activities between 08.00 and 23.00 on the same day for audiences up to 500.
- Community premises, not licensed to supply alcohol, between 08.00 and 23.00 on the same day with audiences up to 500.

4.11.4 Greco-Roman and freestyle wrestling deregulated between 08.00 and 23.00 for audiences up to 1000.

4.11.5 An exhibition of film that is incidental to another activity (where the other activity is not entertainment under the Licensing Act 2003) is exempt from licensing.

4.12 Sexual Entertainment Venues

4.12.1 [The Policing and Crime Act 2009](#) amended [Schedule 3](#) of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982 to incorporate sexual entertainment venues. This means any premises in which relevant entertainment is provided meaning before any live performance or any live display of nudity. On more than 11 occasions within a 12-month period, no occasion has begun within the period of one month beginning with the end of the previous occasion, with none of those occasions lasting longer than 24 hours.

4.12.2 Any addition to any relevant entertainment will be required to obtain a separate sex establishment licence, authorising such activity.

4.12.3 The Council's [Sex Establishment Policy](#) is the subject of a separate public consultation and the adopted policy stands separate from this Policy.

4.12.4 Where the promoter of a sexual entertainment venue wishes to provide any of the licensable activities as outlined in the Licensing Act 2003, in addition to relevant entertainment, a premises licence will also be required to authorise such activities.

4.13 Immigration Act 2016

4.13.1 The commencement of the Immigration Act 2016, [Section 36](#) and [Schedule 4](#) made it a requirement for licensing authorities to be satisfied that an applicant has the right to work in the UK. An application made by someone who is not entitled to work in the UK must be rejected.

4.13.2 Licenses must not be issued to people who are illegally present in the UK, who are not permitted to work, or who are permitted to work but are subject to a condition that prohibits them from doing work related to the carrying on of a licensable activity.

- 4.13.3 A premises or personal licence issued in respect of an application made on or after 6 April 2017 will lapse if the holder's permission to live or work in the UK comes to an end.

4.14 Equality Act 2010 and Human Rights Act 1998

- 4.14.1 The [Equality Act 2010](#) places a legal obligation on local authorities to have due regard to the need to eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation; to advance equality of opportunity; and to foster good relations between persons with different protected characteristics. The protected characteristics are age, disability, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation. Actions of this authority will be undertaken with due regard to equality obligations.
- 4.14.2 Conditions relating to disabled access will not be attached to licences, as this would duplicate existing statutory requirements. The Authority therefore takes this opportunity to remind holders of premises licences and club premises certificates of their duties under the Equality Act 2010.
- 4.14.3 The [Human Rights Act 1998](#) incorporates the European Convention on Human Rights and makes it unlawful for the Authority to act in a way that is incompatible with a convention right. The Authority will have regard to the Human Rights Act when exercising its licensing functions.

4.15 Business and Planning Act 2020 amended by the Levelling-up and Regeneration Act 2023, Section 229 and Schedule 22

- 4.15.1 On 2 April 2025 the Levelling up and Regeneration Act 2023 made permanent the provisions set out in the Business and Planning Act 2020, relating to a pavement licence, to place removable furniture to allow businesses such as cafes, pubs and restaurants to provide tables and chairs on the highway. This replaces part 7A of the Highways Act 1980, non-removable furniture must still apply for permission under the Highways Act 1980
- 4.15.2 From July 2020 when the Business and Planning Act 2020 came into force it also allowed for those with on-sales only to also be able to provide off-sales, this was only temporary amendments made to the Licensing Act 2003 and from 31 March 2025, if you only have on-sales and wish to provide off-sales then you will be required to apply for a Minor Variation of your premises licence.

4.16 Terrorism (Protection of Premises) Act 2025

- 4.16.1 The [Terrorism \(Protection of Premises\) Act 2025](#), or Martyn's Law, received Royal Assent on 3 April 2025. This legislation, once fully implemented, will place a requirement on those responsible for certain premises and events to take appropriate action to reduce the risk of harm to their workers and the public. To ensure a proportionate approach, it is expected that procedures and measures that are reasonably practicable are put in place.
- 4.16.2 The legislation establishes a tiered approach linked to the different uses of premises and the number of individuals it is reasonable to expect may be present at the same time at the premises or events. The requirements vary accordingly, acknowledging that larger venues and events may be impacted to a greater extent by an attack and should be expected to do more.

- 4.16.3 Subject to other conditions, to be qualifying premises, 200 or more individuals (including staff) must, from time to time, be reasonably expected to be present at the same time in connection with one or more uses specified in the Act.
- 4.16.4 Where 800 or more individuals (including staff) may be reasonably expected at the premises at the same time, they will be 'enhanced duty' premises unless the Act provides otherwise. Qualifying premises that do not meet this threshold will be 'standard duty' premises.
- 4.16.5 Those responsible for 'standard duty' premises will be required to have in place, so far as is reasonably practicable, appropriate public protection measures.
- 4.16.6 These are procedures that may be expected to reduce the risk of physical harm to individuals if an act of terrorism occurred at the premises or in the immediate vicinity.
- 4.16.7 They are procedures to be followed by people working at the premises where they suspect an act of terrorism is occurring, or is about to occur, at the premises or in the immediate vicinity.
- 4.16.8 The aim of these requirements is to improve staff preparedness and responses. The Act does not require physical alterations to premises or the purchase of equipment for the purpose of having these procedures in place. Further info can be found at:

[Terrorism \(Protection of Premises\) Act 2025: Overarching Factsheet](#)

- 4.16.9 Local Counter Terrorism measures
- 4.16.10 The local approach to Counter Terrorism is as follows:
- 4.16.11 To reduce the threat from Terrorism in licensed premises, ensuring licensed premises are adequately prepared for and equipped to respond in the event of a terrorist incident.
- 4.16.12 We encourage licensed premises to incorporate the freely accessible [ACT E-learning](#) and the See, Check and Notify ([SCaN](#)) for All eLearning resources as part of wider staff training packages. We also encourage licensed premises owners to make use of the information and guidance available on the [Protect UK](#) platform including use of the Protect UK App.
- 4.16.13 The licensing authority also expects that steps are taken to ensure all people employed at the premises whose job includes being alert to the terrorist threat are aware of:
- The current terrorist threat level
 - What that level means in relation to the possibility of an attack.
 - Risk assessments for public entertainment venues include consideration of the risk of a terrorist attack and the different types of attack.
 - All persons responsible for security are briefed at every event about the current threat level and risk of terrorist attack.
 - All public-facing staff must be clear about what to do if the public report suspicious activity or unusual behaviour to them. All suspicious behaviour by customers or members of the public close to the venue must be noted and be reported promptly so that investigations can be made, and action taken, if appropriate.
 - All public facing staff know the appropriate actions to take in the event of an incident which

may include, but is not limited to, a marauding terrorist attack, unattended/suspicious items, vehicle borne attack.

4.16.14 There are several areas where effective Policies and Procedures are essential to a well-managed licensed premises and demonstrate that management are committed to the promotion of the licensing objectives. These include: -

- Regular, documented and on-going staff training addressing alcohol sales, drunkenness, underage sales, proxy sales, crime prevention, thefts, disorder and conflict management.
- Maintenance of Incident Logs for recording incidents of crime and disorder and a Refusal Register
- Drugs Policy, where applicable, should be implemented by the premises licence holder in consultation with Devon and Cornwall Police.
- Procedures for assessing risk associated with special events
- Participation in any Licensing Victuallers, Pub Watch or Late-Night Economy Scheme, within Teignbridge
- Any other relevant schemes
- Policy to deal with the disposal of weapons
- Policy to promote the duty of care for dealing with patrons suffering adversely from the effects of alcohol/drugs and victims of disorder
- Anti-theft strategy
- Regular Security reviews and Policy to address issues of public security e.g. Anti-terrorism measures
- Lost Property Procedure

5. The Licencing Process

5.1 Applications

5.1.1 Application forms may be downloaded from our [webpage](#). Applicants are strongly recommended to discuss their application with a member of the Licensing Team prior to formal submission. The Authority may reject applications which have not been completed correctly or contain insufficient information.

5.1.2 Applications, notices or relevant representations shall be treated as having been “given” to the Authority in line with legislation. This is set out in Appendix A.

5.1.3 The Act requires that applications for premises licences/club premises certificates – or variations thereof – are advertised in accordance with regulations. The Authority will need to be satisfied that the applicant has complied fully with these regulations and will request copies of notices and advertisements to verify that the application has been properly made. If an application has not been correctly advertised, the Authority may reject the application.

5.1.4 Our [Information Pack link to be updated](#) provides further guidance including contact details of responsible authorities, fees, advertising applications, licensable activities, plans, about representations and the a pool of conditions.

5.1.5 When preparing applications, it is essential that applicants consider the nature of the premises, the locality in which a premises is situated, the potential risks involved in carrying out licensable activities and put in place measures which are appropriate for the promotion of the licensing

objectives.

- 5.1.6 Applicants should consider the benefits of exceeding their statutory consultation requirements by proactively seeking the views of parties on the application and proposed licensable activities. This includes proactively liaising with residents, local ward members, businesses and responsible authorities.

5.2 Representations

- 5.2.1 Representations must be made to the Authority in writing within the 28-day consultation period. For this purpose, a representation made by e-mail will be acceptable.
- 5.2.2 Section 18(6) of the Licensing Act 2003 defines what constitutes a 'relevant' representation. To be relevant, a representation must relate to the likely effect of the grant of a licence on the promotion of one or more of the licensing objectives. There is nothing in the Act to say that a representation must be of a negative nature. The Act specifically refers to 'representations' rather than 'objections' recognising that representations may express positive support for an application. The Authority will consider both positive and negative representations provided they are relevant.
- 5.2.3 Where no relevant representations are received, the application will be granted on the terms applied for. Where relevant representations are received, the application will be considered by a Licensing and Regulatory Sub-Committee at a hearing, as will any application for review of a licence. The Authority has established its own hearing procedures as provided for by regulations made under the Act and these are included at Appendix A.

Home Office Guidance 9.2 (S182 February 2025) states "A hearing is not required where an application has been properly made and no Responsible Authority or other person has made a relevant representation. In these cases, the licensing authority must grant the application on the terms sought subject only to conditions which are consistent with the operating schedule and relevant mandatory conditions under the Act".

- 5.2.4 Any party to a hearing may expand on their representation but may not add new or different representations.
- 5.2.5 Representations which are deemed by the Authority to be repetitious, frivolous, vexatious may be disregarded.
- 5.2.6 Where a notice of a hearing is given to an applicant, the Authority is required by regulations to provide the applicant with copies of the relevant representations that have been made. In exceptional circumstances, a person wishing to make a representation may be reluctant to do so because of fears of intimidation or harassment if their personal details are disclosed to the applicant. Where the Authority considers that the person has a genuine and well-founded fear of intimidation and may be deterred from making a representation, the Authority may consider alternative approaches. For example, the Authority may advise the individual to provide the relevant Responsible Authority with details of how they consider that the licensing objectives are being undermined so that the Responsible Authority can make representations if appropriate and justified. Alternatively, the Authority may advise the individual to request their local councillor to make a representation on their behalf. Where appropriate, the Authority may decide to withhold some or all the person's details from the applicant. The Authority will only

withhold such details where the circumstances justify such action. Persons making representations should be aware that their personal details will normally be disclosed during the hearing process.

- 5.2.7 The Authority will accept petitions, but there are some important factors to consider before organising a petition:
- The instigator of the petition must identify themselves as the 'single point of contact'.
 - If we are unable to contact the single point of contact to verify certain matters this will invalidate the petition.
 - Each page of the petition must contain information as to the purpose of the petition so that all persons are aware of what they are signing.
 - Each person signing the petition must include their full name and address, this must be legible.
 - The single point of contact must inform all persons signing the petition that a copy will be supplied to the applicant and a copy will be contained within the Committee report which may be published on the Councils website.
 - Should the application proceed to a hearing, we will only write to the single point of contact giving notice of the hearing date.
 - It is expected that the single point of contact will represent all persons who signed the petition at the hearing and speak on their behalf.
 - Failure to attend the hearing and answer any questions which the Committee may have will limit the amount of weight the Committee can give to the petition.
 - We will only write to the single point of contact to inform them of the outcome of the application.

5.3 Determining Applications

- 5.3.1 When determining a licence application, the overriding principle adopted by this Authority will be that each application will be determined on its merits. The Authority will have regard to any guidance issued by the Home Office, this Statement of Licensing Policy and any measures it deems necessary to promote the licensing objectives. The Authority may depart from the guidelines in this Policy if it has justifiable and compelling reasons to do so. The Authority will give reasons for any such departure from policy.
- 5.3.2 The Authority will expect applicants to demonstrate in their application's active steps for the promotion of the licensing objectives. When determining an application, a key consideration for the Authority will be the adequacy of measures proposed in the Operating Schedule to promote the licensing objectives having regard to the type of premises, the licensable activities to be provided, the nature of the location and the needs of the local community.
- 5.3.3 The Authority will also have regard to wider considerations affecting the residential population, businesses and the amenity of an area. These include alcohol-related violence and disorder, anti-social behaviour, littering, fouling, noise and the capacity of the infrastructure and police resources to cope with the movement of large numbers of people, particularly late at night and in the early morning.
- 5.3.4 Since the introduction of the Act, the Authority's experience is that most complaints about licensed premises are caused by public nuisance, in particular excessive noise from live and recorded music and disturbance caused by customers congregating outside licensed premises. The Authority will expect applicants to have regard to these issues and to include in their Operating Schedules adequate and effective steps to control noise and disturbance from their

premises. Existing licence holders will also be expected to demonstrate – through the effective management of their premises – that they are taking appropriate and reasonable steps within their control to minimise disorder, anti-social behaviour and public nuisance.

Public nuisance is not defined in the Licensing Act 2003 and retains its broad common law meaning. It should be noted that public nuisance can include low-level nuisance affecting a few people living locally as well as major disturbance affecting the whole community. It may also include the reduction of the living and working amenity and environment of persons and businesses around licensed premises. Public Nuisance may also arise because of the adverse effects of artificial light, dust, odour and insects or where its effect is prejudicial to health. (Home Office Guidance 2.22 (S182 February 2025))

- 535 When deciding whether to grant a licence, the Authority may take account of any non-compliance with other statutory requirements brought to its attention, if these undermine the licensing objectives. This is because any non-compliance with other statutory requirements may demonstrate that the premises are unsuitable for the activities proposed, or that the management of the premises is not sufficiently competent to protect the public from harm or nuisance.
- 536 When determining an application, the Authority will consider all relevant evidence, both oral and written, provided by parties to a hearing. Evidence which is irrelevant may be disregarded. The Authority encourages applicants and persons making representations to attend hearings so that they can give evidence. Where an individual fails to attend the hearing, the Authority will consider their application or representation but may attach less weight to it.
- 537 It should be noted that, when determining an application, the Authority is making a judgement about risk. A key purpose of the licensing function is not to respond to crime and disorder, nuisance or public harm once it has happened but to make an informed assessment of the risk of such things occurring if a licence is granted and to take such steps as it considers appropriate to prevent or minimise such risks.
- 538 The Licensing Act 2003 (Hearings) Regulations 2005, Section 26 sets out that the licensing authority should give its decision within five working days of the conclusion of the hearing (or immediately in certain specified cases) and provide reasons to support it. This will be important if there is an appeal by any of the parties. Notification of a decision must be accompanied by information on the right of the party to appeal.
- 539 Any party to a hearing who is dissatisfied with the Authority's decision may appeal to the Magistrates' Court. An appeal must be made within 21 days beginning on the day you were notified of the decision.

5.4 Mobile Vehicles, Remote, Internet and Other Delivery Sales

- 541 The Authority shall have due regard to sales of alcohol which are made remotely, by mobile methods, internet or by other delivery sales.
- 542 The expectation of the Authority is that conditions suggested by way of operating schedules for these types of activities are extremely robust to negate any perceived issues.

- 5.43 Persons who wish to run premises providing ‘alcohol delivery services’ should notify the relevant Authority that they are operating such a service in their operating schedule, and premises with existing premises licences who wish to include such a service should apply to vary their licence to add this activity if they only have on-sales stated on their licence
- 5.44 Mobile premises must have a premises licence for each location that they intend to trade, if one is not already held for that location covering the licensable activities required.

6. Licencing Hours

- 6.1 In general, the Authority will deal with the issue of licensing hours on the individual merits of each application. However, when issuing a licence with hours beyond midnight higher standards of control and supervision will be expected to promote the licensing objectives - especially for premises situated in or near residential areas.
- 6.2 The Act does not provide for standard closing times. Licensed premises will generally be permitted to sell alcohol during the hours they intend to open provided they can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Authority that the premises will be operated in a manner consistent with the licensing objectives, Home Office guidance (S182) and this Policy. However, there is no presumption that applications for extended hours will take precedence over the human rights of residents and businesses.
- 6.3 The licensed hours will normally be approved where the applicant can show that the proposal would not adversely affect the licensing objectives. The Authority may, however, set an earlier terminal hour where it considers this is appropriate to the nature of the activities and the amenity of the area, or is necessary to achieve one or more of the licensing objectives.

Home Office Guidance 10.14 (S182 February 2025). Where there are objections to an application to extend the hours during which licensable activities are to be carried on and the licensing authority determines that this would undermine the licensing objectives, it may reject the application or grant it with appropriate conditions and/or different hours from those requested.

- 6.4 The Authority recognises that fixed and artificially early closing times in certain areas can lead to peaks of disorder and disturbance on the streets when large numbers of people tend to leave licensed premises at the same time. Flexible licensing hours in relation to the sale of alcohol may therefore be considered as a potential means of reducing friction at late night food outlets, taxi ranks and other ‘flashpoints’ in areas where there have already been incidents of disorder and disturbance.
- 6.5 In considering licence applications, the Authority will consider the adequacy of measures proposed to deal with the potential for crime, disorder and/or nuisance having regard to all the circumstances of the case. The Authority strongly encourages the adoption of best practice. This includes the expectation, as an item of best practice that CCTV will be provided in those premises that wish to trade in the sale of alcohol beyond midnight for the purpose of preventing crime and disorder and public safety. Applicants should carry out a risk assessment about CCTV and are expected to include CCTV in their operating schedule. Where they elect not to do so, they are strongly advised to provide information explaining that omission. For example, that the risk assessment has shown CCTV to be unnecessary.

6.6 Shops, stores and supermarkets will generally be permitted to sell alcohol for consumption off the premises during the normal hours they intend to open for shopping purposes. However, in the case of individual shops, which are known to be a focus of disorder and disturbance and where relevant representations are received from a Responsible Authority or other persons, the Authority may consider a restriction on licensed hours where this is necessary to promote one or more of the licensing objectives. The Authority strongly encourages the adoption of best practice. This includes the expectation, as an item of best practice that CCTV will be provided in those premises that wish to trade in the sale of alcohol beyond midnight for the purpose of preventing crime and disorder and public safety. Applicants should carry out a risk assessment about CCTV and are expected to include CCTV in their operating schedule. Where they elect not to do so, they are strongly advised to provide information explaining that omission. For example, that the risk assessment has shown CCTV to be unnecessary.

6.7 Because opening hours (i.e. hours when there are no licensable activities taking place) may in themselves impact on the licensing objectives, the Authority will require any proposed change to opening hours for an existing licence to be authorised by way of a variation to the licence. This can be achieved by way of a minor variation application.

7. Licence Conditions

7.1 Conditions attached to a premises licence, or club premises certificate, are a key element of the regulatory framework established by the Act. There are three types of conditions:

- mandatory conditions set out in the Act,
- conditions consistent with the operating schedule, and
- conditions imposed by the Authority.

The Licensing Authority may only impose conditions on a premises licence or club premises certificate where it has received a relevant representation about an application. The application will then be determined at a hearing by a Licensing and Regulatory Sub-Committee. If no relevant representation is received, the application must be granted on the terms applied for subject only to the mandatory conditions and conditions consistent with the Operating Schedule.

7.2 Conditions are crucial in setting the parameters within which premises can lawfully operate. Any contravention of a condition on a premises licence or club premises certificate is a criminal offence so it is essential that conditions are worded clearly, precisely and unambiguously. In addition, conditions must:

- be appropriate, reasonable and proportionate
- be enforceable
- not duplicate other statutory requirements
- be relevant to the type, location and character of the premises concerned
- not be standardised
- not replicate offences set out in the Act or in other legislation
- be written in a prescriptive format

7.3 The Authority encourages applicants to seek technical advice from the appropriate Responsible Authorities when preparing their Operating Schedules as this will enable any problems to be resolved at an early stage and will reduce the likelihood of representations.

7.4 Experience has shown that many of the conditions volunteered by applicants are poorly worded,

unclear or ambiguous and therefore unenforceable. As an aid to applicants, the Authority has prepared a pool of conditions to promote the licensing objectives which applicants are encouraged to consider when preparing their operating schedules. These conditions are not prescriptive but will help to ensure that licence conditions are expressed clearly and consistently and enable enforcement to be carried out equitably. The conditions can be viewed within the [Information Pack. Link to be updated](#) The Authority, in consultation with the applicant, may amend the wording of proposed conditions where this is unclear, ambiguous or unenforceable.

Home Office guidance 10.5 (S182 – February 2025) states that 'It is not acceptable for licensing authorities to simply replicate the wording from an applicant's operating schedule. A condition should be interpreted in accordance with the applicant's intention and be appropriate and proportionate for the promotion of the licensing objectives.

- 7.5 The Authority will pay particular attention to the effect – potential or actual - of licensable activities on those living, working or otherwise engaged in the area concerned and, where relevant representations are received, may attach conditions if it considers it appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives.
- 7.6 Conditions attached by the Authority to Premises Licences and Club premises certificates will relate to matters falling within the control of individual licensees. It is recognised that the licensing function cannot be a mechanism for the control of disorderly behaviour by individuals once they are beyond the direct control of the licence holder. However, the Authority and Responsible Authorities may act where it can be established that there is a clear linkage between disorderly behaviour and a specific premises.
- 7.7 The Authority will not impose inappropriate or over-burdensome conditions on licences. The Authority may, however, impose conditions where existing legislation does not provide adequate controls and additional measures are appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives.
- 7.8 Although it is not a legal requirement, the Authority recommends as good practice - in respect of premises licensed to sell or supply alcohol for consumption on the premises – that a Personal Licence holder is always on the premises to make or authorise such sales or supplies. The Authority is keen to encourage the presence of properly trained staff on licensed premises. Applicants may wish to consider including this as a condition of licence, where appropriate, as a measure to promote the licensing objectives. Where this is not possible (because the premises is too small or because staffing levels do not permit), or when the Premises Supervisor/Personal Licence holder will be absent for a significant length of time, a responsible person should be authorised to oversee the sale of alcohol in the place of the Premises Supervisor/Personal Licence holder. The Authority will expect the authorisation to be made in writing, kept securely on the premises and made available for inspection by an authorised person if requested.

NB. 'Authorisation' does not mean direct supervision by a personal licence holder of each sale of alcohol. The government recommends that Personal Licence holders give specific written authorisations to individuals they are authorising to sell or supply alcohol and that such individuals are clearly identified (Home Office Guidance 10.29 – 10.35 S182 February 2025).

7.9 Disapplication of Certain Mandatory Conditions for Community Premises

- 7.9.1 An amendment to the Licensing Act 2003 made in 2009 allows certain community premises which have or are applying for a premises licence that authorises alcohol sales, to also apply to include the 'alternative licence condition' instead of the usual mandatory conditions in sections 19(2) and 19(3) of the Act (requirement for a DPS and for alcohol sales to be made or authorised by a personal licence holder). Such an application may only be made if the licence holder is, or is to be, a committee or board of individuals with responsibility for the management of the premises.
- 7.9.2 Where it is not clear whether premises are community premises, the Authority will approach the matter on a case-by-case basis. The main consideration will be how the premises are predominantly used. If they are genuinely made available for community benefit most of the time, and accessible by a broad range of persons and sectors of the local community for purposes which include purposes beneficial to the community, the premises will be likely to meet the definition.

8. Cumulative Impact

- 8.1 Cumulative impact assessments (CIA) were introduced by the Section 141, Policing and Crime Act 2017, with effect from 6 April 2018.
- 8.2 The Authority may publish a cumulative impact assessment (CIA) to help limit the number of types of licence applications granted in areas where there is evidence to show that the number or density of licensed premises in the area is having a cumulative impact and leading to problems which are undermining the licensing objectives.

'Cumulative impact' or 'saturation' is not specifically mentioned in the Act but is defined in Home Office guidance 14.20 – 14.23 (S182 February 2025) as 'the potential impact on the promotion of the licensing objectives of a number of licensed premises concentrated in one area'. Variable licensing hours may facilitate a more gradual dispersal of customers from premises. However, in some cases, the impact on surrounding areas of, the behaviour of customers of all premises, taken together, will be greater than the impact of customers of individual premises.' on the amenity of the surrounding area.

A Licensing Authority may adopt a 'Cumulative Impact Assessment' to help to limit the number or types of licence applications granted in areas where there is evidence to show that the number or density of licensed premises in the area is having an impact and leading to problems which are undermining the licensing objectives.

- 8.3 The cumulative impact of licensed premises on the promotion of the licensing objectives is a matter which the Authority can consider. This should not, however, be equated with 'need' which relates to the commercial demand for a particular type of premises. The issue of 'need' is a matter for planning consideration, or for the market to decide, and does not form part of this Policy.
- 8.4 If the Authority receives relevant representations suggesting that the cumulative impact of new licences is leading to an area becoming saturated with premises of a particular type and thereby creating problems of disorder and nuisance over and above the impact from the individual

premises themselves, the Authority may consider the issue of cumulative impact when determining an application. The onus is on any person, or organisation, making such representations to prove the assertion that the grant of the licence would cause the cumulative impact claimed.

- 8.5 The Authority does not propose to operate a quota system of any kind which would have the effect of pre-determining any application; nor does it seek to impose general limitations on trading hours in particular areas. The Authority recognises that pubs, clubs, restaurants, hotels, theatres, concert halls and cinemas have contrasting characteristics and styles of operation. Proper regard will be given to those differences and the impact they are likely to have on the promotion of the licensing objectives.
- 8.6 There must be an evidential basis for the Authority to make the decision to publish a CIA. The Community Safety Partnership, the Police and Environmental Health, may hold relevant information which would assist the Licensing Authority when establishing the evidence base for publishing a CIA. Evidence of cumulative impact on the promotion of the licensing objectives needs to relate to the relevant problems identified in the specified area to be covered by the CIA. Information which the Authority may be able to draw on includes:
- local crime and disorder statistics, including statistics on specific types of crime and crime hotspots;
 - statistics on local anti-social behaviour offences;
 - health-related statistics such as alcohol-related emergency attendances and hospital admissions;
 - environmental health complaints, particularly in relation to litter and noise;
 - complaints recorded by the local authority, which may include complaints raised by local residents or residents' associations;
 - residents' questionnaires;
 - evidence from local and parish councillors; and
 - evidence obtained through local consultation.
- 8.7 This Authority may consider this evidence, alongside its own evidence of the impact of licensable activities within its area and consider the times at which licensable activities are carried on. Information which may form consideration of these issues includes:
- trends in licence applications, particularly trends in applications by types of premises and terminal hours;
 - changes in terminal hours of premises;
 - premises' capacity at different times of night and the expected concentrations of drinkers who will be expected to be leaving premises at different times.
- 8.8 Where there is evidence that a particular area of the District is already suffering adverse effects arising from a concentration of late night premises, or that residential areas are under stress, this may be taken into account in determining any further applications for licences within the area identified. In such circumstances the Authority may consider:
- The character of the surrounding area;
 - The impact of the licence on the surrounding area, both individually and cumulatively with existing licences;
 - The nature and character of the proposed operation.
 - Evidence from a Responsible Authority of potential or actual negative impact on the licensing objectives in any given area,

- The number of substantiated complaints about licensed premises received from residents and/or businesses in any given area.

8.9 The Authority does not currently propose to adopt a 'special policy' in relation to cumulative impact. However, the Authority recognises that there is a significant concentration of licensed premises in Newton Abbot and Teignmouth town centres which, collectively, has the capacity to have a disproportionate effect on residents and businesses both in the town centres and in the immediately adjacent area. Therefore, when considering applications for new licences/club premises certificates or applications to vary existing premises licences/club premises certificates - especially where longer hours are sought - applications will only be granted where the Authority is completely satisfied that there will be no adverse effect on the licensing objectives.

9. Enforcement

9.1 Enforcement Activity and Policy

9.11 The Authority has established protocols with the Police and other enforcing authorities. These protocols will provide for the targeting of agreed problem and high-risk premises, but with a lighter touch being applied to those premises which are shown to be well managed and maintained.

9.12 In general, action will only be taken in accordance with agreed enforcement principles and in line with the Authority's own enforcement policy. The Authority will apply the key principles of consistency, transparency and proportionality in accordance with the Regulatory Compliance Code. Inspection and enforcement will be risk-based with a lighter touch being adopted for premises which are well managed and where there is little or no evidence of crime and disorder, public nuisance or other problems.

9.13 A graduated approach will be adopted starting with a verbal or written warning for infringements of the law or failure to comply with licence conditions. Failure to respond to such warnings will result in stronger enforcement measures being taken, which could lead to a prosecution, or an application being made for a review of the licence or club premises certificate (see 9.2). (Please refer to Section 18 about the suspension of a premises licence or club premises certificate for non-payment of an annual maintenance fee).

9.14 The Authority will refer to the following Policies when considering enforcement:

- Enforcement Concordat
- The Regulators' Compliance Code
- Enforcement Protocol agreed with Devon and Cornwall Police.

9.2 Review

9.21 A Responsible Authority and any other person can, at any time following the grant of a Premises Licence or Club Premises Certificate, apply to the Authority to review the licence/certificate because of concerns arising at the premises which may have an adverse impact on any of the licensing objectives. The Authority regards this as a valuable protection for residents and businesses. Applications for a review must be made in writing and will be considered by a Licensing and Regulatory Sub-Committee.

- 922 Any application for a review should be treated seriously. Responsible authorities will aim to give licensees early warning of any concerns identified at a premises and talk to the licence or certificate holder to establish whether there are any steps they may be willing to take to rectify the situation. Similarly, those seeking a review who are not a responsible authority are encouraged to take initial steps such as:
- asking the Authority to talk to the licence holder on their behalf
 - asking their local MP or Councillor to speak to the licence holder on their behalf
 - talking to the relevant responsible authority (e.g. Environmental Protection Team in relation to noise nuisance or the Police in relation to crime and disorder) to establish whether there is other action that can be taken to resolve the problem.
- 923 The review process is not intended as a means of challenging the grant of a licence following the failure of representations to persuade the Authority on an earlier occasion. No more than one review from a person other than a Responsible Authority will be entertained in relation to a particular premises within a period of twelve months on similar grounds, except in compelling circumstances (e.g. where new problems have arisen) or where it arises following a closure order made under s.160 or s.161 of the Act.
- 924 When considering a review of a premises licence or club premises certificate, the Authority will expect the applicants for the review to provide evidence of previous infringements of licensing regulations, failure to comply with licence conditions and/or of failure to promote the licensing objectives. Further guidance on the [review procedure](#) is available on the Authority website.
- 925 Following a review, the Authority will focus any remedial action directly on the concerns identified in the representations. In all cases, action will be appropriate, reasonable and proportionate to the nature of the problems giving rise to the review. Options available to the Authority are:
- to modify the conditions of licence
 - to exclude a licensable activity, from the scope of the licence
 - to remove the designated premises supervisor
 - to suspend the licence for a period of not more than three months
 - to revoke the licence
- 926 In cases where the crime and disorder objective has been undermined or where it can be demonstrated that a premises has a history of persistent offending, suspension or revocation of a licence, even in the first instance, may be seriously considered as a form of deterrence. (See also 10.6).
- 927 In cases of serious crime and disorder at premises, the Police may apply for a summary review. On receipt of such an application, the authority has 48 hours to determine whether any interim steps are required.
- 928 Any person aggrieved by the decision of the Authority has the right of appeal to the Magistrates' Court. An appeal must be made within 21 days of the Authority's decision.

Home Office guidance - Chapter 11 (S182 February 2025) provides further information about the review process.

10. Children in Licensed Premises

10.1 The Authority recognises the great variety of premises for which licenses may be sought. These will include theatres, cinemas, restaurants, pubs, nightclubs, cafes, takeaways, community halls and schools. As a general principle, access by children to licensed premises will not be limited and any restrictions will be left to the discretion of the licensee, unless it is considered necessary to protect children from harm.

10.2 When deciding whether to limit access to children the Authority will judge each application on its individual merits. Examples which may give rise to concern in respect of children would include premises: -

- where entertainment of an adult or sexual nature is provided
- where there is a strong element of gambling taking place
- with a known association with drug taking or dealing
- where a member or members of the current management have been convicted for serving alcohol to minors or with a reputation for allowing underage drinking (other than in the context of the exemption in the 2003 Act relating to 16 and 17 year olds consuming beer, wine and cider when accompanied by an adult during a table meal).
- Where it is known that unaccompanied children have been allowed access.
- In some cases, the premises are used exclusively or primarily for the sale of alcohol for consumption on the premises.

10.3 Where the exhibition of films is permitted, the Authority will expect age restrictions to be complied with in accordance with the British Board of Film Classification's recommendations. The Authority will only consider variations to this general in exceptional cases.

It is a mandatory condition of a Premises Licence that where the licence requires age classification to be carried out in accordance with film classification body under Section 4, Video Recordings Act 1984.

10.4 Where relevant representations have been received, the Authority may impose licence conditions at premises where children will be present for regulated entertainment so that sufficient adult staff must be present to control the access and egress of children and to ensure their safety. Where children may also be present at an event, such as entertainers, it will be a requirement for there to be a nominated adult responsible for children present at such performances.

10.5 The Authority will take strong measures to protect children where any licence holder is convicted of serving alcohol to minors, where premises have a known association with drug taking or dealing, gambling takes place on the premises or where entertainment of an adult or sexual nature is provided. Options which the Authority may consider appropriate to limit access by children may include:-

- a limit on the hours when children may be present
- restrictions or exclusions on the presence of children under certain ages when specified activities are taking place
- restricting on the parts of the premises to which children may have access
- age restrictions (for under 18s)
- restrictions or exclusions when certain activities are taking place
- requirements for an accompanying adult (including for example, a combination of

requirements which provide that children under a particular age must be accompanied by an adult)

- and full exclusion of people under 18 from the premises when any licensable activities are taking place.

- 10.6 In the event of a review of a premises licence or club premises certificate for under-age sales of alcohol, the Authority will take strong and appropriate action to ensure that children are protected. This may include, for example, removal of the Designated Premises Supervisor or suspension or revocation of the licence/club premises certificate.
- 10.7 In the event of a review of a premises licence or club premises certificate for under-age sales of alcohol, the Authority will take strong and appropriate action to ensure that children are protected. This may include, for example, removal of the Designated Premises Supervisor or suspension or revocation of the licence/club premises certificate.
- 10.8 The Authority has designated the Devon County Child Protection, as the body competent to advise the Authority on issues relating to the protection of children from harm (see Appendix C for contact details).

11. Drugs/Illegal Substances

- 11.1 The Authority recognises that drug use is not something that is relevant to all licensed premises. However, where relevant representations are received, the Authority may need to impose special conditions for certain types of venues to reduce the sale and consumption of drugs and to create a safer environment for customers using the premises. The conditions to be imposed in such cases will be taken from the Government Department pool of conditions which consider the report "[Safer Clubbing](#)" published by the Home Office. The sale or use of new psychoactive substances (NPS) (so called Legal Highs) the Authority will consider any issue with NPS in line with current legislation and government policy. Where the Authority deems such conditions to be appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives, it will seek advice from the local Drugs Action Team and the Police.

11.2 Drink and needle spiking

- 11.2.1 Drink spiking is when someone puts drugs or alcohol into a person's drink without their knowledge or consent. It can include putting alcohol into a non- alcoholic drink, adding extra alcohol to an alcoholic drink or slipping prescription or illegal drugs (such as tranquillisers, amphetamines or GHB— also called liquid ecstasy) into an alcoholic or non- alcoholic drink. It can be difficult to tell whether a drink has been spiked, as substances used for spiking usually have no taste, odour, or colour.
- 11.2.2 Needle spiking (sometimes referred to as injection spiking) is where someone surreptitiously injects, with a hypodermic needle, (or other form of administration e.g. combi-pen) a victim with a substance.
- 11.2.3 Spiking is a crime - Spiking of any kind, whether it be by adding to a person's drink or an injection is an offence under [section 24 of the Offences against the Person Act 1861](#) (administer poison or other noxious substance with the intent to injure, aggrieve or annoy a person).

- 11.2.4 Charity Stamp Out Spiking estimates 97% of people do not report spiking incidents to the police. Spiking can lead to secondary offences being committed - most commonly sexual offences when the victim is female, and theft when the victim is male.
- 11.2.5 Recommended actions for licensed premises – The Authority understands that many licensed premises work incredibly hard to ensure that their customers can enjoy a night out safely and deter perpetrators. Nevertheless, we also consider that more could and should be done to prevent and report spiking incidents. We recommend that licence holders consider the production of a drugs (including Spiking) protocol or policy for their premises, which may include for example:
- Education provided to staff to spot the signs of both potential vulnerable victims and those who are potentially suffering the effects of spiking
 - Refusing entry to anyone who is showing signs of drug use and contacting the emergency services when appropriate
 - Ensuring that staff are trained in drug awareness, so they know how to recognise the effects of drug use and know when medical attention is required
 - Provide staff with awareness of forensic handling of evidence (securing any glasses and drinks used by potential victims and/or suspects) and securing other evidence, such as CCTV
 - Consideration of offering anti drink spiking products to customers
 - Reporting suspected or actual spiking incidents to the police immediately
 - Regularly check CCTV to ensure it is in good working order and reliable.
 - Promote campaigns - particularly [#Spikeaware](#) through visual, well-placed posters and other literature within their premises with a clear zero tolerance approach
 - Consider purchasing preventative tools, to highlight commitment to prevent incidents of drink spiking. For example – bottle top protectors, purchase and application of screening kits can be used to test drinks for key substances
 - Review policies to ensure a safeguarding approach is taken in respect of all incidents related to spiking and embed a culture of “believe, reassure and request assistance” for those making reports
 - Ensure people in the premises know how and where to report suspected spiking and unwanted sexual harassment
 - Consider having a “safe zone” where potential vulnerable victims can be looked after by staff until alternative help or transport home can be provided
 - Reporting of incidents to the police and working with local licensing teams to further help support reducing spiking risks. Supporting and protecting the victim. It is important to remember the victim is a potential crime scene. Whilst the victim’s safety and security must be the primary consideration, thought should always be given to potential available evidence.
- 11.2.6 Key points to consider include:
- Injuries or puncture wounds as these areas may hold evidential forensic opportunities. Where possible avoid contact with these areas of the victim’s body and consider if the area can be protected by the victim’s clothing, prevent the victim washing or cleaning these areas if possible.
 - Consensual contact areas – as above, if the likely perpetrator has been in contact with victim prior to the spiking, prevent washing or cleaning of these areas. (These are likely to be areas of exposed skin such as the face neck or hands.)
 - Drink – if the victim is still in possession of their drink, keep it secure. Consider placing it in an unused, clean container (e.g. a sealable sandwich bag). Place the bag containing the glass in a secure location and prevent it from spilling. Where possible, wear latex gloves and handle the glass by the least obvious areas (e.g. the very bottom of the glass), this will assist in preventing contamination or loss of evidence.

- Where possible ask the victim to provide a urine specimen in a suitable sample pot.
- Do not ask the victim questions about the perpetrator. If a member of staff believes they can identify the perpetrator, make sure they tell the police at the time. Wherever possible, one member of staff should deal with the victim to ensure continuity of evidence and reassurance for the victim. Remember, every contact leaves a trace, therefore the perpetrator may have forensic evidence from the victim on their person and may still be in possession of articles used to spike the victim. If you believe you know who the perpetrator is and they are still in the premises/area, do not confront them, but make sure the police are aware when you call.
- If you can identify the perpetrator; Consider securing any glass/bottle they may have used. (Only do this if the glass/bottle is no longer in the possession of the potential perpetrator.) As with the victim's glass, secure this in an unused, clean bag (a sealable sandwich bag is ideal). Do not mix the victim's and suspect's glasses, place them in separate bags. A different person should deal with each glass, and they should not meet each other during the process.
- Secure CCTV of the perpetrator entering/leaving the premises and any footage of the perpetrator and victim together within the premises.
- Consider how the perpetrator has paid for entry or drinks. Is this via a credit/debit card? If so, can you identify times of payments made.

11.2.7 National resources: Guidance issued by the Secretary of State under section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003. British Beer & Pub Association, [Drugs & Pubs: A guide to keeping a drug free pub](#).

11.2.8 Even in the absence of a specific protocol or policy on spiking, all licensed premises should ensure all reports of spiking are acted upon and that all incidents of alleged spiking are recorded and reported to the police. It is important and helpful for the prevention and detection of spiking incidents if personnel at licensed premises can:

- Obtain full details of the affected person reporting the incident, including a description of what they are wearing as officers will want to track them on CCTV
- Provide as detailed a description of the suspected perpetrator as possible, if known, including clothing
- Provide an approximate time of the incident and the location within the premises where they believe it occurred
- Secure the drinking vessel(s) that is suspected as containing the 'drug' so this can be tested later
- Seize any drinking vessel that the suspect may have been using
- Ensure the health and safety of the customer, which could be by calling emergency services, ensuring they are with trusted friends who will look after them, helping if needed, and providing a safe space for the customer
- Ensure appropriate training is provided to relevant members of staff
- Review searching procedures and amend as necessary, as well as reviewing how often toilets are inspected, where victims of spiking may be found
- Premises should also review the functionality of any CCTV and ensure it is not obscured
- Consider providing information (such as posters) regarding drink spiking in the premises
- Consider if it would be useful to provide anti-spiking bottle stoppers and protective drink covers. It may also be helpful to see if drug testing kits have been made available in your area by the police.

11.2.9 The Authority also recommends that licence holders and authorised clubs take into consideration [the Home Office report understanding and tackling spiking](#) – published 19th December 2023.

- 11.2.10 The Authority will consider placing additional conditions on licences to safeguard patrons against spiking, noting that conditions placed on licences need to be both proportionate and enforceable. We will also use our powers to impose conditions or revoke premises licenses, where venues do not take sufficient measures to protect and provide support to customers in spiking incidents.

12. Door Supervisors

- 12.1 Whenever any persons are employed at licensed premises to carry out any security activity, all such persons must be licensed by the Security Industry Authority. The Authority recognises that certain premises, because of the nature of their operation, their capacity, their licensed hours and the licensable activities provided, may require stricter supervision for the purpose of reducing crime and disorder and public nuisance. In such cases, where relevant representations are received, the Authority may impose a condition that licensed door supervisors must be always employed at the premises either or at such times as certain licensable activities are being carried out.
- 12.2 The Authority recognises that Door Supervisors have an important function in terms of supervising customers not only inside premises but also outside. Door Supervisors will therefore be expected to take a pro-active role in managing the behaviour of customers outside premises to minimise any disturbance and nuisance to nearby residents. Licence holders should ensure that, at closing times, they have sufficient Door Supervisors to effectively control 'surges' of customers leaving premises.
- 12.3 Whenever security operatives are employed at licensed premises to carry out any security function, such operatives must be licensed by the Security Industry Authority (SIA). Competent and professional door supervisors are key to public safety at licensed premises and the provision of door supervisors is an action point for the leisure industry to consider in the Home Office Alcohol Strategy.
- 12.4 It is a mandatory condition of a Premises Licence that where the licence requires personnel to carry out security activity (e.g. screening of customers, dealing with conflict management, crowd control) such personnel are licensed by the Security Industry Authority. (Licensing Act 2003, s.21).

13. Vessels

- 13.1 There are several additional responsible authorities stipulated in the Act which relate to the licensing of vessels (see Appendix C). The Authority will consider any representations made by these Responsible Authorities when considering applications for premises licences in respect of a vessel. Where, in the opinion of the Authority, any of the four objectives are undermined and this cannot be resolved through the imposition of specific conditions, the application is likely to be refused.

14. Licencing of public land

- 14.1 The Authority recognises that land owned by the Council and by other public bodies often lends itself to the performance of public events which involve one or more licensable activities. In the interests of promoting cultural richness and diversity within the area, the Authority will encourage the Council to apply for such licences for the benefit of the community where it is satisfied that they will not have a negative impact on the licensing objectives.

- 14.2 In order to help event organisers and touring entertainment providers' plan where licensable activities will be carried out, the Department of Digital, Culture, Media and Sports (DCMS) maintain a [Register of Licensed Public Spaces](#) in England and Wales. When a licence is issued for public land, the Council will provide those areas licensed and the activities to which the licence relates to the DCMS for use in this register.

The Government encourages local authorities to consider establishing a policy of seeking premises licences for public spaces they own e.g. public parks, promenades, community buildings etc. Where such licences are in force, this removes the burden on individuals and community organisations of applying for a premises licence or giving a Temporary Event Notice.

15. Temporary Activities

- 15.1 The Licensing Act 2003 makes provision for regulating temporary events involving the sale or supply of alcohol, which includes the exchange of monies for example by ticket or donation, the provision of regulated entertainment, or the provision of late-night refreshment at a premises which is not authorised by a premises licence or club premises certificate. This provision can also be used by holders of premises licenses and club premises certificates to authorise extensions to their permitted hours.
- 15.2 The system of temporary activities is intended as a light touch process and, as such, the carrying on of licensable activities does not have to be authorised by way of an application. Instead, a person wishing to hold an event at which it is proposed to carry out such activities is required to notify the Authority by way of a Temporary Event Notice (TEN).
- 15.3 Several limitations are imposed on the use of TENs by the Act. The limitations apply to:
- the number of times a premises user may give a TEN (50 times in a calendar year for a personal licence holder and 5 times in a calendar year for other people);
 - the number of times a TEN may be given for any particular premises (15 times in a calendar year as of 1 January 2016);
 - the maximum duration of an event authorised by a TEN is 168 hours;
 - a maximum total duration of the events authorised by TEN in relation to individual premises (21 days in a calendar year);
 - the maximum number of people attending at any one time (fewer than 500); and
 - the minimum period between events authorised under separate TEN in relation to the same premises (not including withdrawn TEN) by the same premises user (24 hours).
- 15.4 A TEN can be used for any premises. This could be a building, a room in a building, a vehicle, a marquee, an open field etc. A TEN may only be given by an individual (aged over 18) and not by an organisation or club or business.
- 15.5 There are two types of TEN: a standard TEN and a late TEN. A standard TEN must be given no later than ten working days before the event to which it relates; a late TEN must be given not before nine and no later than five working days before the event. (NB. Notice periods do not include the day the Notice is given to the Authority or the day of the event. If this minimum period of notice is not given, the Authority will reject the Notice, and the licensable activities may not take place).

- 15.6 The Police and Teignbridge Environmental Control ('relevant persons') may object to a TEN. If the Authority receives an objection notice from a relevant person that is not withdrawn, it must (in the case of a standard TEN only) hold a hearing to consider the objection (unless all parties agree that this is unnecessary). The Authority must consider any objection based on the licensing objectives and decide whether the event should go ahead. Relevant persons may also intervene by agreeing a modification of the proposed arrangements directly with the person giving the TEN. A Late TEN does not lead to a hearing and there is no right of appeal.
- 15.7 Where an objection is received, the Authority may impose conditions on a TEN but only where the venue at which the event is to be held has an existing premises licence or club premises certificate. The Authority may only otherwise intervene if the statutory permitted limits on TEN would be exceeded.
- 15.8 When giving a TEN, the premises user should consider the promotion of the four licensing objectives. Organisers are strongly advised to contact relevant persons for advice at the earliest opportunity when planning events. Planning at an early stage may well minimise or avoid potential objections.
- 15.9 Where the TEN includes the supply of alcohol, the responsibility for the supply rests with the person giving the Notice (the 'premises user'). The premises user does not have to be on the premises for the entire duration of the event but will be liable for any offences committed.
- 15.10 Persons wishing to use Temporary Event Notices should refer to Appendix B of this document in relation to the "giving" of notices and applications.
- 15.11 Further advice on Temporary Events is available on our website or on the .GOV Temporary Events

16. Late night levy

- 16.1 The Late-Night Levy is a power conferred on licensing authorities by Chapter 2 of Part 2 of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011. This provision came into force on 31st October 2012 and enables the Authority to charge a levy on premises in the Authority's area which are licensed to sell alcohol late at night as a means of raising a financial contribution towards the costs of policing the late-night economy. The levy applies to the whole of the authority's area.
- 16.2 The levy will be payable by the holder of any premises licence or club premises certificate in the authority's area which authorises the sale or supply of alcohol on any days during the 'late night supply period'. This is a period beginning at or after midnight and ending on or before 6am.
- 16.3 The decision to introduce the levy is for the Authority to make. Before making any such decision, the Authority must consult the Chief Officer of Police, the Police and Crime Commissioner and the holders of relevant late-night licences or certificates. Residents can use existing channels and forums to put forward views and call for the implementation of the levy in their area if they wish to do so.
- 16.4 The Authority must pay at least 70% of the net levy revenue to the Police. The Authority can deduct the costs it incurs in connection with the introduction, administration, collection, variation and enforcement of the levy prior to the levy revenue being apportioned between the

police and the Authority. The Authority has discretion to exempt certain premises - prescribed by regulations - from the levy and to reduce the amount of the levy by 30% for premises which participate in business-led best practice schemes.

- 16.5 At the time of reviewing this Policy, the Authority has taken no decision to implement the Late-Night Levy but is aware that it is a power which it can use if it considers it appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives.
- 16.6 The Authority will review the need for a Late-Night Levy at least every five years in conjunction with the review of this policy. The Authority will, however, consider the introduction of a Late-Night Levy at any time if circumstances change and evidence supports this course of action.

17. Early Morning Restriction Orders

- 17.1 Early Morning Restriction Orders (EMROs) are a new licensing power conferred on licensing authorities by s.119 of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act and came into force on 31st October 2012. This power enables the Authority to prohibit the sale of alcohol for a specified time between the hours of midnight 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.
- 17.2 EMROs 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 are not directly attributable to specific premises. Unlike the Late-Night Levy (LNL) there are no powers to charge a fee in connection with making EMROs.
- 17.3 The decision to implement an EMRO must be evidence based. Evidence will be considered from partners including Responsible Authorities and local Community Safety Partnerships alongside the Authority's own evidence to determine whether an EMRO is appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives.
- 17.4 Measures that may be considered in advance of making an EMRO include:
- introducing a Cumulative Impact Policy
 - reviewing licences of specific problem premises
 - encouraging the creation of business-led practice schemes in the area and
 - the other mechanisms designed for controlling cumulative impact see 8.4
 - encouraging licence or certificate holders to make variations with respect of hours for licensable activities.
- 17.5 The only exemptions relating to EMROs are premises which are authorised to sell alcohol between midnight and 6am on New Years' Eve and the provision of alcohol to residents in premises with overnight accommodation by means of mini bars and room service.
- 17.6 At the time of approving this Policy, the Authority has taken no decision to introduce an EMRO but is aware that it is a power which it can use if it considers it appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives.
- 17.7 The Authority will review the need for an EMRO at least every five years in conjunction with the review of this policy. The Authority will consider the introduction of an EMRO at any time if

circumstances change and evidence supports this course of action.

18. Fees

- 18.1 Part 2 of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 that came into force in October 2012 amended the Licensing Act to require the Authority to suspend a premises licence or club premises certificate if the annual fee is not paid when it is due. This took effect from 25 April 2012.
- 18.2 It is the practice of the Authority to issue an invoice for the annual fee. Non-payment will then result in a suspension notice being served. Regulations state that the premises licence or club premises certificate holder will be given notice of a suspension that is at least 2 working days before the suspension is to take place, the Authority allows 5 working days.
- 18.3 No refund is payable for any withdrawn or refused application / notification. In accordance with the Act, the fee for a minor variation is refundable, but only when the application is not determined within the statutory timescale.

19. Safeguarding

- 19.1 Safeguarding children and adults with care and support needs is everyone's responsibility and it is important that we all work together to ensure that we can all safely enjoy leisure, cultural and entertainment activities in Teignbridge.
- 19.2 Safeguarding not only includes physical or sexual harm, but psychological, emotional and financial harm and neglect. Where there are risks to children's wellbeing, every step should be taken to ensure their safety.
- 19.3 The risks to children and adults with care and support needs in licensed premises will depend on the type of establishment and the age of the children. If underage children are allowed to drink, they may become more vulnerable and could be at risk of abuse or exploitation.
- 19.4 Adults with care and support needs could be financially abused or subject to other forms of exploitation.
- 19.5 Adults working in your establishment may also pose a risk to children or adults with care and support needs if they exploit their position by establishing relationships with them for inappropriate reasons.
- 19.6 What Licensees can do to reduce the risks;
- Ensure that all staff are vetted or hold a personal licence
 - Ensure that any concerns are reported to the Devon Children and Families Partnership or Devon Care Direct for adults
 - Ensure staff are aware of safeguarding issues
 - Enforce admission rules and display clear signs
 - Site gaming machine/s in sight of the bar
 - Use clear signage to show family friendly areas
 - Display signs about the laws relating to children and alcohol: "children" under the Licensing Act means persons aged less than 18 years old

- Operate a No ID, 'No Sale' policy and don't be afraid to question someone's age
- Ensure that children are not allowed in your establishment if there is entertainment of an adult or sexual nature namely striptease, lap dancing, gambling or the screening of adult films or TV programmes with offensive language or violent behaviour
- Use CCTV/security staff to monitor the area in, and around, your premises

19.7 Violence against women and girls

- 19.7.1 The Licensing Authority are committed to ensuring Teignbridge is a safe and welcoming place for everyone, regardless of their gender, ethnicity, sexuality, beliefs or background.
- 19.7.2 This Policy aims to ensure that vulnerability and women's safety is an important consideration in decision-making in licensing matters. The Licensing Authority will ensure 24 that guidance is sought from relevant authorities on the prevalence, prevention and reporting of sexual harassment and misconduct and gender-based violence.
- 19.7.3 Operators are strongly encouraged to develop a Safeguarding and Vulnerability policy for their business and ensure that sufficient measures are in place to protect and provide support to customers.
- 19.7.4 Resident and visitor safety, especially the safety of those using the night-time economy, is an important factor that the Authority, applicants, and licence holders must take into consideration. Violence against women and girls is an unacceptable, preventable issue which blights the lives of millions. Crimes of violence against women and girls are many and varied. They include rape and other sexual offences, stalking, domestic abuse, 'honour-based' abuse (including female genital mutilation and forced marriage and 'honour' killings), 'revenge porn' and 'upskirting', as well as many others. While different types of violence against women and girls have their own distinct causes and impacts on victims and survivors, what these crimes share is that they disproportionately affect women and girls.
- 19.7.5 These crimes are deeply harmful, not only because of the profound effect they can have on victims, survivors and their loved ones, but also because of the impact they can have on wider society, impacting on the freedom and equality we all should value and enjoy. These impacts can include day-to-day decision making, but also extend to the social and economic costs to the economy, society, and taxpayer. We know that the devastating impact of these crimes can include the loss of life, the destruction of homes, futures, and lives. Everyone in modern Britain should have the freedom to succeed and everyone deserves the right to public safety and protection under the law. This is as true for women and girls as it is for anyone else.
- 19.7.6 Policy paper [Tackling violence against women and girls' strategy](#) Updated 18 November 2021 Home Office guidance.
- 19.7.7 Definition of Sexual Harassment - The definition of sexual harassment was created with a range of experts on the subject. The defining characteristics are that it is unwanted, persistent, and of a sexual nature.
- 19.7.8 List of unacceptable behaviours are:
- Unwelcome sexual gestures or innuendos
 - Groping, pinching, or smacking someone's body.

- Exposing yourself to someone
- Entering the toilet that does not best accommodate your gender.
- Derogatory comments based on someone's age, gender, race, orientation, or ability.

19.7.9 Examples of unacceptable behaviour include (but are not limited to):

- Unwelcome comments with a sexual overtone
- Unwelcome and/or irrelevant questions about your personal life (including sex, romance, and sexual orientation)
- Someone exposing their sexual organs to you without consent
- Someone groping,
- pinching, or touching your body without consent

19.7.10 Procedures and policies for how to handle perpetrators of sexual harassment should be included in the operating schedule/conditions. These will of course differ from premises to premises but ensure that they reflect a zero-tolerance attitude towards harassment and discrimination.

19.7.11 Licence holders should ensure that there are clear guidelines on how to handle complaints made by targets of sexual harassment, a positive response involves believing them, responding sympathetically, and taking the incident seriously. Negative responses are characterised by not believing them or suggesting that the incident was their fault.

19.7.12 Guidelines and procedures should establish consequences for perpetrators of sexual harassment that reflect zero tolerance of those behaviours. These can range from removal from the premises to a ban from the premises for an extended period.

19.7.13 Example of a model policy for licensed premises to adopt.

- Premises shall enforce a strict Zero Tolerance policy to sexual harassment and discrimination
- The policy shall enforce zero tolerance to the following behaviours for example
 - Unwelcome sexual gestures or innuendos
 - Groping, pinching, or smacking someone's body
 - Exposing yourself to someone
 - Entering the toilet that does not best accommodate your gender
 - Derogatory comments based on someone's age, gender, race, orientation, or ability
 - The policy is for all patrons and staff at the premises.

19.7.14 Training

- Management will ensure that all staff are trained and briefed adequately on the policy
- All casual staff shall receive a briefing on the policy and its operations during staff
- Training
- Security shall be briefed and trained on the policy.

19.7.15 Reporting an incident

- When a customer needs to report an incident, they may do so by speaking to any member of security or staff.
- The staff or security who received the report shall pass it on to a manager or supervisor
- When a staff member needs to report an incident, they will pass it on to a manager or supervisor
- Reports of victims will be taken seriously, as well as the reports of others observing the incident (staff or other visitors) depending on the context of the situation.
- Reports will be dealt with in a manner that reflects zero tolerance of sexual harassment.

19.7.16 Dealing with a report / enforcement

- All perpetrators will be removed from the main space of the premises for discussion
- The manager or supervisor will, in consultation with others, decide if the perpetrator has violated the zero-tolerance policy
- If the policy has been violated, the perpetrator will be dealt with in a manner that correlates with zero tolerance of harassment.
- This should at minimum involve the perpetrator's presence no longer being allowed in the premises on the day of the offence.
- Visitors who break the policy on more than one occasion shall be dealt with in a more severe manner, including longer-term bans from the premises.

19.7.17 In addition, The [Ask for Angela initiative](#) aims to ensure that anyone who is feeling vulnerable or unsafe can get discreet support. This could be on a night out, on a date or meeting friends. The initiative works by training staff in vulnerability management and what to do when someone 'Asks for Angela'. The Authority expects that when a trained member of staff hears the code-phrase they should understand that the person needs support and will be able to respond in an appropriate, discreet way. This could be offering them an alternative way out of the venue, calling them a taxi or in a more serious situation, altering venue security and/or the Police.

20. Further Information

20.1 Contact details of the Authority and Responsible Authorities are given in Appendix C.

20.2 [Further information and guidance](#) on the Act can be viewed on the Authority's website. Application forms can be downloaded from the site or electronic applications submitted online.

20.3 Further information on alcohol and entertainment licensing is available on [the Government Website](#).

20.4 The Portman Group operates on behalf of the alcohol industry, a Code of Practice on the naming, packaging and promotion of Alcoholic Drinks. The Code seeks to ensure that drinks are packaged and promoted in a socially responsible manner and only to those who are 18 years old or over. Complaints about products under the Code are considered by an Independent Complaints Panel and the Panel's decisions are published. If a product's packaging or point-of-sale advertising is found to be in breach of the Code, the Portman Group may issue a Retailer Alert Bulletin to notify retailers of the decision and ask them not to replenish stocks of any such product or to display such point-of-sale material, until the decision has been complied with. **We would encourage retailers to sign up to and abide by Retailer Alert Bulletins.** The Code is an important tool in protecting children and vulnerable consumers from harm because it addresses the naming, marketing and promotion of alcohol products sold in licensed premises in a manner which may particularly appeal to these groups. Link to current [Code of Practice](#) that includes [new important updates](#) just search 'updates'.

21. Appendix A – Licensing Act 2003 – Hearing Procedure

Licensing Act 2003

Procedure at Licensing and Regulatory Sub-Committee Hearings Information for Parties

References in these notes to "the Act" are to the Licensing Act 2003 and references to "the Regulations" are to The Licensing Act 2003 (Hearings) Regulations 2005.

1. Right of attendance, assistance and representation

You may attend the hearing and be assisted or represented by any person whether that person is legally qualified. This right is subject to the licensing authority's right to exclude any person from all or part of a hearing where it considers that the public interest in so doing outweighs the public interest in the hearing or that part of the hearing taking place in public.

2. Representations and supporting information

At the hearing you will be entitled:-

- a) to address the sub-committee;
- b) to give further information in support of your application, representations or notice (as applicable) in response to any point(s) upon which the licensing authority has advised that you will be required to provide clarification); and
- c) if given permission by the sub-committee, to question any other party. This authority generally will allow all parties to ask questions of another party present, but this decision will be taken on a case-by-case basis and in some exceptional circumstances (a reason will be given) cross examination may be prohibited.

3. Consequences if you fail to attend or be represented

- 3.1 If you inform the licensing authority that you do not intend to attend or be represented at the hearing, the hearing may proceed in your absence.
- 3.2 If you do not so inform the licensing authority and then fail to attend or be represented at the hearing, the hearing may either be adjourned to a specified date or be held in your absence.
- 3.3 Where the hearing is held in your absence, the sub-committee will consider your application, representations or notice (as applicable).
- 3.4 Where the hearing is adjourned to a specified date you will be notified of the date, time and place to which the hearing has been adjourned.

4. The hearing – general matters

- 4.1 Each matter to be dealt with by the sub-committee shall be called in turn, usually in the order listed on the sub-committee agenda. However, the Chairman may change the order at his/her discretion.

- 4.2 If appropriate, the sub-committee may make a resolution under Section 100A of the Local Government Act 1972 to exclude the public from the hearing of a particular matter. Alternatively, the sub-committee may make a resolution to exclude the public from the hearing of a particular matter where it considers this to be in the public interest. If the matter is being heard in private, the Legal and Democratic Services Assistant will direct everyone except the Members, officers and parties to leave the room.
- 4.3 The Chairman shall identify the elected Members, the Legal and Democratic Services Assistant (and the Licensing Officer, if present) for the benefit of those attending the hearing. The Chair shall explain the officers' respective roles.
- 4.4 Parties may be assisted or represented by any person whether or not that person is legally qualified, except that the sub-committee may require any person attending the hearing who in its opinion is behaving in a disruptive manner to leave the hearing and may refuse to permit that person to return, or permit them to return only on such conditions as the sub-committee may specify; but such a person may, before the end of the hearing, submit to the sub-committee in writing any information which they would have been entitled to give orally had they not been required to leave.
- 4.5 If a party has informed the authority that they will not be attending or be represented at the hearing, it may proceed in their absence. If a party who has not informed the authority that they will not be attending or represented fails to attend or be represented, the sub-committee may hold the hearing in that party's absence or, if it considers it to be necessary in the public interest, adjourn the hearing to a specified date.
- 4.6 Where the authority holds a hearing in the absence of a party, the authority shall consider at the hearing the application, representations or notice made by that party.
- 4.7 Where the authority adjourns a hearing to a specified date, it shall forthwith notify the parties of the date, time and place to which the hearing has been adjourned.
- 4.8 Applications, relevant representations and/or notices shall have been sent to the authority and to the other parties entitled to receive them prior to the hearing within the statutory time-limits. The sub-committee may, at its discretion consider additional documentary or other information produced by a party in support of its application, representations or notice (as applicable) either before the hearing or, with the consent of all the other parties, at the hearing. Any party seeking to produce additional documentary information shall provide sufficient copies for the Members, officers and other parties attending the hearing.
- 4.9 The sub-committee shall disregard any information given or evidence produced by a party or a witness that is not relevant to:-
- (1) its application, representations or notice (as applicable), and
 - (2) the promotion of the licensing objectives or, in relation to a hearing to consider a notice given by a Chief Officer of Police, the crime prevention objective.
- 4.10 The four licensing objectives, as given by the Licensing Act 2003, are:
- the prevention of crime and disorder;
 - public safety;

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

4.11 Each application that comes before this committee will be treated on its own merits, and this licensing authority will take its decision based upon:

- The merits of the application
- The promotion of the four licensing objectives
- The policy of the licensing authority, a copy of which can be obtained from Teignbridge District Council's Licensing Section or on the [Council's website](#)
- The guidance issued by the Home Office under section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003 (February 2025).

5. The Hearing – procedure

The procedure of the sub-committee is as follows:

- 5.1 The Chairman will open the meeting, introducing Members of the sub-committee (advising of any substitute members) and officers present to those attending the meeting and explaining the nature of the decision to be taken
- 5.2 The Legal and Democratic Services Assistant will explain the procedure to be followed and ask the parties if they understand the procedure
- 5.3 The sub-committee will consider any request(s) previously made by any party(ies) (in its Response to Notice of Hearing) for permission for another person to appear, and such permission shall not be unreasonably withheld
- 5.4 The Licensing Officer will outline the application, any relevant representations and relevancies to the Council licensing policy statement and statutory guidance (optional). This may be done by reference to the report circulated with the agenda.
- 5.5 Members may ask any relevant questions of the Licensing Officer.
- 5.6 The Legal and Democratic Services Assistant will introduce the applicant (if present) and invite him or her, or person representing them, to clarify any information arising from the Licensing Officer's outline, if necessary. (*See note (a) below).
- 5.7 The Legal and Democratic Services Assistant will invite those parties making representations to address the sub-committee in the following order: (*See note (a) below).

(1) Responsible authorities

- Police authority
- Environmental Health
- Fire Authority
- Local Planning Authority
- Health & Safety enforcing authority
- Body responsible for protecting children from harm
- Other licensing authority
- Trading Standards

- Health Authority
- Navigation Authority (Vessels only)
- Environment Agency (Vessels only)

(2) Other persons (*See note (b) below).

- 5.8 Members to ask any relevant questions of those parties making representations.
- 5.9 Applicant or person representing them to ask any relevant questions of those parties making representations.
- 5.10 Applicant or person representing them addresses the committee. (*See note (a) below).
- 5.11 Members may ask any relevant questions of the applicant or person representing them.
- 5.12 Parties that made representations to ask any relevant questions of the applicant or person representing them in the same order as set out in 5.7 above. (*See note (a) and (d) below).
- 5.13 The Chairman will invite any parties making representations (in the order set out in 5.7 above), followed by the applicant or those representing them, to briefly summarise their points if they wish. (*See note (a) below).
- 5.14 Members of the committee discuss and make their decision (See notes 8.1 and 8.2 below) and may move into private session to do so.
- 5.15 The Chairman relays the decision and the reasons given for the decision, and any conditions placed upon the licence (if granted) and the licensing objective(s) that they relate to. (*See notes 8.3, 8.4 and 8.5 below).

Notes

- (a) This licensing authority grants a maximum 15 minutes per party in total to make all relevant statements but respectfully request that all parties keep points pertinent and the discussion moving in the interests of cost and efficiency.
- (b) Where there is more than one other person speaking either in objection to, or in support of the application, a spokesperson should be agreed to speak on behalf of the objectors/supporters.
- (c) Applicants and persons who have made relevant representations have a right to appeal in various circumstances, details of which can be obtained from the licensing officer.
- (d) It is expected that this will consist of a summary of matters that have already been presented to the Sub-committee. New information will not be accepted at this stage.

6. Evidence

The strict legal rules of evidence shall not apply, and evidence shall not be given on oath.

7. Legal Advice

- 7.1 The role of the sub-committee's Legal and Democratic Services Assistant is to provide the Members with advice on:-

- questions of law;
- matters of practice and procedure;
- the options available to the sub-committee in making their decision;
- any relevant decisions of superior courts, or other guidelines (eg. - Government Guidance on the 2003 Act and the Council's Statement of Licensing Policy);
- other issues relevant to the matter before the sub-committee (eg. any consultation currently in progress through Council etc.)
- where appropriate to assist the sub-committee in recording the reasons for its determination.

7.2 The Legal and Democratic Services Assistant may ask questions of parties and persons appearing on their behalf to clarify the evidence and any issues in the case.

7.3 The Legal and Democratic Services Assistant has a duty to ensure that every case is conducted fairly.

8. Determination of applications

8.1 When all the evidence has been heard, the Members may move into private session and withdraw to make their deliberations. The Legal and Democratic Services Assistant may accompany the sub-committee to give legal or procedural advice, but the Members will make the determination.

8.2 If the sub-committee needs to ask any further questions of any party, all parties will be asked to return before the sub-committee.

8.3 In the case of hearings held under the following sections of the Act, the sub-committee shall make its determination at the conclusion of the hearing:

- Hearing to consider police objection to temporary event notice [s.105(2)(a)]
- Hearing to consider review of premises licence following closure order [s.167(5)(a)]

8.4 In any other case the authority shall make its determination within the period of 5 working days beginning with the day (or the last day) on which the hearing was held.

8.5 Where all the parties have agreed that no hearing is required, the authority shall make its determination within the period of 10 working days beginning with the day on which it gives notice to the parties.

9. Quorum

9.1 The quorum for any hearing of a Licensing and Regulatory Sub-Committee shall be two (2) Members but every effort will be made to ensure that wherever practicable the decision shall be taken by 3 members.

9.2 Determinations shall be made by a majority vote with the Chair having a casting vote in the event of an inconclusive result.

22. Appendix B – Giving of Notices and Applications

The Authority will apply the following guidelines on the “giving” of notices and applications made under provisions of the Licensing Act 2003:

Temporary Event Notices (TENs)

- (1) A person wishing to give a TEN to the licensing authority and relevant persons (the Police, the Council’s Licensing and Environmental Protection Team) shall be treated as having satisfactorily done so at the point when:
either -
 - (i) the Notice (including the prescribed fee) is delivered by hand to a member of the reception staff at Teignbridge District Council, Forde House, Brunel Road, NewtonAbbot TQ12 4XX (for notifications to the Licensing Authority, Teignbridge Environmental Control) and to a member of the reception staff at the Launceston Police Station, Moorland Road, Launceston, PL15 7HY (for notifications to the Police)
 - or -
 - (ii) the Notice (including the prescribed fee) is received in the ordinary course of the post at the Teignbridge District Council, Forde House, Brunel Road, Newton Abbot TQ12 4XX (for notifications to the Licensing Authority, Teignbridge Environmental Control) and at the Launceston Police Station, Moorland Road, Launceston, PL15 7HY (for notifications to the Police).
- (2) A Notice which is delivered by hand or post to a Police station within the Authority’s area shall be treated as having been “given” to the Chief Officer of Police on the day served but for the avoidance of doubt, the only address to be used should be to the Chief Officer of Police, Launceston Police Station, Moorland Road, Launceston, PL15 7HY. Notices given to individual officers of the Devon and Cornwall Police shall not be treated as having been properly served on the Chief Officer of Police.
- (3) A Notice which is delivered by hand to any of the Authority’s offices will need to indicate what time and date it was delivered on the envelope, or it may be treated as being ‘given’ on the next day following the original delivery.
- (4) A Notice which is delivered by post to any of the Authority’s offices will be treated as being given on the day received.
- (5) If the Notice is sent electronically via GOV.UK or via the Licensing Authority’s own electronic facility, the licensing authority will notify the Police and Teignbridge Environmental Control on behalf of the individual giving the Notice. In other cases, individuals must send the Notice to the Licensing Authority, Police and Teignbridge Environmental Control on their own behalf. All parties must receive the Notice within the prescribed time frame. Where notices are given via GOV.UK the Notice will be deemed to have been “given” at the point when the applicant has submitted a valid Notice, paid the prescribed fee and the Notice becomes accessible to the Authority by means of the facility.

- (6) 'Working day' means a Monday to Friday (excluding bank holidays, Christmas Day and Good Friday). For the purposes of calculating the notice period, the ten working days (or, for late TENs, not before nine and not later than five working days) excludes the day on which the event is to start, and the day on which the Notice is given.

Other Applications

- (7) A person wishing to apply to the licensing authority will be deemed to have satisfactorily done so at the point when it is given to a member of the reception staff at Teignbridge District Council, Brunel Road, Newton Abbot TQ12 4XX.
- (8) An application which is delivered by hand to the Authority at Forde House, Newton Abbot at any time on a Saturday, Sunday or a Bank Holiday shall be deemed to have been "given" on the next working day.
- (9) Where applications are made via GOV.UK or via the Authority's own electronic facility, the application will be deemed to have been "given" when the applicant has submitted a valid application form and paid the prescribed fee, and the application becomes accessible to the Authority by means of the facility.
- (10) The Authority will act in accordance with the s182 guidance with respect of 'holding' and 'deferring' electronic applications. The Guidance recommends that (as for written applications) electronic applications should not be returned if they contain obvious and minor errors such as typing mistakes or small errors that can be rectified with information already in the Authority's possession. However, if this is not the case and required information is missing or incorrect, the Authority will 'hold' the application until the applicant has supplied all the required information. This effectively resets the 28-day period for determining an application and may be done any number of times until the application form is complete. The Authority will notify the applicant as quickly as possible of any missing (or incorrect) information and explain how this will affect the statutory timescale and advertising requirements.

23. Appendix C – Responsibility Authorities Contacts

- (a) Devon & Cornwall Police
Licensing Department, Devon and Cornwall Police, Launceston Police Station, Moorland Road, Launceston, PL15 7HY
Tel: 01566 770500
E-mail: licensing.team@devonandcornwall.pnn.police.uk

Depending on the location of the premises (please see plan below)

- (b) Devon & Somerset Fire & Rescue Service
Western Command, The Fire Station, Newton Road, Torquay, TQ2 7AD
Tel: 01803 653700
E-mail: southfiresafety@dsfire.gov.uk
Or
Central Command, Exeter Group, Exeter Fire Station, Danes Castle, Howell Road, Exeter, EX4 4LP Tel: 01392 872200 (ask for Exeter Group)
E-mail: exeterfs@dsfire.gov.uk

Depending on your Health & Safety Enforcing Authority contact either:

- (c) Health & Safety / ** Environmental Health
Food, Health & Safety Manager / **Environmental Control Manager, Environmental Health, Teignbridge District Council, Forde House, Brunel Road, Newton Abbot, TQ12 4XX
Tel: 01626 361101
E-Mail: foodandsafety@teignbridge.gov.uk / envc@teignbridge.gov.uk
Or
**Health & Safety Executive, North Quay House, Sutton Harbour, Plymouth, PL4 0RA
If your Health and Safety Enforcing Authority is Plymouth please ensure ** receive a copy of your application.

- (d) Local Planning Authority
Planning Department, Teignbridge District Council, Forde House, Brunel Road, Newton Abbot, TQ12 4XX Tel: 01626 361101
Email: Planning@teignbridge.gov.uk

Or if premises situated within the Dartmoor National Park:

Dartmoor National Park, Haytor Road, Bovey Tracey, TQ13 9JQ
Tel: 01626 832093
Email: planning@dartmoor.gov.uk

- (e) Child Protection
CP Checks, MASH, PO Box 723, Exeter, EX1 9QS
Tel: 01392 383000
Email: cpchecks@devon.gov.uk

- (f) Teignbridge District Council
Licensing Section, Forde House, Brunel Road, Newton Abbot, TQ12 4XX
Email: licensing@teignbridge.gov.uk

- (g) Weights & Measures
Devon and Somerset Trading Standards, Trading Standards Service, County Hall, Topsham Road,

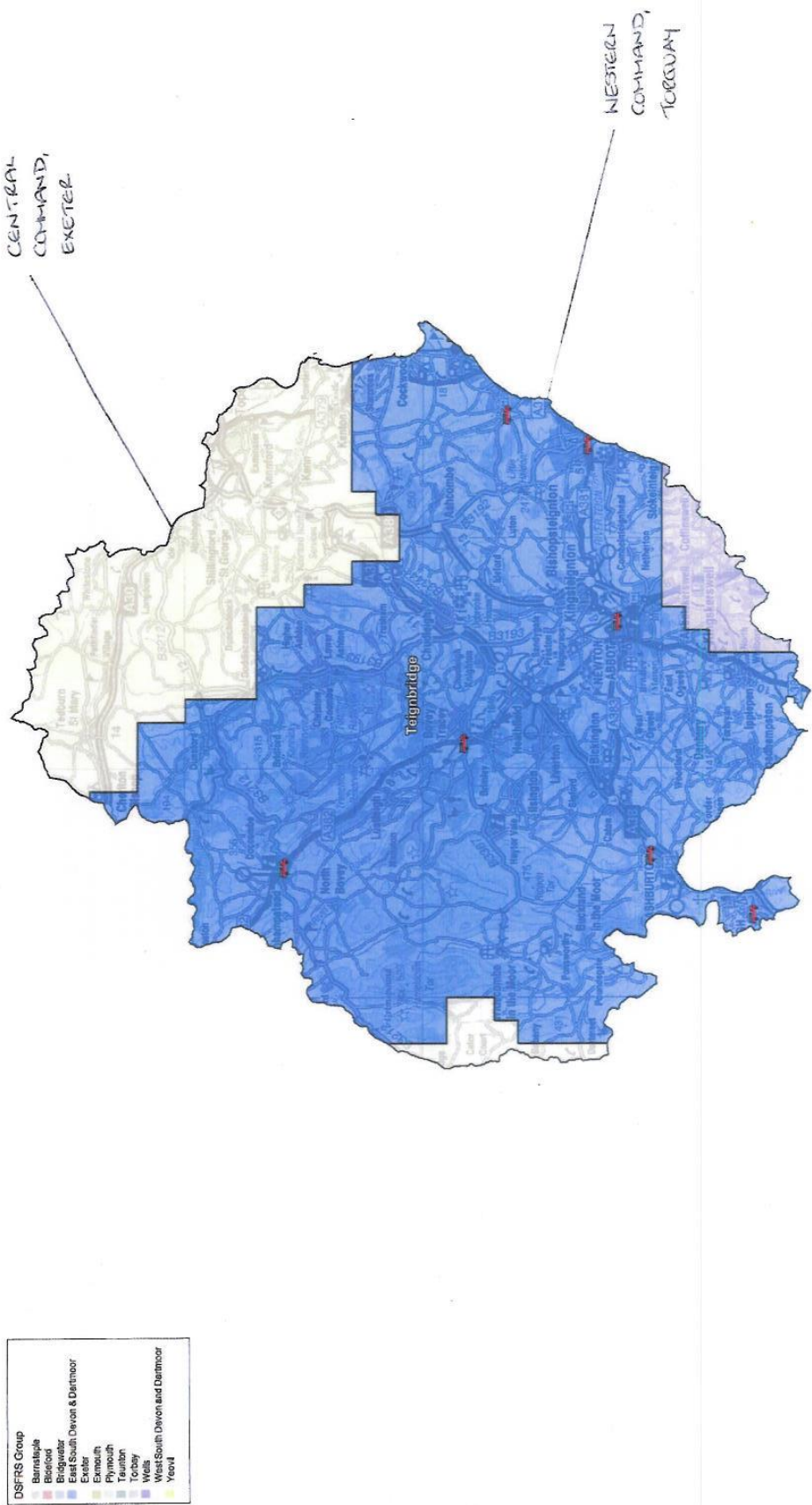
Exeter EX2 4QD.
Tel: 01392 381381
Email: tsadvice@devon.gov.uk

- (h) Health Authority
Public Health Devon, Devon County Council, County Hall, Exeter, EX2 4QD
Tel: **01392 383000 (ask for 'Public Health')**
Email: alcohollicensing-mailbox@devon.gov.uk
- (i) Home Office Immigration Enforcement
Home Office (Immigration Enforcement), IE Licensing Compliance Team (IELCT), 2 Ruskin Square (Floor 6), Dingwall Road, Croydon, CR0 2WF
Email: IE.licensing.applications@homeoffice.gov.uk

The following are only applicable in respect of a vessel which is usually moored in waters where it is or proposed to be navigated at a time when it is used for licensable activities.

- (j) Navigation Authority
Harbour Master, Teignmouth Harbour Commission, The Old Quay House, Old Quay, Teignmouth, TQ14 8ES.
Tel: 01626 773165
Email: thc@teignmouthharbour.com
- (k) Environment Agency – Southwest
Tel: 01392 444000
Email: enquiries@environment-agency.gov.uk

Correct as of October 2025



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Glossary of terms

Alcohol, authorised sale of

- it is a mandatory condition of a Premises Licence that every supply of alcohol must be made or authorised by a person who holds a Personal Licence.

Alcohol, retail sale of

- defined by the Act (s.192) as any sale of alcohol other than to:
 - a trader for the purposes of his trade
 - a club which holds a Club premises certificate for the purposes of the Club
 - the holder of a Personal Licence for the purpose of making sales authorised by a Premises Licence
 - the holder of a Premises licence for the purpose of making sales authorised by that licence, or to the premises user in relation to a Temporary Event Notice for the purpose of making sales authorised by that Notice.
- and which is made for consumption off the premises.

Annual Fee

- premises' licence and club certificates annual fee are due each year on anniversary of date the licence was granted, or your licence could be suspended.

Appeals

- the Act provides for right of appeal to the Magistrates' Court against a decision of the Authority. Appeals must be brought within 21 days of notification of the Authority's decision
- If you wish to appeal you must give notice of appeal to the Clerk to the Justices at the South Devon Magistrates' Court, 1st Floor, Riviera House, Nicholson Road, Torquay TQ2 7TT, within the period of 21 days beginning with the day on which you were notified in writing of the decision.

Authorised Person

- an officer of the Authority who has been authorised by the Authority – generally for the purposes of inspection and/or enforcement – under the provisions of the Licensing Act 2003;
- an inspector appointed under s.18 of the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974;
- an officer of the local authority exercising a statutory function in relation to pollution control or harm to human health;
- in relation to a vessel, an inspector or surveyor of ships appointed under s.256 of the Merchant Shipping Act 1995;
- a person prescribed under s.13 (2) of the Act.

British Board of Film Classification

- the body responsible for determining the age rating of films screened in the UK. Current ratings are:
 - U** Generally unlikely to unsettle a four-year-old, although it is impossible to predict what might affect any particular child.
 - PG** Should generally not unsettle a child aged around eight, although some scenes may be unsuitable for more sensitive children.
 - 12A** Not generally suitable for children aged under 12. No one younger than 12 may be permitted to attend a 12A cinema screening unless they are accompanied by an adult.
 - 15** Suitable only for 15 years and over. No one younger than 15 may see 15-rated content in a cinema.
 - 18** Suitable only for adults. No one younger than 18 may see 18-rated content in a cinema.

Club Premises Certificate

- authorises the use of premises by a qualifying club for one or more licensable activity

Day

- means a period of 24 hours beginning at midnight.

Designated Premises Supervisor (DPS)

- The individual specified in the premises licence as the designated premises supervisor – in relation to premises selling alcohol, the person (who must hold a Personal Licence, who will normally have been given the day-to-day responsibility for running the premises by the holder of the Premises Licence or will be the Premises Licence holder himself.
- The Authority note that in July 2009, the Government approved the removal of the requirement for a DPS and a personal licence holder to authorise alcohol sales at community premises, where the premises licence holder is or is to be a committee or board of individuals, with the responsibility for the management of the premises.
- Any application to change a DPS will be dealt with in accordance with the 2003 Act. Where an objection is received from the Police, unless previously resolved, the Authority is required to hold a hearing.

Hearing

- a meeting of a Licensing and Regulatory Sub-Committee – generally held in public - to determine an application for a Premises Licence where relevant representations have been received from a Responsible Authority or other persons. The hearing will be held before a Licensing and Regulatory sub-committee comprising of three members of the Licensing and Regulatory Committee who will hear evidence from the applicant and from the objectors.

Hot Food or Hot Drink

- food or drink supplied on or from any premises is “hot” for the purposes of Schedule 2 to the Act if the food or drink, or any part of it:
 - (i) before it is supplied, is heated on the premises or elsewhere for the purpose of enabling it to be consumed at a temperature above the ambient air temperature and, at the time of supply, is above that temperature, or
 - (ii) after it is supplied, may be heated on the premises for the purpose of enabling it to be consumed at a temperature above the ambient air temperature.

Late Night Refreshment

- the provision, between 11pm and 5am, of hot food or hot drink, to members of the public or a section of the public on or from any premises, whether for consumption on or off the premises between 11pm and 5am or at any time between 11pm and 5am when members of the public, or a section of the public, are admitted to any premises, a person supplies, or holds himself willing to supply, hot food or hot drink to any persons, or to persons of a particular description, on or from those premises, whether for consumption on or off the premises.

Hot Food or Hot Drink - food or drink supplied on or from any premises is “hot” for the purposes of Schedule 2 to the Act if the food or drink, or any part of it:

- (i) before it is supplied, is heated on the premises or elsewhere for the purpose of enabling it to be

consumed at a temperature above the ambient air temperature and, at the time of supply, is above that temperature,

or

after it is supplied, may be heated on the premises for the purpose of enabling it to be consumed at a temperature above the ambient air temperature.

Licensable Activities and Qualifying Club Activities –

- the sale by retail of alcohol
- the supply of alcohol by or on behalf of a club to, or to the order of, a member of the club the provision of regulated entertainment
- the provision of late-night refreshment
- the supply of alcohol by or on behalf of a club to, or to the order of, a member of the club for consumption on the premises where the supply takes place
- the sale by retail of alcohol by or on behalf of a club to a guest of a member of the club for consumption on the premises where the sale takes place
- the provision of regulated entertainment where that provision is by or on behalf of a club for members of the club or members of the club and their guests

Licensing Authority

- meaning Teignbridge District Council as Licensing Authority.

Licensing Committee

- The Committee established by the Authority to discharge the licensing functions of the Authority.

Licensing Hours

- The hours during which authorised licensable activities can take place

Licensing Qualification

- A qualification accredited or certified by the Secretary of State.

Operating Schedule

- a document containing a statement including the following matters:-
 - (a) the relevant licensable activities,
 - (b) the times during which it is proposed that the relevant licensable activities are to take place,
 - (c) any other times during which it is proposed that the premises are to be open to the public,
 - (d) where the applicant wishes the licence to have effect for a limited period, that period,
 - (e) where the relevant licensable activities include the supply of alcohol, prescribed information in respect of the individual whom the applicant wishes to have specified in the premises licence as the premises supervisor,
 - (f) where the relevant licensable activities include the supply of alcohol, whether the supplies are proposed to be for consumption on the premises or off the premises, or both,
 - (g) the steps which it is proposed to take to promote the licensing objectives,
 - (h) such other matters as may be prescribed.

Other Persons

- persons who can make representations
 - any individual, body or business, regardless of their geographic proximity to the premises
 - a representative, this could include legal, friend or member of parliament, local ward or parish councillor.

Personal Licence

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

Premises Licence

- authorises the premises to be used for one or more licensable activity

Qualifying Club

- to be a 'qualifying club' for the purposes of the Act, a club must meet the following criteria:
 - a person must not be admitted to membership or enjoy the privileges of membership without a period of at least 48 hours between their application for membership and their admission,
 - the club must be established in good faith as club, and
 - the club must have at least 25 members.

(NB. A proprietary club (i.e. a commercial club which is established and operated for profit) cannot be regarded as a 'qualifying club' for the purposes of the Licensing Act 2003).

Regulated Entertainment -

- (a) A performance of a play
- (b) An exhibition of film
- (c) An indoor sporting event
- (d) A boxing or wrestling entertainment
- (e) A performance of live music
- (f) Any playing of recorded music
- (g) A performance of dance

Relevant Persons

- References to relevant persons in relation to any premises are references to the following:
 - a) the Chief Officer of Police for any police area in which the premises are situated,
 - b) the local authority by which statutory functions are exercisable in any area in which the premises are situated in relation to minimising or preventing the risk of pollution of the environment or of harm to human health (i.e. the Council's Environmental Protection).

Relevant Representation

- is only relevant if it relates to the likely effect of the grant of the licence on the promotion of at least one of the licensing objectives. A representation that fails to do so is 'irrelevant' for the purposes of the Act.

It is for the Authority to determine on its merits whether any representation by other persons is frivolous or vexatious. The other persons may not consider this to be the case, but the test is whether the Authority is of the opinion. The Authority must determine this and make the decision based on what might ordinarily be vexatious or frivolous. A trivial complaint would not always be frivolous but would have to be pertinent to be relevant. Vexation may arise because of disputes between rival businesses and local knowledge will therefore be invaluable in considering such matters. In borderline cases the benefit will be given to the other persons making the representation. Other persons aggrieved by a rejection of his representations on these grounds may challenge the Authority's decision by way of judicial review.

If the Authority decides a representation is relevant then a hearing will be required in relation to that

representation unless the Authority, the applicant and each person who has made representations agree that a hearing is unnecessary and that the Authority take such steps, having regard to the representations and promotion of the licensing objectives.

Responsible Authority

- The public bodies that must be fully notified of applications and that are entitled to make relevant representations to the Authority in relation to the grant, variation, minor variation or review of a premises licence or club premises certificate.

Temporary Event Notice

- a Notice authorising a Permitted Temporary Activity involving one or more licensable activities subject to the following various conditions and limitations:-
duration – they are limited to events lasting for up to 168 hours; aggregate of 21 days in a calendar year

Working Day

- means any day other than a Saturday, Sunday, Christmas Day, Good Friday or a day which is a bank holiday under the Banking and Financial Dealings Act 1971 (c.80) in England and Wales, these are New Year's Day, Easter Monday, Early May Bank Holiday, Spring Bank Holiday, Summer Bank Holiday and Boxing Day.

Year (Temporary Events)

- means a calendar year (January to December).

Useful Contacts

(Details correct as of June 2025)

Association of Convenience Stores (ACS)

Federation House
17 Farnborough Street
Farnborough Hampshire
GU14 8AG.
Email: acs@acs.org.uk

Association of Town and City Management (ACTM and Purple Flag)

ATCM
PO Box 242
Westerham
Kent
TN16 9EU
Email: info@atcm.org

British Beer and Pub Association (BBPA)

British Beer & Pub Association
61 Queen Street
London
EC4R 1EB
Tel: 020 7627 9191
Email: contact@beerandpub.com

British Board of Film Classification (BBFC)

3 Soho Square,
London
W1D 3HD
Tel: 020 7440 1570
Email: helpline@bbfc.co.uk

British Institute of Inn Keeping (BII)

Sentinel House
Ancells Business Park
Harvest Crescent
Fleet
GU51 2UZ
Tel: 01276 684449
Email: customersupport@bii.org

British Retail Consortium (BRC)

The Form Rooms
22 Tower Street
London
WC2H 9NS
Tel: 020 7854 8900
Email: info@brc.org.uk

National Centre for Circus Arts

Coronet Street
London
N1 6HD
Tel: 020 7613 4141
Email: info@nationalcircus.org.uk

UK Cinema Association

3 Soho Square
London
W1D 3HD
Tel: 0207 734 9551

Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport

(see links to the Licensing Act 2003, Explanatory Notes, Guidance and Regulations)

100 Parliament Street
London
SW1A 2BQ
Email: enquiries@dcms.gov.uk

Equity

Guild House
Upper St Martins Lane
London
WC2H 9EG
Telephone: 020 7379 6000
Email: info@equity.org.uk

Outdoor Arts UK

54 Chalton Street
London
NW1 1HS
Tel: 07366 146389
Email: info@outdoorartsuk.org

Institute of Licensing Ltd (IOL)

Tel: 0151 650 6984
Email: info@instituteoflicensing.org

Federation of Licensed Victuallers Associations (FLVAs)

Federation of Licensed Victuallers Associations
The Raylor Centre James Street York
YO10 3DW
Tel: 07590 985242
Email: admin@flva.co.uk

Arts Council England

4th Floor
66 Queen Square

Bristol
BS1 4JP
Tel: 0161 934 4317

National Pub Watch

PO Box 76958
London
N21 9FJ
Tel: 020 8755 3222
Email: admin@nationalpubwatch.org.uk

Campaign for Real Ale Limited (CAMRA)

[South Devon Branch](#)

Email: web@southdevon.camra.org.uk

The Portman Group

201 Borough High Street
London
SE1 1JA
Tel: 07730 525 701 / 07709 525 971
Email: info@portmangroup.org.uk