

## List of amendments to the Statement of Licensing Policy

| Paragraph     | Text removed or amended                                 | Amended text ( <i>amended text showed in bold italics</i> )   |
|---------------|---|---|
| Contents page | Addition of 9 and 10, renumbering of subsequent section | Martyn's Law<br>Night Time Safety   |
| 1.12          | Update of statistics                                    | Bristol is a major regional entertainment centre and regularly attracts in excess of <b>100,000 visitors into its city centre per month</b> . The main entertainment areas are located within the city centre, Stokes Croft, Southville and Gloucester Road. Bristol has a rich history of creative music. The underground Bristol music scene from the 1990s produced bands such as Massive Attack, Portishead and Tricky and through its approach to drum and bass and trip hop produced a unique and distinctive Bristol sound. Bristol's cultural diversity plays a leading role in shaping the entertainment offer in the city and is showcased with the St Pauls Carnival which attracts around 100, 000 residents and visitors in a celebration of the city's Afro Caribbean culture and its history.. The Bristol Harbour Festival, which is the largest free event in the South West and attracts <b>approximately 200,000</b> visitors, points back to the city's maritime history. Bristol Pride gives recognition to the LGBTQ community whilst South Bristol's Upfest event celebrates the strong links in the city between music and graffiti art. Bristol also has an impressive food scene which has won many accolades and awards in recent years. Food led venues have helped change the character and feel of a number or areas of the city and the Council recognises the importance of the food industry in the night time economy. The Council is keen to promote the cultural life of Bristol and so licensing is approached with a view to encouraging forms of licensable activity consistent with the licensing objectives. |
| 2.2           | Update to remove reference to elected Mayor             | The policy sets out how Bristol will exercise its licensing functions. Licensing functions are the duties and powers of the Council in its capacity as "the Licensing Authority". No licensing functions may be discharged by the Council's executive ( <b><u>the Council's policy committees.</u></b> ) The vast majority of licensing functions cannot be undertaken by the Council <u>itself but</u> are the responsibility of a special Licensing Committee which has been established by the Council. The responsibilities and powers are detailed in the Act. Bristol's statutory   |

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|       |   | Licensing Committee comprises between ten and fifteen councillors appointed by the whole Licensing Authority, that is, the Full Council.  |
| 2.5   | Update to reference exemptions                    | These licensable activities typically require authorisation. The word “authorisation” in this policy includes all licences, certificates, temporary event notices and any other permission that can be given under the Act. In practice most business relates to the type of authorisation called a premises licence and examples given in this policy usually reflect that fact. However, the principles and purposes reflected in the policy should be applied to all types of authorisation where relevant. <b>A number of exemptions have been made since the Licensing Act came into force, and applicants should make themselves aware of any exemptions where a premises licence is not needed.</b>  |
| 3.1.4 | Update to remove reference to previous government | The <del>previous</del> Government’s Alcohol Strategy published in March 2012 recognised the issues arising from binge drinking.  |
| 4.2.1 | Update to remove reference to elected Mayor       | The Licensing Authority is allowed to arrange for “related functions” to be carried out by its Licensing Committee (section 7(3) of the 2003 Act). A related function is one which relates to a matter which stands referred to the Licensing Committee but is not itself a licensing function. The Council has made arrangements in its constitution for the Licensing Committee to exercise functions related to the licensing of sex establishments. Through this policy the Council states its agreement that those empowered to discharge non-executive functions, be they Committees, sub committees or officers, should utilise this provision where they judge it appropriate. Through this policy the Council further requests that the <b>Council’s relevant policy committee</b> consider making the same arrangements in respect of any of the functions for which <b>they are</b> responsible and which may fall into this category. This may be considered particularly relevant in respect of those functions of the Weights and Measures Authority concerned with enforcement of underage sales on licensed premises. |
| 6.6.8 | Update to statistics                              | The <b>2022</b> Bristol Pupil Voice survey also reveals data about alcohol use of secondary pupils in Bristol. Of the <b>1894</b> secondary pupils who gave a valid response, <b>17%</b> reported they had had an alcoholic drink in the last four weeks, <b>this is considerably fewer than the 25% of this group that reported the same in the 2019 survey. This differs across gender with the percentage of year 10 female participants at 21%, and male participants at 28%</b> Of those secondary school  |

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|     |  | <p>pupils who reported drinking alcohol, <b>8% reported that they drink without their parents knowing at least sometimes.</b></p>  |
| 8.1 | Addition of paragraph in relation to delivery services | <p>The Secretary of State has provided guidance on the relationship between planning and licensing stating that they are separate regimes (Para 14.64). Where the Licensing Authority receives relevant representations that a licensing proposal is contrary to a planning consent and that to grant a licence for such activity would be likely to affect the licensing objectives then a refusal, or the attaching of conditions to prevent such a use until the position has been regularised may be appropriate. In appropriate situations a hearing could be deferred until planning consent has been obtained, or arrangements made for the applications to be considered together. A responsible and prudent applicant would ensure that an appropriate planning consent was in place before submitting a licence application or choose to submit both at the same time. The Council will not duplicate restrictions on planning permissions unless such restrictions are necessary to promote the licensing objectives.</p> <p><b>The Licensing Authority expects that where a premises intends to offer food and/or drink delivery services either predominately or ancillary to their main offering they will give consideration to steps in their operating schedule to mitigate the impact as a result of this offering, in particular in relation to public nuisance. It may be that planning applications reflect a similar requirement around public nuisance to protect the amenity of areas, however this is a separate regime, and applicants should make their own enquires.</b></p> <p>Whilst recognising that licensing and planning are separate regimes the Licensing Authority will work closely with planning to ensure that where possible the two regimes will align with each other. The 'agent of change' principle which seeks to protect existing uses, particularly with regard to venues that provide regulated entertainment through permissions under the Licensing Act, is recognised as an important concept under both regimes and is supported by this policy. Where reviews are sought by residents or responsible authorities in relation to public nuisance alleged to arise from a licensed premises, the nature of the premises, it's track record and length of time it has been</p> |

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|    |                   | providing the activities complained of will all be taken into account in determining the application.  |
| 9  | Night Time Safety | The Licensing Authority are aware that there are a number of schemes such as Ask Angela, Pubwatch, and other initiatives which promote night time safety. Membership of these schemes are not mandated by the Licensing Authority, however it is our expectation that responsible licence holders would proactively engage with any schemes that promote night time safety for both customers and their staff.       |
| 10 | Martyn's Law      | 'Martyn's Law' has been developed to ensure public premises and events are better prepared for terrorist attacks, requiring organisers to take reasonably practicable steps, which vary according to their capacity, to mitigate the impact of a terrorist attack and reduce physical harm.<br>We would expect all licensees to comply with any requirements set out within the Act as and when it comes into force. |
| 11 | Renumbering       | Section 9 renumbered to 11   |